

# SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY

## Revised Common Framework of CBCS for B.Com (w.e.f.2016-17)

### B.Com - SEMESTER –I

Sl. No.	Course	Name of the subject	Total Marks	Mid. Sem. Exam*	Sem. End Exam	Teaching Hours**	Credits
1.	First Language	English	100	25	75	4	3
2.	Second Language	(Tel/Hindi/Urdu/Sans)	100	25	75	4	3
3.	Foundation Course -1	HVPE (Human Values & Professional Ethics)*	50	---	50	2	2
4.	Foundation Course- 2	Environmental Studies	50	---	50	2	2
5.	DSC 1 A	Fundamentals of Accounting-I	100	25	75	6	4
6.	DSC 2 A	Business Organization	100	25	75	6	4
7.	DSC 3 A	Business Economics-I	100	25	75	6	4
<b>Total</b>			<b>600</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>

#The marks split between formal test and co-curricular activities may be decided by the University concerned @ Syllabus size shall be in accordance with the No. of teaching hours.

\*HVPE may be taught by Telugu teachers

# **SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY; TIRUPATI**

**B.Com. Detailed Syllabi w.e.f. 2016-17**

**SEMESTER - I**

**DSC 1A - Fundamentals of Accounting-I**

## **Unit-I – Introduction to Accounting**

Need for Accounting – Definition – Objectives, Advantages – Book keeping and Accounting–Accounting concepts and conventions - Accounting Cycle - Accounting equation - Classification of Accounts and its rules - Double entry book keeping – Journalizing – Posting to ledgers, Balancing of ledger accounts- problems.

## **Unit –II – Subsidiary Books**

Types of Subsidiary Books – Journal proper - Cash Book, Three column Cash Book- Petty cash Book -Problems.

## **Unit - III -Trial Balance& Rectification of Errors**

Preparation of Trial Balance – Types of Errors – Rectification of Errors- Suspense Account.

## **Unit-IV- Bank Reconciliation Statement**

Need for bank reconciliation - Reasons for difference between Cash Book and Pass Book Balances- Preparation of Bank Reconciliation Statement- Problems on both favorable and unfavorable balances.

## **Unit-V-Final Accounts**

Meaning – Features – Manufacturing Account – Preparation of Trading Account, Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet with Adjustments.(Problems)

## **Reference Books**

1. Tulasian, Accountancy -I, McGraw Hill Co.
2. T.S.Reddy & A. Murthy, Financial Accounting , Margham Publications
3. R L Gupta & V. K Gupta, Principles and Practice of Accounting, Sultan Chand & Sons
4. S.P. Jain & K.L Narang, Accountancy-I, Kalyani Publishers
5. V.K.Goyal, Financial Accounting, Excel Books
6. K. Arunjothi, Fundamentals of Accounting; Maruthi Publications

**Sri Venkateswara University**  
**Model Paper**  
**I B.Com**  
**Semester – I, November, 2016**  
**DSC 1A - Fundamentals of Accounting-I**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

**Section A**

Answer any **Five** of the following Questions

**(5 x 3= 15 Marks)**

1. (a) From the following particulars prepare Raju's A/c
- |  | Rs.    |
|--|--------|
| 1-1-2014 Amount due from Raju          | 8,000  |
| 5-1-2014 Sold goods to Raju            | 14,000 |
| 8-1-2014 Purchased goods from Raju     | 5,000  |
| 14-1-2014 Cash received from Raju      | 6,000  |
| 24-1-2014 Cash paid to Raju            | 4,000  |
| 31-1-2014 Raju's A/c settled by cheque |        |
- (b) Write an opening entry  
Cash at Bank Rs.8,000/-, Accrued interest Rs.3,000/-, unpaid wages Rs.2,000/-, Unexpired insurance Rs.1,000/-, Rent received in advance Rs.4,000/-, debtors Rs.6,000/-, Premises Rs.8,000/-, Creditors Rs.7,000/-, Bills payable Rs.5,000/-, Bills receivable Rs.7,000/-, Bank overdraft Rs.4,000/-
- (c) Write adjusting entries  
i) Unexpired insurance Rs.1000/- ii) Outstanding wages Rs.4,000/- iii) Rent received an advance Rs.2,000/- iv) Accrued interest Rs.5,000/- v) Appreciation on building Rs.3,000/-
- (d) A trader maintains Petty cash book under imprest system. Record the following Transactions in his Petty Cash Book:
- | 2014   |                             | Rs. |
|--------|-----------------------------|-----|
| Sep. 1 | Received for Petty payments | 500 |
| 2      | Postage                     | 40  |
| 5      | Stationery                  | 25  |
| 8      | Advertising                 | 50  |
| 12     | Wages paid                  | 20  |
| 16     | Carriage                    | 15  |
| 20     | Conveyance                  | 22  |
| 30     | Postage                     | 50  |
- (e) What are the rules relating to different types of accounts?  
(f) What are the causes for bank reconciliation statement?  
(g) Suspense Account?  
(h) What are the errors disclosed by trial balance?  
(i) Three columnar Cash Book?  
(j) Different types of Subsidiary Books?

## Section - B

Answer any ONE Question from each unit.

(5 × 12 = 60 Marks)

### UNIT I

2. Classify the following into Personal, Real and Nominal Accounts  
(a) Capital (b) Rent recovered (c) Accrued Interest  
(d) Discount (e) Bad debts (f) Carriage (g) goodwill  
(h) Premises (i) Investments (j) Work-in-Progress (k) Cash (l) Bank
3. Journalise the following transactions.  
(a) Rao starts business with Rs.10,000 cash and a building worth Rs.50,000  
(b) Purchased goods worth Rs.20,000 out of which goods worth Rs.12,000 was on credit from Shyam.  
(c) Sold goods on credit worth Rs.16,000 to Ram.  
(d) Received Rs.15,600 from Ram in full settlement of his account.  
(e) Paid Rs.11,800 to Shyam in full settlement of Rs.12,000 due to him.  
(f) Paid wages Rs.500 and salaries Rs.2,000

### UNIT – II

4. Enter the following transactions in suitable subsidiary books.

		Rs.
Jan.1	Purchased goods from Rekha	7,500
4	Sold goods to Midhum	8,000
5	Returned goods to Rekha	500
6	Sridevi bought goods from us	4,000
8	Received goods returned by Midhun	400
10	Rajesh sold goods to us	4,000
15	Sold goods to Kishore	3,000
16	Returned goods to Rajesh	600
20	Kishore returns goods	500

5. Enter the following transactions in a three column cash book.

2015		Rs.
January 1	Started business with cash	40,000
2	Opened savings bank account with Vijaya Bank	16,000
5	Bought goods by cheque	350
6	Received cheque from Suhas	400
	Allowed him discount	20
8	Sold goods for cash	80
10	Paid into bank – Cash	60
	Cheque	400
14	Paid Sateesh by cheque	690
	Discount received	10
17	Paid Carriage	300
20	Drew from bank for office	400
31	Paid Salaries by cheque	200

### UNIT – III

6. The following trial balance was prepared by a clerk appointed newly by Rao & Company. Some errors were found in the Trial Balance due to lack of experience in preparing accounts. Prepare Trial Balance by rectifying these mistakes.

S.No	Particulars	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
1.	Opening Stock	5,000	
2.	Capital		60,000
3.	Discount allowed		500
4.	Discount received		700
5.	Fixed Assets		60,000
6.	Sales	85,000	
7.	Purchases		45,000
8.	Purchase returns		1,000
9.	Sales returns	2,000	
10.	Carriage inwards		600
11.	Carriage outwards		700
12.	Wages, Salaries	25,000	
13.	Bills receivable	7,000	
14.	Debtors	9,000	
15.	Bills Payable		7,000
16.	Rent	3,000	
17.	Interest Paid		2,000
18.	Cash	800	
19.	Creditors	6,900	
20.	Closing Stock	33,800	
		1,77,500	1,77,500

7. Rectify the following errors by using Suspense account.
- a. Sales Day book was overcast by Rs. 100.
  - b. A sale of Rs. 50 to X was wrongly debited to Y account.
  - c. General expenses Rs. 180 was posted in the account as Rs. 810.
  - d. A bill receivable for Rs. 155 was written in bills payable book. The bill was given by P.
  - e. Legal expenses Rs. 119 paid to James was debited to his personal account.
  - f. Cash received from C. Dass was debited to G. Dass Rs. 150.
  - g. While carrying forward the total of one page of purchases book to the next, the amount of Rs. 1,235 was written as Rs. 1,325.
- Show Suspense a/c and Journal Entries.

## UNIT – IV

8. The Cash Book (Bank Columns) and the Pass book of Umasankar are given below. Prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2015.

Dr. Cash Book (Bank column) Cr.

		Rs.			Rs.
2015 Dec. 24			2015 Dec. 29		
	To balance b/d	360		By Mahesh	15
Dec. 27	To Prasad	60	Dec. 29	By Ganesh	145
Dec. 28	To Giridhar	120	Dec. 29	By	35
				Viswanadh	
Dec. 28	To Sankar	42	Dec. 31	By balance	387
				c/d	
		582			582
Jan. 1	To Balance	387			
	b/d				

Dr. Bank Pass Book Cr.

		Rs.			Rs.
2015			2015		
Dec. 31	To Ganesh	145	Dec. 25	By balance b/d	360
Dec. 31	To balance c/d	400	Dec. 28	By Prasad	60
			Dec. 29	By Giridhar	120
			Dec. 31	By Interest	5
		545			545
			2016		
			Jan. 1	By balance b/d	400

9. From the following transactions prepare bank reconciliation statement.

1. Overdraft balance as per cash book Rs. 2,000
2. Out of cheques issued Rs. 35,000 payment was made for cheques amounting Rs. 28,000
3. Of Rs. 20,000 cheques sent for collection Rs. 2,000 not realised up to reconciliation date.
4. Bank charges Rs. 20 recorded in the debit side of the cash book.
5. Interest on investments Rs. 350 was realised by the banker but entered in the credit side of the cash book.
6. The cash book receipts side was overcast by Rs. 100
7. The pass book payments side was under caste by Rs. 300

## UNIT – V

10. The following is the Trial Balance of B. Govil as on 31-3-1998:

Particulars	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
Cash in hand	540	
Cash at Bank	2,630	
Purchases	40,675	
Sales		98,780
Return Inwards	680	
Return Outwards		500
Wages	10,480	
Fuel and Power	4,730	
Carriage on Sales	3,200	
Carriage on Purchases	2,040	
Stock (1-4-97)	5,760	
Buildings	30,000	
Freehold Land	10,000	
Machinery	20,000	
Patents	7,500	
Salaries	15,000	
General Expenses	3,000	
Insurance	600	
Drawings	5,245	
Capital		71,000
Sundry Debtors	14,500	
Sundry Creditors		6,300
Closing Stock		
	<b>1,76,580</b>	<b>1,76,580</b>

Prepare the Trading and Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet as on 31-3-1998. The Stock on 31-3-1998 is Rs.6,800.

11. The following is the Trial Balance of Ram Lal on March 31, 1998.

Debit Balances:	Rs.	Credit Balances:	Rs.
Bank	7,500	Bills Receivable	7,500
Purchases (adjusted)	34,96,000	Stock (31 <sup>st</sup> March, 1998)	3,06,250
Salaries	21,000		
Carriage on Sales	2,500	Capital	2,00,000
Carriage on Purchases	2,000	Bills Payable	50,000
Lighting	1,500	Loan	1,00,000
Buildings	1,35,000	Sales	36,00,000
Rate and Taxes	2,000	Discount	2,000
Sundry Debtors	40,000	Commission	500
Furniture	30,000	Sundry Creditors	1,00,000
Cash in Hand	1,250		

Rates have been prepaid to the extent of Rs.600. During the year, bad debts amounted to Rs 2,500. A provision @ 5% has to be made on debtors. Buildings have to be depreciated at 2% and Furniture at 10%. Prepare the Trading and Profit & Loss A/c and the Balance Sheet as on March 31, 1998.

## **DSC 2 A - Business Organization**

### **Unit-I – Introduction**

Concepts of business, Trade , Industry and Commerce –Business- Features of Business -Trade - Classification- aids to Trade – Industry – Classification – Relationship of Trade , industry and Commerce.

### **Unit II- Business Functions & Entrepreneurship**

Functions of Business- Factors influencing the choice of suitable form of organization – Meaning of Entrepreneurship – Types – Functions of Entrepreneurship.

### **Unit –III – Forms of Organization**

Sole Proprietorship – meaning – Characteristics – Advantages and Disadvantages – Partnership- Meaning – Characteristics- Kinds of partners – Advantages and Disadvantages – Partnership Deed – Hindu undivided family .

### **Unit-IV- Company**

Company – Meaning – Characteristics –Advantages – kinds of companies - Government Company - Differences between Private Ltd and Public Ltd Companies

### **Unit-V- Company Incorporation**

Preparation of important Documents for incorporation of Company – Memorandum of Association – Articles of Association – Differences Between Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association. Contents of Prospectus

### **Reference Books**

1. Dr.C.D.Balaji and G.Prasad, Business Organization - Margham Publications, Chennai-17.
2. R.K.Sharma and Shashi K Gupata Business Organization - Kalayani Publications.
3. C.B.Guptha Industrial Organization and Management, Sulthan Chand.
4. Y.K.Bushan Business organization and Management, Sulthan Chand.
5. Sherlekar Business Organization and Management , Himalaya Publications.

**Sri Venkateswara University**



**Model Paper**  
**I B.Com**  
**Semester – I, November, 2016**  
**DSC 2 A - Business Organization**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

**Section A**

Answer any **Five** of the following Questions

(5 x 3 = 15 Marks)

1. (a) Different types of Trade
- (b) Different types of Industries
- (c) Different types of Entrepreneurs
- (d) Functions of Business
- (e) Partnership deed
- (f) Joint Hindu family
- (g) Types of companies
- (h) Prospectus
- (i) Commerce
- (j) Government Company

**Section - B**

Answer any **ONE** Question from each unit.

(5 ×12 = 60 Marks)

**UNIT I**

2. Define Business. Explain the characteristics of Business.
3. Distinguish between Trade, Industry and Commerce

**UNIT – II**

4. What are the factors influencing the choice of a suitable form of organization?
5. What are the functions of Entrepreneur?

**UNIT – III**

6. What are the advantages and disadvantages of sole trading business
7. What are the features of Partnership Business?

**UNIT – IV**

8. Define Company. Explain the characteristics of a Company
9. Distinguish between Private Company and Public Company

**UNIT – V**

10. Describe the legal formalities for the incorporation of a Public Limited Company.
11. Distinguish between Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association.

## **DSC 3A - Business Economics-I**

### **Unit-I- Introduction**

Meaning and Definitions of Business Economics - Nature and scope of Business Economics- Micro and Macro Economics and their differences.

### **Unit-II- Demand Analysis**

Meaning and Definition of Demand - Determinants of Demand -- Demand function – Law of demand- Demand Curve - Exceptions to Law of Demand.

### **Unit –III- Elasticity of Demand**

Meaning and Definition of Elasticity of Demand – Types of Elasticity of Demand – Measurements of Price elasticity of demand – Total outlay Method – Point Method – Arc Method.

### **Unit – IV- Cost and Revenue Analysis**

Classification of Costs – Total - Average – Marginal Cost – Cost function –Cost Output relations in Long-run and Short-run – Total Revenue - Average revenue – Marginal Revenue.

### **Unit-V- Break-Even Analysis**

Type of Costs – Fixed Cost – Semi-variable Cost – Variable Cost– Cost behaviour - Breakeven Analysis - Its Uses and limitations.

### **Reference Books**

1. Aryasri and Murthy Business Economics , McGraw Hill
2. S.Sankaran, Business Economics, Margham Publications, Chennai.
3. Business Economics - Kalyani Publications.
4. Business Economics – Himalaya Publishing House.
5. Business Economics, Maruthi Publications.

**Sri Venkateswara University**  
**Model Paper**  
**I B.Com**  
**Semester – I, November, 2016**  
**DSC 3A - Business Economics-I**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

**Section A**

Answer any **Five** of the following Questions

**(5 x 3 = 15 Marks)**

1. (a) Business Economics
- (b) Micro Economics
- (c) Demand Schedule
- (d) Income Elasticity of demand
- (e) Cross demand
- (f) Cost function
- (g) Marginal Cost
- (h) Fixed Cost
- (i) Break even point
- (j) Margin of safety

**Section - B**

Answer any **ONE** Question from each unit.

**(5 ×12 = 60 Marks)**

**UNIT I**

2. Describe the nature and scope of Business Economics
3. Distinguish between Micro and Macro Economics

**UNIT – II**

4. What are the factors to determine the demand?
5. What are the exceptions to law of demand?

**UNIT – III**

6. What are the different types of Elasticity of demand?
7. How is price elasticity of demand measured under total outlay method and point method?

**UNIT – IV**

8. Describe the different concepts of cost
9. Describe the cost output relations in short run.

**UNIT – V**

10. Distinguish between fixed cost and variable cost.
11. What are the uses of break even analysis?

# SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY

## B.Com - Semester – II

Sl. No.	Course	Name of the subject	Total Marks	Mid. Sem. Exam	Sem. End Exam	Teaching Hours**	Credits
1.	First Language	English	100	25	75	4	3
2.	Second Language	(Tel/Hindi/Urdu/Sans)	100	25	75	4	3
3.	Foundation Course -3	ICT-1 (Information & communication Technology)	50	---	50	2	2
4.	Foundation Course-4	Communication & Soft Skills-1	50	---	50	2	2
5.	DSC 1 B	Fundamentals of Accounting-II	100	25	75	6	4
6.	DSC 2 B	Business Environment	100	25	75	6	4
7.	DSC 3 B	Business Economics-II	100	25	75	6	4
<b>Total</b>			<b>600</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>

**SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY; TIRUPATI**

**I B.Com; SEMESTER - II**

**DSC 1B – FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING-II**

**Unit-I: DEPRECIATION**

Methods of Depreciation - Straight line method - Diminishing balancing method - Annuity method - Depreciation fund method - Problems.

**Unit-II: PROVISIONS AND RESERVES**

Meaning – Provision Vs Reserve – Preparation of Bad debts A/c – RBDD A/c – Provision for Discount on Debtors A/c – Provision for discount on creditors A/c.

**Unit-III: BILLS OF EXCHANGE**

Meaning of Bill –Features of bill – Parties in the Bill – Discounting of Bill – Renewal of Bill – Entries in the books of Drawer and Drawee (Problems).

**Unit-IV: CONSIGNMENT ACCOUNTS**

Consignment - Features - Proforma invoice - Account sales – Del-credre Commission - Accounting treatment in the books of consigner and consignee - Valuation of closing stock - Normal and Abnormal loss – Problems.

**Unit-V: JOINT VENTURE ACCOUNTS**

Joint venture - Features - Difference between joint venture and consignment – Accounting procedure - methods of keeping records - Problems.

**Reference Books:**

1. Tulsan, Accountancy-I, McGraw Hill Co.
2. R.L. Gupta & V.K. Gupta, Principles and Practice of Accounting, Sultan Chand
3. T. S. Reddy and A. Murthy - Financial Accounting, Margham Publications.
4. S.P. Jain & K.L Narang, Accountancy-I, Kalyani Publishers.
5. V.K. Goyal, Financial Accounting, Excel Books
6. T.S. Grewal, Introduction to Accountancy, Sultan Chand & Co.
7. Haneef and Mukherjee, Accountancy-I, Tata McGraw Hill
8. Arulanandam, Advanced Accountancy, Himalaya Publishers
9. S.N.Maheshwari & V.L.Maheswari, Advanced Accountancy-I, Vikas Publishers.

**I B.Com; II Semester**  
**DSC 2 B: Business Environment**

**Unit – I: Overview of Business Environment**

Business Environment – Meaning – Macro and Micro Dimensions of Business Environment – Economic – Political – Social – Technological – Legal – Ecological – Cultural – Demographic – Changing Scenario and implications – Indian Perspective – Global perspective.

**Unit – II: Economic Growth**

Meaning of Economic growth – Factors Influencing Development – Balanced Regional Development.

**Unit – III - Development and Planning**

Rostow's stages of economic development - Meaning – Types of plans – Main objects of planning in India – NITI Ayog and National Development Council – Five year plans.

**Unit – IV : Economic Policies**

Economic Reforms and New Economic Policy – New Industrial Policy – Competition Law – Fiscal Policy – Objectives and Limitations – Union budget – Structure and importance of Union budget – Monetary policy and RBI.

**Unit – V -Social, Political and Legal Environment**

Concept of Social Justice - Schemes - Political Stability - Leal Changes.

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Rosy Joshi and Sangam Kapoor : Business Environment.
2. Francis Cherunilam : Business Environment.
3. S.K. Mishra and V.K. Puri : Economic Environment of Business.
4. K. Aswathappa : Essentials of Business Environment.

I B.Com; II Semester  
**DSC 3 B - Business Economics-II**

**Unit-I: Production and Costs:** Techniques of Maximization of output, Minimization of costs and Maximization of profit - Scale of production - Economies of Scale – Internal and External Economies - Costs of Production – Production Function – Law of variable proportions.

**Unit – II- Market structure I**

Meaning and definition of Market – Market structure - Perfect competition Characteristics - Price determination - Monopoly – Characteristics - Price determination - Distinguish between perfect competition and Monopoly.

**Unit-III-Market structure II**

Monopolistic Competition – Characteristics – Product differentiation - Price determination in short and long run – Distribution – Concepts only.

**Unit-IV-National Income:**

National Income – Definition – concepts GDP-GNP – NNP – National Income at Factor of cost - Per capita Income – Personal and Disposal Income- Methods of measuring National Income.

**Unit-V Structural Reforms:** Concepts of Economic liberalization, Privatization, Globalization -WTO Objectives Agreements - Functions - Trade cycles - Meaning – Phases.

**Reference Books:**

1. Aryasri and Murthy, Business Economics, McGraw Hill
2. S.Sankaran, Business Economics, Margham Publications, Chennai.
3. H.L Ahuja, Business Economics, Sultan Chand & Sons
- 4.KPM Sundaram, Micro Economics
5. Mankiw, Principles of Economics, Cengage Publications
6. Mithani, Fundamentals of Business Economics, Himalaya Publishing House
- 7.DAR Subrahmanyam &V Hari Leela, A Text Book on Business Economics, Maruthi Publishers.
- 8.A.V. R. Chary, Business Economics, Kalyani Publishers, Hyderabad.

**Sri Venkateswara University**  
**Model Paper**  
**I B.Com**  
**Semester – II, April, 2017**  
**DSC 1B – Fundamentals of Accounting-II**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

**Section A**

Answer any **Five** of the following Questions

**(5 x 3= 15 Marks)**

1. (a) Find the Gross Profit of the business – Purchases Rs.20,000; Sales Rs.60,000; Wages Rs.4,000; Carriage Rs.1,000 and Manufacturing Expenses Rs.5,000.
- (b) Write adjusting entries
  - i) Unexpired insurance Rs.1000/-
  - ii) Outstanding wages Rs.4,000/-
  - iii) Rent received in advance Rs.2,000/-
- (c) Account Sales
- (d) Features of Joint Venture
- (e) Write any three causes for depreciation?
- (f) Write any three differences between Provision and Reserve?
- (g) Delcredre Commission
- (h) Find annual Depreciation – Cost of the Machine Rs.9,500  
Installation Charges Rs.500; Estimated Scrape Value Rs.1000  
Estimated Life of the Machine 5 years
- (i) Parties in the bill of exchange
- (j) Characteristic features of a bill

**Section - B**

Answer any **ONE** Question from each unit.

**(5 ×12 =60 Marks)**

**UNIT – I**

2. On 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1994, machinery was purchased by X for Rs.50,000. On 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1995, additions were made to the extent of Rs.10,000. On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1996, further additions were made to the extent of Rs.6,400.  
On 30<sup>th</sup> June, 1997 machinery, the original value of which was Rs.8,000 on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1994, was sold for Rs.6,000. Depreciation is charged at 10% p.a. on original cost. So the machinery Account for the years from 1994 to 1997 in the books of X. X Closes his books on 31<sup>st</sup> December.
3. A firm purchases a 5 years' lease for Rs.40,000 on 1<sup>st</sup> January. It decides to write off depreciation on the Annuity Method, presuming the rate of interest to be 5% per annum. The annuity tables show that a sum of Rs.9,239 should be written off every year. Show the Lease Account for five years. Calculations are to be made to the nearest-rupee.

**UNIT – II**



4. A firm desires to debit its Profit and Loss Account with a uniform figure every year in respect of repairs and renewals. It expects that considering the life of the asset in question Rs.10,000 will be the average amount to be spent per year. Actual repairs are Rs.1,000 in the first year, Rs.2,300 in the second year and Rs.3,700 in the third year. Show the Provision for Repairs and Renewals Account.
5. From the following figures you are required to prepare:
- Bad Debts Account
  - Provision for Bad Debts Account
  - Profit and Loss Account.
- |                |                         |           |
|----------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| April 1, 1996  | Provision for Bad Debts | Rs.2,500  |
| March 31, 1997 | Bad Debts               | Rs.1,870  |
|                | Debtors                 | Rs.20,000 |
- Make provision for bad debts at 5% on debtors.

### UNIT - III

6. On 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015 Venkatesh sold goods worth Rs.5,000 to Nagarjuna and drew a bill on Nagarjuna for 3 months for the same amount. Nagarjuna accepted the bill and returned it to Venkatesh. On 1<sup>st</sup> February 2015, Venkatesh endorsed the bill in favour of his creditor Prabhakar in settlement of his debt. The bill was honoured on due date. Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of Venkatesh, Nagarjuna and Prabhakar.
7. Narayana purchased goods for Rs.15,000 from Ravindra on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2015. Ravindra drew upon Narayana a bill of exchange for the same amount payable after two months. The bill was immediately discounted by Ravindra with his bank @ 6% p.a. On the due date the bill was dishonoured and Bank paid Rs.100 as noting charges. Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of Ravindra and Narayana.

### UNIT - IV

8. Ram & Co. of Calcutta consigned 50 cases of goods at Rs.200 each to Nathan of Bombay. The consignor pays Rs.200 for insurance and for freight Rs.300. Nathan sent an account sales showing the gross proceeds at Rs. 24,000. The expenses paid by Nathan were dock dues Rs.230, carriage Rs.50, warehousing expenses Rs.130. He sent the amount due to the consignor after deducting 4 per cent commission. Show necessary A/c's in the books of both.
9. 1,000 bicycles were consigned by Premier Bicycle Co., Delhi to Superior Bros., Kanpur at Rs.150 each. Premier Co. paid freight Rs.10,000 and insurance in transit Rs.1,500. During transit 100 bicycles were totally damaged by fire. Superior Bros. took delivery of the remaining bicycles and paid Rs.1,530 for octroi. Superior Bros. sent a bank draft to Premier Co. for Rs.50,000 as advance payment and later sent an Account Sales showing that 800 bicycles were sold at Rs.220 each. Expenses incurred by Superior Bros. is entitled to commission of 5%. Prepare the consignment Account, Accidental Loss Account and Superior Bros. Account in the books of

Premier Bicycle Co., Delhi assuming that a claim from insurance company was settled for Rs.14,000.

#### UNIT – V

10. A and B enter into joint venture sharing profit  $\frac{3}{5}$ ths and  $\frac{2}{5}$ ths. A is to purchase timber in Madhya Pradesh and forward it to B in Delhi. A purchases timber worth Rs.10,000 and pays Rs.1,000 as expenses. B received the consignment and immediately accepted A/s draft for Rs.8,000. A got it discounted for Rs.7,850. B sold the timber for Rs.16,000. He had to spend Rs.350 for fire insurance and Rs.300 for rent. Under the agreement he is entitled to a commission of 5% on sales.

Give ledger accounts in the books of A and B.

11. Ramesh and Naresh undertook the construction of a building for Ideal Engineering Co. Ltd. for a contract price of Rs.3,00,000 payable as to Rs.2,00,000 by installments in cash and Rs.1,00,000 in fully paid debentures of a company. Ramesh put Rs.75,000 and Naresh Rs.45,000 in a joint banking account opened for the purpose. They are to share profits and losses equally. The following amounts were spent.

On wages Rs.75,000; On Materials Rs.1,58,000 and On plant Rs.20,000.

The contract was completed and the price duly received. The joint venture was closed by Ramesh taking up all the debentures at an agreed valuation of Rs.95,000. Half of the plant was taken over by Naresh and the other half was sold for Rs.12,000. Naresh also took over unused stock of materials at a mutually agreed price of Rs.8,000.

Prepare necessary ledger accounts.

**I B.Com - Semester – II, April, 2017**  
**DSC 2 B - Business Environment**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 75**

**Section A**

Answer any **Five** of the following Questions

**(5 x 3 = 15 Marks)**

1. (a) Business Environment
- (b) Global Perspective
- (c) Economic Growth
- (d) National Development Council
- (e) Five year plans
- (f) Union Budget
- (g) Economic Reforms
- (h) Political Stability
- (i) Legal Environment
- (j) Economic Development

**Section - B**

Answer any **ONE** Question from each unit.

**(5 x12 = 60 Marks)**

**UNIT I**

2. What are Micro and Macro Dimensions of Business Environment?
3. What are Social Responsibilities of Business?

**UNIT – II**

4. What are the factors influencing Economic Development?
5. What is Balanced Regional Development?

**UNIT – III**

6. Explain the Rostow's stages of Economic Development.
7. What are the objectives of Planning in India?

**UNIT – IV**

8. Write note on New Industrial Policy?
9. Explain the structure and importance of Union Budget.

**UNIT – V**

10. Explain the concepts of Social Justice?
11. Write a note on Legal Environment?

**Sri Venkateswara University**  
**Model Paper**

**I B.Com**  
**Semester – II, April, 2017**  
**DSC 3 B - Business Economics-II**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

**Section A**

Answer any **Five** of the following Questions

**(5 x 3 = 15 Marks)**

1. (a) Production function
- (b) Cost of Production
- (c) Classification of Markets
- (d) Monopoly
- (e) Product differentiation
- (f) Imperfect competition
- (g) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- (h) National Income at Factor Cost
- (i) Privatization
- (j) Globalization

**Section - B**

Answer any **ONE** Question from each unit.

**(5 × 12 = 60 Marks)**

**UNIT I**

2. What is meant by Economies of scale? Explain internal and external economies.
3. Explain the concept of law of variable proportions.

**UNIT – II**

4. How is the price determined under perfect competition
5. Distinguish between Perfect Competition and Monopoly

**UNIT – III**

6. What are the characteristic features of Monopolistic competition?
7. Explain the concept of theory of distribution.

**UNIT – IV**

8. What are the various methods of measuring National Income?
9. What are the concepts of National Income?

**UNIT – V**

10. What are the objectives and functions of WTO?
11. Describe the phases of trade cycles.

**S.V. UNIVERSITY; TIRUPATI****B.COM- SEMESTER – III**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Course</b>	<b>Name of the subject</b>	<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>Mid. Sem. Exam</b>	<b>Sem. End Exam</b>	<b>Teaching Hours**</b>	<b>Credits</b>
1.	First Language	English	100	25	75	4	3
2.	Second Language	(Tel/Hindi/Urdu/Sans)	100	25	75	4	3
3.	Foundation Course- 5	Entrepreneurship	50	---	50	2	2
4.	Foundation Course- 6	Communication & Soft Skills-2	50	---	50	2	2
5.	DSC 1 C	Corporate Accounting	100	25	75	6	4
6.	DSC 2 C	Business Statistics	100	25	75	6	4
7.	DSC 3 C	Banking Theory & Practice	100	25	75	6	4
<b>Total</b>			<b>600</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>

## **II B.Com/B.Com(CA)/B.A (Accountancy)**

### **DSC 1 C - Corporate Accounting**

#### **Unit-I:**

**Accounting for Share Capital** - Issue, forfeiture and reissue of forfeited shares- concept & process of book building - Issue of rights – Buy back of shares (preparation of Journal only).

#### **Unit-II:**

**Issue and Redemption of Debentures** – Issue and redemption of debentures – Accounting Treatment for Convertible and Non-Convertible debentures sinking fund method only (preparation of Journal and Ledger).

#### **Unit –III:**

**Valuation of Goodwill:** Need and methods - Normal Profit Method, Super Profits Method – Capitalization Method, annuity method (including problems).

#### **Unit - IV**

**Valuation of shares:** Need for Valuation - Methods of Valuation - Net assets method, Yield basis method, Fair value method (including problems).

#### **Unit –V**

**Provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 :** Company final accounts - Preparation of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account – Schedule-III – Adjustments relating to preparation of final Accounts.

#### **Reference Books:**

1. Modern Accounting: A. Mukherjee, M. Hanife Volume-II, McGraw Hill
2. Corporate Accounting – RL Gupta & Radha swami
3. Management Accounting: Shashi K. Gupta, R.K. Sharma, Kalyani Publishers.
4. Corporate Accounting – P.C. Tulsian
5. Advanced Accountancy: Jain and Narang
6. Advanced Accountancy : R.L. Gupta and M.Radhaswamy, S Chand.
7. Advanced Accountancy : Chakraborty
8. Accounting standards and Corporate Accounting Practices: T.P. Ghosh Taxman
9. Corporate Accounting: S.N. Maheswari, S.R. Maheswari, Vikas Publishing House.
10. Advanced Accountancy: Arutanandam, Raman, Himalaya Publishing House.
11. Advanced Accounts: M.C. Shukla, T.S. Grewal, S.C. Gupta, S. Chand & Company Ltd.,

**Sri Venkateswara University**  
**Model Paper; DSC3B**  
**II B.Com / B.A, Accountancy**  
**Semester – III, Nov, 2016**  
**Corporate Accounting (DSC 1 C)**

Answer any **Five** of the following Questions  
**Marks)**

**(5 x 3 = 15**

1. (a) Share Capital  
(b) Forfeiture of Shares  
(c) Debentures  
(d) Sinking fund  
(e) Super Profits  
(f) Methods of Valuations of Shares  
(g) Need for valuation of good will  
(h) Fair value method  
(i) Profit and Loss appropriation account  
(j) Companies Act 2013

**UNIT I**

2. A Ltd. Invited applications for 10,000 shares of Rs.100 each at a discount of 5 per cent payable as follows:

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

The applications received were for 9,000 shares and all of these were accepted. All moneys due were received except the first and final call on 200 shares which were forfeited. 100 Shares were reissued @ Rs.90 as fully paid.

You are required to show journal entries in the books of the company.

3. A limited company issued a prospectus inviting applications for 2,000 shares of Rs.10 each at a premium of Rs.2 per share payable as follows:

On applications Rs.2; on allotment Rs.5 (including premium); on First Call Rs.3 and on Second Call Rs.2

Applications were received for 3,000 shares and allotments made pro-rata to the applicants for 2,400 shares, the remaining applications being refused. Money overpaid on application was employed on account of sums due on allotment.

X to whom 40 shares were allotted, failed to pay the allotment money and on his subsequent failure to pay the first call, his shares were forfeited. Y, the holder of 60 shares failed to pay the two calls, and his shares were forfeited after the second call had been made.

Of the shares forfeited, 80 shares were sold to Z, credited as fully paid, for Rs.9 per share, the whole of X's share being included.

Show journal and Cash Book entries.

## UNIT II

4. Raghavendra Co. Ltd. offered 1000, 5% debentures of Rs 100 each. Pass necessary journal entries in the following cases.

- a) Issued at par and redeemable at par.
- b) Issued at 10% premium and redeemable at par.
- c) Issued at 6% discount and redeemable at par.
- d) Issued at par and redeemable at 10% premium.
- e) Issued at 6% discount and redeemable at 10% premium.

## OR

5. On 1<sup>st</sup> April 2009 Anuradha company issued 4000 debentures of Rs 100 at par, redeemable at par on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014. A sinking Fund was established for this purpose. It was expected that investments would earn 5% interest. Sinking Fund tables show that Rs 0.180975 amounts to Rs 1 at the end of 5<sup>th</sup> year @ 5%.

On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014, the investments realized Rs 2,96,000. On that date the company's bank balance stood at Rs 1,45,000. The debentures were duly redeemed.

Prepare sinking Fund Account and sinking Fund Investments Account assuming that the investments were made to the nearest Rs 10.

## UNIT III

6. The following particulars are available in respect of a business firm.

- i. Average capital employed Rs. 50,000.
- ii. Trading results: 2005 (Profit Rs. 12,200) 2006 (Profit Rs. 15,000), 2007 (Rs. 2,000) and 2008 (Profit Rs. 21,000)
- iii. Market rate of interest on investment at 8%.
- iv. Rate of risk return on capital invested at 2%.
- v. Remuneration of the proprietor Rs. 3,600 pa.  
You are required to compute the value of Goodwill on the basis of 3 years purchase of super profit.

7. The following particulars are available in respect:

- i. Profits earned in 2000-Rs.50,000, 2001-Rs.60,000 and 2002-Rs.55,000
- ii. Normal rate of return 10%
- iii. Capital employed Rs. 3,00,000



- iv. Present value of annuity for 5 years at 10% is Rs. 3.78 in a Rupee.
- v. The profit included non-recurring profit on an average basis of Rs. 4000 out of which it was deemed that even non-recurring profits had a tendency of appearing at Rs. 1000 pa.

You are required to calculate goodwill under the following methods.

- As per five years purchase of super profit.
- As per capitalization method.
- As per annuity method.

#### UNIT IV

8. The following details are extracted from the records of Gopi Co. Ltd. For the year ending 31.12.2010. You are required to calculate the value of equity share.

2000, 9% preference share of Rs. 100 each Rs.,. 2,00,000

50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each, Rs. 8 per share paid Rs. 4,00,000

Expected profits per year before tax Rs. 2,18,000 rating tax 50 percent.

Transfer to general reserve every year Rs. 20% of the profit normal rate of earnings.

Transfer to general reserve every year Rs. 20% of the profit normal rate of earnings 15 percent.

9. The following is the Balance sheet of Srinivasa co. Ltd for the year ending with 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2012

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
8% preference share capital at Rs. 100 each	1,50,000	Land & Buildings	2,50,000
3000 Equity shares at Rs 100	3,00,000	Plant & Machinery	70,000
Bank Overdraft	60,000	Furniture	18,000
Sundry creditors	64,000	Goodwill	70,000
Profit & Loss Account	56,000	Cash in Hand	12,000
General Reserve	70,000	Cash at Bank	28,000
		Sundry Debtors	90,000
		Stock in Trade	1,30,000
		Preliminary Expenses	12,000
		Discount on issue of shares	20,000
	7,00,000		7,00,000
	-----		-----

Assets are revued as given below :

1. Land & Buildings Rs. 3,00,000, Plant & Machinery Rs. 64,000 .depreciate furniture by 10%

2. Debtors are expected to realise at 80% and stock in Trade is Rs. 1,42,000

Find the value of equity share

## UNIT V

10. Following is the Balance of BHANU Ltd. as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013

Debit Balances	Rs	Credit Balances	Rs
Stock on 1-4-2012	75,000	Purchase returns	10,000
Purchases	2,45,000	Sales	3,40,000
Wages	30,000	Discount received	3,000
Carriage	950	Surplus A/c	15,000
Furniture	17,000	Share Capital	1,00,000
Salaries	7,500	Creditors	17,500
Rent	4,000	General reserve	15,500
Sundry Trade Expenses	16,950	Bills Payable	7,000
Debtors	27,500		
Plant and Machinery	29,000		
Cash at Bank	45,300		
Patents	4,800		
Bills receivable	5,000		
	5,08,000		5,08,000

Prepare Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013 and a Balance Sheet on that date after considering the following adjustments:

- (a) Stock on 31-3-2013 was ` 88,000.
- (b) Depreciate Plant and Machinery at 15%, Furniture 10% and Patents at 5%
- (c) Outstanding rent amounted to ` 800 and outstanding salaries ` 900.
- (d) Provide ` 5100 for doubtful debts.
- (e) The Board recommends payment of dividend @ 15% per annum.
- (f) Transfer the minimum required amount to general reserve.

**OR**

**11. Following are the balances of ABC Limited as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013:**

Debit	Rs	Credit	Rs
Premises	30,72,000	Equity Share Capital	40,00,000
Plant	33,00,000	12% Debentures	30,00,000
Stock	7,50,000	Surplus account	2,63,000
Debtors	8,70,000	Bills payable	3,70,000
Goodwill	2,50,000	Creditors	4,00,000
Bank	4,52,000	General Reserve	2,50,000
Cash in Arrears	75,000	Sales	41,50,000
Interim Dividend paid	6,00,000	Bad Debts Provision	35,000
Purchases	18,50,000		
Wages	7,71,000		
General Expenses	74,000		
Salaries	2,03,000		
Bad debts	21,000		
Debenture Interest paid	1,80,000		
	1,24,68,000		1,24,68,000

**Additional Information:**

- (1) Depreciation Plant by 10%
- (2) Write off ` 5,000 from Preliminary Expenses.
- (3) Half year's Debenture interest due.
- (4) Create 5% provision on Debtors for doubtful debts.
- (5) Provide for Income Tax @ 35%.
- (6) Stock on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013 was ` 9,50,000.
- (7) No final dividend is declared by the company.
- (8) Ignore Corporate Dividend Tax.
- (9) Transfer the minimum required amount to General Reserve.

## DSC 2C - BUSINESS STATISTICS

### Unit I:

**Introduction to Statistics:** Definition, importance and limitations of statistics - Collection of data - Frequency distribution - Diagrammatic and graphic presentation of data. Graphic presentation using Computers (Excel).

### Unit II:

**Measures of Central Tendency:** Characteristics of measures of Central Tendency-Types of Averages – Arithmetic Mean, Geometric Mean, Harmonic Mean, Median, Mode, Deciles, Percentiles, Properties of averages and their applications.

### Unit III:

**Measures of dispersion:** Properties of dispersion-Range-Quartile Deviation – Mean Deviation-Standard Deviation- Coefficient of Variation.

### Unit IV:

**Measuring of Relation** Meaning and use of correlation – Types of correlation-Karlpearson's correlation coefficient – Spearman's Rank correlation-probable error-Calculation of Correlation by Using Computers. Regression analysis comparison between correlation and Regression – Regression Equations-Interpretation of Regression Co-efficient.

### Unit V:

**Index Numbers:** Index Numbers-Methods of Construction of Index Numbers – Price Index Numbers – Quantity Index Numbers – Tests of Adequacy of Index Numbers – Cost of Index Numbers-Limitations of Index Numbers – Use of Computer Software.

### Suggested Readings:

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Business Statistics                         | K.Alagar; McGraw Hill         |
| 2. Business Statistics                         | Reddy, C.R Deep Publications. |
| 3. Statistics-Problems and Solutions           | Kapoor V.K.                   |
| 4. Fundamentals of Statistics                  | Elhance.D.N                   |
| 5. Statistical Methods                         | Gupta S.P                     |
| 6. Statistics                                  | Gupta B.N.                    |
| 7. Fundamentals of Statistics                  | Gupta S.C                     |
| 8. Statistics-Theory, Methods and Applications | Sancheti,D.C. &Kapoor V.K     |
| 9. Business Statistics                         | J.K.Sharma                    |
| 10. Business Statistics                        | Bharat Jhunhunwala            |
| 11. Business Statistics                        | R.S.Bharadwaj                 |

# SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY

## Model Paper; DSC3B

II B.Com - Semester – III, Nov, 2016

### Business Statistics

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

#### Section A

Answer any **Five** of the following Questions

**(5 x 3 = 15 Marks)**

1. (a) Meaning of statistics.  
(b) Primary data.  
(c) Frequency distribution.  
(d) Compute Harmonic Mean  
X: 35,45,89,76,87,52,60  
(e) Qualities of good average  
(e) Correlation co-efficient  
(f) Range  
(g) Methods of measuring Dispersion  
(h) Index Numbers.  
(i)  $X = 100$ , Median = 100, Find Z.

#### Section - B

Answer any **ONE** Question from each unit.

**(5 X12 = 60 Marks)**

#### UNIT I

2. Prepare frequency distribution table with the starting class 5-10 and all classes with the same width 5. The values are

12	19	26	36	27	37	40	15	6	16
21	5	10	33	20	10	45	30	19	7
37	20	19	17	28	20	11	30	26	20

3. Draw Histogram and find mode.

Class	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
F	4	5	10	20	9	6	6

#### UNIT – II

4. Calculate Mean, Median for the following data

C.I	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
Frequency	12	30	34	65	45	25	18

**OR**

5. Calculate Mode for the data given below

X	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
F	8	10	20	29	37	18	9	6

**UNIT – III**

6. Calculate Mean Deviation from median for the following data

C.I	50-100	100-150	150-200	200-250	250-300	300-350	350-400
F	5	5	8	2	10	7	2

**OR**

7. Calculate Quartile Deviation for the following data

X	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45
Y	5	5	8	2	10	7	2	1

**UNIT – IV**

8. Calculate Karl Pearsons Correlation co-efficient and probable error for the following data

X	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
Y	15	16	14	13	11	12	10

**OR**

9. Find the Rank Correlation co-efficient for the following data

<u>x</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>39</u>
<u>Y</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>60</u>

**UNIT – V**

10. From the fixed base index numbers given below, construct chain base index number:

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Items	52	70	65	80	86	90

**OR**

11. From the following data construct Fishers Ideal Index Number

Items	Base		Current	
	Price	Value	Price	Value
P	4	80	10	150
Q	8	32	16	80
R	2	20	4	48
S	10	50	20	120

## **DSC 3C - Banking Theory & Practice**

### **Unit-I: Introduction**

Meaning & Definition of Bank – Functions of Commercial Banks – Kinds of Banks - Central Banking Vs. Commercial Banking.

### **Unit-II: Banking Systems**

Unit Banking , Branch Banking, Investment Banking- Innovations in banking – E banking - Online and Offshore Banking , Internet Banking - Anywhere Banking - ATMs - RTGS.

### **Unit-III: Banking Development**

Indigenous Banking - Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural banks, SIDBI, NABARD - EXIM Bank.

### **Unit-IV: Banker and Customer**

Meaning and Definition of Banker and customer – Types of Customers - General Relationship and Special Relationship between Banker and Customer - KYC Norms.

### **Unit-V: Collecting Banker and Paying Banker**

Concepts - Duties & Responsibilities of Collecting Banker – Holder for Value – Holder in Due Course – Statutory Protection to Collecting Banker - Responsibilities of Paying Banker - Payment Gateways.

### **Books for Reference**

1. Banking Theory: Law & Practice : Dr. Guruswami; McGraw Hill Company Ltd.
2. Banking Theory: Law & Practice :K P M Sundram and V L Varsheney
2. Banking Theory, Law and Practice : B. Santhanam; Margam Publications
3. Banking and Financial Systems : Aryasri
4. .Introduction to Banking : Vijaya Raghavan
5. Indian Financial System : M.Y.Khan
6. Indian Financial System : Murthy & Venugopal

**Sri Venkateswara University**  
**Model Paper; DSC3C**  
**II B.Com - Semester – III, Nov, 2016**  
**Banking Theory & Practice**

Time : 3 Hours  
75

Max. Marks :

**Section A**

Answer any **Five** of the following Questions  
**Marks)**

**(5 x 3 = 15**

1. (a) Features of Bank
- (b) Kinds of Banks
- (c ) Types of Deposits
- (d) Internet Banking
- (e) Investment Banking
- (f) ATM
- (g) Co-operative Banks
- (h) EXIM Bank
- (i) Types of Customers
- (j) Holder in due course

**Section - B**

Answer any **ONE** Question from each unit.

**(5 ×12 = 60 Marks)**

**UNIT I**

2. What are the various functions of Commercial Banks?
3. Distinguish between Commercial Bank and Central Bank?

**UNIT – II**

4. What are advantages and disadvantages of Unit and Branch Banking?
5. Explain the main role of e-banking.

**UNIT – III**

6. What are the functions of Indigenous Banking?
7. What are the functions of Regional Rural Bank?

**UNIT – IV**

8. Define banker and customer. Explain the different types of customers.
9. Explain the general and special relationship of banker and customer.

**UNIT – V**

10. What are the duties and responsibilities of Collecting Banker?
11. What are the duties and responsibilities of Paying Banker?



## S.V. UNIVERSITY; TIRUPATI

### B.Com -SEMESTER – IV

Sl. No.	Course	Name of the subject	Total Marks	Mid. Sem. Exam	Sem. End Exam	Teaching Hours**	Credits
1.	Foundation Course- 7	Communication & Soft Skills-3	50	---	50	2	2
2.	Foundation Course- 8	Analytical Skills*	50	---	50	2	2
3.	Foundation Course- 9	ICT-2 (Information & communication Technology)	50	---	50	2	2
4.	Foundation Course- 10	Leadership Education**	50	---	50	2	2
5.	DSC 1 D	Accounting for Service Organizations	100	25	75	6	4
6.	DSC 2 D	Business Laws	100	25	75	6	4
7.	DSC 3 D	Income Tax	100	25	75	6	4
<b>Total</b>			<b>500</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>

\* To be taught by Maths/Statistics Teachers (and partly by English teachers)

\*\* To be taught by Telugu Teachers

**II B.Com/B.Com(CA)/B.A (Accountancy) IV Sem  
DSC 1D - Accounting for Service Organizations**

**Unit-I: Non-Trading/ Service Organizations:**

Concept - Types of Service Organizations – Section (8) and other Provisions of Companies Act, 2013 – preparation of income and expenditure account and Balance sheet (including problems).

**Unit – II Electricity Supply Companies:**

Accounts of Electricity supply companies: Double Accounting system – Revenue Account – Net Revenue Account – Capital Account – General Balance Sheet – Rebate on bills discounted (including problems).

**Unit – III - Bank Accounts**

Bank Accounts – Books and Registers to be maintained by Banks – Banking Regulation Act, 1969 - Legal Provisions Relating to preparation of Final Accounts, Rebate on bills discounted. (including problems).

**Unit-IV: Insurance Companies -I**

Life Insurance Companies –Preparation of Revenue Account, Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet (including problems) – LIC Act, 1956. Preparation and valuation of balance sheet – correct life assurance fund including problems.

**Unit – V: General Insurance:**

Insurance concepts - average clause-calculation of salvage value – claims for loss of stock (problems on valuation of loss of stock only).

**Suggested Readings**

1. Modern Accounting: A. Mukherjee, M. Hanife :McGraw Hill Company Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Corporate Accounting: T.S Reddy & A. Murthy; Margam Publications.
3. Corporate Accounting – RL Gupta & M. Radha Swami
4. Corporate Accounting – P.C. Tulsian
5. Company Accounts : Monga, Girish Ahuja and Shok Sehagal
6. Advanced Accountancy: Jain and Narang
7. Advanced Accountancy : R.K. Gupta and M. Radhaswamy
8. Advanced Accountancy : Chakraborty
9. Advanced Accountancy: S.P. Iyengar
10. Accounting standards and Corporate Accounting Practices: T.P. Ghosh Taxman
11. Corporate Accounting: S.N. Maheswari, S.R. Maheswari, Vikas Publishing.
12. Advanced Accountancy: Arutanandam, Raman, Himalaya Publishing House.
13. Advanced Accounts: M.C. Shukla, T.S. Grewal, S.C. Gupta, S. Chand.

## **DSC 2D - Business Laws**

### **Unit-I:**

**Contract:** Meaning and Definition of Contract-Essential elements of valid Contract -Valid, Void and Voidable Contracts - Indian Contract Act, 1872.

### **Unit-II:**

**Offer and Acceptance:** Definition of Valid Offer, Acceptance and Consideration -Essential elements of a Valid Offer, Acceptance and Consideration.

### **Unit-III:**

**Capacity of the Parties and Contingent Contract:** Rules regarding to Minors contracts - Rules relating to contingent contracts.

### **Unit-IV:**

**Sale of Goods Act 1930:** Contract of sale – Sale and agreement to sell – Implied conditions and warranties – Rights of unpaid vendor.

### **Unit-V:**

**Cyber Law:** Cyber Law and Contract Procedures - Digital Signature - Safety Mechanisms.

### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Business Law; Tulsian , Mc Graw Hill
2. J. Jayasankar, Business Laws, Margham Publication. Chennai -17
3. Kapoor ND, Mercantile Law , Sultan Chand
4. Business Law ; Mathur; Mc Graw Hill
5. Pillai Bhagavathi, Business Law , S.Chand.
6. Business Laws, Maruthi Publishers

## **DSC 3D - Income Tax**

### **Unit-I**

**Introduction:** Income Tax Law – Basic concepts: Income, Person, Assesse, Assessment year, Agricultural Income, Capital and revenue, Residential status, Income exempt from tax (theory only).

### **Unit-II**

**Income from salary:** Allowances, perquisites, profits in lieu of salary, deductions from salary income, computation of salary income and qualified savings eligible for deduction u/s 80C (including problems).

### **Unit-III**

**Income from House Property:** Annual value, let-out/self occupied/deemed to be let-out house, deductions from annual value - computation of income from house property (including problems).

### **Unit-IV**

**Income from Capital Gains – Income from other sources –** (from Individual point of view) - chargeability – and assessment (including problems).

### **Unit-V:**

**Computation of total income of an individual –** Deductions under section - 80 (including problems).

### **Reference Books:**

1. Gaur and Narang; Income Tax, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
2. **Incom Tax; J.S.Johar; Mc Graw Hill**
3. Dr. Vinod; K. Singhania; Direct Taxes – Law and Practice, Taxman Publications
4. B.B. Lal; Direct Taxes; Konark Publications
5. Dr. Mehrotra and Dr. Goyal; Direct Taxes – Law and Practice; Sahitya Bhavan Publication.

# SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY : TIRUPATI

TABLE 5 : B.COM (GEN.)/ B.COM(TAX) – SEMESTER V

Sl. No.	Course	Name of the Subject	Total Marks	Mid. Sem. Exam.	Sem. End Exam	Teaching Hours	Credits
1	DSC 1 E	5.1 Cost Accounting	100	25	75	5	4
2	DSC 2 E	5.2 Goods and Services Tax – Fundamentals	100	25	75	5	4
3	DSC 3 E	5.3 Advanced Corporate Accounting	100	25	75	5	4
5	Elective – DSC 1F/Inter-disp.	<b>1. Retailing</b>	100	25	75	5	4
		5.4. Purchase Management (5 hours)	100	25	75	5	4
		5.5. Stores Management (5 hours)	100	25	75	5	4
	Elective – DSC 2F/Inter-disp.	5.6. Project Management	100	25	75	5	4
6	Elective – DSC 3F/Inter-disp.	<b>2. Corporate Accounting</b>					
		5.4. Accounting & Auditing Standards(5 hours)					
		5.5. Accounting for Govt. Entities (5 hours)					
		5.6. Project Management					
		<b>3. Security Market Operations</b>					
		5.4. Financial Markets (5 hours)					
		5.5. Stock Market Operations (5 hours)					
5.6. Project Management							
<b>4. Banking &amp; Financial Services</b>							
5.4. Central Banking (5 hours)							
5.5. Rural and Farm Credit(5 hours)							
5.6. Project Management							
<b>5. Insurance</b>							
5.4. Life Insurance							
5.5. Non-Life Insurance							
5.6. Project Management							
<b>6. Logistics &amp; Supply Chain Mgt</b>							
5.4. Logistics Management - Surfaces							
5.5. Logistics Management – Air & Sea							
5.6. Project Management							
<b>7. Advertising &amp; Sales Promotion</b>							
5.4. Advertising & Media Planning							
5.5. Brand Management							
5.6. Project Management							
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>600</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>

**Note.** A candidate has to select **One Stream from Electives.**

## **DSC - 1E 5.1 COST ACCOUNTING**

**Unit-I: Introduction:** Classification of Cost – Meaning of Cost, Costing, Cost Accounting and Cost Accountancy - Distinguish between Financial Accounting and Cost Accounting – Cost centre and cost unit - Preparation of Cost Sheet (including problems).

**Unit-II: Elements of Cost:** Materials: Material control - Methods of pricing issues – FIFO, LIFO, Weighted average, Simple average only (including problems)

**Unit-III: Labour Cost :** Labour: Control of labor costs - Methods of remuneration – labour incentives schemes – Time Rate Method, Piece Rate Method, Halsey Method, Rowan Method only (including problems).

**Unit-IV: Contract Costing :** Characteristic features of Contract costing – Preparation of Contract Accounts on incomplete contracts – Preparation of Contract account and Contractee Account (including problems)

**Unit V : Costing Techniques –** Marginal Costing)– BEP, P/V Ratio, Margin of Safety (including problems)

### **REFERENCES:**

1. T.S. Reddy and Y. Hariprasad Reddy- Cost Accounting, Margham Publications, Chennai
2. S.P. Jain and K.L. Narang – Advanced Cost Accounting, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana.
3. M.N. Aurora – A test book of Cost Accounting, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
4. S.P. Iyengar – Cost Accounting, Sultan Chand & Sons.
5. Nigam & Sharma – Cost Accounting Principles and Applications, S.Chand & Sons.
6. S.N .Maheswari – Principles of Management Accounting.
7. I.M .Pandey – Management Accounting, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
8. Sharma & Shashi Gupta – Management Accounting, Kalyani Publishers. Ludhiana.

**Sri Venkateswara University**  
**Model Question Paper**  
**III B.Com**  
**Semester – V, November, 2017**  
**DSC 1E 5.1 – Cost Accounting**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

**Section A**

Answer any **Five** of the following Questions

**(5 x 3= 15 Marks)**

1. (a) Classification of Cost
- (b) Cost Centre
- (c) Material Control
- (d) LIFO
- (e) Idle Time
- (f) Labour Turnover
- (g) Profit on incomplete contracts
- (h) Work in Progress in contract accounts
- (i) Marginal Cost
- (j) Margin of Safety

**Section - B**

Answer any **ONE** Question from each unit.

**(5 ×12 =60 Marks)**

**UNIT – I**

2. During the year 2014, Raghava producers produced 50,000 units of a product. The following are the expenses:

	Rs.
Stock of raw materials on 1.1.2014	10,000
Stock of raw materials on 31.12.2014	20,000
Purchases	1,60,000
Direct wages	75,000
Factory expenses	25,000
Office expenses	37,500
Selling expenses	25,000
Selling Price for the sold 44,000 units	Rs.10

You are required to prepare a Cost sheet showing cost and profit per unit with total cost at each stage. |

3. Anjaneya manufacturers furnishes the following data relating to the manufacture of its product

During the month of April 2015:

Raw materials consumed	-	Rs. 55,000
Direct labour charges	-	Rs. 90,000
Machine hours worked	-	900
Machine hour rate	-	Rs. 25
Administrative overheads	-	20% on works cost
Selling overheads	-	Re. 12. per unit
Units produced	-	4260
Units sold	-	4,000 at Rs. 62 per unit

Find a) The cost per unit b) Profit for the period.

## UNIT – II

4. From the following details prepare stores ledger using LIFO & Simple Average Method

**Purchases : April 2015**

2 <sup>nd</sup>	5000 units at Rs. 120
4 <sup>th</sup>	2500 units at Rs. 130
9 <sup>th</sup>	4000 units at Rs. 136
13 <sup>th</sup>	3600 units at Rs. 132

**Issued for Production : April 2015**

6 <sup>th</sup>	4000 units
10 <sup>th</sup>	1200 units
11 <sup>th</sup>	600 units
15 <sup>th</sup>	1000 units
18 <sup>th</sup>	2400 units & there is a shortage of 10 units Identified.

5. The Sri Rama Oil Company, a well known distributor of fuel oil closes its accounts at the end of each month.

The following information is available for the month of June, 2014:

	Rs.
Sales	4,00,000
Factory overheads	32,000
Administrative Expenses	35,000
Direct Labour	44,000
Inventory, June 1	
50 tons @ Rs.500 per ton	25,000
Purchases ( including carriage inward):	
June, 10, 150 tons @ Rs.800 per ton	1,20,000
June, 20, 150 tons @ Rs.900 per ton	1,35,000
Inventory, June 30, 100 tons.	
<u>Selling expenses (per ton of sold)</u>	<u>100</u>

- i) Inventory valuation on June 30.   ii) Amount of cost of goods sold for June.  
iii)     Compute Profit or loss for June.2014 following the issue of materials on LIFO Method.

## UNIT – III

6. During first week of April 2016 the workman Mr. Kalyanaram manufactured 300 articles. He receives wages for a guaranteed 48 hours week at the rate of Rs. 60 per hour. The estimated time to produce one article is 10 minutes and under incentive scheme the time allowed is increased by 40%. Calculate his gross wages according to:

- a) Piece work with a guaranteed weekly wage.  
b) Rowan premium bonus c) Halsey premium bonus 50% to workman.

7. Calculate the earnings of workers A and B under Straight Piece-rate system and time rate from

the following particulars:-

Normal rate per hour	= Rs. 58
Standard time per unit	= 20 seconds
Worker A produces 1,300 units per day and worker B produces 1,500 units per day (8 hours per day)	



## UNIT – IV

8. Sriramachandra contractors, having undertaken a building construction work at a contract price Rs. 12,00,000 and started the execution of work on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2012. The following details are given below.

	Rs.
Materials issued	24,000
Materials purchased	2,42,000
Wages at the site	1,54,000
Plant	2,20,000
Indirect Expenses	56,000
Material returned to store	12,000
Material lost by fire	4,400
Material at the site on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2013	42,000
Plant at site on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2013	1,98,000

Cash received for Rs.3,60,000 against the 80% work certified. The work certified but not certified amounted to Rs. 22,000. Prepare Contract Account and calculate the profit to be transferred to Profit and loss account.

9. The following is Trial Balance of Seetharam contractors engaged a contract No. 62 for the year ended with 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014

Particulars	Debit (Rs.)	Credit (Rs.)
Contractee Account (Cash Received)		4,00,000
Land & Buildings	1,60,000	
Creditors		92,000
Bank Balance	1,35,000	
Capital Account		5,00,000
<u>Expenses to contract Work</u>		
Materials	2,50,000	
Wages	1,40,000	
Expenses	57,000	
Plant	2,50,000	
Total	9,92,000	9,92,000

The work of No.62 was commenced on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013. Material issued to the work during the year is for Rs. 2,22,000. Out of this cost of material Rs.6,000 was destroyed by fire. Cash received is 80% of the work certified. Uncertified work is worth Rs.16,000. Material at site on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014 is Rs. 12,000. Plant is used for this work only. It is to be depreciated at 10%. Prepare Contract No.62 account and the Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2014.

## UNIT – V

10. Given:

- Sales 10,000 units
- Variable Cost Rs.1,00,000
- Sales value Rs. 2,00,000
- Fixed cost Rs.40,000

You are required to find out (a) Break even volume (b) Break even sales units (c) P/V Ratio and (d) Margin of Safety

**11.** From the following calculate (a) P/V Ration (b) BEP (c) Margin of Safety (d) Variable Cost in both years.

Year	Sales (Rs.)	Profit (Rs.)
2016	1,50,000	20,000
2017	1,70,000	25,000

## **DSC: 2E: 5.2: GOODS & SERVICE TAX FUNDAMENTALS**

**Unit I:** Introduction: Overview of GST - Concepts – Limitations of VAT – Justification of GST Need for Tax Reforms - Advantages at the Central Level and State Level on introduction of GST

**Unit II:** GST: Principles – Models of GST: Austrian, Canadian, Kelkar-Shah – BagchiPoddar – Comprehensive structure of GST model in India: Single, Dual GST– Transactions covered under GST.

**Unit-III:** Taxes and Duties: Subsumed under GST - Taxes and Duties outside the purview of GST: Tax on items containing Alcohol – Tax on Petroleum products - Tax on Tobacco products - Taxation of Services

**Unit-IV:** Inter-State Goods and Services Tax: Major advantages of IGST Model – Interstate Goods and Service Tax: Transactions within a State under GST – Interstate Transactions under GST - Illustrations.

**Unit-V:** Time of Supply of Goods & Services: Value of Supply - Input Tax Credit – Distribution of Credit - Matching of Input Tax Credit - Availability of credit in special circumstances- Cross utilization of ITC between the Central GST and the State GST.

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Goods and Services Tax in India – Notifications on different dates.
2. GST Bill 2012.
3. Background Material on Model GST Law, Sahitya Bhawan Publications, Hospital Road, Agra - 282 003.
4. The Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, NO. 12 OF 2017 Published by Authority, Ministry of Law and Justice, New Delhi, the 12th April, 2017.

**Sri Venkateswara University**  
**Model Question Paper**  
**III B.Com**  
**Semester – V, November, 2017**  
**DSC 2E 5.2 – Goods & Services Tax – Fundamentals.**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

**Section A**

Answer any **Five** of the following Questions

**(5 x 3= 15 Marks)**

- Q 1.a)** What is GST b) write any 3 limitations of VAT c) Dual GST  
d) Subsumed under GST e) Interstate Transaction f) Input ta Credit  
g) State GST h) Service tax

**UNIT I**

- Q.2.** Write advantages of Goods and Services Tax

**OR**

- Q.3.** What are the concepts of GST ? Give justification on imposing GST in India ?

**UNIT II**

- Q.4.** What is the comprehensive structure of GST in India ?

**OR**

- Q.5.** Give the brief note on Principles of GST.

**UNIT III**

- Q.6** How do the levy of GST procedure on petroleum products and tobacco ?

**OR**

- Q.7** Explain the taxes and duties outside the purview of GST

**UNIT IV**

- Q.8.** What are the advantages of IGST ?

**OR**

- Q.9.** Illustrate the Inter State transactions under GST

**UNIT V**

- Q.10.** What is Time supply of goods and services

**OR**

- Q.11.** What is input tax credit and explain it with suitable examples

## **DSC: 3E: 5.3: ADVANCED CORPORATE ACCOUNTING**

**Unit I : Accounting standards** – Importance of accounting standards in the procedure of accounting – List of Indian accounting standards – objectives of accounting standards Board and scope of accounting standards. – Accounting Standard 1:Disclosure of Accounting policies Accounting Standard 9: Revenue Recognition – Accounting standard 10 : Fixed assets (Theory only)

**Unit II – Amalgamation** : meaning – calculation of purchase consideration – Methods – Accounting procedure in preparation of journal entries and Balance sheet (simple problems only)

**Unit III – Internal Reconstruction** - Necessity of internal Reconstruction – Importance – Procedure for reducing share capital – Journal entries and preparation of Revised Balance sheet.

**Unit IV : Liquidation** : Meaning and modes of Liquidation in corporate accounts – Voluntary Liquidation – Procedure for preparation of Liquidator's statement of account – calculation of liquidator's remuneration (Simple problems)

**Unit V : Holding companies** : Definition of Holding Company and subsidiary company – Preparation of consolidated Balance Sheet of Holding company having ONE subsidiary company only - with common transactions, Minorities Interest, Capital Reserve, Revenue Profits Prior and post acquisition of shares by holding companies (Simple Problems)

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Advanced accounting – SP Jaian & K.L. Narang
2. Corporate accountancy – S.N. Maheshwari
3. Advanced accounting Vol.1 hanif & mukherjee – MC Grawhill
4. Advanced accounting Vol.2 hanif & mukherjee – MC Grawhill
5. Advanced accounting - T.S.Reddy & A. Murthy – Margam publications Chennai.

**Sri Venkateswara University**  
**Model Question Paper**  
**III B.Com**  
**Semester – V, November, 2017**  
**DSC 3E 5.3 – Advanced Corporate Accounting.**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

**Section A**

Answer any **Five** of the following Questions

(5 x 3= 15 Marks)

**Section-A**

1 Answer any five of the following questions.

- |                                     |                                    |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) Define Accounting standards      | e) Internal Reconstruction         |
| b) Going concern concept            | f) Liquidators Remuneration        |
| c) What do you mean by Amalgamation | g) Subsidiary company              |
| d) Purchase consideration           | h) Minority share holders Interest |

**Section-B**

2 Answer one questions from each unit.

**Unit-1**

2) Explain the importance / Objective of accounting standards? Name any 5 Accounting Standards?

(Or)

3) What is meant by Accounting concepts and conventions ? Explain any 5 concepts.

**Unit-II**

4) Godavari Ltd.. and Krishna Ltd. decided to Amalgamate and A new company is formed in the name of Go-Krishna Ltd. The new company is to take over both companies on 31-3-2017.

The balance sheet of both companies as follows.

Liability	Godavari Ltd. Rs.	Krishna Ltd. Rs.	Assets	Godavari Ltd. Rs.	Krishna Ltd. Rs.
Share capital Rs.10 fully paid	5,00,000	3,00,000	Goodwill	1,00,000	80,000
Reserve funds	2,00,000	1,50,000	Land & Buildng	2,50,000	1,90,000
Profit & Loss a/c	30,000	50,000	Plant & Machinery	2,00,000	2,55,000
div. Equalisation	-	1,00,000	Patents & Trade	-	52,500
funds			Marks	2,00,000	1,50,000
Workman's	20,000	-	Stock	1,00,000	50,000

compensation fund	-	50,000	Sundry Debtors	-	20,000
Bank overdraft	1,00,000	1,20,000	Bills Receivable	50,000	2,500
Sundry Creditors	50,000	30,000	Cash at bank		
Bills Payable					
	9,00,000	8,00,000		9,00,000	8,00,000

Show how the amount payable to each company is arrived at and prepare the amalgamated Balance sheet of Godavari, Krishna Ltd.. Assuming amalgamation is done in the nature of purchase.

(Or)

5) Following is the Balance sheet of Mr. Venkatesh Ltd. as on 31 March 2017

Liabilities	Rs	Assets	Rs
Capital	42,500	Freehold Premises	25,000
Bank Loan	20,000	Furniture	3,500
Bills Payable	6,700	Motor van	12,800
Creditors	10,800	Stock	13,200
		Bills receivable	5,400
		Debtors	18,700
		cash	1,400
	80,000		80,000

On the above date the entire business was taken over by Deva Dhana Ltd.. The purchase consideration was paid as under.

- 1) 3,000 fully paid Rs.10 shares
- 2) The balance in cash

While recording the assets, the company valued the premises and stock at 10% and 20% above their book value respectively. Find out purchase consideration and pass necessary entries in the books of the Ding Dong Bell Ltd.. And show its Balance sheet after takeover of the business.

### Unit-III

6) The following is the Balance sheet of Vikaash Ltd.. as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014.

Liabilities	Rs	Assets	Rs
Share Capital		Buildings	2,00,000
20,000 Equity shares of		Machinery	1,30,000
rs.10 each, fully paid up		Patents	40,000
10% Non-cumulative	2,00,000	Inventories	80,000

preference shares of Rs.100 each fully paid up		Debtors	55,000
8% Debentures		Preliminary expenses	10,000
trade creditors	50,000	Profit and loss account	1,85,000
Creditors for Expenses	1,00,000		
	3,30,000		
	20,000		
	7,00,000		7,00,000

With a view to reconstruct the company, it is proposed.

- To reduce (i) Equity shares by Rs.9 each.(ii) 10% Preference shares by Rs.40 each.(iii) 8% Debentures by 10%,(iv) Trade Creditor's claims by one- third ,(v) Machinery to Rs.70,000 and (vi) Inventories by Rs. 10,000,
- To provide Rs. 15,000 for bad debts
- To write off all the intangible assets; and
- To raise the rate of preference dividend to 13 % and the rate of debenture interest to 13.5%.

Assuming that the aforesaid proposals are duly approved and sanctioned, pass the journal entries to give effect to the above, and show the company's post reconstruction Balance sheet.

(Or)

7) The summarized Balance sheet of Anjana Company as at 31-3-2017 was as follows:

Liabilities	Rs	Assets	Rs
Authorized and issued capital: 20000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	20,00,000	Goodwill	2,00,000
10,000 6% cumulative Pref.shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid	10,00,000	Patents and Trade marks	1,00,000
Bank overdraft	7,00,000	Land and Buildings	15,00,000
Sundry creditors (note : The cumulative Preference Dividend is three years in arrear)	5,00,000	Plant and Machinery	10,00,000
		Stocks ( Investment)	4,00,000
		Sundry debtors	3,00,000
		Issue and Preliminary expenses	1,00,000
		Profit and Loss a/c	6,00,000
	42,00,000		42,00,000

A scheme for the reduction of capital was approved on the following terms:

- The preference shareholders agree that their shares be reduced to a fully paid value of Rs. 50 each and to accept equity shares of Rs.5 each fully paid in lieu of the dividends arrears.
- The Equity shareholders agree that their shares be reduced to a fully paid value of Rs.5 each.



- (iii) The authorized capital of the company is to remain at 30,00,000 divided into 4,00,000 Equity shares of Rs.5 each and 20,000.6% Cumulative preference shares of Rs.50 each.
- (iv) All the intangible assets are to be eliminated and bad debts of Rs..50,000 and obsolete shares of Rs.80,000 are to be written off.

Give journal entries necessary to record the reduction of capital and draw up a new Balance sheet after the scheme has been carried through.

#### UNIT-IV

- 8) Trimoorthy Co. Ltd. was placed in voluntary liquidation on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016. When its balance sheet was as follows.

Liabilities	Rs	Assets	Rs.
Issued share Capital: 50,000 Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully Paid less calls in arrear amounting to Rs. 25,000	4,75,000	Freehold factory	5,80,000
		Plant and Machinery	2,89,000
		Motor Vehicles	57,500
		Stock	1,86,000
		Debtors	74,000
		Profit & Loss Account	2,14,000
6,000 5% cumulative preference shares of Rs.100 each fully paid	6,00,000		
Share premium account			
5% Debenture account	50,000		
Interest on Debentures	1,00,000		
Bank Overdraft	2,500		
Creditors	58,000		
	1,15,000		
	14,00,500		14,00,500

The Preference dividends are in arrears from 2013 onwards.

The company's articles provide that on liquidation, out of the surplus assets remaining after payment of liquidation cost and outside liabilities, there shall be paid firstly all arrears of preference dividend, secondly the amount paid up on the Preference shares together with a premium thereon of Rs.10 per share, and thirdly any balance then remaining shall be paid to the equity share holders.

The Bank overdraft was guaranteed by the directors who were called upon by the Bank to discharge their liability under the guarantee. The directors paid the amount to the Bank

The liquidator realized the assets as follows

	<b>Rs.</b>
Freehold Factory	7,00,000
Plant and Machinery	2,40,000
Motor Vehicles	59,000
Stock	1,50,000
Debtors	60,000
Calls in Arrears	25,000

Creditors were paid less discount of 5 per cent. The debenture and accrued interest were repaid on 31<sup>st</sup> march 2003.

Liquidation costs were Rs 3,820 and the Liquidator's remuneration was 2 per cent on the amounts realized.

Prepare the liquidator's statement of account

**(Or)**

9) Nagarjuna do.Ltd.. Went into liquidation with the following liabilities.

Secured creditors	Rs.40,000 (securities realized Rs.50,000)
Preferential creditors	Rs.1,200
Unsecured creditors	Rs.61,000
Liquidation expenses	Rs.500

The liquidator is entitled to a remuneration of 3% on the amount realised (including securities in the hands of secured creditors) and 1 ½% on the amount distributed to unsecured creditors. The various assets (excluding the securities in hand of the secured creditors) realized are Rs.52, 000.

Prepare the liquidator's statement of account showing the payment made to the unsecured creditors.

### UNIT V

10) The following are the Balance sheet of Hemanth Ltd.. and its subsidiary Sabari Ltd.. as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017.

Liabilities	H Ltd. Rs.	S Ltd. Rs.	Assets	H Ltd.	S Ltd. Rs.
Fully paid equity shares of Rs.10 each	6,00,000	2,00,000	Machinery	3,90,000	1,35,000
			Furniture	80,000	40,000
			80% shares in S Ltd., at cost	3,40,000	-

General reserve	3,40,000	80,000	Stock	1,80,000	1,20,000
Profit & Loss	1,00,000	60,000	Debtors	50,000	30,000
a/c	70,000	35,000	Cash in Bank	70,000	50,000
Creditors					
	11,10,000	3,75,000		11,10,000	3,75,000

The following additional information is provided to you:

- (i) Profit & Loss account of Sabari Ltd. stood at Rs.30,000 on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016 whereas general reserve has remained unchanged since that date.
- (ii) Hemanth Ltd.. acquired 80% shares in Sabari Ltd. on 1<sup>st</sup> October,2016 for Rs. 3,40,000 s mentioned above.

You are required to prepare consolidated balance sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> march, 2017. Show all calculations clearly.

**(Or)**

11) From the Balance sheet given below prepare a consolidated balance sheet of Maruthi Ltd. and its subsidiary, Garuda Ltd.. as on 31-3-2017.

Liabilities	Maruthi Ltd.. Rs.	Garuda Ltd.. Rs	Assets	Maruthi Ltd.. Rs.	Garuda Ltd.. Rs
Share Capital of Rs. 10 each	1,20,000	30,000	Free hold		
Trade Creditors	15,000	5,000	Building at cost	72,000	25,000
General Reserve	25,000	6,000	Plant & Mach.	30,000	10,000
Profit & Loss	12,000	9,000	Stock at cost	18,000	3,000
A/c			Trade Debtors	22,000	7,000
			Bank Balance	5,000	5,000
			Share in Garuda Ltd.. 2000 shares of Rs.10 each	25,000	-
	1,72,000	50,000		1,72,000	50,000

At the date of acquisition by Maruthi Ltd.. of its holding of 2000 shares in Garuda Ltd.. the latter company had undistributed profits and reserve amounting to Rs.5000, none of which has been distributed since the date of acquisition.

## ***Elective 1 - Retailing***

### **DSC F 5.4 PURCHASE MANAGEMENT**

**Unit-I: Introduction:** Purchase Function - Supply Management – Sources of Purchase: Local vs. Global - Negotiation & Bargaining - Purchasing Methods - e-Procurement –DGS & D.

**Unit-II: Purchasing Function:** Right Quantity - Economic Order Quantity - Re-order Levels - ABC Analysis - Right Price, Time - Tendering: Single, Limited, Open, Global tenders.

**Unit-III: Vendor Analysis:** Identification of vendor – Selection - Criteria and Methodology of evaluation - Vendor Rating – Maintenance of Vendor relations.

**Unit-IV: Buyer-Supplier Relationships:** Transformation of buyer-supplier relationships -Developing and managing collaborative and alliance relationships – joint problem solving, Information sharing.

**Unit-V: Supply Chain Management:** JIT in the supply management - Cross-Functional Teams: Cross-functional teams and supply management - challenges of cross-functional teams, prerequisites to success.

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. Dobler & Burt, Purchasing and Supply Management, McGraw Hill.
2. P. Gopala Krishan, Purchasing and Materials Management, Tata McGraw-Hill Education.
3. L.N. Aggarwal & Parag Diwan, Management & Production Systems, National Publishing House.
4. N.G. Nair, Production and Operations Management, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd.
5. Gopalakrishnan P. & Sundaresan. M., Materials Management-An Integrated Approach, PHI.

## **DSC F 5.5 STORES MANAGEMENT**

**Unit-I: Stores Function:** Layout and Organization - Stores Responsibilities - Relationships with Other Departments - Logistics - Supply Chain - Coding of materials - Methods of Coding

**Unit-II: Material Receipt and Issue:** Receipts from Suppliers - Inspection - Authorization of issues - Methods of issue - Records and Systems - Manual Systems - Computerized Systems - Recent Developments.

**Unit-III: Stock Control Techniques:** Approaches to Control - ABC Analysis - Provision of Safety Stock - Stocktaking Procedure - Obsolescence and Redundancy - Prevention of Deterioration - Stock Checking.

**Unit-IV: Stores Operations:** Storehouse Location - Centralization of Storage - Measurement of Stores efficiency - Health and Safety directives on stores operations - Manual and Mechanical lifting - Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations - Storage Equipment.

**Unit-V: Procedure Manuals:** Need for Manuals - Preparation of the Manual - Contents of the Manual - Publication and Distribution - Implementation of the Manuals.

### **References:**

1. Jessop David & Morrison Alex, Storage and Supply of Materials, Pearson Education Ltd. England.
2. Saleemi N.A., Store keeping and Stock Control Simplified, Saleemi Publications Ltd., Nairobi.
3. Gopalakrishnan P. & Sundaresan. M., Materials Management-An Integrated Approach, PHI.
4. P. Gopala Krishan, Purchasing and Materials Management, Tata McGraw-Hill Education.

## **DSC F 5.6 - PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

**Unit I** : Basics of Project Management : Project Identification Process, Project Initiation – Phases of Project Management – Project Management Processes.

**Unit II** Project Planning and Control : Project Planning, Responsibility and Team Work – Project planning Process – CPM , PERT

**Unit III** : Project Execution control and Close out : Project Control, Purpose of Execution and control – Project Close – out Project Termination, Project Follow-up

**Unit IV** : Project Performance Measurement and Evaluation : Performance Measurement – Performance Evaluation, Challenges of Performance Measurement and Evaluation (Theory).

**Unit V** : Project Cost estimation and Budget; project evaluation ; Case Studies

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Horald Kerzner, Project Management: A Systemic Approach to Planning, Scheduling and Controlling, CBS Publishers.
2. S. Choudhury, Project Scheduling and Monitoring in Practice, South Asian Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
3. P. K. Joy, Total Project Management: The Indian Context, Macmillan India Ltd.
4. John M Nicholas, Project Management for Business and Technology: Principles and Practice, Prentice Hall of India.
5. N. J. Smith (Ed), Project Management, Blackwell Publishing.
6. Jack R Meredith and Samuel J Mantel, Project Management: A Managerial Approach, John Wiley.
7. Vasanth Desai – Dynamics of Entrepreneurial Development.

**SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY :: TIRUPATI**

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**III B.Com., SEMESTER – V**

**DSC F 5.6 PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks :75**

Section – A

Answer any five of the following questions

(5 x 3 = 15 Marks)

1.
  - a. Project initiation
  - b. Project
  - c. PERT
  - d. Team work
  - e. Performance measurement
  - f. Project cost estimation
  - g. Project follow-up
  - h. Project execution cycle
  - i. Traditional methods of evaluation
  - j. Project control

Section – B

Answer any One question from each unit

(5 x 12 = 60)

UNIT – I

2. Describe the process of project identification.

OR

3. Explain the different phases of Project Management.

UNIT – II

4. Define project planning. Explain the steps involved in project planning.

OR

5. What is CPM? How is it useful in project control?

UNIT – III

6. Discuss the Project Termination. Explain the various reasons for the termination of a project.

OR

7. Define project execution. Explain the process of project execution.

UNIT – IV

8. What is project evaluation? Explain various types of project evaluation.

OR

9. What are the challenges or problems of Project evaluation?

UNIT - V

10. A car manufacturer has decided to make a significant investment into expanding its operation in South Africa by setting up a large assembly unit. The estimations are as follows

Initial investment is Rs. `6,00,000.

Forecast net income from the project is detailed below:

Year	Cash inflows (Rs `)
Year 1	1,40,000
Year 2	1,45,000
Year 3	1,55,000
Year 4	1,62,500
Year 5	1,48,000

- (i) Calculate the projected payback time for the project to the nearest month.



- (ii) Calculate the Net Present Value of the project using a discount factor of 5% and comment on the attractiveness of the project.

Discount factors at 10 % are;

Year 1 = 0.909, Year 2 = 0.826, Year 3 = 0.751, Year 4 = 0.683,  
Year 5 = 0.62.

**11. Think about it:** Characteristics of a project involving the installation of a new server. The installation of a new server in an office is one example of a project. It involves a single, definable purpose, which is to set up a new server-based network for the office. It uses the skills of a number of different people, from individual company users to external specialist IT consultants. Different people will write the software, configure the hardware, install the system and test and commission it. As with many projects, the team itself is multidisciplinary. Installing the server and commissioning it is a unique process for the IT consultants, in that every office is different and the demands of any particular client will be specific to that client. The project will always be somewhat unfamiliar, because new hardware and software are coming onto the market all the time, and hence the resulting system requirements will be constantly changing. The project is highly interdependent, in that the input of each person in the multidisciplinary team must work properly in order for the overall new system to work. The installation team is also temporary. It works together on the server installation. As soon as the installation is complete and the system is commissioned, the team ceases to exist and each individual either moves onto new installation projects or moves back into their standard or normal functional roles. The installation may be interlinked, in that it may take place in conjunction with hardware or software upgrades. Most IT managers would take advantage of a server upgrade to carry out other network improvement works such as replacing PCs or upgrading software. The project is designed to bring about change in the form of a new server that presumably will make the company more efficient. The overall

level of change risk is high and some form of standby provision is obviously necessary. All obvious precautions such as backing up all data, running duplicate systems, phased commissioning and so on should be put in place to reduce the impact and magnitude of change risk.

**Questions:**

1. Where might the installation of a new server not be regarded as a project? How could project objectives (installation of the new server) be accurately coordinated with organisational objectives (general software and hardware upgrade)?

## ***ELECTIVE 2 – CORPORATE ACCOUNTING***

### **DSC F 5.4 ACCOUNTING & AUDITING STANDARDS**

**Unit-I: Introduction:** Significance of Accounting Standards - National and International Accounting Standards - Accounting Standards in India.

**Unit-II: Accounting Standards (AS-1 to AS-16):** AS-1: Disclosure of Accounting policies – AS-2: Valuation of inventories –AS-3: Cash flow statement – AS-4: Contingencies in balance sheet – AS-5: Net profit or loss, prior period items and changes – AS-6: Depreciation Accounting – AS-7: Construction Contracts – AS-9: Revenue Recognition – AS 10: Accounting for Fixed assets - AS-11: Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates- AS-12: Accounting for government grants – **AS-13: Accounting for investments** – AS-14: Accounting for Amalgamation – AS-15: Employee benefits – AS-16: Borrowing costs .

**Unit-III: Accounting Standards (AS17 to AS-32):** – AS-17: Segment reporting – AS-18: Related party disclosures – AS-19: Leases – AS-20: Earning per share - AS-21: Consolidated financial statements – AS-22: Accounting for taxes – AS-23: Accounting for investments – AS-24: Discontinuing operations – AS-25: Interim Financial Reporting – AS-26: Intangible assets – AS-27: Financial reporting of interests in joint ventures – AS-28: Impairment of assets – AS-29: Provisions, Contingent liabilities and assets; AS-30: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement; AS-31: Financial Instruments: Presentation – AS-32:Financial Instruments: Disclosures.

**Unit-IV: Auditing Standards:** Procedure - International Federation of Accountants - Auditing and Assurance Standards Board - Indian Auditing Standards (issued so far) Overview.

**Unit-V: International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS):** Origin - Procedure - International Accounting Standards Board - Adoption in India.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Taxman's Students' Guide to Accounting Standards, D. S. Rawat, Taxman Publications.
2. Compendium of Statements and Standards on Accounting, The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi.
3. British Accounting Standards, Ronal Leach and Edward Stamp, Woodhead Faulkner Ltd, Cambridge.
4. T. P. Ghosh, Accounting Standards and Corporate Accounting Practices, Taxman Publications.

## **DSC F 5.5 ACCOUNTING FOR GOVERNMENT ENTITIES**

**Unit-I: General Principles** - Government Accounting System - Consolidated Fund of India - Comparison with Commercial Accounting system.

**Unit-II: Role of Comptroller and Auditor General of India** - Role of Public Accounts Committee, Review of Accounts - Civil and Commercial Entities.

**Unit-III: Government Accounting Standards** issued by Government Accounting Standards Advisory Board (GASAB) - Adoption and Review.

**Unit-IV: Financial Reporting** in Public Sector Undertakings and Government Companies.

**Unit-V: Case Studies:** Railway Accounts - Defense Accounts - CPWD Accounts, etc.

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Jain, S.P., Narang, K.L., Advanced Accountancy (Vol-1), Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana.
2. Paul Marcus Fischer, William James Taylor & Rita Hartung Cheng, Advanced Accounting, Cengage Learning, USA.
3. K.K. Bhardwaj, Public Accounting and Auditing (office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India), Mittal Publications, New Delhi.
4. Mortimer A. Dittenhofer, Applying Government Accounting Principles, LexisNexis.
5. Warren Ruppel, Governmental Accounting: Made Easy, John Wiley & Sons, INC., USA.
6. A Mukherjee & M. Hanif, Modern Accountancy, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi.
7. K. B. Verma, Reading in Indian Railway Finance, Academic Foundation, Delhi.

## **DSC F 5.6 - PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

**Unit I** : Basics of Project Management : Project Identification Process, Project Initiation – Phases of Project Management – Project Management Processes.

**Unit II** Project Planning and Control : Project Planning, Responsibility and Team Work – Project planning Process – CPM , PERT

**Unit III** : Project Execution control and Close out : Project Control, Purpose of Execution and control – Project Close – out Project Termination, Project Follow-up

**Unit IV** : Project Performance Measurement and Evaluation : Performance Measurement – Performance Evaluation, Challenges of Performance Measurement and Evaluation (Theory).

**Unit V** : Project Cost estimation and Budget; project evaluation ; Case Studies

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1. Horald Kerzner, Project Management: A Systemic Approach to Planning, Scheduling and Controlling, CBS Publishers.
2. S. Choudhury, Project Scheduling and Monitoring in Practice, South Asian Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
3. P. K. Joy, Total Project Management: The Indian Context, Macmillan India Ltd.
4. John M Nicholas, Project Management for Business and Technology: Principles and Practice, Prentice Hall of India.
5. N. J. Smith (Ed), Project Management, Blackwell Publishing.
6. Jack R Meredith and Samuel J Mantel, Project Management: A Managerial Approach, John Wiley.
7. Vasanth Desai – Dynamics of Entrepreneurial Development.

**SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY :: TIRUPATI**

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**III B.Com., SEMESTER – V**

**DSC F 5.6 PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks :75**

Section – A

Answer any five of the following questions

(5x 3 = 15 Marks)

1.
  - a. Project initiation
  - b. Project
  - c. PERT
  - d. Team work
  - e. Performance measurement
  - f. Project cost estimation
  - g. Project follow-up
  - h. Project execution cycle
  - i. Traditional methods of evaluation
  - j. Project control

Section – B

Answer any One question from each unit

(5 x 12 = 60)

UNIT – I

2. Describe the process of project identification.

OR

3. Explain the different phases of Project Management.

UNIT – II

4. Define project planning. Explain the steps involved in project planning.

OR

5. What is CPM? How is it useful in project control?

UNIT – III

6. Discuss the Project Termination. Explain the various reasons for the termination of a project.

OR

7. Define project execution. Explain the process of project execution.

UNIT – IV

8. What is project evaluation? Explain various types of project evaluation.

OR

9. What are the challenges or problems of Project evaluation?

UNIT - V

10. A car manufacturer has decided to make a significant investment into expanding its operation in South Africa by setting up a large assembly unit. The estimations are as follows

Initial investment is Rs. `6,00,000.

Forecast net income from the project is detailed below:

Year	Cash inflows (Rs `)
Year 1	1,40,000
Year 2	1,45,000
Year 3	1,55,000
Year 4	1,62,500
Year 5	1,48,000

(iii) Calculate the projected payback time for the project to the nearest month.



- (iv) Calculate the Net Present Value of the project using a discount factor of 5% and comment on the attractiveness of the project.

Discount factors at 10 % are;

Year 1 = 0.909, Year 2 = 0.826, Year 3 = 0.751, Year 4 = 0.683,  
Year 5 = 0.62.

**12. Think about it:** Characteristics of a project involving the installation of a new server. The installation of a new server in an office is one example of a project. It involves a single, definable purpose, which is to set up a new server-based network for the office. It uses the skills of a number of different people, from individual company users to external specialist IT consultants. Different people will write the software, configure the hardware, install the system and test and commission it. As with many projects, the team itself is multidisciplinary. Installing the server and commissioning it is a unique process for the IT consultants, in that every office is different and the demands of any particular client will be specific to that client. The project will always be somewhat unfamiliar, because new hardware and software are coming onto the market all the time, and hence the resulting system requirements will be constantly changing. The project is highly interdependent, in that the input of each person in the multidisciplinary team must work properly in order for the overall new system to work. The installation team is also temporary. It works together on the server installation. As soon as the installation is complete and the system is commissioned, the team ceases to exist and each individual either moves onto new installation projects or moves back into their standard or normal functional roles. The installation may be interlinked, in that it may take place in conjunction with hardware or software upgrades. Most IT managers would take advantage of a server upgrade to carry out other network improvement works such as replacing PCs or upgrading software. The project is designed to bring about change in the form of a new server that presumably will make the company more efficient. The overall

level of change risk is high and some form of standby provision is obviously necessary. All obvious precautions such as backing up all data, running duplicate systems, phased commissioning and so on should be put in place to reduce the impact and magnitude of change risk.

**Questions:**

2. Where might the installation of a new server not be regarded as a project? How could project objectives (installation of the new server) be accurately coordinated with organisational objectives (general software and hardware upgrade)?

## ***ELECTIVE 3 - SECURITY MARKET OPERATIONS***

### **DSC F 5.4. FINANCIAL MARKETS**

**Unit-I: Financial Markets:** Financial Instruments - Intermediaries - Services - Structure of Financial Market in India.

**Unit-II: Capital Market:** Role, Evolution in India - Future Trends - Primary Market - Issue of Capital: Process, Pricing, Methods of Issue, Book-building - Managing Shareholders Relations.

**Unit-III: Secondary Market:** Growth, Development, Regulation - Stock Exchange Mechanism: Trading, Settlement - Carry Forward, Badla system - Insider Trading, Price Rigging.

**Unit-IV: Players on Stock Exchange:** Investors, Speculators, Market Makers, Bulls, Bears, Stags - Stock Exchange Regulations - Stock Indices - Regulations and Regulatory Agencies (SEBI).

**Unit-V: Bond Market in India:** Bond Market and its Interface with Equity Market and Debt Market - Mutual Funds.

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. Gupta, L.C: Stock Exchange Trading in India; Society for Capital Market Research and Development, Delhi.
2. Bhole, I.M., Financial Institutions and Market, Tata McGraw Hill.
3. Vasant Desai, Indian Financial System, Himalaya Publishing House.
4. Pathak, Bharati V., Indian Financial System: Markets, Institutions and Services, Pearson Education (Singapore), New Delhi.
5. Gordon E. & K. Natarajan, "Financial Markets and Services", Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.

## **DSC F 5.5. STOCK MARKET OPERATIONS**

**Unit-I: Listing of Securities:** Merits and demerits - Listing requirements, Procedure, Fee - Listing of rights issue, bonus issue, further issue - Listing conditions of BSE and NSE- Delisting.

**Unit-II: Indian Stock Exchanges:** BSE – NSE - BOLT System – Demat and Electronic transfer of Securities – Institutional segment – RETDEBT market (RDM).

**Unit-III: Trading System:** Different trading systems - NEAT system, Market types, Order Types - Order management, Trade Management, Auction Internet Broking.

**Unit-IV: Clearing and Settlement:** Transaction cycle - Settlement process and agencies - Risks in settlement – Securities and Funds settlement - Demat settlement – Shortages handling - Identification Number.

**Unit-V: Stock Market Indices:** Purpose and Considerations in developing index - Stock market indices in India - BSE Sensex - Scrip selection criteria - Construction – NSE indices – S&P CNX Nifty – OTCEI.

### **References:**

1. Punithavathy Pandian, Security Analysis and Portfolio Management, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
2. V. A. Avadhani, Investment and Securities Market in India, Himalaya Publishing House.
3. Prasanna Chandra, Security Analysis and Portfolio Management, Tata McGraw-Hill.
4. Sanjeev Agarwal, A Guide to Indian Capital Market, Bharat Publishers
5. Ravi Puliani and Mahesh Puliani, Manual of SEBI, Bharat Publication

## **DSC F 5.6 - PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

**Unit I** : Basics of Project Management : Project Identification Process, Project Initiation – Phases of Project Management – Project Management Processes.

**Unit II** Project Planning and Control : Project Planning, Responsibility and Team Work – Project planning Process – CPM , PERT

**Unit III** : Project Execution control and Close out : Project Control, Purpose of Execution and control – Project Close – out Project Termination, Project Follow-up

**Unit IV** : Project Performance Measurement and Evaluation : Performance Measurement – Performance Evaluation, Challenges of Performance Measurement and Evaluation (Theory).

**Unit V** : Project Cost estimation and Budget; project evaluation ; Case Studies

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**SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY :: TIRUPATI**

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**III B.Com., SEMESTER – V**

**DSC F 5.6 PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks :75**

Section – A

Answer any five of the following questions

(5x 3 = 15 Marks)

1.
  - a. Project initiation
  - b. Project
  - c. PERT
  - d. Team work
  - e. Performance measurement
  - f. Project cost estimation
  - g. Project follow-up
  - h. Project execution cycle
  - i. Traditional methods of evaluation
  - j. Project control

Section – B

Answer any One question from each unit

(5 x 12 = 60)

UNIT – I

2. Describe the process of project identification.

OR

3. Explain the different phases of Project Management.

UNIT – II

4. Define project planning. Explain the steps involved in project planning.

OR

5. What is CPM? How is it useful in project control?

UNIT – III

6. Discuss the Project Termination. Explain the various reasons for the termination of a project.

OR

7. Define project execution. Explain the process of project execution.

UNIT – IV

8. What is project evaluation? Explain various types of project evaluation.

OR

9. What are the challenges or problems of Project evaluation?

UNIT - V

10. A car manufacturer has decided to make a significant investment into expanding its operation in South Africa by setting up a large assembly unit. The estimations are as follows

Initial investment is Rs. `6,00,000.

Forecast net income from the project is detailed below:

Year	Cash inflows (Rs `)
Year 1	1,40,000
Year 2	1,45,000
Year 3	1,55,000
Year 4	1,62,500
Year 5	1,48,000

(v) Calculate the projected payback time for the project to the nearest month.

- (vi) Calculate the Net Present Value of the project using a discount factor of 5% and comment on the attractiveness of the project.

Discount factors at 10 % are;

Year 1 = 0.909, Year 2 = 0.826, Year 3 = 0.751, Year 4 = 0.683,  
Year 5 = 0.62.

**13. Think about it:** Characteristics of a project involving the installation of a new server. The installation of a new server in an office is one example of a project. It involves a single, definable purpose, which is to set up a new server-based network for the office. It uses the skills of a number of different people, from individual company users to external specialist IT consultants. Different people will write the software, configure the hardware, install the system and test and commission it. As with many projects, the team itself is multidisciplinary. Installing the server and commissioning it is a unique process for the IT consultants, in that every office is different and the demands of any particular client will be specific to that client. The project will always be somewhat unfamiliar, because new hardware and software are coming onto the market all the time, and hence the resulting system requirements will be constantly changing. The project is highly interdependent, in that the input of each person in the multidisciplinary team must work properly in order for the overall new system to work. The installation team is also temporary. It works together on the server installation. As soon as the installation is complete and the system is commissioned, the team ceases to exist and each individual either moves onto new installation projects or moves back into their standard or normal functional roles. The installation may be interlinked, in that it may take place in conjunction with hardware or software upgrades. Most IT managers would take advantage of a server upgrade to carry out other network improvement works such as replacing PCs or upgrading software. The project is designed to bring about change in the form of a new server that presumably will make the company more efficient. The overall



level of change risk is high and some form of standby provision is obviously necessary. All obvious precautions such as backing up all data, running duplicate systems, phased commissioning and so on should be put in place to reduce the impact and magnitude of change risk.

**Questions:**

3. Where might the installation of a new server not be regarded as a project? How could project objectives (installation of the new server) be accurately coordinated with organisational objectives (general software and hardware upgrade)?

## ***ELECTIVE 4 – BANKING & FINANCIAL SERVICES***

### **DSC F 5.4. CENTRAL BANKING**

**Unit-I: Introduction:** Evolution and Functions of Central Bank - Development of Central Banks in India - Trends in Central Bank Functions.

**Unit-II: Central banking in India:** Reserve Bank of India - Constitution and Governance, Recent Developments, RBI Act.

**Unit-III: Monetary and Credit Policies:** Monetary policy statements of RBI - CRR - SLR - Repo Rates - Reverse Repo Rates - Currency in circulation - Credit control measures.

**Unit-IV: Inflation and price control by RBI:** Intervention mechanisms - Exchange rate stability - Rupee value - Controlling measures.

**Unit-V: Supervision and Regulation:** Supervision of Banks - Basle Norms, Prudential Norms,

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. Reserve Bank of India Publication, Functions and Working of the RBI.
2. Vasant Desai, Central Banking and Economic Development, Himalaya Publishing.
3. S. Panandikar, Banking in India, Orient Longman.
4. Reserve Bank of India Publication, Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India.
5. Annual Reports of Reserve Bank of India.
6. Rita Swami, Indian Banking System, International Publishing House Pt. Ltd..
7. S.V. Joshi, C.P. Rodrigues and Azhar Khan, Indian Banking System, MacMillan Publishing.

## **DSC F 5.5. RURAL AND FARM CREDIT**

**Unit-I: Rural Credit:** Objectives and Significance of Rural credit - Classification of rural credit - General Credit Card (GCC) – Financial Inclusion - Rupay Card.

**Unit-II: Rural Credit Agencies:** Institutional and Non-institutional Agencies for financing agriculture and Rural development - Self-Help Groups (SHG) - Financing for Rural Industries.

**Unit-III: Farm Credit:** Scope - Importance of farm credit - Principles of Farm Credit - Cost of Credit - Types - problems and remedial measures - Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme.

**Unit-IV: Sources of Farm Credit:** Cooperative Credit: PACS - APCOB - NABARD - Lead Bank Scheme - Role of Commercial and Regional Rural Banks - Problems of recovery and over dues.

**Unit-V: Farm Credit Analysis:** Eligibility Conditions - Analysis of 3 R's (Return, Repayment Capacity and Risk-bearing Capacity) - Analysis of 3 C's of Credit (Character, Capacity and Capital) - Crop index reflecting use and farm credit - Rural Credit Survey Reports..

### **References:**

1. National Bank of Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) Annual report.
2. Economic Survey, Government of India.
3. Rural Development, Sundaram I.S., Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
4. Rural Credit in India, C.S.Rayudu, Mittal Publications.
5. Farm Credit and Co-operatives in India, [Tiruloati V.](#), [Naidu. V T Naidu](#), Vora & Co. Pub. Ltd.

## **DSC F 5.6 - PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

**Unit I** : Basics of Project Management : Project Identification Process, Project Initiation – Phases of Project Management – Project Management Processes.

**Unit II** Project Planning and Control : Project Planning, Responsibility and Team Work – Project planning Process – CPM , PERT

**Unit III** : Project Execution control and Close out : Project Control, Purpose of Execution and control – Project Close – out Project Termination, Project Follow-up

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**SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY :: TIRUPATI**

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**III B.Com., SEMESTER – V**

**DSC F 5.6 PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks :75**

Section – A

Answer any five of the following questions

(5x 3 = 15 Marks)

1.
  - a. Project initiation
  - b. Project
  - c. PERT
  - d. Team work
  - e. Performance measurement
  - f. Project cost estimation
  - g. Project follow-up
  - h. Project execution cycle
  - i. Traditional methods of evaluation
  - j. Project control

Section – B

Answer any One question from each unit

(5 x 12 = 60)

UNIT – I

2. Describe the process of project identification.

OR

3. Explain the different phases of Project Management.

UNIT – II

4. Define project planning. Explain the steps involved in project planning.

OR

5. What is CPM? How is it useful in project control?

UNIT – III

6. Discuss the Project Termination. Explain the various reasons for the termination of a project.

OR

7. Define project execution. Explain the process of project execution.

UNIT – IV

8. What is project evaluation? Explain various types of project evaluation.

OR

9. What are the challenges or problems of Project evaluation?

UNIT - V

10. A car manufacturer has decided to make a significant investment into expanding its operation in South Africa by setting up a large assembly unit. The estimations are as follows

Initial investment is Rs. `6,00,000.

Forecast net income from the project is detailed below:

Year	Cash inflows (Rs `)
Year 1	1,40,000
Year 2	1,45,000
Year 3	1,55,000
Year 4	1,62,500
Year 5	1,48,000

- (vii) Calculate the projected payback time for the project to the nearest month.

- (viii) Calculate the Net Present Value of the project using a discount factor of 5% and comment on the attractiveness of the project.

Discount factors at 10 % are;

Year 1 = 0.909, Year 2 = 0.826, Year 3 = 0.751, Year 4 = 0.683,  
Year 5 = 0.62.

**14. Think about it:** Characteristics of a project involving the installation of a new server. The installation of a new server in an office is one example of a project. It involves a single, definable purpose, which is to set up a new server-based network for the office. It uses the skills of a number of different people, from individual company users to external specialist IT consultants. Different people will write the software, configure the hardware, install the system and test and commission it. As with many projects, the team itself is multidisciplinary. Installing the server and commissioning it is a unique process for the IT consultants, in that every office is different and the demands of any particular client will be specific to that client. The project will always be somewhat unfamiliar, because new hardware and software are coming onto the market all the time, and hence the resulting system requirements will be constantly changing. The project is highly interdependent, in that the input of each person in the multidisciplinary team must work properly in order for the overall new system to work. The installation team is also temporary. It works together on the server installation. As soon as the installation is complete and the system is commissioned, the team ceases to exist and each individual either moves onto new installation projects or moves back into their standard or normal functional roles. The installation may be interlinked, in that it may take place in conjunction with hardware or software upgrades. Most IT managers would take advantage of a server upgrade to carry out other network improvement works such as replacing PCs or upgrading software. The project is designed to bring about change in the form of a new server that presumably will make the company more efficient. The overall

level of change risk is high and some form of standby provision is obviously necessary. All obvious precautions such as backing up all data, running duplicate systems, phased commissioning and so on should be put in place to reduce the impact and magnitude of change risk.

**Questions:**

4. Where might the installation of a new server not be regarded as a project? How could project objectives (installation of the new server) be accurately coordinated with organisational objectives (general software and hardware upgrade)?



## ***ELECTIVE 5 – INSURANCE***

### **DSC F 5.4 LIFE INSURANCE**

**Unit-I: Principles of Life Insurance:** Life Insurance Products - Pensions and Annuities - Risk Assessment and Underwriting - Premium Setting- Product Development - Tax planning.

**Unit-II: Principal of Utmost Good Faith:** Insurable Interest, Medical Examination - Age proof, Special reports - Premium payment - Lapse and revival – Premium, Surrender Value, Non-Forfeiture Option - Assignment Nomination Loans – Surrenders - Foreclosure.

**Unit-III: Features of Life insurance contract:** Types of Policies – Investment of funds – Bonus option – Annuity Contracts - Group Insurance – Group Gratuity Schemes - Group Superannuation Schemes, Social Security Schemes, etc.

**Unit-IV: Plans of Life Insurance:** Types of Plans: Basic - Popular Plans - Convertible - Joint Life Policies - Children's Plans - Educational Annuity Plans - Variable Insurance Plans – Riders - For Handicapped, etc.

**Unit-V: Policy Claims:** Maturity claims, Survival Benefits, Death Claims, Claim concession - Procedures - Problems in claim settlement - Consumer Protection Act relating to life insurance and insurance claims.

#### **References:**

1. G. S. Pande, Insurance – Principles and Practices of Insurance, Himalaya Publishing.
2. C. Gopalkrishna, Insurance – Principles and Practices, Sterling Publishers Private Ltd.
3. G. R. Desai, Life Insurance in India, MacMillan India.
4. M. N. Mishra, Insurance Principles and Practices, Chand & Co, NewDelhi.
5. M.N.Mishra, Modern Concepts of Insurance, S.Chand & Co.
6. P.S. Palandi, Insurance in India, Response Books – Sagar Publications.
7. Taxman, Insurance Law Manual.

## **DSC F 5.5. NON-LIFE INSURANCE**

**Unit-I: Introduction:** General Insurance Corporation Act - Areas of General Insurance - Structure - Classification - Salient features of Indian general insurance market.

**Unit-II: Motor Insurance:** Motor Vehicles Act 1988 - Requirements for compulsory third party insurance - Certificate of insurance - Liability without fault - Compensation on structure formula basis - Hit and Run Accidents.

**Unit-III: Fire Insurance:** Features - Kinds of policies - Policy conditions - Payment of claims - Standard Fire and Special peril Policy - Documentation - Cover Note - Calculation of premium.

**Unit-IV: Marine Insurance:** Contract of Marine Insurance - Classes of policies - Function of Marine insurance - Policy conditions - Marine Losses - Insurance intermediaries.

**Unit-V: Agriculture Insurance:** Types of agricultural insurances - Crop insurance - Problems of crop insurance - Crop Insurance vs Agricultural relief - Considerations in Crop insurance - Live Stock Insurance.

### **References:**

1. M. N. Mishra, Insurance Principles and Practices, Chand & Co, NewDelhi.
2. M.N.Mishra, Modern Concepts of Insurance, S.Chand & Co.
3. P.S. Palandi, Insurance in India, Response Books - Sagar Publications.
4. C. Gopalkrishna, Insurance - Principles and Practices, Sterling Publishers Private Ltd.
5. G. R. Desai, Life Insurance in India, MacMillan India.

## **DSC F 5.6 - PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

**Unit I** : Basics of Project Management : Project Identification Process, Project Initiation – Phases of Project Management – Project Management Processes.

**Unit II** Project Planning and Control : Project Planning, Responsibility and Team Work – Project planning Process – CPM , PERT

**Unit III** : Project Execution control and Close out : Project Control, Purpose of Execution and control – Project Close – out Project Termination, Project Follow-up

**Unit IV** : Project Performance Measurement and Evaluation : Performance Measurement – Performance Evaluation, Challenges of Performance Measurement and Evaluation (Theory).

**Unit V** : Project Cost estimation and Budget; project evaluation ; Case Studies

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Horald Kerzner, Project Management: A Systemic Approach to Planning, Scheduling and Controlling, CBS Publishers.
2. S. Choudhury, Project Scheduling and Monitoring in Practice, South Asian Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
3. P. K. Joy, Total Project Management: The Indian Context, Macmillan India Ltd.
4. John M Nicholas, Project Management for Business and Technology: Principles and Practice, Prentice Hall of India.
5. N. J. Smith (Ed), Project Management, Blackwell Publishing.
6. Jack R Meredith and Samuel J Mantel, Project Management: A Managerial Approach, John Wiley.
7. Vasanth Desai – Dynamics of Entrepreneurial Development.

**SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY :: TIRUPATI**

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**III B.Com., SEMESTER – V**

**DSC F 5.6 PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks :75**

Section – A

Answer any five of the following questions

(5x 3 = 15 Marks)

1.
  - a. Project initiation
  - b. Project
  - c. PERT
  - d. Team work
  - e. Performance measurement
  - f. Project cost estimation
  - g. Project follow-up
  - h. Project execution cycle
  - i. Traditional methods of evaluation
  - j. Project control

Section – B

Answer any One question from each unit

(5 x 12 = 60)

UNIT – I

2. Describe the process of project identification.

OR

3. Explain the different phases of Project Management.

UNIT – II

4. Define project planning. Explain the steps involved in project planning.

OR

5. What is CPM? How is it useful in project control?

UNIT – III

6. Discuss the Project Termination. Explain the various reasons for the termination of a project.

OR

7. Define project execution. Explain the process of project execution.

UNIT – IV

8. What is project evaluation? Explain various types of project evaluation.

OR

9. What are the challenges or problems of Project evaluation?

UNIT - V

10. A car manufacturer has decided to make a significant investment into expanding its operation in South Africa by setting up a large assembly unit. The estimations are as follows

Initial investment is Rs. `6,00,000.

Forecast net income from the project is detailed below:

Year	Cash inflows (Rs `)
Year 1	1,40,000
Year 2	1,45,000
Year 3	1,55,000
Year 4	1,62,500
Year 5	1,48,000

(ix) Calculate the projected payback time for the project to the nearest month.

- (x) Calculate the Net Present Value of the project using a discount factor of 5% and comment on the attractiveness of the project.

Discount factors at 10 % are;

Year 1 = 0.909, Year 2 = 0.826, Year 3 = 0.751, Year 4 = 0.683,  
Year 5 = 0.62.

**15. Think about it:** Characteristics of a project involving the installation of a new server. The installation of a new server in an office is one example of a project. It involves a single, definable purpose, which is to set up a new server-based network for the office. It uses the skills of a number of different people, from individual company users to external specialist IT consultants. Different people will write the software, configure the hardware, install the system and test and commission it. As with many projects, the team itself is multidisciplinary. Installing the server and commissioning it is a unique process for the IT consultants, in that every office is different and the demands of any particular client will be specific to that client. The project will always be somewhat unfamiliar, because new hardware and software are coming onto the market all the time, and hence the resulting system requirements will be constantly changing. The project is highly interdependent, in that the input of each person in the multidisciplinary team must work properly in order for the overall new system to work. The installation team is also temporary. It works together on the server installation. As soon as the installation is complete and the system is commissioned, the team ceases to exist and each individual either moves onto new installation projects or moves back into their standard or normal functional roles. The installation may be interlinked, in that it may take place in conjunction with hardware or software upgrades. Most IT managers would take advantage of a server upgrade to carry out other network improvement works such as replacing PCs or upgrading software. The project is designed to bring about change in the form of a new server that presumably will make the company more efficient. The overall

level of change risk is high and some form of standby provision is obviously necessary. All obvious precautions such as backing up all data, running duplicate systems, phased commissioning and so on should be put in place to reduce the impact and magnitude of change risk.

**Questions:**

5. Where might the installation of a new server not be regarded as a project? How could project objectives (installation of the new server) be accurately coordinated with organisational objectives (general software and hardware upgrade)?

## ***ELECTIVE 6 – LOGISTICS & SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT***

### **DSC F 5.4. LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT - SURFACE**

**Unit-1: Logistics:** Logistics and Physical Distribution - Functions of Logistics Management - Structure of logistics - Logistics Costs - Customer Service –Logistics in 21st Century.

**Unit-II: Logistics and Customer Relationship Management:** Customer Service as a Link between Logistics and Marketing - Customer Service and Customer Retention – Integrating Logistics and Customer Relationship Management.

**Unit-III: Managing the Lead Time:** Role of Time in Competitive Advantage - P:D Ratios and Lead Time Gap - Time-based Mapping - Managing Timeliness in the Logistics Pipeline -Methods for implementing Time based practices.

**Unit-IV: Transport Operations:** Means of Surface Transport: Rail – Road – Network connections – Problems of Surface transport.

**Unit-V: Logistics International Scenario:** Drivers and Logistics implications of Internationalization - Trend towards Internationalization - Organizing for International Logistics - Challenges of International Logistics - General Tendencies.

#### **References:**

1. Shailesh Kasande, Materials and logistics Management, Nirali Prakashan
2. L. C. Jhamb, Materials and logistics Management, Everest Publishing House.
3. Purchasing and Supply Management - Dobler and Burt, McGraw Hill Company
4. Purchasing and Inventory Management - K S Menon, Shroff Publishers.
4. Introduction to Materials Management – J R Tony Arnold, Prentice Hall
7. Logistics & Supply Chain Management – Martin Christopher, Prentice Hall.



## **DSC F 5.5 LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT - AIR AND SEA**

**Unit 1: Airline Logistics:** History - Regulatory Bodies - Navigation systems - Air Transport System - Operations - Civil Aviation - Safety and Security - Industry regulations.

**Unit II: Air Cargo:** Air freight - Exports and Imports - Documentation - Cargo Operations Process - Air-way bill - Consignee controlled cargo - Customs clearance - Routing Instructions - Future trends.

**Unit -III: Sea Cargo:** Shipping Liners - Advices - Booking - Containerization - Container Numbering - Process flow - Shipping Sales - Leads - Quotations - Customer Service.

**Unit IV: Shipping Operations:** Volume/Weight calculations - Shipment Planning - Preparing and loading containers- Types of Container services - FCL - LCL - Container de-stuffing.

**Unit V: Documentation:** Bill of Lading - MBL - HBL - CY - CFS - Sea Way bill - Multimodal Transport Document (MTD) - Invoicing - Release of cargo - Consortium.

### **References:**

1. Peter S. Smith (Faber), Air freight: Operations, Marketing and Economics, Research and Development Bureau, Illinois Central System.
2. P.S.Senguttavan, Fundamental of Air Transport Management, Excel Books.
3. John F. Wilson (Harlow: Longman), Carriage of goods by Sea, Longman
4. Yuen Ha Lun, Kee Hung Lai, Tai Chiu Edwin Cheng (Springer), Shipping and Logistics Management, Springer
5. Alan Rushton, Phil Croucher & Peter Baker (CILT), Logistics and Distribution Management, Kogan Page Ltd.

## **DSC F 5.6 - PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

**Unit I** : Basics of Project Management : Project Identification Process, Project Initiation – Phases of Project Management – Project Management Processes.

**Unit II** Project Planning and Control : Project Planning, Responsibility and Team Work – Project planning Process – CPM , PERT

**Unit III** : Project Execution control and Close out : Project Control, Purpose of Execution and control – Project Close – out Project Termination, Project Follow-up

**Unit IV** : Project Performance Measurement and Evaluation : Performance Measurement – Performance Evaluation, Challenges of Performance Measurement and Evaluation (Theory).

**Unit V** : Project Cost estimation and Budget; project evaluation ; Case Studies

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Horald Kerzner, Project Management: A Systemic Approach to Planning, Scheduling and Controlling, CBS Publishers.
2. S. Choudhury, Project Scheduling and Monitoring in Practice, South Asian Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
3. P. K. Joy, Total Project Management: The Indian Context, Macmillan India Ltd.
4. John M Nicholas, Project Management for Business and Technology: Principles and Practice, Prentice Hall of India.
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**SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY :: TIRUPATI**

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**III B.Com., SEMESTER – V**

**DSC F 5.6 PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks :75**

Section – A

Answer any five of the following questions

(5x 3 = 15 Marks)

1.
  - a. Project initiation
  - b. Project
  - c. PERT
  - d. Team work
  - e. Performance measurement
  - f. Project cost estimation
  - g. Project follow-up
  - h. Project execution cycle
  - i. Traditional methods of evaluation
  - j. Project control

Section – B

Answer any One question from each unit

(5 x 12 = 60)

UNIT – I

2. Describe the process of project identification.

OR

3. Explain the different phases of Project Management.

UNIT – II

4. Define project planning. Explain the steps involved in project planning.

OR

5. What is CPM? How is it useful in project control?

UNIT – III

6. Discuss the Project Termination. Explain the various reasons for the termination of a project.

OR

7. Define project execution. Explain the process of project execution.

UNIT – IV

8. What is project evaluation? Explain various types of project evaluation.

OR

9. What are the challenges or problems of Project evaluation?

UNIT - V

10. A car manufacturer has decided to make a significant investment into expanding its operation in South Africa by setting up a large assembly unit. The estimations are as follows

Initial investment is Rs. `6,00,000.

Forecast net income from the project is detailed below:

Year	Cash inflows (Rs `)
Year 1	1,40,000
Year 2	1,45,000
Year 3	1,55,000
Year 4	1,62,500
Year 5	1,48,000

(xi) Calculate the projected payback time for the project to the nearest month.

- (xii) Calculate the Net Present Value of the project using a discount factor of 5% and comment on the attractiveness of the project.

Discount factors at 10 % are;

Year 1 = 0.909, Year 2 = 0.826, Year 3 = 0.751, Year 4 = 0.683,  
Year 5 = 0.62.

**16. Think about it:** Characteristics of a project involving the installation of a new server. The installation of a new server in an office is one example of a project. It involves a single, definable purpose, which is to set up a new server-based network for the office. It uses the skills of a number of different people, from individual company users to external specialist IT consultants. Different people will write the software, configure the hardware, install the system and test and commission it. As with many projects, the team itself is multidisciplinary. Installing the server and commissioning it is a unique process for the IT consultants, in that every office is different and the demands of any particular client will be specific to that client. The project will always be somewhat unfamiliar, because new hardware and software are coming onto the market all the time, and hence the resulting system requirements will be constantly changing. The project is highly interdependent, in that the input of each person in the multidisciplinary team must work properly in order for the overall new system to work. The installation team is also temporary. It works together on the server installation. As soon as the installation is complete and the system is commissioned, the team ceases to exist and each individual either moves onto new installation projects or moves back into their standard or normal functional roles. The installation may be interlinked, in that it may take place in conjunction with hardware or software upgrades. Most IT managers would take advantage of a server upgrade to carry out other network improvement works such as replacing PCs or upgrading software. The project is designed to bring about change in the form of a new server that presumably will make the company more efficient. The overall

level of change risk is high and some form of standby provision is obviously necessary. All obvious precautions such as backing up all data, running duplicate systems, phased commissioning and so on should be put in place to reduce the impact and magnitude of change risk.

**Questions:**

6. Where might the installation of a new server not be regarded as a project? How could project objectives (installation of the new server) be accurately coordinated with organisational objectives (general software and hardware upgrade)?

## ***ELECTIVE 7 - ADVERTISING AND SALES PROMOTION***

### **DSC F 5.4. ADVERTISING AND MEDIA PLANNING**

**Unit-I: Advertising Functions:** Types of Advertising - Economic and Social aspects of advertising - Advertising process - Advertising objectives and Budget.

**Unit- II: Consumer Behaviour:** Consumer decision making process - Consumer perception process - Consumer Choices - Consumer surplus.

**Unit- III: Creativity Advertising:** Creative thinking - Process - Appeals - Copy Writing - Print Copy elements, Headlines - body Copy - Slogan elements of design and principles of design.

**Unit- IV: Media Planning and Strategy:** Market Analysis - Development of Media Plan - Implementing Media Strategies, Media Mix and Target Market Coverage - Media Reach and Frequency - Scheduling.

**Unit-V: Designing Print Advertisement:** Print Format Lay-out - Designing page - Working with visuals - Print and Electronic Media - Present trends - Class Vs. Mass media.

#### **References:**

1. Chunawalla & K.C.Sethia, Foundation of Advertising Theory & Practice, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
2. William H. Bolew, Advertising, John Wiley & Sons, New York.
3. Asker, David and Myers John G., Advertising Management, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
4. Aaker David A, Batra Rajeev, Myers G., Advertising Management, PHI, New Delhi.
5. Sundage, Fryburger, Rotzoll, Advertising Theory and Practice, AITBS, New Delhi.

## **DSC F 5.5. BRAND MANAGEMENT**

**Unit-I:Brand Concept:** Brands vs. Products, Benefits of branding; Brand attributes, Significance of branding to consumers and Firms, selecting brand names - Brand life cycle - Brand loyalty.

**Unit-II: Brand Equity:** Cost, Price and Consumer Based methods - Sustaining Brand Equity - Brand Personality - Formulation - Brand Image vs. Brand Personality - Brand Reinforcement, Brand Revitalization.

**Unit-III: Brand Building and Positioning:** Brand Positioning vs. Brand Building - Brand knowledge, Brand hierarchy, Strategy, Extension and Transfer, Managing brand over time.

**Unit-IV: Brand Portfolios and Segmentation:** Identifying and establishing brand portfolio - Brand Segmentation - Portfolio and Brand values - Evaluation and Revision.

**Unit-V: Branding in Different Sectors:** Agriculture - Education - Health - Tourism - Hospitality and other services - Role of e-Communities in Brand Management.

### **References:**

1. Aaker, David, Managing Brand Equity, Prentice Hall of India.
2. Brand Positioning Strategies for Competitive Advantage -Subrato Sen Gupta
3. Kumar, Ramesh, Managing Indian Brands, Vikas Publishing House, Delhi.
4. Keller K. L., Strategic Brand Management, 2nd Edition, Pearson Education.
5. Strategic Brand Management - Kevin Lane Keller, Prentice Hall.
6. Branding Concepts and Process - Debashish Pati, McMillan Publishers.
7. Successful Branding - Pran K Choudhary, University Press, New Delhi.



## **DSC F 5.6 - PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

**Unit I** : Basics of Project Management : Project Identification Process, Project Initiation – Phases of Project Management – Project Management Processes.

**Unit II** Project Planning and Control : Project Planning, Responsibility and Team Work – Project planning Process – CPM , PERT

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**SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY :: TIRUPATI**

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**III B.Com., SEMESTER – V**

**DSC F 5.6 PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks :75**

Section – A

Answer any five of the following questions

(5X 3 = 15 Marks)

1.
  - a. Project initiation
  - b. Project
  - c. PERT
  - d. Team work
  - e. Performance measurement
  - f. Project cost estimation
  - g. Project follow-up
  - h. Project execution cycle
  - i. Traditional methods of evaluation
  - j. Project control

Section – B

Answer any One question from each unit

(5 x 12 = 60)

UNIT – I

2. Describe the process of project identification.

OR

3. Explain the different phases of Project Management.

UNIT – II

4. Define project planning. Explain the steps involved in project planning.

OR

5. What is CPM? How is it useful in project control?

UNIT – III

6. Discuss the Project Termination. Explain the various reasons for the termination of a project.

OR

7. Define project execution. Explain the process of project execution.

UNIT – IV

8. What is project evaluation? Explain various types of project evaluation.

OR

9. What are the challenges or problems of Project evaluation?

UNIT - V

10. A car manufacturer has decided to make a significant investment into expanding its operation in South Africa by setting up a large assembly unit. The estimations are as follows

Initial investment is Rs. `6,00,000.

Forecast net income from the project is detailed below:

Year	Cash inflows (Rs `)
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Year 5	1,48,000

(xiii) Calculate the projected payback time for the project to the nearest month.

- (xiv) Calculate the Net Present Value of the project using a discount factor of 5% and comment on the attractiveness of the project.

Discount factors at 10 % are;

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Year 5 = 0.62.

**17. Think about it:** Characteristics of a project involving the installation of a new server. The installation of a new server in an office is one example of a project. It involves a single, definable purpose, which is to set up a new server-based network for the office. It uses the skills of a number of different people, from individual company users to external specialist IT consultants. Different people will write the software, configure the hardware, install the system and test and commission it. As with many projects, the team itself is multidisciplinary. Installing the server and commissioning it is a unique process for the IT consultants, in that every office is different and the demands of any particular client will be specific to that client. The project will always be somewhat unfamiliar, because new hardware and software are coming onto the market all the time, and hence the resulting system requirements will be constantly changing. The project is highly interdependent, in that the input of each person in the multidisciplinary team must work properly in order for the overall new system to work. The installation team is also temporary. It works together on the server installation. As soon as the installation is complete and the system is commissioned, the team ceases to exist and each individual either moves onto new installation projects or moves back into their standard or normal functional roles. The installation may be interlinked, in that it may take place in conjunction with hardware or software upgrades. Most IT managers would take advantage of a server upgrade to carry out other network improvement works such as replacing PCs or upgrading software. The project is designed to bring about change in the form of a new server that presumably will make the company more efficient. The overall

level of change risk is high and some form of standby provision is obviously necessary. All obvious precautions such as backing up all data, running duplicate systems, phased commissioning and so on should be put in place to reduce the impact and magnitude of change risk.

**Questions:**

7. Where might the installation of a new server not be regarded as a project? How could project objectives (installation of the new server) be accurately coordinated with organisational objectives (general software and hardware upgrade)?

## SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY : TIRUPATI

Table-6: B.Com (GEN); B.Com (Tax)- Semester – VI

Sl. No.	Course	Name of the subject	Total Marks	Mid. Sem. Exam	Sem. End Exam	Teaching Hours**	Credits
1.	DSC 1 G	6.1 Advanced Cost Accounting	100	25	75	6	4
2.	DSC 2 G	6.2 Auditing	100	25	75	6	4
3.	DSC 3 G	6.3 Management Accounting	100	25	75	6	4
4.	Elective-DSC 1 H/Inter-disp./Gen. Elec.	<b>Cluster Electives -1</b> <b>Banking &amp; Financial Services</b>	100	25	75	5	4
		6.4 Financial Services	100	25	75	5	4
		6.5 Marketing of Financial Services	100		100	5	4
5.	Elective-DSC 2 H/Inter-disp./Gen. Elec.	6.6 <b>Project Work#:</b> Working with Financial Services Firms on Documentation for Sanction of Loans and financial Services					
6.	Elective-DSC 3 H/Inter-disp./Gen. Elec.						
<b>Total</b>			600			33	28
<b>Grand Total</b>							

**NOTE: OPT ONE ELECTIVE FROM THE ABOVE ELECTIVES AND THAT SHOULD BE RELEVANT TO THE ELECTIVE IN THE V SEMESTER I.E. IF TAKEN FIRST ELECTIVE IN V SEMESTER IN VI SEMESTER ALSO SHOULD SELECT FIRST ELECTIVE VISE VERSA**

**NOTE:# PROJECT WORK EVALUATED BY THE COMMERCE EXTERNAL EXAMINER**

**TALLY PRACTICAL'S SHOULD BE EVALUATED BY THE EXTERNAL EXAMINER**

## **DSC 1 G 6.1 Advanced Cost Accounting**

**Unit-I: Preparation of Reconciliation statement :** Reasons for the differences between the cost profit and Financial Profit – Reconciliation of the cost profit with the financial profit vice versa (including problems)

**Unit-II: Process Costing :** Introduction and meaning of process costing – Manufacturing companies with suitability of process costing – preparation of process accounts with loss in weight, normal loss, abnormal loss and abnormal gain (including problems)

**Unit-III: Operating Costing :** meaning and the various types of operating costing businesses i.e. Transport costing Problems with Transport Costing only, relating to – operating Cost per kilo meter and passenger Kilo meter.

**Unit-IV: Standard Costing -** meaning of standard cost and actual cost – variances – problems on Material variances only – Material cost variance, Material price variance, Material Quantity variance, Material Mix variance, Material sub usage variance, Material yield variance etc.

**Unit-V: Budget Costing :** Meaning of budget – Importance of budget costing – Preparation of budgets – Problems on the preparation of fixed budget and flexible budget only.

### **References:**

1. Cost Accounting and Management Accounting – T.S. Reddy and Hariprasad Reddy, Margham publications, Chennai
2. Methods of costing – S.P. Jain and K.L.Narang Kalyani Publishers
3. M.N. Aurora – A test book of Cost Accounting, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
4. S.P. Iyengar – Cost Accounting, Sultan Chand & Sons.
5. Nigam & Sharma – Cost Accounting Principles and Applications, S.Chand & Sons.
6. S.N .Maheswari – Principles of Management Accounting.
7. I.M .Pandey – Management Accounting, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
8. Sharma & Shashi Gupta – Management Accounting, Kalyani Publishers. Ludhiana.
9. Cost Accounting problems – Khanna Ahuja Pandey

**Sri Venkateswara University**  
**Model Paper**  
**III B.Com**  
**Semester – VI, April, 2018**  
**DSC 1G 6.1 – ADVANCED COST ACCOUNTING**

**Time: 3 hours**

**Max.Marks: 75 M**

**Section - A**

Answer any Five of the following

1. a) Companies with suitability of process costing    b) Abnormal Loss  
c) Features of process costing    d) Operating costing  
e) Transport costing    f) Standard costing  
g) Material variance    h) Budget

**Section - B**

**UNIT-I**

2. Prepare a statement of reconciliation from the following:

	Rs.
Net loss as per cost accounts	34,500
Net loss as per financial accounts	40,950
Works overhead under recovered in costing	6,240
Administrative overhead recovered in excess	3,400
Depreciation recovered in costing	11,200
Depreciation charged in financial accounts	12,500
Interest on investments not included in costing	6,000
Goodwill written off	5,000
Provision for doubtful debts in financial accounts	1,260
Stores adjustment credit in financial accounts	950
Loss of stock charged in financial accounts	3,000

3. In a factory, works overheads are absorbed at 100% of labour cost and office overheads at 20% of works cost.

Prepare i) Cost Sheet ii) Profit & loss account and iii) Reconciliation Statement if the total expenditure consists of :

	Rs.
Material	24,600
Wages	33,200
Factory expenses	32,840
Office expenses	22,420

10% of the output is in stock at the end and sales are Rs.1,38,400



## UNIT-II

4. 100 units are introduced into process A at a cost of Rs.9,600 and an expenditure of Rs.4,800 is incurred. From the past experience, it is assessed that wastage normally arises to the extent of 15% of units introduced. The scrap value is at Rs.10 per unit. The actual output of process A is 90 units, transferred to process B. In process the output is 75 units which is transferred to Finished goods account and the scrap expected in B is 10%. The expenditure of Materials for Rs.4,800, Labour Rs.3,600 and other expenses Rs.5,400. The scrap value is at Rs.15 per unit Prepare Process Accounts, Abnormal Gain & Loss Account and Normal Loss Account.

5. The product of a company passes through two processes to completion known as X and Y. From past experience it is ascertained that loss is incurred in each process as:

Process X – 2% Process Y – 5%

In each case, the percentage of loss is computed on the number of units entering the process concerned. The loss of each process possesses a scrap value. The loss of processes X and Y is sold at Rs. 5 per 100 units. The output of each process passes immediately to the next process and the finished units are passed into stock.

	Process X	Process Y
	Rs.	Rs.
Materials consumed	6,000	4,000
Direct labour	8,000	6,000
Manufacturing expenses	1,000	1,000

20,000 units have been issued to Process X at a cost of Rs.10,000. The output of each process has been as under:

Process X 19,500; Process Y 18,800

Prepare Process Accounts.

## UNIT-III

6. Sri Lakshmi Travels, a transport company is running a fleet of six buses between two towns 75 kms.apart. The seating capacity of each bus is 40 passengers. The following particulars are available for the month of April 2017.

	Rs.
Wages of Drivers, Conductors, etc.	14,400
Salaries of office and supervisory staff	15,000
Diesel oil., etc.	20,320
Repairs and maintenance	1,200
Taxes and insurance	2,400
Depreciation	3,900
Interest and other charges	3,000

The actual passengers carried were 80% of the capacity. All the buses run all the days in the month. Each bus made one round trip per day. Find out the cost per passenger kilometre.

OR

7. Mr. Srinivasulu furnishes you the following data and wants you to compute the cost per running km of vehicle A.

	Rs.
Cost of vehicle	4,50,000
Road licence per year	1,800
Annual supervision & salaries	7,200
Driver's wages per hour	40
Cost of fuel per litre	52
Repairs & maintenance per km	22
Tyres cost per km	4
Insurance premium p.a.	1,700
Garage rent per year	15,300
Kms run per litre	20
Kms run during the year	15,000
Estimated life of vehicle in kms	1,00,000
Average tonnage carried	6

Charge interest at 5% per annum on cost of vehicle. The vehicle runs 20 kms per hour on an average.

#### UNIT-IV

8. From the following particulars Calculate a) Material price variance b) Material usage variance and c) Material cost variance

Material purchased	-	3,000 kgs at Rs.6 per kg
Standard quantity of material fixed for one unit of finished product	-	25 kgs at Rs.4 per kg.
Opening stock of material	-	Nil
Closing stock of material	-	500 kgs
Actual output during the period	-	80 units.

9. From the following information of product No.888, calculate

- i) Material cost variance
- ii) Material price variance
- iii) Material usage variance
- iv) Material mix variance

Material	Standard Qty. in Kgs	Standard Price Rs.	Actual quantity in Kgs	Actual price Rs.
X	20	5	24	4.00
Y	16	4	14	4.50
Z	12	3	10	3.25
	48		48	

## UNIT-V

- 10.** A company which supplies its output on contract basis as component to an assembling firm has a contract to supply 10,000 units of its only product during 2017. The following were the budgeted expenses and revenue.

Material	Rs. 15 per unit
Wages	Rs. 10 per unit
Works expenses – (Fixed)	Rs. 40,000
Variable	Rs. 4 per unit
General expenses (all fixed)	Rs.60,000
Profit is 20% on sale price.	

Prepare the budget for 2017 showing the costs and profit.

- 11.** Draw up a flexible budget for production at 75% and 100% capacity on the basis of the following data for a 50% activity.

	Per unit in Rs.
Materials	100
Labour	50
Variable expenses (direct)	10
Administrative expenses (50% fixed)	40,000
Selling and Distribution expenses (60% fixed)	50,000
Present production (50% activity)	1,000 units

## **DSC 2G 6.2 AUDITING**

**Unit-I: Auditing:** Meaning – Objectives – Errors and Frauds - Importance of Auditing – Auditing as a Vigil Mechanism – Role of Auditor in checking corporate frauds.

**Unit-II: Types of Audit:** Based on Ownership and time - Independent, Financial, Internal, Cost, Tax, Government, Secretarial audits.

**Unit-III: Planning of Audit:** Steps to be taken at the commencement of a new audit – Audit programme - Audit note book - Internal check, internal audit and internal control.

**Unit-IV: Vouching and Investigation:** Vouching of cash and trading transactions – Investigation, Auditing vs. Investigation

**Unit-V: Company Audit and Auditors Report:** Auditor's Qualifications – Appointment and Reappointment – Rights, duties, liabilities and disqualifications - Audit report: Contents.

### **References:**

1. S.Vengadamani, “Practical Auditing”, Margham Publications, Chennai.
2. Ghatalia, “Principles of Auditing”, Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
3. Pradeesh Kumar, Baldev Sachdeva & Jagwant Singh, “Auditing Theory and Practice, Kalyani Publications, Ludhiana.
4. N.D. Kapoor, “Auditing”, S. Chand, New Delhi.
5. R.G. Saxena, “Principles and Practice of Auditing”, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
6. Jagadesh Prakesh, “Principles and Practices of Auditing” Kalyani Publications, Ludhiana.
7. Kamal Gupta and Ashok Gupta, “Fundamentals of Auditing”, Tata McGraw Hill
8. B.N. Tondan, “Practical Auditing”, S.Chand, New Delhi.

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**Semester – VI, April, 2018**  
**DSC 2G 6.2 – AUDITING**

**Time: 3 hours**

**Max.Marks: 75 M**

**Section - A**

Answer any Five of the following

1. a) Auditing
- c) Internal Audit
- e) Audit Note Book
- g) Vouching
- b) Auditing as a Vigil Mechanism
- d) Government Audit
- f) Investigation
- h) Auditors qualifications

**Section - B**  
**UNIT-I**

2. Define Auditing. Explain objectives of Auditing
3. Describe the importance of Auditing.

**UNIT-II**

4. Describe the various types of Audit.
5. Distinguish between Cost Audit and Financial Audit

**UNIT-III**

6. What steps should be taken in to A/c vehicle commencement of New Audit?
7. What are the contents of Audit programme?

**UNIT-IV**

8. “Vouching is the essence of Auditing”. Discuss?
9. Distinguish between Audit and Investigation?

**UNIT-V**

10. What are the Rights and duties of company Auditor?
11. What are the contents of Audit Report?

## **DSC 3G 6.3 MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING**

**Unit–I: Management Accounting:** Interface with Financial Accounting and Cost Accounting – Scope and limitations of management accounting - Functions of Management Accounting and its importance (Theory only)

**Unit–II: Financial statement analysis** - Financial Statement analysis and interpretation Comparative statements – Common size analysis and trend analysis (including problems).

**Unit–III: Ratio Analysis:** Classification, Importance and limitations - Analysis and interpretation of Accounting ratios - Liquidity, profitability, turnover or activity and solvency ratios (including problems).

**Unit–IV: Fund Flow Statement:** Concept of fund: Preparation of funds flow statement. Uses and limitations of funds flow analysis (including problems).

**Unit–V: Cash Flow Statement:** Concept of cash flow – Preparation of cash flow statement - Uses and limitations of cash flow analysis (including problems).

### **References:**

1. Cost Accounting and Management Accounting – T.S. Reddy and Hariprasad Reddy, Margham publications, Chennai
2. S.N. Maheswari, A Textbook of Accounting for Management, S. Chand Publishing, New Delhi
3. I.M Pandey, “Management Accounting”, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi,
4. Shashi K. Gupta & R.K. Sharma, “Management Accounting: Principles and Practice”, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana.
5. Jawahar Lal, Accounting for Management, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
6. Charles T. Horngren, [et.al](#), “Introduction to Management Accounting” Person EducationIndia, New Delhi, 2002.
7. Murthy & Guruswamy – Management Accounting, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
8. Dr. Kulsreshtha & Gupta – Practical problems in Management Accounting.
9. Bhattacharya, D., “Management Accounting”, Pearson Education India, New Delhi.
10. S.P. Gupta – Management Accounting, S. Chand Publishing, New Delhi.

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**DSC 3G 6.3 – MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING**

**Time: 3 hours**

**Max.Marks: 75 M**

**Section - A**

Answer any Five of the following

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. a) Liquidity Ratios<br/>         c) Funds from operation<br/>         e) Cash flow statement<br/>         g) Common size statement</p> | <p>b) Gross Profit Ratio<br/>         d) Operating Activities<br/>         f) Limitations of Ratio Analysis<br/>         h) Cost Accounting</p> |
|--|---|

**Section - B**

**UNIT-I**

2. Explain scope and limitations of Management Accounting
3. Explain the functions & importance of Management Accounting

**UNIT-II**

4. Dhandapani & Co. Ltd., furnishes the following Balance Sheets for the years 2014 and 2015. Prepare common-size balance sheets.

Balance sheets

Liabilities	2014 Rs.	2015 Rs.	Assets	2014 Rs.	2015 Rs.
Share capital	2,00,000	3,00,000	Buildings	4,00,000	4,00,000
Reserves	6,00,000	7,00,000	Machinery	6,00,000	10,00,000
10% Debentures	2,00,000	3,00,000	Stock	2,00,000	3,00,000
Creditors	3,00,000	5,00,000	Debtors	2,00,000	2,50,000
Bills payable	1,00,000	80,000	Cash at Bank	1,00,000	50,000
Tax payable	1,00,000	1,20,000			
	15,00,000	20,00,000		15,00,000	20,00,000

5. The following are the extracts from the income statements of Bright Ltd., for the 6 years ending 2015. You are required to calculate trend percentages, taking 2014 as the base year and give two major conclusions you can draw.

*(figures in thousands)*

Particulars	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Sales	300	340	420	480	520	600
Cost of goods sold	180	204	256	287	300	330
Office Expenses	40	42	45	50	55	60
Selling expenses	20	25	30	40	50	60
Net profit/loss	60	69	89	103	115	150

### UNIT-III

6. The following figures relate to the trading activities of a company for the year ended 31-03-2016.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Sales	1,00,000	Salary of salesmen	1,800
Purchases	70,000	Advertising	700
Closing stock	14,000	Travelling expenses	500
Sales returns	4,000	Salaries (office)	3,000
Dividend received	1,200	Rent	6,000
Profit on sale of fixed assets	600	Stationery	200
Loss on sale of shares	300	Depreciation	1,000
Opening stock	11,000	Other expenses	2,000
		Provision for tax	7,000

You are required to calculate

1. Gross profit ratio
2. Operating profit ratio
3. Operating ratio
4. Net profit ratio



7. The following figures are extracted from the Balance Sheet of X Ltd., as on 31<sup>st</sup> December:

	2012 Rs.	2013 Rs.
Stock	25,000	40,000
Debtors	10,000	16,000
Cash at Bank	5,000	4,000
Creditors	8,000	15,000
Bills payable	2,000	3,000
Provision for Taxes	5,000	7,000
Bank Overdraft	5,000	15,000

Calculate the Current Ratio and Quick Ratio for the two years.

#### UNIT-IV

8. Prepare a schedule of changes in working capital from the following Balance Sheets:

#### Balance Sheets

Liabilities	2014 Rs.	2015 Rs.	Assets	2014 Rs.	2015 Rs.
Share capital	50,000	50,000	Fixed assets	18,000	28,000
10% Debentures	10,000	20,000	Investments:		
Bills payable	18,000	6,000	Non-trading	10,000	10,000
Outstanding expenses	6,000	9,000	Trading	8,000	9,000
Trade Creditors	33,000	40,000	Inventories	12,000	18,000
			Trade Debtors	40,000	48,000
			Accrued interest	4,000	6,000
			Unexpired insurance	-	3,000
			Cash at bank	17,000	2,000
			Cash in hand	8,000	1,000
	<u>1,17,000</u>	<u>1,25,000</u>		<u>1,17,000</u>	<u>1,25,000</u>

9. The following are the summarised Balance Sheets of Malar Industries Ltd., as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2009 and 2010:

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	2009 Rs.	2010 Rs.	Assets	2009 Rs.	2010 Rs.
<i>Capital:</i>			Fixed Assets	41,000	40,000
7% Redeemable preference shares	-	10,000	<i>Less:</i> Depreciation	<u>11,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>
Equity shares	40,000	40,000		30,000	
General reserve	2,000	2,000	<i>Current assets:</i>		
Profit & Loss A/c	1,000	1,200	Debtors	20,000	24,000
Debentures	6,000	7,000	Stock	30,000	35,000
<i>Current Liabilities:</i>			Prepaid expenses	300	500
Creditors	12,000	11,000	Cash	1,200	3,500
Provision for tax	3,000	4,200			
Proposed dividend	5,000	5,800			
Bank overdraft	12,500	6,800			
	<u>81,500</u>	<u>88,000</u>		<u>81,500</u>	<u>88,000</u>

- Prepare: i) Statement showing changes in the working capital.  
ii) A statement of sources and applications of funds.

UNIT-V

10. From the following data you are required to calculate the cash from operations: funds from operations for the year 1998 Rs.84,000. Current assets and liabilities as on 1-4-08 and 31-03-09 were as follows:

	1-4-08 Rs.	31-03-09 Rs.
Trade creditors	1,82,000	1,94,000
Trade debtors	2,75,000	3,15,000
Bills receivable	40,000	35,000
Bills payable	27,000	31,000
Inventories	1,85,000	1,70,000
Trade investments	40,000	70,000
Outstanding expenses	20,000	25,000
Prepaid expenses	5,000	8,000

**11.** From the following Balance Sheets as on 31-03-15 and 31-03-14, prepare a Cash Flow Statement:

Liabilities	31.03.2015 Rs.	1.04.2014 Rs.	Assets	31.03.2015 Rs.	1.04.2014 Rs.
Share capital	1,50,000	1,00,000	Fixed assets	1,50,000	1,00,000
Profit & Loss A/c	80,000	50,000	Goodwill	40,000	50,000
General reserve	40,000	30,000	Stock	80,000	30,000
6% Debentures	60,000	50,000	Debtors	80,000	50,000
Creditors	40,000	30,000	Bills Receivable	20,000	30,000
Outstanding exp.	15,000	10,000	Bank	15,000	10,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,85,000	2,70,000		3,85,000	2,70,000

## **CLUSTER ELECTIVE– BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES**

### **DSC H 6.4 FINANCIAL SERVICES**

**Unit-I: Financial Services:** Role of Financial Services - Banking and Non Banking Companies – Activities of Non Banking Finance Companies- Fund Based Activities - Fee Based Activities .

**Unit-II: Merchant Banking Services:** Scope and importance of merchant banking services - Venture Capital - Securitization - Demat services - Commercial Paper.

**Unit-III: Leasing and Hire-Purchase:** Types of Lease, Documentation and Legal aspects – Fixation of Rentals and Evaluation - Hire Purchasing- Securitization of debts - House Finance.

**Unit-IV: Credit Rating:** Purpose – Types – Credit Rating Symbols – Agencies: CRISIL and CARE – Equity Assessment vs. Grading – Mutual funds.

**Unit-V: Other Financial Services:** Factoring and Forfeiting - Procedural and financial aspects - Installment System - Credit Cards - Central Depository Systems: NSDL, CSDL.

#### **References:**

1. B. Santhanam, Financial Services, Margham Publication, Chennai.
2. M.Y. Khan, Financial Services, Tata McGraw – Hill, New Delhi.
3. Machendra Raja, Financial Services, S.Chand Publishers, New Delhi.
4. V. A. Avdhani, Marketing of Financial Services.
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6. Sandeep Goel, Financial Services, PHI Learning.
7. L.M. Bhole, Financial Institutions and Markets, Tata McGraw Hill.
8. SEBI Guidelines, Bharat Publications, New Delhi.
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**ELECTIVE 5 A -- BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES**  
**DSC H 6.5 FINANCIAL SERVICES**

**Time: 3 hours**

**Max.Marks: 75 M**

**Section - A**

Q.1. Answer any Five of the following:

- a) Finance of NBFCs   b) Merchant Banking   c) commercial Paper   d) Kinds of lease
- e) Hire Purchase   f) Objectives of CRISIL   g) Open ended mutual funds
- h) Credit cards

**Section – B**

**UNIT-I**

Q.2. Briefly explain some of the innovative financial instruments introduced in the recent times in the financial services sector ?

OR

Q.3. Explain the Role of NBFCs in Economic development

**UNIT-II**

Q.4. What are the various types of merchant banking services

OR

Q.5. Explain the importance and scope of venture capital

**UNIT-III**

Q.6. What are the advantages and disadvantages of leasing

OR

Q.7. What is meant by Hire purchase system and explain its characteristics

**UNIT-IV**

Q.8. What do you mean by the term credit rating and describe its features and advantages

OR

Q.9. What is mutual fund and discuss how mutual fund business is regulated in India

**UNIT-V**

Q.10. What is factoring ? Write the mechanism involved in a factoring financial service

OR

Q.11. Discuss in detail the different types credit cards.

## **DSC H 6.5 MARKETING OF FINANCIAL SERVICES**

**Unit-I: Difference between Goods and Services:** Managing Service Counters – Integrated Service Management – Service Elements.

**Unit-II: Constructing Service Environment** – Managing People for service Advantage – Service Quality and Productivity – Customer Loyalty.

**Unit-III: Pricing and Promotion Strategies:** Pricing strategies – Promotion strategies – B2B Marketing – Marketing Planning and Control for services.

**Unit-IV: Distributing Services:** Cost and Revenue Management – Approaches for providing services - Channels for Service provision – Designing and managing Service Processes.

**Unit-V: Retail Financial Services** - Investment services – Insurance services - Credit Services - Institutional Financial Services - Marketing practices in select Financial Service Firms.

### **References:**

1. Aradhani “Marketing of Financial Services” Himalaya Publications
2. Sinha and Saho, Services Marketing, Himalaya Publishing House
3. Reddy Appanaiah, Anil Kumar and Nirmala, Services Marketing, Himalaya Publishing.
4. Shajahan, Services Marketing, Himalaya Publishing House.
5. Christopher Lovelock, Services Marketing, Pearson Education Asia.
6. Helen Woodroffe – Services Marketing, McMillan India Ltd.
7. S.M. Jha, Services Marketing, New Delhi Himalaya Publishing House.
8. Valarie A. Zeithmal & Mary Jo Bitner, Services Marketing, New Delhi, Tata McGraw Hill

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**ELECTIVE 5 A -- BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES**

**DSC H 6.6. MARKETING OF FINANCIAL SERVICES**

**Time: 3 hours**

**Max.Marks: 75 M**

**Section - A**

**Q.1. Answer any Five of the following:**

**(Marks=5x3=15)**

- a) Elements of service   b) B2B marketing   c) Service Marketing   d) Pricing strategy  
e) Promotion strategy   f) Venture capital financing   g) Factoring   h) Customer Loyalty

**Section-B**

**(Marks 5x12 = 60)**

**Unit-I**

Q.2. Explain the differences between the goods and services.

OR

Q.3. Write about the integrated service management.

**Unit-II**

Q.4. What are the key dimensions of service quality?

Or

Q.5. What are the various service quality gaps?

**Unit-III**

Q.6. What are the various pricing strategies?

Or

Q.7. What is marketing planning and write about the process of planning of marketing of services.

**Unit-IV**

Q.8. What are the various types of marketing channels?

Or

Q.9. What is Service Blueprint and what are the various components of it?

**Unit-V**

Q.10. What do you mean by financial services? And write about the types of financial services.

Or

Q.11. What is Insurance and mention the Marketing practices in Insurance Industry.

## **SEMESTER – VI – PROJECT WORK**

**Paper : 607**

**Marks: Project work–70+Viva-voce-30 marks**

### **Objectives**

1. To impart skills among the students to write a report of their choice in a given area / field.
2. To enable the students to develop necessary insights into the practical field by making use of functional knowledge of different areas attained in the previous years.

### **Internship**

During the summer vacation, at the end of the second year, students have to undergo an internship for one month with companies and other Business organizations (including Chartered Accounting Firm).

The student should submit a brief report not exceeding 10 pages on learnings of internship and a certificate from the organization, along with the project work.

### **Project Work Guidelines**

The students have to submit a Project report on a selected topic of their choice, selecting from the broad areas of their curriculum, guided by a Faculty member.

The students are expected to prepare a project report on a selected topic that should comprise of 50 to 80 pages. The project report is to be valued by the External Examiners suggested by the Board of Studies in Commerce. The project report is to be submitted at the college by 31<sup>st</sup> December of the year.