

KRISHNASAMY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE ARTS & MANAGEMENT FOR WOMEN

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CCM11 - FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING I

TWO MARKS:

1. Define accounting.
2. What is meant by accounting equation?
3. How do you find the amount the depreciation by using fixed installment method?
4. What is a balance sheet?
5. What are reserves?
6. What is single entry system of book-keeping?
7. What is a debit Note?
8. Define bank pass book.
9. Write a note on bad debts.
10. What is the purpose of preparing Final Account?
11. Mention any two demerits of written down value method.
12. What is conversion method?
13. Write short note on statement of affairs.
14. What is book-keeping?
15. Point out the types of errors found in accounting records.
16. What is meant by bad debts?
17. What is real account?
18. What is trial balance?
19. What is error or principle?
20. What is meant by depreciation?
21. Write any three reasons for providing depreciation.
22. What is mean by accounting
23. Write on diminishing balance method of depreciation.
24. What do you mean by capital?
25. State various methods of charging depreciation.
26. How will you ascertain profit under single entry system?
27. What is balance sheet?
28. What is the preparation of financial statement?
29. Define single entry.
30. What is net work method?
31. What is the need for preparing a bank reconciliation statement?
32. What is provision?
33. What are the types of fire insurance policies?
34. What is statement of affairs?
35. Mention the various accounting conventions.
36. What are the demerits of single entry system?

37. What are causes for depreciation?
38. What are the merits of writing of depreciation under straight line methods?
39. Distinguish between single entry system and double entry system.
40. What are Nominal Accounts?
41. What are Real Accounts?
42. What are personal Accounts?
43. What is tangible Assets?
44. What is intangible Assets?
45. Write short note on opening entries.
46. Write short note on closing entries.
47. What is Narration?
48. State out the term rectification of errors.
49. What are compensating errors?
50. Write the types of errors?
51. What do you mean by suspense account?
52. Why it is prepared suspense account?
53. How the errors are rectified in an accounting period?
54. What are errors?
55. Define bank reconciliation statement.
56. What do you mean by bank reconciliation statement?
57. What is bank charges?
58. What is bank overdraft?
59. What is cash books?
60. What are the base for bank reconciliation statement?
61. State out any two needs of bank reconciliation statement?
62. State out any two causes of bank reconciliation statement?
63. What are financial statements?
64. Why Final Account are prepared?
65. Why balance sheets are prepared?
66. What do you mean by operating expenses?
67. What is a provision for doubtful debts?
68. What do you mean by outstanding expenses?
69. What do you mean by prepaid expenses?
70. What is fixed assets?
71. What is current asset?
72. What is a current liability?
73. Differentiate between closing entries and adjustment entries.
74. Give a meaning of interest on capital.
75. Give a meaning of interest on drawings.
76. What is trading account?
77. What is profit & loss account?
78. Define depreciation.
79. What is original cost?
80. Give the meaning of estimated life of years.

81. What is scarp value?
82. What is annuity method?
83. What is insurance policy method?
84. What is sinking fund method?
85. What is depleting?
86. Why it is necessary to provide of depreciation?
87. State out merits of the Straight line method.
88. An assets was purchased for Rs.5,000. Depreciation is to be provide on Straight line method. The estimated life of the asset is 5 years. The scrap value is Rs.250.Find out the rate and amount of depreciation.
89. Cost of fixed asset Rs.6,800, scrap value Rs.800.Life of the asset 10 years. Calculate its depreciation per year.
90. Calculate the gross profit .From the following data:

PARTICULARS	RS.	PARTICULARS	RS.
Sales	3,00,000	Sales returns	10,000
Purchases	1,00,000	Closing stock	50,000
Opening stock	20,000		

91. Show the necessary entries to adjust the following:
 1. Prepaid insurance premium Rs.800.
 2. Outstanding salaries Rs.1, 000 and rent Rs.400.
 3. Commission received in advance Rs.200.

 92. Rectify the errors the following entries:
 - (a)Sales book over cost by Rs.7,000.
 - (b) Purchase book over cost Rs.5,000.

 93. Rectify the following errors;
 - (a) Purchase of Rs. from Gopal wrongly entered in the sales book.
 - (b)Goods taken by to the proprietor Rs. 1,000 not recorded in the books at
- all.
94. A fire occurred in the premises of a trader on 15.5.2009 a considerable part of the Stock was destroyed; the stock of value Rs.5000 was saved.

Sales upto the date of fire	Rs.8,00,000
Purchase upto the date of fire	Rs.5,00,000
Stock on 1.1.2009	Rs.1,50,000

 Gross profit 25% on sales.

 95. Fire occurred at the premises of a business on 30.6.2009, destroying, a considerable part of the stock. Stock on 1.1.2009 was Rs.15,000. The value of stock salvage was Rs. 5,000. The gross profit ratio on sales was 25% and sales

amounted to Rs.1,20,000 till the date of fire. Purchases amount to Rs.1,15,000 till the date of fire. Prepare statement showing claim.

96. Prepare trading account from the following particulars:

PARTICULARS	RS.	PARTICULARS	RS
Opening stock	5,730	Closing stock	8,600
Purchases	1,58,000	Sales	2,62,000
Purchases returns	900	Sales returns	600

97. What is a principle of omission?

98. Define Bill of Exchange

99. What is Trade bill?

100. What is Accommodation bill?

101. Who are (a)Drawer (b)Drawee (c)Endorsee (d)Acceptor of a bill of Exchange

102. Who is a holder?

103. Who is a holder in due course?

SECTION – B (5 MARKS)

1. What are the causes for depreciation?
2. Distinguish between trading accounting and profit & loss account.
3. What are the reasons for providing depreciation?
4. How do you find out profit or loss under comparison method of single entry system?
5. Why depreciation is necessary? What factor do you consider for calculating depreciation?
6. What are the difference between a balance sheet and statement of affairs?
7. What is need for preparation of bank reconciliation statement?
8. Explain the need for fire insurance.
9. What are the limitation of single entry system/
10. Explain the various accounting concept.
11. Explain the components of final accounts.
12. Explain the different methods of depreciation.
13. What are the reasons for difference between cash book balance and passbook balance?
14. What are the defects of single entry system?
15. Explain (i) conservation convention (ii) Materiality convention.
16. Explain how will you compute the insurance claim in case of loss of stock by fire.
17. Write short note on (i) contingent asset, (ii) Tangible asset.

18. State any four limitation of single entry system.
19. Draw up the format of trading account.
20. Draw up the format of P & L A/c
21. Explain the merits of charging depreciation under straight method.
22. Draw up a proforma of total creditors accounts
23. What is a trial balance/ how it is prepare?
24. Distinguish between trial balance and balance sheet.
25. Describe the procedure for computation of claim under loss of profits policy?
26. Prepare Trial balance from the following:

PARTICULAR	RS	PARTICULAR	RS
Drawings	23,760	Capital	34,000
Land	20,000	Car	25,240
Opening stock	62,000	Rent	9,000
Debtors	90,000	Creditors	35,000
Bank	21,000	Purchases	4,00,000
Postage	3,000	Sales	6,10,000
Plant	25,000		

27. Journalise the following
 - i. Paid cash to Hari Rs.300.
 - ii. Cash sales Rs.600.
 - iii. Sold good to selvan on credit Rs.1,000.
 - iv. Paid wages Rs.500.

28. Rectify the following errors :
 - a) Purchase book is over cast by Rs.300.
 - b) Sales book has been under cast by Rs.200.
 - c) Purchase returns books has been over cast Rs. 75
 - d) Sales return a book has been under cast by Rs.50.

29. A firm purchased a machine for Rs.80,000. On 1.4.2000 it was depreciated at 10% on Return down value method on 31st march 2002,they decided to sell the machine at Rs.60,000. The books are closed on 31st march of each year.

Prepared machinery Account.

30. Calculate the gross profit from the following data:

PARTICULARS	RS	PARTICULAR	RS
Opening stock	80,000	Cash purchases	1,00,000
Credit purchases	2,00,000	Cash sales	1,60,000
Credit sales	2,50,000	Purchases returns	6,000
Sales returns	10,000	Carriage inwards	12,000
Closing stock	60,000		

31. Ascertain the credit sales by preparing total debtors account:

PARTICULARS	RS	PARTICULAR	RS
Debtors as on	28,000	Debtors as on	24,000

31.3.2005		31.3.2004	
Sales returns	1000	Cash received	74,800
B/R	26,000	Discount allowed	1,000
Bad debts	1,000	Cheque received from debtors	10,000
B/R dishonoured	4,000	Cheque dishonoured	6,000

32. The transport company purchases ten trucks at Rs.90,000 each on April 1st 1992. On October 1, 1994 one of the trucks is involved in an accident and is completely Destroyed. Rs.54,000 is received from the insurers in full settlement. On the same Date, another truck is purchased by the company for the sum of Rs.1,00,000. The company writes off 20% on the original cost per annum and observes the Calendar year as its financial year. Give the motor trucks account for two Years ending 31st December 1995.
33. Kumer a retail merchant commenced business with a capital of Rs.15,000. On 1.1.1995. Subsequently on 1.5.1995, he invested a further sum of Rs.7,000 as capital in the business. During the year he has withdrawn Rs.3,000 for his personal use. On 31.12.1995 his assets and liabilities were; cash at bank Rs.6,000, debtors Rs.8,000, stock of goods Rs.32,000. Furniture Rs.4,000 and sundry creditors Rs.10,000. Ascertain the profit or loss for the year 1995

34. Rectify the following errors without using suspense account.

- Purchases Rs.5,000 from sheela wrongly entered into the sales books.
- Goods taken by the proprietor Rs.1,000 non recorded in the books at all
- Discount Rs50 allowed to mala has been credited to discount account
- Credit sales to leela Rs.1,500, wrongly posted to credit her account.

35. The trial balance 31st 2004, show the following

	Dr	Cr
Bank loan at 10% 1.4.2003	-	10,00,000
Interest paid	Rs.60,000	

Provide for interest outstanding. Pass adjustment entry and show how this item will appear in the final accounts.

36. The following are the balances extracted from the Trial Balances of Kumar as on 31.3.2002

Trial Balances as on 31.3.2002.

Particulars	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
Sundry debtors	1,20,000	-
Bad debts	10,000	-
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	-	20,000

Adjustment;

Create provision for Provision for bad and doubtful debts @5% on sundry debtors.

Pass adjusting entry and show how these items will appear in the accounts.

37. A plant has the original value of Rs. 5,00,000. The scrap value in 10 years time is expected to be Rs. 20,000. Determine the rate of depreciation when the management wants to depreciate it by straight line method.

38. Find out profits of the business for the year 2004 from the particulars given below:

Capital as on 1.1.2004-Rs.15,000

Capital as introduced during the year –Rs. 3,000

Capital as on 31.12.2004-Rs. 21,000

Drawings for personal use – Rs.1,500.

39. From the following particulars ,prepare a bank reconciliation statements as on 31.12.2000

a) Bank balance as per passbook as on 31.12.2000 Rs.5400.

b) Cheques issued but not presented for payment Rs.515.

c) Bank charges debited in pass book Rs.30.

d) Interest on current account credited by the bank but not recorded in the cash book Rs.25.

40. Prepare a trading a/c of Mr. kannan for the year ending 31.3.2003from the following figures:

PARTICULARS	RS.	PARTICULARS	RS.
Purchases	3,00,000	Sales	5,00,000
Stock 1.4.2002	40,000	Return outwards	3,000
Wages	30,000	Return inwards	2,500
Carriage inwards	4,000	Manufacturing expenses	5,000
Stock 31.3.2003	42,000		

41. Raj & Co purchased a machinery for Rs.20,000 on 1.1.1993. It is depreciated at 10% per annum on reducing balance for three years . Prepare machinery account for three years ending 31.12.1993.every year.

42. Rectify the errors:

a) Purchase books was overcast Rs.700.

b) Sales books are cost short Rs.250.

c) Purchase return book was cast short Rs.100.

d) Sales return book was overcast Rs.100.

43. A machine was acquired on 1.4.2002 for Rs.90,000. The cost of installation was Rs.10,000. The total life of the machine is expected to be 20,000 hours.

During the years 2002,2003 and 2004 the machine worked for 4,000, 6,000 and 5,000 hours respectively.

44. Stock of Rs.2,00,000 of M/S. print shop co., has been insured for Rs.1,70,000. Loss due to fire is assured a s Rs.1,90,000. Calculate what claim the insured would get from the insurance company.
45. A fire occurred on the premises of a merchant on 1.7.2008 and a considerable part of the stock was destroyed. The value of stock saved from fire was Rs.45,000.On 1.4.2008 the stock was valued at Rs.3,34,000. Purchases from 1.4.2003 to the date of fire were Rs.10,00,000 and the sales were Rs.15,65,000,. On investigation of books of account, it was understood that the average gross profit during the last five years were 36%.The stock was insured for Rs 3,00,000. Find the claim amount to be lodged.
46. A fire occurred in premises of M/S Ezhil co., on 10.9.2008 all stock were destroyed except to the extended of Rs.6,200. From the following figures. Ascertain the loss of suffered and claim to be made by there is no average clause in the policy.
 Stock on 1.1.2007 Rs.40,000
 Purchases during 2007 Rs.1,45,000
 Sales during 2007 Rs.2,00,000
 Purchases from 1.1.2008 to the date of fire Rs.1,52,200.
 Sales from 1.1.2008 to the date of fire Rs.1,89,000.
 Stock on 31.12.2007 Rs.25,000.
47. From the following calculate the Profit or Loss on sales of machine under reducing balance method.
 Cost of asset on 1.1.2000 Rs.52,000
 Rate of depreciation 5%
 Date of sale of the asset 1.7.2002
 Sales value of the asset Rs.32,000.

48. From the following information calculate the amount of depreciation under straight line method.

Assets	Cost	Scrap value	Estimated life
Machinery	1,80,000	2,000	5 years
Furniture	55,000	5,000	4 years

49. calculate the profit or Loss on sale of Machinery under straight line method with the following information
 Cost of machinery 1.1.2006=Rs.36,000.
 Rate of depreciation Rs.5%
 Date of sale 1.7.2008
 Machine was sold for Rs.22,500.

50. From the following particulars prepare a bank reconciliation statement as on 31.3.2009, of CD associates
- Balance as per cash book Rs.11,600.
 - Cheques issued but not presented for payment upto 31.3.2009 Rs.4,000.
 - Cheques sent for collection but not collected upto 31.3.2009.Rs.3,000.
 - The bank had wrongly credited the firms account Rs.400.
 - Interest on securities collected by the bank directly and credited Rs.800.
51. Prepare a bank reconciliation statement from the following data as on 31.12.2010.
- Balance as per cash book Rs.12,500
 - Cheques issued but not presented for payment Rs.900.
 - Cheques deposited in bank but not collected Rs. 1,200.
 - Bank paid insurance premium Rs.500.
 - Direct deposit by a customer Rs.800.
 - Interest on investment collected by bank Rs.200.
 - Bank charges Rs.100
52. Explain features of bill of exchange
53. Distinguish between trade bill and accommodation bill
54. Distinguish between bill of exchange and promissory note

SECTION –C (10 Marks)

- Explain the difference between Errors of Principle and Errors of Omission.
- Explain the classification of errors.
- Explain the Causes for Difference in Bank Reconciliation statement.
- How do you prepare Bank Reconciliation statement?
- What are Adjustments? What is the need of making adjustments while preparing Final Account?
- Discuss the various causes of Depreciation.
- List out the merits and demerits of Diminishing Balance methods.
- Enumerate the methods of providing depreciation.
- How do you calculate the opening capital with the help of ‘Statement of Affairs’?
- Distinguish between single entry system and Double entry system.
- State some of the benefits enjoyed by a business keeping books under double entry system.
- State the reasons why opening statement of affairs is prepared in conversion method?
- What are the points to be kept in mind while converting single entry into Double entry system of book keeping?
- What are accounting concepts? Explain them.
- Explain the advantages and disadvantages of financial accounting.
- Write short notes on:

- (a) Error of omission.
- (b) Error of commission.
- (c) Error of principle.

17. Explain how you will compute the insurance claim in case of loss of stock by fire.

18. Explain the Golden rules of accounting.

19. Describe the procedure for computation of claim under loss of profits policy.

20. What do you mean by bad debts? It is necessary to make provision for doubtful debts

21. A Company purchased a machine on 01.01.2003 at a cost of Rs.20,000 and purchased another machine on 1.10.2003 at a cost of Rs.10,000 and another one on 01.07.2004 for Rs.5,000. On 1.7.2005, 1/4th of the machinery purchased on 1.1.2003 was sold for Rs.3,400.

Depreciation is written off at 10% on the Diminishing Balance. Accounts are closed on 31st December every year. Show machinery account for all the three years.

22. A fire occurred at the premises of a trader on 10.10.2007 destroying his stock. The value of stock salvaged was Rs.12,400. From the following ascertain the loss of stock suffered.

	Rs.
Stock on 1.1.06	80,000
Purchases during the year 2006	2,90,000
Sales during the year 2006	4,00,000
Closing stock on 31.12.06	50,000
Purchases during the year 2007 up to the date of fire	3,04,400
Sales during the year 2007 up to the date of fire	3,78,000

23. From the following Trial balance prepare a trading and Profit and loss account for the year ended 31.12.07

Particulars	Debit	Particulars	Credit
Debtors	92,000	Capital	70,000
Plant & Machinery	20,000	Purchases returns	2,600
Interest	430	Sales	2,50,000
Rent and Insurance	5,600	Creditors	60,000
Conveyance charges	1,320	Bank overdraft	20,000
Sales returns	5,400		
Purchases	1,50,000		

24. The following balances extracted from the books of Mr.Durai as on 31.3.2008. Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss A/c for the year ended 31.3.2008 and a Balance Sheet as on that date.

	Rs		Rs
Opening Stock	10,000	Capital	50,000
Machinery	20,000	Purchase return	500

Purchases	35,000		
Sales return	500	Sales	45,000
Wages	1,000	Sundry creditors	14,500
Salaries	2,500		
Office rent	1,000		
Insurance	500		
Sundry Debtors	25,000		
Cash	500		
Bank Balance	14,000		
	1,10,000		1,10,000

25. Rajeev keeps his books on Single Entry basis. On 31.3.2008 his position is as follows:

	Rs		Rs
Cash	2,400	Bank Balance	25,500
Debtors	18,400	Stock	28,600
Furniture	5,000	Creditor	18,700
Outstanding expenses	2,000		

On 1.10.2008 he introduced additional capital Rs.10,000. He draw from the bank Rs.7,000 and purchased a Machine for Rs.5,000.

His financial position on 31.3.09 is as follows:

	Rs		Rs
Cash	2,100	Bank Balance	27,500
Stock	31,500	Debtor	24,200
Furniture	6,000	Creditor	25,200
Prepaid Insurance	200		

Adjustments:

- Depreciate machine and furniture by 10%
 - After writing off Bad debts Rs. 1,200; 5% provision for doubtful debts to be created.
 - Interest on capital 10%
- Find out the Profit for the year ending 31.3.09.

26. From the following Trial Balance of Mr. John Paul, prepare trading and Profit loss A/c for the year ended 31st March 2003 and balance sheet as on that date.

Trial Balance sheet as on 31st March 2003.

Debit Balances	Rs	Debit Balances	Rs
Cash in hand	27,000	Capital	4,00,000
Cash at bank	80,000	Sales	3,25,000
Drawings	10,000	Sundry creditors	75,000
Wages	8,000		

Purchases	50,000	
Opening Stock	75,000	
Buildings	3,00,000	
Bills receivable	25,000	
Sundry debtors	1,75,000	
Rent	5,000	
Commission	8,000	
General Expenses	22,000	
Insurance	15,000	
	8,00,000	8,00,000

Adjustments:

- Closing stock Rs.50,000
- Outstanding wages Rs. 2,000
- Prepaid insurance Rs.5,000
- Interest on capital at 6% per annum to be provided
- Depreciate buildings by 10% per annum.

Roja & Co purchases a plant for Rs.50,000 on January 1t 2012. The firm writer off depreciation at 10% of the original cost every year. The books are closed on 31st December of every year.

27. The Ganesh book shows the following balances. Prepare his trading and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st March 1995 and balance sheet as on date.

Particulars	Debit	Particulars	Credit
Stock 1.4.94	15,000	Sales	30,000
Purchases	13,000	Sundry creditors	2,000
Carriage inwards	200	Capital	25,000
Salaries	5,000	Loan	3,000
Printing & Stationary	800		
Drawings	1,700		
Sundry debtors	18,000		

Furniture	1,000	
Postage	750	
Interest	550	
Machinery	4,000	
	60,000	60,000

Adjustments:

- a) Depreciate machinery by 10% and furniture by 5%
 - b) Allow interest on capital at 5%
 - c) Provide 5% for bad and doubtful debts on debtors
 - d) Stock on 31.3.95 Rs.12,000
28. A company whose accounting year is the calendar year purchased on 1st April 1992 machinery costing Rs.30,000. It purchased further machinery on 1st October 1992 costing Rs.20,000 and 1st July 93, costing Rs.10,000. On 1st January 1994 on third of the machinery installed on 1st April 1992 became obsolete and was sold for Rs.3000. Show how machinery account would appear in the books of the company. Machinery was depreciated by straight line method at 10% p.a.
29. Sankar started his business with Rs.25,000 as capital on January 1, 2000. During the year he introduced Rs.4,000 as additional capital and withdrew at the rate of Rs.600 per month. On Dec.31 2001, his position was as follows:-
- | | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Bank Balance | 2,000 |
| Stock | 20,000 |
| Debtors | 12,000 |
| Furniture | 500 |
| Cash in hand | 500 |
| Sundry creditors | 6,000 |
| Expenses outstanding | 400 |

He keeps his books under the single entry method. Determine his profit or loss for the period 2000.

30. The cash book of Revathi showed a bank balance of Rs.2,760 on 31.7.1999. On comparison with the bank pass book the following particulars were ascertained.
- Cheques paid in but not yet credited in the passbook Rs.6,000
 - Cheques issued but not yet presented for payment Rs. 2,500
 - Life Insurance premium remitted by the bank but not yet entered in the cash book Rs. 8,320.
 - Interest on debentures collected by the bank recorded in passbook only Rs.6,000.
 - Bank column on the credit side of the cash book undercast by Rs.110.
 - Bank charges entered in the passbook only Rs.70.

31. The premises of a Trading firm caught fire on 22.10.1985 and the stock was damaged. The firm had made up accounts to 31st December.

Stock on 31.12.1984	13,272
Stock on 31.12.1983	9,614
Purchases during 1984	45,258
Purchase from 1.1.1985 to the date of fire	34,827
Sales during 1984	52,000
Sales from 1.1.1985 to the date of fire	49,710

Additional Information:

- In April 1985 goods which cost Rs.1,000 were given away for advertising purposes no entries being made in the books.
- During 1985, a clerk had misappropriated unrecorded cash sales. It is estimated that the defalcation amounted to Rs.400
- The rate of gross profit is constant

From above data, calculate the stock from the date of fire.

32. From the following Trial Balance of M/s S.M. Agency, prepare final accounts for the year 2000.

	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs
Capital		1,00,000
Drawings	18,000	
Buildings	15,000	
Furniture	7,500	
Motor Van	25,000	
Loan from Hari		15,000
Interest paid	900	

Sales		1,00,000
Purchases	75,000	
Opening stock	25,000	
General expenses	15,000	
Wages	2,000	
Insurance	1,000	
Commission received		7,500
Debtors	28,100	
Bank	20,000	
Creditors		10,000
	2,32,500	2,32,500

Adjustments:

- (a) Closing stock Rs.32,000
- (b) Outstanding wages Rs.1,000
- (c) Prepaid insurance Rs.250
- (d) Depreciate motor van 5%, Furniture 10%

33. Mr.Vikram commenced business as cloth merchant on 1.1.2003 with a capital of Rs.10,000. On the same day he purchased furniture and fittings for cash Rs.3,000. From the books kept under single entry you are required to prepare his final accounts for the year ended 31.12.2003.

	Rs
Sales (inclusive of cash Rs.7,000)	17,000
Purchases (inclusive of cash Rs.4000)	15,000
Drawings	1,200
Salaries to staff	2,000
Bad debts written off	500
Business expenses	700

Mr.Vikram took cloth worth Rs.500 from the shop for private use and paid Rs.200 cash to his son. But these transaction are omitted to record in his books. 31.12.03 his sundry debtors were Rs.5,00 and sundry Rs.3,600. Stock on hand on 31.12.03 was Rs.6,500.

34. A machine was purchased on 1st July 2002 at a cost of Rs.14,000 and Rs.1,000 was spent on its installation. The depreciation written off at 10% on the original cost every year. The books are closed on 31st December each year. The machine was sold for Rs.9,500 on 31st March 2005. Show the machinery account for all the years.

35. Prepare a Bank Reconciliation statement as on 31.2.2008.
- Cheques deposited into bank before 31.12.2008 but not collected Rs.1,085.
 - Cheques issued before 31.12.2008 but not cashed amounted to Rs.1,500.
 - Dividend Rs.800 collected by bank is not recorded in the cash book.
 - Insurance premium Rs.300 paid by the bank has not been recorded in the cash book.
 - On 31.12.2008 the cash book showed a bank overdraft of Rs.3,000.
36. A commenced business on 1st January 2005 with a capital of Rs.25,000. He immediately bought furniture for Rs.6,000. During the year he borrowed Rs.15,000 from his wife and introduced further capital of his own amounting to Rs.9,500. He had withdrawn Rs.900 at the end of each month for family expenses. On 31st Dec. 2005, his position was as follows:

	Rs
Cash on hand	600
Cash at bank	7,800
Debtors	14,400
Stock	20,400
B/R	4,800
Fu Creditors	4,000
rniture to Owing for rent	300

be depreciated by 10%.

Ascertain the profit or loss made by "A" for the year 2005.

37. The machinery account of a factory showed a balance of Rs.3,80,000 on 1st January, 1997. The accounts are closed every year on 31, December. Depreciation is written off @ 10% on diminishing balance. On 1st June 1997 new machinery was acquired at a cost of Rs.57,783 and on the same date a machine which had cost Rs.12,000 on 1st January, 1992 was sold for Rs.1,500 another machine which had cost Rs.1,200 on 1st January 1993 was scraped without realizing anything. Show the machinery account for the year 1997.

38. A fair occurred in the premises of a company on 15.10.97. From the following particulars, ascertain the loss of stock and prepare claim for insurance.

	Rs
Stock on 1.1.96	30,600
Purchases from 1.1.96 to 31.12.96	1,22,000
Sales from 1.1.96 to 31.12.96	1,80,000
Stock on 31.12.96	27,000
Purchases from 1.1.97 to 15.10.97	1,47,000
Sales from 1.1.97 to 15.10.97	1,50,000

The stocks were always valued at 90% of cost. The stock saved from fire was worth Rs.18,000. The amount of policy was Rs.63,000. There was an average clause in the policy.

39. From the following trial balance prepare the trading and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December 2000 and a balance sheet a at the date.

Particulars	Dr	Cr
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	RS	RS
Capital		40,000
Sales		25,000
Purchases	15,000	
Salaries	2,000	
Rent	1,500	
Insurance	300	
Drawings	5,000	
Machinery	28,000	
Bank	4,500	
Cash	2,000	
Stock	5,200	
Debtors	2,500	
Creditors		1,000
	66,000	66,000

- Closing stock on hand Rs.4,000
- Salaries owing Rs.300
- Rent paid in advance Rs.200
- Insurance paid in advance Rs.90
- Depreciate machine by 10%
- During December Ram tools Rs.100 in good for his own house.

40. From the following particulars, prepare:

- Total debtors a/c
- Total creditors account
- Bills receivable a/c

	RS
On 1.1.92	
Total debtors	40,000
Total creditors	15,000
Total bills receivable	16,000
Total bills payable	6,000
Transactions during the year :	
Cash received from debtors	30,000
Discount allowed to debtors	6,000
Bad debts written off	3,000
Return inwards	5,000
Cash sales	16,000
Cash purchases	7,000
Cash received against B/R	10,000
Cash paid to suppliers (including a payment of Rs.1,000 for purchasing machine)	10,000
Cash paid against B/P	3,000
Discount received from suppliers	600

Return outward	1,500	d) Bills payable account
Bills payable dishonoured	600	

On 31.12.1992	Rs
Total debtors	70,000
Total creditors	15,000
Total bills receivable	16,000
Total bills payable	8,000

41. On 1st October 2002 time star ltd. Purchased a machine costing Rs.60,000 and spent Rs.10,000 for erection and over having. On 1st April 2003, a part of the machine was purchased for Rs.30,000.

On 1st July 2003, machine purchased on 1st Oct. 2002 was sold for Rs.56,000 as it was obsolete. On 1st January 2004, a new machine was purchased for Rs.15,000.

Depreciation was provided annually on 31st December at the rate of 10% p.a. on the original cost of the assets.

Show the machinery accounts for 3 years to the books of the company.

42. Mr.Sivam keeps his books by single entry system. His assets and liabilities were as under.

Particulars	Dr	Cr
	RS	RS
Cash at Bank	4,000	
Sundry debtors	2,000	3,000
Bank (overdraft)		2,000
Office equipments	2,000	2,000

Sundry creditors	1,400	2,800
Furniture	2,000	2,000
Cash in hand	5,000	500
Expenses outstanding		400

Sivam has withdrawn Rs.500. p.m. for personal use. He had introduced Rs.2,000 as additional capital on 14th August 2010. Provision for doubtful debts @ 5% on sundry debtors is to be provided. Charge depreciation @ 10% on furniture and office equipments. Ascertain the profit or loss for the year.

43. On 31st Jan. 2008 the pass book of Prabhu showed a debit balance of RS.41,000. Prepare a bank reconciliation statement with the following information:
- Cheques amounting to Rs.15,600 were drawn on 27th Jan. 2008 out of which cheques for Rs.11,000 were not cashed upto 31st Jn. 2008.
 - A wrong debit of Rs.800 has been given by the bank in pass book.
 - A cheque for Rs.200 was credited in pass book but was not recorded in cash book.
 - Cheques amounting to Rs.21,000 were deposited for collection. But cheques for Rs.7,400 have been credited in pass book at 5th Feb. 2008.
 - A cheque for Rs.1,000 returned dishonoured and were debited in pass book only.
 - Interest and bank charges amounted to Rs.100 and were not accounted for in cash book.
 - A cheque o Rs.500 debited in the cash book omitted to be banked.
 - A wrong credit has been given by the banker for Rs.500in the pass book.
44. Prepare a trading account for the year ending 30th June 2008 of Mr.Arun Sharma from the following balances:

	Rs
Stock on 1 st July 2007	4,80,000
Cash purchases	3,60,000
Credit purchases	8,40,000
Freight	27,500
Carriage	2,500
Octroil duty	12,000
Import duty	1,30,000
Excise duty on finished goods	35,000
Clearing expenses	40,000
Manufacturing expenses	1,20,000
Cash sales	7,60,000
Credit sales	14,20,000
Closing stock	3,00,000
Subsidies on purchase of goods	30,000
Duty drawback	15,000

45. A company purchased a second hand machine on 1st April 2005 for Rs.17,000 and spent immediately for its repairs Rs.1,800 and for its erection Rs.1,200. On 1st

October 2005 it purchased another machine for Rs.10,000 and on 1st April 2006 it sold off the first machine (purchased in 2005) for Rs.16,000. On the same date it purchased a new machine for Rs.25,000. On 1st July 2007, it bought second hand machine for Rs.8,000 and spent immediately for its repairs and erection Rs.2,000. On the same date it sold the second machine (bought in 2005) for Rs. 8,500.

Depreciation was charged @ 10% on the original cost method and accounts were closed on 31st march, every year. Prepare Machinery account for the period ending 31st March, 2008.

46. From the following information, you are required to calculate total sales:

	Rs
Bills receivable in the beginning	7,800
Debtors in the beginning	30,800
Bills receivable encashed during the year	20,900
Cash received from debtors	70,000
Bad debts written off	2,800
Return inwards	8,700
Bills receivable at the end	6,000
Debtors at the end	25,500
Cash sales (as per cash book)	40,900
Bills receivable dishonoured	1,800

47. From the following Trial balance of Mr.Balaji, prepare trading, profit and loss account for the year ended 31st March, 2009 and balance sheet as on that date:-

	Debit	Rs	Credit	Rs
	Cash in hand	14,000	Sales	32,000
	Drawings	7,000	Sundry creditors	9,000
	Purchases	4,000	Capital	40,000
	Wages	2,000		
	Stock (on 1.4.08)	12,000		
	Buildings	20,000		
	Sundry debtors	8,800		
	Bills receivable	5,800		
Adj	Rent	900		
ust	Commission	500		
men	General expenses	1,600		
ts:	Furniture	1,000		
	Cash at bank	3,400		
	o	81,000		81,000
	s			
	ing stock Rs.8,000			

- b) Wages outstanding Rs.200
- c) Rent prepaid Rs.200
- d) Depreciate Furniture and Buildings by 10%

48. A second-hand machine was purchased on 1.1.2004 for 40,000. Overhauling and installation expenses for the same machine amounted to Rs.10,000. Another machine was purchased on 1.7.2004 for Rs.20,000. On 1.7.2006, the machine installed on 1.1.2004 was sold for Rs.25,000. Repairing charges for the machine sold on 1.7.2006 was Rs.1,000. On the same date another machine was purchased for Rs.8,000 and commissioned on 30.9.2006. The company has adopted calendar year as its financial year. Under the existing practice, the company provides depreciation @ 10% p.a. on original cost. In 2007, it has been decided that depreciation will be charged on the diminishing balance @15% p.a. The change is not to be made with retrospective effect. Show Machinery A/c from 2004 to 2008.
49. Thiru Prabu keeps his books by single entry. From the following information given below prepare a Trading and Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31st December, 2009 and a Balance sheet as on that date.

	1.1.2009	31.2.2009
Capital	7,500	-
Sundry debtors	3,440	4,500
Stock	1,750	2,000
Sundry creditors	1,125	850
Machinery	1,560	1,560

Analysis of the cash book for the year ended 31st December 2009.

50. How will you prepare balance sheet?

KRISHNASAMY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, ARTS & MANAGEMENT FOR WOMEN

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

QUESTION BANK-2015

BCM 12 - BUSINESS ORGANISATION

SEMESTER: I

CLASS; I B.COM

YEAR: I

SECTION-A (2MARKS)

1. What is business?
2. What is profession?
3. What is industry?
4. Define small scale industry?

5. What is large scale industry?
6. What is Foreign Trade?
7. What is Export?
8. What is Entrepot Trade?
9. What is meant by employment?
10. Define Import trade
11. What is Genetic industry?
12. What is Commerce?
13. 13 Define the term Business
14. What do mean by the term ethics?
15. Define the term business ethics.
16. Define social responsibility?
17. State the factors that influence business ethics?
18. Mention a few unethical practices in business?
19. Mention a few of the responsibilities of business towards customers?
20. Mention a few of the responsibilities of business towards shareholder?
21. Define Business enterprise
22. What is Private sector enterprise?
23. What is Joint Stock Company?
24. Who is sole trader?
25. What do you mean by partnership deed?
26. What is a partner by estoppels?
27. Who is a minor?
28. What is sleeping partner?
29. What are the different types of company meetings?
30. State the features of company meetings?
31. What are the different kinds of company meetings of shareholders?
32. What is the first meeting held by a company?
33. What is meant by the term agenda?
34. What is a resolution?
35. State the types of resolution?
36. What is a company?
37. What is a promotion?
38. How is promoter given remuneration?
39. What is the legal position of a promoter?
40. What are the steps in promotion?
41. What is a private limited company?
42. What is memorandum of association?
43. What are articles of association?
44. What is prospectus?
45. What are the types of shares?
46. Define co-operative enterprise.
47. What are the objectives of co-operative?
48. Who are the pioneers of the co-operative?

49. Mention any five features of co-operative?
50. What are the types of co-operative enterprises?
51. What is the voting principle in co-operative?
52. Write the short note on consumer co-operative?
53. What is the objective of forming housing co-operatives?
54. State the requirements for constituting co-operative?
55. State the origin of public enterprises?
56. What are the forms by which public enterprises are organized?
57. What is meant by departmental undertaking?
58. Write a short note on statutory corporations?
59. Briefly explains the term Government Company?
60. Mention a few examples of departmental undertakings?
61. Mention a few examples of Government Company?
62. Mention a few examples of statutory corporations?
63. Define the term plant location.
64. What are the factors of the Weber's theory?
65. What is meant by split location?
66. What are the factors influencing plant location?
67. Mention a few factors in selection of site?
68. State the agglomerative factors?
69. State the deglomerative factors?
70. What do you mean by plant layout?
71. Define the term plant layout.
72. Mention the two objectives of plant layout?
73. State the characteristics of a good layout.
74. What are the advantages of good layout workers?
75. Point out the factors influencing of good layout?
76. What are the types of plant layout?
77. What is meant by product layout?
78. Give a outline of process layout?
79. What is meant by combined layout?
80. Difference between product layout and process layout?
81. 80. What is meant by the term size of firm? .‘
82. Distinguish between firm and industry?
83. Mention the various criteria to measure the size of firm?
84. What is meant by a representative firm?
85. Give a brief outline of equilibrium?
86. What are the objectives of DICs?
87. What are the resources available to DICs?
88. Give a brief outline of the structure to DICs?
89. Mention the activities of DICs?
90. Define a industrial estate
91. What is a stock exchange?
92. Define a stock exchange

93. Who are sub brokers?
94. What is a depository?
95. Define a business combination.
96. What are the objectives of business combination?
97. What is a trade association?
98. Define at the term trade association
99. What are chambers of commerce?
100. Mention the benefits of chambers of commerce?

SECTION-B (5MARKS)

1. Define Business. State its characteristics?
2. Explain the objectives of Business?
3. How do you classify business activities?
4. What are the aids to trade?
5. Distinguish between Trade and Commerce?
6. Distinguish between Business and profession?
7. State the features of sole trader?
8. Define Partner. State its features?
9. What are the rights of partner?
10. What are the duties of partner?
11. State the procedure for registration of a partner?
12. What is implied authority of a partner?
13. What is a statutory report? State its contents?
14. What is the legal position of a promoter?
15. Distinguish between memorandum and articles of association?
16. Explain the principles of co-operative societies?
17. What are co-operative credit societies?
18. Write the short notes on (a) consumer (b) producers co-operative?
19. State the features of departmental undertakings?
20. Give a brief outline of the characteristics of Government Company?
21. Mention the few problems of public enterprises?
22. Distinguish between Statutory Corporation and Government Company?
23. Distinguish between departmental undertakings and Government Company?
24. What are the dynamics of industrial location?
25. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of stationary layout?
26. Explain the features of a goods plant layout?
27. What do you mean by the term Process layout? Explain its merits and demerit
28. What is meant by product layout? Explain its merits and demerits?
29. Discuss the various measures of size of firms.
30. Explain the various factors that influence the size of firms?
31. Give a detailed of the various types of firms?
32. What is an optimum firm? Explain the factors that influence optimum size?
33. Write short notes on ; (a) plant (b) firm (c) industry.

34. Explain the merits of large scale production?
35. State the motives of large scale production?
36. Explain the support of promotion of SSI's?
37. Discuss the performance of SSI's?
38. Give a brief account of SIDBI's activities?
39. State the activities of DIC's?
40. State the objectives and explain the features of industrial estates?
41. Explain the functions of Stock exchange?
42. Discuss the role, functions of SEBI?
43. Explain the causes of combinations?
44. Point out the disadvantages of combinations?
45. What meant by circular combinations? State out merits and demerits?
46. Explain a meaning, objectives of trade unions?
47. What are chambers of commerce? Mention some of their merits?
48. Distinguish between trade unions and chambers of commerce?
49. What are the similarities and differences trade and trade associations?
50. What are the types of combinations?

SECTION-C (10MARKS)

1. Explain the objectives of business?
2. What is commerce? State the importance of commerce?
3. What is Trade? State different types of trade?
4. Explain the factors that influence business ethics and its importance's?
5. Discuss some of the unethical practices in various functional areas?
6. Explain the social responsibility and the need?
7. Explain the social responsibility of business stakeholders?
8. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of sole trader?
9. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of partnership deed?
10. What are content of partnership deed?
11. Discuss various kinds of partners?
12. What are the duties and rights of partners?
13. What are the consequences of non registration of firms?
14. What are the advantages and disadvantages registration of firms?
15. Explain the provisions relating to the conduct of statutory meetings?
16. What is a resolution? Explain the different types of resolution?
17. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of co operative societies?
18. Define co-operative. Explain their features and types?
19. State the objectives and achievements of public enterprises?
20. Explain in detail the problems faced by public enterprises?
21. Suggest measures to make public enterprises function effectively?
22. What are the advantages and disadvantages of departmental undertakings?
23. Explain the characteristics, merits and demerits of Government companies?
24. Discuss the features, advantages and disadvantages of statutory corporations?

25. Elucidate the factors that influence plant location?
26. What are the advantages and disadvantages of locating a plant in cities and villages?
27. Discuss the various measures of size of firms?
28. Explain the various factors that influence the size of firms?
29. Give a detailed outline of the various types of firms?
30. Explain the factors that influence the optimum size of a firm?
31. Give a detailed outline of the economies of scale?
32. Explain in detail the various diseconomies scale?
33. Discuss the merits and demerits of small and large scale production?
34. Explain in detail the merits of SSI's?
35. Examine a brief the problems faced by SSI's?
36. Discuss the features, advantages of industrial estates?
37. Define a stock exchange. Mention its features and functions?
38. Give a detailed overview of the functioning of the OTCEI?
39. Discuss the role, functions and powers of SEBI?
40. Briefly explain in NSE?
41. Briefly explain in BSE?
42. Define the term combination. Elucidate the advantages and disadvantages of combinations?
43. Give a detailed explanation of the causes combinations?
44. Define a trade. Discuss its features, functions, and advantages?
45. What is a chamber of commerce? Enumerate their advantages?
46. What are the factors influence share prices?
47. Discuss in weakness of Indian markets?
48. Distinguish between partnership firm and Joint Stock Company?
49. Brief in Joint Stock Company?
50. Distinguish between public limited and private limited company?

KRISHNASAMY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE ARTS & MANAGEMENT FOR WOMEN

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

QUESTION BANK

CACM13B - CONSUMERISM

SECTION A

1. Who is a consumer?
2. When was consumer protection Act amended?
3. What is complaint?
4. What is consumer dispute?
5. Define consumer rights.
6. What do you know about unfair trade practice?
7. Who is the chairman of central consumer protection council?
8. What is district forum?
9. What do you understand by service?
10. State the time limit for filing a complaint.
11. Define Consumer Rights.
12. What is exploitation?
13. Define the term consumer protection council.
14. What is central council?
15. Who is the chairman of central consumer protection council?
16. State the important features of “consumer of goods”
17. Mention the applicability of consumer protection act 1986.
18. What do you mean by restrictive trade practice?
19. What is the time limit within which a complaint can be filed?
20. Write a short note on consumer right to information.
21. Write a short note on consumer right to choose
22. What are the objects of the state council?
23. Mention any two disqualifications of a member in the district forum.
24. What is the tenure of service for district forum members?
25. What do you mean by appellate jurisdiction?
26. Why do you mean by deficiency?
27. Why is the consumer exploited?

28. Write a short note on consumer right to safety.
29. When the dismissal of complaints and made?
30. State the powers of the district forum.
31. Write a short note on central consumer protection council.
32. Write short note on consumerism.
33. Write short note on “enforcement of orders”
34. Write a short note on “findings of the district forum”
35. Write a short note on “Penalties”
36. What are the unfair practices?
37. Write short note on “national commission”
38. Write short note on “state commission”
39. Define consumer.
40. Define consumer protection Act.
41. Define complaint.
42. Define consumer dispute.
43. Consumer protection council – write a short notes.
44. Rights of Consumer – write a short notes.
45. State consumer protection council – write a short notes.
46. Write short notes on bargaining.
47. Write short note on “restrictive trade practice”
48. Who is a trader?
49. Who is manufacturer?
50. Define “Goods”

SECTION B

1. Describe the features of the consumer protection act.
2. Who are not regarded as consumers?
3. Who is complainant? Explain his authority
4. Explain the types of consumers.
5. How can consumers exploited?
6. Write down the responsibilities of consumers.
7. What are the rights given by the National Council to protect consumer?
8. Explain the powers of District Forum.
9. Explain the mode of filing a complaint in consumer’s dispute redressal agencies.

10. What complaint can be filed under Consumer Protection Act 1986? – Explain.
11. Why consumer education is importance?
12. How can consumer exploited?
13. Write down the responsibilities of consumers.
14. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of right to information.
15. Explain the powers of National Commission.
16. Discuss – District Forum.
17. Explain the kinds of jurisdiction.
18. State the procedure of National Commission
19. When to make a complaint under the consumer protection act1986?
20. Who can file a complaint
21. What are unfair trade practice?
22. When a advertisement is said to be misleading?
23. Mention the responsibilities of consumers.
24. What are the rights of consumers?
25. Explain the procedure for appointment of members in the district form.
26. State the composition and jurisdiction of a state commission.
27. What are the special powers of national commission?
28. Explain the causes for the slow growth of consumer movement in India
29. What are the legislations available for consumer protection?
30. What are the unfair practices? How consumer is protected against such practices?
31. When an advertisement is said to be misleading?
32. What are the rights of consumers?
33. What are the various consumer disputes redressal agencies established under this Act?
34. Mention the jurisdiction of the district forum.
35. Explain the consumerism in Tamilnadu
36. What are the importance of consumerism?
37. Explain the scope of consumerism.
38. What are the need for consumerism?
39. Define consumerism. Explain the development consumerism in India.
40. Write a note on “findings of the district forum”
41. Write a note on “Penalties”
42. How the orders of consumer disputes redressal agencies are enforced? Explain.

43. Discuss the provision in the consumer protection Act regarding dismissal of frivolous (or) vexatious complaints.
44. State the procedure on receipt of complaint in consumer protection Act 1986.
45. Manner in which complaint shall be made
46. Discuss the composition, function and jurisdiction of national commission.
47. Discuss the composition, functions and jurisdiction of state commission.
48. Discuss the composition, functions and jurisdiction of district forum.
49. What are the advantages of consumer redressal agencies over the system of ordinary courts ? compare
50. Distinguish the remedies provided under the consumer protection act with the remedies under the law of contracts.

SECTION C

1. Describe the objectives of consumer protection.
2. Explain Restrictive Trade Practices.
3. Explain the rights of consumers.
4. List out the powers of State Commission.
5. What are the reliefs available to consumer?
6. Explain the rights of consumers.
7. Attempt a comprehensive note on consumer protection councils.
8. Discuss- State Commission.
9. Explain the role of "National Commission" in protecting the consumers.
10. What are the various redressal agencies provided under the consumer protection Act ? Explain.
11. Explain the role of consumer redressal agencies provided under the consumer protection Act. To what extent they are fulfilling the role under the act?
12. Describe the grounds on which a complaint can be made.
13. Explain the constitution of central council.
14. Explain the procedure to be followed on admission of a complaint.
15. Explain the various legislations enacted in order to protect consumer.
16. Discuss the powers of the consumer forums.
17. Explain the procedure to be followed on admission of a complaint.
18. Give suggestions for strengthening the consumers movement in India.
19. Describe the constitution of central council.
20. Describe the grounds on which a complaint can be made.

21. Describe the different types of jurisdiction of the state commission.
22. Evaluate the role of consumer councils with regard to consumer protection.
23. Explain the constitution, function and objects of the central consumer protection council.
24. Explain the constitution, function and objects of the state consumer protection council.
25. What is false and misleading advertisement? What remedy is provided to consumer under the consumer laws?
26. Define “restrictive trade practice” discuss in detail.
27. What is meant by “restrictive trade practice”? What provisions are made in the consumer protection act 1986?
28. Discuss in detail the salient features of the consumer protection act 1986.
29. Consumer protection in India is still in its infancy comment.
30. Discuss the reasons for slow development of consumer movement in India.

KRISHNASAMY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, ARTS & MANAGEMENT FOR WOMEN

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

QUESTION BANK

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

CLASS – I B.COM

SEMESTER – I

SECTION – A (2MARKS)

1. Environmental studies Define?
2. What is an eco system?
3. What are the biotic components of an ecosystem?
4. Define producer?
5. What is a food chain?
6. What is pollution?
7. Explain briefly environmental pollution?
8. What is an atmosphere?
9. Write about the scope of environment studies?
10. What is meant by forest resources?
11. Write about destructions of forest?
12. Give an account of food resources?

13. Explain causes for over grazing?
14. Mention few words about energy resources?
15. What are renewable energy resources?
16. What are non-renewable energy resources?
17. Write an account on wind?
18. What is ocean energy?
19. Write an account of bio gas energy?
20. Explain the ecosystem?
21. What is food chain?
22. What is food web?
23. Write about ecological pyramid?
24. Write about desert eco system?
25. What is meant by grassland eco system?
26. What is bio diversity?
27. Write about genetic diversity?
28. Write about species diversity?
29. What is meant by eco system diversity?
30. What are hotspots?
31. What are in-situ conversations?
32. What is ex-situ conservation?
33. Explain noise pollution?
34. What are nuclear hazard?
35. Write short notes on rain water harvest?
36. What is meant by water shed management?
37. What is global warming?
38. Write any two sentences about acid rain?
39. Write about waste land reclamation?
40. Define producer?
41. Any two point about human rights?
42. What is the observation of HIV?
43. Explain the role of Information technology?
44. What is atmosphere?
45. Write the structure of atmosphere?
46. What is troposphere?
47. What is troposphere?
48. What is mesosphere?
49. What is mesosphere?
50. Mention the functions of atmosphere?
51. Write about hydrosphere?
52. Write about lithosphere?
53. Bio-sphere explains?
54. Write about principles of environmental education?
55. Write about the objectives of environmental education?
56. What is the scope of environmental education?

57. Explain the importance of environmental studies?
58. What is the need for public awareness?
59. Name the problems associated with natural resources?
60. Name the types of resources?
61. Name the classification of forest?
62. What are forest resources?
63. Name the types of trees in coniferous forest?
64. Name the trees in evergreen forest?
65. How many types are there in deciduous forest?
66. Name any two uses of forest?
67. Write causes of over exploitation of forest?
68. What is meant by deforestation?
69. What are the major causes for deforestation?
70. What are the impacts of deforestation?
71. Explain the timber extraction and its effects on forests?
72. What are the effects of timber extraction?
73. What is mining?
74. List out the types of mining?
75. Explain the effects of mining?
76. Explain the effects of dam on tribal people?
77. What is meant by water resources?
78. Name the sources of water?
79. Write any two importance of water?
80. Any two uses of rain water?
81. Name the underground water sources?
82. What is meant by conflict over water?
83. Name the causes for conflict?
84. What are the causes of water conflict?
85. List any two benefits of dam?
86. List any two problems of dam?
87. How will you save water?
88. Write any two components of rain water harvesting?
89. Write any two methods of rain water harvesting?
90. What is meant by water shed management?
91. Explain any two maintenance of watershed?
92. What is meant by food resources?
93. Name the reasons for food resources?
94. What is meant by under nutrition?
95. What blue baby syndrome?
96. What is meant by energy resources?
97. Explain the application of solar energy?
98. Name the most important advantages of wind energy?
99. Name the advantages of hydro energy?
100. Name the types of ocean energy?

SECTION- B (5 MARKS)

1. What are the biotic components of an eco system?
2. Define producers, consumers and decomposers?
3. What are dams? What are their uses? What are their effects?
4. What is Drought? How it could be controlled?
5. What are the effects of water cycle changes?
6. Write merits of energy resources?
7. Write the demerits of energy resources?
8. Write the advantages of wind energy?
9. Give the merits of ocean energy?
10. Write the advantage of bio gas energy?
11. Give five uses of food energy?
12. Explain briefly about food web in five sentences?
13. Explain how the environment is spoiled by mining process?
14. Describe the ill effects of modern agricultural methods?
15. Write a short note on geo-thermal energy?
16. Describe the energy flow in a eco system?
17. What are the values of bio-diversity?
18. Give a list of sanctuaries and national park in India?
19. Write an account on marine pollution?
20. Write an essay on thermal pollution?
21. Write an essay on thermal pollution?
22. Write an account on consumerism and waste production?
23. Write notes on (i) family welfare programme (ii) population explosion?
24. Write an account on human rights?
25. Explain in detail the land resource?
26. Describe about land degradation?
27. Give a detail account of soil erosion?
28. What are the types of soil erosion? Explain?
29. Explain in detail about desertification?
30. Give an account on role of an individual in the conservation of forest?
31. Explain the equitable use of resources for sustainable life styles?
32. Give a detail account on eco system?
33. Describe about the structure and functional components of an ecosystem?
34. Explain in detail about ecological succession?
35. Explain in detail about food chain and food web?
36. Give an account on ecological pyramids?
37. Explain in detail about the type and characteristics of ecosystem?
38. Describe about structure of forest ecosystem?
39. Describe about structure and function of desert ecosystem?
40. Explain the estuarine ecosystem?
41. Give the significance of pyramid of numbers?
42. What is meant by levels of biodiversity?

43. Explain the value of biodiversity?
44. Briefly describe the bio geographical classification of India?
45. Give an account on bio diversity at national level?
46. Briefly explain India as a mega – diversity nation?
47. Explain in detail about hot spots of biodiversity?
48. Explain in detail about threats to biodiversity?
49. Write about endemic species of India?
50. What are the types of conservation of biodiversity?

SECTION – C (10 MARKS)

1. What is environment explain in detail?
2. Give in detail the scope and importance of environment?
3. What is the need for public awareness of environmental engineering?
4. Give a detail account of forest resources of India?
5. Give in detail the world forest resources distribution?
6. What is deforestation? Enumerate and discuss the various causes of Deforestation?
7. Discuss the effects of over – utilization of surface and ground water sources?
8. Write an explanatory notes on mineral resources?
9. What are the various sources of food or man?
10. Name and discuss the two major world food problems?
11. Discuss the Indian scenario in solar energy utilization and development?
12. List and discuss the factors that influence soil erosion?
13. Discuss equitable use of resources for sustainable life style?
14. What is the role of an individual in the conservation of natural resources?
15. With suitable diagram explain the structure and function of an ecosystem?
16. Who are consumers? How will you classify them on food habits?
17. Explain different types of food chain and explain each of them?
18. Explain the marine pollution?
19. Write an essay on grassland ecosystem?
20. Give four suggestions to solve the man – wildlife conflict?
21. What are the causes, effects and control measures of water pollution?
22. Explain briefly the role of an individual in the prevention of pollution
23. Give an account briefly on noise pollution?
24. Define global warming? Explain?
25. Give short notes on greenhouse effect and its impact on environment?
26. Give short notes ozone layer depletion and its effects?
27. Explain in detail about acid rain?
28. Write short notes on waste land reclamation?
29. Discuss the concept of consumerism and waste product?
30. The Air (prevention and control of pollution) Act –Explain?
31. Write the impact of population’s growth?
32. Write notes on family welfare programme?
33. Write short notes on human rights?
34. Explain in detail about water shed management?

35. Explain the uses of alternate energy sources?
36. Explain the role of individual in the conservation of Natural resources?
37. Explain about artificial ecosystem and incomplete ecosystem?
38. Discuss about ecological succession?
39. Draw the ecological pyramid and explain?
40. Give an account of food web? Explain?
41. Describe about biodiversity and its conservation?
42. Describe in detail about bio geographical classification of India?
43. Discuss in detail about India as a mega – diversity?
44. Explain in detail about conservation of biodiversity?
45. Explain in detail about various types of pollutants?
46. Give an account on air pollution?
47. Discuss about thermal pollution?
48. Describe the radioactive pollution?
49. Explain about secondary treatment (Biological treatment)?
50. Explain in detail about control of soil pollution?

**KRISHNASWAMY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE ARTS, AND MANAGEMENT FOR
WOMEN**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
QUESTION BANK
CCM31 - CORPORATE ACCOUNTING I**

CLASS: II B.Com

SEMESTER: III

SECTION – A (2 MARKS)

1. Define shares.
2. What is allotment of shares?
3. What is meant by issue of shares at discount?
4. What is forfeiture?
5. Explain 'Pro-rata' allotment of shares?
6. What do you understand by issue of shares at par?
7. What do you understand by issue of shares at premium?
8. What do you understand by issue of shares at discount?
9. What is Re-issue of share
10. For what purposes securities premium can be used?
11. Write journal entries are passed in the books of the company on forfeiture of share.
12. What are the legal provisions relating to allotment of shares?
13. What is Calls in arrears?
14. Give journal entries when a company re-issue forfeited shares.
15. What is debenture?
16. What is Redeemable Preference Shares?
17. Give journal entries for redemption of preference shares at premium.
18. What is the significance of 'Minimum New Issue of shares'?
19. What are debentures characteristics?
20. Distinguish between Debentures and shares.
21. What are convertible debentures?
22. Explain the significance of convertible debentures?
23. Write a note on debenture issued as collateral security
24. What is Ex-interest?
25. What do you mean by Cum-Interest?
26. What do you understand by Redemption by 'Drawing by lot'?
27. Write a note on redemption of debentures out of capital.
28. What do you understand by debentures out of profits?
29. Write a short note on own debentures?
30. What do you mean by capital redemption reserve?
31. Write a short note on redemption of debentures by debentures redemption fund.
32. Explain sinking fund.
33. What is an interim dividend?
34. Write a note on pre-incorporation profit.
35. What is sales ratio?
36. What is meant by acquisition of business?
37. Write a note on vendor's suspense account.
38. What are the methods of computing purchase consideration?

39. Explain the methods of calculating sales ratio and time ratio.
40. What is meant by profit prior to incorporation?
41. What is the treatment for 'loss prior to incorporation' in accounts?
42. Write a note on 'Pre Incorporation profit'
43. When do you calculate adjusted time ration?
44. What are the componts of final accounts of a joint stock company?
45. How is "Provision for Tax" treated in the final accounts of a company?
46. What is Dividend?
47. What is interim dividend?
48. Explain internal reconstruction.
49. What do you understand by 'Alteration of share capital'?
50. Distinguish between 'Internal' and External Reconstruction.
51. What are the various reasons for amalgamation of existing companies?
52. What do you mean by amalgamations in the nature of merger?
53. What is Net assets method?
54. What is intrinsic value?
55. Give the journal entries that are passed in the books of companies in the case of absorption.
56. What do you mean by amalgamations in the nature of purchase?
57. Write short notes on "Reduction of share capital".
58. What is amalgamation?
59. Explain net payment method for calculating purchase price.
60. What is purchase consideration?
61. What is capital reduction?
62. What is internal construction?
63. What is voluntary winding up?
64. Who are preferential creditors?
65. What is meant by liquidator's final statement of account?
66. Define liquidation.
67. What is compulsory winding up?
68. Give a list of different items which are included under unsecured creditors.
69. Mention the various items contributing to the deficiency of a company under liquidation.
70. What are preferential payments with regard to company liquidation?
71. Give some guidelines for calculating the remuneration due to the Liquidator.
72. Who is List-A contributory and List-B contributory?
73. What is profit and loss account?
74. What do you mean by balance sheet of company?
75. Explain the term current assets?
76. What is a corporate accouts?
77. Who are debtors?
78. Explain the term current liabilities
79. What is time ratio?
80. Mention the different modes of liquidation.
81. What is 'contributory'?
82. Write a note on profit and loss appropriation A/c.
83. Write a short note on scheme of capital reduction.
84. What is a statement of affairs?
85. State any four items of capital profits.

86. A company forfeited 10 shares of Rs. 10 each issued at a premium of 10% for nonpayment of the final call of Rs.3 per share. Out of these, 7 shares were reissued at Rs. 8 per share as fully paid up. Give entries for forfeiture and reissue.
87. Calculate the capital redemption reserve from the details given below; face value of shares to be redeemed Rs. 5,00,000. Fresh issue of shares proceeds Rs. 2,00,000.
88. X Ltd., which was incorporated on may 1,1998 acquired a business on January 1 1998. The 1st accounts were closed on September 30, 1998. Find out time ratio.
89. X Ltd., has 1,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up decides them into Rs.2 per share. Journalise.
90. During liquidation of a company he liquidator was having a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 after meeting all payments up to debenture holders. The amount payable to unsecured creditors was Rs. 2,00,000. The liquidator was entitled to receive 3% remuneration on the amount payable to unsecured creditors. Determine the amount payable to unsecured creditors and the remuneration to the liquidator.
91. N Ltd., issued 2000 equity shares of Rs.10 each at a premium of Rs.2. give journal entries.
92. Give journal entry for debentures when issued at premium and redeemable at par.
93. Calculate sales ratio from the following: sales upto the date of incorporation Rs. 1,00,000. Sales upto the date of balance sheet Rs. 2,00,000. Total sales for the year Rs. 3,00,000.
94. 1000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each are reduced to shares of Rs. 10 each under the reduction scheme. Give journal entry.
95. From the following information identify preferential creditors. Unsecured creditors Rs. 3,80,000 one month salary in arrears Rs. 4000 bank overdraft Rs. 40,000 secure creditors Rs. 1,00,000.
96. Compute the purchase consideration to be paid by X Ltd., to Y Ltd., from the following : (a) The shareholders of Y Ltd., are to be paid Rs. 50 in cash and offer 4 shares of Rs. 20 each In X Ltd. For every share of Y Ltd., Y Ltd., has 50,000 equity share of Y Ltd. Y Ltd., (b) The cost of liquidation Rs. 25,000 is to be borne by X Ltd.,
97. Ascertain the remuneration payable to the liquidator from the data given below: secured creditor- Rs. 50,000 (securities realized by secured creditor Rs. 60,000) assets realized - Rs. 80,000. Liquidator remuneration – 3% on amount realized.
98. X Ltd., forfeited 20 shares of Rs. 10 each on which Rs. 6 per share were paid. What amount will be transferred to capital reserve if out of these 8 shares are reissued as fully paid up on payment of Rs. 5.50 per share?
99. Prepare the Profit and Loss Appropriation account from the following information:
- | | Rs. |
|--------------------|----------|
| P&L A/c (creditor) | 17,000 |
| Net Profit | 1,21,140 |
| Interim Dividend | 40,000 |
100. Find out the liquidators remuneration. Assets realized Rs. 26,000; secured creditors Rs. 20,000 (Security realized Rs. 25,000) unsecured creditors Rs. 30,500;

Liquidator is entitled to get commission 3% on assets realized and 1.5% on unsecured creditors.

SECTION – B (5 MARKS)

1. What do you understand by issue of shares at discount? Give its journal entries.
2. Distinguish between calls in arrears and calls in advance. Write journal entries for both.
3. What do you mean by cum-interest quotation?
4. Point out various methods of capital alteration.
5. Explain the various methods of calculating purchase considerations.
6. Explain the various methods for winding up a company.
7. Show journal entries in the books of purchasing company under amalgamation.
8. Explain the various lists to be attached to the statement of affairs
9. Explain the terms Amalgamation, Absorption and external reconstruction.
10. What is profit prior to incorporation? How do you treat it in account?
11. Explain the various lists of assets and liabilities come in company liquidation.
12. Classify debentures.
13. What do you mean by liquidation? What are its types?
14. A Company issued 5000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a discount of Re.1 per share payable as follows: Rs. On application, Rs.3 on allotment (excluding discount), Rs.3 on first call and the balance on second call. All the amounts were duly received pass the necessary journal entries in the books of the company.
15. P Ltd., forfeited 100 shares of Rs. 10 each for non-payment of the first call of Rs. 2 and final call of Rs.3. of these 60 shares were reissued @ Rs. 8 Per share. Give journal entries for forfeited and reissue.
16. The summarized balance sheet of Guru Ltd., on 31st Dec.2011 was as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
9% Redeemable preference share capital(Rs.100 each)	2,00,000	Sundry assets	9,80,000
Equity share capital (Rs.10 each)	8,00,000	Bank	4,20,000
P & L A/C	2,60,000		
Creditors	1,40,000		
Total	14,00,000	Total	14,00,000

On the above date, the preference shares were redeemed at a premium of 10%. You are required to pass journal entries and give the amended balance sheet.

17. Pass necessary journal entries in the following cases, when debentures issue price is Rs. 1,00,000. Rate of interest 8%. (i) Issued at par and redeemable at par. (ii) Issued at a discount of 10% and redeemable at par. (iii) Issued at premium of 5% and redeemable at par.
18. X Private Ltd., was incorporated on 1.7.2009 to take over the business carried on by Y and Co. as a going concern with effect from 1.4.2009. the following is the profit and loss account for the year ended 31.3.2010 of X private Ltd.,

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Admn. Expenses	18,000	By Gross profit	75,000
To Director fees	3,000		
To Selling expenses	36,000		
To Audit fees	1,000		
To Preliminary expenses	3,000		
To Net profit	14,000		
	75,000		75,000

Sales Rs. 3,00,000 (up to 30.6.2009 Rs. 1,00,000). You are required to prepare a statement showing the profit earned prior to and after incorporation.

19. The following was the balance sheet of T Ltd., as on 31.3.2012.

Balance sheet of T Ltd.,

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity share capital (Rs. 10 Each)	1,00,000	Goodwill	10,000
7% preference share capital (Rs. 10 each)	1,00,000	Fixed assets	90,000
		Stock	25,000
		Debtors	30,000
		P & L A/c	45,000
	2,00,000		2,00,000

It was resolved that equity share capital of Rs.10 each be reduced to fully paid shares of Rs.6 each and 7% pref. Shares of Rs.10 each be reduced to fully paid preference shares of Rs. 7 each. Number of shares in each case remained the same. It was further resolved that the amount so available be used for writing off. (i) Debit balance of P&L A/c, goodwill account and other fixed assets to the extent possible. (ii) Give journal entries and revised balance sheet.

20. From the following information, prepare liquidators final statement of account:

Cash at bank 100000, Surplus from securities 10,10,000, Expenses of liquidation 30,000, Liquidators remuneration 7,000, Preferential creditors 2,00,000, Unsecured creditors 7,00,000, Preference share holders 1,00,000 equity shareholders 1,00,000.

21. The following particulars related to a company which went into voluntary liquidation. Prepare liquidators final statement of account allowing 2% remuneration to liquidator on the amount realized and 3% on the amount distributed to unsecured creditors Unsecured creditors 5,60,000, Preferential creditors 40,000, Debentures 3,80,00, Share capital Rs. 4,00,000, Assets Realised; cash in hand rs.43,000, Land & building 2,60,000 Plant & Machinery Rs.3,60,000 furniture 40,000.

22. Pass the necessary journal entries: X Ltd. Forfeited 100 equity shares of Rs.10 each held by Mr. Akash for non-payment of Rs. 2 on first call and Rs.3 on final call per share. Later they were reissued at a discount of Rs. 3.50 per share.

23. Y Ltd., forfeited 100 shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs.5 per share due to non- payment of final call of Rs.5 per share. Later they were re-issued at a discount of Rs. 4 per share. Pass journal entries.
24. A company issued 1000 6% debentures of Rs.100 each. They were issued at a discount of 4% but redeemable at a premium of 5% pass journal entry.
25. A company wishes to redeem its preference shares amounting to Rs. 1,00,000 at a premium of 5% and for this purpose it issues 5000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of 5%. The company has also a balance of Rs. 1,00,000 on general reserve and Rs. 50,000 on profit and loss a/c. Journalise.
26. Show how you will exhibit the building items in the balance sheet of a company as on 31.12.2007. Original cost of the building Rs.4,00,000. Book value of the building 1.1.2007 Rs. 2,80,000. Depreciation to be written off at 5% of the written down value method.
27. A Co. Ltd., sells its business to B Co. Ltd., as on 31.3.2008 on which date the balance sheet was as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share capital 40,000 E Shares of Rs.10 each	4,00,000	Building	2,00,000
General reserve	80,000	Machinery	2,63,000
P7L A/v	28,000	Furniture	70,000
10% Debentures	2,00,000	Stock	85,500
Trade creditors	42,000	Debtors	37,500
		Cash at bank	86,000
		Under writing commission	8,000
	7,50,000		7,50,000

B co. Ltd. Agreed to take over the assets except cash at bank at book values. Furniture to be valued at Rs. 56,000 and to take over creditors. The purchase consideration was discharged by the allotment at par of 2000 fully paid 12% debentures of Rs.100 each (to be used by A Co. Ltd to redeem its 10% debentures at par) and 40,000 fully paid equity shares of Rs. 10 each. A Co. Ltd., met the expenses of liquidation amounting to Rs. 6000. Prepare ledger accounts (Realisation a/c in the books of A CO. Ltd.

28. The liquidation of a company in voluntary liquidation is entitled to a remuneration of 3% on the amount realized (excluding cash in hand and 2% on the amount distributed to the unsecured creditors. Unsecured creditors including preferential creditors of Rs.5,000 amounted to Rs.40,000. Debentures holders were paid Rs. 511,875 together with interest. Preferential creditors were paid in full. Rs.510 was spent as cost of liquidation. Cash on hand was Rs. 1000 and assets realized were Rs. 79,000. Find out liquidators total remuneration.

29. The following particulars relate to Manish Ltd., which went into voluntary liquidation. Unsecured creditors stood at rs. 40,000 including Rs. 5000 preferential claim. Secure creditors secured on machinery stood at Rs. 20,000 cash in hand was Rs. 1000. The liquidator realized machinery fee Rs.15,000 and the other assets realized Rs. 10,000. The liquidation expenses amounted to Rs. 1000 and the liquidators remuneration was fixed at 4% of the amount realized including cash balance and 2% of the amount distributed to unsecured creditors including preferential creditors. Prepare liquidators final statement of account.
30. Karthi Ltd, purchased the business of maran Bros., for RS.54,00,000 Payable in fully paid shares of RS.100 each . What entries ? will be made in the books of karthi ltd ,if such issue is
1. At par
 2. At a premium of 20% and
 3. At a discount of 10%
31. The directors of Z Co., Ltd forfeit 10 shares of RS.50 each belonging to Arun who had paid RS.5 per share on application RS.10 on allotment and RS.15 on first call but failed to pay the final call of RS.20. the same shares are then reissued to Raj as fully paid on receipt of RS.400. Pass journal entries to record the forfeiture and the reissue of shares.
32. Shyam Ltd issued 75,000 equity shares of RS.10 each and 5000 redeemable preference shares of Rs.100 each all share being fully called and paid up on 31.3.1992. profit and loss account showed undistributed profit of RS.3,00,000 and general reserve stood at RS.2,50,000. on 1.4.92, the directors decided to redeem the existing preference shares at RS.105 utilising as much profit as would be required for the purpose. Pass journal entries in the books of the company.
33. Timex Ltd., issue 1000 8% debentures of RS.100 each .Give appropriated journal entries in the books of the company, if the debentures were issued as follows.
- (i) Issued at par ,redeemable at par
 - (ii) Issued at a discount of 5% ,repayable at par
 - (iii) Issued at a premium of 10% ,repayable at par
 - (iv) Issued at par, redeemable at a premium of 10%.
34. Ganga Ltd was formed with an authorised capital of RS.12,00,000 divided into equity shares of RS.10 each to acquire the business of A and B whose balance sheet on the date of acquisition was as follows;

Liabilities	RS	Assets	RS
capital	6,00,000	Freehold premises	7,00,000
General reserve	4,00,000	Stock	2,00,000
Sundry creditors	2,00,000	Sundry debtors	1,60,000
		-provision for	
		Bad debts	10,000
		Cash at bank	1,50,000
	12,00,000		12,00,000

The purchase consideration was agreed upon at RS.14,00,000 to be paid in RS.12,00,000 fully paid equity shares at RS.11 and the balance in cash . give journal entries to record the above in the books of ganga ltd .,assuming the vendors account is finally settled

35. Ganesh ltd., registered on 1.7.97 to acquire the running business of suneel & co, with effect from 1.1.97. The following was the profit and loss a/c of the company on 31.12.97.

particulars	RS	particulars	RS
To office expenses	54,000	Gross profit b/d	2,25,000
To formation expenses(written off)	10,000		
To stationery and postage	5,000		
To selling expenses	60,000		
To directors fees	20,000		
To net profit	76,000		
	2,25,000		2,25,000

You are required to prepare a statement showing profit earned by the company in the pre and post incorporation periods. The total sales for the year took place in the ratio of 1:2 before and after incorporation respectively.

36. XY Ltd. Forfeited 100 equity shares of RS.10 each issued at a discount of 10% for non-payment of the 1st call of RS.2 and final call of RS.3 per share. Out of these 50 share and the balance at RS.7 per share. Pass journal entries.

37. The balance sheet of ram ltd as on 31st dec .2011 was as under.

Liabilities	RS	Assets	RS
Redeemable preference		sundry assets	3,65,000
Share capital(RS.100each)	1,00,000	bank	1,40,000
Equity share capital(RS.100each)	2,00,000		
General reserve	80,000		
Sundry creditors	75,000		
P/L a/c	50,000		
	5,05,000		5,05,000

On the date, the preference shares were redeemed at par. journalise and prepare balance sheet after redemption.

38. From the following balances, prepare the balance sheet of a company in the prescribed format:

Particulars	Rs
Goodwill	1,50,000
Share capital	5,00,000
Other fixed assets	4,70,000

Reserves	1,10,000
Share premium	15,000
Preliminary expenses	15,000
Unsecured loans	65,000
Investments	2,00,000
Debentures	2,50,000
p/l a/c	25,000
stock	80,000
Debtors	55,000
Bank balance	30,000
creditors	35,000

39. Ravi Ltd .,was incorporation on 1.7.09. which took over a running concern with effect from 1.1.09.the sales for the period upto 1.7.09 was RS.2,70,000 and the sales from 1.7.09 to 31.12.09 amounted to RS.3,30,000.

The expenses debited to profit and loss account included:

(i) Directors fees	15,000
(ii) bad debts	1,800
(iii) advertisement (RS.500 per month)	6,000
(iv) salaries and general expenses	32,000
(v) preliminary expenses written off	3,000

The gross profit was (1.1.09 to 31.12.09) 2,40,000

Ascertain the profit prior to incorporation.

40. Ramani Ltd, agreed to take over the assets of kanishgadevi Ltd. worth RS.35,000 at 10% more than the book value. It agreed to take over creditors amounted to RS.3000 .the purchase price was to discharged as to RS.5,500 in cash and the balance in RS.10 each equity share. Calculate purchase consideration and the NO. of shares to be discharged by Ramani Ltd.,

41. H Ltd., was incorporated with a share capital of Rs. 12,00,000 in Rs. 10 shares. The company purchased machinery from X & Co., for Rs. 6,00,000 payable in fully paid shares of the company. The directors also decided to allot 2000 shares credited as fully paid to the promoters for their services. The rest of the shares were issued for cash and were taken up by the public and fully paid for. Give journal entries.

42. Mala Ltd., invited applications for Rs. 20,000 shares of Rs. 100 each payable. Rs. 25 on applications, Rs. 35 on allotment and Rs. 40 on Call. 25,000 shares were applied for the directors, accepted applications for 20,000 shares and rejected the remaining applications. All moneys due were fully received. Give journal entries and show the balance sheet of the company.

43. Sun Ltd., lane part of their share capital in 25000, 6% redeemable preferential shares of Rs. 100 each. The company decided to redeem the preference shares at a premium of 10%. The General Reserve of the company shows a credit balance of Rs. 3,00,000.

The directors decide to utilize 60% of the reserve in redeeming the preference shares and the balance is to be met from the proceeds of fresh issue of sufficient number of shares of Rs. 10 each. The premium is to be appropriation account. Give journal entries to record the above transactions.

44. Krishna Ltd., which had Rs. 50,00,000 10% debentures outstanding, made the following purchases in the open market for immediate cancellation.

1.4.1997, 1000 debentures of Rs. 100 each at Rs. 99

1.9.1997, 2000 debentures of Rs. 100 each at Rs. 97

You are required to give journal entries for purchase and cancellation of the debentures if the above purchase rates are 'Ex-interest'.

45. Karan Ltd., purchases the business of Mr. Karthik. Karan Ltd., did not take over the debtors and creditors of Mr. Karthik amounting to Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively, but it promised to collect from debtors and pay to creditors. Karan Ltd., collected all debts at a discount of Rs. 1,000 and a bad debt of Rs. 250 and paid all creditors at a discount of Rs. 300. Show the journal entries assuming that same set of books is continued.

46. Pankajam Mills Ltd., was unincorporated on 31.7.1977 to purchase the business of Hemalatha & Co., as on 1.4.77. The books of accounts disclosed the following on 31.3.1978.

(i) Sales for the year Rs. 32,10,400 (1.4.77 to 31.7.77 – Rs. 8,02,600; 1.7.77 to 31.3.78 – Rs. 24,07,800)

(ii) Gross profit for the year Rs. 4,12,800; Managing directors salary Rs. 12,000; Preliminary expenses written off Rs. 18,000; Company secretary's salary Rs. 58,000.

(iii) Bad debts written off is 14,890 (Prior to 31st July Rs. 4,020, after 31st July Rs. 10,870)

(iv) Depreciation on machinery Rs. 25,200. General expenses Rs. 51,000. Advertising Rs. 7,400. Interest on debentures Rs. 20,000.

You are required to prepare a statement apportioning property the net profit of the company as between

(1) Profits available for distribution.

(2) Profits prior to incorporation.

47. The following extract from the balance sheet of Vijay Ltd., as on 31st Dec. 2009 is given to you and you are asked to give Journal entries.

Particulars	Rs.
Share capital	20,00,000
2,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	20,00,000
2,00,000 6% Redeemable preference shares of Rs. 10 each	10,00,000
Capital reserve	6,00,000
Profit & Loss Account	17,00,000

48. Pass necessary journal entries for the following transactions:

(a) Issue of debentures at a discount and redeemable at par.

- (b) Issue of debentures at a premium and redeemable at par.
- (c) Issue of debentures at par and redeemable at premium
- (d) Issue of debentures at a discount and redeemable at a premium.

49. A company wishes to redeem its preference shares amounting to Rs. 1,00,000 at a premium of 5% and for this purpose issued 5,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of 5%. The company has also a balance of Rs. 1,00,000 on general reserve and Rs. 50,000 on profit & loss account. Pass the necessary journal entries to record the above transaction.

50. Spring Field Ltd. is absorbed by Sport Field Ltd., the consideration being:

- (1) The taking over of the trade liabilities of Rs. 40,000
- (2) The payment of cost of absorption of Rs. 15,000
- (3) The repayment of 'B' debentures of Spring Field Ltd., of Rs. 2,00,000 at par
- (4) The discharge of 'A' debentures of Rs. 3,00,000 in the Vendor Co., at a premium of 10% by the issue of 8% debentures in Sports Field Ltd., at par
- (5) A payment of Rs. 20 per share in cash and the exchange of 4 fully paid Rs.10 shares in Sport Field Lt., at a market price of Rs. 15 per share for every Rs. 50 shares in Spring Field Lt., which were 40,000 in number.

You are required to find out the purchase consideration.

SECTION – C (10 MARKS)

1. Define 'Share' and Explain its types
2. Explain briefly the provisions of the Indian Company Act 1956 regarding issue of shares at discount.
3. Explain the provisions of the company Act regarding the issue of shares at premium and discount.
4. Write short notes on:
 - (a) Pro-rata allotment
 - (b) Minimum subscription
 - (c) Surrender of shares
 - (d) Calls in advance
5. What are the various types of debentures which may be issued by a company? Explain them in detail.
6. Explain the different methods of redemption of debentures
7. Write short notes as:
 - (a) Debenture redemption reserve
 - (b) Partly convertible debentures
 - (c) Open market buying method of redemption
 - (d) Own debentures acquired as investment.
8. What is 'acquisition of business'? Explain the methods of computing purchase consideration on acquisition of business?

9. Draft the Balance sheet of a limited Company in prescribed form as per schedule vi) of Indian Company Act with imaginary figures.
10. Explain the different kinds of 'Alteration of share capital' which do not required approval of a company law.
11. Distinguish between Amalgamation, Absorption and External Reconstruction with suitable examples.
12. Explain briefly various provisions of accounting standard for amalgamation (AS-14)
13. Describe the methods of accounting for Amalgamation.
14. What is purchase consideration? Explain various methods of its calculation.
15. What is Profit prior to incorporation? How do you treat it in Accounts?
16. Explain the various lists of assets and liabilities come in company liquidation?
17. Explain the terms with example amalgamation, Absorption and External Reconstruction?
18. A company invited the public to subscribe for 1,00,000 equity share of Rs.10 each at a premium of Re. 1 per share payable on allotments. Payments were to be made as follows:

On application Rs. 3; on allotment Rs. 3; on first call Rs.3 and On final call Rs.2. applications were received for 1,30,000 shares; applications for 20000 shares were rejected and allotment was made proportionately to the remaining applicants. Both the calls were made and all the moneys were received except the final call on 3000 shares which are forfeited after due notice. Later 2000 of the forfeited shares were issued as fully paid at Rs. 8.50 per share. Pass journal entries.

19. The following is the summarized balance sheet of a company as at 31st March 2004.

Liabilities	Rs.	Asset	Rs.
Share capital:		Fixed assets	18,00,000
Issued : Subscribed: Paid up		Current assets	7,50,000
1200 9% redeemable Preference Share of Rs. 100 each	1,20,000		
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	12,00,000		
Share premium	60,000		
Revenue reserve	9,00,000		
Current liabilities	2,70,000		

	25,50,000		

			25,50,000

The preference shares were redeemed on 1st April, 2004 at a premium of Rs. 10 per share. For the purpose of financing the redemption partly, 600 equity shares of Rs. 10 each were issued at a premium of 5% and these were fully subscribed and paid for. You are required to show:

- (a) The journal entries for giving effect to the redemption and issue of shares.

(b) Balance sheet after giving effect to the above transactions.

20. The following is the trial balance of Ramya Co., Ltd., as at 30th June 2001.

	Rs.	Rs.
June 2001:		
Stock, 30 th June 2000	75,000	
Sales		3,50,000
Purchases	2,45,000	
Wages	50,000	
Discount		5,000
Furniture and fitting	17,000	
Salaries	7,500	
Rent	4,950	
Sundry expenses	7,050	
Profit & Loss appropriation account		15,030
30 th June 2000:		
Dividends paid	9,000	
Share capital		1,00,000
Debtors and Creditors	37,500	17,500
Plant and Machinery	29,000	
Cash and Bank	16,200	
Reserve		15,500
Patents and Trade mark	4,830	
	-----	-----
	5,03,030	5,03,030
	-----	-----

Prepare Trading Account, Profit and loss account, Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 30th June 2001 and Balance Sheets as at that date. Take into consideration the following adjustments:

- (a) Stock on 30th June, 2001 was valued at Rs. 82,000.
- (b) Depreciation on fixed assets @ 10%
- (c) Make a provision for income-tax @ 50%

21. The Balance sheet of Arun Ltd., at 31st December, 2004 was as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share capital:		Goodwill	15,000
2000 preference shares of		Freehold properties	2,00,000
Rs. 100 each	2,00,000	Plant	3,00,000
4000 Equity shares of Rs.100			
Each	4,00,000	Stock	50,000
5% Mortgage debentures	1,00,000	Debtors	40,000
Bank overdraft	50,000	Profit & Loss	2,45,000
Creditors	1,00,000		
	-----		-----
	8,50,000		8,50,000
	-----		-----

The company got the following scheme of construction approved by the court:

- (a) The preferences shares to be reduced to Rs. 75 per share, fully paid
- (b) The equity shares to be reduced by Rs. 63.50 per share

(c) The debenture holders took over the stock and book debts in full satisfaction of the amount due to them.

(d) The goodwill account to be eliminated

(e) The freehold properties to be depreciated by 50%

(f) The value of plant to be increased by Rs. 50,000

(g) The profit and loss to be eliminated.

Give the journal entries for the above and prepare the revised balance sheet.

22. A limited company went into voluntary liquidation with the following liabilities:

	Rs.
Trade creditors	12,000
Bank overdraft	20,000
Capital:	
10000 preference share of Rs. 10 each, Rs. 7 called up	70,000
10000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each Rs. 9 called up	90,000
Less: Calls in arrears	2,000
	88,000
Cash received in anticipation of calls:	
On preference shares	24,000
On ordinary shares	4,000
	28,000

The assets realized Rs. 2,00,000. Expenses of liquidation amounted to Rs. 2,000 and liquidator's remuneration Rs. 3,000. Prepare liquidators final account.

23. Good prospects Ltd issued 40,000 shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 2 per share. The shares were payable as follows:

Rs. 2 on application; Rs. 5 on allotment (including premium); Rs. 5 on first and final call. All the shares were applied for and allotted. All moneys were received with the exception of the first and final call on 1,000 shares which were forfeited. 400 of these shares were reissued as fully paid at Rs. 8 per share. Give the necessary journal entries.

24. On 30th June 1998, the balance sheet of Sandhya Ltd., stood as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity share capital	10,00,000	Sundry assets	14,00,000
Redeemable pref.		Bank	5,00,000
Share capital	4,00,000		
Profit & Loss A/c	3,00,000		
Sundry creditors	2,00,000		
	<u>19,00,00</u>		<u>19,00,000</u>

On the above date, the preference shares had to be redeemed. For this purpose 2,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each were issued at Rs. 110. The company also issued 8% debentures were immediately subscribed and paid for the preference shares were duly redeemed. Give Journal entries and the Balance Sheet after redemption.

25. A Ltd., was registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 6,00,000 in equity shares of Rs. 10 each the following is its Trial Balance on 31.3.1998.

Trial Balance of 'A' Ltd.,		
	Debit balance	Credit balance
	Rs.	Rs.
Goodwill	25,000	
Cash	750	
Bank	39,900	
Purchases	1,85,000	
Preliminary expenses	5,000	
Share capital		4,00,000
12% debentures		3,00,000
P&L A/c		26,250
Calls-in-arrears	7,500	
Premises	3,00,000	
Plant & Machinery	3,30,000	
Interim dividend	39,250	
Sales		4,15,000
Stock (1.4.97)	75,000	
Furniture and fixtures	7,200	
Sundry debtors	87,000	
Wages	84,865	
General expenses	6,835	
Freight and carriage	13,115	
Salaries	14,500	
Directors fees	5,725	
Bad debts	2,110	
Debentures interest paid	18,000	
Bills payable		37,000
Sundry creditors		40,000
General reserve		25,000
Provision for bad debts		<u>3,500</u>
	<u>12,46,750</u>	<u>12,46,750</u>

Prepare Profit and Loss account and Profit and Loss Appropriations account in proper form after making the following adjustments:

- (a) Depreciation plant and machinery by 15%
- (b) Write off Rs. 500 for preliminary expenses
- (c) Provide for 6 months interest on debentures
- (d) Leave bad and doubtful debts provision at 5% on sundry debtors.
- (e) Provide for Income tax at 50%
- (f) Stock at 31.3.98 was Rs. 95,000

26. The following is the Balance Sheet of X Ltd as on 31.3.1996.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share capital 2,00,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each	20,00,000	Land & Building	10,00,000
General reserve	2,50,000	Plant & Machinery	15,00,000
Dividend equalisation reserve	2,00,000	Furniture	25,000
Profit & loss A/c	51,000	Stock	6,00,000
12% debentures	10,00,000	Work in progress	3,00,000
Sundry creditors	3,00,000	Sundry Debtors	2,50,000
		Cash at bank	1,26,000
Total	38,01,000	Total	38,01,000

The company was absorbed by A Ltd., on the above date. The consideration for the absorption is the discharge of the debentures at a premium of 5% taking over the liability in respect of sundry creditors and a payment of Rs.7 in cash and one share of Rs.5 in A Ltd., at the market value of Rs. 8 per share for every share in X Ltd. The cost of liquidation Rs. 15,000 is to be met by purchasing company. Prepare ledger A/c in the book of X Ltd.,

27. Sun Co., Ltd. went into liquidation on 31.12.1997. Its capital is divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 50 each. Its assets and liabilities on this date were as follows:

Cash in hand Rs. 1,500. Realised from stock Rs. 59,200 from book debts Rs. 98,400 from Furniture Rs. 2,100, Investment with bank for overdraft Rs. 9,800, Unsecured creditors Rs. 1,07,550, Preferential creditors Rs. 10,590, Bank overdraft Rs. 8,000. 6% debentures having a floating charge Rs. 88,000, Bank after deducting its amount from Investment of Rs. 9,800, gave the surplus to the liquidator. Debentures were paid on 30.6.98 with Interest.

Remuneration of liquidator 3% on net amount realised (excluding the amount given to secured creditors but including cash in hand) 2% on the amount paid to unsecured creditors (excluding preferential creditors) cost of liquidation is Rs. 2030 prepare liquidators final statement account.

28. A Ltd. Invited application for 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each at a discount of 5% payable as follows:

On application Rs. 25, On allotment Rs. 34, On first and final call Rs. 36

Applications were received for 9,000 shares and all of these were accepted. All money's due were received except the first and final call on 100 shares which were forfeited, of the shares forfeited, 50 shares were reissued at the rate of Rs. 90 as fully paid. Show necessary journal entries in the books of the company.

29. On 1.1.91, Zee Ltd., issued 1,000, 12% debentures of Rs. 100 each at Rs. 95. The terms of issue provided that beginning with 1992, Rs. 20,000 of the debentures should be redeemed, either by drawings at par or by purchase in the open market every year. The company writes off Rs. 1000 from discount on debentures every year. In 1992, the debentures to be redeemed were repaid at the end of the year by

drawings. On 31.12.1993 the company purchased for cancellation. 200 debentures at the ruling price of Rs. 95. The expenses being Rs. 100. Interests payable yearly. Give Journal entries in the books of Zee Ltd.

30. Big Bull Ltd., has nominal capital of Rs. 6,00,000 divided into shares of Rs. 10 each. The following Trial Balance is extracted from the books of the company as on 31.12.2002.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Calls in arrears	7,500	6% Debentures	3,00,000
Premises (Rs. 60,000 added on 1.7.2002)	3,60,000	P&L a/c 1.1.02	14,500
Machinery	3,00,000	Creditors	50,000
Interim dividend paid	7,500	General Reserve	25,000
Purchases	1,85,000	Share capital (called up)	4,60,000
Preliminary expenses	5,000	Bills payable	38,000
Freight	13,100	Sales	4,15,000
Directors fees	5,740	Provision for bad debts	3,500
Bad debts	2,110		
4% Govt. Securities	60,000		
Stock 1.1.02	75,000		
Furniture	7,200		
Sundry debtors	87,000		
Goodwill	25,000		
Cash	750		
Bank	39,900		
Wages	84,800		
General expenses	16,900		
Salaries	14,500		
Debentures interest	9,000		
Total	13,06,000	Total	13,06,000

Prepare Profit and Loss account and appropriation accounts of the company for the year ending 31.12.2002 in the prescribed form after taking into account the following adjustments.

- Depreciate machinery by 10% and furniture by 5%
- Write off half of the preliminary expenses.
- Wages include Rs. 10,000 paid for the construction of compound wall to the premises and no adjustment was made.
- Provide 5% for bad debts on sundry debtors.
- Transfer Rs. 10,000 to General Reserve.
- Provide for income tax Rs. 25,000

(g) Stock on 31.12.2002 was Rs. 1,01,000.

31. The following is the Balance Sheet of United Industries Ltd., on 31st December 1998.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share capital 6000, 6% preference shares of Rs.100 each	6,00,000	Goodwill	45,000
12000 equity shares of Rs.100 each	12,00,000	Land & Building	6,00,000
8% Debentures	3,00,000	Plant & Machinery	9,00,000
Bank overdraft	3,00,000	Stock	1,30,000
Sundry creditors	1,50,000	Debtors	1,40,000
		Cash	15,000
		P&L A/c	7,00,000
		Preliminary expenses	20,000
Total	25,50,000	Total	25,50,000

On the above date the company adopted the following scheme of reconstruction:

- The equity shares are to be reduced to shares of Rs. 40 each fully paid and the preference shares to be reduced to fully paid shares of Rs. 75 each
- The debenture holders took over stock and debtors in full satisfaction of their claims.
- The land and building to be appreciated by 30% and plant and machinery to be depreciated by 30%
- The fictitious and intangible assets are to be eliminated.
- The expenses of reconstruction amounted to Rs. 5000

Give Journal entries incorporating the above scheme of reconstruction and prepare reconstructed Balance Sheet.

32. A company went into voluntary liquidation on 31.3.98 when the following Balance sheet was prepared:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Authorized capital 4000 shares of Rs. 10 each	40,000	Goodwill	6,960
Issued capital 3000 shares of Rs. 10 each	30,000	Freehold property	5,000
Unsecured creditors	15,432	Machinery	7,480
Partly secured creditors	5,836	Stock	11,710
Preferential creditors	810	Debtors	9,244
Bank overdraft (unsecured)	232	Cash	100
		P&L A/c	11,816
Total	52,310	Total	52,310

The liquidator realized assets as follows:

Freehold property which was used in the first instance to pay the partly secured creditors, Pro-rata Rs. 3,600, Machinery Rs. 5,000, Stock Rs. 6,200, Debtors Rs. 8,700, Cash Rs. 100, the expenses of liquidation amounted to Rs. 100 and the liquidator's remuneration

was agreed at 2.5% on the amount realized including cash and 2% on the amount paid to unsecured creditors. Prepare the liquidators final statement of account.

33. Star limited issued a prospectus inviting applications for 2,00,000 shares of Rs.10 each at a premium of Rs.5 per share, payable as follows: on application- Rs. 2.50 per share, on allotment Rs.7.50 per share, On first call Rs. 4 per share, On final call rs.1 per share. Applications were received for 3,00,000 shares and allotment was made pro-rata to the applicant of 2,40,000 shares, the remaining applications being refused. Money received in excess on the application was adjusted towards the amount due to allotment.

John to whom 4000 shares were allotted failed to pay allotment money on his failure to pay the first call, his shares were forfeited. Michael the holder of 6000 shares, failed to pay the two calls and so his shares were also forfeited. All these shares were sold to Robert, credited as fully paid for Rs. 8 per share. Pass journal entries to record the above transactions.

34. The following balances are extracted from the balance sheet of S Ltd. As on 1st January 2004. 6% Debentures Rs.1,00,000, debenture redemption fund Rs.85,000, Debenture redemption fund investments (Rs.100 value certificate) Rs.90,000. The annual investment was Rs.11,400. On 31st December 2004 the investments were realized at Rs.95 each and the debentures were redeemed. The bank balance on that date was Rs.18,300. Give ledger accounts relating to the redemption of debentures.

35. Moon limited with an authorized capital of Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 5000 equity shares of Rs.100 each on 31.12.2004 of which 2500 shares were fully called up. The following are the balance extracted from the ledger as on 31.12.2004.

TRIAL BALANCE

Debit	Rs.	Credit	Rs.
Opening stock	50,000	Sales	3,25,000
Purchases	2,00,000	Discount received	3,150
Wages	70,000	P & L A/c	6,220
Discount allowed	4,200	Creditors	35,200
Insurance (upto 31.03.05)	6,720	Reserves	25,000
Salaries	18,500	Loan from MD	15,700
Rent	6,000	Share capital	2,50,000
General expenses	8,950		
Printing	2,400		
Advertisements	3,800		
Bonus	10,500		
Debtors	38,700		
Plant	1,80,500		
Furniture	17,100		
Bank	34,700		

Bank Bad debts	3,200		
Calls in arrears	5,000		
	6,60,270		6,60,270

Additional information;

- Closing stock was valued at Rs. 1,91,500.
- Depreciation on plant at 15% and on furniture at 10% should be provided.
- A tax provision of Rs.8,000 is considered necessary.
- The directors declared an interim dividend on 15.8.2004 for 6 months ending June 30, 2004 @ 6%. Prepare P & L A/c and balance sheet.

36. X Company limited agreed to acquire the assets excluding cash as on 31 December 2001 of Y Ltd. The balance sheet of Y Ltd. As on that date was:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	3,00,000	Goodwill	60,000
General reserve	80,000	Land & building	1,20,000
Debentures	50,000	Plant & Machinery	2,00,000
Creditors	10,000	Stock	80,000
P & L A/c	60,000	Debtors	30,000
		Cash	10,000
	5,00,000		5,00,000

The consideration was as follows:

- A cash payment of Rs. 4 for every shares of Y Ltd.
- The issue of one share of Rs. 10 each (Market value Rs.1250) in X Co. Ltd. For every shares of Y Co. Ltd.
- The issue of 1100 debentures of Rs. 50 each in X co. Ltd. To enable Y Ltd. To discharge its debentures at a premium of 10%
- The expenses of liquidation of Y Ltd. amounting to Rs.4000 was to be met by themselves. Give journal entries and ledger a/c's in the books of Y Ltd.

37. Mr. Sam has been appointed as liquidator of AMC Ltd. Balance sheet at the time liquidation on 1.1.2001 is given below:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity share capital (Rs.10)	2,00,000	Fixed assets	2,00,000
Debentures	1,00,000	Stock	50,000
Loans	50,000	Sundry debtors	1,05,000
Creditors	50,000	Cash	5,000
		P&L a/c	40,000
Total	4,00,000	Total	4,00,000

Fixed assets are sold for Rs. 1,20,000 to a debenture holder holding Rs. 40,000 debentures and cash is received after set off. Cash realised from debtors was Rs. 80,000 and liquidation expenses amounted to Rs. 1,000. Liquidator is paid Rs. 1,000. Fixed allowance plus 2%

commission on collections including cash in hand Rs. 5,000 as remuneration. Stock is sold for Rs. 10,000.

Prepare the liquidators final statement of accounts.

38. T.V. Malai traders issued 20,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each, payable at Rs. 12 per share.

On application Rs. 4,
 On allotment Rs. 5 (including premium)
 On First call Rs. 2
 On Second call Re. 1

The issue was oversubscribed by 5000 shares. The company directors rejected 2000 applications and the remaining were allotted on prorata basis.

Mr. A, the holder of 1000 shares failed to pay the 1st call and second call and his shares were forfeited. The company re-issued only 500 shares at Rs. 7 per share. Pass journal entries.

39. On 30th June 2009, the balance sheet of Priya Ltd., stood as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity share capital	10,00,000	Sundry assets	14,00,000
R.P. share capital	4,00,000	Bank	5,00,000
P&L A/c	3,00,000		
Sundry creditors	2,00,000		
Total	19,00,000	Total	19,00,000

On the above date, the preference shares had to be redeemed. For this purpose, 2000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each were issued at Rs. 110 each were issued at Rs. 110. The company also issued 8% debentures totalling Rs. 3,00,000. The shares and debentures were immediately subscribed and paid for. The preference shares were duly redeemed. Give Journal entries and the Balance Sheet after redemption.

40. A Ltd., Company with an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 5,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each 31.3.2009. 1,500 shares were fully called up. The following balances were extracted from the ledger of the company on 31.3.2009

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Stock	50,000	Printing	2,400
Sales	4,25,000	Advertisement	3,800
Purchases	3,00,000	Bonus	10,500
Productive wages	70,000	Debtors	38,700
Discount allowed	4,200	Creditors	35,200
Discount received	3,150	Machinery	80,500
Insurance up to (30.6.09)	6,720	Furniture	17,100
Bank balance	34,700	P&L a/c	6,220
Salaries	18,500	Reserve	25,000
Rent	6,000	Loan	15,700

General expense	8,950	Bad debt	3,200
Calls-in-arrears	3,200		

Additional information:

- (a) Closing stock Rs. 91,500
- (b) Depreciation on machinery 15% and on furniture 10%
- (c) Outstanding liability for wages Rs. 5,200, Salaries Rs. 1200, Rent Rs. 600
- (d) Provide dividend on share capital 5%

You are required to prepare final accounts of A Ltd., Company for the year 2009.

41. The following particulars relate to a limited company which went into voluntary liquidation:

Preferential creditors	Rs. 25,000
Unsecured creditors	Rs. 58,000
6% Debentures	Rs.30,000

The assets realised Rs. 80,000. The expenses of liquidation amounted to Rs. 1,500 and the liquidator's remuneration was agreed at 2.5% on the amount realised and 2% on the amount paid to unsecured creditors including preferential creditors.

Show the liquidator's final statement of account.

42. ABC Ltd., invited applications for 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each at a discount of 6% payable as follows:

On application	Rs. 25
On allotment	Rs. 34
On first and final call	Rs. 35

The applications received were for 9000 shares and all of these were accepted. All money due were received except the first and final call for 100shares which were forfeited. Of these, 50 shares were re-issued at Rs. 90 each as fully paid.

Pass journal entries and prepare the balance sheet of CCC Ltd.

43. On 1st October 2000, a company issued 10,000 12% debentures of Rs. 100 each (interest payable on 30th September and 31st March). The company is allowed to purchased own debentures which may be cancelled or kept or re-issued at the company's option. The company made the following purchases in the open market.

On 31st August 2001, 1000 debentures @ Rs. 98 ex-interest

On 31st December 2002, 500 debentures @ Rs.97 cum-interest

The debentures purchased on 31st August 2001 were cancelled on 31st March 2003.

Give Journal entries to record the transactions.

44. The following is the summarized Balance Sheet of Kanmanni Ltd., as on 31.12.2000

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share capital 5000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each	5,00,000	Land & Building	3,00,000
1000 pref. Shares of 50 each	50,000	Plant	2,60,000
6% Debentures	1,50,000	Goodwill	90,000
Loans	2,00,000	Debtors	1,40,000
Sundry creditors	1,00,000	Preliminary expenses	60,000
		P&L A/c	1,50,000
Total	10,00,000	Total	10,00,000

Following reconstruction scheme is approved:

- Equity shares are to be produced to Rs. 75; pref. share to Rs.25
 - Land and building and Plant and Machinery is appreciated by Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 40,000
 - The 6% debentures holders are to taken the debtors in full satisfaction of all amount due to him.
 - The amount so available is to applied for writing goodwill preliminary expense P&L a/c
- Prepare capital reduction account and received balance sheet.

45. Ellavazhagan Ltd., was incorporate on 1st May 1996 and acquired business on 1.1.1996 from the following figure relating to the year 31.12.96. Find out profit prior to and after incorporation.

- Total sales Rs. 12,00,000, sales upto incorporation Rs. 3,00,000
- Gross profit Rs. 5,00,000
- Income and expense and P&L a/c were:

Particular	Rs.	Particular	Rs.
Insurance	30,000	Commission on sale	42,000
Printing and stationery	20,000	Rent received (Cr.)	24,000
Admission expenses	15,000	Discount on sale	12,000
Bad debts (Rs. 2,000 belong to pre incorporation)	8,000	Advertisement	10,000
Rent paid	14,000	Interest received (Cr.)	9,000
General expenses	26,000	Preliminary expenses	9,000
Director fees	8,000		

46. Kanishga Devi Ltd., issued 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 2 per share, payable as follows : On application Rs.2.50 per share, On allotment Rs.4.50per share (Including premium), On first call Rs. 2.50, On final call Rs.2.50. 1,50,000 application were received. Applications for 1,20,000 shares were allotted on prorata basis and the rest were rejected. The surplus money received was adjusted towards the money due on allotment. John is allottee of 200 shares did not pay the allotment and first call money. His share was forfeited after the first call was made. Amar, an allottee of 300 shares did not pay both the

calls. His shares were forfeited after the final call. Pass journal entries in the books of the company.

47. The balance sheet of ABC and Co. on 31.12.2009 stood as follows

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity shares of Rs.100 each	5,00,000	Fixed assets	8,00,000
9% redeemable preference of Rs.100 each	3,00,000	Investments	1,00,000
Securities premium	50,000	Bank balance	2,00,000
Capital reserve	1,00,000	Other current assets	5,00,000
P & L a/c	2,00,000		
10% Debentures	3,00,000		
Creditors	1,50,000		
	16,00,000		16,00,000

Both the redeemable preference shares and debentures were due for redemption on 1.1.2010. The company arranged for the following: (a) It issued 2000 equity shares of Rs. 100 at a premium of 10%. (b) It sold the investment for Rs. 90,000. (c) It arranged a bank overdraft to the extent necessary. The redemption was carried out. Give entries for redemption of preference shares and debentures and balance sheet after redemption.

48. The following was the balance sheet of Jeeva Ltd., as on 31.12.2010.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share capital (Rs.10 each)	20,00,000	Land & Building	10,00,000
General reserve	2,50,000	Plant & Machinery	15,00,000
Revenue Reserve	2,00,000	Furniture	25,000
P & L A/c	51,000	Stock	6,00,000
12% debentures	10,00,000	Debtors	5,50,000
Creditors	3,00,000	Cash at bank	1,26,000
	38,01,000		38,01,000

The company was absorbed by Balu Ltd., as the above date. The consideration is the discharge of the debentures at a premium of 5% taking over creditors and a payment of AS. 7 in cash and one share of Rs. 5 in Balu Ltd., at the market value of as. 8 per share for every share in Jeeva Ltd., The cost of liquidation Of Rs. 15,000 is to be met by purchasing company. Close the book of Jeeva Ltd., and [pass journal entries in the books of Balu Ltd.

49. XY Ltd., went into liquidation with the following liabilities: (a) Secured creditors Rs. 40,000(Securities realized Rs. 50,000) (b) Preferential creditors Rs.1200. (c) Unsecured creditors Rs.61,000. Liquidation expenses are Rs.500. Liquidation is entitled to a remuneration of 3% on the amounts realized (including securities with secured creditors) and 1.5 % on the amount distributed to unsecure creditors. The various assets realized Rs. 52,000 (excluding securities in the hands of secured creditors). Prepare the liquidators final statement of account.

50. A company incorporated on 1st April to acquire the running business of partnership firm from 1st January. Accounting year ends on 31st December. Find out the sales ratio of pre-incorporation and post-incorporation periods from the following information:

- (i) Sales for the whole year (Jan. to Dec) Rs. 7,20,000
- (ii) Sales for January, June and July twice the average.
- (iii) Sales for August 1 ½ times of the average.
- (iv) Sales for March and September ½ of the average.

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**Department of commerce
CCM32 - Legal Aspects of Business**

Class: I B.com

Semester: III

Section-A (2MARKS)

1. Define a contract
2. Define an agreement
3. What is consensus ad idem?
4. What do you mean by a void agreement?
5. Write a note on void contract?
6. When does an offer comes to an end?
7. Define a voidable contract
8. What is an implied contract?
9. What is meant by quasi contract?
10. Define Offer
11. What does a General Offer mean?
12. What do you mean by a Tender?
13. Define Acceptance
14. What is implied acceptance?
15. What is meant by Revocation
16. Define Consideration
17. What is meant by post consideration?
18. Give an example to be a valid consideration.
19. Who is a stranger to a contract?
20. Who is competent to enter into a valid contract?
21. Who is a minor?
22. How are persons of unsound mind classified?

23. Can a minor be an agent?
24. How can a minor be a beneficiary?
25. Can a convict enter into a valid contract?
26. Define Free consent
27. What is meant by coercion?
28. Define undue Influence
29. What is Duress?
30. What is misrepresentation?
31. What is agreement opposed to public policy?
32. Define Fraud
33. What is meant by bilateral mistake?
34. When the object of the agreement is considered unlawful?
35. What is illegal agreement?
36. Write a note on an agreement in restraint of marriage
37. Define a wager
38. What is a contingent contract?
39. State the effects of a wagering agreement?
40. What is meant by attempted performance?
41. What are reciprocal promises?
42. State the rule in Claytons case
43. What is meant by discharge of contract?
44. What is Novation?
45. Write a note on supervening impossibility?
46. What do you understand by remission?
47. What is anticipatory breach of contract?
48. What is meant by recession?
49. Write a note on vindictive damages
50. What do you mean by Quantum Meruit?
51. What is injunction?
52. What is a quasi contract?
53. When will the obligation to pay for a non gratuitous service arise?
54. Define a contract of Indemnity?
55. Give a few examples of a contract of indemnity?
56. What is a contract of guarantee?
57. What is continuing guarantee?
58. Define bailment?
59. What is gratuitous bailment?
60. Define pledge
61. What is meant by particular lien?
62. Who is Bailor?
63. Who is Bailee?
64. What are goods?
65. Define contract of sale
66. What are specific goods?

67. What is meant by a bill of lading?
68. Define a condition in a contract of sale
69. What is meant by warranty?
70. Write a note on condition as to wholesomeness?
71. What is caveat Emptor?
72. What is meant by property in goods?
73. When are goods said to be ascertained?
74. What is sale or return?
75. What is symbolic delivery?
76. Can the seller do in case the buyer fails to take delivery of goods?
77. What is unpaid seller's right of lien?
78. Who is consumer?
79. Who is a customer?
80. Define the term "Consumerism"
81. State the object of Consumer Protection Act 1986
82. Define Consumer Dispute.
83. State the consumer rights to safety
84. Write a note on consumer education.
85. Mention the object of state council
86. What are the powers of the District forum?
87. What is the time limit for disposal of complaint the District forum?
88. When people make an appeal to the Supreme Court?
89. Define consumer rights
90. Define Redressal forum

Section-B (5MARKS)

1. All contracts are agreements but all agreements are not contracts?
2. Distinguish between a void contract from a voidable contract
3. What are the different types of offer?
4. When is communication of offer and acceptance complete? Give examples
5. When can offer and its acceptance be revoked? Give examples
6. What are the circumstances under which an offer will lapse?
7. Explain the exceptions to the rule, A contract without consideration is void ?
8. A stranger to a contract cannot sue-Explain
9. Explain the rules regarding provision of necessaries to a minor?
10. State the provisions in respect of the contractual capacity of persons of unsound mind?
11. Distinguish between Coercion and undue Influence
12. Differentiate Misrepresentation from Fraud?

13. Will a threat to commit suicide amount to coercion?
14. What are the essential elements of Fraud?
15. What are the circumstances in which a voidable contract cannot be rescinded?
16. What is the exception to the rule that an agreement in restraint of trade is void?
17. Distinguish an unlawful agreement from an illegal agreement/
18. Distinguish a contract of insurance from wager?
19. Bring out the distinction between a wagering agreement and a contingent contract?
20. What are the requisites of a valid tender?
21. Explain the different ways in which a contract may be discharged by mutual consent
22. What is the circumstance which a contract may be discharged by supervening impossibility?
23. Distinguish actual from anticipatory breach of contract?
24. Explain the position of a finder of goods?
25. Explain the essential elements of a contract of guarantee?
26. Distinguish between indemnity and guarantee
27. What are the requisites of a bailment?
28. Distinguish particular lien from general lien?
29. Explain the rights of finder of goods?
30. Can a non-owner pledge? explain
31. Explain the essential elements of a contract of sale?
32. 40. Distinguish a condition from a warranty
33. State the exceptions to the rule caveat emptor?
34. When does sale or return become sale?
35. State the provision of the sale of goods act with respect to delivery of wrong quantity by the seller?
36. What are the rights of the buyer in a contract of sale?
37. Explain the duties of the buyer?
38. Explain the rules regarding auction sale?
39. Distinguish unpaid seller's right of lien from his right of stoppage in transit?
40. Distinguish sale and Agreement to sell?
41. Distinguish sale and hire-purchases?
42. What are the salient features of Consumer Protection Act 1986?
43. When to make a complaint under Consumer Protection Act 1986?
44. What rights do we have as a consumer?
45. State the procedure for meeting of the central council.
46. Mention the objects of central council.
47. State the powers of National commission.
48. Explain the concept of consumer protection
49. Describe the need for consumer protection

SECTION-C (5MAKS)

1. 1 Explain the classification of contract according to enforceability?
2. What is the formation of contract?

3. What is the performance of contract?
4. Explain the legal rules relating to a valid offer?
5. Discuss the legal rules regarding consideration?
6. Discuss the legal rules in respect of minor's agreement?
7. Explain the various causes of f law in consent with examples?
8. Explain with examples the agreements that are opposed to public policy?
9. Explain the legal rules regarding contingent contract?
10. Explain the provisions of the Indian contract Act?
11. Discuss the rules regarding performance of reciprocal promises?
12. Discuss the various modes of discharge of contract?
13. Discuss the remedies that are available to the affected party in breach of contract?
14. Explain the rights of surety in a contract of guarantee?
15. Discuss the different modes of discharge of surety?
16. Explain the rights and duties of the bailor?
17. Discuss the rights and duties of the bailee?
18. Explain the rights of the pawnor and pawnee?
19. Distinguish sale from Agreement to sell?
20. Explain the essential elements of a contract of sale?
21. Explain the implied conditions and warranties in a contract of sale?
22. Explain the rules in respect of passing of property in goods from the seller to the buyer?
23. Explain the exceptions to the rule of sale by non –owners?
24. Discuss the provisions of the Sale of Goods of Act 1930 with delivery of goods?
25. Discuss the rights of an unpaid seller?
26. State the legal rules relating to a revocation of offer and acceptance?
27. Define offer. Explain the essentials of a valid offer?
28. Define pledge .What are the rights and duties of pawnor and pawnee?
29. What are the duties and rights of seller and buyer?
30. When a surety is discharged from liability?
31. Briefly explain the types of damages?
32. Explain exceptions of "Let buyer beware".
33. What do you mean by guranatee? What are the essential features of guranatee?
34. Explain the exceptions rule of without consideration?
35. Explain the stranger to a contract?
36. Briefly explain the free consent?
37. Explain about the misrepresentation?
38. Briefly explain the agreements with unlawful object?
39. What are the methods of discharge of mutual consent?
40. Briefly explain about quasi-contracts?
41. What are the kinds of guarantee?
42. How will create the situation of surety by the conduct of the creditor?
43. Explain the meaning of lien and types? How will to find out of goods?
44. Explain various legislation enacted in order to protect consumer.
45. Discuss the procedure to be adopted the District forum on admission of a complaint

46. Explain the composition and jurisdiction of State commission
47. Describe the characteristics of Consumer Protection Act 1986
48. Explain the rights of consumer

Business communication CCM33

2 marks

- 01. What is communication?**
- 02. Why do we communicate?**
- 03. What is ' Grapevine Communication'?**
- 04. What is the layout of business letter?**
- 05. What is an enquiry letter?**
- 06. What is Trade enquiry?**
- 07. What is an Offer?**
- 08. What is Quotation?**
- 09. What is Orders?**
- 10. What is Rejection of an order?**
- 11. What is Adjustment letter?**
- 12. What is Collection letter?**
- 13. Who writes a Collection letter?**
- 14. What is Grievances of letter?**
- 15. What is letter to the Eitor?**
- 16. What is Circular letter?**
- 17. What is Bank Correspondance?**
- 18. What is Insurance Correspondence?**
- 19. What is Job Application?**
- 20. What are the Guidelines to prepare for an Interview?**
- 21. What is Meeting?**
- 22. What is Agenda?**
- 23. What is Minutes?**
- 24. What is Formal Meeting?**
- 25. What is Informal Meeting?**
- 26. What is Annual Report?**
- 27. What are the responsibilities of company Secretary?**
- 28. What is an effective report?**

- 29. What is Communicating skill?**
- 30. What is Tele-Communicating?**
- 31. What is Bio-data?**
- 32. What is Video Conferencing?**
- 33. What is Business letter?**
- 34. What do you understand by downward Communication?**
- 35. What do you understand by smart Phone?**
- 36. What are Complaint letter?**
- 37. What is Job Scenario?**
- 38. What is Interview?**
- 39. What are the Guideline to be observed during an interview?**
- 40. What is a Company Secretary?**
- 41. What is Report?**
- 42. Menorandum Report?**
- 43. What are the Factor of Communication Skill?**
- 44. What is Complex Nature of Human Communication?**
- 45. What is important to people in Business?**
- 46. What are the necessary for Business Communication?**
- 47. Any 2 objectives of Communication ?**
- 48. What are the process of Communication ?**
- 49. What are the Correct Choice of Code & Medium?**
- 50. What are effective Communication Loop?**
- 51. What are the factor of successful Communication?**
- 52. What is Imperfect Communication?**
- 53. What is Ethical Value?**
- 54. What are the Importance of Communication to individual ?**
- 55. What are the type of Communication ?**
- 56. What is External Communication?**
- 57. What is Internal Communication?**
- 58. What is Upward Communication?**
- 59. What is Personal Communication?**
- 60. What is Lateral Communication?**
- 61. What is Diagonal Communication?**
- 62. What is Formal Communication?**
- 63. What is Informal Communication?**
- 64. What is Clarity?**
- 65. What is Completeness?**
- 66. What is Conciseness?**
- 67. What is Consideration?**

68. What is Correctness?
69. What is Concreteness?
70. What is Courtesy?
71. What is Data line?
72. What are the Functions of Business letter?
73. What is Credit Enquiry?
74. What are the Replies to Enquiry?
75. What is Sales letter?
76. What is Agency letter?
77. What is a Cover letter?
78. What are the Importance of Collection in Business?
79. What are the Point to Remember While writing a Collection letter?
80. What are the Features of Collection letter?
81. What are the Guidelines of writing a Complaint?
82. What are the Advantages of Circular letter?
83. What are the Essential features of circular letter?
84. What are the Essential features of Bank Correspondence?
85. What are the term used in insurance Correspondence?
86. What is General Insurance ?
87. What are the Important aspects, of Job Application?
88. What is Opening Section?
89. What is a letter of Job Application ?
90. What is Standard Interview?
91. What is Panel Interview?
92. What is Computer Interview?
93. What is Bad-news letter?
94. What is Good-news letter?
95. How to Create an Email-ID?
96. What is Company Meeting?
97. What are the type of Company meeting?
98. When Extraordinary General Body Meeting are held?
99. What is Conduct of the Meeting?
100. What is a Public Limited Company?

Question Bank (5 MARK)

01. What are the General Objectives of Communication?
02. What are the Specific Objectives of Communication?
03. What are the process of Communication?
04. What are the Importance of Communication ?

- 05. What are the type of Communication ?**
- 06. What are the Guideline for effective Business Communication?**
- 07. Write the features in the Layout of Business letter?**
- 08. Write the Importance of letter to Business?**
- 09. What are the Function of a Business Letter?**
- 10. What are the Functions of a Business Layout?**
- 11. Difference between Formal & Informal letter ?**
- 12. Difference between Bad-news letter and Good-news letter?**
- 13. What are the Kind of Business letter?**
- 14. What are the Important point one Should remember while writing a letter of Enquiry?**
- 15. Write the Kind of Enquiry letter?**
- 16. While remember writing letter seeking Trade enquiry?**
- 17. Difference between Offer and Quotation ?**
- 18. Write a Kind of Offer?**
- 19. What are the Essential features of Claims letter?**
- 20. What are the Importance of Collection in Business?**
- 21. What are the point to Remember while writing a Collection letter?**
- 22. What are the Features of a Collection letter?**
- 23. Write the Various exerises related to Credit to be done by the Collection letter?**
- 24. What are the duties of Collection Department?**
- 25. What are the Guideline for writing a Complaint letter?**
- 26. What are the Letter to the Editor?**
- 27. What are the Features of Sales letter?**
- 28. What are the Avantages of Sales letter?**
- 29. Write a Features of Sales letter?**
- 30. Write a Advantagen of Sending Circular letter?**
- 31. Write the Natural of circular letter?**
- 32. What are the Essential Features of Circular letter?**
- 33. Write the Nature of Agency Correspondence ?**
- 34. Essential Features of a letter from an Agent?**
- 35. Write the Essential Feature of Bank Correspondance ?**
- 36. What are the Specific Term used Insurance Correspondance?**
- 37. Write the Importance of Job Application?**
- 38. What are the Advantages of Resume?**
- 39. Write the Procedure of Bio-data?**
- 40. Write the Preparation should a Candidate make an Interview?**
- 41. Write the guideline to be Observed during a Interview?**

42. Write the types of interview?
43. Write the Kinds of Question asked in an Interview?
44. Write the Objectives of business letter?
45. Write the Classification of Meeting?
46. Write about the Agenda?
47. Types of Company Meeting?
48. Write about the Annual general body Meeting?
49. Write a note on Video-Conferencing ?
50. Write a Telex?

Question Bank (10MARK)

01. Write a note about a Communication and its Type?
02. Write the Objectives of Commmunication?
03. Write the Guideline for Effective business Communication?
04. Write a note on Business letter?
05. Write the Classification of letter?
06. Write a Note on enquiry letter?
07. Write a note on Bank Correspondance ?
08. Explain about the Insurance Correspondance?
09. Explain the Offer & Quatation?
10. Explain about the Order & Replies ?
11. Explain the Rejection of an order?
12. Explain the Adjustment letter?
13. Write about the Collection letter and its Nature ?
14. Write about the Collection letter and its Nature ?
15. Explain the letter to the Editor ?
16. Explain about the Circular letter?
17. Explain the Specific term used in Insurence Correspondence?
18. Explain about the Interview?
19. Write a note on Telex?
20. Write about the Video- Conferencing?
21. Write about a note on Fax ?
22. Write about a Agenda and its Features?
23. Explain the Meeting ?
24. Explain about the Minutes?
25. Write a letter to the Company to Allotment of Shares ?

CCM 34 - Business Statistics and Operation Research – II

Section –A

1. Define statistics?
2. Define primary data?
3. Define secondary data?
4. Distinguish between primary data and secondary data?
5. Discuss the various method of collecting primary data.
6. Discuss the requirements of a good questionnaire.
7. Classify the methods generally employed in the collection of statistical data and state briefly their respective merits and demerits.
8. Define random sampling?
9. Define stratified random sampling.
10. Define purposive sampling.
11. Define sampling errors.
12. Define tabulation.
13. Define classification.
14. What is a statistical Average?
15. What do you understand by “central Tendency”?
16. What is mean?
17. Discuss the uses of Harmonic mean as an average?
18. What are the methods of sampling?
19. What is sampling?
20. What are the different parts of a table?
21. What is Geometric mean?
22. Write the formula for median?
23. Define mode?
24. State the characteristic of arithmetic mean.
25. Define weighted mean.
26. What is average?
27. Calculate the arithmetic mean of the daily income of 10 families. 28. Families: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
29. Income (R1) : 18 20 35 55 38 54 100 85 37 53
30. What is mean by a measure of dispersion?
31. What is coefficient of variation?
32. What is Lorenz curve?

33. What are the properties of a good measure of variation?
34. Define mean deviation.
35. What is Lorenz curve?
36. What are the quartiles?
37. Define range.
38. State the various measures of central tendency?
39. State the empirical relationship between Mean, Median, and mode.
40. The merits and demerits of geometric mean.
41. Write the formula for standard deviation.
42. Write the formula for mean deviation about the mean.
43. What do you understand by skewness?
44. What are tests of skewness?
45. Distinguish between skewness and dispersion.
46. What are the different measures of skewness?
47. Explain Karl Pearson's coefficient of skewness.
48. Given $Q_1=18; Q_3=25, \text{mode}=21, \text{mean}=18$. find the coefficient of skewness.
49. In a frequency distribution the coefficient of skewness based on quartiles is 0.5. if the sum of upper and lower quartiles is 28 and the median is 11. Find the values of lower and upper quartiles.
50. Compute quartile deviation and the coefficient of skewness from the following values. $M=18.8, Q_1=14.6, Q_3=25.2$.
51. For a group of 10 items $\sum x = 452, \sum x^2 = 24270$ and $\text{mode}=43.7$. Find the Karl Pearson coefficient of skewness.
52. The Karl Pearson's coefficient of skewness of a distribution is 0.32. Its standard deviation is 6.5 and the mean is 29.6. Find the mode.
53. You are given, $\text{mean}=15, \text{coefficient of variance}=30\%, \text{skewness}=-0.667$. Find standard deviation, mode and median.
54. The median, mode and coefficient of skewness for a certain distribution are respectively 17.4, 15.3 and 0.35, calculate the coefficient of variation.
55. From the following data given below calculate the coefficient of variation, Pearson's measure of skewness=0.42, Arithmetic mean=86, Median=80
56. What do you understand by statistical quality control?
57. What do you mean by a general LPP?
58. Give the matrix form of representing general LPP?
59. Define a feasible region.

60. Define a feasible solution.
61. Define optimal solution.
62. Define Basic solution.
63. Define non-degenerate solution.
64. Define degenerate solution.
65. What are the two forms of LLP?
66. Define unbounded solution.
67. What do you mean by canonical form of LLP?
68. What are slack and surplus variable?
69. What are the limitations of LPP?
70. What is optimality test?
71. What do you understand by transportation model?
72. Define Basic solution.
73. Define non-degenerate solution
74. Give the mathematical formulation of a T.P.
75. Describe the assignment problem giving a suitable example.
76. Distinguish between transportation and an assignment problem.
77. Give a mathematical formulation of the assignment problem.
78. Describe the algorithm for the solution of the assignment problem.
79. What do you mean by an unbalanced assignment problem?
80. What is the objective of the travelling salesmen problem?
81. How do you convert the maximization assignment problem into a minimization one.
82. What is purpose of MODI method?
83. What you mean by unbalanced T.P.
84. How do you convert the unbalanced T.P into a balance one.
85. State the components of time series.
86. What is meant by a time series? Indicate its important in business.
87. Write the formula for fitting a straight line.
88. What is time series?
89. State the components of time series.
90. What are the components of time series analysis?
91. Define secular trend.
92. What are measuring of Secular trend?
93. What is meant by a time series? Indicate its important in business.
94. Define method of simple averages –Mentions its merits and demerits.
95. State any two methods of seasonal variation.
96. Write the formula for fitting a straight line.
97. Define Semi average Method.
98. Define Correlation.

99. What are the different types of Correlation?.
100. Define positive and negative correlation.
101. Define Simple and multiple correlations.
102. Write down the properties of correlation.
103. Write down the formula for Karl Pearson's correlation coefficients.
104. Define Regression analysis.
105. Write down the formula for equation of x on y.
106. What are different between correlation and regression?
107. Write down the formula for repeated rank correlation.

Section - B

108. Discuss the limitations of statistics.
109. What are the uses and limitations of statistics?
110. Explain the scope of statistics.
111. Discuss the various methods of collecting primary data?
112. Discuss between primary data and secondary data.
113. Explain the merits and demerits of primary data.
114. Explain the merits of secondary data.
115. Distinguish between a census survey and sample survey.
116. Explain the random sampling.
117. Explain the stratified sampling.
118. Explain the cluster sampling.
119. Explain the quota sampling.
120. Explain the terms: Sampling Units, Sampling Error.
121. Distinguish between the census and sampling methods of collecting data and compare their merits and demerits
122. The value of mode and median for a moderately skewed distribution are 64.2 and 68.6 respectively. Find the value of the mean
123. Calculate mean from the following data.

X:	4	5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	
Y:	1	2	4	5	15	30	60	95	82	75

The following table gives the monthly income of 12 families in a town.

sNo:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Monthly :	280	180	96	98	104	75	80	94	100	75	600	200

124.

Calculate the median of the above incomes.

125. From the following table. Find out first

quartile 3rd quartile. X: 0-10 10-20 20-30

30-40 40-50 50-60 60-70 70 80

F: 2 18 30 45 35 20 6 3

126. compute the mode of the following distribution.

X: 0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-25 25-30 30-35 35-40 40-45

F: 20 24 32 28 20 16 37 10 8

127. solve the following LPP

by graphical method.

Maximize $Z = 20x_1 + 10x_2$

Subject to $x_1 + x_2 \leq 40$

$3x_1 + x_2 \geq 30$

4

x

1

+

3

x

2

≥

6

0

X

1

x

2

≥

0

128. Find the maximum

value of $Z = 5x_1 +$

7x₂. Subject to

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 4$$

$$3x_1 + x_2 \leq 24$$

$$4x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 35$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

129. By graphical method solve the following

LPP. Max Z = 3x₁ + 4x₂ Subject to

$$5x_1 + 4x_2 \leq 200$$

$$3x_1 + 5x_2 \leq 150$$

$$5x_1 + 4x_2 \geq 160$$

$$\text{And } x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

1

3

0

.

M

i

n

Z

=

-

6

x

1

-

4

x

2

S

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b

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o

2

x

1

+
3
x
2
≥
3
0

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 24$$

x

1

+

x

2

≥

3

x

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≥

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131. solve
graphically the
following LPP.

$$\text{Min } Z = 3x_1 - 2y$$

$$\text{Sub to } -2x_1 + 3y \leq 9$$

$$x_1 - 5x_2 \leq 20$$

x

1

+

x

2

≥

3

x

,

y

\geq

0

132. Max $Z = 3x_1 - 2x_2$

x_1

1

+

x_2

2

\leq

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x_1

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x_2

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\geq

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x_1

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0

133. M

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Z

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x_2

Subject to

to

$x_1 - x_2 \geq 0$

$$-3x_1 + 2x_2 \geq 3$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \geq 0$$

134. solve

the LPP.

Max $Z =$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2$$

Subject

to

$$4x_1 + 3x_2 \leq$$

12

$$4x_1 + x_2 \leq 8$$

4

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137..List merit and limitations of using North west corner rule. 138.Explain North West Corner Rule.

139. Explain least cost method.

140. Difference between Transportation problem and Assignment problem 141.Explain Vogel's approximation method.

142.Explain MODI method.

143..Explain degeneracy in a T.P and how to resolve it. 144.Give mathematical formulation of a T.P.

145.Explain an algorithm to solving a transportation problem. 146.Explain Hungarian method.

147.Give a mathematical of the Travelling Salesmen problem.

148..How can you maximize an objective function in the assignment problem?

149. Explain the nature of i in travelling salesmen problem and give its mathematical formulation.

150.Explain the uses of time series.

151.Draw a trend line to the following data by using Semi Average method.

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Sales	110	105	115	112	110	106	120

152.Assuming a 4 yearly cycle calculate the trend by the method of moving averages from the following data relating to the production of tea in India.

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Production	464	515	518	467	502	540	557	571	586	612

153. Calculate Karl Pearson's Coefficients of Correlation from the following data.

X	60	65	70	87	95	90	1100
Y	57	60	80	78	65	95	90

154. Calculate spearman's rank correlation from the following data

Rank x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rank y	3	5	4	2	7	6	1

155. In a study of the relationship between CIA mark 1 and CIA mark 2 the following data was obtained.Find the relationship between them and

comment.

CIA 1	45	55	60	35	25	40
CIA2	65	57	29	45	36	75

156. In a correlation study the following values are obtained coefficients of correlation value is 0.8 find the two regression equation that are associated with mean 65 and 67 its S.D 2.5 and 3.5.

157. Calculate correlation of coefficients by concurrent deviation method for the following data

X 60	65	70	87	95	90	100	110
Y 57	60	80	78	65	95	90	98

158. Obtain rank correlation for the following data:

Test 1	40	20	30	40	50	60	70
Test 2	10	60	10	70	10	30	20

159. Explain scatter diagram.

160. Explain different type's of correlation coefficients.

Section – C

1. Solve the travelling salesman problem.

	A	B	C	D	E
A	∞	4	7	3	4
B	4	∞	6	3	4
C	7	6	∞	7	5
D	3	3	7	∞	7
E	4	4	5	7	∞

2. Obtain the initial solution for the following TP using (i) NECR (ii) Least cost method (iii) VAM

Destination

	A	B	C	D	Supply
P	5	4	2	6	20
Q	8	3	5	7	30
R	5	9	4	6	50
De- man d	10	40	20	30	100

3. Solve the assignment problem.

	A	B	C	D	E
A	5	0	8	9	4
B	4	7	6	3	4
C	7	6	5	7	5
D	3	3	7	3	7
E	4	4	5	7	2

4. Solve the maximisation in assignment problem.

	A	B	C	D	E
1	62	78	50	111	82
2	71	84	61	73	59
3	89	92	111	71	81

KRISHNASAMY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, ARTS & MANAGEMENT FOR WOMEN

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

QUESTION BANK

CACM35 - BUSINESS ECONOMICS – I

CLASS – II B.COM.

SEMESTER—III

Section – A (2Marks)

1. What is business economics?
2. What is meant by business perspective role?
3. Explain what to produce?
4. Explain the role of economic theory in business decision – making?
5. What is meant by how to produce?
6. Explain for whom to produce?
7. What provision should be made for economic growth?
8. What is micro economics?
9. Explain whether resources are fully utilized?
10. What is meant by free market?
11. Write about Capitalist economy?
12. Define Marshalls law of demand?
13. What is meant by demand functions?
14. What is meant by utility?
15. How many types of utilities are there?
16. What is income effect?
17. What is substitution effect?
18. What is meant by price effect?
19. What are the reasons for law of demand?
20. What are the exceptions to the law of demand?
21. What is Giffens goods?
22. What are other exceptions?
23. What is meant by market demand?
24. Explain market demand curve?
25. What is meant by extension of demand?
26. What is meant by contraction of demand ?
27. Explain factors of market demand curve?
28. Explain the taste and preference of the consumer?
29. Write about income of the people?

30. Explain the changes in the price of the related goods?
31. Write about advertisement expenditure?

32. Explain the shift in demand?
33. What is meant by increase in demand?
34. What is meant by decrease in demand?
35. Explain micro economics?
36. Explain macro economics?
37. What is meant by decision making problem?
38. What is meant by constrained decision-making problems?
39. How many divisions are there in modern economics?
40. What is meant by price out put decision?
41. Explain the techniques of economics?
42. Explain the concept of demand decision?
43. Write about choice of a technique of production?
44. Explain about advertising decision?
45. Briefly explain long run production function?
46. Explain investment function?
47. Explain lieonal Robinsons definition?
48. Explain maximization of profit?
49. What is meant by demand?
50. Define demand?
51. What is meant by resource allocation?
52. Explain one functions of the relationship between demand function and Demand curve?
53. How is price determined in the free market?
54. What is meant by consumer sovereignty?
55. To which country professor Galbraith was born?
56. What is meant by marginal utility?
57. What is meant by total utility?
58. Mention the two laws of utility?
59. What is meant by law of diminishing marginal utility?
60. Write about any two uses of law of diminishing marginal utility?

61. Write the Formula for marginal utility?
62. Write any two limitations of the law of diminishing marginal utility?
63. What is meant by cardinal utility?
64. What is meant by ordinal utility?
65. What is meant by giffence paradox?
66. What is meant by value of paradox?
67. What is meant by indifference curve?

68. Who invented the techniques of indifference curve?
 69. Who gave the paper “reconsideration of the theory”?
 70. Name the book written by J.R.. Hicksin 1939?
 71. What is meant by indifference map?
 72. What are the properties of indifference curve?
 73. What is meant by elasticity of demand?
 74. What is meant by price elasticity of demand?
 75. What is meant by perfectly inelastic demand?
 76. What is meant by relative perfectly in elastic demand?
 77. What is meant by relatively in elastic demand?
 78. What is meant by perfectly elastic demand?
 79. What is unitary elasticity of demand ?
 80. What are the methods of used in measurement of demand?
 81. Briefly explain the Arc elasticity of demand?
 82. What is meant by total expenditure?
 83. What is meant by total revenue method?
 84. What are the determinants of price elasticity of demand?
 85. What is meant by point elasticity of demand?
 86. What is meant by cross elasticity of demand?
 87. What is meant by income elasticity of demand?
 88. Draw the diagram for the income elasticity of demand?
 89. What is meant by demand fore casting?
 90. What is iso quant?
 91. What is meant by methods of demand fore casting?
 92. What is meant by returns to scale?
 93. Explain the law of returns to scale?
 94. What are increasing returns to scale?
 95. What is meant by constant returns to scale?
 96. What is meant by break even point?
 97. Explain the uses of BEP?
 98. Name the profit theories?
 99. What is innovation?
- Explain law of variable proportion
- 100.

101. SECTION -B

1. What is business economics?Define it?
2. Write about application of economic theory to business practice?
3. What is meant by decision Making in business?
4. Explain application of economic concepts in business?
5. Describe the objectives of business firms?
6. Explain about the objectives of business firms?
7. Write about the role and responsibilities of business economics?
8. What is utility analysis of demand?
9. Explain the measurement of utility?

10. Explain both cardinal and ordinal utility?
11. Write about the concept of total utility and marginal utility?
12. Describe the assumption of law of diminishing marginal utility/
13. Write about concept of exemptions to this law?
14. Write the importance of the law of diminishing marginal utility?
15. Illustrate the law of equi marginal utility?
16. What is meant by the law of maximum satisfaction?
17. Illustrate the law of marginal utility?
18. Explain the practical importance of the law of equi marginal utility?
19. Write the limitation of the law of equi marginal utility?
20. How is the criticism of utility analysis of demand given by different economist?
21. Write about the defects of cardinal analysis?
22. Write the meaning of demand and demand schedule?
23. Draw the demand curve and explain it?
24. Draw the demand schedule of market and explain it?
25. Explain the law of demand?
26. Write about the factors influencing demand?
27. What are the determinants of demand?
28. Explain three types of demand? With diagram?
29. Write about cross demand with diagram?
30. Why does the demand curve slope down wards?
31. What is the theory behind law of demand?
32. Write the exceptions of the law of demand?
33. Write about perverse demand curve?
34. Mention in detail about difference between “change in demand and amount demand”?
35. Write about demand distinction?
36. Write about short run –long run demand?
37. Write the meaning and definition of elasticity of demand?
38. What is meant by price elasticity of demand?
39. Why is measurement of elasticity of demand given so much importance?
40. Explain total expenditure method?
41. Write about total out lay method?
42. Write about measuring of elasticity of point elasticity of demand?
43. Explain about (geometrical method)?
44. What is Arc method/ Explain?
45. What are the factors influencing elasticity of demand?
46. Explain about elasticity of demand?
47. Write about cross elasticity of demand?
48. Mention the role and significance of elasticity of demand?
49. Write about profit theories?
50. What is BEP? Explain?

SECTION –C (10 MARKS)

- 1.Explain the nature and scope of business economics?
2. Write about the objectives of business economics?
- 3.Describe about the profit maximization?
- 4.Write about various types of demand analysis?
5. Explain about various types of demand analysis?
6. Write about demand schedule with diagram?
- 7.How will you illustrate demand curve?
8. Explain different types of demandcurve?
- 9.Explain with diagram the price elasticity of demand?
10. Write about measurement of demand?
11. Write about Arc elasticity of demand?
- 12.Give the importance of demand?and elasticity of demand?
- 13.Explain what is utility and different types of utility?
- 14.Explain cardinal utility? Which theory is bases on cardinal utility?
15. Critically analyse the cardinal utility theory?
16. What is demand ? Explain the demand? Draw the curve?
- 17.What are the factors influencing the demand curve?
18. Why is demand curve sloping downwards-Justify it?
19. Describe the income and cross elasticity of ;demand?
- 20.Describe ordinal utility ? Which theory is based on ordinal utility?
- 21.Write about indifference curve and draw the diagram?
- 22.Explain No-profit and no loss theory?
23. Give in detail account about BEP?
- 24.Which theory is based on total revenue and total cost curve?
- 25.Who gave the innovation theory ? Explain?
26. What is dynamic theory of profit ?
27. Explain the marginal productivity theory?
28. What is net profit and gross profit?
29. Explain in detail about demand forecasting?
30. Write about different types of demand forecasting/
31. What are the methods followed by demand forecasting?
32. What is production function ? Explain in detail?
33. Why is law of variable proportion theory so important ?
34. Explain law of diminishing marginal utility?
35. Explain law of equi marginal utility?
- 36.Explain law of demand with example and diagram?
- 37.Explain the internal economies?
38. Describe in detail about external economies?
- 39.Write about law of ;return to scale?
- 40.Which theory is applicable to law of return to scale?

41. What is meant by scale of preference?
42. How law of returns to scale operates in agriculture?
43. Explain law of variable proportion with diagram?
44. Explain point elasticity of demand?
45. Explain in detail with diagram about Total out lay method?
46. Explain profit maximization with the help of TR and TC curve ?
47. What are the functions of demand ? Explain in detail?
49. What about the exemptions of demand explain in detail?
50. Analyse the definition of Marshall and Robinson, definition?

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KRISHNASAMY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, ARTS AND MANAGEMENT FOR WOMEN, CUDDALORE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
QUESTION BANK 2020
CSCM 36 COMPUTER APPLICATION IN BUSINESS

TWO MARKS:

1. Define information?
2. Define technology?
3. What is information?
4. Define business?
5. Differentiate data and information?
6. What is indenting?
7. What is ruler?
8. What is work area?
9. Define spell checking?
10. What is word processor?
11. What is document view?
12. How can you moving and resizing table?

13. Define bullets and numbering?
14. Define header and footer?
15. Define page orientation?
16. Write the different parts of Word window?
17. How will you save a file in MS WORD?
18. What is mail merge?
19. What is the command for insert clip art?
20. What are the auto correct options?
21. How can we number a list in MS WORD?
22. Write the different parts of Excel window?
23. How many rows and columns are in Excel spreadsheet?
24. Specify any four types of charts in Excel?
25. How will you save a file in MS EXCEL?
26. What is Worksheet?
27. Mention any two mathematical functions in Excel?
28. What is Workbook?
29. How would you start MS EXCEL?
30. Write the different parts of PowerPoint window?
31. How will you save a file in MS POWERPOINT?
32. How would you start MS POWERPOINT?
33. What is the shortcut for save option in MS WORD?
34. What is the shortcut for save option in MS EXCEL?
35. What is the shortcut for save option in MS POWERPOINT?
36. How to open on existing document in word?
37. What are the different views available in MS PowerPoint?
38. Define presentation?
39. What is template?
40. What is a function?
41. What is ruler?
42. How to insert sound in slide?
43. What is spreadsheet?
44. What is slide?
45. How you inserting and deleting slides?
46. Define ecommerce?
47. Define EDI?
48. Expand EDI?
49. What are smart cards?
50. List out types of ecommerce?

FIVE MARKS:

1. What are the prerequisites of information?
2. List out the advantages of technology?
3. What are the document views?
4. Explain about checking spelling and grammar?
5. Write short notes on find and replace?
6. Discuss the procedure to use bullets and numbering?
7. How to print word document with its options?

8. Explain the method of creating a new document in word?
9. Explain the various components of Ms Word document?
10. How to entering data in Ms Excel cells?
11. Explain about find and replace in cells?
12. Explain the various components of Ms Excel?
13. Explain the various components of Ms PowerPoint?
14. Explain about the different types of views in PowerPoint?
15. What are the different types of ecommerce?
16. What is EDI and explain how EDI works?
17. What are the benefits and limitations of EDI?
18. What are the advantages and disadvantages of ecommerce?

TEN MARKS:

1. What are the needs and components of information technology?
2. Explain the role of IT in business?
3. Explain about working with text?
4. Explain about working with tables in detail?
5. Explain about working with Worksheet in Ms Excel?
6. What is inserting charts? Explain the types of charts with diagram?
7. Explain about functions and formulas?
8. Explain about Designing presentation?
9. Explain about working with slide in MS PowerPoint?
10. What is smart card? Explain about smart cards application?

**KRISHNASAMY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, ARTS & MANAGEMENT FOR
WOMEN, CUDDALORE**

CNCM37 - MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

SECTION - A

1. What is management?
2. Define management.
3. State any two importance of management.
4. Who is manager?
5. What are three levels of management?
6. What is scalar chain?
7. What are human skills?
8. What is scientific management?
9. Define planning.
10. What are policies?
11. State the differences between policies and procedures.

12. What is decision making?
13. Define Brain storming.
14. What is organizing?
15. Define organizational structure.
16. What do you mean by span of control?
17. Define departmentation.
18. What is informal organization?
19. What do you mean by authority?
20. What is meant by delegation?
21. Define staffing.
22. Define directing.
23. What do understand by motivation?
24. Define coordination.
25. What is controlling?
26. What is break even analysis?
27. What is external coordination?
28. Give two differences between coordination and cooperation.
29. What is MBO?
30. What do you mean by Leadership?
31. What is autocratic leadership?
32. Define communication.
33. What is informal communication?
34. How communication is a Two way traffic?
35. State any two principles of Henry Fayol.
36. Give the meaning of the term committee.
37. What is delegation of authority?
38. What do you mean by Grapevine?
39. State the different types of coordination.
40. What is effective control?
41. Why is management considered as science?
42. How does management differ from administration?
43. What are the limitations of planning?
44. Define objectives.
45. What is span of supervision?
46. What is decentralization?
47. What are non monetary motivations?
48. Name any two tools used for control.
49. Give the meaning of budgetary control.
50. Write any two functions of manager.
51. Define organization chart.
52. Bring out any two objectives of control.
53. Is management an art?
54. What is ad-hoc planning?
55. What is departmentation?
56. What is division of work?
57. Define Directing.
58. What are the principles of direct contact in coordination?
59. What do you mean by selection?

60. What is Training?
61. What is procedure?
62. What is centralization of authority?
63. Define Responsibility.
64. What is Responsibility?
65. State the meaning of Recruitment.
66. Define Recruitment.
67. What do you mean by on-the-Job training?
68. What do you mean by off-the-Job training?
69. What do you mean by Directing?
70. Is motivation is a Goal-oriented process.
71. What are social needs?
72. What are physiological needs?
73. What are Esteem needs?
74. What do you mean by Liaison?
75. What do you mean by effective communication?
76. What do you mean by management audit?
77. What do you mean by Total quality management?
78. What is management information system?
79. Expand: PERT
80. Expand: MBO
81. Expand: CPM
82. State any two qualities of effective leader.
83. What is message?
84. What is Encoding?
85. What is Decoding?
86. What is feedback?
87. What are the channels of communication?
88. What are the barriers of communication?
89. Who is sender in communication?
90. Who is receiver in communication?
91. What is budget?
92. Who is subordinate?
93. Who is a leader?
94. What is meant by power?
95. What is meant by line and staff organization?
96. State the types of organization structure.
97. Who give the concept of MBO?
98. State the types of plans.
99. Who is the father of scientific management?

100. What is behavioral approach?

SECTION – B

1. What are the features of management?
2. What are the different levels of management?
3. Define planning. Describe major steps in planning.
4. Write a note on MBO.

5. What are the factors which determine the extent of decentralization?
6. Explain the advantages and barriers of delegation.
7. Enumerate the different methods of motivation.
8. What are the qualities of a good leader?
9. Explain the principles of coordination.
10. What factors make control possible?
11. Briefly explain the qualities of a good manager.
12. Explain the characteristics of management.
13. What are the different types of planning?
14. What are the premises of planning?
15. What are the advantages of line and staff organization?
16. State the features of span of management.
17. What are the principles of effective directing?
18. What are the objectives of motivation?
19. Explain the special features of control.
20. Write any five importance of coordination.
21. Distinguish between entrepreneur and manager.
22. What are the merits of planning?
23. Explain the benefits of MBO.
24. Describe the principles of delegation.
25. What are the types of organization chart?
26. State the process of communication.
27. Explain the importance of motivation.
28. Explain the nature of planning.
29. Describe the importance of planning.
30. Explain the characteristics of organization.
31. What are the factors determining centralization of authority?
32. Explain the salient features of directives.
33. What are the advantages of oral communication?
34. Explain the advantages of control.
35. Explain the techniques of effective coordination.
36. Explain the various functions of manager.
37. Explain the nature of management.
38. Describe the various steps in the process of MBO.
39. Describe the importance of organization in business.
40. Explain the merits and demerits of centralization.
41. Describe the various methods of motivation.
42. Explain the characteristics of control.
43. What is the scope of management?
44. Explain the techniques of scientific management.
45. Elaborate the decision theory approach.
46. Explain the nature and importance of staffing.
47. State the characteristics of a good procedure.
48. Explain the types of span of control.
49. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of committee.
50. Explain Maslow's need hierarchy theory.

SECTION – C

1. Explain the process of management.
2. Describe the major types of planning.
3. Explain different type of organization.
4. Explain the barriers of communication and how should they be tackled?
5. Describe the way in which the control process works.
6. Explain the role and responsibilities of a manager.
7. Discuss the advantages and limitations of planning.
8. What is delegation? Explain the factors affecting delegation of authority and its process.
9. Explain the Maslow's theory of motivation in detail.
10. Discuss the different techniques of control in a business organization.
11. Discuss the contribution made by Henry Fayol to management thought.
12. Enumerate the steps in the process of planning.
13. Explain the salient features of line and staff organization.
14. Explain the different approaches to achieve effective coordination.
15. "is Management an art, science or profession." Explain.
16. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of planning.
17. Discuss the principles of organization.
18. What are the various barriers to the communication? What would you suggest to overcome them?
19. Discuss the role of manager.
20. Explain the various traditional techniques of effective coordination.
21. Explain the various types of communication.
22. Explain the nature and importance of leadership.
23. Discuss theories of leadership.
24. Discuss various methods of controlling.
25. Describe various types of control.
26. Discuss the various modern techniques of controlling.
27. Define recruitment. Explain various sources of recruitment.
28. What is selection? Explain steps in selection process.
29. Discuss various types of motivation.
30. Explain the principles and process of delegation of authority.
31. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of centralization and decentralization.
32. Describe the various basis of departmentation.
33. Explain the reasons of line-staff conflict.
34. What is formal organization? Discuss its merits & demerits.
35. Discuss the characteristics of decision making. Explain what difficulties in decision making.
36. Discuss various techniques of decision making.
37. Explain the types of policies and its importance.
38. Explain the purpose of organizing and its importance.
39. Briefly explain the types of span of control.

40. What is committee? Explain its types, uses, advantages and disadvantages.
41. Discuss the process and principles of organizing.
42. Give the meaning of formal and informal organization. Differentiate between formal and informal.
43. What are the needs of delegation? Point out the difficulties in delegation.
44. Briefly explain the advantages & disadvantages of centralization.
45. What is training? Explain its kinds.
46. What are the natures of directing? Explain the purpose of directing.
47. Explain the steps and process of selection.
48. Explain the techniques to be followed in controlling.
49. State out the styles of leadership.
50. Briefly analyze the nature and importance of communication.
51. Explain the principles and process of communication.

KRISHNASAMY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE ARTS & MANAGEMENT FOR WOMEN

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

QUESTION BANK

BCM51 - COST ACCOUNTING-I

2 MARKS

1. What is idle time?
2. What are elements of cost?
3. A factory requires 1500 units of an item per month; each costing RS.27. The cost per order is RS.150 & Inventory carrying charges work out to 20% of the average Inventory. Find out the EOQ & the number of orders per year.
4. Calculate the earnings of work under Halsey premium plan.
Time allowed = 48hrs
Time taken = 40hrs
Rate per hour = RS.10
5. What is perpetual Inventory control?
6. Explain over head allocation?
7. Define a profit centre?
8. Calculate re-order level from the following;
Re-order quantity -1500units
Re-order period -4 to 6weeks
Maximum consumption -4000 units per week
Normal consumption -300 units per week
Minimum consumption -250units per week
9. Calculate direct labour hour rate from following;
Factory overheads – RS.11,400
Number of labour hours worked -2,28,000 hours
10. What is over time?
11. Define cost accounting?

12. What is cost unit?
13. What is EOQ?
14. What is meant by centralized purchasing?
15. What is Bin card?
16. What is meant by Normal waste?
17. What is meant by labour turnover?
18. What is meant by over heads?
19. What is meant by absorption?
20. What is a cost sheet?
21. Write a note on ABC analysis?
22. What is meant by pricing of national issues?
23. What is you mean by labour turnover rate?
24. What is meant by apportionment of overheads?
25. From the following details calculate raw materials purchased.
Material consumed RS.70,000

Carriage inward RS.4,000

Opening stock of materials RS.8,000

Closing stock of materials RS.22,000
26. Find out re-order level from the following:
Maximum consumption of materials -300 units

Minimum Re-order period -2 to 4weeks
27. Find out the value of material issued under FIFO .
Opening stock -200 UNITS @ RS.10 p.u

Purchase - 500 UNITS @ RS.15p.u

Issued -400 units
28. Calculate labour turnover rate under separation method from the following;
No. of workers -800 in the beginning; 1000 at the end

No. of separation 150; No of replacement 120.
29. Calculate the overhead absorption rate on the basis of direct labour hours.
Production overhead Rs.30,000.

Direct labour hours -2,000.
30. What is meant by cost accounting?

31. Define the term cost unit?
32. Define the term cost centres?
33. What is material control?
34. What are the methods of pricing materials issues?
35. Write a short note on simple average price method?
36. What is time rate system of wage payment?
37. Explain halsey premium plan?
38. Define the term overheads?
39. Give the various classifications of overheads?
40. What do you understand by decentralized purchasing?
41. What is VED analysis?
42. Mention the various methods of pricing materials issues?
43. Write a short note FIFO method?
44. Write a short note LIFO method?
45. What do mean by piece rate system?
46. What do mean by under absorption and over absorption of overheads?
47. What is weighted average method?
48. Mention different absorption rate?
49. Calculate the re-order quantity from the following particulars;

Annual usage	20,000 units
Buying cost per order	Rs .10
Cost per unit	Rs.100
Cost of carrying inventory	10%of cost
50. What is meant by Break-even analysis?
51. How does indirect labour differ from direct labour?
52. What is the difference between direct expenses and indirect expenses?
53. What is work –in-progress?
54. How do you value the closing stock of finished goods?
55. What is works cost?
56. What is cost of production?
57. What is cost of sales?
58. What are the departments involved in organization for material control?
59. What is meant by decentralized purchasing?
60. List out the objectives of purchasing department.
61. What is JIT purchasing?
62. What is VED analysis?
63. What is an employee placement requisition?
64. Describe employee history card?

65. Write a short note on labour turnover.
66. Enumerate the replacement costs or labour turnover.
67. What do you understand by work study?
68. What is job evaluation?
69. What are the advantages of job evaluation?
70. What is merit rating?
71. What is a differential piece rate system?
72. What is profit sharing system?
73. What is apportionment of overhead?
74. What is primary apportionment of overhead?
75. Give any two advantages of merit rating?
76. Give any two advantages of EOQ?
77. Explain variable overhead
78. Calculate work cost from the following details:
Prime cost Rs.14,500

Factory expenses Rs.1,500
79. From the following data calculate inventory turnover ratio:
Opening stock Rs.87,500

Closing stock Rs.62,500

Purchases Rs.1,25,000
80. From the following data calculate direct labour hour rate method:
Estimated factory overheads -Rs.58,000

Estimated direct labour hours –Rs.1,34.600
81. State the advantages of job costing?
82. Total cost of a job is Rs.4830.calculate the selling price of the job adding 25% profit to cost of the job.
83. State any two advantages of time wage system.
84. Ascertain the value of raw materials purchased:
Materials consumed Rs.5,00,000

Opening stock of Materials Rs.50,000

Closing stock of Materials Rs.25,000

85. Calculate prime cost : factory expenses-Rs.10,000, selling expenses-Rs.5,000, direct Material-Rs.20,000, office overhead-Rs.7,000, direct labour-Rs.15,000, direct expenses-Rs.3,000.

86. Calculate maximum stock level:

Reorder level: 4000kgs; Reorder quantity: 2500kgs; minimum reorder period: 6 weeks minimum consumption per week: 300kgs.

87. Calculate wages due to a worker from the following data.

Normal hours in a week - 44

Actual hour worked - 50

Rate per hour – normal Rs.1.25

Over time 200% of normal rate

88. From the following data, segregate fixed cost and variable cost per hour:

	Level of activity	
	80%	100%
Labour hours	400	500
Maintenance expenses of a plant	Rs.2600	Rs.2750

89. What is the any two scope of cost accounting?

90. What is functional classification of cost?

91. Enumerate the techniques of costing?

92. Enumerate the types of costing?

93. What are the various elements of cost of production?

94. Define cost sheet?

95. How are quotations prepared?

96. Calculate work cost:

Factory expenses Rs.700

Office expenses Rs.300

Selling expenses Rs.900

Material consumed Rs.3400

97. Prepare a cost sheet from the following:

Direct materials Rs.50,000

Direct wages Rs.15,00

Factory expenses Rs.5000

Office expenses Rs.1000

Selling expenses Rs.500

98. What is minimum method?
99. Define EOQ?
100. Describe the rowan plan?

5 Marks

1. What are the advantages of cost accounting?
2. Distinguish between financial accounting & cost accounting?
3. What are the objectives of purchase department?
4. Explain about Gants task and Bonus plan?
5. Write a detailed note on perpetual inventory system?
6. What are the functions of a store keeper?
7. Explain the different methods of classifying overheads?
8. Explain the procedure to be followed while purchasing materials.
9. Explain any five various methods of pricing materials issues?
10. Discuss the important system of pricing materials issues?
11. What is cost unit and cost centre?
12. What are the advantages of FIFO method?
13. Distinguish between allocation and apportionment of overhead.
14. What are the types of market price methods for the valuation of material issue?
15. State the differences between idle time and over time.
16. Discuss in detail the functional classification of over heads.
17. What do you mean by ABC analysis? What are its advantages?
18. Differentiate between direct material and indirect material.
19. How are tenders prepared?
20. Write short notes on (a) prime cost (b) chargeable expenses (c) cost of sales
21. Write a note on the merits of GANTTS TAST bonus plan.
22. Explain the causes for idle time.
23. From the following information calculate Re-order level, minimum level & average stock level
Re-order quantity -3000KGS
Re-order period -10 to 16DAYS
Maximum consumption -800 KGS

Normal consumption -500 KGS

Minimum consumption -200KGS

24. Record the following in stores ledger under LIFO [method. Balance100units@RS.20-2012](#)
March1

25. A manufacturing company has two production department X and Y and three service department .time keeping stores and maintenance .The Department distribution summary showed the following expenses for 1990 January.

Particulars	Rs
Production Departments	
X	36,000
Y	24,000
Service Departments	
Stores	7,500
Time keeping	6,000
Maintenance	4,500

Other information relating to these departments were;

Particulars	production Department's		service department		
	X	Y	Stores	Time keeping	Maintenances
No. of employees	20	15	10	8	5
No. of store					
Requisitions	24	20	-	-	6
Machine hours	18,000	12,000	-	-	-

Apportion the cost of various service departments to the Production Departments.

26. The accounts of a company shows the following;

Material used RS.70,000

Direct wages	RS.54,000
Work expenses	RS.16,200
Office expenses	RS.11,260

What price should the company quote to manufacture a machine which requires an expenditure of RS.1,000 in materials and RS.800 in wages so that it will yield a profit of 25% on selling price. Make necessary assumptions regarding percentage.

27. From the following particulars, find out the EOQ and the frequency of order in terms of days.

Annual usage = RS.1,20,000

Cost of placing and receiving one order =RS.60

Annual carrying cost = 10% of inventory value

28. Prepare a stores ledger under FIFO method.

2001March

Date	purchases	Issues
1	600 units @ RS.5 p.u	-
16	400 units @ RS.6 p.u	-
20	-	500 units
22	400 units @ RS7p.u	-
23	-	600units
25	200 units @ RS.8 p.u	-
31	-	200units

29. Prepare a stores ledger of the following transactions under simple average method

2006April

Date	purchases	Issues
1	200 units @ RS.2 p.u	-
10	300 units @ RS.3 p.u	-
15	-	250 units
18	250 units @ RS.4 p.u	-
20	-	200units

30. The following are the particulars related to a work progress.

Time rate Rs.10 per hour

High task; 40 units per week

Piece rate about high task Rs.13.00 per unit

In a 40 hour week each of the following worker produced

A-38units, B-40 units, C-44units

Calculate the wages of worker under Gantt's task bonus plan.

31. From the following information calculate the bonus and earnings under Emerson's efficiency plan.

Standard output in 12 hours -200 units

Time rate-Rs.20 per hour

Actual output of workers in 12 hours is as follows;

X-120units; Y-200units; Z-240units;

32. Calculate the overheads allocate to production departments M and N from the following;

Overheads as per primary distribution is

M-Rs.50, 000; N-Rs.40, 000; R-Rs.12, 000 and S-Rs.16, 000

Service department R renders service to M and N in the ratio 7:3 .S renders service to M and N equally.

33. Calculate machine hour rate from the following ;

(i) Cost of machine Rs.19,200

(ii) Estimated scarp value Rs.1,200

(iii) Repair charges per month Rs.300

(iv) Effective working life of machine 10,000 hours

(v) Standing charges allocation to machine per month Rs.600

(vi) power used by machine ;5 units at Rs.2 per unit

34. Calculate the EOQ from the following ;

Consumption during the year 600 units

Ordering cost Rs.12

Carrying cost 20%

Price per unit Rs.20

35. Calculate the minimum stock level, maximum stock level, reordering level from the following information;

(i) Minimum consumption =100 units per day

(ii) Maximum consumption=150 units per day

(iii) Normal consumption =120 units per day

(iv) Re-order period =10-15 days

(v) Normal Re-order period=12 days

(vi) Re-order quantity=1.500 units

36. From the following data the labour turnover under Replacement method and Flux method

Numbers of employees at the beginning 150

Numbers of employees at the end 250

Numbers of employees resigned 20

Numbers of employees discharged 10

Numbers of employees replaced 20

37. Calculate the earnings of a worker under

(i) Halsey premium plan

(ii) Rowan scheme.

Time allowed = 48 hour

Time taken = 40 hours

Rate per hour =Re.1

38. Two components X & Y are used as follows:

Normal usage - 600 units per week each

Maximum usage - 900 units per week each

Minimum usage - 300 units per week each

Re-order quantity:

X = 4,800

Y = 7,200

Re-order period:

X = 4 to 6 weeks

Y = 2 to 4 weeks

Calculate the component

(i) Re-order level, (ii) Minimum level, (iii) Maximum level.

39. Calculate the earnings of 3 workers, A, B and C under Merricks multiple piece rate system given the following.

Standard production per day 150 units

Normal piece rate RS.0.50 p.u

Production of worker on a particular day

A = 120 units

B = 140 units

C = 160 units

40. Calculate machine hour rate from the following data:

Cost of machine	1,00,000
Rent	9,000 p.m
Diesel, oil etc.	4,000 p.m
Repair	500p.m
Scarp value	10,000
Salary	6,000
Depreciation	1,000
Power 10 units @ RS.0.10 p.u	
Machine working hour 6000 hours p.a	

41. The modern company is having four departments A,B,C and D. the actual cost for a period are as follows:

particular	Rs
Rent	2000

Repairs	1200
Depreciation	900
Lighting	200
Supervision expenses	3,000
insurance	1,000

The following data are also available:

	Dept.A	Dept.B	Dept.C	Dept.D
Areas sq.ft	150	110	90	50
No.of workers	24	16	12	8
Value of plant (Rs.)	24,000	18,000	12,000	6,000
Value of stock (Rs.)	15,000	9,000	6,000	-

Apportion the costs of the various departments.

42. From the following data calculate the earnings of A and B under Taylors differential piece rate system.

Standard time = 10 units per hour

Normal wage = Rs.1 per hour

Differentials to be applied

75% of piece rate when below standard

125% of piece rate when above standard

In a day of 8 hours A produce 60 units

B produces 100 units

43. Calculate EOQ from the following:

Consumption during the year 600 units

Ordering cost Rs.12

Carrying cost 20%

Price per unit Rs.20

44. From the following particulars compute the machine hour rate:

Cost of machine Rs.11,000

Scrap value Rs.680

Repairs for the effective working life Rs.1,500

Standing charges for 4 weekly periods Rs.40

Effective working life 10,000 hours

Power used: 6 units per hour at 5 paise per unit

Hours worked in 4 weekly periods: 120 hours

45. From the following data prepare a statement showing the cost per man – day of eight hours.

(i) Basic salary and dearness allowance Rs.300 per month

(ii) Leave salary to the workman six percent of the basic and D.A.

(iii) Employers contribution to provident fund 6% of (i) plus (ii)

- (iv) Employers contribution to provident fund 6% of (i) and (ii)
- (v) Pro –rate expenditure on amenities to labour Rs.25 per head per month.
- (vi) Number of working hours in a month 200.

46. The purchases and issues of material X in the month of January. were as follows:

Date	purchases	Issues
Jan 3	800 units @ RS.20 p.u	-
8	700 units @ RS.18 p.u	-
9	-	600 units
11		800 units
17	800 units @ RS.20 p.u	600units
25	500 units @ RS.25 p.u	-
31	-	1000units

The standard price per unit of material is Rs.20 fixed for the year. Show the stores ledger under standard price method.

47. The following data. Relating to a factory for the year 2000 are available.

	Rs
Materials consumed	2,00,000
Direct wages	1,50,000
Factory expenses	90,000
Administrative expenses	88,000

Based on the above data find out the cost of a job to be done in January 2001 : Material required Rs.20,000: wages for the job Rs.15,000. What price will be quoted for the job? If profit at 20% on selling price is required?

48. Calculate the earnings of a worker from the following information as under:

- (i) Halsey plan and
- (ii) Rowan plan, information given:
Standard time 30 hours
Time taken 20 hours.

Hourly rate of wages is re.1 per hours plus o dearness allowance @ 50 paise per hours worked.

49. Standard time allotted for a job is 20 hours and the rate per hour is Rs.2 plus a dearness allowed @ 50 paise per hour worked.

The actual time taken by a worker is 15 hours. Calculate the earnings under:

- (i) Time rate system
- (ii) Piece wage system.

50. The following particulars relate to a manufacturing company which has three production departments A,B and C and two service departments X and Y

	Departments				
	A	B	C	X	Y
To departmental overhead					
As per primary distribution					
(in Rs.)	80,000	70,000	50,000	23,400	30,000

The company decided to charge the service departments cost on the basis of the following percentage:

Service departments	production departments			service departments	
	A	B	C	X	Y
X	20%	40%	30%	-	10%
Y	40%	20%	20%	20%	-

Find the total overheads of production departments charging service departments costs to production departments on the repeated distribution method.

10 MARKS

1. Following information has been obtained from the records of a manufacturing company:

	1.1.2009	31.12.2009
Stock of raw materials	40,000	50,000
Stock of finished goods	1,00,000	1,50,000
Stock of work -in –progress	10,000	14,000

Prepare a statement of cost and profit showing:

- (i) Cost of raw materials consumed
- (ii) Prime cost
- (iii) Works cost
- (iv) Cost of production
- (v) Cost of sales and
- (vi) Profit.

2. Two component A & B are used as follows:

Normal usage - 300 units per week each

Maximum usage - 450 units per week each

Minimum usage -150 units per week each

Re-order quantity:

A= 2400units

B= 3600units

Re-order period:

A = 2 to 6 weeks

B = 2 to 4 weeks

Calculate the component

- (i) Re-order level, (ii) Minimum stock level (iii) Maximum stock level and (iv) Average stock level.

3. Adarsh company purchased and issued the material in the following order:

Date	Particulars	Units	Unit cost Rs.
1 st jan	purchases	300	3.00
5 th	purchases	600	4.00
10 th	Issues	500	-
12 th	purchases	700	4.00
15 th	Issues	800	-
20 th	purchases	300	5.00
30 th	Issues	100	-

Ascertain the quantity of closing stock as on 31st Jan under weighted average method.

4. From the following data provided to you find out the labour turnover rate under:

- (i) Flux method
(ii) Replacement method
(iii) Separation method

- No. of workers on the payroll,
- At the beginning of the month 500
- At the end of the month 600

During the month, 5 workers left, 20 persons were discharged and 75 workers were recruited. Of these, 10 workers were recruited in the vacancies of those leaving, while the rest were engaged for an expansion scheme.

5. The following particulars relate to a manufacturing company which has three production departments A, B and C and two service departments X and Y

Departments

	A	B	C	X	Y
To departmental overhead					
As per primary distribution					
(in Rs.)	6300	7400	2800	4500	2000

The company decided to charge the service departments cost on the basis of the following percentage:

Service departments	production departments			service departments	
	A	B	C	X	Y
X	40%	30%	20%	-	10%
Y	30%	30%	20%	20%	-

Find the total overheads of production departments charging service departments costs to production departments on the simultaneous equation method.

6. Prepare a cost sheet from the following particulars:

Opening stock;	Rs.
Raw materials	2,00,000
Work in progress	60,000
Finished goods	5,000

Closing stock;	RS.
Raw materials	1,80,000
Work in progress	50,000
Finished goods	15,000
Purchase of materials	5,00,000
Direct wages	1,50,000
Selling expenses	20,000
Sales	8,00,000
Manufacturing expenses	1,00,000

7. The following transaction took place in respect of a materials item

Date	Receipts	Rate	Issue
Jan 1	200units	2.00	-
10	300 units	2.40	-
15	-	-	250
18	250 units	2.60	-
20	-	-	200

Prepare the stores ledger account using

- Simple average price method
- Weighted average price method.

8. Explain the time rate and piece rate wages.
9. Explain about ABC analysis.
10. Explain the time rate and piece rate wages.
11. Explain about ABC analysis.
12. Explain the objective of cost accounting?
13. What is material control? What are its objectives?
14. Describe the various methods of classifying cost.
15. What is meant by overhead? What are its various classifications?
16. Distinguish between financial accounting and cost accounting?
17. Explain the nature of cost accounting system?
18. Describe the various classification of overhead?
19. Explain the important types of cost accounting system?
20. Draw a proforma cost sheet for a transport company?
21. Distinguish between apportionment and absorption overhead?
22. State the objectives of preparing cost sheet.
23. Explain the important of cost accounting?
24. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of cost accounting?
25. What are the essentials of a good costing system?
26. Explain cost and profit centres?
27. Explain the methods of cost classification?
28. What are the objectives and essentials of material control?
29. What is the material control? What are its advantages?
30. What is EOQ? How is it computed?
31. Explain the any three methods of inventory control?
32. What do you mean by ABC analysis? What are its advantages?
33. Discuss the important system of pricing of material issues.

34. Explain any five methods of pricing of material issues
35. How do you treat defectives, scrap and spoilage in cost accounts?
36. What is labour turnover? How is it measured?
37. Explain the causes for labour turnover?
38. What is job evaluation? What are its benefits?
39. Define idle time? Explain the causes for idle time?
40. Compare and contrast Halsey and rowan plans.
41. What is machine hour rate? How is it computed?
42. Discuss the classification of indirect expenses?
43. Explain different kinds of overhead absorption rates.
44. Explain fixed and variable overhead with suitable examples.
45. From the following information, compute the machine hour rate in respect of machine.

Cost of machine	Rs.90,000
Freight installation	Rs.10,000
Effective working life	10 years
Working hours per year	2000
Repair charges	50% of depreciation
Power -10 units per hour	10 paise per unit
Lubricating oil	Rs.2 per day of 8 hours
Consumable stores	Rs.10 per day
Wages of operator	Rs.4 per day

46. Prepare a stores ledger account under weighted average price method.

Date	Purchased	Issues
Mar 1	Balance 1000 units @ Rs.70 p.u	-
3	2000 units @ Rs.80 p.u	-
5	-	500 units
10	-	100 units
15	200 units @ Rs.80 p.u	-
18	-	400 units
20	Received back 25 units out of the issue made on 5 th March	-
22	-	1500 units
24	Returned to supplier 30 units out	

	of the purchases made on 5 th march	-
25	1000units@Rs.75p.u	-
30	-	1000units

47. From the following data calculate labour turnover rate by using.

- Separation method
- Replacement method
- Flux method.

No. of workers at the beginning of the month 900 and at the end 1100.

During the month 10 workers left, 40 persons were discharged and 150 workers were recruited in the vacancies of these leaving. While the rest were engaged for an expansion scheme.

48. The following information is supplied from the costing records of a company.

Rent	Rs.2000
Maintenance	Rs.1200

Depreciation	Rs.900
Lighting	Rs.200
Insurance	Rs.1000
Contribution to P.F	Rs.300
Power	Rs.1800

	Departments			
	A	B	C	D
Stock of goods	15,000	9,000	6,000	-
Floor space	150	110	90	50
Number of workers	24	16	12	8
Total direct wages	8,000	6,000	4,000	2,000
Cost of machinery	24,000	18,000	12,000	6,000

Prepare a state showing the apportionment of cost to various departments.

49. Compute the earnings of a worker under the:

- Time Rate Method
- Piece Rate Method
- Halsey Plan
- Rowan Plan

Information given:

Wage rate: Rs. 5 per hour
 Dearness allowance: Re. 1 per hour
 Standard hours: 80
 Actual hours: 50 hours.

50. From the following particulars given below write up the stores ledger card adopting FIFO method.

2010 jan1 opening stock 1000 units @ Rs.26 each

Date	Purchased	Issued
5	500 units @ Rs.24.50 each	-
7	-	750units
10	1500 units @ Rs.24 each	-
12	-	1100units
15	1000 units @ Rs.25 each	-
17	-	500units
18	-	300units
25	1500 units @ Rs.26 each	-

29	-	1500units
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51. Prepare stores ledger account under LIFO method

Jan 1 opening balances 100 units @ Rs.5 each

Date	purchased	Issued
5	500 units @ Rs.6 each	-
20	-	300units
Feb 5	-	200units
6	500 units @ Rs 5 each	-
March 10	-	300units
12	-	250units

52. From the following particulars you are required to prepare a statement a labour cost showing the cost per day.

- (i) Monthly salary Rs.1350
- (ii) Leave salary 5% salary
- (iii) Employers contribution to P.F 8.5% of (a) and (b)
- (iv) Employers contribution to state insurance 3% of (a) and (b)
- (v) Pro-rata expenditure and amenities to labour RS.75 per head p.m.
- (vi) Number of working hours in a month 200 (assume 8 hours a day).

KRISHNASAMY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, ARTS & MANAGEMENT FOR WOMEN

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

**QUESTION BANK
BCM52 - PRACTICAL AUDITING**

CLASS: III B.COM

SEMESTER: VI

Section – A (2 Marks)

1. Define Auditing.
2. What are the objectives of Auditing?
3. What is the scope of Auditing?
4. What are the advantages of having the accounts audited?
5. What are the limitations of Auditing?
6. What do you mean by investigation?

7. What are the objectives of investigation?
8. What do you understand about Accountancy?
9. What is Embezzlement of cash?
10. What is Private audit?
11. What is Error of Principle?
12. What is mean by Interim audit?
13. What do mean by propriety audit?
14. What is misappropriation of Goods?
15. What do you mean by fraudulent manipulation of accounts?
16. What do you mean by error of omission?
17. Write the meaning of error of commission.
18. What are the different types of Audit?
19. What is continuous audit?
20. What is post and vouch audit?
21. What do you understand about balance sheet audit?
22. What is statutory audit?
23. How Audit is classified based on organisational structure?
24. What is continuous Audit? Where is it suitable?
25. What is nature and scope of internal audit?
26. What is statutory audit and where is it compulsory?
27. What is audit planning?
28. What is an audit programme?
29. What do you understand by flexible audit programme?
30. What is fixed audit programme?
31. What do you mean by modification of audit programme?
32. What is an audit file?
33. What are the other files maintained by an auditor?
34. What is an audit note book?
35. What are working papers?
36. What are the objects of working paper?
37. What is meant by the term internal check?
38. What are the objectives of internal check?
39. How will you maintain the wage records?
40. What are the internal check special features?
41. What are the objects of internal check?
42. Define the term internal control?
43. What are the objects of internal control?
44. What is mean by internal audit?
45. What do you mean by External audit?
46. Define vouching?

47. What are the objects of vouching?
48. Explain the importance of vouching?
49. Define Voucher.
50. What are the main objects of vouching cash book?
51. How will you vouch proceeds from sale of fixed assets?
52. How will you vouch bad debts dividends?
53. What are the objects of vouching payment side of cash book?
54. How will you vouch payment of taxes?
55. How will you vouch insurance premiums?
56. As an auditor how will you vouch purchase returns?
57. How will you vouch sales returns?
58. How will you vouch goods sent on consignment?
59. How will you vouch sale or return transactions?
60. How do you vouch packages, empties and containers?
61. What is a sale proper?
62. What are total accounts?
63. What is the meaning of verification?
64. What are the objects of verification?
65. Define verification.
66. What do you mean by verification of assets?
67. What is the position of an auditor as regards verification of assets?
68. What do you mean by valuation of assets?
69. Mention any two types of valuation.
70. What is the importance of valuation of assets?
71. What do you mean by bills receivable?
72. Write the importance of valuation.
73. What is fixed asset?
74. What is an intangible asset?
75. What is a fictitious asset?
76. What is a floating asset?
77. What is wasting asset?
78. What is the method of valuation for goods sent on consignment and goods with customer under hire purchase agreement?
79. How would you verify sundry debtors and bills receivable
80. What is the necessity of company audit?
81. What are the good qualities of an auditor?
82. State the company audit provision.
83. Give a short on the required qualification for an auditor of a company.
84. State the provisions relating to ceiling on number of audit.
85. What are the statuses of an auditor?

86. On what ground an auditor can be disqualified?
87. State the provision relating to auditors remuneration.
88. Who appoint the auditors of a company?
89. When the 1st auditor will be appointed?
90. Is an auditor a servant?
91. Explain any two powers of an auditor.
92. What is auditor's report?
93. What is meant by qualified report?
94. What is a clean report?
95. What are the statutory duties of an auditor?
96. What are the duties of an auditor under common law?
97. Write a note on auditor's lien.
98. State the nature of liabilities of a professional accountant.
99. Explain the civil liability of misfeasance.
100. Give any two statutory duties of the auditor.
101. What is a liability of the company auditor under Indian Penal code?

Section – B (5 Marks)

1. Distinguish between Accountancy and Auditing.
2. Distinguish between Auditing and Investigation.
3. Explain the concept of Materiality in Auditing
4. What is philosophy of Auditing?
5. What do you mean by evidence in auditing?
6. Explain different types of audit based on the conduct audit.
7. What is continuous audit? What are its advantages and disadvantage?
8. Distinguish between continuous audit and balance sheet audit?
9. Discuss the nature and scope of internal audit.
10. Write short notes on:
 - (a) Financial Audit Vs Cost Audit
 - (b) In-Depth Audit
 - (c) Post and Vouch Audit.
11. What are the advantages & disadvantages of conducting an audit in accordance with an audit programmes?
12. Explain the types of audit files?
13. Explain different types of audit programmes?
14. What are the contents of audit note book?
15. What are the main objectives of maintaining working papers?
16. Who should be the owner of working papers?
17. Distinguish between internal check and internal audit.
18. Differentiate between internal audit and external audit?

19. What are the principles of good internal check system?
20. Explain the position of an auditor in relation to internal check?
21. Describe the system of internal check as to cash receipts?
22. Write short notes on internal check as regards purchases
23. Write short notes on internal check as regards purchases returns.
24. Explain different types of internal control?
25. What are the duties of an internal auditor?
26. “Internal check and internal audit are the integral part of complete internal control system” - comment
27. “Vouching is the essence or backbone of auditing” – explain?
28. What are the points to be kept in mind while examining various vouchers?
29. How will you vouch (a) rent receivables (b) commission received?
30. How will you vouch wages?
31. How will you vouch (a) cash purchases (b) payments to creditors?
32. How will you vouch (a) Salaries (b) travelling expenses?
33. What kind of internal check is suggested for purchases?
34. Suggest an Internal check regarding credit sales?
35. How will you vouch the bought ledger of a manufacturing concern?
36. How will you vouch the sales ledger of a concern?
37. What is the role of an auditor in mechanised account?
38. Distinguish between vouching and verification?
39. Distinguish between verification and valuation?
40. What is the position of an auditor as regards the valuation of assets?
41. “An auditor is not a valuer” – Explain.
42. How would you verify and patent rights and copy rights?
43. What are the points to be kept in mind in verifying goodwill?
44. How would you verify cash in hand and cash at bank?
45. As an auditor how will you verify:
 - (i) Loans
 - (ii) Trade creditors
46. Describe the qualification of a company auditor.
47. Describe the disqualification of a company auditor.
48. What are the difference between Negligence and fraud?
49. Under what circumstances an auditor can be removed?
50. What are the duties of an auditor regarding prospectus?
51. Specify six matters which the auditor had to enquire have a duty.
52. What is a liability of an auditor under income tax act?
53. What are the various types of Audit report?

Section – C (10 Marks)

1. Trace out the origin of Auditing.
2. Explain the objectives of auditing in detail.
3. Discuss the Techniques of Auditing.
4. What are the essential qualifications and qualities required of an auditor?
5. Compare statutory audit with private audit
6. Write short notes on
 - a. Financial Vs Operational audit
 - b. Efficiency Vs Propriety Audit
 - c. Financial Vs Management audit
7. Distinguish between Internal Audit and Statutory Audit
8. Discuss the interface between internal auditor and statutory auditor.
9. Discuss the factors to be considered before commencing a new audit?
10. What are the points to be followed before adopting any past audit programme?
11. Write short notes on (a) Tick marks. (b) Routine checking
12. Describe the system of internal check as to cash sales?
13. What is internal check system? Explain its characteristics and objectives.
14. Explain the system of internal check as to cash payments?
15. Discuss an internal check system regarding wage payments.
16. Describe the various steps involved in the evaluation of internal control system?
17. How will you vouch the cash receipts in cash sales?
18. How will you vouch the cash receipt in receipts from debtors?
19. How will you vouch the cash receipts from interests and dividends?
20. How will you vouch the cash receipts from bills receivable?
21. As an auditor how will you vouch capital expenditure?
22. Explain the procedure relating to vouching of the following payments.
 - (a) Investment
 - (b) Salaries
 - (c) Director's fee.
23. Discuss the vouching of trading transactions.
24. What are the objectives of verification? Explain the sub functions of verification.
25. Briefly explain the methods of valuation.
26. How will you vouch payment under hire purchases and instalments?
27. How will you vouch director's fees?
28. How will you vouch dividends and remuneration to directors?
29. What are the points to be kept in mind while vouching credit purchases?
30. What are the duties of an auditor in connection with credit sales?
31. What is mechanised accounting? What are its advantages and disadvantages?
32. Examine in detail the consideration that governs the valuation of different types of assets?
33. As an auditor how would you verify and value properties?
34. Explain the valuation of assets and liabilities.

35. How would you verify the following:
 - (a) Plant and machinery
 - (b) furniture and fixtures
36. “Valuation of investments depends largely upon the objects for which they are held” - Discuss.
37. Differentiate the valuation and verification of assets and liabilities.
38. What are the duties of an auditor regarding the valuation and verification of stock and trade of a manufacturing concern?
39. What are the duties of an auditor with regard to loans?
40. As an auditor how will you verify the following liabilities:
 - (a) Capital
 - (b) Outstanding liabilities for expenses
 - (c) Bills payable
 - (d) Contingent liabilities
41. State the relevant provisions relating to the appointment of auditor of a company?
42. Explain the status of an auditor.
43. Discuss the rights of a company auditor.
44. Discuss the powers of a company auditor.
45. State the provisions of companies Act, 1956 regarding qualification and disqualification of an auditor.
46. Discuss the essentials of a good audit report.
47. Describe the kinds of audit report.
48. Explain the basic elements of an audit report & what is the modified opinion without affecting auditor opinion? – Explain.
49. Discuss the statutory duties and duties under common law of a company auditor.
50. Discuss in detail the criminal liability of a company auditor.
51. Explain the auditor’s liability in respect of statements not audited by him.
52. Explain the civil liabilities of negligence.
53. What are the rights available to a company auditor who he is sought to be removed by the company?

KRISHNASAMY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, ARTS AND MANAGEMENT FORWOMEN

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

QUESTION BANK

BCM53 - BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

YEAR/SEM: III / V SEM

CLASS: III B.COM

SECTION – A (2 MARKS)

1. What is Management?
2. What is Administration?
3. Define Management.
4. What are the different levels of management?
5. What is scalar chain?
6. What is Scientific Management?
7. What is functional foreman?
8. What is motion study?
9. What is Esprit de corps?
10. What is differential piece rate plan?
11. What is meant by division of work?
12. What is unity of command?
13. Explain the scalar principles.
14. What is unity of direction?
15. Define planning.
16. What is the importance of planning?
17. How external factors affect planning.
18. Give any three advantages of planning.
19. What are the objectives of planning?
20. What are planning premises?
21. State three limitations of planning.
22. State any four steps in planning.
23. What is strategic planning?
24. Define objectives.
25. What is meant by appealed policy?
26. What is a programme?
27. What is budget?
28. How do you classify business policy?
29. What is management by objectives?
30. What is a policy? Give an example.
31. Define strategy.
32. What is forecasting?
33. How is forecasting related to planning?
34. Mention any three types of decisions.
35. What are the problems involved in decision making?
36. What is decision making?
37. Explain the different types of decisions.
38. Write a note on bounded rationality in decision-making.
39. Define organisation.

40. What are the objectives of organisation theory?
41. State the uses of organisation theory.
42. What is departmentation?
43. What is functional departmentation?
44. How does departmentation facilitate specialisation?
45. What is meant by span of management?
46. What do you mean by span of management?
47. Define the word authority.
48. What are the sources of authority?
49. What is meant by accountability?
50. Define responsibility?
51. What is functional authority?
52. What is meant by decentralisation?
53. What is delegation of authority?
54. What is decentralisation?
55. State the different types of delegation.
56. Describe the need for decentralisation.
57. List out the merits of delegation.
58. List out the demerits of delegation.
59. List out the advantages of centralisation of authority.
60. List out the disadvantages of centralisation of authority.
61. Describe the need for decentralisation.
62. What is task force organisation?
63. What are committees?
64. What are the advantages of committees?
65. What is a task force?
66. What is line organisation?
67. What is staff organisation?
68. What is line authority?
69. What is staff authority?
70. What is functional organisation?
71. What is organisational chart?
72. Define organisation manual.
73. What is procedural manual?
74. Give two advantages of organisation charts.
75. Define staffing.
76. What is the purpose of staffing?
77. Enumerate the elements of staffing.
78. What is staffing?
79. Define directing.

80. Mention any three techniques of direction.
81. What is supervision?
82. Define supervision.
83. Define motivation.
84. Explain the term 'job enrichment'.
85. What is motivation?
86. List out the importance of motivation.
87. Define leadership.
88. State the basic characteristics of leadership.
89. State the main functions of leadership.
90. What is democratic leadership?
91. What are the functions of a leader?
92. Define communication.
93. What do you understand by two-way communication?
94. What do you mean by informal communication?
95. What is downward communication?
96. What is control?
97. What is management by exception?
98. Define coordination.
99. State four characteristics of coordination.
100. State the techniques of coordination.

SECTION – B (5 MARKS)

1. Differentiate between management and administration.
2. 'Management is an art as well as science'. Explain.
3. Discuss the concepts "Management as profession".
4. Discuss the main characteristics of management.
5. Describe the top level of management.
6. Explain the nature of management.
7. Explain the scope of management.
8. State any three schools of management.
9. What is scientific management? What are its combinations in management?
10. Explain the contribution of F.W.Taylor in management thought.
11. State the essential features of Taylor's in management thought.
12. Explain the principles of Taylor's in management thought.
13. What is management science approach?
14. Explain the management thought of Peter Drucker.
15. Explain the main elements of scientific management.
16. What is Scientific Management? Point out its criticism.
17. What are the steps in the process of management?
18. What are the functions of management?

19. Enumerate the principles of management.
20. What are the advantages of planning?
21. What are the characteristics of planning?
22. What is the importance of planning?
23. What are the steps necessary for effective planning?
24. What is the nature of planning?
25. What is the purpose of planning?
26. What are the necessary steps necessary for effective planning?
27. What are the various steps in planning?
28. State the importance components of planning.
29. Explain the concept of management by objectives.
30. Briefly explain the various types of plans.
31. What are the advantages of management by objectives?
32. How are objectives determined?
33. What are the features of good policies?
34. Describe the characteristics of a good policy.
35. Describe the principle elements of objectives.
36. Discuss the characteristics of objectives.
37. What are the advantages and defects in forecasting?
38. Explain various steps in decision-making.
39. Explain the limitations of forecasting.
40. Explain in brief contingency theory.
41. Describe the neo-classical theory of organisation.
42. Describe product departmentation.
43. What factors would you consider while choosing the most appropriate basis of departmentation?
44. Explain combined departmentation.
45. Explain the factors determining the span of supervision.
46. Explain the limitations of authority.
47. What is power? Distinguish it from authority.
48. State the relationship between authority and responsibility.
49. Explain the hurdles in delegation.
50. Explain the process of delegation.
51. Distinguish between centralisation and decentralisation.
52. What are the principles of delegation?
53. Explain the elements of delegation.
54. Why delegation is not accepted by subordinates?
55. Explain the committees form of organisation.
56. State the advantages of committees.
57. State the disadvantages of committees.

58. Distinguish between line and staff authority.
59. Explain the merits of line organisation.
60. Explain the merits of staff organisation.
61. Describe the nature of staffing function of management.
62. Explain the importance of staffing.
63. Describe the elements of staffing.
64. Explain the essential of a staffing policy.
65. Explain the scope of staffing.
66. Explain the nature and purpose of directing.
67. Explain the principles of directing.
68. Describe the human aspects of management.
69. Briefly mention the basic principles of direction.
70. State the responsibilities of supervisor.
71. Explain the needs of motivation.
72. Explain the qualities of a successful leader.
73. Different methods of communication.
74. Explain the important elements of communication.
75. How will you make communication effective?
76. Explain the features of a good communication system.
77. Explain the different stages of managerial concepts.
78. Explain the problems of coordination.
79. Describe the need for coordination.
80. How to achieve coordination.

SECTION – C (10 MARKS)

1. “Management is getting things done by others”. Explain.
2. Are management and administration different? Substantiate.
3. How will you classify the levels of management? Briefly describe the functions of different levels of management.
4. What is management? Distinguish between management and administration.
5. Explain the nature and scope of management.
6. Show with arguments whether management can be called a profession. Is corporate management in India profession?
7. Explain the role of a manager.
8. Describe the skills of a good manager.
9. Explain the importance of management and an entrepreneur.
10. Differentiate between a manager and an entrepreneur.
11. Is management the art of getting things done through and with people?
12. State the different schools of management thought.
13. Explain the various approaches to management thought.

14. Explain the evolution of management thought.
15. Discuss the merits and demerits of Scientific Management.
16. Explain the principles of Scientific Management.
17. Explain the benefits and criticism of Scientific Management.
18. Discuss the various approaches to the study of management.
19. Explain the functions of management.
20. Are management principles culture-bound?
21. Explain the principles of management.
22. Explain the importance of planning. What are its limitations?
23. "Planning is the essence of Management". Elucidate also state the various steps for effective planning.
24. Explain the various steps to be followed in planning.
25. Describe the steps, merits and demerits of planning.
26. Define planning and discuss its elements.
27. What is planning? Describe its characteristics.
28. What do you mean by planning? Why it is important.
29. What is strategic planning? State the steps involved in such a plan.
30. Explain the elements of planning.
31. Explain the process of management by objectives.
32. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of management by objectives.
33. State the different methods of planning.
34. Explain the importance of forecasting. What are the limitations of forecasting?
35. Explain the major techniques of forecasting.
36. Explain the process of decision making.
37. Define forecasting. Explain the essential steps in decision-making.
38. Critically explain classical organisation theory.
39. Explain non-classical theory of organisation and state its limitations.
40. Discuss modern organisation theory.
41. What are the bases of departmentation in a business organisation?
42. Explain the need and importance of departmentation.
43. Explain the factors determining the span of control.
44. Explain various types of authority.
45. Distinguish clearly between line authority and staff authority.
46. Explain various sources of authority.
47. Discuss the limits on authority.
48. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of centralisation of authority.
49. Explain the merits and demerits of delegation.
50. What is delegation of authority? How to secure better delegation?
51. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of decentralisation.
52. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of centralisation.

53. Discuss the advantages and disadvantage committee form of organisation.
54. Explain the importance of effective management.
55. Explain the determinants of human behaviour.
56. Explain the principles and techniques of directing.
57. Discuss the functions of a supervisor.
58. Explain the qualities of a good supervisor.
59. Explain the different styles of leadership.
60. Explain the qualities and functions of a leader.
61. Explain briefly the theories of leadership.
62. Explain the barriers to effective communication.
63. Explain the essential elements of effective communication.
64. Explain the control process and types of control.
65. Explain the various elements of control.
66. Explain the steps involved in control process.
67. Briefly explain the needs for coordination.
68. 'Coordination is the essence of management'. Discuss.
69. How do you achieve effective coordination in an organisation? Mention the steps.
70. Describe the techniques of coordination.

KRISHNASAMY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, ARTS AND MANAGEMENT FOR WOMEN

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

QUESTION BANK

BCM54 - INCOME TAX LAW AND PRACTICE I

CLASS: III B.Com

SEMESTER: V

SECTION – A (2 MARKS)

1. What is meant by assessment year?
2. Who is a person U/S 2 of the Income Tax?
3. Define previous year.
4. Define income.
5. List out the objectives of taxation.
6. Who is de
7. What is direct tax?
8. What is indirect tax?
9. What is gross total income?
10. What is total income?

11. What do you mean by Income Tax?
12. Who is an assesses?
13. What is meant by capital expenditure?
14. Who is an assesses in default?
15. What are the deductions available from gross salary?
16. Give the specimen of income statement for let out house property income.
17. State the two basic conditions to determine the residential status of an individual.
18. What is income?
19. When an individual to become an ordinary resident?
20. When an individual will be not ordinary resident?
21. When an individual will be Non-resident?
22. Define the term Salary.
23. Explain different forms of salary?
24. How do you calculate salary?
25. Who are specified employees?
26. Mention any two examples of allowance.
27. What do you mean by perquisites?
28. What is provident fund?
29. List out the types of provident fund.
30. What is recognised provident fund?
31. What is unrecognised provident fund?
32. What is statutory provident fund?
33. What is public provident fund?
34. What is gratuity?
35. What is pension?
36. What is leave encashment?
37. What is professional tax?
38. What do you mean by allowance?
39. State the meaning of profits in lieu of salary.
40. From the following details, calculate taxable house rent allowance of Mr. X who is living in Chennai. Basic salary Rs. 78,000, dearness allowance forming part of salary Rs.7800, House rent allowance Rs. 11,700, Rent paid Rs. 13,200.
41. What do you mean by standard rent?
42. What do you mean by Fair rental value?
43. What do you mean by Municipal rental value?
44. What is composite rent?
45. What do you mean by expected rent?
46. From the particulars given below, compute gross annual value (GAV). MRV (Municipal rental value) Rs. 70,000 p.a. FRV (Fair rental value) 76,000 p.a., Standard rent Rs. 79,000 p.a., Actual rent Rs. 84,000 p.a.

47. What is unrealised rent?
48. What is meant by self occupied house?
49. State any two exempted house property incomes.
50. What is annual value?
51. What is gross annual value?
52. What is net annual value?
53. What is municipal tax?
54. What is standard deduction?
55. How to calculate Pre-completion interest?
56. Define business.
57. What do you mean by profession?
58. What do you mean by speculation business?
59. How to treat under valuation stock?
60. How to treat over valuation stock?
61. What do you mean by depreciation?
62. What do you mean by tangible assets?
63. What do you mean by intangible assets?
64. Why depreciation is allowed?
65. When an Assesses can claim depreciation?
66. What is block of assets?
67. Write short notes on written down value.
68. What is unabsorbed depreciation?
69. List out the methods to calculate depreciation.
70. A trader paid Rs. 22,250 for advertisement expenses in cash. Compute the inadmissible expenses.
71. Mention any two inadmissible incomes in computation of business.
72. When audit is compulsory u/s 44AB for business?
73. Who is an assessing officer?
74. What is permanent Account Number?
75. Expand C.B.D.T?
76. Mr. Kesavanmoorthy is an Indian citizen who lives in India since 1979. During the previous year 2014-2015 he went to Arabia for 325 days. Identify his residential status.
77. In the following cases identify the residential status.KPC
 - (a) ABC Ltd. An Indian company situated in Ludhiana.
 - (b) KPC Ltd a foreign company situated in Chennai but controlled from Dubai
 - (c) S Ltd. A foreign company situated in India but partly controlled from Hubli and partly from Taiwan.
78. During the previous year 2014-2015 the affairs of an HUF are managed partly from Hong Kong and partly from Nigeria. Identify the residential status of the HUF.

79. Mr. Surinder Kumar is employed in Mumbai in the grade of Rs.2400-100-3400 since 1st October 2014. Compute his salary income for the previous year 2014-2015 if (a) Salary is due on 1st of every month, (b) salary is due on last date of every month.
80. Mr. Vasu is working as an officer with central Govt. At Delhi. His salary for the year 2014-2015 is Rs.50, 000. He is getting DA at the rate of 90% of salary. He is provided with rent free house whose rental value is Rs.600 p.m. Calculate the value of rent free house.
81. Rao, a bank manager, gets Rs. 12,000 per month as salary and dearness allowances at 10% of the salary. He is getting EA of Rs.600 p.a. He is provided with a rent free house the rent free house the rent of which is Rs.7000 paid by employer. Find out free accommodation value.
82. Mr. Y a director of a company purchased a car on 1.7.10 from the employer for Rs. 1, 20,000. The car was purchased by the company on 31.5.2007 for Rs.2, 60,000. Find out the value of perk.
83. Mr. X resides in pune. He gets Rs. 5,000 as basic salary, Rs.3000 as DA (forming part of salary) and Rs.6000 as HRA. He pays Rs.4000 towards rent. Calculate exempted HRA assuming that the given amount is for a month.
84. Mr. A resident of Delhi receives Rs.72000 per annum as salary, Rs. 48000 per annum as DA (which does not form part of salary) and 2% commission on turnover achieved. (Turnover achieved Rs.1, 00,000). During the previous year he receives Rs.18, 000 per annum towards HRA for which he pays Rs.4000 p.m. as rent. Calculate taxable HRA.
85. Mr. A is government employee getting salary at Rs. 10,000 p.m., DA (FP) Rs.4000p.m. He receives EA Rs.1000 p.m. Calculate exempted EA.
86. From the following calculate gross salary of Mr. Kailas who is employed in TY Ltd. Chennai. Salary Rs.900p.m. DA Rs.500p.m. (Rs.2000 p.m. forma part of salary), HRA Rs.3000p.m. (Rent paid Rs.2500p.m.), Project allowance Rs.600p.m.
87. Mr. K a central government employee, received Rs.82, 500 towards gratuity at the time if his retirement on 9th December 2012. He has put in a total of 34 years of service. How will you treat his gratuity receipt?
88. Mrs. Sonali an employee of INFO Ltd. received Rs.23, 000 as gratuity. She is covered by the payment of gratuity act 1972. She retired on 15th January 2013 after rendering 28 years and 3months service. At the time of retirement her monthly salary was Rs.2500. calculate taxable gratuity.
89. Mr. Sriram who is not covered by payment of gratuity of Act 1972, retired on November 15, 2012 from Polyflex Ltd. And received Rs.1, 96,000 as gratuity after 37 years and 6 months service. His salary is Rs.7500p.m. up to July 31, 2012 and Rs.8500 p.m. from 1st August 2012. Besides he goes Rs.800 p.m. as DA (Rs.600 forms part of salary). Calculate taxable gratuity.
90. Mrs. Payal received Rs.1150 p.m. as pension from the central government during the previous year. How to treat the pension?
91. Mr. Kumar retired from private service on 30th April 2012 and his pension is fixed at Rs.300p.m. He gets $\frac{1}{2}$ of his pension commuted for Rs.1, 20,000. He also received Rs.75000

ass gratuity. He gets his pension commuted on 1st February 2013. Calculate taxable pension value.

92. Mr. Somath retired on 31.12.20012 from a public Ltd., co. His pension was fixed ar Rs.1800 p.m. He got $\frac{3}{4}$ th of his pension commuted for rs.1, 40,000. Find out the taxable value of pension. (a) If he receives along with gratuity. (b) If he does not receive along with gratuity.
93. Mr. S is a central government employee who retired on 16th August 2012. He received Rs.1, 00,000 towards encashment of earned leave Rs.1,00,000 taxable? Comment.
94. From the following calculate taxable leave salary.

Name of employee	Mr. Venkatraman
Name of employer	EB Ltd.
Leave salary received	Rs.5, 25,000
Salary at the time of retirement	Rs.12,450 p.m.
Duration of service	32 years and 4 months
Leave entitled for every year of service	35days
Leave availed while in service	14 months.

95. From the following calculate GAV. Municipal rental value - 4, 00,00, Fair rental value – 3,75,000, Standard rent – 3,75,000.
96. From the following calculate Net annual value. Municipal rental – 28,000, Fair rental value – 34,000, Standard rent – 35,000, Actual rent – 3,000 per month, Municipal tax 1500 is paid by the owner.
97. Calculate Net annual value from the following. Municipal Rental value – 3000 p.m., Fair rental value – 3250 p.m., Actual rent – 4000 p.m., Municipal tax 10%.
98. A firm's stock of goods valued on 31.03.2015 at Rs. 3, 00,000 at 20% below the cost. Calculate the amount of under valuation of stocks.
99. Commission paid while purchasing raw materials – whether admissible expenses or not?
100. Calculate depreciation from the following given information for the current assessment year.

QUESTION BANK

BECM55A - ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT

SECTION – A

1. Who is a small scale entrepreneur?
2. Who is an entrepreneur?
3. What is meant by entrepreneurship?
4. What is innovation?
5. Who are called women entrepreneurs?
6. Define women entrepreneurship.
7. State the functions of women entrepreneurs.
8. What are the problems of women entrepreneur?
9. What are the schemes of financial assistance available to women entrepreneurs?
10. What do you mean by Financial Institution?
11. What is long term finance?
12. What do you mean by a project?
13. What is project report?
14. Define incentives.
15. Mention any three economic factors affecting entrepreneurial growth.
16. What do you understand by small business?
17. Mention a few problems faced by small entrepreneurs.
18. State the importance of micro enterprise.
19. How will you generate a business idea?
20. What are the focus groups?
21. What do you mean by organization?
22. Who is sole trader?
23. Write a note on SIDO.
24. List out any two long term sources of finance.
25. What is tax holiday?
26. What are the stages involved in project life cycle?
27. Define partnership.

28. What do you mean by dissolution of firm?
29. What are incentives?
30. What is subsidy?
31. What is Bounties?
32. Define company.
33. What is partnership deed?
34. Expand: SIDO
35. Expand: DIC
36. Define public company.
37. Define private company.
38. What is trade credit?
39. What is hire purchasing?
40. What is commercial paper?
41. State the problems of incentives.
42. What are the various sources of ideas?
43. How will you generate an idea?
44. Define brain storming
45. What are focus groups?
46. Define feasibility study
47. What is project identification?
48. What are development banks?
49. State the various development banks functioning in India?
50. What is lead bank scheme?
51. What are the different types of entrepreneurs?
52. Who are nascent entrepreneur?
53. Who are habitual entrepreneurs?
54. List out the characteristics of an entrepreneurship.
55. What is intrapreneurship?
56. Who is an entrepreneur?
57. What are the various bases on which entrepreneurs are classified?
58. Who are Fabian entrepreneurs?

59. Who are agricultural entrepreneurs?
60. Who are induced entrepreneurs?
61. Who are first generation entrepreneurs?
62. What are the different forms of organization that are under the consideration of an entrepreneur?
63. Who are partners?
64. Define a private company.
65. Define a public company.
66. Define the word limited.
67. What are operational projects?
68. What are risks?
69. What are the phases of feasibility study?
70. Define a product.
71. What are consumer goods?
72. What are industrial goods?
73. What is product life cycle?
74. State the various stages of product life cycle.
75. Define the term finance.
76. What is financial planning?
77. Give the classification of bank finance.
78. What is PERT?
79. Expand: PERT.
80. Define location.
81. What is site?
82. How will you select a site?
83. What is entrepreneurship development?
84. What are the objectives of EDP?
85. State the phases of EDP.
86. What are the roles of EDP?
87. Who gave the innovation theory and when?
88. Who is a modern entrepreneur?

89. Name the main stages in entrepreneurial process.
90. What is invention?
91. Give any two differences between invention and innovation.
92. Write about entrepreneur and enterprise.
93. State any two differences between entrepreneur and manager.
94. Name the common entrepreneurial traits.
95. Who is a drone entrepreneur?
96. Give an account on technological entrepreneurs.
97. Write about internal factors of entrepreneurs.
98. Write about external factors of entrepreneurs.
99. If you are an entrepreneur how will you select the business idea?
100. List out the rewards of an entrepreneur.
101. What are the factors that motivate the entrepreneur?
102. What are the divisions of primary sector?
103. Write any two schemes of incentives in operation.
104. What are the problems related to incentives?

SECTION-B

1. What are the contributions made by SSI to the growth of Indian company?
2. What are the sources project identification?
3. What are the major sources of project finance?
4. What are the legal formalities for setting up a small scale unit.
5. What are the functions of SSI?
6. Bring out the objectives of industrial estate.
7. Bring out the features of joint stock companies.
8. Enumerate the various schemes of incentives in operation.
9. Discuss the export incentives available to the industrial sector.
10. Explain the objectives of small scale enterprises.
11. Explain the contents of project report.
12. How does a trader fair help the entrepreneur in identifying a new business opportunity?
13. Mention the features of Joint stock company.

14. Explain the merits of a sole proprietorship.
15. State the need of incentives and subsidies.
16. Explain the various schemes of incentives for SSI units.
17. What are the problems faced by small scale enterprises?
18. Who is an intrapreneur? Distinguish him from an entrepreneur.
19. Explain the need for project formulation.
20. What are the networking techniques in project design?
21. Explain the salient features of sole proprietorship.
22. What are the characteristics of partnership firm?
23. Explain the objectives of IFCI in helping women entrepreneurs.
24. Write a note on PERT.
25. What are the problems in providing incentives?
26. What are the tax benefits available to SSI units?
27. What is trade credit? Explain.
28. What is hire purchasing? Explain.
29. What is commercial paper? Explain its merits and demerits.
30. State the problems of incentives. Explain how to overcome.
31. What are the various sources of ideas? Explain.
32. How will you evaluate an idea?
33. What is evaluation of ideas?
34. State the misconceptions about great ideas.
35. What are the various methods of generating ideas.
36. Describe the role of institutions in generating ideas.
37. Explain the concept of project formulation.
38. Explain the significance of project formulation.
39. Explain the need for project formulation.
40. Explain the role of commercial banks in financing industrial units.
41. What are DICs? Describe its functions.
42. "Entrepreneurs are made, not born". Comment.
43. What are the functions of an entrepreneur?
44. Explain the importance of a feasibility study.

45. Why should subsidy be given to new entrepreneurs?
46. Explain the need for and objectives of EDP.
47. Mention the characteristics of entrepreneurship.
48. Distinguish between invention and innovation.
49. State the need for growth of a business.
50. List out the steps taken to start a SSI

SECTION-C

1. Discuss the steps involved in establishing a small scale industry.
2. Explain the advantages & disadvantages of sole proprietorship.
3. Explain the advantages & disadvantages of partnership
4. Explain the advantages & disadvantages of company.
5. State the features of companies.
6. Distinguish between public & private company
7. Explain the various sources of long term finance.
8. Explain the various sources of short term finance.
9. Discuss the different stages in project formulation.
10. Discuss various stages for setting up of SSI.
11. Explain the factors influencing the choice of organization.
12. Explain the role of SISI to promote entrepreneurs.
13. Discuss various incentives or subsidies given by government to promote SSI.
14. What is lease financing? Explain its types.
15. Discuss the role of entrepreneur in economic growth as an innovator.
16. Describe briefly how you generate ideas.
17. Explain briefly the various techniques used in idea evaluation.
18. Discuss the role of entrepreneur in generation of employment opportunities.
19. Discuss the role of entrepreneur in complementing and supplementing economic growth.
20. Briefly discuss the role of entrepreneur in bringing out social stability and balanced regional development.
21. What are the promotional schemes available in India for the development of women entrepreneurship?

22. What are the factors governing the development of women entrepreneurs?
23. Explain the factors affecting long term requirement.
24. What is lease financing? Explain its types.
25. Discuss the steps involved in the processing and selection of business ideas.
26. Briefly analyze classification of projects.
27. Explain the internal and external constraints in project identification.
28. Describe the nature and significance of project objectives.
29. Discuss various phases of project life cycle.
30. Discuss the elements of project formulation.
31. What problems are commonly faced by entrepreneurs while establishing a new project?
32. Explain the criteria to be adopted while selecting an appropriate project.
33. Draft a feasibility report for a large scale departmental organization. Assume necessary facts.
34. What is empowerment? Discuss briefly the empowerment of women through enterprise.
35. Explain the role of entrepreneurs in economic development.
36. Explain the role of rural entrepreneurs.
37. How do you develop rural entrepreneurship?
38. Explain in detail about needs and problems of rural entrepreneurs.
39. Describe briefly as to how far the technical and locational feasibilities affect the selection of a business idea.
40. "Project ideas are screened on the basis of their technical, economic and financial soundness".
How these ideas are translated into project profiles?
41. What are the contents of a good project report?
42. Briefly describe the role of entrepreneurs in small scale business.
43. Who is an innovator? What are the principles of innovation? Also state Peter F Drucker's view on it.
44. Explain in detail the various problems faced by the start up entrepreneurs. What suggestions do you make to overcome them?
45. Describe the impediments on women entrepreneurs' development.
46. Explain the various classifications of entrepreneurship.
47. Describe the institutional setup for entrepreneurial development in India.
48. Enumerate the various steps in setting up an enterprise.

49. Differentiate between entrepreneur and intrapreneur.
50. Explain the various types of partnership.

**KRISHNASAMY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, ARTS & MANAGEMENT FOR WOMEN,
CUDDALORE**

QUESTION BANK

BSCM56 - PRINCIPLES OF MARKETING

SECTION - A

1. Define Marketing.
2. What is Marketing Process?
3. State the types of approaches?
4. What is the Concept of Buying?
5. What is selling?
6. What is assembling?
7. What is Market?
8. State any two objectives of Marketing?
9. What is Micro Marketing?
10. What is Macro Marketing?
11. What is modern marketing concept?
12. What is marketing?
13. Define marketing mix.
14. What is buying?
15. What is land transport?
16. What do you mean by storage?
17. What is grading?
18. What is ISI?
19. What is working capital?
20. What is a time risk?
21. State the meaning of social marketing.
22. What are facilitating functions?
23. What is storage?
24. What is public warehouse?
25. What is BIS?
26. Define AGMARK.
27. What is physical risk?
28. What is Bonded warehouse?
29. What is marketing risk?
30. State the meaning of remarketing.

31. What is speculative buying?
32. State the functions of marketing.
33. What is labeling?
34. What are facilitating function?
35. State the elements of marketing mix.
36. Who is buyer?
37. Who is seller?
38. What is system approach?
39. What is legal approach?
40. State the various classification of market?
41. What is the essence of marketing?
42. What is meant by consumer orientation?
43. What do you understand by marketing system?
44. State any two importance of marketing.
45. State the importance of storage.
46. What is stock turnover?
47. What is reciprocal buying?
48. What is the significance of assembling?
49. What is local market?
50. What is international market?
51. State the objectives of marketing
52. State any two importance of marketing.
53. What is product approach?
54. What is institutional approach?
55. What is functional approach?
56. What is decision making approach?
57. What is consumer orientation?
58. How consumer satisfaction leads to better sales?
59. What is marketing system?
60. What is road transport?
61. Write any two benefits of air transport?

62. Write any two benefits of road transport?
63. Write any two benefits of land transport?
64. Write any two benefits of sea transport?
65. State any two importance of marketing.
66. What are the types of road transport?
67. What are the types of water transport?
68. State any two factors governing the choice of the mode of transport.
69. Write the objectives of storage.
70. State any two benefits of storage.
71. How are markets classified according to geographical area?
72. What is “Barter”?
73. How is marketing a science and an art?
74. Write on demarketing.
75. What is marketing myopia?
76. Write a note on “undercover method” of sale.
77. State the demerits of sea transport.
78. Mention the advantages of warehousing.
79. Indicate the external sources of raising finance.
80. What are economic risks?
81. How can risks be shifted?
82. Distinguish standardization from grading.
83. Write a note on brand loyalty.
84. What are regulated markets?
85. What are shopping goods?
86. What is a stock market?
87. Define risk.
88. What are the types of warehouses?
89. What is marketing finance?
90. How the markets are classified on the basis of volume of business?
91. What are the components of marketing mix?
92. What is primary market?

93. What is spot market?
94. What is open market buying?
95. What is auction sale?
96. What is a sale by inspection?
97. What is a sale by sample?
98. State any two functions of ISI.
99. State briefly the importance of market information.

100. State the kinds of marketing risks.

SECTION - B

1. Discuss is marketing is an art or science?
2. Explain the importance of marketing.
3. Explain the classification of market.
4. State the features of marketing.
5. What are the elements of marketing mix?
6. What are the various methods of selling?
7. Discuss the merits and demerits of water transport.
8. State the benefits of storage.
9. Write a note on “AGMARK”.
10. Explain the advantages of standardization and Grading.
11. What are the needs for marketing finance?
12. State the different types of marketing risks.
13. Distinguish marketing from selling.
14. Explain the advantages of assembling.
15. Discuss the merits of sea transport.
16. Write a note on “Bonded warehouse”
17. What do you understand by “labeling”?
18. What are economic risks?

19. State the different institutions involved in marketing finance.
20. Discuss the merits of air transport.
21. Write a note on “Public warehouse”
22. Write a note on standardization of agricultural commodities.
23. What are the causes for marketing risks?
24. Write a note on “Grading”.
25. Explain the problems in assembling.
26. How can risks be shifted?
27. State the kinds of risks.
28. Explain the nature of marketing.
29. Explain the scope of marketing.
30. Write a short note on marketing process.
31. Explain the advantages & disadvantages of Warehousing.
32. What is commodity approach to the study of marketing?
33. Define and explain the significance of marketing. How does it differ from market?
34. Distinguish between micro and macro marketing.
35. Explain the problems of buying?
36. State the significance of transport.
37. State the situations required for storage.
38. Give the essentials of good storage.
39. Distinguish between storage and warehouse.
40. Distinguish between warehouse receipt and warehouse warrant.
41. Explain the types of standard.
42. Explain the types of working capital.
43. State the objectives of marketing.
44. Explain the kinds of goods.
45. What is the modern marketing system?
46. Write a short note on classification of consumer goods.
47. What do you understand by industrial goods? Explain the classification of industrial goods.
48. How consumer satisfaction leads to better sales?
49. Distinguish between market and marketing.

50. Explain the commodity approach and functional approach.

SECTION - C

1. Indicate the external sources of raising finance.
2. Explain in detail the evolution of the marketing concept.
3. Explain the various kinds of Buying.
4. Discuss the merits & demerits of sea transport
5. Explain the disadvantages of standardization and grading.
6. Explain the different methods of handling marketing risks.
7. Discuss the merits & demerits of rail transport
8. What are the various approaches of marketing?
9. Briefly explain the elements of buying.
10. Discuss about various functions of marketing.
11. What are the services of Public Warehouse?
12. Distinguish between grading and standardization
13. Explain the merits & demerits of assembling.
14. What are the various methods of buying?
15. Explain the merits & demerits of Air transport.
16. State the institutions involved in marketing finance.
17. Explain the factors affecting the sources of working capital.
18. Explain the factors affecting the selection of marketing mix.
19. Explain the factors while considering the selection of mode of transport.
20. Explain the concept of marketing mix.
21. "Marketing begins before production and ends after production." Discuss.
22. Bring out the role of marketing in the economic development of a country.
23. Briefly explain the marketing process.
24. Explain the types of sales.
25. Briefly explain the functions of transport.
26. Explain the advantages of storage.
27. Explain the classification of warehouses.
28. Briefly analyses the warehousing in India.
29. "Marketing starts and end with the consumers" Explain.

30. Comment on the widened marketing concept. Can it be practiced in India?
31. Distinguish among local market, primary market and regulated markets.
32. Trace the evolution and development of marketing.
33. Briefly analyses a study on marketing mix.
34. "Concentration, equalization and dispersion are the soul of marketing." Discuss.
35. Define marketing process. What is the major process of marketing? Explain the functions involved in concentration and dispersion.
36. "Marketing functions represent the functional approach of marketing." Explain.
37. What do you mean by the meaning and task of the marketing system?
38. Explain the sub-functions of buying.
39. Briefly explain the purchasing methods.
40. What are the problems faced by a buyer? How can he solve these problems?
41. Would you prefer concentrated or diversified buying? Under what circumstances can a dealer rely on limited number of sources?
42. "Goods well bought are half sold." Explain the statement bringing out the problems of buying.
43. Trace the evolution and development of modern marketing.
44. State the essentials of modern marketing concept.
45. Briefly explain the factors responsible for the adoption of modern concept.
46. Explain the benefits of the modern concept of marketing.
47. Explain the functions performed in the process of marketing.
48. Briefly explain the marketing system.
49. State any two factors governing the choice of the mode of transport.
50. What are the recent development in transportation?
51. Explain the functions performed by warehouses.