

External Examination

Class: SYBAF-IV

Subject: Direct Tax

Time: 2 ½ hrs

Maximum Marks: 75

Q1) a) State whether the following statements are true or false: (Any 8) (8)

1. A firm cannot pay remuneration to its partners if it has incurred loss.
2. Revocable transfer gives the transferor right to re-assume power of the asset.
3. There cannot be a loss under the head 'salaries'.
4. Belated Return can be submitted at any time before the end of the relevant assessment year or before the completion of the assessment whichever is earlier.
5. Revised return can be filed before the expiry of one year from the end of the relevant assessment year or before the completion of assessment whichever is earlier.
6. The person responsible for deducting TDS is the person who pays the amount.
7. Advance tax is also payable on capital gains income earned by the assessee.
8. Interest u/s 234B is levied if the advance tax that has been deposited is insufficient.
9. It is a universally accepted principle that same income should not be subjected to tax twice.
10. Income on which tax has been paid in foreign country is eligible for claiming relief u/s 91.

Q1) B) Fill in the blanks with correct option (Any 7) (7)

1. _____ aims to prevent tax avoidance by diversion of income.
a) Double Taxation b) DTAA c) Clubbing of Income d) Both (b) and (c)
2. An individual is entitled to an exemption of _____ in respect of income of minor child.
a) ₹ 150 per child p.m. b) ₹ 15,000 c) ₹ 1,500 per month d) ₹ 1,500 per minor child
3. Speculation loss can be set off against _____.
a) Short term capital gain b) Speculative Income c) Both (a) and (b) d) none of the above
4. Unabsorbed short-term or long-term capital loss can be carried forward upto _____ succeeding assessment years.
a) 4 b) 6 c) 8 d) 10
5. In case a firm has a book profit of 2,00,000, maximum remuneration allowable as deduction is _____.
a) ₹ 1,50,000 b) ₹ 1,20,000 c) ₹ 1,80,000 d) ₹ 1,70,000
6. The due date for filing return of income for an assessee whose accounts are required to be audited is _____.
a) 30th June b) 31st July c) 31st August d) 30th September
7. The assessee gets _____ days period u/s 139 (a) to rectify the mistake in a defective return.

(1)

a) 5 b) 10 c) 15 d) 20

8. An individual and HUF whose books of accounts are subject to _____ in the preceding final year is liable to deduct tax at source.

a) Internal audit b) Statutory audit c) Tax audit d) Revenue audit

9. TDS is to be deducted @ _____ U/s 194 A.

a) 30% b) 15% c) 5% d) 10%

10. _____ means taxing the same income twice in the hands of an assessee.

a) Clubbing of income b) Double Taxation c) Either (a) or (b) d) Both (a) and (b)

Q2) A) From the following Income and Expenditure Account of Dr. Kamble compute his total taxable income for Assessment year 2023-24. (15)

Expenditure	₹	Income	₹
To Staff Salaries	1,20,000	By Consulting Fees	4,00,000
To Dispensary Expenses	67,500	By Visit Fees	1,00,000
To Dispensary Rent	60,000	By Gifts from Patients	40,000
To Purchase of Medicines	45,000	By Sale of Medicines at the Dispensary	80,000
To Income Tax	35,000	By Rent From House Property	1,20,000
To Professional Fees to Doctors	22,000		
To Car Expenses (For Profession)	36,400		
To Membership Fees	2,000		
To Municipal Tax for Rented House	12,000		
To Interest on Housing Loan for Rented House	18,000		
To Printing Charges	4,000		
To Depreciation	48,000		
To Charity	1,500		
To Surplus for the year	2,68,000		
	7,40,000		7,40,000

Additional Information:

1. Gifts from patients include ₹ 1,000 from his father in personal capacity.
2. Depreciation as per Income Tax Rules ₹ 45,000.
3. He paid medical insurance premiums of ₹ 8,000 by cheque.
4. He purchased National Savings Certificates of ₹ 30,000 and paid Life Insurance Premium of ₹ 60,000.
5. He paid ₹ 20,000 to Nationalised Bank towards Principle Repayment of Housing Loan.

OR

Q2) Income and Expenditure A/c of Lawyers & Co. for the year ending March 31, 2019. (15)

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Expenses	1,50,000	By professional Receipts	3,80,000

(2)

To Depreciation	20,000	By Other Fees	90,000
To Remuneration to Partners	1,50,000		
To Interest on Capital to partners @20 present	20,000		
To Net Profit	1,30,000		
	4,70,000		4,70,000

Other Information:

- Expenses include 18,000 and ₹ 12,000 paid in cash as brokerage to a single party on a single day.
- Depreciation calculated as per section 32 is 40,000.

Compute the Total income of the firm and also compute tax payable by the firm for Assessment year 2019-20.

Q3) A) Mr. Ramadurai has computed his net taxable income for the Assessment Year 2023-24. On that basis, he informs you that his total tax payable for the Assessment Year 2023-24 is ₹ 60,000. As against this the TDS from his income is ₹ 20,000. He has paid advance tax of 30,000 as follows: (8)

₹

10,000 on 14.09.2022

10,000 on 14.12.2022

10,000 on 14.03.2023

Therefore, his net tax payable is 10,000. He has paid this net tax of ₹ 10,000 by way of self-Assessment tax on 31.08.2023. Also, he has filed his return of income on 31.08.2023. However, the due date for filing the return of income was 31.07.2023. Calculate the advance-tax interests payable by Mr. Ramadurai u/s. 234 A, 234 B and 234 C.

Q3) B) Ms. Arya is the minor daughter of Mr. Naik. She earned ₹ 25,000 during the P.Y. 2022-23 as play back singer. In addition to that she earned ₹ 55,000 as interest on F.D. in Bank (Amount was gifted by Mr. Naik to Ms. Arya). (7)

ii) Mr. Roy holds 4,000 shares out of 10,000 Equity Shares Mr. Roy holding no degree is working as a Finance Manager with salary of 30,000 p.m. Calculate Taxable Income of Mr. and Mrs. Roy.

iii) Mr. Oswald and Mrs. Oswald are working in a firm in which Mr. Oswalds has a beneficial interest (i.e. more than 20% voting power). Mrs. Oswald is employed in the firm as a finance manager. However she does not have the necessary professional qualification for the same. She is drawing a salary of 20,000 p.m. Are the provisions of clubbing of income attracted in this case?

OR

Q3) C) Ascertain the Amount of T.D.S. for the following independent situation: (8)

- State Bank of India has to pay interest of ₹ 4,00,000 to Mr. Arun.
- A per Rubber Ltd has to pay rent for a warehouse owned by state Government.
- A per Rubber Ltd has to pay a sum of ₹ 4,00,000 to an engineer.
- Mr. Ajay has to pay ₹ 19,000 as Professional charges.

(3)

Q3) D) Tax payable by Ms. Snrita is ₹ 12,570 and T.D.S is ₹ 1000. Calculate Advance Tax Payable on the respective due dates. (7)

Q4) A) Mr. Ram a resident Indian, has derived the following incomes for the previous year relevant to the Assessment Year 2023-24. (15)

Particulars	Amount
1. Income from Profession	2,94,000
2. Share of income from a partnership firm in Country X (Tax paid in Country X for this income in equivalent Indian rupees 8,000)	40,000
3. Commission income from a Concern in Country Y (Tax paid in Country Y at 20%) converted in Indian rupees.	30,000
4. Interest from Scheduled Banks	1,18,000

Mr. Ram wishes to know, whether he is eligible for any double taxation relief and if so, its quantum. India does not have any Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement with Countries X and Y.

OR

Q4) B) For the assessment year, 2023-24. Mr. Ganesh a non-resident individual, furnishes the following information (15)

Particulars	₹
Business income	1,15,000
Income from House Property	32,000
Long Term Capital Gains	2,00,000
Short Term Capital Gains	4,05,000
Income from owning and maintaining race horses	2,15,000
income from card games	1,10,000

Besides, Mr. Ganesh has the following brought forward losses / allowances.

Particulars	₹
Brought forward business loss of the assessment year 2017-18	1,21,000
Unabsorbed depreciation allowance of the assessment year 2017-18	1,05,000
Long Term Capital Loss in respect of the assessment year 2020-21	3,45,000
Brought forward loss from the activity of owning and maintaining race horses of the assessment year 2019-20	2,75,000
Speculation losses of the assessment year 2018-19	50,000

Determine the gross total income of Mr Ganesh for the assessment year 2024-24.

Q5) A) Discuss circumstances under which the return of income is considered defective. (8)

B) Explain any 5 provisions of set off and carry forward. (7)

OR

Q5) Write short notes (Any 3) (15)

1. Remuneration of partner u/s 40 (b)
2. Advance on capital gains
3. Tax evasions
4. Distinguish between interest u/s 234B and interest u/s 234C
5. Provision of DTAA

(4)

Class: SYBAF-IV

Subject: Foundation Course

Time: 2 ½ hrs

Maximum Marks: 75

Q1) a) Match the columns: (Any 8)

(8)

Column A

Column B

1) Guide

a) Passive Mentor

2) Inter-linking

b) Management

3) Division of work

c) Power

4) Equity

d) Co-ordination

5) Heuristic

e) Internal Source

6) Brainstorming

f) Goals

7) Authority

g) Social justice

8) Objective

h) Personal interview

9) Transfers

i) Alex Osborn

10) Individual interview

j) Rules of Thumb

Q1) b) State whether the following statements are true or false: (Any 7)

(7)

1) Management is all Pervasive in Nature.

2) Lack of unity Created Confusion in organisation.

3) Planning is goal oriented.

4) A good plan acts as a work-Map.

5) Goals Need to be specific.

6) Centralisation is better than decentralised.

7) Staffing is Multidimensional in Nature.

8) Staffing reduces efficiency.

9) Directing is a continuous process.

10) Appreciation is a Monetary incentive.

Q2) (A) Define Management. Explain the Henry Fayol's Principle of Management

(15)

OR

(B) Define Management Explain its Nature

(15)

Q3) (A) Define planning & state it's importance

(15)

OR

(B) Explain the process & planning. (15)

Q4) (A) Define Organisation. Explain its nature. (15)

OR

(B) Define Staffing Explain its Importance. (15)

Q5) (A) What is selection Explain the process of Selection. (15)

OR

Q5), (Write short Notes (Any 3) (15)

1.) Types of Employment Test.

2) Types of interviews.

3) Principles of Directing.

4) Qualities of a good leader.

5) Decentralization

- N.B. 1. All the questions are compulsory
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks

Time: 2.5 Hours
75 Marks

Q.1 A) State whether the following statements are True or False.(Any 8) (8)

1. Data processing is the intermediary stage between data collection and data analysis.
2. Research Methodology is a scientific and systematic approach solve business problems.
3. Hypothesis must explain the facts that give rise to the need for explanation.
4. Survey question can be open ended, close ended and structures.
5. Tabulation of data means orderly grouping of data in row and column.
6. Defining the problem of research is the objective of research.
7. Research studies complex human behaviour.
8. Empirical research is not data based research.
9. Research design helps to monitor research expenditure.
10. Descriptive research design generates new ideas.

B) Match the column (Any 7) (7)

Group A	Group B
a. Research Methodology	1. Multipurpose Activity
b. Hypothesis	2. Registrar General of India
c. Primary Data Collection	3. Chi-square test
d. Census Report	4. Experimentation Method
e. Secondary Data Collection	5. General Publication
f. Systematic Sampling	6. Primary Data
g. Quota Sampling	7. Probability Method
h. Research Design	8. Non Probability Method
i. Schedule	9. Research Plan
j. Mail Survey	10. Interview tool

Q. 2 A) Explain the Importance of Research in Accounting and Finance. (8)

Q. 2 B) Describe the main features of Research. (7)

OR

Q. 2 C) Explain various Types of Research. (8)

Q. 2 D) State the Sources of Research Problem. (7)

Q. 3 A) Explain the Essentials of a Good Research Design. (8)

Q. 3 B) Explain the Steps in Formulation of Hypothesis (7)

OR

Q. 3 C) Explain the Sources of Hypothesis. (8)

Q. 3 D) Explain the Steps in Research Design. (7)

Q. 4 A) Explain the Essentials of a Good Questionnaire. (8)

Q. 4 B) Calculate Mean and Median for the given data given below: (7)

Daily Earning	50-53	53-56	56-59	59-62	62-65	65-68	68-71	71-74	74-77
No. of Persons	4	7	15	30	36	28	16	10	5

OR

Q. 4 C) Describe the Stages in Data Processing. (15)

Q. 5 A) Explain the Importance of Report Writing. (8)

Q. 5 B) Explain Techniques of Data Interpretation. (7)

OR

Q. 5 C) Write Short notes on (Any 3 out of 5) (15)

- Objectives of Research
- Advantages of Primary Data
- Importance of Questionnaire
- Types of Research Report
- Factors Determining Sample Size

N.B. 1. All the questions are compulsory
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks

SY-BAF Sem-4
Management Acc.

Time: 2.5 Hours
75 Marks

Q1) A) Rewrite the sentences with correct option. (Attempt any eight) : (8)

1. _____ is the test of the short term liquidity of a business.
(a) Debt Equity Ratio (b) Stock Turnover Ratio (c) Operating Ratio (d) Current Ratio
2. Dividend received is a cash flow from _____ activity.
(a) Operating (b) Financial (c) Investment (d) None of these
3. Working Capital Cycle is also known as _____.
(a) Operating Cycle (b) Investment Cycle (c) Financial Cycle (d) All of these
4. Accounting Standard No. _____ deals with Cash Flow Statement.
(a) 12 (b) 9 (c) 6 (d) 3
5. In Common Size Revenue Statement, percentages of all the components is computed based on _____.
(a) Net Profit (b) Net Purchases (c) Total Sales (d) Net Sales
6. _____ is an example of Fictitious Asset.
(a) Preliminary Expenses not written off (b) Advertisement Expenditure not written off
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
7. When Current Assets are less than Current liabilities then it is called a _____ Working Capital.
(a) Gross (b) Positive (c) Negative (d) Zero
8. Purpose of management accounting to _____.
(a) Ascertain Profit and Loss of business (b) know financial status of business
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) assist managers to make decisions
9. Accounting ratios can be expressed in _____.
(a) Pure number (b) Percentage (c) Times (d) Pure number or Percentage or Times
10. _____ is not an operating expense.
(a) Advertising expenses (b) General management salaries
(c) Depreciation of Machinery (d) Loss on sale of motor car

Q1) B) Match the pair (Attempt any seven)

(7)

Column A	Column B
1. Financial Accounting	a) 2:1
2. Management Accounting	b) Cash flow from investing activities
3. Goodwill	c) Less the Working Capital required
4. Preliminary Expenses	d) Cash flow from financing activities
5. Current Ratio	e) Subject to Audit
6. Quick Ratio	f) Intangible Assets
7. Interest received on Investment	g) More the Working Capital required
8. Interest paid on Borrowings	h) 1:1
9. More the Stock-turnover Ratio	i) Fictitious Assets
10. Less the Stock turnover Ratio	j) Not subject to Audit

Q2) A) From the following Balance Sheet of Atul Ltd., prepare Trend Percentage Statement in vertical form: (15)

Balance Sheet as on 31st March

Particulars	2015	2016	2017
Equity and Liabilities:			
Equity Share Capital	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
8% Preference Share Capital	1,00,000	1,50,000	1,00,000
General Reserve	20,000	22,000	42,000
Debentures	75,000	1,00,000	90,000
Bills Payable	5,000	7,000	10,000
Creditors	15,000	10,000	24,000
Total	4,15,000	4,89,000	4,66,000
Assets:			
Fixed Assets	1,50,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
Investments	1,00,000	1,50,000	1,00,000
Cash	50,000	25,000	40,000
Debtors	70,000	60,000	63,000
Stock	40,000	50,000	60,000
Preliminary Expenses	5,000	4,000	3,000
Total	4,15,000	4,89,000	4,66,000

OR

Q2) B) Rearrange the following Manufacturing and Trading A/c of M/s Dada and Co. in a form suitable for financial analysis. (15)

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Opening stock:		By Sales	9,00,000
Raw materials	72,000	By Sale of factory scrap	6,000
Work in progress	12,000	By Closing stock:	
Finished goods	48,000	Raw materials	60,000
To Purchase of Raw Materials	4,80,000	Work in progress	18,000
To Freight	12,000	Finished goods	72,000
To Octroi	48,000		
To Import duty	6,000		
To Direct wages	1,20,000		

To Direct expenses	36,000		
To Factory power	24,000		
To Factory salaries	12,000		
To Factory repairs	36,000		
To Factory rent	60,000		
To Depreciation on Machinery	24,000		
To Gross Profit	66,000		
	10,56,000		10,56,000

Q3) A) Following is the Summary Balance Sheet of Star Products Ltd.: (15)

Liabilities	As on 31-3-17	Assets	As on 31-3-17
Equity Share Capital	5,00,000	Fixed Assets	13,00,000
General Reserve	3,00,000	Investments	4,00,000
Securities Premium	25,000	Stock	8,50,000
10% Debentures	7,50,000	Sundry Debtors	5,00,000
Profit and Loss A/c	7,40,000	Prepaid Expenses	40,000
Sundry Creditors	2,30,000	Advance Income tax	78,000
Bank Overdraft	3,95,000	Cash and Bank Balances	62,000
Provision for Taxation	3,30,000	Share Issue Expenses	10,000
		Preliminary Expenses	30,000
	32,70,000		32,70,000

You are required to compute the following ratios:

- (1) Current Ratio
- (2) Liquid Ratio
- (3) Proprietary Ratio
- (4) Stock-Working Capital Ratio

Preparing Balance Sheet in Vertical Form is not required.

OR

Q3) B) Following is the Trading and P&L Account of X Ltd. for the year ended 31st March, 2017. (15)

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Opening Stock	54,300	By Sales	8,00,000
To Purchases	3,27,150	By Closing Stock	44,000
To Carriage Inward	8,550	By Interest on Investments	5,400
To Office Expenses	90,000		
To Sales Expenses	27,000		
To Administration Expenses	12,000		
To Interest	8,000		
To Depreciation on Plant and Machinery	2,000		
To Depreciation on Other Fixed Assets	2,000		
To Provision for Income Tax	16,000		
To Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	2,400		
To Net Profit	3,00,000		
	8,49,400		8,49,400

Calculate the following ratios:

1. Gross Profit Ratio
2. Administration Expense Ratio
3. Selling and Distribution Expense Ratio
4. Operating Expense Ratio
5. Operating Cost Ratio
6. Net Profit Before Tax Ratio
7. Stock Turnover Ratio

Q4) A) The Summary Balance Sheets of Yash Ltd. as on 31st March, 2016, 2017 are as under: (Figures in Thousands) (15)

Liabilities	31-12-16	31-12-17	Assets	31-12-16	31-12-17
Equity Capital	350	400	Fixed Assets	210	320
General Reserves	20		Stock	90	140
Profit & Loss A/c	40		Sundry Debtors	60	55
Secured Loan		180	Bills Receivable	50	75
Sundry Creditors	30	45	Investments	70	40
Bills Payable	50	25	Cash	30	20
Outstanding Expenses	10	30	Profit and Loss A/c		30
Unpaid Dividend	10				
	510	680		510	680

Accumulated Depreciation was ₹ 60,000 on 31st March 2016 and on 31st March, 2017, it was ₹ 57,000. Machinery having written down value & 90,000 was sold for ₹ 15,000 on 1-10-2016.

Plant costing ₹ 2,30,000 was purchased on 1-10-2016. Prepare -

- (i) Statement showing cash from operations.
- (ii) Statement of cash flow for the year ended 31st March, 2017.

OR

Q4) B) From the following data provided by M/s. Alpha Ltd. estimate working capital requirements for the year ended 31st March, 2017. (15)

- (a) Estimated activity/operations for the year 2,60,000 units (52 weeks).
 - (b) Raw material remains in stock for 2 weeks and production cycle takes 2 weeks.
 - (c) Finished Goods remaining in stock for 2 weeks.
 - (d) 2 weeks credit is allowed by suppliers.
 - (e) 4 weeks credit is allowed to Debtors.
 - (f) Time lag in payment of wages and overheads is 2 weeks each.
 - (g) Cash & Bank Balance to be maintained ₹ 25,000.
 - (h) Selling price per unit is ₹ 15.
 - (i) Analysis of cost per unit as follows: (1) Raw material 33 1/3% of sales. (2) Labour and overheads in the ratio of 6: 4 per unit. (3) Profit is at ₹ 5 per unit.
- Assume that operations are evenly spread throughout the year. Wages and Overheads accrue similarly. Manufacturing process required feeding of material fully at the beginning. Degree of work-in-progress is 50%. Debtors are to be estimated at selling price.

Q5) (a) : Define management accounting. Give its scope. (8)

Q.5 (b) : Distinguish between Financial Accounting and Management Accounting. (7)

OR

Q.5: Write short notes on: (Any 3) (15)

- (a) Working Capital and Types
- (b) Liquidity Ratios
- (c) Cash Flow from Investing Activities
- (d) Operating Cycle
- (e) Importance of Management Accounting.

External Examination

Class: SYBAF-IV

Subject: Business Law

Time: 2 ½ hrs

Maximum Marks: 75

Q1) A) Match the columns (Any 8)

(8)

(A)

(B)

1) Small company

a) Creditors of the company

2) Financial year

b) one member

3) One person company

c) Signature of the company

4) Woman director

d) 31st March

5) Auditors Appointment

e) paid capital 100 crores

6) Limited Liability

f) Receipt of Money

7) Common Seal

g) 5 years

8) ultra virus

h) Void-ab-initio

9) Debentureholder

i) paid Capital ₹ 50 lakh

10) Deposit's

j) Public company

Q1) B) State TRUE/FALSE (Any 7)

(7)

(1) Foreign company incorporated outside India.

(2) Turnover of small company Not be more than 20 crores.

(3) Minimum offer period for right offer is 7 days.

(4) Annual Return Must be signed by Director of small company.

(5) One person can form private company.

(6) MOA is International Management of Company

(7) Preincorporation Contract is a Quasi contract.

(8) A debenture is an owner's Equity.

(9) Share holder got dividend on its shares.

(10) Debenture holder's get Interest as Return.

Q2) (A) What are the features of company.

(8)

(B) Define Company highlights the new company Act 2013

(7)

OR

(C) Explain Lifting of Corporate Veil.

(8)

(D) Define Small Company & it's Features.

(7)

- Q3) (A) Explain provision of Transfer & Transmission of shares. (8)
(B) Distinguish between Private & Public Company. (7)

OR

- (C) Define Promoter. Explain Duties & liabilities. (8)
(D) Explain the Types of companies. (7)
Q4) (A) Define Foreign Company Explain Provision its formation. (8)
(B) What is MOA, Explain its clauses. (7)

OR

- (C) Explain rules for issuing preference shares. (8)
(D) Define prospectus & explain its contents. (7)
Q5) (A) Explain the procedure of Private placement. (8)
(B) Define share capital & Explain Types of share capital. (7)

OR

- C) Write short Notes (Any 3) (15)
a) Sweat Equity Shares
b) Private Placement
c) AOA
d) Doctrine of Ultra Virus
e) One person Company

External Examination

Class: SYBAF-IV

Subject: Financial Accounting

Time: 2 ½ hrs

Maximum Marks: 75

Q1) a) State whether the following statements are true or false: (Any 8) (8)

1. Fictitious balances are shown assets.
2. Interim dividend is declared by board of directors.
3. Horses are disclosed under PPE.
4. Partly paid preference shares cannot be redeemed.
5. Capital reserve is Non divisible profit.
6. Preference shares can be redeemed out of profit only.
7. Fixed asset should be translated at the rate on the date of transaction.
8. Depreciation on tangible asset is translated at the exchange rate on the date of purchase.
9. Loss prior to incorporation is debited to goodwill account.
10. Post incorporation profit is available for dividend.

Q1) b) Match the pair: (Any 7) (7)

Column A	Column B
1. Dividend to Shareholders	(a) Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c
2. Audit Fees	(b) Time Ratio
3. Pre-incorporation Profit	(c) Capital Reserve
4. Exchange Difference	(d) Charged to P & L
5. Non-Monetary Items	(e) Historical cost
6. Insurance Policy	(f) Fund Investment
7. Debenture Redemption	(g) Not reduction of capital
8. Mango Trees	(h) Bearer Plants
9. Proposed Dividend	(i) Contingent Liability as a note
10. Issue of Bonus Shares	(j) Share Capital

Q2) A) Following is the trial balance of KKK Ltd. as on 31st March, 2017: (15)

Debit Balances	₹	Credit Balances	₹
Fixed Assets (Net Block)	7,50,000	Equity Share Capital (₹ 10 each fully paid)	4,00,000
Investments	2,50,000	9% Preference Share Capital (₹ 100 each fully paid)	1,00,000

(1)

Closing Stock	3,75,000	Profit & Loss Statement	2,80,000
Sundry Debtors	1,22,500	Securities Premium	30,000
Share Issue Expenses	20,000	Debenture Redemption Reserves	2,00,000
Staff Advance	1,00,000	General Reserves	75,000
Advance Tax	60,000	8% Debentures	5,25,000
Pre-paid Expenses	45,000	Loan from Director Mr. D	10,000
Advance to Suppliers	27,500	Loan from Subsidiary Co.	70,000
Cash in Hand	12,500	Sundry Creditors	58,500
Bank Balance	1,10,000	Bills Payable	21,500
		Provision for Taxation	62,500
	18,72,500		18,72,500

Additional Information:

- (a) Transfer to debenture redemption reserves ₹ 50,000 and General Reserves ₹ 25,000.
- (b) Entire authorised share capital has been issued & subscribed.
- (c) 8% Debentures are secured against all fixed assets. The figure in trial balance includes interest accrued and due ₹ 25,000.
- (d) Loan from Director and subsidiary Co. are unsecured, and for short term.
- (e) Creditors include Creditors for goods ₹ 40,000 while for expenses ₹ 18,500.
- (f) Stock comprises of Raw-materials ₹ 2,50,000, work in progress ₹ 50,000 and Finished goods ₹ 75,000.
- (g) Of the debtors, debts due for more than 6 months is ₹ 22,500. All debts are unsecured and considered to be good.
- (h) Profit and Loss Statement figure in Trial Balance is arrived at as under:

	₹
Previous Year's Balance b/d	1,48,500
Net Profit for the Year	<u>1,31,500</u>
	2,80,000

- (i) Ignore Previous Year's figures.

After considering the above adjustments, prepare Balance Sheet of the Company as on 31st March 2017 as per schedule III requirements.

OR

- Q2) B) Show necessary Journal entries and disclosure of relevant items in final account. (8)

Trial Balance as at 31st March, 2017

Particulars	Debit	Credit
Advance Income Tax 2017-18	2,00,000	
Advance Income Tax 2018-19	1,30,000	
Provision for Income Tax 2017-18		1,80,000

(2)

Adjustments:

1. The Income Tax Assessment for 2017-18 has been completed during the year and the tax liability has been fixed at ₹ 2,20,000. No effect has been given to this in the accounts.
2. Provision for Income tax to be made for the year 2018-19 is ₹ 1,20,000.

Q2) C) Show the presentation of the following items under the appropriate notes to account forming part of the balance sheet of Rahul Ltd. as on 31st March, 2019. (7)

Particulars	₹
1. General Reserve (Opening Balance)	50,00,000
2. Debenture Redemption Reserve (Opening Balance)	10,00,000
3. Profit & Loss A/c (Opening Balance)	30,00,000
4. Net Profit for the year (Before Transfer & Appropriations).	40,00,000
5. Transfer to General Reserve	10,00,000
6. Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve	5,00,000
7. Interim Dividend paid	1,00,000
8. Dividend declared after the Balance Sheet date	4,00,000

Q3) A) Following is the Balance Sheet of Prakash Ltd. as on 31st March, 2017: (15)

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
2,000-8% Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each, fully paid	2,00,000	Fixed Assets	15,75,000
₹ 1,00,000 Equity Shares of 10 each, fully paid	10,00,000	Bank	2,18,000
Securities Premium	35,000	Investments (Market Value 1,90,000)	1,50,000
Profit and Loss Account	4,50,000		
Sundry Creditors	2,58,000		
	19,43,000		19,43,000

On the above date, the directors of the company took following steps to redeem 8% Preference Shares at a premium of 5%.

- (a) The company issued 4,000 Equity Shares of 10 at a premium of 2 per share for the purpose of redemption of preference shares.
- (b) Investments were sold at market price.
- (c) All the payments were made to the Preference Shareholders except those holding 100 shares who could not be traced.

You are required to:

- (i) Pass necessary Journal Entries in the books of Prakash Limited complying with requirements of Companies Act, 2013.
- (ii) Prepare the Balance Sheet of the company after redemption of Preference Shares.

OR

(3)

Q3) B) A company issued 1,80,000 redeemable Preference shares at par on 1st January, 2015, redeemable at the option of the company on or after 31st December, 2016 in whole or part. (15)
The following redemption were made out of profit:

On 30th June, 2017: ₹ 60,000; On 30th June, 2018: ₹ 40,000

In December, 2018 the company issued equity shares of the face value of ₹ 60,000 at a premium of 2% and on 31st December in the same year, it redeemed the balance of preference shares. Pass the necessary journal entries to record the above transactions.

Q4) A) XY Enterprises has a branch in New York. As on 31st March, 2017, the Trial Balance of the Branch was as follows: (15)

Particulars	Dr	Cr
Head Office Account		8,500
Sales		61,000
Goods from Head Office	44,000	
Stock on 1st April 2016	8,500	
Furniture	9,000	
Cash in Box	250	
Bank Balance	1,250	
Salaries	2,800	
Rent	1,200	
Insurance	150	
Outstanding Expenses		800
Sundry Debtors	3,150	
	70,300	70,300

The branch account in head office shows debit balance 2,14,500 and goods sent to branch credit balance of ₹ 13,12,500.

Depreciate Furniture @ 10% p.a.

Stock at Branch 31st March 2017 was \$ 7,500.

Furniture was purchased in 2017 when one \$ = 20.

Exchange rates were:

On 1-4-2016 1 \$ = 28

On 31-3-2017 1 \$ = 30

Average Rate 1 \$ = 29

You are required to prepare Branch Trial Balance by converting in Rupees and prepare Branch Trading and Profit and Loss A/c for the year ended 31-3-2017, and Balance Sheet as on that date.

OR

Q4) B) ABC Ltd. was incorporated on 1st April, 2015 to take over the business of M/s ABC & Co. with effect from 1st January, 2015. The Company prepared its first profit and loss account on 31st March, 2016 which was as follows: (15)

Particulars	₹
Sales (A)	2,70,000

(4)

Cost of Goods Sold	1,80,000
Salaries	13,000
Depreciation	2,000
Selling Expenses	18,000
Office Expenses	4,000
Formation Expenses	2,000
Rent	3,700
Interest	13,500
Total Expenses (B)	2,41,200
Profit (A - B)	28,800

Additional Information:

1. The company was able to double the average monthly sales from 1st April, 2015 but the salaries trebled from that date.
2. The company occupied additional space from 1st July, 2015, for which the rent was ₹ 300 p.m.
3. 50% of the selling expenses are fixed.
4. The purchase consideration was agreed at ₹ 50,000. It was settled on 1st April, 2015, with interest at 12% p.a. The company borrowed ₹ 1,00,000 at 12% p.a. to pay the purchase consideration and for the working capital.

Find out Pre and Post Incorporation results.

Q5) A) Corporate integral and non-integral foreign operation.

B) Provision relating to redemption of preference share.

OR

Q5) Write short notes: (Any 3)

(15)

1. Capital Work in Progress
2. Divisible Profit
3. Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses
4. Integral Foreign Operation
5. Debenture Redemption Reserve.

(5)

N.B. 1. All the questions are compulsory

Time: 2.5 Hours

2. Figures to the right indicate full marks

75 Marks

Q1) A) Multiple Choice Questions: (Any 8)

(8 marks)

1. _____ is not a part of MIS structure.
 - a) Hardware
 - b) People
 - c) Database
 - d) Organization
2. _____ is a type of information system that collects, stores, modifies and retrieves day to day data transaction of an enterprise.
 - a) Decision support system
 - b) Transaction Processing System,
 - c) Office Automation System
 - d) Executive Support System
3. To export the report in ASCII, Excel HTML OR XML format, _____ key is used in tally.
 - a) ALT + A
 - b) ALT + D
 - c) ALT + 2
 - d) ALT + E
4. _____ voucher used for recording goods delivered to a customer
 - a) purchase order
 - b) sales order
 - c) credit note
 - d) delivery note
5. _____ are representations of your business processes.
 - a) Business Process
 - b) Business Process Flow
 - c) Business Process Management
 - d) Business Process Automation
6. Workplace safety is an example of _____
 - a) Supporting Process
 - b) Operational Process
 - c) Management Process
 - d) Primary Process
7. Top level management is also called as _____
 - a) MIS
 - b) Operational management
 - c) Tactical management
 - d) Strategic management
8. White box approach is also known as _____
 - a) Auditing using the computer
 - b) Auditing through the computer
 - c) Auditing around the computer

d) Auditing without the computer

9. Cloud computing often referred to as _____
- a) the sky
 - b) the cloud
 - c) the weather d
 - d) the climate
10. _____ is the most common form of audit for many company
- a) External Audit
 - b) IT Audit
 - c) Internal Audit
 - d) Financial Audit

Q1)B) State whether the given statement is True or False: (Any 7)

(7 marks)

- (1) MIS facilitates decision making.
- (2) Spreadsheet cannot be used to perform accountancy task.
- (3) Management process constitute the core business.
- (4) Book beginning date is same as financial year date.
- (5) Fresh books is a database accounting software.
- (6) GIS stands for Government Information System.
- (7) TPS organizes data from both external data sources and internal MIS
- (8) Black box approach is an auditing approach in CIS environment, minimization of frauds.
- (9) Accounting software enables
- (10) Monthly payroll report is an example of payroll report.

Q2) (a) Write steps to create Total Quality Management System.

(8)

(b) What are the benefits of BPM?

(7)

OR

(a) List the advantages of computer in accountancy.

(8)

(b) Draw and explain Business Process Management Life cycle.

(7)

Q3) (a) Differentiate between Manual and Computerized Accounting System.

(8)

(b) State and explain need of Computerized Accounting System.

(7)

OR

(a) Explain the features of Tally Prime

(8)

(b) Explain the generic considerations before sourcing an accounting software.

(7)

Q4) (a) Explain MIS reports and outputs.

(8)

(b) What are the approaches to develop an MIS?

(7)

OR

(a) Explain the concept of Marketing MIS.

(8)

(b) Which factors will you consider while buying an MIS system?

(7)

- Q5) (a) What is an IT Audit? Explain advantages of IT audit. (8)
(b) What are the steps involved in an application of CAAT. (7)
OR

- Q5) Write Short Notes for the following: (Any Three) (15)
(a) Objectives of audit.
(b) Role of stakeholders in BPM life cycle.
(c) Features of Business Process.
(d) Scope of audit in CIS environment.
(e) Reasons for failure of MIS.
