FACULTY OF COMMERCE
B.Com. (New) III Year Examination, March/April 2011
(Common Paper for General, Computers, Computer Applications (Voc.)
and Vocational Courses)
AUDITING (Paper – 304)

Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 70

PART – A

1. Answer any five questions not exceeding 20 lines each.
   1) Explain the importance of continuous audit.
   2) What is Government audit?
   3) Internal Control.
   4) Qualifications of Auditor.
   5) Audit Work Book.
   6) What is qualified audit report?
   7) What is the significance of post scripts?
   8) What is preface in a report?

PART – B

II. Answer the following questions in about three (3) pages each:
   9) a) What is auditing? Explain its importance and limitations.
      OR
      b) Distinguish between continuous audit and periodic audit.
   10) a) Write a note on appointment and remuneration of an auditor.
      OR
      b) Explain contents of audit note book.
   11) a) Define ‘Investigation’. How is it different from auditing?
      OR
      b) How do you verify and value the assets and liabilities?
   12) a) What points should an auditor should consider while starting the audit of
       Educational Institution?
      OR
      b) Explain the contents of an audit report.

(This paper contains 2 pages)
13) a) Explain the structure of a business letter.

OR

b) Assuming that you are the sales manager of Vicco Products Ltd., draft a report on the declining sales of the company products with suggestions to improve the sales.

I. శాసన అంశాలు

5x4 = 20 మంచిలు

1. శాసన అంశాలకు ప్రారంభంగా, రెండు మంది శాసనం ప్రారంభం చేయాలి.

2. శాసన అంశాలను పరిసరంలో వివరించండి?

3. శాసన అంశాలు వివరించండి?

4. శాసన అంశాలు వివరించండి?

5. శాసన అంశాలు వివరించండి?

6. శాసన అంశాలను వివరించండి?

7. శాసన అంశాలు వివరించండి?

8. శాసన అంశాలు వివరించండి?

II. శాసన అంశాలు ప్రారంభం చేయండి.

5x10 = 50 మంచిలు

9. a) శాసన అంశాలకు పరిసరంలో వివరించండి?

b) శాసన అంశాలను పరిసరంలో వివరించండి?

10. a) శాసన అంశాలను పరిసరంలో వివరించండి?

b) శాసన అంశాలను పరిసరంలో వివరించండి?

11. a) శాసన అంశాలను పరిసరంలో వివరించండి?

b) శాసన అంశాలను పరిసరంలో వివరించండి?

12. a) శాసన అంశాలను పరిసరంలో వివరించండి?

b) శాసన అంశాలను పరిసరంలో వివరించండి?

13. a) శాసన అంశాలను పరిసరంలో వివరించండి?

b) శాసన అంశాలను పరిసరంలో వివరించండి?

శాసన అంశాల వివరించండి.
FACULTY OF COMMERCE
B.Com. (New) III Year Examination, March/April 2011
(Common Paper for General, Computers, Computer Applications (Voc.)
and Vocational Courses)
BUSINESS LAW (Paper – 303)

Time : 3 Hours] [Max. Marks : 70

PART – A

(5×4=20 Marks)

I. Answer any five of the following questions not exceeding 20 lines each:

1) General offer
2) Consideration
3) Carlil V Carbolic Smokeball Company
4) Copyrights
5) Doctrine of Indoor Management
6) Special Resolutions
7) Implied Conditions
8) Consumer.

PART – B

(5×10=50 Marks)

II. Answer the following questions in not exceeding three pages each:

9) a) i) Define contract. Explain the various essentials of a contract.
ii) A promises to pay ‘B’ Rs. 1,00,000 if he kills ‘C’. ‘B’ kills ‘C’, but ‘A’ refuses to pay can ‘B’ recover the amount.

OR

b) i) Define coercion. What are the effects of coercion on the contract?
ii) ‘A’ young widow was forced to adopt a boy under the threat of preventing the body of her husband, who had just died, from being removed for cremation. Is this adoption valid under law?

10) a) i) Discuss the doctrine of public policy. List the agreements contrary to public policy and explain any two.
ii) A borrowed ₹10,000 from ‘B’ for starting a gambling house. Afterwards he refused to return the money. What is the remedy available to ‘B’?

OR

(This paper contains 4 pages)
b) i) Explain the meaning of a contingent contract. What are the rules relating to contingent contracts?
ii) A contracts to pay B a certain sum of money when ‘B’ marries ‘C’. ‘C’ dies without being married to ‘B’. Is the contract valid and enforceable?

11) a) i) “A seller cannot convey a better title to the buyer than he himself has” discuss the rule of law and point out the exceptions.
ii) ‘A’ finds a car and after making reasonable efforts to discover the owner, sells it to ‘B’, who buys without knowledge that A was merely a finder. Can the true owner recover the car from ‘B’?

OR

b) i) When is a seller of goods deemed to be an unpaid seller? What are his rights against the goods and the buyer?
ii) A seller delivered goods through a railway company. On reaching the destination the buyer after paying the Railway charges took the delivery of goods and loaded them into his trucks. The seller on being informed about the insolvency of the buyer, gave a telegram to the Railways to stop the goods in transit? What are the right’s of railways and the buyer?

12) a) i) List out the consumer disputes redressal agencies provided under the Consumer Protection Act 1986. Explain any one.
ii) ‘A’ purchased a Maruthi car. Later on he found that the car was damaged and was subsequently repaired and supplied as a new car. What are the rights of the Buyer?

OR

b) i) What are the objectives and scope of the Information Technology Act 2000?
ii) Define Digital Signature.

13) a) i) What are the various modes of appointment of Director’s of a company? Explain any two in detail.
ii) The Board of Directors of ‘Z’ Company Ltd. appointed ‘X’ as the Managing Director and gave him full powers of management of the company’s affairs and authorised him to sign all papers. X borrowed money on a promissory note. Is the company bound by this transaction?

OR

b) i) What is a statutory report and what are its contents?
ii) ‘S’ a share holder, after appointing ‘P’ as his proxy at a meeting of the company, himself attended the meeting and voted on a particular resolution. ‘P’ thereafter claimed to exercise his vote. Examine his claim.
FACULTY OF COMMERCE
B.Com. (New) III Year Examination, March/April 2011
(Common Paper for General, Computers, Computer Applications (Voc.)
and Vocational Courses)
CORPORATE ACCOUNTING (Paper – 301)

Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 70

PART – A (5×4=20 Marks)

I. Answer any five of the following questions. Answer to the theory questions, should not exceed 20 lines each:

1) Explain AS-10 on Accounting for Fixed Assets.

2) Navatha Company Ltd. was registered with a share capital of ₹ 50,00,000 consisting of 1,00,000 8% Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each and 2,00,000 Equity shares of ₹ 20 each. It offered 80,000 Preference Shares and 1,50,000 equity shares for public subscription of which 75,000 preference shares and 1,20,000 equity shares were subscribed and allotted. All these were called to remit ₹ 8 on each preference share and ₹ 16 on each equity share. Of them holders of 1,000 preference shares could not pay ₹ 2 on each share and holders of 2,000 equity shares could not pay ₹ 3 on each share. Except the above all moneys called were received.

Show how share capital division shall appear in Balance Sheet.

3) Write journal entries in books of a company on acquiring the business of another company.

4) Section : 17 Statutory Reserve – Explain.

5) From the following figures of Safety Fire Insurance Company prepare schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Premium received</th>
<th>2,40,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Premium outstanding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning of the year</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of the year</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium on Reinsurance Accepted</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium on Reinsurance ceded</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provide reserve for unexpired risk as per IRDA provisions considering that such reserve at the beginning was ₹ 50,000.
6) From the following calculate the value of goodwill at 3 years purchase of super profits.
   i) Average capital employed in business ₹ 10,00,000.
   ii) Net profit for the past three years: ₹ 1,35,000, ₹ 1,60,000, ₹ 1,40,000.
   iii) Rate of return expected 10% on capital employed.
   iv) Fair remuneration to the organisers ₹ 20,000 p.a.

7) State the basis for division of the following expenses between pre-incorporation and post-incorporation periods.
   a) Salary to working partners
   b) Rent of the building
   c) Director's fees
   d) Advertisement expenses


PART – B

II. Answer the following questions. Answer to the theory questions should not exceed 4 pages each:

9) a) From the following Balance Sheet of Shilpa Co. Ltd. find out the value of each share. For the purpose of valuation of shares, goodwill shall be taken at two years purchase of the average profit of the last five years. The profits of the last five years were ₹ 60,000; ₹ 70,000; ₹ 40,000; ₹ 50,000 and ₹ 50,000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equity shares of ₹ 100 each</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
<td>Land and Buildings</td>
<td>1,25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Reserve</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P &amp; L A/c</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for taxation</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>37,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provident Fund</td>
<td>17,500</td>
<td>Cash at Bank</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3,57,500

OR

3,57,500
b) From the following Balance Sheet of Softlook Co. Ltd. as at 31st March, 2010 find out the value of goodwill.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share Capital</td>
<td>4,50,000</td>
<td>Goodwill</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Reserve</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>Land and Buildings</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit and Loss A/c</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>Plant and Machinery</td>
<td>2,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9% Debentures</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>1,80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry Creditors</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>Sundry Debtors</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for taxation</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>Investments (of ₹ 25,000 face value @ 5%)</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cash at bank</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Preliminary expenses</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6,60,000

Goodwill should be valued at 5 years purchase of super profits. Average profit is ₹ 75,000 for last three years. Fair return on capital employed is 10%.

10) a) Welcome Company Limited was formed to takeover the running business of Dinesh whose balance sheet was as shown:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sundry Creditors</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>Land and Buildings</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>39,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

84,000

The purchase consideration was agreed at ₹ 1,00,000 which was to be paid as
a) 2,800 equity shares of ₹ 20 each
b) 3,400 preference shares of ₹ 10 each
c) Balance in cash
The company also raised further capital by issue of 7,500 equity shares of ₹ 20 each for cash at par and 2,000 preference shares of ₹ 10 each for cash at par to public. Pass journal entries in the books of the company and also prepare its Opening Balance Sheet.

OR
b) The Balance Sheet of Adarsha Co. Ltd. as on 31st March, 2010 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equity Share Capital</td>
<td>7,50,000</td>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>15,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td>5,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>each but ₹ 7.50 paid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Reserve</td>
<td>4,00,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share premium</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit and Loss Account</td>
<td>2,50,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors</td>
<td>4,00,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,00,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>20,00,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The company decided to make partly paid shares fully paid out of P & L Account. It was also decided to issue one fully paid bonus share for every two shares held and for this purpose the share premium was to be fully used first and later general reserve.

Give journal entries for the above and prepare post bonus Balance Sheet.

11) a) Jaya Co. Ltd. and Surya Co. Ltd. have agreed to amalgamate. A new company called Jayasurya Co. Ltd. has been formed to takeover the concerns. After negotiations the assets and liabilities of the two companies have been agreed as shown in the Balance Sheets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Jaya Co. Ltd.</th>
<th>Surya Co. Ltd.</th>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Jaya Co. Ltd.</th>
<th>Surya Co. Ltd.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share Capital (Shares of ₹ 10 each)</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Land and Buildings</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry Creditors</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>Plant and Machinery</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve Fund</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>Patents</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P &amp; L Account</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>Goodwill</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Sundry debtors</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at Bank</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,13,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>65,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,13,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>65,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Show how the amount payable to each company is arrived at and prepare the amalgamated Balance Sheet of Jayasurya Ltd. Assuming that the amalgamation is in the nature of purchase.

OR
b) Neelagiri Company Ltd. had the following Balance Sheet on 31st March, 2010.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equity shares of ₹ 100 each</td>
<td>5,00,000</td>
<td>Land and Buildings</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6% Debentures</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
<td>Plant and Machinery</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit prior to incorporation</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>Goodwill</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry Creditors</td>
<td>1,50,000</td>
<td>Patents</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sundry debtors</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>95,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Profit and Loss Account</td>
<td>2,20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Preliminary expenses</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8,60,000

The following scheme of reconstruction was adopted.

a) Each share was to be reduced to a share of ₹ 20
b) All fictitious assets including goodwill and patents were to be eliminated.
c) Plant and machinery was to be brought to ₹ 1,60,000.

Give journal entries for the above and prepare Balance Sheet after implementation of the scheme.

12) a) From the following information prepare Profit and Loss Account of Goodwill Bank Ltd. for the year ended on 31st March 2010.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest on loans</td>
<td>6,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on deposits</td>
<td>5,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of past profits</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional information:

i) Provide ₹ 30,000 for dividend.

ii) Provide for Income tax @ 55%

Preparation of schedules is not necessary but clear workings of income tax must be shown.

OR
b) While closing the books of Lucky Bank Ltd., an unsecured balance of ₹ 2,00,000 was appearing on debit side of a customer, Devender’s account. His financial position was doubtful. Interest on this during current year amounts to ₹ 20,000. Later the bank accepted 60 paisa in the rupee on his insolvency.

Write journal entries for the above and show Devender’s account in the books of the bank.

13) a) Explain the following in respect of life insurance business.
   i) Claims – Reinsurance claims
   ii) Premium – Reinsurance Premium
   iii) Annuities – Consideration for Annuities
   iv) Surrender value – surrenders

   OR

b) Give a brief description of the following:
   a) IRDA
   b) Reserve for unexpired risk
   c) Revenue Account
   d) Consolidated Balance Sheet of a General Insurance Co.
FACULTY OF COMMERCE
B.Com. (New) III Year Examination, March/April 2011
(Only for General Course)
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (Paper : 302)

Time : 3 Hours] [Max. Marks : 70

PART – A (5×4 = 20 Marks)

I. Answer any 5 questions in not exceeding 20 lines each.

1) Compute the cost of raw materials consumed from the data given below :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening stock of raw materials</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing stock of raw materials</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses on purchases</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct wages</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prime cost</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) What is re-order level? Give its formulae.

3) State any four advantages of marginal costing.

4) What are the characteristics of job costing?

5) Importance of Ratio analysis.

6) What is labour price variance? Give it formulae.

7) Joint products and by-products.

8) Comparative statements.

PART – B (5×10 = 50 Marks)

II. Answer the following questions not exceeding 3 pages each.

9) a) Explain and illustrate the various elements of cost.

   OR

   b) Define the term management accounting and explain its functions.

(This paper contains 7 pages)
10) a) Prepare a stores ledger a/c under weighted average method from the following details.

- Jan 1: Balance of units 1000 @ ₹ 30 per unit
- Jan 5: Purchases 2400 units @ ₹ 32 per unit
- Jan 8: Issues 2000 units
- Jan 10: Received 1200 units @ ₹ 33 per unit
- Jan 15: Issues to workshop 1000 units
- Jan 20: Purchases 1600 units @ ₹ 36 per unit
- Jan 25: Issues to production 1200 units
- Jan 30: Returns from workshop 40 units
- Jan 31: Purchased 800 units @ ₹ 35 per unit
- Jan 31: Issues 800 units

OR

b) The following particulars relate to manufacturing company which has three production departments $P_1$, $P_2$, and $P_3$ and two service departments $S_1$ and $S_2$.

**Departments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$P_1$</th>
<th>$P_2$</th>
<th>$P_3$</th>
<th>$S_1$</th>
<th>$S_2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total departmental overhead as per primary distribution ₹</td>
<td>6,300</td>
<td>7,400</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service departments</th>
<th>Production Depts.</th>
<th>Service Depts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$S_1$</td>
<td>$P_1$ 40% $P_2$ 30% $P_3$ 20%</td>
<td>$S_1$ 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S_2$</td>
<td>$P_1$ 30% $P_2$ 30% $P_3$ 20%</td>
<td>$S_2$ 20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Find out the total overheads of production departments charging service departments costs to production departments using as repeated distribution method.
11) a) The information given below has been taken from the cost records of a factory in respect of job No. 707.

   Direct material     ₹ 4,010

**Wage Details**

   Departments  - A: 60 hours @ ₹ 3 per hour
                 - B: 40 hours @ ₹ 2 per hour
                 - C: 20 hours @ ₹ 5 per hour

The variable overheads are as follows:

   Departments  - A: ₹ 5000 for 5000 hours
                 - B: ₹ 3000 for 1500 hours
                 - C: ₹ 2000 for 500 hours

Fixed expenses are estimated at ₹ 20,000 for 10,000 working hours. Calculate the cost of the job No. 707 and the price for the job given a profit of 25% on selling price.

**OR**

b) Engineers Ltd. engaged on contracts during the year. The following particulars are obtained at the year end Dec. 31.

   Contract price ₹ 5,00,000; Materials issued ₹ 60,000 materials returned ₹ 2,000; Materials at site (Dec. 31) ₹ 8,000; Direct labour ₹ 42,000; Direct expenses ₹ 35,000; Establishment expenses ₹ 7,000; Plant installed at cost ₹ 70,000; Value of plant (Dec. 31) ₹ 64,000; Cost of contract not yet certified ₹ 10,000; Value of contract certified ₹ 1,35,000; Cash received from contractee ₹ 1,25,000; Architects fees ₹ 1,000.

During the period, materials amounting to ₹ 9,000 have been transferred from other contract to this contract. You are required to show:

   a) Contract Account
   b) Contractee Account and
   c) Balance Sheet as on Dec. 31, clearly showing the calculation of work in progress.
12) a) From the following particulars calculate
   i) Breakeven point in Rupees   ii) P/V ratio
   iii) Margin of safety ratio  
   \[ \text{Rs.} \]
   Variable expenses \[ 6,00,000 \]
   Fixed expenses \[ 3,00,000 \]
   Profit \[ 1,00,000 \]
   \[ 10,00,000 \]
   
   OR

b) What is Standard Costing? State the advantages and limitations of Standard Costing.

13) a) Explain the importance of common size statements.
   
   OR

b) From the following Balance sheet calculate:
   i) Debt-equity ratio
   ii) Liquidity ratio
   iii) Fixed assets to current assets ratio
   iv) Fixed assets Turnover ratio
   v) Fixed assets to net worth ratio

   \[ \text{Balance Sheet as on 31-12-2009} \]

   \[ \text{Liabilities} \quad \text{Rs.} \quad \text{Assets} \quad \text{Rs.} \]

   \[ \begin{array}{ll}
   \text{Share Capital :} & 1,50,000 \\
   (\text{Rs. 10 per share}) & \text{Goodwill} \\
   \text{Reserves} & 30,000 \\
   \text{P & L Account} & 45,000 \\
   \text{General loans} & 1,20,000 \\
   \text{Creditors} & 75,000 \\
   \text{Provision for Taxation} & 30,000 \\
   \hline
   \text{4,50,000} & \text{4,50,000}
   \end{array} \]
FACULTY OF COMMERCE
B.Com. (New) III Year Examination, March/April 2011
(Common Paper for General and Vocational Courses)
(Elective – I) (Paper – 305)
Computer Applications – I
DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 70

PART – A
(5×4=20 Marks)

Answer any five of the following:
1. Write about data sharing.
2. What is aggregation?
3. Write about SQL.
4. Write about database security.
5. What is client, server?
6. Write a short note on database administration.
7. Write about DBMS.
8. What is RDBMS?

PART – B
(5×10=50 Marks)

9. a) Write about risks and costs in database. OR
   b) Write about components of database.
10. a) Write about principles of conceptual database model. OR
    b) Write about any three normal forms.
11. a) Write about any three DDL and DML commands. OR
    b) Write about client server databases.
12. a) Write goals of DBA. OR
    b) Write about disk performance factors.
13. a) Write about query processing. OR
    b) Write about DBMS functions and capabilities.

(This paper contains 1 page)
FACULTY OF COMMERCE
B.Com. (New) III Year Examination, March/April 2011
(Common Paper for General and Vocational Courses)
(Elective – II) (Paper – 306)
Computer Applications – I
ELECTRONIC COMMERCE

Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 70

PART – A

Note : Answer any five questions in not exceeding 20 lines each : (5×4=20 Marks)

1. What are the benefits derived from electronic commerce?
3. Smart cards.
4. Define EDI. List out its features.
5. Web based marketing.
6. What is CRM?
7. Explain internet based EDI.
8. Explain security issues in EDI.

PART – B

Note : Answer the following questions in not exceeding 3 pages each : (5×10=50 Marks)

9. a) Briefly explain the impact of E-commerce on business models.
   OR
   b) Briefly explain the E-commerce applications.

10. a) Explain the various encryption techniques.
    OR
    b) Explain the security issues involving E-commerce transactions.

(This paper contains 2 pages)
11. a) What is consumer oriented E-commerce applications? Explain their role in EC.

OR

b) Explain the risks in electronic payments.


OR

b) What is intra-organisational E-commerce? What are its benefits?

13. a) Define SCM. What are the benefits of SCM?

OR

b) Explain about business, market and information technology strategy congruence.