

F.A.

mk.34-2nd hf 13-(g)

MN-6812

Con. 9031-13.

(2 Hours)

[Total Marks : 60

N.B. (1) Attempt all questions.

(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

(3) All working notes should form part of your answer.

1. The following are the summarised Balance Sheet of AB Ltd. and CD Ltd. as at 31-3-2013 :—

Liabilities	AB Ltd. ₹	CD Ltd. ₹	Assets	AB Ltd. ₹	CD Ltd. ₹
Share Capital	4,00,000	1,00,000	Sundry Assets	3,60,000	2,40,000
Balance of Profit and Loss A/c. on 1-4-2012	1,20,000	60,000	Share in CD Ltd.	4,60,000	—
Reservers	60,000	20,000	Cash at Bank	40,000	20,000
Profit for the year	80,000	20,000			
Creditors	2,00,000	60,000			
	<u>8,60,000</u>	<u>2,60,000</u>		<u>8,60,000</u>	<u>2,60,000</u>

- (1) AB Ltd. acquired 80% of the share in CD Ltd. on 01-10-2012.
 (2) Included in the assets of AB Ltd. ₹ 60,000 loan to CD Ltd. shown as creditor's in CD Ltd.
 (3) Sundry assets of CD Ltd. include Furniture and Fitting of ₹ 80,000 to be revalued at ₹ 1,00,000 being over depreciated as at 1st October, 2012.
 Prepare consolidated balance sheet as at 31st March, 2013.

OR

1. From the balance sheet and information given below, prepare a consolidated balance sheet :—

Balance Sheets as on 31/12/2012

Liabilities	A Ltd. ₹	B Ltd. ₹	Assets	A Ltd. ₹	B Ltd. ₹
Share Capital :			Sundry Assets	8,000	1,200
Share of ₹ 10 each fully paid	10,000	2,000	Stock	6,100	2,400
Profit and Loss A/c.	4,000	1,200	Debtors	1,300	1,700
Reserves	1,000	600	Bills Receivable	100	—
Creditors	2,000	1,200	Shares in B Ltd.		
Bills payable	—	300	1500 at cost	1,500	—
	<u>17,000</u>	<u>5,300</u>		<u>17,000</u>	<u>5,300</u>

- (1) All the profit of B Ltd., has been earned since the shares were acquired by A Ltd., but there was already the reserve of ₹ 600 on that date.
 (2) The bills accepted by B Ltd. are all in favour of A Ltd. which has discounted ₹ 200 of them.
 (3) Sundry assets of B Ltd. are undervalued by ₹ 200.
 (4) The stock of A Ltd. includes ₹ 500 bought from B Ltd. at a profit to the latter of 25% on cost.

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2. Prepare the Balance Sheet of Janta Bank Ltd. as at 31st March, 2013 from the following particulars :— 15

Particulars	Amount in ₹
Investment	6,00,000
Money at Call and Short Notice ✓	1,00,000
Authorised Capital ✓	3,00,000
Acceptances and Endorsement for customers	40,000
Bills discounted and purchased	80,000
Bills payable ✓	1,00,000
Current Accounts	2,80,000
Subscribed Capital ✓	2,00,000
Customers Liability for Acceptances and Endorsement	40,000
Furniture ✓	60,000
Buildings ✓	3,00,000
Loans ✓	1,60,000
Cash Credits ✓	60,000
Fixed Deposits ✓	4,80,000
Saving Bank Deposits ✓	2,20,000
Current Year Profit ✓	80,000
Cash in hand and at Bank ✓	2,00,000

The Reserve Fund is equal to the paid-up capital. The aforesaid profit is arrived at before making adjustment for unexpired discount of ₹ 20,000 on Bills discounted during the current year but not matured upto the accounting date.

Investment include ₹ 10,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each on which ₹ 50 is paid-up.

OR

2. The balance extracted from the books of Mumbai Banking Corporation Ltd. on 31-3-2013 were as follows :— 15

Particulars	Amount in ₹
Paid-up Capital	10,00,000
Local bills discounted	9,00,000
Reserve Fund	3,85,000
Cash credits and overdraft	14,00,000
Unclaimed dividends	5,000
Loans	23,00,000
Current and Saving Deposits	25,00,000
Furniture	20,000
Fixed Deposits	20,00,000
Profit and Loss (Cr.)	1,10,000
Stamps and Stationary (in hand)	5,000
Cash in hand	2,50,000
Cash at Bank	6,50,000
Investment at cost	4,75,000

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Out of total debts for ₹ 2,85,000 were doubtful and the rest were considered as good. Out of debts considered good, ₹ 24,00,000 were fully secured and for debts amounting to ₹ 4,00,000 (including ₹ 1,15,000 due by a director), the bank held personal securities of one or more persons in addition to the personal security of the debtors and for the rest bank held no securities other than the debtors personal security.

The directors require the bank's investments to be shown in the balance sheet in market value which is ₹ 5,25,000.

The authorised capital of the bank is ₹ 12,00,000. Prepare balance sheet as on 31-3-2013, showing intelligently your acquaintance with the requirements of the Banking Companies Act in the aforesaid connection.

3. Tom Ltd. had a Branch at New York. Its Trail Balance as at 30th September, 2013 :— 15

Particular	Dr. US \$	Cr. US \$
Cash in hand and bank	60	—
Debtors	240	—
Creditors	—	170
Head Office A/c.	—	1,140
Trade Exp.	20	—
Rent	20	—
Salaries	60	—
Wages	30	—
Goods from Head Office	800	—
Purchases	2,400	—
Sales	—	4,160
Stock (1-10-2012)	560	—
Plant and Machinery	1,280	—
	<u>5,470</u>	<u>5,470</u>

Adjustment :

- (1) Stock on 30-9-2013 \$ 520.
- (2) H.O. A/c. shows goods went to Branch at ₹ 39,400.
- (3) H.O. A/c. shows on amount of ₹ 43,000 due from branch.
- (4) Depreciate plant and Machinery by 10% p.a.
- (5) Exchange Rates :

Fixed Assets 1 \$ = ₹ 38

Opening Rate 1 \$ = ₹ 39

Closing Rate 1 \$ = ₹ 41

Average Rate 1 \$ = ₹ 40

OR

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3. Sahil Infotech Ltd. has head office at Thane and Branch at Colifornia (U.S.). The Balance submits the following Trial Balance as on 31-3-2013 :—

Particular	Dr. US \$	Cr. US \$
Purchases	4,45,200	—
Sales	—	6,80,750
Head Office A/c.	—	15,300
Goods Received from H.O.	27,140	—
Stock as on 1-4-2012	42,180	—
Plant and Machinery	72,500	—
Furniture and Fixture	27,300	—
Computers	1,15,200	—
Bank Balance	4,215	—
Cash Balance	1,760	—
Salaries	72,190	—
Office Rent	42,114	—
Debtors	1,10,540	—
Creditors	—	2,97,720
General Expenses	11,111	—
Printing and Stationary	12,114	—
Postages	1,236	—
Commission	2,777	—
Legal Expenses	2,350	—
Selling Expenses	3,115	—
Finance charges	728	—
Total	9,93,770	9,93,770

The Branch Account in Head Office showed a Debit Balance of ₹ 6,73,200 and Goods sent to Branch Account showed credit balance of ₹ 11,39,880.

Plant and Machinery was acquired by the Branch on 1st April, 2012, when one US \$ was equal to ₹ 41. Computer's was acquired on 30th June, 2012 when ₹ 100 was equal to US \$ 2.50.

The Branch acquired Furniture and Fixture on 1st October, 2012 when one US \$ was quoted at ₹ 46.

Head Office provides depreciation as follows :

On Computer @ 25% p.a.,

On Plant and Machinery @ 15% p.a. and

On Furniture and Fixture @ 10% p.a.

California (US) Branch reported closing stock of US \$ 48,500 on 31-3-2012.

The exchange rates were as under :—

01-04-2012 1 US \$ = ₹ 41

01-04-2013 1 US \$ = ₹ 48

Average 1 US \$ = ₹ 45

- You are required to convert the given branch Trial Balance into rupees.
- You are required to prepare California Branch's Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31-3-2013 and also Balance Sheet as on that date.

4. (A) Choose the most appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrite the sentences :— 8

- (1) Profit earned after the date of acquisition of shares is treated as —
 - (a) Capital Profit
 - (b) Revenue Profit ✓
 - (c) Extra-ordinary profit
 - (d) All of the above
- (2) Non-Banking assets must be disposed off within from the date of acquisition.
 - (a) 5 years
 - (b) 7 years
 - (c) 10 years
 - (d) 2 years
- (3) Every Banking Company must transfer at least % profit to Reserve Fund.
 - (a) 25% ✓
 - (b) 20% ✓
 - (c) 40%
 - (d) 50%
- (4) The exchange difference arising due to import of raw material is transferred to
 - (a) Purchase
 - (b) Trading Account ✓
 - (c) Profit and Loss Account ✓
 - (d) Supplier
- (5) Foreign currency is a currency —
 - (a) used in reporting foreign transaction
 - (b) in presenting foreign financial statements ✓
 - (c) other than the reporting currency ✓
 - (d) None of the above.
- (6) Annual report is to be prepared as per the provision of —
 - (a) The Companies Act, 1956 ✓
 - (b) The Sales of Goods Act,
 - (c) The Partnership Act, 1932
 - (d) None of the above.
- (7) Human capital is an important —
 - (a) liability of an organisation ✓
 - (b) assets of an organisation
 - (c) expenditure of an organisation
 - (d) None of the above.
- (8) Profit to be considered for Goodwill or Capital Reserve is —
 - (a) Revenue profit
 - (b) Last year profit ✓
 - (c) Capital profit ✓
 - (d) All of the above.

(B) State whether the following statements are **True** or **False** :—

- (1) Capital reserve is the excess of the share in equity of the subsidiary over and above the price paid for the investment. T
- (2) Revaluation reserve can be used for paying dividend. ✓
- (3) Interest Accrued is shown in the final accounts of a Bank in schedule V. ✓
- (4) Exchange difference of Non-Integral Foreign operation is transferred to suspense account. ✓
- (5) AS-11 classifies the foreign branches into Integral Foreign Operation and Non-Integral Foreign Operation. T

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- (6) Accounting standard 1 is **Recommendatory**.
- (7) Under Section 210 of the Companies Act, the Board of Director's have to lay before every Annual General Meeting the Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account and the Director's Report.

OR

4. Write a short note on (any **three**) :—

15

- (a) **Minority interest**
- (b) **Money at call and short Notice**
- (c) **NPA**
- (d) **Notes to Accounts**
- (e) **Narrative Disclosures.**

(2 Hours)

[Total Marks : 60

- N.B. :** (1) All questions are compulsory.
 (2) Figures to the right indicate full marks assigned to the question.
 (3) Working notes wherever necessary should form part of answer.

1. From the following particulars, you are required to prepare a cash budget for three months ending 30th November. The cash balance on 1st September was ₹ 70,000.

15

Month	Sales (₹)	Purchases (₹)	Wages (₹)	Factory Expenses (₹)	Office Expenses (₹)
July	80,000	40,000	5,600	3,900	10,000
August	76,500	42,000	5,800	4,800	12,000
September	78,000	38,500	5,800	4,200	14,000
October	90,000	37,500	5,900	5,100	16,000
November	95,000	43,000	5,900	6,000	13,000

Additional Information :-

- The period of credit allowed to customers is two months and one month credit is obtained from suppliers of goods.
- A sales commission of 4% on sales is payable in the month following the month in which the sales dues are collected.
- Fixed assets worth Rs. 65,000 will be purchased in September, to be paid in the following month.
- Rs. 20,000 in respect of debenture interest will be paid in October.
- Wages are paid fortnightly on 1st and 16th of each month in respect of dues for the period ending on the date preceeding such days.
- Time lag in payment of factory expenses is $\frac{1}{3}$ rd month.
- Office expenses are paid in the month in which they are due.

OR

1. XYZ Co. produces 9000 units at 75% of its capacity and supplies you the following information :-

Particulars	₹
Direct Materials ✓	9,00,000
Direct Labour ✓	7,20,000
Direct Overheads ✓	3,60,000
Factory Overheads ✓	5,50,000
Office Overheads	3,50,000
Selling Overheads ✓	1,80,000

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Additional Information :-

- (i) Factory overheads per unit increases by 10% if capacity utilisation goes below 75% and decreases by 15% if capacity utilisation goes above 75%.
- (ii) Selling overheads per unit increases by 20% if capacity utilisation goes below 75% and decreases by 25% if capacity utilisation goes above 75%.
- (iii) Office overheads are fixed.
- (iv) The company charges profit @ 40% on selling price.

You are required to prepare a flexible budget at 60%, 75% and 100% capacity utilisation showing total cost, per unit cost and profit.

2. The following standard and actual data in respect of Chemical 'P' is made available to you from the records of Safe Chemicals Ltd. 15

Standard Data : (for 720 kgs. of output)		Total
<i>Materials :</i>	₹	₹
450 kgs. of material A @ ₹20 per kg.	9,000	
<u>360 kgs. of material B @ ₹ 10 per kg.</u>	<u>3,600</u>	
810		12,600
90 kgs. normal loss		
<u>720 kgs.</u>		
<i>Labour :</i>		
2,400 skilled hours @ ₹ 2 per hour	4,800	
1,200 unskilled hours @ ₹1 per hour	<u>1,200</u>	6,000
		<u>18,600</u>
Actual Data : (for 760 kgs. of output)		Total
<i>Materials :</i>		
450 kgs. of material A @ ₹ 19 per kg.	8,550	
<u>360 kgs. of material B @ ₹ 11 per kg.</u>	<u>3,960</u>	
810		12,510
50 kgs. Actual loss		
<u>760 kgs.</u>		
<i>Labour :</i>		
2,400 skilled hours @ ₹ 2.25 per hour	5,400	
1,200 unskilled hours @ ₹1.25 per hour	<u>1,500</u>	6,900
		<u>19,410</u>

You are required to compute : (Showing working Clearly)

- (a) Material Usage Variance (b) Material Mix Variance
- (c) Material Yield Variance (d) Labour Rate Variance
- (e) Labour Cost Variance.

OR

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2. The budgeted and the actual sale for a period in respect of three products are given below:- 15

Budget Figures

Product	Quantity Units	Price Per Unit (₹)	Total Sales (₹)
A	1,000	5	5,000
B	750	10	7,500
C	500	15	7,500
	<u>2,250</u>		<u>20,000</u>

Actuals

Product	Quantity Units	Price Per Unit (₹)	Total Sales (₹)
A	1,200	6	7,200
B	700	9	6,300
C	600	14	8,400
	<u>2,500</u>		<u>21,900</u>

Calculate all Sales Variances including Sub-variances.

3. The cost records of the company gives you the following details. 15
- Opening WIP - 2,000 units valued at ₹ 24,000. Degree of completion - Materials 100%, Labour 60% and overheads 60%.
- Current Input 8,000 units and current costs are as under.
- Materials ₹ 2,00,000; Labour ₹ 76,050 and overheads ₹ 40,950.
- Closing WIP 2,000 units.
- Degree of completion materials 100%, Labour 50% and overheads 50%.
- There is no loss of units in process. Balance output transferred to next process.
- Company uses FIFO Method.
- You are required to prepare :-
- Statement of Equivalent Production.
 - Statement of Cost.
 - Statement of Evaluation
 - Process Account.

OR

3. Following information is available regarding process A for the month of February 2013: 15

Production Record :

• Unit in process as on 1-2-2013	4,000
• (100% materials complete, 25% complete for labour and overheads)	
• New units introduced	16,000
• Units completed	?
• Units in process as on 28-2-2013 (100% materials complete, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % complete for labour and overheads.)	6,000
• Loss in process	NIL

Cost Records :

Work-in-progress as on 01-2-2013	₹
Materials	6,000
Labour	1,000
Overheads	1,000
	<u>8,000</u>

Cost incurred during the month February, 2013 :

Materials	25,600
Labour	15,000
Overheads	15,000
	<u>55,600</u>

Use Average Method and Prepare :-

- Statement of Equivalent production.
- Statement showing cost for each element.
- Statement of Apportionment of Cost.
- Process A -A/c.

4. (a) State whether the following statements are **True** or **False**.

- The Central Excise Authorities have the right to call for a copy of the cost Audit Report.
- The sale value of units of abnormal loss is credited to the abnormal loss account.
- The Cost Audit Report Rules provide for e-filing of Cost Audit Reports.
- Overhead variance is nothing but variation between absorption and actual overheads.
- UK is the first country in the world in introducing the provisions of compulsory maintenance of Cost Accounting Records.

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- (vi) Fixed Budget refers to budget for fixed assets.
- (vii) Detection of errors and fraud is one of the social objectives of Cost Audit.
- (viii) Current Budget is a budget which is established for use unaltered over a long period of time.

(b) Select the most appropriate option and re-write the following sentences :-

(i) Cost Audit Ensures -----

- Accuracy of Financial Accounts
- Accuracy of cost records
- Accuracy of books of accounts
- None of the above

(ii) Which of the following budget is prepared for a long period of time----

- Production Budget
- Purchase Budget
- Cash Budget
- Capital Expenditure Budget

(iii) Material cost variance is non controllable when it arises due to -----

- Change in quantity
- Change in wastage
- Change in tax rate
- None of the above

(iv) Cost Audit is compulsory for companies -----

- Which are ordered by Maharashtra Government.
- Which are ordered by Central Government.
- Which are ordered by ICAI
- All of the above

(v) Overheads include -----

- Indirect material, indirect labour
- Indirect material, indirect labour and indirect expenses.
- Fixed overheads.
- None of the above.

(vi) The audit concerned with efficient performance of the company is called as -----

- Cost Audit
- Financial Audit
- Tax Audit
- None of the above.

(vii) The Auditor should ensure that there is no fictitious entry in the Bin Card by -----

- Comparing stores requisition and Bin Card.
- Purchase order and Stores Ledger.
- Sales invoice and Customer's ledger.
- Purchase invoice and Sales Invoice.

OR

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4. Answer the following questions :-

- (a) Opening WIP-4,800 units. Current Input 30,600 units closing WIP 5,400 units completed units 22,800.

Normal Loss is 10% of production.

Calculate : Normal Loss Units

Abnormal Gain / (Loss) Unit

- (b) Find out the missing values.

(i) MCV ₹ 100 (A) MPV ? MUV 130 (F)

(ii) LRV ₹ 80 (F) LEV ₹ (150 A) LCV?

- (iii) Variable overhead variance ?

Variable overhead Efficiency Variance ₹ 250 (F)

Variable overhead Expenditure Variance ₹ 400 (A)

- (c) For manufacturing of one unit, Labour Hours required are :-

Skilled 10 Hours, Semiskilled 12 Hours and Unskilled 15 Hours.

Prepare Labour Hours Budget and Labour Cost Budget for 1,000 units. Skilled labour rate ₹ 100 per hour, Semi-skilled 80 per hour and Unskilled ₹ 50 per hour.

- (d) Standard Labour Hours are 10,000 and revised standard labour hours are 12,000.

Standard Labour Rate per Hour is ₹ 20. Calculate Labour yield variance.

- (e) Material consumption is 8 kgs. per unit. Normal loss is 20% of Input Material.

Calculate the material (kgs) consumption and requirement for 10,000 units.

- (f) Equivalent materials units are 10,000. Normal scrap realisable value ₹ 3,000.

Material cost amounted to ₹ 70,000. Calculate material cost per unit.

(P = MP) for C
 (Cost unit @ 1/3rd price)
 - Acc. & AP (Budget inv. @ 1/3rd) mostly Price

(2 Hours)

[Total Marks : 60

N.B. : (1) All questions are compulsory.

(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. (a) Explain the effects of Tariff and non tariff barriers on international trade. 14
OR
 (b) (i) What is dumping. Explain the various types of dumping. 7
 (ii) What is the impact of commodity agreement and buffer stock operations on global trade. 7
2. (a) (i) Discuss the arguments for economic integration. 7
 (ii) Describe the objectives and achievements of APEC 7
OR
 (b) (i) Describe the achievements of SAARC. 7
 (ii) Describe the benefits of NAFTA to Canada. 7
3. (a) (i) Describe the trends in global trade of developing countries. 7
 (ii) Describe briefly the main aspects of Agreement on Agriculture under WTO. 7
OR
 (b) (i) Describe the important contentions issues of WTO. 7
 (ii) Describe the changing pattern of global trade. 7
4. Write explanatory notes on any two :-
 (a) International cartel 9
 (b) European Union 9
 (c) Dispute settlement mechanism of WTO 9

(मराठी रूपांतर)

(२ तास)

(एकूण गुण : ६०)

सूचना : (१) सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य आहेत.

(२) उजवीकडील अंक प्रश्नांचे पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

१. (अ) जकाती आणि बिगर जकातीचे आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारावर होणारे परिणाम स्पष्ट करा. १४
किंवा
 (ब) (१) अवपुंजन म्हणजे काय ? अवपुंजनाचे विविध प्रकार स्पष्ट करा. ७
 (२) वस्तु करार आणि मध्यकृत साठ्याच्या कार्यप्रणालीचे जागतिक व्यापारावर होणारे परिणाम कोणते ? ७
२. (अ) (१) आर्थिक एकात्मतेच्या बाजूने असणाऱ्या युक्तीवादाची चर्चा करा. ७
 (२) APEC या संघटनेची उद्दीष्टे आणि साध्य स्पष्ट करा. ७
किंवा
 (ब) (१) सार्कने साध्य केलेल्या उद्दीष्टाची चर्चा करा. ७
 (२) नाफ्टा (NAFTA) या संघटनेचे कॅनडा या राष्ट्राला झालेले फायदे स्पष्ट करा. ७
३. (अ) (१) जागतिक व्यापाराच्या विकसनशील देशातील प्रवृत्ती स्पष्ट करा. ७
 (२) जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेचे शेतीविषयक कराराचे प्रमुख मुद्दे स्पष्ट करा. ७
किंवा
 (ब) (१) जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेशी निगडित महत्त्वाच्या मुद्द्यांची चर्चा करा. ७
 (२) जागतिक व्यापाराचा बदलता आकृतीबंध स्पष्ट करा. ७
४. खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही दोहोंवर स्पष्टीकरणात्मक टिपा लिहा :-
 (अ) आंतरराष्ट्रीय कार्टेल ९
 (ब) युरोपियन युनियन ९
 (क) जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेची तंत्र निवारण व्यवस्था. ९

Con. 6966-13.

MN-6805

(2 Hours)

[Total Marks : 60

- N.B. : (1) All questions are compulsory.
(2) Figures to the right indicate Full marks.

1. a) What is strategic management? Explain the various corporate level strategies. 15
OR
b) Describe the components of Business Environment.
2. Attempt any two of the following:- 15
(a) Write a note on SWOT Analysis.
(b) Explain the External causes of organisational failures.
(c) Elaborate on the form of corporate restructuring.
3. Attempt any two of the following:- 15
(a) Bring out the strategic reasons of growing outsourcing in India.
(b) What is mean by MIS? Explain the characteristics of strategic MIS system.
(c) State and explain the virtual company strategies.
4. Write explanatory notes (any two) :- 15
(a) Benefits of strategic management.
(b) BCG model.
(c) Strategies in Telecommunication sector.

(मराठी रूपांतर)

(२ तास)

[एकूण गुण : ६०

- सूचना : (१) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक आहेत.
(२) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.
(३) इंग्रजी प्रश्न मूळ मानावेत.

- १.अ) व्यूहरचना व्यवस्थापन म्हणजे काय? संघटना स्तरावरील विविध व्यूहरचना (डावपेच) स्पष्ट करा. १५
किंवा
ब) व्यवसाय वातावरणाच्या घटकांचे वर्णन करा.