



SOMAIYA

VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

Dr. Shantilal K. Somaia School of Commerce and Business Studies

QUESTION PAPERS

BRANCH: Bachelor of Commerce (Data Analytics)	SEM: V
	OCT/NOV-2025

Sr. No.	Subject	Available
1.	Cost Accounting -I	
2.	231U76C501 – Financial Accounting - III	
3.	231U76C502 – Management Accounting	
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		



LIBRARY





SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



Semester (July 2025 to Oct 2025)		
Examination: End Semester Examination Nov 2025 (UG Programmes)		
Programme code:76 Programme: BCOM- DS	Class: TY	Semester: V
Name of the Constituent College: S K S C B S	Name of the Department : COMMERCE	
Course Code:	Name of the Course: COST ACCOUNTING - I	
Duration : 2 Hrs.	Maximum Marks : 60	
Instructions: 1)Use simple calculator. 2)Assume suitable data if necessary.		

Q. No.		Max. Marks																													
Q.1.	A. From the following information prepare stores Ledger and find out the value of closing stock asper FIFO method. Stock in hand of a material as on 1st March 24 was 5000 units at the rate of rupees 20 per unit.	15	CO-2																												
	<table><tr><th>Date 2024</th><th>Transaction</th><th>Units</th><th>Per Unit</th></tr><tr><td>2nd March</td><td>Sales</td><td>3000</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>7th March</td><td>Purchases</td><td>8000</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>8th March</td><td>Purchases</td><td>4000</td><td>23</td></tr><tr><td>12th March</td><td>sales</td><td>3000</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>14th March</td><td>Purchases</td><td>4000</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>26th March</td><td>sales</td><td>6000</td><td>45</td></tr></table>			Date 2024	Transaction	Units	Per Unit	2nd March	Sales	3000	30	7th March	Purchases	8000	22	8th March	Purchases	4000	23	12th March	sales	3000	40	14th March	Purchases	4000	25	26th March	sales	6000	45
	Date 2024			Transaction	Units	Per Unit																									
	2nd March			Sales	3000	30																									
	7th March			Purchases	8000	22																									
	8th March			Purchases	4000	23																									
	12th March			sales	3000	40																									
	14th March			Purchases	4000	25																									
	26th March			sales	6000	45																									
	Shortage of 15 units was found on 31st March 2024 out of purchases. Out of purchases on March 7th 100 units were returned to the supplier on March 10 th .																														
OR																															
B. The companies Gardner is deciding on the economic order quantity for two brands of lawn fertilizer: Ultra Grow and Nature's Rich .																															
The following information is collected.																															
<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Particulars</th><th colspan="2">Fertilizers</th></tr><tr><th>Ultra Grow</th><th>Natures Rich</th></tr><tr><td>Annual demand</td><td>5,000 bags</td><td>3,200 bags</td></tr><tr><td>Relevant ordering cost per purchase order</td><td>Rs.1,500</td><td>Rs.1,000</td></tr><tr><td>Annual relevant carrying cost per bag</td><td>Rs.600</td><td>Rs.400</td></tr></table>	Particulars	Fertilizers		Ultra Grow	Natures Rich	Annual demand	5,000 bags	3,200 bags	Relevant ordering cost per purchase order	Rs.1,500	Rs.1,000	Annual relevant carrying cost per bag	Rs.600	Rs.400																	
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Relevant ordering cost per purchase order	Rs.1,500	Rs.1,000																													
Annual relevant carrying cost per bag	Rs.600	Rs.400																													
Required:																															
i. Compute EOQ for Ultra Grow and Nature's Rich.																															
ii. For EOQ, what is the sum of the total annual relevant ordering cost and total annual relevant carrying cost for Ultra Grow and Nature's Rich.																															
iii. For the EOQ , compute the numbers of deliveries per year for Ultra Grow and Nature's Rich.																															
		15	CO-2																												

Q.2.	A. A company is having 3 production departments namely a b and c and 2 service department S1 and S 2. The expenses incurred during the month of March 2025 were as follows:	15	CO-4																																																				
	<table><tr><th>Expenses</th><th>Rs.</th></tr><tr><td>Supervision</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td>Fire insurance</td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td>Power</td><td>18,000</td></tr><tr><td>Light</td><td>6000</td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td>Repairs and maintenance</td><td>17,000</td></tr><tr><td>Depreciation on plant</td><td>8500</td></tr></table>	Expenses	Rs.	Supervision	30,000	Fire insurance	10,000	Power	18,000	Light	6000	Rent	10,000	Repairs and maintenance	17,000	Depreciation on plant	8500																																						
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The information is also available for above departments book:																																																							
<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Particulars</th><th colspan="5">Departments</th></tr><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th><th>S1</th><th>S2</th></tr><tr><td>Floor space (square feet)</td><td>1500</td><td>1000</td><td>900</td><td>500</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>Number of workers</td><td>20</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>15</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>HP of machinery</td><td>8</td><td>5</td><td>2</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Direct wages</td><td>3000</td><td>2000</td><td>2000</td><td>1000</td><td>1000</td></tr><tr><td>Value of plant</td><td>12,000</td><td>9000</td><td>6000</td><td>3000</td><td>4000</td></tr><tr><td>Value of stock</td><td>15,000</td><td>9000</td><td>6000</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Light points</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	Particulars	Departments					A	B	C	S1	S2	Floor space (square feet)	1500	1000	900	500	100	Number of workers	20	10	10	15	5	HP of machinery	8	5	2	-	-	Direct wages	3000	2000	2000	1000	1000	Value of plant	12,000	9000	6000	3000	4000	Value of stock	15,000	9000	6000	-	-	Light points	4	2	2	1	1		
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Value of stock	15,000	9000	6000	-	-																																																		
Light points	4	2	2	1	1																																																		
Prepared statement showing primary distribution of overheads.																																																							
	OR																																																						
	B. Standard output per hour 7 units/hour Actual output in 40-hour week is 350 units. Wages rate per hour is rupees 15. Hours worked 40 hours. Calculate total earnings under :- a. straight time rate. b. Straight piece rate. c. Taylor's differential peace rate. d. Halsey premium system.	08	CO-3																																																				
	C. A worker produces 200 units in a week's time. The guaranteed weekly wage payment for 45 hours is 81. The expected time to produce one unit is 15 minutes, which is raised further by 20% under the incentive scheme. What will be the earnings per hour of that worker under Hasley (50% sharing) and Rowan bonus scheme.	07	CO-3																																																				
Q.3.	A. From the following data prepare a cost sheet for the year 2025 for Tata sons limited. <table><tr><td>Opening stock of raw material</td><td>4,50,000</td></tr><tr><td>Opening stock of finished goods</td><td>3,30,000</td></tr><tr><td>Closing stock of raw material</td><td>5,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Closing stock of finished goods</td><td>4,99,500</td></tr><tr><td>Purchase of Raw material</td><td>7,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Direct labour</td><td>4,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Indirect labour</td><td>1,00,000</td></tr></table>	Opening stock of raw material	4,50,000	Opening stock of finished goods	3,30,000	Closing stock of raw material	5,00,000	Closing stock of finished goods	4,99,500	Purchase of Raw material	7,00,000	Direct labour	4,00,000	Indirect labour	1,00,000	15	CO-5																																						
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Power and fuel	90,000
Sales	21,60,000

Other overheads	Factory	Office	Sales depart.
Salary	1,00,000	2,00,000	1,50,000
Electricity	25,000	2000	10,000
Stationery and printing	10,000	25,000	20,000
Travelling expenses	3000	10,000	50,000
Rent	5000	5000	5000
Showroom and exhibition expenses	-	-	10,000
Miscellaneous expenses	15,000	25,000	20,000

OR

B. Supervision company furnishes you with the following information about it's 1,000 TV sets manufactured and sold during the year.

	₹		₹
Materials	1,80,000	Office & admin exp.	68,000
Direct wages	1,00,000	Selling and distribution	12,000
Power and stores	24,000	Sale of scrap	4000
Indirect wages	30,000	Sale of 1000 TV sets	6,20,000
Factory lighting	12,000	Repairs of machinery	20,000
Cost of rectifying defective work	6000		

Prepare the cost sheet for the above years showing the element of cost per unit, also prepare the estimated cost sheet for the next year assuming that:

- Material cost and direct wages cost will increase by 10% and 15% respectively.
- Factory overheads will be recovered as a percentage of direct wages as last year.
- Office overheads and selling overheads will be recovered percentage of works cost has the last year.
- 1500 TV sets will be produced and sold at ₹ 6600 each in the next year,

15

CO-5

Q.4. Attempt the following. (05 Marks Each)

A. From the following particulars compute machine hour rate.

Cost	₹18,000
Estimated repairs & maintenance during whole life	₹1,800
Estimated working life	36,000 hours
Working hours per month	120 hours
Scrap value	₹2,000
Standing charges of the shop per month	₹2,400
Number of machines in the shop	20
Power used per hour	3 units @ ₹0.15 per unit per machine

15

CO-4

<p>B. Ravi Traders provides the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consumption – 400 units per quarter 2. Cost per unit – ₹50 3. Cost of processing an order – ₹800 4. Obsolescence – 10% per annum 5. Insurance of inventory – 20% per annum <p>Compute:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Economic Order Quantity b. Number of orders per year c. Time between two consecutive orders 		CO-2
<p>C. From the following information, calculate the Prime Cost:</p> <p>Opening stock of raw material = ₹5,000 Purchases of raw material = ₹15,000 Closing stock of raw material = ₹4,000 Direct labour = ₹8,000 Direct expenses = ₹1,000 Opening stock of WIP = ₹4,000 Closing stock of WIP = ₹3,000 Advertising = ₹3,000</p>		CO-5



SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



October 2025

Examination: End Semester Examination (UG Programmes)

Programme code: 76

Programme: TYBCOM [Specialisation in Data Science]

Class: TY

Semester: V

Name of the School: Dr. Shantilal K. Somaiya School of Commerce and Business Studies

**Name of the Department:-
COMMERCE**

Course Code: 231U76C501

Name of the Course: Financial Account - III

Duration : 2 Hr.

Maximum Marks : 60

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

Q. NO		Max. Marks	CO																																				
Q1.	<p style="text-align: center;">BALANCE SHEET OF SAILTD.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>LIABILITIES</th><th>₹</th><th>ASSETS</th><th>₹</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity shares of ₹10 each</td><td>13,50,000</td><td>Goodwill</td><td>3,00,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>10% Preference shares @100</td><td>2,25,000</td><td>Building</td><td>14,85,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Profit & Loss Account</td><td>9,00,000</td><td>Machinery</td><td>8,10,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>12 % Debentures</td><td>9,00,000</td><td>Debtors</td><td>13,50,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bank Loan</td><td>2,25,000</td><td>Cash</td><td>5,40,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Creditors</td><td>5,40,000</td><td>Bills Receivables</td><td>1,80,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bills Payable</td><td>5,85,000</td><td>Preliminary Expenses</td><td>60,000</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>47,25,000</td><td></td><td>47,25,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. Profits for previous years before tax: - 2021 - ₹ 8,10,000, 2022 - ₹ 11,70,000, 2023 - ₹ 3,15,000, 2024 - ₹ 18,45,000.</p> <p>b. In the year 2023 loss of ₹ 1,80,000 was recorded due to fire.</p> <p>c. In the year 2024 profit of ₹ 3,60,000 was earned from the non-trading activity.</p> <p>d. In future expenses of ₹ 45,000 to be incurred for rent.</p> <p>e. Building & Machinery were revalued at ₹ 18,45,000 & ₹ 10,35,000.</p> <p>f. Debtors include bad debts of ₹ 90,000.</p> <p>g. Transfer to general reserve was provided at 20%.</p> <p>h. Normal Rate of Return is 15% & Tax rate is 50%.</p> <p>Find out the value of Equity shares by: - Intrinsic value method, Yield method & Fair value method.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	LIABILITIES	₹	ASSETS	₹	Equity shares of ₹10 each	13,50,000	Goodwill	3,00,000	10% Preference shares @100	2,25,000	Building	14,85,000	Profit & Loss Account	9,00,000	Machinery	8,10,000	12 % Debentures	9,00,000	Debtors	13,50,000	Bank Loan	2,25,000	Cash	5,40,000	Creditors	5,40,000	Bills Receivables	1,80,000	Bills Payable	5,85,000	Preliminary Expenses	60,000		47,25,000		47,25,000	15	1
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Q1.	<p>Following are the details of Moksh Ltd.</p> <p>Profits for the last four years: - 2021 - ₹39,00,000, 2022 - ₹ 96,00,000, 2023 - ₹ 87,00,000, 2024 - ₹ 1,08,00,000.</p> <p>Capital employed: - Opening Capital ₹ 48,00,000, Closing Capital: - ₹ 72,00,000.</p> <p>Normal rate of return is 15% p.a.</p> <p>Additional Information: -</p> <p>a. In the year 2021 incurred losses by fire of ₹ 6,00,000.</p> <p>b. In the year 2024 company received profit of ₹12,00,000 from sale of machinery.</p> <p>c. In future rent of ₹ 3,00,000 likely to be incurred for new shop.</p>	15	01																																				

	<p>Calculate Goodwill By: -</p> <p>a. 4 years purchase of F.M.P. & Super Profit.</p> <p>b. Annuity method [factor 4.25].</p> <p>c. Capitalization of F.M.P. & Super profit.</p>																																																										
Q.2	<p>On 1st Jan. 18 Machinery is offered for sale at ₹ 15,00,000 with the payment terms being four equal installments of ₹ 3,00,000 each, over four-year period.</p> <p>Down payment is done on 1st Jan 2018 @ ₹ 3,00,000 & Remaining on 31st Dec. every year.</p> <p>Interest rate is 10 % p.a.</p> <p>Show how the property will be recorded in accordance with IND As 16 & pass necessary Journal Entries.</p>	15	04																																																								
	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>																																																										
Q.2	<p>PRAPTI Ltd. had entered into the following transactions in foreign currency during the year ended 31st March 2025. you are requested to pass necessary journal entries for the year ended 31/3/2025.</p> <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th></tr><tr><td>10/6/2024</td><td>Goods worth \$ 20,000 exported to G of Germany.</td></tr><tr><td>20/6/2024</td><td>Payment received from G of Germany \$ 20,000.</td></tr><tr><td>16/8/2024</td><td>Raw material imported worth \$ 10,000 from S of South Korea.</td></tr><tr><td>31/8/2024</td><td>Payment made to S of South Korea \$ 10,000.</td></tr><tr><td>10/10/2024</td><td>Payment received from SA of South Africa \$ 40,000 as advance.</td></tr><tr><td>15/10/2024</td><td>Goods worth \$ 40,000 exported to SA of South Africa.</td></tr><tr><td>3/11/2024</td><td>A machine worth \$ 24,000 imported from UK industries of UK.</td></tr><tr><td>15/11/2024</td><td>Payment made \$ 12,000 to UK Industries of UK.</td></tr><tr><td>15/12/2024</td><td>Payment made \$ 12,000 to UK Industries of UK.</td></tr><tr><td>15/1/2025</td><td>Exported goods to BK industries of Bangladesh worth \$ 4,000.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Payment was outstanding as on 31/3/2025.</td></tr><tr><td>15/3/2025</td><td>Imported machinery worth \$ 20,000 from GK of Germany.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>payment outstanding as on 31/3/2025</td></tr></table> <p>The exchange rate for \$ 1 during the year was as follows:</p> <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Exchange Rate Rs.</th><th>Date</th><th>Exchange Rate Rs.</th></tr><tr><td>10/6/2024</td><td>46.75</td><td>3/11/2024</td><td>48.60</td></tr><tr><td>20/06/24</td><td>46.50</td><td>15/11/2024</td><td>48.70</td></tr><tr><td>16/8/24</td><td>48.00</td><td>15/12/2024</td><td>48.40</td></tr><tr><td>31/8/24</td><td>48.50</td><td>15/01/2025</td><td>49.00</td></tr><tr><td>10/10/2024</td><td>48.75</td><td>15/03/2025</td><td>49.50</td></tr><tr><td>15/10/24</td><td>49.00</td><td>31/03/2025</td><td>50.00</td></tr></table>	Date	Particulars	10/6/2024	Goods worth \$ 20,000 exported to G of Germany.	20/6/2024	Payment received from G of Germany \$ 20,000.	16/8/2024	Raw material imported worth \$ 10,000 from S of South Korea.	31/8/2024	Payment made to S of South Korea \$ 10,000.	10/10/2024	Payment received from SA of South Africa \$ 40,000 as advance.	15/10/2024	Goods worth \$ 40,000 exported to SA of South Africa.	3/11/2024	A machine worth \$ 24,000 imported from UK industries of UK.	15/11/2024	Payment made \$ 12,000 to UK Industries of UK.	15/12/2024	Payment made \$ 12,000 to UK Industries of UK.	15/1/2025	Exported goods to BK industries of Bangladesh worth \$ 4,000.		Payment was outstanding as on 31/3/2025.	15/3/2025	Imported machinery worth \$ 20,000 from GK of Germany.		payment outstanding as on 31/3/2025	Date	Exchange Rate Rs.	Date	Exchange Rate Rs.	10/6/2024	46.75	3/11/2024	48.60	20/06/24	46.50	15/11/2024	48.70	16/8/24	48.00	15/12/2024	48.40	31/8/24	48.50	15/01/2025	49.00	10/10/2024	48.75	15/03/2025	49.50	15/10/24	49.00	31/03/2025	50.00	15	02
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Q 3.	<p>Following is the Trial Balance of OM Electronics Ltd. As on 31st March 2025</p> <table><tr><th>PARTICULARS</th><th>DR. ₹</th><th>PARTICULARS</th><th>CR. ₹</th></tr><tr><td>Cash in hand</td><td>9,750</td><td>Share Capital</td><td>4,60,000</td></tr><tr><td>Cash at bank</td><td>17,150</td><td>9% Debentures</td><td>1,50,000</td></tr><tr><td>Investments</td><td>5,000</td><td>Bank Overdraft</td><td>1,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Bills Receivables</td><td>70,000</td><td>Creditors</td><td>1,20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Debtors</td><td>2,75,000</td><td>P & L a/c</td><td>1,45,000</td></tr><tr><td>Security Deposit</td><td>2,000</td><td>Securities Premium</td><td>45,000</td></tr></table>	PARTICULARS	DR. ₹	PARTICULARS	CR. ₹	Cash in hand	9,750	Share Capital	4,60,000	Cash at bank	17,150	9% Debentures	1,50,000	Investments	5,000	Bank Overdraft	1,00,000	Bills Receivables	70,000	Creditors	1,20,000	Debtors	2,75,000	P & L a/c	1,45,000	Security Deposit	2,000	Securities Premium	45,000	15	03																												
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Goodwill	32,500	Outstanding Interest	3,375
Building [cost ₹2,50,000]	95,000	Provision for tax	60,250
Machinery [cost ₹5,00,000]	1,50,000	Bills Payable	15,000
Furniture [cost ₹ 80,000]	22,500	General Reserve	50,000
Stock	4,24,725	Capital reserve	5,000
Advance tax	50,000		
	11,53,625		11,53,625

Additional Information:-

1. The Authorised Share Capital of the company was ₹ 15,00,000 divided into 1,50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each.
2. Debtors which are all unsecured & considered good, include ₹ 45,000 due for more than six months.
3. Investments represents 1250 Equity Shares in Y. Ltd. Of ₹ 10 each , ₹ 4 per share called & paid up.
4. Bills receivable discounted with banks, not matured till the Balance Sheet date, amounted to ₹5500.

You are required to prepare Balance Sheet of OM Electronics as per Companies Act.

OR

Q.3.

Following is the Trial Balance of SWAMI Ltd. As on 31st March 2025

PARTICULARS	DR. ₹	PARTICULARS	CR. ₹
Opening Stock	2,00,000	Sales	13,00,000
Purchases	8,00,000	Discount Received	12,600
Wages	2,80,000	Profit & Loss Account	24,880
Discount Allowed	16,800	Creditors	1,40,800
Insurance [upto 30 June]	26,880	Reserves	1,00,000
Salaries	74,000	Unsecured Loan	62,800
Rent	24,000	Share Capital	10,00,000
General Expenses	35,800		
Printing	9,600		
Advertising	15,200		
Bonus	42,000		
Debtors	1,54,800		
Plant	7,22,000		
Furniture	68,400		
Bank	1,38,800		
Bad Debts	12,800		
Calls In Arrears	20,000		
	26,41,080		26,41,080

Additional Information:-

1. Closing stock was valued at ₹ 7,66,000
2. Depreciation on Plant at 15%, on Furniture at 10% should be provided.
3. A tax provision of ₹ 32,000 is considered necessary.
4. The Directors declared an interim dividend on 15th March 25 @ 6% which is yet to be paid.

Prepare Final Account of SWAMI Ltd.

Q.4 SOLVED THE FOLLOWINGS:-

A. A machinery which cost ₹ 45,000 was estimated to have a useful life of 10 years & residual value ₹ 15,000. After 4 years, useful life was revised to 7 remaining years. Calculate the depreciation charge.

5

04

B. Balance Sheet of SHIVA LTD. As on 31st March 2025:-

5

01

LIABILITIES	₹	ASSETS	₹
SHARE CAPITAL:-		GOODWILL	25,000
Equity Share Capital of ₹ 10 each	3,00,000	LAND & BUILDING	75,000
8% Pref. share Capital	1,00,000	MACHINERY	55,000
GENERAL RESERVE	15,000	FURNITURE	35,000
P & L A/C	10,000	PATENTS	25,000
		9% NON TRADING INVESTMENTS	50,000
CREDITORS	50,000	STOCK	45,000
PROVISION FOR TAX	25,000	DEBTORS	55,000
		CASH	1,25,000
		PRELIMINARY EXPENSES	10,000
	5,00,000		5,00,000

Calculate Capital Employed for calculation of Goodwill,

C. Pass necessary Journal entries in the books of SACHIN Ltd. of INDIA

5

02

A machine was Exported on 1st January, 2025 to PP of USA for US \$ 5,00,000

The payment for the same was received as follows:

US \$ 3,00,000 on 25th February, 2025

US \$ 2,00,000 on 25th March, 2025

The exchange rate for \$ 1 was as follows:

On 1ST January, 2025 Rs.82.00

On 25th February, 2025 Rs.84.50

On 25th March, 2025 Rs.81.00

The company follows financial year as accounting year.



SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



Semester July 2025 – October 2025		
Examination: End Semester Examination October 2025 (UG Programmes)		
Programme code: 77	Class: TY	Semester: V
Programme: B.Com(Specialisation in Data Science)		
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College	Name of the Department : Commerce	
Course Code: 231U76C502	Name of the Course: Management Accounting	
Duration : 2 Hrs.	Maximum Marks : 60	
Instructions: 1) Use simple calculator. 2)All questions are compulsory.		

Q. No		Max Mar ks.																																																									
Q.1.	A. Following is the Balance Sheet of Roland Ltd. Balance Sheet as on 31 st March, 2024	05	CO2																																																								
	<table><tr><th>LIABILITIES</th><th>RS.</th><th>ASSETS</th><th>RS.</th></tr><tr><td>Equity Share Capital</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>Cash in Hand</td><td>2,000</td></tr><tr><td>6% Preference Share Capital</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>Cash and Bank</td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td>7% Debentures</td><td>40,000</td><td>Bills Receivable</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td>8% Public Deposits</td><td>20,000</td><td>Debtors</td><td>70,000</td></tr><tr><td>Bank Overdraft</td><td>40,000</td><td>Stock</td><td>40,000</td></tr><tr><td>Creditors</td><td>60,000</td><td>Loose Tools</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Unpaid Dividend</td><td>10,000</td><td>Furniture</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td>Outstanding</td><td></td><td>Machinery</td><td>1,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Expenses</td><td>7,000</td><td>Land and Building</td><td>2,20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Reserves</td><td>1,50,000</td><td>Goodwill</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td>Provision for Tax</td><td>20,000</td><td>Preliminary Expenses</td><td>15,000</td></tr><tr><td>Profit & Loss A/c</td><td>20,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>5,67,000</td><td></td><td>5,67,000</td></tr></table>			LIABILITIES	RS.	ASSETS	RS.	Equity Share Capital	1,00,000	Cash in Hand	2,000	6% Preference Share Capital	1,00,000	Cash and Bank	10,000	7% Debentures	40,000	Bills Receivable	30,000	8% Public Deposits	20,000	Debtors	70,000	Bank Overdraft	40,000	Stock	40,000	Creditors	60,000	Loose Tools	20,000	Unpaid Dividend	10,000	Furniture	30,000	Outstanding		Machinery	1,00,000	Expenses	7,000	Land and Building	2,20,000	Reserves	1,50,000	Goodwill	30,000	Provision for Tax	20,000	Preliminary Expenses	15,000	Profit & Loss A/c	20,000				5,67,000		5,67,000
	LIABILITIES			RS.	ASSETS	RS.																																																					
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	5,67,000		5,67,000																																																								
Convert the above Balance Sheet in vertical form and calculate :-																																																											
1. Quick Ratio																																																											
2. Proprietary Ratio,																																																											
3. Capital Gearing Ratio,																																																											
4. Stock to Working Capital Ratio.																																																											
B. Soni Ltd furnished the following information for the year ended 2024-25																																																											
<table><tr><td>Particulars</td><td>Rs.</td></tr><tr><td>Opening balance of Debtors</td><td>1,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Opening balance of Bills Receivable</td><td>1,20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Closing Balance of Debtors</td><td>1,40,000</td></tr><tr><td>Closing balance of Bills Receivable</td><td>80,000</td></tr><tr><td>Total Annual sales</td><td>10,00,000</td></tr></table>		Particulars	Rs.	Opening balance of Debtors	1,00,000	Opening balance of Bills Receivable	1,20,000	Closing Balance of Debtors	1,40,000	Closing balance of Bills Receivable	80,000	Total Annual sales	10,00,000																																														
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Total Annual sales	10,00,000																																																										
Calculate the following:																																																											
(i) Debtor turnover ratio (ii) the average collection period (assuming 50 weeks in the year) for the year 2023-24 (iii) 20% Goods were sold on cash basis.																																																											

C. Consider the following revenue statement and compute a. Cost of goods sold ratio, Operating ratio, Stock turnover ratio and net profit ratio.

Trading and Profit and loss a/c

To Opening Stock	45,000	By Sales	4,00,000
To Purchases	2,20,000	By Closing stock	95,000
To Wages	1,00,000	By dividend received	12,000
To Salaries	40,000		
To Office Rent	17,000		
To interest	3,000		
To Loss on sale of Assets	2,000		
To Advertisement	6,000		
To Carriage outward	4,000		
To Net profit c/d	<u>70,000</u>		
	5,07,000		5,07,000

05

CO-2

Q.2.

A. Prepare a Vertical Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet from the given trial balance.

Particulars	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
Capital	-	8,00,000
Sales Revenue	-	15,00,000
Purchase of Goods	7,00,000	-
Closing Stock	3,00,000	-
Wages	1,50,000	-
Salaries	80,000	-
Rent Paid	50,000	-
Office Expenses	40,000	-
Electricity Expenses	30,000	-
Interest Received	-	20,000
Sundry Debtors	3,50,000	-
Sundry Creditors	-	2,00,000
Furniture	1,50,000	-
Machinery	5,00,000	-
Cash in Hand	70,000	-
Cash at Bank	1,00,000	-
Investments	1,80,000	-
Provision for Tax	-	90,000
Loan from Bank	-	3,00,000
Discount Allowed	20,000	-
Total	25,00,000	25,00,000

Requirement:

Prepare the Vertical Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet from the above Trial Balance.

OR

B. From the following balance sheets and additional information of Idea Ltd., Prepare comparative statement .

Liabilities	31.3.2024 Rs.	31.3.2025 Rs.
Equity Share Capital	60,000	70,000

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CO-1

General Reserve	20,000	30,000
10% Debentures	42,000	50,000
Profit and Loss A/c	---	14,000
Sundry Creditors	17,000	25,000
Provision for Depreciation on Machinery	18,000	26,000
Total	1,57,000	2,15,000

Assets	31.3.2024 Rs.	31.3.2025 Rs.
Goodwill	20,000	16,000
Machinery	82,000	1,08,000
10% Investments	6,000	16,000
Stock	8,000	34,000
Debtors	4,000	15,000
Cash and Bank	24,000	26,000
Discount on Debentures	1,000	---
Profit and Loss A/c	12,000	---
Total	1,57,000	2,15,000



Q.3.

A. The Management of German Collaboration Limited has called for a statement showing the working capital needed to finance a level of activity of 1,00,000 units output for the year. The cost structure for the company's product for the said activity level is detailed below :

	Cost per Unit (Rs.)
Raw Material	20
Direct Labour	5
Overheads	15
Total Cost	40
Profit	10
Selling Price	10

- Past trend indicates that raw materials are held in stock on an average for three months.
- Work in Progress will approximate to one month's production.
- Finished goods remain in the warehouse on an average for two months.
- Suppliers of materials extend two months' credit.
- Four months' credit is normally allowed to debtors.

The production pattern is assumed to be even during the year.
Prepare the statement of working capital determination.

OR

B. Dk Ltd provides the following information:

- Projected annual materials and labour cost of the co. is Rs 7,20,000 and Rs 5,40,000 respectively.
- Cost of sales consists of materials, labour and overheads cost only.
- Production and sales take place evenly throughout the year.
- As per the credit policy of the co debtors (at selling price) at three months credit will be Rs 4,50,000.

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CO3

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CO3

- v. Raw materials are in stock on an average for one month.
 - vi. Finished goods are in stock on an average for half a month.
 - vii. Credit allowed by suppliers is two months.
 - viii. Materials remain in process (Valued at cost of raw materials plus 50% of labour and overheads) on an average for one month.
 - ix. Company sale goods at 25% profit on cost.
 - x. Time lag in payment of wages and overheads is one month.
 - xi. Cash balance to be maintained at Rs.1,10,000.
- You are required to prepare a statement showing the working capital requirement.

Q.4. A. Prepare cashflow from the below balance sheet

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	2010 (₹)	2011 (₹)
Equity Share Capital	2,00,000	3,00,000
Preference Share Capital	-	1,00,000
Profit and Loss Account	1,00,000	2,00,000
Loan	2,00,000	-
Provision for Taxation	30,000	50,000
Bills Payable	50,000	70,000
Bank Overdraft	1,00,000	-
Loan from Rahul	20,000	1,50,000
Total	6,00,000	9,70,000
Assets	2010 (₹)	2011 (₹)
Bank	45,000	-
Cash	5,000	-
Stock	1,00,000	1,70,000
Bills Receivable	50,000	1,00,000
Fixed Assets	4,00,000	7,00,000
Total	6,00,000	9,70,000

OR

B. The following are summarized Balance sheets of Bombay Ltd as on 31st Dec 2021 and 2022.

Liabilities	2021	2022	Assets	2021	2022
Equity Shares	35,000	37,000	Cash	4,500	3,500
Debentures	6,000	3,000	Stock	24,600	22,350
Creditors	5,180	5,920	Debtors	7,450	8,250
Bills payable	350	400	Land	10,000	15,000
Profit and loss a/c	5,020	5,280	Goodwill	5,000	2,500
	51,550	51,600		51,550	51,600

Additional information:

- i. Dividend paid amounted to Rs.1,750
 - ii. Land was purchased for Rs.5,000 and the amount provided for the amortization of goodwill amounted to Rs.2,500.
 - iii. Debentures were repaid to the extent of Rs.3,000.
- You are required to prepare a cash flow statement as per AS 3 (Use indirect method)**

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CO-4

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CO-4