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REVISED SYLLABUS OF SEMESTER I TO SEMESTER VI IN THE SUBJECTS OF ACCOUNTANCY AND TAXATION APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF STUDIES OF ACCOUNTANCY OF GUJARAT UNIVERSITY ON 3-5-2019. THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS WERE PASSED TO IMPLEMENT THIS REVISED SYLLABUS.

1. All relevant provisions of companies act, 2013 shall be applicable in all papers where these are applicable.
2. All relevant Ind.AS issued by ICAI shall be applicable where ever respective Ind. AS is applicable.
3. A vertical form of Balance Sheet is mandatory.
4. A specific format of financial statements shall be applicable in case of Banks, Insurance companies etc.
5. During paper setting no ambiguity should exists in question.
6. There should be only one answer and it should be based on Fundamentals and principles of accounting and provisions of Ind.AS, Provisions of regulatory bodies and other guidelines of accounting.
7. Emphasis should be given on practical problems of problems.
8. Question paper will be as follows.
(A) Question of 14 marks OR (A) (i) Question of 7 Marks (ii) Question of 7 Marks
(B) MCQ of 4 marks for question no 1 and 2 and 3 marks for question 3 and 4
9. Independent question shall be asked from each unit and option shall be from same unit.
10. Provisions of GST shall be applied where ever these are applicable.

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EFFECTIVE FROM ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22 WITH COMMENCEMENT OF SECOND SEMESTER**(SECOND TERM OF ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22)****CE 304 A AUDITING – II SEMESTER VI**

UNIT	PARTICULARS	MARKS
UNIT 1	Company Audit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of Memorandum, articles, prospectus, minute book, preliminary contract • Issue of shares at premium and at discount, issue of right shares, issue of bonus shares, issue of shares for the consideration other than cash • Redemption of preference shares and debentures, conversion of debentures in to shares, forfeiture of shares • Audit of share transfer 	25%
UNIT 2	Auditor's Report and Certificate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning and importance of auditor's report • Difference between auditor's report and certificate • Kinds of auditor's report • Specimen of qualified report • Use of words "True and Fair" In the report • CARO – 2003 	25%
UNIT 3	Divisible profit and depreciation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divisible profit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Meaning and importance of profit o Determination of profit and it's problem o Debatable points regarding divisible profit (Depreciation, capital gain, capital loss, past revenue lost, past profit and transfer to reserve) o Auditor's duty regarding divisible profit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depreciation o Provisions of the company law o Auditor's duty 	25%
UNIT 4	(A) Investigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning and need, difference between audit and investigation • Investigation in following cases.. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o For purchase of business o For granting loan o In case of declining profit (B) Audit program of.. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospitals run by public charitable trust • Educational institutes • Manufacturing company 	25%

References:

1. Principles of Auditing By Rick Stephan Hayes, Roger Dassen, Arnold Schilder, Philip Wallage
2. Fundamentals of Auditing By S. K. Basu [Pub.:Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi 110017]
3. Auditing Principles and Techniques By S. K. Basu [Pub.:Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi 110017]
4. Contemporary Auditing By Kamal Gupta [Pub.: Tata McGraw-Hill Education]
5. Auditing: Principles and Practice By Ravinder Kumar, Virendra Sharma [Pub.: PHL Learning Pvt. Ltd.]

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EFFECTIVE FROM ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22 WITH COMMENCEMENT OF SECOND SEMESTER
(SECOND TERM OF ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22)
CE 303 A MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING – II SEMESTER VI

UNIT	PARTICULARS	MARKS
UNIT 1	<p>STANDARD COSTING I: Definition, Standard Cost vs. Budgetary Cost, Setting the standards; Variance analysis; Total Material cost Variance, Material Price Variance, Material Usage Variance, Material Mix Variance, Total Labour Cost Variance, Labour rate Variance, Labour Mix Variance, labour Yield Variance.</p>	25%
UNIT 2	<p>STANDARD COSTING II: (A) Overhead Variances: Fixed and Variable, Expenditure Variance, Efficiency Variance, Capacity Variance, Calendar Variance. Notes (i) Rate of recovery of overheads to be based on labour time only. (ii) Problems relating to finding out missing data are not expected. (B) Sales Value Variances: Sales Price, Sales Volume, Sales Quantity and Sales Mix Variances. Sales Margin Variances: Total sales margin Variance, Sales Margin Price Variance, Sales Margin Volume Variance, Sales Margin Mix Variance, Sales Margin Quantity (sub-volume) Variance. Notes (i) Problems relating to Reconciliation and Interpretation of Variances are not expected. (ii) Problems relating to finding our missing data are not expected.</p>	25%
UNIT 3	<p>CAPITAL BUDGETING: Meaning, Importance and Process of Capital Budgeting. Methods based on profit and recovery of cash outlays: (1) Accounting Rate of Return (ARR) Method. (2) Pay-Back Method. Methods based on present value of cash flows: (1) Net Present Value (NPV) Method. (2) Profitability index (PI) Method. (3) Internal Rate of return (IRR) Method. Notes. (i) Relevant portion of PV factors and Annuity Factors must be provided in the question paper; (ii) Advance of proposed (like calculation of expected cost and profit of proposed product to be manufactured, deferment of tax liability, capital rationing, sensitivity analysis, decisions relating to early retirement of existing assets etc) are not expected.</p>	25%
UNIT 4	<p>MARGINAL COSTING: (A) Break even and CVP Analysis: Meaning and definition of Marginal Cost, Marginal costing and contribution: Marginal Costing vs. Absorption Costing; Features of Marginal Costing: Situations where Marginal Costing Technique is useful in managerial decision making. (B) Methods of determination of Break even point: Method: Traditional Break even chart and contribution Break-even chart: Algebraic Method: Limitations of C/S Ratio, Margin of safety, Angle of incidence and assumptions of Break even Analysis: Cost Volume Profit Analysis; Key of Limiting Factors Analysis (analysis where more than one limiting factors exist is not expected): Optimizing of Product Mix (basic problems to highlight its application and limitations) (C) Meaning of the following terms relating to "Decision-making process" (only short objective type theoretical questions are expected): Relevant Cost, Incremental Cost, Sunk Cost, Opportunity Cost, Avoidable/unavoidable common Costs, Traceable Costs, joint Costs and Step Costs:</p>	25%