

Goa Vidyaprasarak Mandal's
Gopal Govind Poy Raiturcar College of
Commerce and Economics, Ponda Goa

M.Com. Semester I End Examination, October - November 2025

COM-5001: Advanced Corporate Accounting

Duration: 2 Hours

Total Marks: 40

Instructions: 1) This paper consists of **six** questions carrying equal marks.
2) Question No.1 consists of **5 compulsory** questions of 2 marks each.
3) Answer **any 3** questions from Q No. 2,3,4, 5 and 6.
4) Each question carries 10 marks.

Q1. Answer the following questions	(Marks) (CO) (BL)
a) List the Accounting Standards AS 1,2,3 & 4 with their titles.	(02) (01) (01)
b) Difference between amalgamation in the nature of merger and purchase.	(02) (03) (01)
c) Explain the features of external reconstruction.	(02) (04) (02)
d) State the various modes through which a company can be liquidated.	(02) (05) (01)
e) Describe the types of subsidiary company.	(02) (06) (01)

Q2. Two companies, X Ltd. and Y Ltd., are planning to combine their businesses. The management wants to confirm whether this amalgamation can be classified as an “amalgamation in the nature of merger” under Accounting Standard (AS) 14. By referring to this situation, explain the conditions that must be satisfied for an amalgamation to be considered as an amalgamation in the nature of merger as per AS-14. **(10) (02) (02)**

Q3. Ring Ltd. was registered with a nominal capital of ₹ 10,00,000 divided into shares of ₹ 100 each. The following Trial Balance is extracted from the books on 31st March, 20X2:

(10) (01) (04)

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Buildings	5,80,000	Sales	10,40,000
Machinery	2,00,000	Outstanding Expenses	4,000
Closing Stock	1,80,000	Provision for Doubtful Debts (1-4-2021)	6,000
Loose Tools	46,000	Equity Share Capital	4,00,000
Purchases (finished goods)	4,20,000	General Reserve	80,000
Salaries	1,20,000	Profit and Loss A/c (1-4-20X1)	50,000
Directors' Fees	20,000	Creditors	1,84,000
Rent	52,000	Provision for depreciation:	
Depreciation	40,000	On Building 100000	
Bad Debts	12,000	On Machinery 110000	2,10,000
Investment	2,40,000	14% Debentures	4,00,000
Interest accrued on investment	4,000	Interest on Debentures accrued but not due	28,000
Debenture Interest	56,000	Interest on Investments	24,000
Advance Tax	1,20,000	Unclaimed dividend	10,000
Sundry expenses	36,000		
Debtors	2,50,000		
Bank	60,000		
	24,36,000		24,36,000

You are required to prepare statement of Profit and Loss for the year ending 31st March, 2022 after taking into consideration the following information:

- (a) Closing stock is more than opening stock by ₹ 1,60,000.
- (b) Provide to doubtful debts @ 4% on Debtors.
- (c) Make a provision for income tax @30%.
- (d) Depreciation expense included depreciation of ₹ 16,000 on Building and that of ₹ 24,000 on Machinery.
- (e) The directors declared a dividend @ 25% on 2nd April, 20X2 and transfer to General Reserve @ 10%.
- (f) Bills Discounted but not yet matured ₹ 20,000.

Q4. Vaibhav Ltd. gives the following ledger balances as at 31st March 20X1: **(10) (04) (03)**

Particulars	₹
Property, Plant and Equipment	2,50,00,000
Investments (Market-value ₹ 19,00,000)	20,00,000
Current Assets	2,00,00,000
P & L A/c (Dr. balance)	12,00,000
Share Capital: Equity Shares of ₹ 100 each	2,00,00,000
6%, Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each	1,00,00,000
5% Debentures of ₹ 100 each	80,00,000
Creditors	1,00,00,000
Provision for taxation	2,00,000

The following scheme of Internal Reconstruction is sanctioned:

- (i) All the existing equity shares are reduced to ₹ 40 each.
- (ii) All preference shares are reduced to ₹ 60 each.
- (iii) The rate of Interest on Debentures increased to 6%. The Debenture holders surrender their existing debentures of ₹ 100 each and exchange the same for fresh debentures of ₹ 70 each for every debenture held by them.
- (iv) Property, Plant and Equipment is to be written down by 20%.
- (v) Current assets are to be revalued at ₹ 90,00,000.
- (vi) Investments are to be brought to their market value.
- (vii) One of the creditors of the company to whom the company owes ₹ 40,00,000 decides to forgo 40% of his claim. The creditor is allotted with 60000 equity shares of ₹ 40 each in full and final settlement of his claim.
- (viii) The taxation liability is to be settled at ₹ 3,00,000.
- (ix) It is decided to write off the debit balance of Profit & Loss A/c.

Pass journal entries.

Q5. Following is a balance sheet of XYZ Ltd as on 31st Mar 2021:

(10) (05) (04)

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
2000 8% preference shares of ₹100 each	2,00,000	Goodwill	2,24,000
4000 eq. shares of ₹100 each, ₹80 paid up	3,20,000	Land & Building	4,36,000
6000 eq. shares of ₹100 each, ₹70 paid up	4,20,000	Plant & Machinery	1,80,000
8% debentures (having a floating charge on all assets)	2,00,000	Furniture	20,000
Deb. Interest	8,000	Office equipments	40,000
Creditors	3,20,000	Stock	1,98,000
		Debtors	1,70,000
		Bills receivables	44,000
		Cash in hand	16,000
		P/L A/c	1,40,000
	14,68,000		14,68,000

Company went into voluntary liquidation as on that date.

1. The preference div. was in arrears for 3 years and as per the articles it was to be returned before returning equity capital.
2. Sundry creditors include a loan of ₹80,000 secured on the hypothecation of Plant & Machinery & preferential creditors of ₹20,000.
3. The liquidator realised the assets as follows:
 - Land & building ₹4,30,000
 - Plant & Machinery ₹100,000
 - Office equipment ₹25,000
 - Furniture ₹16,000
 - Stock ₹140,000
 - Debtors ₹120,000
 - Bills Receivables ₹28,000

Legal charges on liquidation are ₹2,000. The liquidation expenses were ₹5,200. The liquidator's remuneration was fixed at ₹2,000 & 2% on sale of assets (except cash) & 4% on amount distributed to unsecured creditors. There was a typewriter which was completely written off from the books but liquidator sold it for ₹1000, which was not included in the amt of office equipment above. Prepare Liquidator's Final Statement A/c. if amount were paid on 31st March 2022.

Q6. Following is B/S of H & S Ltd. as at 31st March 2022:

(10) (06) (04)

Particulars	Note no.	H	S
Equity & liabilities			
Share Capital	1	5,00,000	2,50,000
Reserve & Surplus	2	90,000	90,000
Current Liabilities	3	30,000	40,000
Total		6,20,000	3,80,000
Assets			
Tangible fixed assets		2,00,000	1,50,000
Non current investments	4	2,50,000	80,000
Current Assets (Inventories)		70,000	75,000
Trade receivables	5	55,000	50,000
Cash & cash equivalents		45,000	25,000
Total		6,20,000	3,80,000

Notes:

1	Share capital	H	S
	Shares of ₹10 each.	5,00,000	2,50,000
2	Res. & Surplus.		
	Gen. Reserve	60,000	50,000
	P/L A/c	30,000	40,000
		90,000	90,000
3	Trade payables		
	Creditors	20,000	15,000
	Bills Payable	10,000	25,000
		30,000	40,000
4	Non current investments		
	20,000 shares in S Ltd at cost	2,50,000	-
	Govt. securities	-	80,000
		2,50,000	80,000
5	Trade receivables		
	Debtors	40,000	35,000
	Bills receivables	15,000	15,000
		55,000	50,000

Additional information:

1. When H Ltd acquired the shares in S Ltd, the later held ₹20,000 & ₹15,000 to the credit of General Reserve & P/L A/c resp.
2. Bills Payable of S Ltd include ₹5,000 accepted in favour of H Ltd.
3. The debtors of H Ltd. include ₹5,000 due from S Ltd.

Prepare consolidated B/S of H Ltd with its subsidiary S Ltd.

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COM 5000: Advanced Financial Management

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Total Marks: 40

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Q1. Answer the following questions

(Marks) (CO) (BL)

- a) Find out present value of ₹ 10,000 to be required after 4 years if the interest rate is 6%. **(02) (01) (03)**
- b) What is Scenario & Simulation analysis? **(02) (02) (01)**
- c) Explain the determinants of Working Capital. **(02) (03) (02)**
- d) State the various motives for holding cash. **(02) (03) (01)**
- e) Define Stock Split & Reverse Split. **(02) (04) (01)**

Q2. Explain the meaning of Financial Management and discuss its major goals along with their limitations, to show how they guide financial decision-making in a business.

(10) (01) (02)

Q3. XYZ Co. Ltd, manufacturer of electronic gadgets, has an annual sale of ₹50 lakh. It offers 30 days credit on sales. The fixed costs are ₹5 lakh and the variable costs are 80% of the sales. The company is considering a change in its credit policy. Based upon its knowledge of market response, it has estimated likely sales figure against each of the proposed collection period as follows:

(10) (03) (03)

Policy	Collection period (days)	Projected sales (₹ in lakhs)
A	45	56
B	60	60
C	75	62
D	90	63

If the expected rate of return is 20%, which policy should be adopted and why?

Q4A. "A company is planning to raise funds for expanding its operations. You are required to explain the concept of capital structure and apply the relevant theories of capital structure to suggest the most suitable mix of debt and equity for the company." (05) (02) (02)

Q4B. A company is contemplating to purchase a machine. Two machines A and B are available, each costing ₹ 5 lakhs. In comparing the profitability of the machines, a discounting rate of 10% is to be used and machine is to be written off in five years by straight line method of depreciation with nil residual value. Cash inflows after tax are expected as follows:

(05) (02) (03)

Year	Machine A (₹ in Lakhs)	Machine B (₹ in Lakhs)
1	1.5	0.5
2	2	1.5
3	1.5	2
4	1	2
5	2	1.5

Indicate which machine would be profitable using the following methods of ranking investment proposals: (i) Payback method, (ii) Net present value method, (iii) Profitability index method, and (iv) Average rate of return method.

The discounting factors at 10% are:

Year	1	2	3	4	5
Discounting factor	0.909	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621

Q5A. Illustrate the factors influencing dividend decision. (05) (04) (02)

Q5B. Mr. Mohan has purchased a stock of Maxi Oils Ltd. (MOL). Currently the company pays dividend of ₹8.50 per share. Thereafter the dividend is expected to grow at a constant rate of 6.5% p.a. the stock of MOL has beta of 1.40. If the risk-free rate of return is 7.5% p.a. and the expected market return is 12% p.a., what would be the stock's expected price four years from now? (05) (04) (03)

Q6. A finance manager of a manufacturing company is planning the firm's short-term financial requirements. Before deciding how much working capital the firm needs, he wants to understand the major factors that influence its level. By referring to this situation, explain the determinants of working capital that the manager should consider while planning the company's financial requirements. (10) (03) (02)

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COM 5201: Capital Markets & Stock Exchange Operations

Duration: 2 Hours

Total Marks: 40

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Q1. Answer the following questions

(Marks) (CO) (BL)

- a) Explain the concept of delisting of securities and differentiate between its types. **(02) (01) (02)**
- b) Describe the functioning of the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and its trading system. **(02) (02) (02)**
- c) Describe the criteria used for the selection of scrips in the NSE indices. **(02) (03) (02)**
- d) State the meaning of Base Minimum Capital (BMC) and Additional Capital (AC) as per the Risk Management System of BSE. **(02) (04) (01)**
- e) Explain the importance of stock market index. **(02) (03) (02)**

Q2. Explain how the problems of the New Issues Market can affect investors and companies in raising funds. **(10) (01) (02)**

Q3. Illustrate how different types of risks arise during the settlement process which affects traders and overall market stability. **(10) (02) (02)**

Q4. "Margins are an essential part of risk management in stock exchanges and help ensure smooth settlement of trades." Describe the different types of margins levied in the stock market. **(10) (04) (02)**

Q5A. “Global indices like S&P 500, Dow Jones Industrial Average, FTSE 100, NASDAQ Composite, Hang Seng, and Nikkei 225 represent the performance of major global markets.” Explain how these global indices impact investor decisions and market trends in India.

(05) (03) (02)

Q5B. From the following information calculate the value of index using Weighted Aggregate Value method. The base value used for index is 1000.

(05) (03) (04)

Stock Name	Past price	New price	No. of shares o/s
A	150	800	20
B	300	450	12
C	450	420	16
D	70	500	30
E	270	820	8

Q6. Discuss:

(10) (02) (02)

- a) Bulk deals
- b) Block deals
- c) Short Selling
- d) Margin Trading
- e) Shortages

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COM 5002 Entrepreneurship and Venture Capital (OA-35)

Duration: 2 Hours

Total Marks: 40

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|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Write short notes on the following: | (Marks) (CO) (BL) |
| a) Alternative Investment Policy Advisory Committee (AIPAC) | (2) (CO2) (BL2) |
| b) Platform as a Service (PaaS) | (2) (CO4) (BL2) |
| c) Mergers and Acquisitions under Venture Capital | (2) (CO4) (BL2) |
| d) Innovation | (2) (CO1) (BL2) |
| e) The Risk Factor Summation Method of Business Valuation | (2) (CO3) (BL2) |
-
2. As part of the entrepreneurial process, the initial stage involves generating innovative business ideas. Discuss the various methods an entrepreneur can employ to generate viable business ideas, and justify which method you consider most effective, providing reasons for your preference. **(10) (CO3) (BL3)**
3. Explain in detail the process of deal-making in venture capital, highlighting the key stages involved from initial screening to final investment decision. **(10) (CO2) (BL2)**
4. Suppose you are a venture capitalist reviewing several proposals from emerging start-ups. How would you evaluate their business plans to determine which venture is most suitable for investment? **(10) (CO2) (BL4)**

5. Illustrate the stages of a startup lifecycle with suitable examples, highlighting the key characteristics and challenges at each stage. **(10) (CO4) (BL3)**
6. Analyse how technological advancements have transformed the modern business scenario and opened new avenues for growth. **(10) (CO1) (BL3)**

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COM 5003 Organisational Behaviour (OA-35)

Duration: 2 Hours

Total Marks: 40

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3) Answer **any three** questions from Q. No. **2,3,4,5 and 6**.
4) Each question carries ten marks.
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|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Write short notes on the following. | (Marks) (CO) (BL) |
| a) Thomas-Kilmann model of conflict Resolution | (2) (CO2) (BL2) |
| b) Economic and Implusive Man | (2) (CO1) (BL2) |
| c) Task Leadership | (2) (CO3) (BL2) |
| d) Benefits of Resistance to Change | (2) (CO4) (BL3) |
| e) Lewin's (Three stage) model of Change | (2) (CO4) (BL2) |
-
2. Explain the different approaches used to study individual behaviour, focusing on perception, personality, values, attitudes, motivation, and learning. **(10) (CO1) (BL2)**
3. Suppose an organisation notices a high rate of absenteeism and declining productivity. Identify potential stressors within the organisation and suggest strategies for managing stress. **(10) (CO2) (BL3)**
4. "Power in an organisation can arise from various sources, and its effective use influences employee behaviour and organisational outcomes." Explain the different sources of power in organisations, supporting your answer with relevant examples from real-life organisational settings." **(10) (CO3) (BL2)**

5. Explain the different types of counselling used in organisations (directive, non-directive, and eclectic) with suitable examples for each type. **(10) (CO4) (BL2)**

6. Innovate Systems, a mid-sized software firm, assigned a joint project to its Operations and Sales departments. The Operations team focused on quality and accuracy, while the Sales team emphasised quick delivery to clients. Over time, tension grew between the two teams. Sales executives complained that Operations delayed product updates, causing client dissatisfaction. In contrast, Operations accused Sales of overpromising features and setting unrealistic timelines. Meetings became unproductive, and coordination suffered. The department heads avoided direct confrontation, hoping issues would resolve on their own. However, missed deadlines and falling employee morale forced top management to step in. **(10) (CO2) (BL4)**

A. Identify the major factors that led to the conflict between the two departments.

B. If you were appointed as the Project Manager, how would you resolve this conflict effectively?

C. Suggest measures the management could adopt to prevent such conflicts in future projects.