

N.B. 1) All questions are compulsory.

2) Figures to right indicate full marks.

3) Working should form part of the answer.

4) Simple calculator is allowed.

Q 1) A) State whether following statements are TRUE Or FALSE (Any TEN) (10)

- 1) Trend analysis shows the trend in the performance and position of an organization.
- 2) Performance working capital remains constant.
- 3) Capital budgeting decisions are long term investment decisions.
- 4) Owners fund and borrowed fund are two constituents of total funds of a company.
- 5) Revenue statement indicates operating performance of a company.
- 6) $\text{Stock to Working capital} = \text{Fixed Assets} \div \text{working capital} \times 100$
- 7) Combined ratios show the relationship between two figures which are taken from the Balance sheet only.
- 8) Net working capital means total current assets.
- 9) Payback method is a modern technique of capital budgeting.
- 10) Liquid ratio is used to determine the company's long term solvency.
- 11) In Comparative financial statement Net sales will be considered as 100.
- 12) $\text{Current Ratio} = \text{Fixed Assets} \div \text{Current liabilities}$.

Q 1) B) Select the most appropriate answer. (Any Ten) (10)

- 1) Comparison of performance of a company over a period of time on the basis of base year is known as _____.
 - a) Cost Benefit analysis
 - b) Comparative analysis
 - c) Trend Analysis
 - d) Common size analysis
- 2) _____ is an item of current liability.
 - a) Unsecured loans
 - b) Cash Balance
 - c) Bank overdraft
 - d) Bank Balance
- 3) Total cash outflow is Rs.92,000 and present value of total cash inflow is Rs.82,000.
The net present value is _____.
 - a) Rs.10,000
 - b) Rs. 5,000
 - c) Rs.3,000
 - d) Rs.15,000
- 4) In the Vertical Balance Sheet, Bank Overdraft is considered as _____.
 - a) Current Assets
 - b) Quick Liability
 - c) Fixed Assets
 - d) Non Quick Liability.

5) The current worth of a sum of money to be received at a future date is called _____.

a) Future value

b) Present value

c) Salvage Value

d) Appreciated value

6) Patent is an _____ asset.

a) Fictitious

b) Intangible

c) Tangible

d) Current

7) _____ is not an item of current asset.

a) Unsecured loans

b) Cash Balance

c) Debtors

d) Bank Balance

8) Current Assets Rs.1,50,000 and Current liabilities Rs.70,000. The amount of Working capital is _____.

a) Rs.80,000

b) Rs.2,20,000

c) Rs.1,00,000

d) Rs.50,000

9) The basic function of management accounting is _____.

a) To serve Government

b) To Serve Public

c) To serve the management in performing its function effectively.

d) To serve external authorities

10) _____ provides information about financial position of the company.

a) Revenue statement

b) Cash flow statement

c) Balance sheet

d) Combine statement

11) Total Current Assets are Rs.8,50,000, out of which Quick Assets are Rs.5,50,000. Then Non Quick Assets Rs. _____.

a) Rs.12,50,000

b) Rs.3,00,000

c) Rs.3,00,000

d) Rs.10,00,000

12) _____ shows how many times per period the company pays its average payable amount.

a) Creditors Turnover ratio

b) Debtors Turnover ratio

c) Total Turnover

d) Stock Turnover ratio

Q 2)A) Vasant Ltd has to purchase a machine between Machine R and Machine S. The purchase cost of Machine R is Rs.3,30,000 and Machine S is Rs.4,50,000.

The opportunity cost of capital of the company is 12%.

The annual incomes are as under :

Year	Machine R	Machine S	Discounting factor @ 12%
1	32000	96000	0.893
2	78000	92000	----- 0.797
3	125000	153000	0.712
4	195000	215000	0.635
5	63000	110000	0.567

Calculate for each Machine

1) Profitability Index

2) Net Present Value

(20)

OR

Q 2) B) Following is the Balances of Navkar Ltd., as on 31st March 2024.

Particulars	Amount
Furniture	4,25,000
Plant and Machinery	8,64,000
Share Capital	9,68,000
Retained Earnings	3,65,000
Prepaid Expenses	----- 16,000
Creditors	1,96,000
Stocks	64,000
Liability for expenses	19,000
Debtors	1,68,000
Cash	9,000
Preliminary expenses	2,000

Prepare a common size Balance sheet form the above in vertical form. **(20)**

Q 3) A) From the following details calculate Trend analysis

(20)

Following is details of Profit and loss Account for the year ended 31st March,

Particulars	2021	2022	2023
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Net Sales	50,000	60,000	70,000
Opening Stock	4,500	6,000	7,500
Purchases	12,000	15,000	18,000
Wages	2,500	4,000	3,000
Carriage Inward	5,000	3,000	2,000
Closing Stock	6,000	7,500	6,000

Office Expenses	1,000	1,200	1,500
Selling Expenses	900	1,100	1,400
Finance Expenses	700	1,200	3,000
Non-Operating Income	900	1,100	1,400
Non-Operating Expenses	600	500	300
Tax	30%	30%	30%

Or

Q 3) B) Following balances are extracted from the books of Nirman Ltd.,

Balances sheet as on 31st March, 2024

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Equity Share Capital	3,50,000	Fixed Assets	2,50,000
9% Preference share capital	50,000	Investments	50,000
General Reserve	15,000	Stock	75,000
Profit and loss Account	45,000	Debtors	1,20,000
10% Debentures	50,000	Cash	90,000
Provision for tax (current year)	20,000		
Sundry creditors	55,000		
	5,85,000		5,85,000

Additional information :

- 1) Sales Rs.6,00,000 (80% on credit basis)
- 2) Profit before tax Rs.50,000.

Note : No need to prepare Vertical Balance sheet.

Calculate the following ratios

20

- 1) Current ratio
- 2) Capital Gearing ratio
- 3) Debtors Turnover ratio
- 4) Proprietary ratio
- 5) Stock working capital ratio

Q 4) A) The following information is available from the records of Winter Ltd for the year ending on 31st March, 2024.

Cost Structure	Rate per unit (Rs.)
Raw Materials	40
Direct labour	25
Overheads	15
	80
Profit	20
Selling price	100

The following further information is as under:

- Raw material are in stock on an average of one months.
- Materials are in process for one month.
- Finished goods remain in stock on an average for two month.
- Time lag in payment of wages and overheads is half a month.
- Credit allowed to debtors is two months and credit allowed by supplier is one month.
- 30% of the output is sold against cash and balance on credit.
- The company keeps a cash balance of Rs.2,00,000.
- Margin of safety required is 10%.
- Units manufactured 3,00,000 for the year.
- Operations are evenly spread throughout the year. Expenses accrue similarly.

Prepare a Statement showing the working capital requirement of Winter Ltd., for the year ended 31st March, 2024. (20)

Or

Q 4) B) Following are the trading and profit and loss account of Suyash Ltd., for the year ended 31st March, 2023 and 2024.

Particulars	2023	2024	Particulars	2023	2024
To Opening stock	1,70,000	2,40,000	By Sales	21,00,000	27,00,000
To Purchases	14,50,000	19,00,000	By Closing Stock	1,90,000	2,40,000
To Depreciation on furniture	55,000	74,000			
To Electricity expenses	2,30,000	2,80,000			
To Interest on Loan	45,000	56,000			
To Income tax	1,36,000	1,88,000			
To Net Profit	2,04,000	2,02,000			
	22,90,000	29,40,000		22,90,000	29,40,000

Prepare a comparative income statement from the above in vertical form. (20)

Q 5) A) What is Working Capital? Explain the factors determining working capital requirements? (10)

Q 5) B) Explain all Revenue statement Ratios. (10)

OR

Q 5) Write Short Notes (Any 4) (5 marks each) (20)

- Comparative Financial statement
- Balance sheet ratios
- Operating Expenses
- Classification of Current Assets
- Discounted Net Present Value
- Margin of safety

Subject: Principles of Management & Finance (Commerce-III)

100 Marks

Note: 1) All questions are compulsory. 2) Figures to the right indicate maximum marks.

Q.1) Objective Questions

A) Choose the correct answer from the options given below (Any Ten) (10 Marks)

1) Which of the following is not the level of management?

(Top Level, Intermediate Level, Middle Level, Lower Level)

2) The 'Father' of scientific management theory is _____.

(Peter Drucker, Lilian Gilbreth, Frederick Taylor, Max Weber)

3) _____ determine the effect of different levels of lighting conditions on the productivity of labour.

(Relay Assembly Test, Illumination Experiments, Mass Interviewing Programme, Bank Wiring Observation)

4) Which of the following is a single-use plan?

(Strategy, Rule, Budget, Procedure)

5) MBO is _____ approach of management.

(isolated, autocratic, traditional, participative)

6) _____ provides for all the positive and negative effects of the various options which the decision maker has.

(Probability theory, Game theory, Simulation, Decision tree)

7) In the line and staff organization, the staff executives are _____.

(Doers, Followers, Decision-makers, Advisors)

8) _____ does not have any specific location but exists electronically usually connected through the internet.

(Line organization, Virtual organization, Matrix organization, Informal organization)

9) _____ means sharing of certain responsibility by a superior to his subordinate.

(Span of management, Delegation of authority, Centralization, Decentralization)

10) Noise is _____ barrier to communication.

(Semantic, Physical, Organizational, Personal)

11) _____ leaders make all decisions without consulting with their subordinates.

(Democratic, Autocratic, Bureaucratic, Neurocratic)

12) _____ is a traditional technique of controlling.

(Return on investment, Management audit, Personal observation, Responsibility accounting)

B) State whether the following statements are True or False (Any Ten) (10 Marks)

- 1) Management is tangible in nature.
- 2) Unity of command means every employee should only get orders from one superior.
- 3) Hawthorne experiments were conducted by Elton Mayo.
- 4) Scheduling is an example of a standing plan.
- 5) The manager can increase his span of management with MBE.
- 6) Organizing involves a selection of the best course of action from available alternatives.
- 7) An informal organization has no place in the organization chart.
- 8) Span of management refers to the supervision capacity of the manager.
- 9) Decentralization of authority is permanent in nature.
- 10) Promotion is a non-monetary tool of motivation.
- 11) A laissez-faire leader gives complete freedom to their subordinates.
- 12) Controlling function finds out how far actual performance deviates from standard performance.

Q.2) Answer any two of the following (15 Marks)

- a) Discuss the Managerial Skills required in the 21st century.
- b) Explain Henry Fayol's Principles of Management.
- c) Define Indian Ethos. Explain its importance to management.

Q.3) Answer any two of the following (15 Marks)

- a) Discuss the steps involved in the Planning process.
- b) Write a note on the Management Information System (MIS).
- c) Explain the impact of technology on decision making.

Q.4) Answer any two of the following (15 Marks)

- a) Define Matrix Organization. Explain its features.
- b) Distinguish between Tall Organization and Flat Organization.
- c) Explain various barriers to the Delegation of authority.

Q.5) Answer any two of the following (15 Marks)

- a) Explain various factors affecting Motivation.
- b) What are the qualities of a good leader?
- c) Define Controlling. What are the essentials of a good controlling system?

Q.6) Answer any four Short Notes

(20 Marks)

- 1) Functions of Management
- 2) Management by Objectives (**MBO**)
- 3) Co-ordination
- 4) Departmentation
- 5) Informal Organization
- 6) Communication

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GES/SBVC/EXAM/REG/OCT-2024

BUSINESS ECONOMICS-III

Date: 15/10/2024 Time: 7:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.

SEM-III

SYBCOM

Marks: 100

Note:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Draw neat Diagrams wherever necessary.

Q.1. (A) Explain the following Concepts: (Any 5) (10)

1. Trade Cycle
2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
3. The aggregate demand (AD)
4. Effective Demand
5. Supply-side economic
6. LM Curve
7. Money Supply
8. Inflation

Q.1. (B) Fill in the Blanks with the Correct option. (10)

1. The trade cycle, also known as the

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| A. Business cycle | B. Export-Import cycle |
| C. Inflation cycle | D. Equilibrium cycle |

2. is the total monetary value of all goods and services produced within a country's borders over a specific period.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| A. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) | B. IS curve |
| C. Investment accelerator | D. Liquidity Trap |

3. is downward-sloping, indicating an inverse relationship between the price level and the quantity of output demanded.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. The aggregate demand function | B. Utility function |
| C. The investment function | D. Inflation function |

4. Effective Demand is the

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. $AS = AD$ | B. $AS > AD$ |
| C. $AS < AD$ | D. AS / AD |

5. IS curve indicates

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Goods market Equilibrium | B. Money market Equilibrium |
| C. Foreign market Equilibrium | D. Labour market Equilibrium |

6. is emphasizes the role of increasing aggregate supply in driving economic growth and improving overall economic performance.
- A. Consumption economics B. MEC economics
C. Supply-side economics D. Production economics
7. stands for liquidity preference money supply.
- A. IS B. MEC
C. LM D. Open Economy
8. is the total amount of money present in an economy at a particular point in time.
- A. Cash Reserve Ratio B. Statutory liquidity ratio
C. The money supply D. Marginal Requirement
9. In economics, inflation is a of the prices of goods and services in an economy.
- A. general diminishing B. general constant
C. general increase D. general no change
10. refers to a type of inflation that occurs when the overall price level in an economy rises due to an increase in the cost of production.
- A. Store value inflation B. Measure of value inflation
C. Cost-push inflation D. Demand-pull inflation

Q.2. Answer Any TWO of the following: (20)

- A) Discuss the Meaning and Scope of Macroeconomics.
B) Explain the circular flow of National Income in a two sector economy.
C) What are the phases of a trade cycle with a suitable diagram?

Q.3. Answer Any TWO of the following: (20)

- A) Explain the theory of Effective Demand.
B) Discuss the factors Affecting the Consumption Function?
C) Write a note on "Liquidity Preference Theory".

Q.4. Answer Any TWO of the following: (20)

- A) Derive the Goods Market Equilibrium (IS curve) with suitable diagram.
B) Discuss the Short-run Phillips curve.
C) Explain the supply side economics.

Q.5. Answer Any TWO of the following: (20)

- A) Explain the RBI approach of money Supply.
B) Explain the determinants of money supply.
C) Explain the demand side causes of inflation.

GES/SBVC/SEMESTER END EXAM/OCTOBER 2024

SEMESTER-III

CLASS: SYBCOM

TIME: 7.30 am to 10.30 am

SUBJECT: BUSINESS LAW I

DATE:17/10/2024

MARKS: 100

NOTE:

All Questions are Compulsory

Figures to rights indicate full marks

Q1] Answer ANY TWO from the following:

- A] Explain the capacity to contract under Indian Contract Act 10
- B] Explain in detail agreement without consideration is valid 10
- C] Explain the effect of minor agreement 10
- D] Discuss the meaning "OFFER" in a contract revocation of offer. 10

Q2] Answer ANY TWO from the following:

- A] Discuss E contract & the legal issues involved in it 10
- B] Explain the Free Consent under Indian Contract Act 10
- C] What are agreement against public policy? Explain the agreements against public policy 10
- D] Explain the concept of Quasi contract 10

Q3] Answer ANY TWO from the following:

- A] Explain the essentials of Guarantee & state the Modes to discharge the Surety 10
- B] Explain the meaning of Bailment & Rights of Bailor & Bailee 10
- C] Explain the meaning of Agent & Discuss the mode to create Agency 10
- D] Explain rights of pawnor & pawnee. 10

Q4] Answer ANY TWO from the following:

- A] State briefly the essential elements of a contract of sale under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930. 10
- B] Write a note on 'Auction sale' 10
- C] State the implied condition & implied Warranty in a contract of sale of specific goods. 10
- D] Explain types of goods & destruction of goods under Contract of Sale. 10

Q5] Answer ANY TWO from the following:

- A] Explain the essential features of Bill of Exchange with format 10
- B] Explain the meaning of Holder in Due course, and its rights under Negotiable instrument Act. 10
- C] Distinguish between CHEQUE & BILL OF EXCHANGE. 10
- D] Explain features of Promissory note with format. 10

GES/SBVC/EXAM/REG/OCT-2024

Subject : FC

DATE -18/10/2024 TIME:07.30 am to 10.00 am

SEMESTER -III

CLASS-SYBCom

MARKS-75

Note-

1. All questions are compulsory
2. Each question carries 15 marks
3. Draw diagram wherever necessary
4. Use of simple calculator is allowed

Q.1 A) Explain the following concepts (Any 5)

15

1. Schedule castes
2. Political Rights
3. Disaster
4. Deforestation
5. Science
6. Blind beliefs & prejudices
7. Advantage of Written Communication
8. Body Language

Or

B) Write a detailed note on the foundation course (semester III) project submitted by you.

Q.2.A Explain various forms of violation of human rights of women

15

Or

B Explain the kinds of abuse covered under Domestic Violence Act 2005 and salient features of Domestic Violence act 2005

Q.3.A Explain in detail characteristics of disaster

15

Or

B Discuss the effects of disasters.

Q.4. A Explain the difference between science & technology.

15

Or

B Explain the role of technology in development

Q.5. A Explain the guidelines for group-discussion

15

Or

B Explain in brief barriers to effective communication

N. B: 1. All questions are compulsory.

2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Select the most appropriate answer from the options given below. (Any Ten)

10 Marks

1. _____ is an element of Integrated Marketing Communication.
a) Price b) Place c) Publicity d) Product
2. _____ involves face to face communication between the firm's representative and the prospect.
a) Advertising b) Personal selling c) Publicity d) Sponsorship
3. _____ is the active participant in advertising.
a) Retailer b) Advertising Agency c) Suppliers d) Bank
4. _____ is a full service agency that sells its services on a piece-meal basis.
a) In house agency b) Modular agency c) Mega agency d) Local agency
5. _____ is a traditional method of agency compensation.
a) Commission b) Cost plus system c) Incentives d) Contribution
6. _____ refers to closing an account with an existing agency and switching to another agency.
a) Accreditation b) Client Turnover c) Creative Pitch d) Client Takeover
7. The Indian advertising market as a whole is regulated and controlled by a statutory body, the _____.
a) SEBI b) ASCI c) DAVP d) RBI
8. Misrepresentation is a form of _____ advertising.
a) Unethical b) Ethical c) Political d) Social
9. _____ advertising is also known as pro bono advertising.
a) Institutional b) Political c) Comparative d) Social
10. AIDA model was developed by _____.
a) David Ogilvy b) E. K. Strong c) Rosser Reeves d) Philip Kotler
11. _____ advertising focuses on the achievements of the organisation.
a) Social b) Political c) Comparative d) Institutional
12. A person who receives the message is known as _____.
a) Receiver b) Encoder c) Medium d) Sender

(b) State whether the following statements true or false (Any Ten)

10 Marks

1. IMC is a continuous process.
2. Local advertising is also known as retail advertising.
3. Advertising is an element of product mix.
4. All agencies provide full services to the clients.
5. Creative pitch is presented by the advertiser to select the ad agency.
6. A specialist ad agency provides in house services to its clients.
7. Creative advertising helps to increase demand for the goods.
8. Advertising enhances the value of the brand in the market.
9. False statistics is a form of unethical advertising.
10. DAVP is a nodal agency of Government of India for advertising.

11. Advertising has affected Indian culture only negatively.
12. Marketers need not focus on brand image.

Q.2 Answer **any two** of the following.

15 Marks

- a) Define Integrated Marketing Communication and explain its features.
- b) Describe the evolution of advertising.
- c) Explain the classifications of advertising on the basis of target audience and functions.

Q.3 Answer **any two** of the following.

15 Marks

- a) Discuss the types of advertising agencies.
- b) Explain the reasons for client turnover.
- c) What are the skills required for careers in advertising.

Q.4 Answer **any two** of the following.

15 Marks

- a) Explain the impact of advertising on consumer price.
- b) Explain the positive and negative influence of advertising on Indian values and culture.
- c) Discuss the role of ASCI in advertising.

Q.5 Answer **any two** of the following.

15 Marks

- a) Write a note on the AIDA model.
- b) Discuss the different aspects of rural advertising.
- c) Explain the execution of advertisement.

Q.6 Write short notes on **any four** of the following.

20 Marks

- a) Active Participants in advertising.
- b) Creative pitch.
- c) Pro Bono Advertising.
- d) Ethical issues in advertising.
- e) Political advertising.
- f) Corporate image advertising.

DATE: 10/10/2024

MARKS: 100

- Note:**
- 1) All questions are compulsory.
 - 2) Figure to the right indicate full marks.
 - 3) Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q.1) A) Select the correct option and rewrite the sentence. (ANY TEN)

(10)

1. Partnership is defined under the Indian Partnership Act, _____. (1932 / 2010).
2. The written agreement among the all partners is known as _____.
(Partnership Deed / Contract)
3. The liability of partners in a firm is _____. (Limited / Unlimited)
4. Income received in advance is shown on _____ side of the balance sheet. (Asset/ Liabilities)
5. Excess capital method is known as _____. (Highest Relative method / Surplus Capital method)
6. Bad debts is a _____. (Loss / Profit)
7. Unproductive wages are debited to _____.
(Profit & loss A/c / Capital A/c)
8. After all excess capital paid, the balance cash is paid to the partners _____.
(Profit sharing Ratio / Equally)
9. On amalgamation of a firm, fictitious assets of the vendor firm are transferred to _____.
(Realization account / Partners capital account)
10. On dissolution of firm sale of unrecorded assets is credited to _____.
(Realization account / Partners capital account)
11. Employee's dues are _____ liabilities. (Preferential / Secured)
12. Return outward is deducted from _____. (Sales/ Purchases)

Q 1) B) State whether the following statements are True or False (ANY TEN)

(10)

1. The partners must conduct lawful business.
2. Drawing appears on debit side of capital account.
3. General reserve is credited to partners' capital account.
4. Unpaid salaries of employees are preferential liabilities.
5. Goodwill requires special treatment on amalgamation.
6. On amalgamation fictitious assets are transferred to capital account.
7. Partners' capital accounts are closed on settlement of purchase consideration among the partners.
8. Profit or loss on realisation is transferred to partners' capital account in capital ratio.
9. Provision for discount on debtors shows debit balance.
10. Outstanding wages is a nominal account.
11. Closing stock is valued at market price only.
12. Assets taken over by partner is credited to his capital account.

Q.2 Dhananjay & Abhijeet are partners sharing profits equally. From the following Trial Balance, prepare Trading, Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 2023 and the Balance Sheet as on that date of M/s DA after making the adjustments given below: (20)

Particulars	Debit ₹	Credit ₹	Particulars	Debit ₹	Credit ₹
Dhananjay's Capital		2,00,000	Rent and Taxes	4,000	
Abhijeet's Capital		2,00,000	Motor Car	2,000	
Land & Building	1,74,000		Carriage Outward	2,800	
Plant and Machinery	38,000		Sales		1,71,610
Goodwill	47,210		Salaries	6,200	
Dhananjay 's Drawings	20,000		Bad debts written off	4,200	
Abhijeet 's Drawings	25,200		Provision for Doubtful debts		3,000
Deposits	2,000		Printing and stationery	4,210	
Stock (1-1-2023)	54,000		Debtors	40,000	
Wages	19,000		Creditors		15,000
Purchases	1,36,000		Bank current account	1,590	
Carriage inward	1,200				
General Expenses	8,000				
			Total	5,89,610	5,89,610

- 1) Closing stock was Rs. 92,000.
- 2) Stock was worth Rs. 6,000 uninsured has been destroyed by fire.
- 3) Depreciate Land & Building @10 %, Plant and Machinery @10% p.a. and Motor Car @20% p.a. and Provision for Bad Debts to be Rs. 4,000.
- 4) Rent and Taxes Prepaid were Rs. 1,600.
- 5) No Interest is to allowed on partners capital and no interest is to be charged on drawings.

Or

Q. 2 Rohit, Virat and Hardik are partners sharing profits and losses in the ration of 4:2:1. On 31st March, 2024 they decided to dissolve partnership. (20)

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital :		Land and Building	1,00,000
Rohit	2,00,000	Machinery	3,00,000
Virat	1,20,000	Debtors	90,000
Hardik	40,000	Stock	69,000
10% Loan (Unsecured)	80,000	Cash and Bank	1,000
Bills Payable	60,000		
Creditors	60,000		
	5,60,000		5,60,000

Rs. 1,600 has to be provided for realisation expenses. Thereafter all cash received should be distributed the amount were realised as follows:

1 st Realisation	Rs.	1,20,000
2 nd Realisation	Rs.	1,00,000
3 rd Realisation	Rs.	1,58,000
4 th Realisation	Rs.	55,400

Actual realisation expenses were Rs. 1,000. Prepare Statement of Excess Capital and Statement showing Piecemeal Distribution of cash as per Excess Capital Method.

Q. 3

A, B and C are partners sharing profits and losses in the ration of 3:3:2. On 1st January, 2024 they decided to dissolve partnership. (20)

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 2023

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital :		Land	40,000
A	48,000	Furniture	40,000
B	30,000	Machinery	24,000
C	18,000	Stock	30,000
Sundry Creditors	40,000	Debtors	10,000
B's Loan	8,000		
	1,44,000		1,44,000

The assets were realized as under **Rs.**

15 th January, 2024	20,000
20 th January, 2024	40,000
25 th January, 2024	19,200
30 th January, 2024	22,400
10 th February, 2024	20,000

Prepare Statement of Excess Capital and Statement showing Piecemeal Distribution of cash as per Excess Capital Method.

Or

Q.3 XY & Co. and AB & Co. decided to amalgamate on the following terms and conditions on 1st April, 2024 when their Balance Sheet were as follows: (20)

Liabilities	XY & Co.	AB & Co.	Assets	XY & Co.	AB & Co.
X's Capital	6,000	-	Building	5,000	-
Y's Capital	3,000	-	Furniture	600	1,000
A's Capital	-	3,300	Investment	-	2,000
B's Capital	-	2,200	Stock	3,000	2,600
Creditors	1,000	1,500	Debtors	2,000	2,400
Bank Loan	2,000	2,500	Cash at Bank	1,400	1,500
	12,000	9,500		12,000	9,500

Terms of Amalgamation:

1. In case of XY & Co.

- Goodwill was valued at ₹ 3,000.
- Partners should pay its Bank loan equally.
- Building was taken to be worth ₹ 6,000.
- Stock to be valued at ₹ 2,500.
- X & Y share profit & losses in the ratio of 4:3.
- Remaining assets and liabilities carried at book value.

2. In case of AB & Co.

- Goodwill was valued at ₹ 2,000.
- Investments were not taken over by the new firm.
- Stock was valued at ₹ 1,880.
- A & B share profits and losses equally.
- Remaining assets and liabilities carried at book value.

Prepare statement of Purchases Consideration, Realisation A/c, Capital A/c & New firm A/c in the books of XY & Co. and AB & Co.

Q. 4

Following is the Balance Sheet of two firms as at 31st March, 2024:

Liabilities	JJ & Co.	MM & Co.	Assets	JJ & Co.	MM & Co.
Jaya's Capital	11,500	-	Premises	-	5,000
Jack's Capital	11,500	-	Computers	10,000	-
Meera's Capital	-	18,000	Furniture	5,000	7,000
Mack's Capital	-	12,000	Inventory	9,000	8,000
General Reserve	-	3,000	Debtors	6,000	14,000
Creditors	5,000	4,000	Cash at Bank	3,000	6,000
Bills Payable	5,000	3,000			
	33,000	40,000		33,000	40,000

It was mutually agreed to amalgamate the business into **M/s JM & Co.** from 1st April, 2024.

Terms of amalgamation were as follows:

- Premises was valued at ₹ 10,000 and computers at ₹ 12,000.
- Furniture of both firms were not taken over by new firm.
- A reserve of 5% is to be created on debtors.
- Goodwill was valued as: M/s. JJ & Co. at ₹ 10,000 and that of M/s. MM & Co. at ₹ 15,000.
- The new firm also assumed other Assets and Liabilities of old firm at book value.
- Partners Capital balance in the books of **M/s JM & Co.** ₹ 18,750 each.

Prepare the statement of Purchase Consideration and **Balance Sheet** after Amalgamation in the books M/s. JM & Co. after amalgamation.

(20)

Or

Q.4 Motu and Patalu carry on business in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio 1:1. On 31st March, 2024, they agreed to sell their business to Pogo Ltd. Their Balance Sheet as on that date was as follows:

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Motu's Capital	6,25,000	Land & Building	7,00,000
Patalu's Capital	5,25,000	Plant & Machinery	4,25,000
Reserves	50,000	Stock	1,87,500
Secured Loan	1,00,000	Sundry Debtors	2,87,500
Sundry Creditors	3,25,000	Cash in hand	25,000
	16,25,000		16,25,000

The Company took the following assets at an agreed value, (except Cash Balance)

(20)

Land & Building	₹ 8,62,500
Plant & Machinery	₹ 2,97,500
Stock	₹ 1,75,000
Sundry Debtors	₹ 2,75,000
Goodwill	₹ 1,10,000
Creditors	₹ 3,20,000
Secured Loan	₹ 1,00,000

The Company paid ₹ 9,00,000 in shares is shares is to be distributed equally and the balance in cash. Expenses on realisation amounted to ₹ 4,000. Prepare statement of Purchases Consideration, Realisation A/c, Capital A/c & Pogo Ltd. A/c.

Q.5 A) Explain Conversion of partnership firm into Limited Company.

(10)

B) Explain the Amalgamation of firm v/s Conversion of firm into company.

(10)

Or

Q.5 Short Notes (Answer any Four)

(20)

- a) Realization Account
- b) Admission of Partner
- c) Interest on Partners Loan
- d) Reserve and surplus
- e) Asset taken over by a partner
- f) Retirement of partner
