

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Marks: 100]

- N.B.:** 1. All the questions are compulsory.
2. Draw need diagrams wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- Q1 A** Choose the correct answer from the given options and rewrite the statements: (Any 10) 10
- 1 India adopted a _____ policy of economic development since 1991.
 - a) Liberal
 - b) Restrictive
 - c) Micro
 - d) Normal
 - 2 Social infrastructure aims at:
 - a) Investing in human capital
 - b) Providing finance
 - c) Micro finance
 - d) Access to Credit
 - 3 Which of the following is Not a benefit of FDI.
 - a) Sectoral development
 - b) Unemployment
 - c) Technology transfer
 - d) Regional growth
 - 4 Which of the following is the limitation of National Agricultural Policy 2000?
 - a) Neglects small farmers
 - b) Promotes use of technology
 - c) Sustainable agriculture
 - d) Higher rate of growth
 - 5 _____ is Not an objective of the Agricultural price policy in India.
 - a) Price stability
 - b) Ensuring minimum prices
 - c) Benefiting rich farmers
 - d) Support farmers from distress sale
 - 6 _____ is Not a source of institutional agricultural credit .
 - a) Commercial banks
 - b) RRB's
 - c) Traders
 - d) Co-operative credit institutions
 - 7 The Competition Act was introduced during _____.
 - a) Pre liberalization era
 - b) Post liberalization era
 - c) Before independence
 - d) Second five-year plan
 - 8 _____ is an effect of Industrial pollution.
 - a) High agricultural productivity
 - b) Higher bio diversity
 - c) Reduced labor-productivity
 - d) Reduced Global warming

- 9 Which of the following sectors do not belong to service sector in India?
a) Real estate
b) Insurance
c) Retail trade
d) Automobile
- 10 Money market deals in the borrowing and lending of short-term loans for a period of _____.
a) 565 days
b) 465 days
c) Less than or equal to 365 days
d) 5 years
- 11 Which of the following is not the major player in Indian call money market.
a) RBI
b) Commercial banks
c) The Government
d) Primary dealers
- 12 _____ is a component of the organized segment of the Indian money market.
a) Nidhis
b) Chit funds
c) Commercial bill market
d) Finance brokers

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

- 1 The role of private sector was reduced under the New economic policy of 1991.
- 2 Mid-day meal Scheme was introduced to increase enrolment levels.
- 3 Make in India was designed to make India a global import hub.
- 4 The National Agriculture policy 2000 aimed to promote competitiveness in domestic agricultural market.
- 5 Kisan Credit card scheme was introduced in India by Co-operative credit societies.
- 6 Regional Rural bank is the apex bank for agricultural and rural credit in India
- 7 A comprehensive policy package was announced in 2000 to prepare MSMEs for global competition.
- 8 Water pollution cannot be reduced with recycling and reusing water
- 9 Medical tourism is one of the slowest growing service sector segments in India.
- 10 Soundness of a bank is reflected in higher NPA's
- 11 Micro-insurance is for higher income people
- 12 The Capital market comes under the purview of SEBI

Q.2 Attempt any Two questions from the following. 15

- A Explain the need to introduce New Economic Policy 1991.
- B Explain any seven Sustainable Development Goals.
- C What are MNCs? Explain their role in economic development. 15

- Q.3 Attempt any Two questions from the following.**
- A Critically evaluate the National Agricultural Policy 2000.
 - B Examine the features of agricultural price policy in India.
 - C Explain the institutional sources of agricultural credit in India.
- Q.4 Attempt any Two questions from the following.** 15
- A Discuss the problems faced by MSME sector in India.
 - B Explain the causes of Industrial pollution in India.
 - C Discuss in detail the significance of service sector in India.
- Q.5 Attempt any Two questions from the following.** 15
- A Explain the trends in the growth of commercial banks since nationalization.
 - B Discuss the defects of the Indian money market.
 - C Explain the structure of Capital market in India.
- Q.6 Write short notes on any Four of the following.** 20
- A National Health policy 2017
 - B Objectives of National Agricultural Policy 2000
 - C National Agriculture Market (NAM)
 - D Features of Disinvestment Policy
 - E Features of competition Act 2003
 - F Reforms in Capital market

Time :- 3 Hours

N.B. : 1) All questions are compulsory

2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose the correct answer from the options given below (Any 10)

10

A

1 _____ assumes that the consumer's response will increase with promotional efforts.

- a) Production concept
c) Marketing concept

- b) Product concept
d) Selling concept.

2 _____ is a systematic method of collecting, recording and analysing data, which is used to solve marketing problems.

- a) Marketing Research
c) Market Targeting

- b) Customer Relationship Management
d) Data Mining.

3 In _____ segmentation, marketer studies the variables of the population such as age, gender education, income and so on.

- a) Geographic
c) Sociographic

- b) Demographic
d) Psychographic

4 _____ is the added value that a brand gives to a product.

- a) Brand Loyalty
c) Brand Awareness

- b) Brand Equity
d) Brand Image

5 _____ is a challenge in service positioning as services cannot be stored.

- a) Tangibility
c) Homogeneity

- b) Perishability
d) Separability

6 _____ pricing involves adding a mark-up to cost.

- a) Cost-plus
c) Penetration

- b) Psychological
d) Differential

7 In case of export of certain goods like minerals etc., manufacturer can sell their products only through _____.

- a) Producers
c) Canalizing agencies

- b) Retailers
d) Dealers

8 _____ refers to the selling efforts by sales persons to convince customers.

- a) Publicity
c) Sponsorships

- b) Sales promotion
d) Personal Selling

9 _____ is an important element of Sales Management.

- a) Sales Planning
c) Tax Planning

- b) Production Planning
d) Environment Planning

10 The role of Consumer Organization is to protect the interest of _____.

- a) Government
c) Customer

- b) Banker
d) Manufacturer

- 11 Generally, rural consumers prefer to make payment by _____.
- a) Credit card
 - b) Cash
 - c) Net banking
 - d) Digital wallet

- 12 _____ Skill enable the marketing people in timely completion of various tasks without any delay.
- a) Persuasion
 - b) Negotiation
 - c) Problem solving
 - d) Time management

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

- 1 Test Marketing involves launching a product in a limited market area.
- 2 Marketing Research is a one-time activity.
- 3 Customer Relationship Management helps to face competition effectively.
- 4 Brand equity is created due to the negative perception of a brand and its image.
- 5 Effective positioning helps customers clearly understand why a product is unique and worth buying.
- 6 A company may use different pricing strategies depending on market conditions and product objectives.
- 7 The term Multi- level marketing and Multi -channel marketing are synonymous.
- 8 Packaging helps in promotion of goods.
- 9 Salesmen should have good listening skills.
- 10 The Market follower enjoys top position in the market.
- 11 Rural marketer spends more on attractive packaging.
- 12 Faulty product design can lead to brand failure.

Q.2 Answer the Following (Any Two)

- A Explain the Features of Marketing.
- B What is Data Mining? Describe its importance.
- C Discuss briefly the factors influencing Consumer Behaviour.

Q.3 Answer the Following (Any Two)

- A Explain the different stages of the Product Life Cycle.
- B What are the essentials of a good package?
- C Discuss briefly the various pricing strategies.

Q.4 Answer the Following (Any Two)

- A What is Supply Chain Management? Explain its Components.
- B Explain the Elements of Promotion Mix.
- C Discuss the emerging trends in Selling.

Q.5 Answer the Following (Any Two)

- A What is Ethics in marketing? Discuss the unethical practices in marketing.
- B What do you mean by Digital Marketing? Explain the trends in it.
- C Discuss the reasons for success of a brand in India.

Q.6 Write Short Notes (Any Four)

- A Traditional v/s Strategic Marketing
- B Marketing Information System
- C Branding
- D Contemporary Distribution Channels
- E Green Marketing
- F Challenges of Marketing Manager in 21st Century

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

1. All Questions are compulsory subject to internal choice.
2. Exercise internal options wherever given.
3. Figures to the right represent full marks to the question.
4. All questions should be answered w.r.t assessment year 2025-26.
5. All workings shall form part of the main answer.
6. Use of simple calculator is allowed.
7. All questions are required to be solved under old tax Regime.

Q.1A Choose the most appropriate alternative and rewrite the statements: (Attempt any 10)

(10)

1. The legal status under Income Tax Act of Bhuj Municipal Corporation is, _____.
 - a. Individual
 - b. A Company
 - c. Local Authority
 - d. An Artificial Juridical Person
2. Sumit Jha goes out of India every year for 274 days. For Assessment Year 2025-26, he is _____.
 - a. A resident and ordinarily resident
 - b. A resident but not ordinarily resident
 - c. Non resident
 - d. Non-citizen
3. Isha is neither a government employee nor covered under Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. She has completed 18 years and 8 months of service. The number of completed years considered for gratuity exemption shall be _____.
 - a. 18 years
 - b. 19 years
 - c. 18.5 years
 - d. 17.5 years
4. Municipal Value ₹ 80,000; Fair rent ₹ 1,20,000; Municipal Taxes ₹ 20,000. The entire house remained self-occupied throughout the previous year. Net Annual Value is _____.
 - a. ₹ 80,000
 - b. ₹ 1,20,000
 - c. ₹ 20,000
 - d. Nil

- 5 Mr. Z sells a commercial property after 30 months for ₹1,20,00,000. Cost of acquisition was ₹90,00,000 and indexed cost is ₹1,05,00,000. Calculate capital gain.
- ₹15,00,000
 - ₹30,00,000
 - ₹10,00,000
 - ₹20,00,000
- 6 Mrs. Seeta received a family pension of ₹1,20,000 in previous year. What is the taxable amount under "Income from Other Sources"?
- ₹1,05,000
 - ₹1,20,000
 - ₹1,00,000
 - ₹1,15,000
- 7 Mr. Z took an education loan and paid ₹45,000 as interest in FY 2024-25. What is the deduction under Section 80E?
- ₹40,000
 - ₹45,000
 - ₹50,000
 - ₹25,000
- 8 Mr. X earned ₹60,000 as interest on savings Bank account. What is the deduction available under Section 80TTA?
- ₹60,000
 - ₹50,000
 - ₹10,000
 - Nil
- 9 Mr. Sundar has income from salary ₹7,00,000, income from house property ₹2,00,000, income from capital gains ₹3,00,000, income from other sources ₹1,00,000. Deduction under 80C is ₹1,50,000 and under 80D is ₹25,000. What is the total income?
- ₹11,25,000
 - ₹11,75,000
 - ₹12,00,000
 - ₹12,25,000

- 10 Income received outside India by a non-resident individual from a foreign source is:
- Taxable in India
 - Not taxable in India
 - Taxable if remitted to India
 - Taxable only if exceeding ₹1 lakh
- 11 Which of the following is NOT considered a capital asset?
- Stocks and shares held by an individual
 - Stock-in-trade held for business
 - Residential house property held as investment
 - Jewellery held as an investment
- 12 Which of the following is NOT included in salary income?
- Pension received by retired employee
 - Bonus received
 - Rent received from house property
 - Perquisites provided by employer

Q.1B State whether the following statements are True or False: (Attempt any 10) (10)

- Gift received by a doctor from his patient is income as per Income Tax Act.
- Foreign Income of an ordinary resident is wholly taxable.
- Interest credited to statutory provident fund shall be fully taxable.
- Sub-letting of a house is an income from house property.
- Preliminary expenses are allowed as a deduction in 5 equal instalments under Section 35D.
- Capital expenditure is allowed as a deduction under Profits/ Gains from Business and Profession.
- Bad debts, which were earlier allowed as deduction, when recovered, are taxable under Profits and gains from business or profession
- Standard deduction under house property income is 50% of Net Annual Value
- Interest on borrowed capital is allowed as a deduction up to ₹2,00,000 for self-occupied houses
- Interest from Post Office Savings Account is fully exempt under Income from Other Sources.
- Dearness Allowance is always fully exempt from tax.
- Tuition fees paid for children's education is eligible for deduction under Section 80C.

Q.2 (A) Ms. Apeksha, who is physically disabled to the extent of 50%, works as a professor in a private college. From the following particulars of income provided for the previous year ended 31st March 2025.

You are required to compute the net taxable income for the assessment year 2025-26. (10)

Basic Salary	₹ 8,50,000
Dearness Allowance	₹ 4,50,000
Transport Allowance	₹ 52,000
Re-imbursment of Medical Expenses	₹ 36,000
Allowance from examination work at college	₹ 16,000
Advance Salary received	₹ 55,000
Professional Tax Paid	₹ 2,500
Exam Remuneration received from university	₹ 12,000
Gift from Grandfather	₹ 65,000
Dividend from ABC Ltd.	₹ 25,000
Interest on Deposits with Bank	₹ 12,000
Interest on Debentures	₹ 35,000

She paid Medical Insurance Premium for her dependent son ₹ 29,000.

Q2 (B) Mr. Kishore Parmar has provided following particulars of his income for the previous year ended 31st March 2025. You are required to compute the net taxable income for the assessment year 2025-26. (10)

Particulars	House 1	House 2
	(Let Out) ₹.	(Self-Occupied) ₹
1. Municipal Value	8,00,000	2,56,000
2. Fair Rent	7,90,000	3,10,000
3. Rent Received	8,40,000	Nil
4. Municipal Taxes Paid	40,000	30,000
5. Interest on Housing Loan taken for Purchase of House (Loan Taken on 1-4-2020)	1,20,000	55,000
Other Information:		
6. Winnings from Lottery		
7. Dividend received on shares		50,000
		85,000

40% Municipal tax for house 1 was paid by the tenant. Mr. Kishore Paid ₹. 28,000 as medical insurance premium for himself via credit card. He also paid ₹. 1,00,000 as Life Insurance Premium.

OR

Q. 2(C) Mr. Chandore works with the Government of Maharashtra. He gives you the following information for the year ended 31st March 2025. (10)

1. Basic Salary (Gross)	₹ 5,00,000 per annum
2. Dearness Allowance	₹ 1,80,000 per annum
3. House Rent Allowance (Exempt u/s 10 ₹ 45,000)	₹ 85,000 per annum
4. Entertainment Allowance	₹ 14,000 per annum
5. Conveyance Allowance (Amount spend ₹ 42,000)	₹ 82,000 per annum
6. Interest on Government Securities	₹ 1,00,000
7. Professional Tax	₹ 2,500
8. Contribution made in Unit Linked Insurance Plan	₹ 40,000

Other Information:

He had taken a loan from Thane District Co-operative Bank for higher education of his daughter pursuing an MBA degree course from Jaipur University. During the year he had paid ₹ 60,000 principal and ₹ 85,000 as Interest.

Compute his net taxable income for the assessment year 2025-26.

Q2 (D) Ms.Hansa Parekh owns two residential houses, particulars of which are as follows:(10)

Particulars	House I (₹.)	House II (₹.)
Standard Rent	3,50,000 p.a.	N.A.
Municipal Valuation	3,00,000 p.a.	1,00,000 p.a.
Fair Rent	2,90,000 p.a.	1,05,000 p.a.
Actual Rent	27,000 per month	Nil
Municipal Taxes Paid by Owner	15,000 p.a.	6,000 p.a.
Repairs & maintenance	55,000 p.a.	21,500 p.a.
Interest on Housing Loan taken for purchase of House.	65,000 p.a.	30,000 p.a.
Other Information		
Interest on Company Deposit.		30,000
Dividend on Mutual Funds.		45,000

Q.3(B) Mr. Karan provides the following information for the previous year ended 31st March, 2025. You are required to compute his Net Taxable Income for the Assessment Year 2025-26

(20)

Profit and Loss Account
For the year ended 31st March, 2025

Particulars	₹.	Particulars	₹.
To Office Expenses	1,20,000	By Gross Profit	10,60,000
To Salaries	4,75,000	By Income Tax Refund	95,000
To Motor car Expenses	90,000	By Rent from House Property (Let Out Property)	4,00,000
To Life Insurance Premium	70,000	By Discount Received	75,000
To Municipal Tax paid for House Property	30,000		
To Interest on Loan	1,00,000		
To Repair Expenses	45,000		
To Depreciation	50,000		
To Net Profit	6,50,000		
	16,30,000		16,30,000

Additional Information:

1. Repair Expenses include ₹. 20,000 paid for rented house property
2. Depreciation as per Income Tax Rules is ₹. 55,000
3. Life Insurance premium is paid for himself.
4. Interest on Loan is towards ₹. 60,000 for Rented House Property and balance ₹. 40,000 for education Loan of his daughter, who is pursuing Architect Course from recognised institution.

Q. 4(A) Ms. Rhea purchased a flat in Pune for ₹18 lakh on 10th March 2002. The flat was inherited to her daughter, Priya, on 12th August 2010. At the time of inheriting the flat, Priya incurred ₹3 lakh on legal fees to resolve a title dispute raised by a distant relative.

In May 2019, Priya undertook extensive renovations, including a new modular kitchen, costing ₹7 lakh. Previously, Ms. Rhea had constructed a balcony in June 2004 at a cost of ₹1,20,000.

Priya sold the flat for ₹1.20 crore in June 2024, incurring ₹8 lakh towards brokerage charges. The market values of the flat were ₹15 lakh in April 2002, ₹24 lakh in April 2005, and ₹80 lakh in April 2010. Priya invested ₹95 lakh in another flat in August 2024.

You are required to compute the amount of capital gains taxable in the hands of Priya for the Assessment Year 2025-26.

CII Chart :

FY 2001-02	100
FY 2004-05	113
FY 2009-10:	148
FY 2019-20	289
FY 2024-25:	363

Q.4 (B) Mr. Lal Khan comes to India, for the first time, on April 10, 2023. He stays in Chennai up to April 10, 2024 and thereafter shifts to Mumbai. He departs from Mumbai for his native country USA on October 10, 2024. Determine his residential status for the assessment year 2025-26.

OR

Q4 (C) Mr. Arjun sold his apartment in Bangalore for ₹135 lakh on 15th May 2024. He inherited this property from his father on 10th September 2012. In August 2017, he spent ₹12 lakh on renovations, including ₹9 lakh for installing a new waterproof ceiling and flooring, and ₹3 lakh on an inbuilt oven and dishwasher.

His father originally purchased the property in December 1980 for ₹60,000. The market values of the property on key dates were:

1st April 1981 — ₹75,000	1st April 1991 — ₹1,90,000
1st April 2001 — ₹14,50,000	1st April 2011 — ₹50,00,000

His father incurred ₹6,000 in 1987 to build a special chimney in the kitchen.

In July 2024, he invested ₹60 lakh in NHAI bonds.

CII Chart :

FY 2017-18:	272
FY 2023-24:	348
FY 2024-25:	363

Calculate capital gains for Mr Arjun for AY 2025-26.

Q.4 (D) Mr. Rajababu has earned the following incomes during the previous year ended on 31st March 2025. Compute the Gross Total Income for the Assessment Year 2025-26 assuming that he is:

- (1) a resident and ordinarily resident
- (2) a resident but not ordinarily resident:

	Particulars	₹
a.	Interest on Tata Motors Ltd Debentures, received in Sweden	10,000
b.	Profit from business in Jalgoan controlled from Jaipur	20,000
c.	Profit on sale of Plant at Bhilai (Chhattisgarh)	30,000
d.	Past Untaxed Profit of business in Dubai, now brought to India	40,000
e.	Pension from an Indian Employer received in Egypt	50,000
f.	Savings Bank Interest from State Bank of India, London Branch	60,000
g.	Technical Knowhow fees from Govt. of Gujrat received in Japan	70,000
h.	Agriculture Income earned in India received in Sri Lanka .	80,000
i.	Interest from Bank Account in Nagaland.	90,000

Q.5 (A) Write in details exemption available for Gratuity under section 10(10). (10)

(B) Explain in detail, any four deductions available under chapter VI-A. (10)

OR

Q.5 C Write Short notes on (any 4) (20)

- a) Capital Asset
- b) Concept of Reasonable Letting Value
- c) Taxability of Foreign Income in India
- d) Deemed to be an "Assessee"
- e) Interest on Housing Loan
- f) Commuted and Uncommuted Pension

Q.1 B) State whether the following statements are True or False (any ten) (10)

1. Only partly paid-up equity shares can be bought back.
2. Buy back process should be completed within 12 months after passing resolution.
3. Dividend equalization reserve is an example of free reserve.
4. Final dividend on equity shares is proposed by shareholders.
5. Bonus shares are shares which are issued free of cost to the existing equity shareholders.
6. Surrendered shares cannot be re-issued.
7. Investment Accounting is governed by AS 13.
8. Balance in Capital Reduction account is transferred to P&L account.
9. Capital Work in progress is shown under the head 'Share Capital' in the Balance Sheet of a Company.
10. Internal Reconstruction means liquidation of Company.
11. Family values is one of the factors affecting ethical behaviour.
12. CSR is mandatory for all Public Companies.

Q.2 A) Following is the Balance Sheet of Filmsy Ltd. as on 31st March, 2025. (20)

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
10% Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each	5,00,000	Goodwill	4,00,000
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	10,00,000	Land and Building	10,00,000
10% Debentures (F.V 100)	2,00,000	Investments	3,00,000
Sundry Creditors	2,00,000	Stock	4,00,000
Other Liabilities	7,00,000	Profit & Loss A/c	4,00,000
		Preliminary Expenses	1,00,000
Total	26,00,000	Total	26,00,000

Note: - Claims against damages pending in court amounted to ₹ 50,000.

The scheme of reconstruction approved by the authority was as under:

1. Each Equity share will be written down from ₹ 10 to ₹ 6 fully paid up.
2. Each 10% Preference share is to be reduced by ₹ 2 per share. These Preference shares are to be converted into 12% Preference shares of ₹ 2 each and remaining into Equity Shares of ₹ 6 fully paid up.
3. 10% Debenture holders agreed to waive 20% of their rights and for the balance amount they have accepted 1200, 11% Debentures of ₹ 100 each.
4. Assets were revalued as: Land and Building ₹ 14,00,000; Stock to be reduced by 20%.
5. 20,000 Equity shares of ₹ 6 each were issued to public for cash.
6. Creditors dues are settled as follows:
 - a) 30% immediate payment
 - b) 50% paid by issue of 11% debentures.
 - c) 20% amount cancelled.
7. All losses, intangible and fictitious assets are to be written off.
8. Claims against damages amounted to ₹ 25,000 was settled at ₹ 15,000 by court order.
9. Reconstruction expenses amounted to ₹ 4,500.

You are required to pass journal entries and prepare capital reduction account.

OR

Q.2 B) On 01st April 2024 Miss Riya had 40,000 Equity Shares in Suryakumar Ltd. Face value of the share was Rs. 10 each but their book value was Rs. 19 per share. On 1st May 2024 Riya purchased 10,000 equity shares of the same company at Rs. 16 per share. On 30th June 2024 the Directors of Suryakumar Ltd. announced a bonus issue in the proportion of one bonus share for every five shares held. Dividend for the year 2023-24 at the rate of 20% declared by the company and received by Riya on 31st October 2024. On 1st January 2025, Miss Riya Sold 20,000 equity shares at Rs. 19 per share.

You are requested to prepare Investment in Equity Shares of Suryakumar Ltd.'s account for the year ended 31st March 2025. (10)

Q.2 C) The Following is the Balance Sheet of Tanaya ltd; as on 31st March 2025: (10)

Balance Sheet
As on 31st March 2025

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
4,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each Rs. 8 per share called up & paid up	32,00,000	Fixed Assets	56,50,000
General Reserve	5,00,000	Stock	10,00,000
Profit & Loss a/c	25,00,000	Debtors	25,00,000
Securities Premium	10,00,000	Bank Balance	15,50,000
10% Debentures	20,00,000		
Current liabilities	15,00,000		
Total	1,07,00,000	Total	1,07,00,000

The company has decided to buy back the maximum number of its equity shares at an offer price of Rs. 25 per share. You are required to calculate the maximum number of equity shares that the company can buy back at this price, in accordance with the legal provisions under the Companies Act, 2013.

Q.3 A) The Summary Balance Sheet of Amisha ltd; as at 31st March 2025 is as follows: (20)

Balance Sheet
As on 31st March 2025

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Equity Share Capital (Shares Rs. 10 each)	25,00,000	Fixed Assets	33,00,000
General Reserve	3,25,000	Investment	9,00,000
Securities Premium	2,70,000	Other Current Assets	10,73,000
Profit & Loss account	1,88,000	Bank balance	3,55,000
12% Debentures	12,00,000		
Term Loan	7,12,000		
Current Liabilities	4,33,000		
	56,28,000		56,28,000

After complying with all the legal requirements, the company resolved to buy back 20% of its paid-up equity share capital at Rs.15 per share. For this purpose, the company undertook the following transactions:

1. Issued 25,000, 10% Preference Shares of Rs.10 each at a premium of 10%. The issue was fully subscribed and all amounts were duly received.
2. Sold investments worth Rs. 4,00,000 at a price of Rs. 3,50,000.

You are required to:

- Pass the necessary journal entries to record the above transactions, and
- Prepare the Balance Sheet of the company after giving effect to the buyback.

OR -

Q.3 B) Show the presentation of the following items under appropriate notes to accounts forming part of the Balance Sheet of New Cinema Ltd. as on 31st March, 2025. (10)

Particulars	₹
General Reserve (1/4/2024)	20,00,000
Capital Redemption Reserve (1/4/2024)	8,00,000
Profit & Loss A/c (1/4/2024)	12,00,000
Profit for the year (before Transfers and Appropriations)	25,00,000
Security Premium	2,50,000
Equity Share Capital (F.V ₹ 100)	25,00,000
10% Cumulative Preference Share Capital (F.V ₹ 100)	15,00,000

Adjustments:

1. Issued Bonus Shares in the ratio of one share for every four shares held out of Capital Redemption Reserve on 31st March, 2025, but not recorded in the books.
2. Interim Dividend paid ₹ 1,50,000.

Q.3 C) Following is the balance sheet of Unsound Ltd as on 31st March, 2024 (10)

Liabilities	Amt	Assets	Amt
20,000 Equity shares of Rs.10 each	2,00,000	Goodwill	1,00,000
8% Preference shares of Rs.100 each	1,50,000	Land	50,000
11% Debentures (F.V – Rs.100)	50,000	Equipment	1,50,000
Creditors	80,000	Debtors	60,000
Bank Loan	50,000	Stock	40,000
Bills Payable	20,000	Investment	25,000
		Preliminary Expenses	12,000
		Profit & Loss A/c	1,13,000
	5,50,000		5,50,000

The board of directors decided to go for internal reconstruction with the approval of shareholders and court. Following adjustments should be considered.

1. Equity shares to be reduced to Rs.4 each and Preference shares reduced by Rs.30 each, being face value remain unchanged.
2. Debenture holders agreed to accept equal number of 12% debentures of Rs.50 each.
3. Investment sold for Rs.40,000.
4. Write-off losses, fictitious and intangible assets.
5. Bank Loan to be settled at 60%.

Pass journal entries in the books of Unsound Ltd.

Q.4 A) Following is the Trial Balance of Samiksha Ltd. as on 31st March, 2025. (20)

Particulars	Dr. (₹)	Particulars	Cr. (₹)
Land & Building	5,00,000	Equity Share Capital	6,00,000
Plant & Machinery	6,00,000	Security Premium	80,000
Return Inward	20,000	9% Debentures	50,000
Long Term Investment (Market Value ₹ 1,55,000)	1,50,000	10% Cumulative Preference Share Capital	2,50,000
Stock of Material (1/4/2024)	25,000	General Reserve	1,20,000
Purchase of Material	1,25,000	Profit & Loss (1/4/2024)	25,000
Debenture Interest	4,500	Sundry Creditors	50,000
Audit Fees	3,500	Provisions for Pension	1,00,000
Insurance	8,000	Dividend	25,000
Carriage on Purchase	5,000	Provision for doubtful debts	5,000
Salaries	55,000	Sales	4,20,000
Rent & Taxes	8,500	Loan from Bank	60,000
Advertising	12,500		
Bad Debts	4,000		
Balance at Bank	60,000		
Cash in Hand	46,500		
Sundry Debtors	1,57,500		
	17,85,000		17,85,000

Additional Information:

1. Closing stock of material is valued at ₹ 28,000.
2. Plant & Machinery to be depreciated by 10%.
3. Provide Income Tax for the year @ 20%.
4. Transfer 25,000 to General Reserve.
5. Sundry Debtors include ₹ 57,500 due for more than six months.
6. Directors proposed final dividend of 10%.

Prepare statement of Profit & Loss for the year ending 31.03.2025 and Balance Sheet as on that date in prescribed form.

OR

Q.4 B) On 1st April 2024 Mr. Vasudeo had Rs. 6,00,000, 6% Government Bonds at Rs. 94 (Face Value Rs. 100 each). Interest is payable half yearly on 30 June and 31st December every year. He furnishes the following particulars regarding the Investment in 6% Government Bonds for the year 2024-25:

Date	Transaction	(20)
31/05/2024	Purchased Rs. 3,00,000 Government Bonds at Rs. 101 cum-interest.	
31/07/2024	Sold Rs. 3,00,000 Government Bonds at Rs. 102 cum-interest	
31/08/2024	Purchased Rs. 1,00,000 Government Bonds at Rs. 101 ex-interest	
30/11/2024	Sold Rs. 3,50,000 Bonds at Rs. 99 ex-interest.	
30/11/2024	Purchased Rs. 50,000 Bonds at Rs. 97 ex-interest.	
31/01/2025	Purchased Rs. 1,00,000 Bonds at Rs. 98 cum-interest	
28/02/2025	Sold Rs. 2,00,00 Bonds at Rs. 99 ex-interest	
31/03/2025	Market Price of the Government Bonds was Rs. 2,85,000.	

You are requested to prepare Investment in 6% Government Bonds in the books of Mr. Vasudeo for the year ended 31st March 2025.

Q. 5 A) Explain in brief the link between Law, Corporate governance, Corporate Social Responsibility and Ethics? (10)

Q. 5 B) Explain in detail the legal conditions of buyback of Shares. (10)

OR

Q. 5 C) Write Short Notes (Any Four) (20)

- 1) Disclosure of Current Liabilities in Company final accounts
- 2) Alteration of Share Capital
- 3) Capital Reduction account
- 4) Accounting for Investment in Equity Shares
- 5) Need of Internal reconstruction
- 6) Disclosure of Property, Plant & Equipment in Company final account.

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

Instructions:

- i. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- ii. Working notes should form part of your answers.
- iii. Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Reg.
15/10/2025

Q1 A. Select the most appropriate option and rewrite the full sentence. (ANY 10) (10)

1. Order should be placed with the supplier when the inventory touches:
 - a. Maximum level
 - b. Re-order level
 - c. Minimum level
 - d. Danger level
2. A worker is allowed 60 hours to complete a job on a guaranteed wage of ₹ 10 per hour. He completes the job in 48 hours. How much will he get under Halsey Plan?
 - a. ₹ 540
 - b. ₹ 450
 - c. ₹ 640
 - d. ₹ 700
3. Machine breakdown is treated as:
 - a. Normal Idle time
 - b. Abnormal Idle time
 - c. Overtime
 - d. Administration overheads
4. Depreciation on machine is apportioned on the basis of
 - a. Horse Power Machines
 - b. Labours hours
 - c. Labour cost
 - d. Machine cost
5. Pilferages while holding inventory is a part of:
 - a. Administrative cost
 - b. Ordering cost
 - c. Carrying cost
 - d. Selling cost
6. Opening stock of material is ₹ 5,000 purchases ₹ 30,000, closing stock of materials ₹ 2,000. Cost of material used is:
 - a. ₹ 33,000
 - b. ₹ 30,000
 - c. ₹ 35,000
 - d. ₹ 40,000
7. Employee welfare expenses are allocated on the basis of
 - a. Machine hours
 - b. labours hours
 - c. Number of employees
 - d. prime cost
8. Direct expenses are also known as:
 - a. Chargeable expenses
 - b. Work cost
 - c. Factory cost
 - d. Administration cost
9. Under Piece rate system workers are paid wages on:
 - a. Time rate basis
 - b. Piece rate basis
 - c. Time saved basis
 - d. Per day basis
10. Electricity charges are allocated on the basis of
 - a. Factory cost
 - b. cost of machines
 - c. Labour hours
 - d. Number of light points
11. Demonstration expenses is an element of:
 - a. Selling and Distribution overheads
 - b. Work cost
 - c. Factory cost
 - d. Administration cost
12. Dividend paid is recorded in:
 - a. Selling and Distribution overheads
 - b. Work cost
 - c. Factory cost
 - d. Financial accounting

Q1 B. State whether the following statements are True or False. (ANY 10) (10)

1. Prime cost is the total of direct materials, direct wages and production overheads.
2. Production cost includes only direct costs related to the production.

3. Goodwill written off appears only in cost accounts.
4. Closing Stock of work-in-progress is added to work overheads.
5. Dividend received increases financial profit.
6. Cost Accounting provides data for managerial decision-making.
7. A profitable business concern does not need costing system.
8. The stock in hand may exceed the maximum stock level.
9. Stores ledger shows movement of materials showing quantity and value.
10. Under Perpetual Inventory System, store balance is ascertained after every receipt and issue of material.
11. Under FIFO Method, materials purchased first are deemed to be issued last.
12. The Objective of Time Booking is ascertainment of labour cost.

Q2 A. ADG Ltd. furnishes to you the following information for the year ended 31st March, 2024:

(20)

Production and Sales	10,000 units
Sales	Rs.50,00,000
Direct Materials	Rs. 15,00,000
Direct Wages	Rs. 7,50,000
Direct Expenses	Rs. 4,50,000
Factory Overheads	Rs. 3,75,000
Administrative Overheads	Rs. 10,50,000
Sales Overheads	Rs. 6,00,000

The following changes are estimated in the subsequent year:

- (1) Production and sales activity will be increased by 50%.
- (2) Material rate will be increase by 20%.
- (3) Direct wages cost would be reduced by 10% due to automation.
- (4) Direct Expenses per unit will increase by 10%.
- (5) Factory Expenses will increase by 20% in total.
- (6) Total administrative overheads will be lower by Rs.1,50,000.
- (7) Sales overheads per unit would remain the same.
- (8) Sales would be 120% of cost of sales.

Prepare a statement of cost for both the years ending 31st March, 2024 and estimated cost sheet as on 31st March, 2025. showing maximum possible details of cost.

OR

Q2 B. From the following particulars prepare Cost Sheet showing various elements of Cost: (20)

Particulars	Rupees
Carriage Outwards	57,000
Closing Stock of Finished Goods	1,00,480
Closing Stock of Raw Materials	73,840
Closing Stock of Work-in-Progress	2,40,520
Depreciation on Factory Buildings	1,50,400
Direct Power	51,680
Direct Wages	8,42,800
Factory Stationery	24,680
Fees to Brand Ambassador	4,00,000
Free Sample Expenses	40,640
Office Rent	1,20,000

Opening Stock of Finished Goods	90,560
Opening Stock of Raw Materials	2,20,000
Purchases of Raw Materials	16,50,000
Rent, Rates and Insurance – Factory	20,280
Sales of Factory Scraps	2,920
Staff Salaries	12,60,000
Stationery and Printing	24,400
Technical Directors Salary	81,180
Trade Discount	2,40,000

Sales are made to earn profit @20% on Cost Price.

Q3. Attempt 3A and 3B OR 3C and 3D

Q3 A. Pride Ltd. manufactures a special product X and provides you the following information.

Demand for X is 1,000 units per year.

The annual carrying cost is 12%.

Raw material required per unit of finished product = 20kg.

Ordering cost per order is Rs. 900 and the price of material is Rs.250 per kg.

You are required to calculate the EOQ, Total annual carrying cost, number of orders per year and ordering cost per year. (10)

Q3 B. From the following, prepare a statement of reconciliation and find-out profit/loss as per financial records. (10)

Particulars	Rs
Profit as per Cost Records	1,60,000
Interest on Bank loan	2,000
Provision for Income Tax	40,000
Loss on sale of Asset in Financial A/c	5,000
Interest received	6,000
Depreciation in Financial A/c	12,200
Depreciation in Cost A/c	13,500

Prepare statement of Reconciliation between Costing Profit and Financial Profit

OR

Q3 C. From the following details find the amount of closing stock under weighted average method for the month of September 2025. (10)

1.9.25 Opening Stock: 500 units at ₹10 each			
Purchases		Issues	
5.9.25	300 units at ₹12 each	10.9.25	200 units
15.9.25	200 units at ₹14 each	20.9.25	500 units
25.9.25	400 units at ₹16 each	30.9.24	300 units

Q3 D. From the following, prepare a statement of reconciliation. The net profit of Shivansh Ltd shown by cost accounts for the year ended 31st March 2025 was Rs 5,82,000 and by financial accounts for the same period was Rs 4,00,000. A scrutiny of the figures of the financial accounts and the cost accounts revealed the following facts: (10)

Particulars	Rs
Office overhead under recovered in cost accounts	15,000
Depreciation over charged in financial accounts	9,000
Income tax provided in financial accounts	1,50,000
Loss of stock due to fire charged in financial accounts	20,000
Factory overhead over-recovered in cost accounts	12,000

Prepare a reconciliation statement by taking Financial profit as base

Q4. Attempt 4A and 4B OR 4C and 4D

Q4 A. 'A' an employee of MNH Co. gets the following emoluments and benefits:

- Salary Rs.3,000 per month
- Dearness Allowance Rs.5,000 per month
- Employer's contribution to PF 10% of Salary and DA
- Employer's contribution to ESI 5% of Salary and DA
- Bonus 25% of Salary and DA
- Other allowances Rs.30,000 per annum

'A' works for 2,200 hours per annum, out of which 200 hours are non-productive but treated as normal idle time. You are requested to find out the Effective hourly cost of 'A'. (10)

Q4 B. From the following particulars, calculate the Machine Hour Rate of a Machine installed in a department: (10)

Particulars	
Cost of Machine	Rs 16000
Estimated scrap value after expiry of its life (15 Years)	Rs 1000
Estimated Working Hours of the Machine per year	2000 Hours
Monthly Salary of a Foreman engaged in supervision of this machine and another two identical machines	Rs 1500
Repairs and Maintenance for the machine	Rs 2400 Per Year
Insurance Premium for the Machine	Rs 120 Per Year
Department Rent and Rates	Rs 1200 Per Year
Space Occupied by the machine	1/6 th of the Floor Space of the department
Power Consumption of the Machine	2 Units Per Hour @ 10 Paise Per Unit

OR

Q4 C. From the following particulars workout, the earnings for the week of a worker under:

- Straight piece rate
- Differential piece rate.
- Halsey Premium System
- Rowan Plan

Number of working hours per week 48

Wages per hour Rs.15

Normal output per week 120 pieces

Actual output for the week 168 pieces

Time allowed for actual production 56 hours per week

Differential piece rate 80% of the piece rate when output is below standard and 120% above standard.

(10)

Q4 D. S Ltd. has three Production Departments (A, B and C) and one Service Department D. Expenses for the period of 12 months are as follows:

(10)

Particulars	Rupees
Canteen Expenses	32500
Depreciation on Machinery	110000
Electricity	28000
Indirect Wages	26000
Power	41250
Rent	180000

Additional Information:

Particulars	Dept. A	Dept. B	Dept. C	Dept. D
Cost of Machine (Rupees)	75,000	90,000	1,20,000	15,000
Direct Wages (Rupees)	18,000	21,000	27,000	12,000
Floor Space (Square Feet)	450	375	675	300
H.P. of Machines	195	90	90	120
Light Points (Number)	21	21	27	15
Number of Workers	6	9	18	6

Show Primary Distribution of Overheads.

Q5. A. Answer the following: (10 marks each)

(20)

- Explain the Classification of cost based on Behaviour of cost?
- Explain the ABC classification system of inventory control?

OR

Q5 B. Write short notes on any FOUR of the following:

(20)

- Criticisms related to Cost Accounting System
- Maximum Stock Levels
- Rowan System
- Semi-Variable Overhead
- Items appearing in Financial Accounts only and not in cost accounts for reconciliation
- Distinction between Cost Allocation and Cost Apportionment

Time : 3:00 Hours

Marks : 100

Note: 1. All questions are compulsory.

2. Figures to the right indicates full marks.

Q.1(A) Fill in the blanks with an appropriate option given below (Any 10) 10

- 1 Management is a _____ undertaken by managers to attain objectives.
(Process / Routine / Game / Business)
- 2 The lower-level management requires _____ skill more than other skills.
(Technical / Human / Legal/ Conceptual)
- 3 _____ is known as the Father of Modern Management.
(Henry Fayol / F.W. Taylor / Robert Kahn, K.K.Choudhary)
- 4 Frequent increases in _____ raise selection and training costs.
(Absenteeism / Labour turnover / Wastage / Productivity)
- 5 _____ Plans are meant for repeated use.
(Standing / Single-use / Forecast / Decision)
- 6 In _____ superior and subordinate collectively set the plans.
(MBO / Delegation / Decision-Making / Matrix)
- 7 _____ skills refer to interpersonal skills.
(Human / Conceptual / Technical / Design)
- 8 _____ Principle states one subordinate should receive instructions from one superior. (Unity of Command / Objective / Direction / Supervision)
- 9 _____ means inter-linking of actions.
(Organizing / Coordination / Controlling/ Staffing)
- 10 A _____ is a plan which expresses anticipated results in numerical terms.
(Budget / Schedule / Short-term plan/ Break-Even)
- 11 _____ refers to the introduction of a person to the job and the organization.
(Induction training / Simulation / Job rotation /Job Enlargement)
- 12 _____ deals with the cost and contribution of human resources to the organization. (HRA / MBO / HRP/ Training)

Q.1(B) State whether the following statements are True or False. (Any 10) 10

- 1 Taylor advocated the concept of mental revolution
- 2 Planning is a one-time activity.
- 3 Unity of Command avoids confusion and conflict.
- 4 Responsibility can be delegated.
- 5 HRA facilitates promotion of competent and capable employees.
- 6 Recruitment and selection mean the same thing.
- 7 Emotional Capital refers only to intellectual capital.
- 8 The Matrix system helps employees improve their knowledge and skills.
- 9 The top-level management spends most of its time in directing and controlling.
- 10 Short-range planning refers to planning up to one year.
- 11 Delegation is advantageous to superiors alone.
- 12 The concept of functional organization was introduced by F.W. Taylor.

- Q.2 Answer any two of the following. 15**
- a Define Management. Discuss its importance.
 - b Explain Taylor's Scientific Management theory.
 - c Describe the various functions of management.
- Q.3 Answer any two of the following. 15**
- a Bring out the constraints of planning.
 - b What is MBO? Explain its process.
 - c Enumerate the need and importance of decision-making.
- Q.4 Answer any two of the following. 15**
- a What is Matrix Organization? Explain its features.
 - b Elaborate the factors determining span of management.
 - c Write the advantages and disadvantages of virtual organization
- Q.5 Answer any two of the following. 15**
- a What are the components of Job Analysis?
 - b Briefly explain the various methods of training managerial personnel.
 - c State and explain the limitations of performance appraisal.
- Q.6 Write short notes on: (Any Four) 20**
- a Managerial skills in the 21st Century
 - b Management as a Profession
 - c Essentials of a good plan
 - d Advantages of Strategic Business Unit
 - e Sources of Recruitment
 - f Importance of Training

Time: 3 hours

- N.B: (1) All questions are compulsory with internal options.
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
(3) Working notes form a part of the answer and have to be solved immediately after the question and not on the last page of the answer sheet.

- Q.1. (A) Select the correct answer from the options given below: (Any Ten) (10)
- (1) _____ is NOT a function of financial management.
- Investment decisions
 - Financing decisions
 - Dividend decisions
 - Marketing decisions
- (2) The investment decision in financial management is also known as _____
- Capital budgeting decision
 - Working capital decision
 - Dividend decision
 - Financing decision
- (3) Profit maximization as an objective of financial management is criticized because _____
- It ignores risk and timing of returns
 - It considers shareholders' wealth
 - It ensures long-term sustainability
 - It measures market value of the firm
- (4) Dividend decision in financial management relates to _____
- Deciding the pricing of goods and services
 - Raising funds from banks
 - How much profit should be retained and how much distributed
 - Estimating cash requirements
- (5) _____ ratio measures a firm's ability to meet short-term obligations.
- Debt-Equity Ratio
 - Current Ratio
 - Gross Profit Ratio
 - Return on Equity
- (6) _____ Ratios measures the return to shareholders.
- Return on Equity (ROE)
 - Current Ratio
 - Quick Ratio
 - Gross Profit Ratio
- (7) Inventory Turnover Ratio is calculated as _____
- $\text{Sales} \div \text{Average Inventory}$
 - $\text{Cost of Goods Sold} \div \text{Average Inventory}$
 - $\text{Average Inventory} \div \text{Sales}$
 - $\text{Gross Profit} \div \text{Sales}$

(8) Depreciation is added back to net profit in cash flow from operating activities because _____

- a) It is a cash expense
- b) It reduces profit but not cash
- c) It increases cash balance
- d) It is an investing activity

(9) Dividend received is classified as _____

- a) Operating activity
- b) Investing activity
- c) Financing activity
- d) None of the above

(10) A cash flow statement shows _____

- a) Profitability of the firm
- b) Changes in financial position in terms of cash
- c) Details of assets and liabilities
- d) Budgetary performance

(11) Trend analysis helps to _____

- a) Compare firms of different sizes in the same year
- b) Study long-term growth patterns over several years
- c) Show detailed cost structures
- d) Record transactions chronologically

(12) Comparative balance sheet analysis is helpful in _____

- a) Studying growth or decline of assets and liabilities
- b) Showing profitability in a single year
- c) Calculating only ratios
- d) Preparing budgets

(B) Match the following: (any 10)

	A		B
1	Working capital	A	Sale of machinery
2	Proprietary ratio	B	Depreciation
3	Debt Equity ratio	C	Dividend paid
4	Common Size Statement	D	Current Assets Less Current liabilities
5	Non quick Asset	E	Shareholder's funds / Total Assets
6	Acid test ratio	F	Expresses each item as a percentage of a base figure
7	Land and Building	G	Relationship between owned and loan funds
8	Goodwill	H	Closing stock
9	Cash Flow Statement	I	Shows cash inflows and outflows
10	Non-cash Item	J	Bank overdraft
11	Outflow under Financing	K	2 : 1
12	Investing Activities	L	1 : 1
		M	Tangible asset
		N	Intangible asset

(10)

Q.2. (A) Given below is the balance sheet of Sandeep Ltd., as on 31st march, 2023. Convert it into vertical form. (15)

Balance sheet as on 31st march, 2023

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity shares	7,00,000	Land and building	5,00,000
10% Preference share capital	1,00,000	Vehicles	3,00,000
Bank loan	5,00,000	Goodwill	2,00,000
Reserves and surplus	5,00,000	Furniture	3,00,000
Bank overdraft	1,00,000	Long term Investment	2,90,000
Creditors	1,00,000	Stock	70,000
Proposed dividend	50,000	Sundry Debtors	1,00,000
Provision for tax	50,000	Cash	80,000
		Bills receivable	60,000
		Preliminary Expenses	2,00,000
Total	21,00,000	Total	21,00,000

OR

Q.2. (A) From the following information of Vanita Limited., you are required to prepare: (i) Vertical Income Statement for the year ended 31st March 2023. (15)

Vanita Limited.			
Trading Profit And Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 2023			
Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Opening Stock	40,000	By Sales	5,00,000
To Purchases	2,08,000	By Closing Stock	30,000
To Wages	78,000		
To Power And Fuel	30,000		
To Gross Profit c/d	1,74,000		
Total	5,30,000	Total	5,30,000
To Office Expenses	8,000	By Gross Profit b/d	1,74,000
To Office Salaries	60,000	By Dividend Received	80,000
To Debenture Interest	2,500		
To Plant Depreciation	6,000		
To Advertisement	12,000		
To Distribution Expenses	18,000		
To Bank Charges	1,500		
To Loss by Fire	1,000		
To Provision for Tax	58,000		
To Net Profit c/d	87,000		
Total	254000	Total	2,54,000
To Interim Dividend	80,000	By Balance b/d	1,28,000
To Balance c/d	1,35,000	By Net Profit	87,000
Total	2,15,000	Total	2,15,000

Q.3. (A) Prepare Common size Balance sheet of Govinda Ltd., as on 31st march 2024.

(15)

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity share capital	3,00,000	Goodwill	2,00,000
Preference share capital	2,00,000	Plant and machinery	1,40,000
General reserve	30,000	Land and Building	1,00,000
Profit and loss A/c Bal.	70,000	Furniture	20,000
Provision for tax	21,000	Stock	1,20,000
Outstanding wages	39,000	Bills receivable	16,000
Sundry Creditors	80,000	Debtors	44,000
Bank overdraft	40,000	Bank	40,000
		Long term Investments	1,00,000
Total	7,80,000	Total	7,80,000

OR

Q.3 (A) From the following balance sheet Anuj Ltd., you are required to prepare comparative Balance Sheet and offer your comments.

(15)

Liabilities	2022	2023	Assets	2022	2023
Equity share capital	12,00,000	12,00,000	Patent	4,60,000	3,60,000
10% Pref. share capital	6,00,000	4,00,000	Land and Building	8,00,000	6,80,000
Reserves and Surplus	1,60,000	2,80,000	Plant and machinery	3,20,000	4,00,000
Profit and Loss A/c	1,20,000	1,92,000	Debtors	6,40,000	8,00,000
Outstanding expenses	1,68,000	2,00,000	Stock	3,08,000	4,36,000
Creditors	2,20,000	3,32,000	Bills receivable	80,000	1,20,000
Bills Payable	80,000	64,000	Cash	60,000	40,000
Provision for tax	1,60,000	2,00,000	Bank	40,000	32,000
Total	27,08,000	28,68,000	Total	27,08,000	28,68,000

Q.4. (A) From the information of ShreeRam Trading Limited, calculate the following ratios: (i) Quick Ratio, (ii) Proprietary Ratio, (iii) Return on Capital Employed, (iv) Capital Gearing Ratio, (v) Debtors Turnover Ratio, (vi) Creditors Turnover Ratio

(15)

ShreeRam Trading Limited.			
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023			
Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity Share Capital	4,00,000	Land & Buildings	2,00,000
6% Preference Share Capital	1,00,000	Plant & Machinery	3,50,000
Reserves	30,000	Trade Investments	85,000
Profit And Loss A/c	25,000	Debtors	1,10,000
8% Debentures	2,50,000	Bills Receivable	95,000
Creditors	40,000	Closing Stock	50,000
Bank Overdraft	70,000	Cash In Hand	60,000
Provision for Tax	50,000	Advance Tax	39,000
Bills Payable	35,000	Prepaid Expenses	5,000
		Preliminary Expenses	6,000
Total	10,00,000	Total	10,00,000

Additional Information:

- (1) The balances as on 31/3/22 were as under:
 - (i) Debtors – Rs. 80,000, (ii) Bills Receivable – Rs. 65,000, (iii) Creditors – Rs. 30,000,
 - (iv) Bills Payable – Rs. 25,000, (v) Closing Stock – Rs. 70,000.
- (2) Total Sales for the year ended 31/3/23 is Rs. 24,00,000, out of which cash sales comprises 20% of total sales.
- (3) Gross Profit Ratio is 25% on sales.
- (4) Net Profit for the year ended 31/3/23 is Rs. 2,10,000.

OR

Q.4. (A) The following is balance sheet of Sony Ltd. Convert it in vertical form for suitable analysis and Compute the following ratios. (15)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Acid test ratio | (b) Proprietary ratio |
| (c) Current ratio | (d) Capital Gearing ratio |
| (e) Stock working capital ratio | |

Balances as on 31st December, 2023

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Cash at bank	12,500	Land and building	2,00,000
Prepaid expenses	15,500	Stock	68,250
Creditors	1,01,500	Debtors	1,30,750
Bills receivable	5,250	Plant and machinery	1,36,000
12% Debentures	62,500	Loan from directors	1,00,000
Equity share capital	2,50,000		
Profit and loss A/c(Cr.)	54,250		

Q.5. (A) The following summary Balance sheets of M/S Avantika Ltd., for the year ended 31st march, 2022 and 2023 Prepare a cash flow statement as per As-3 by indirect method (15)

Liabilities	2022	2023	Assets	2022	2023
Equity share capital	1,20,000	1,20,000	Land	2,10,000	2,70,000
5% Preference share capital	90,000	60,000	Building	2,85,000	2,70,000
General reserve	30,000	42,330	Stock	27,000	36,300
Profit and loss account	15,240	28,080	Debtors	40,440	38,460
Provision for tax	17,000	8,000	Prepaid expenses	25,880	17,000
Creditors	3,37,920	3,81,910	Bank Bal.	15,480	3,240
			Misc. expenses	6,000	5,400
	6,10,160	6,40,400		5,93,000	6,45,000

Additional information:

- (i) The company paid an interim dividend of 5% on equity shares.
 - (ii) Preference shares were redeemed during the year at 10% premium.
 - (iii) Income tax paid during the year Rs. 15,000
- Prepare cash flow statement for the year ended 31st march, 2023

OR

- Q.5. (A) From the following information furnished by Ramesh Limited., you are required to prepare a Cashflow Statement for the year ended 31st March 2024, as per AS-3, applying the Indirect Method: (15)

Ramesh Limited.		
Balance Sheet as at	31.03.23	31.03.24
<u>Liabilities</u>	Rs.	Rs.
Equity Share Capital	4,05,000	4,05,000
Profit And Loss A/c	1,62,000	2,10,700
Bank Term Loan	3,38,900	2,67,100
Creditors	2,15,000	1,31,800
Provision for Tax	32,400	37,800
Total	11,53,300	10,52,400
<u>Assets</u>		
Goodwill	41,900	14,900
Land & Buildings	97,200	1,35,000
Plant & Machinery	3,40,200	2,55,200
Delivery Van	-	1,21,500
Investments	1,21,500	1,48,500
Debtors	2,83,500	3,42,400
Bank Balance	2,69,000	34,900
Total	11,53,300	10,52,400

Additional Information:

- (1) During the year ended 31/3/23, Investments costing Rs. 30,000 were sold for Rs. 40,000.
- (2) Depreciation provided on Land & Buildings is Rs. 25,000.
- (3) Delivery Van was purchased on 31/3/24. Hence no depreciation was charged.
- (4) Income-tax paid for the year ended 31/3/23 was Rs. 36,000.
- (5) There was no purchase or sale of Plant & Machinery during the year.

- Q.6 (A) Explain uses of ratio analysis. (10)
 (B) What do you mean by inter statement ratios? Explain any two inter statement ratios. (10)

OR

- Q.6. (A) Write short notes on : (any four) (20)
- (1) Sources of finance
 - (2) Objectives of studying of financial management
 - (3) Cash flow from Investing activity
 - (4) Comparative statement and its advantages
 - (5) Types of ratio analysis
 - (6) Uses and Limitations of cash flow analysis

- Note: 1. All Questions are Compulsory
2. Figures to the right state the marks allotted to the questions.

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

10

1. In export marketing the right marketing mix, includes _____
 - Product, price, place, and promotion
 - Product and price.
 - Promotion and place
 - Product and transportation
2. Cancellation of a valid import license in the buyer's country is considered as a _____
 - Political risk
 - Commercial risk
 - Intellectual property risk
 - Natural risk
3. _____ services exports from India is connected to tourists visiting the country.
 - Telecom
 - Travel
 - Software
 - Insurance
4. The GATS agreement was signed to open up the _____ sector.
 - Industrial
 - Services
 - Transportation
 - Merchandise
5. The objective of _____ trading bloc is to bring regional cooperation among south Asian countries.
 - NAFTA
 - SAARC
 - EU
 - DGFT
6. _____ duty is based on the physical characteristics of goods exported.
 - Ad valorem
 - Seasonal
 - Specific
 - Countervailing
7. The Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) under FTP 2025-20 is to
 - restrict service exports
 - promote all providers of notified services
 - increase tariffs on imported services
 - promote merchandise exports

8. _____ is responsible for regulating exports of goods on the negative list.
- DGFT
 - FICCI
 - Customs Department
 - Export Promotion Councils
9. In India, status holder exporters have the primary advantage of getting _____
- Increased export duties
 - Enhanced credibility and benefits
 - Restriction on exports
 - Ceiling on imports
10. Under the IRMAC scheme, _____ is imported in bulk to help registered small exporters.
- Finished goods
 - Raw materials
 - Machinery
 - Software
11. Export Promotion Councils are _____ organisations.
- Profit making
 - Non profit
 - Manufacturing
 - Non-government
12. The EPCG scheme allows exporters to import second hand _____ goods at concessional rates.
- Agricultural
 - Pharmaceutical
 - Primary
 - Capital

Q.1 B) State whether following statements are True or False: (Any Ten)

10

1. Export Marketing involves marketing of goods and services within the country.
2. All commercial risks are covered by ECGC policies.
3. India's agricultural exports include rice, spices, and marine products.
4. Quota system is a type of tariff barrier.
5. The TRIPs agreement of WTO is related to foreign investments in India.
6. Overseas marketing research helps to identify consumer likes and needs.
7. Under FTP 2015-20, online filing of documents and paperless trade has helped export business.
8. RBI has the authority to impose restrictions on imports and exports in India.
9. STP is governed by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.
10. The development of SEZs in states is enabled through the ASIDE scheme.
11. Trade fairs and exhibitions in India and abroad are organised by ITPO.
12. Letter of Undertaking allows export of goods without payment of IGST.

Q.2 Answer any two of the following.

- a) Explain the importance of exports for a firm.
- b) Describe the factors influencing export marketing.
- c) Discuss India's merchandise export since 2015.

15

Q.3 Answer any two of the following:

- a) Briefly state the types of non-tariff barriers in export trade.
- b) Explain the impact of regional economic groupings on export trade.
- c) Discuss the steps involved in overseas market selection process.

15

Q4. Answer any two of the following:

- a) Explain the implications of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20.
- b) Write a note on 'Deemed Exports'.
- c) Discuss the benefits received by EOUs in export trade.

15

Q5. Answer any two of the following:

- a) Explain the market development assistance (MDA) given to Indian exporters.
- b) Discuss the assistance provided by IIFT to Indian exporters.
- c) Briefly explain the duty drawback scheme extended to exporters in India.

15

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

- a) Distinguish between Export Marketing and Domestic Marketing
- b) Problems of India's Export sector
- c) NAFTA
- d) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)
- e) Agriculture Export Zone (AEZs)
- f) Commodity Boards

20

(Time: 2 ½ Hours)

[Total Marks: 75]

- Note: 1) All questions carry equal marks and are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate maximum marks for a question.

- Q.1 A Attempt any two sub-questions from (a), (b),(c) in MS-EXCEL(True/False) 02**
(a) A workbook can contain worksheets and chart sheets.
(b) The symbol: is called as the time separator.
(c) A worksheet name cannot include spaces.
- B Attempt any two sub-questions from (d), (e),(f) in MySQL(Multiple Choice) 02**
(d) The Query SELECT * FROM PAY; will display _____ columns from the table PAY.
a) Middle Two b) All c) Last Two d) First Two
(e) To make changes in the data already entered in the table we use _____.
a) Alter Table b) Update and Set c) Select d) create
(f) To view the names of the databases in MySQL we use _____.
a) Show Tables b) View Databases c) Show Database d) Show Databases
- C Attempt any six sub-questions from (g),(h),(i),(j),(k),(l),(m),(n),(o) in Data Communications, Networking and Internet. (True/False) 06**
(g) Unicode system of character representation is used only for English language characters.
(h) A group of 4 bits is called a byte.
(i) The process of data communication is controlled by a set of rules called 'protocol'.
(j) HTML is used to create Web pages.
(k) In bus topology, only one device is allowed to transmit at a time.
(l) WAN operates on speeds of 100 Mbps.
(m) Simple Mail Transfer Protocol is used to retrieve e-mail from the host computer.
(n) A web page can have only text and images.
(o) Email works on the "store-and-forward" principle.
- D Attempt any five sub-questions from (p),(q),(r),(s),(t),(u),(v),(w) in Data Communications, Networking and Internet. (Multiple Choice) 05**
(p) The transmission medium that carries the message is referred to as the _____.
a) protocol b) gateway c) communication channel d) receiver
(q) What is the full form of ASCII?
a) American Standard Code for International Interchange
b) American Standard Code for Interchange of Information
c) American Standard Code for Information Interchange
d) American Software Code for Information Interchange
(r) The base of the hexadecimal system is _____.
a) 2 b) 6 c) 10 d) 16
(s) Which of these is / are essential for a computer network?
a) A resource b) Medium c) Protocol d) All the above
(t) The three important goals of data communications are delivery at correct destination, accurate delivery and _____.
a) late delivery b)timely delivery
c) next day delivery d) on the spot delivery
(u) The network spanning a number of cities or countries or continents form _____.
a) LAN b) MAN c) WAN d) None of these

- (v) Benefits of email are :
 a) cost b) speed c) record keeping d) All the above
- (w) _____ allows user to search simultaneously on several search engines.
 a) Server b) Boolean Search c) Meta search engine d) None of these

Q.2 A **Answer any one sub-question from (a),(b) in Data Communications, Networking and Internet** **08**

- (a) Explain ring and bus topology.
 (b) What is Data Communication? Explain its components.

B **Answer any one sub-question from (c),(d) in Data Communications, Networking and Internet** **07**

- (c) Explain different types of networks.
 (d) Explain Blog and Search engines.

Q.3 A **Answer any one sub-question from (a) , (b) in MySQL** **08**

- (a) Write a MySQL statement to create a table called teacher_records with the following fields: Teacher ID (TeacherID, Integer, Primary Key, Not Null), Name (TeacherName, character with variable width of 50), Subject (Subject, character with variable width of 30), Salary (Salary, Integer), and Joining Date (JoinDate, Date).
- (b) Write a MySQL statement to create a table called order_info having the columns: Order Number (OrderNo, Integer, Primary Key, Not Null), Customer ID (CustID, Integer), Product Name (ProductName, character with variable width of 40), Quantity Ordered (QtyOrdered, Integer), Unit Price (UnitPrice, Integer), and Order Date (OrderDate, Date).

Q.3 B **Answer any one sub-question from (c) , (d) in MySQL** **07**

- (c) There exists a table called Library containing the columns Book Number (Bno, integer, Primary Key), Book Name (Bname, character(25)), Author (Author character(20)), Price (Price Decimal(7,2)), and Publisher (Publisher character(25)).

Write MySQL statements for the following:

- i) Display the structure of the table Library.
 ii) Display all records of the Library table.
 iii) Add a new column Quantity (Qty integer) in the table Library.
 iv) Delete the record where Book Number = 105.
 v) Change the Price of the book with Book Number 108 to 450.
- (d) Write a MySQL text functions with examples.

Q.4 A **Answer any one sub-question from (a) , (b) in MySQL** **08**

- (a) There exists Table name : Employee details(EMP_DETAILS)column s in the table: Employee no.(Primary key)((emp_no), first name (fname), Surname (Surname), middle name (Mname), age(Age), date of birth(DOB), gender(Gender), name of the department(Dept), designation(Desi), and salary(Sal).

Write MySQL statements for the following.

- i) To display Employee no. , first name, surname, last name and salary. Use the heading as Emp. No., Name and Salary. Use concat to display name as one entity combining first name, surname, last name.
 ii) To display Employee no., first name, surname, last name whose first name begins with the letter S.

Q.5 A

Attempt any ONE sub-question from a), b) in MS Excel

a) The following data has been entered in a worksheet.

A	B	C	D	E
1	Salesperson_Name	Sales_Amount	Commission	Bonus
2	Ramesh	60,000		
3	Naresh	45,000		
4	Dinesh	85,000		
5	Mahesh	1,20,000		
6	Ketan	95,000		
7				

Write the steps to find:

1. Commission in column C at the rate of 12% of Sales Amount.
2. Bonus in column D as 15% of Commission or 700 whichever is minimum.
3. Total Earnings in column E as Sales_Amount + Commission + Bonus.

b) Consider the following worksheet showing the cost of machinery. Find the depreciation and depreciated value for each year using the Straight Line Method.

A	B	C	D	E	F
1				Year	Depreciation
2	Cost of Machine	600,000		1	
3	Dep. Rate	10%		2	
4				3	
5				4	
6				5	

B

Attempt any ONE sub-question from c), d) in MS Excel

c) Answer the following using spreadsheet giving the marks scored by 5 students in 4 subjects.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Student	ENG	MATH	SCI	SST	TOTAL	AVG
2	Amit	75	65	58	70		
3	Sumit	62	85	60	74		
4	Ramesh	55	78	72	65		
5	Kunal	80	62	68	59		
6	Anil	70	52	65	68		
7							
8	HIGHEST MARKS						
9	LOWEST MARKS						

Write the steps to:

1. Calculate the Total and Average marks in columns G and H.
2. Calculate Subject-wise Highest and Lowest marks in rows 8 and 9

d) Explain the following built in functions in MS-EXCEL

- 1) MOD()
- 2) MAX()
- 3) ABS()
- 4) ROUNDUP()
- 5) FLOOR()
- 6) IPMT()
- 7) RATE()

- iii) To display Employee no., first name, surname, last name and age in the order of Surname.
- iv) To display Employee no., first name, surname, last name and date of birth of those who are born in the month of June in the chronological order of date of birth.
- (b) There exist a table book containing the columns account number(ACNNo), book name(Bname), Number of copies(NOC) ,Value of the book(B_rate) and date of Publication(Dof_P).

Write the my SQL statement for the following

- i) Display all the rows from the following table book.
- ii) Display all the book details in alphabetical orders of book name
- iii) Display the account number, book name and date of Publication from the table.
- iv) Display Minimum number of books, Maximum number of books, Average of book as per book name.

Q.4 B

Answer any one sub-question from (c) , (d) in MySQL

07

- (c) There exists a table Flipcart having the columns Purchaser's Number (PNO, integer), Purchaser's Name (PNAME, character), Receipt Number (RNO, integer, primary key), Total Cost (TCOST, integer) and Date of Purchase (PURDT, date). Write MySQL statements for the following.

i) Display Purchaser's name, Receipt Number and Total Cost from this table where Date of Purchase is January 1, 2018.

ii) Display Purchaser's Name and Total Cost where Total Cost is equal to the maximum Total Cost.

iii) Display Date of Purchase, maximum and minimum Total Cost grouped by Date of Purchase.

iv) Display Purchaser's Name, Total Cost and "Discount" as 15% of Total Cost.

- (d) There exists a table Eclass containing columns Roll Number (RNO, integer, primary key), Name (SNAME, character), Age (AGE, integer), Fees (FEES, decimal (8, 2)).

There exists another table PER containing columns Roll Number (RNO, integer, primary key), Total marks (TOTAL, integer). Write MySQL statements for the following.

i) Display Name, Age and Total marks of a student with Roll Number 200 using both the tables.

ii) Display Name, Age and Total marks of students getting Total Marks more than or equal to 600 using both the tables.

iii) Display Roll number and Total marks of students who have scored more than average Total Marks using table PER.

iv) Display Name and Fees of students who pay maximum Fees using table Eclass.