

Duration: 3 Hours.

Marks :160

Note: 1. All Questions are Compulsory

2. Figures to the right state the marks allotted to the questions.

Q 1 (a) Select the most appropriate answer from the options given below (Any Ten) 10

1. Export marketing usually involves \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - Minimal competition
  - Customs formalities
  - No risk
  - Dominance of small enterprises
2. Risk in export marketing due to natural calamities like flood is known as \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - Commercial Risk
  - Legal Risk
  - Unforeseen Risk
  - Political Risk
3. India is one of the largest exporter of \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - Exotic birds
  - Fruits and vegetables
  - Olive oil based products
  - Drugs and Pharma products
4. When a country fixes import quantity of commodity from different countries during a specific time period it is known as \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - Quota
  - Consular formality
  - State trading
  - Preferential treatment
5. TRIMs stands for \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - Trade related investment measures
  - Trade restricted investment measures
  - Trade related intellectual measures
  - Trade related investment movement
6. Entry into foreign markets without \_\_\_\_\_ is risky.
  - Tax holiday
  - Overseas market research
  - Competition
  - Import duty
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is an outreach programme organised for new and prospective exporters by DGFT.
  - Trade fair and exhibitions
  - Niryat Bandhu scheme
  - EPCG scheme
  - MEIS

- 8 The negative list of exports does not consist of \_\_\_\_\_ items.
- Prohibited
  - Canalised
  - Restricted
  - Freely exported
9. The primary objective of \_\_\_\_\_ is to promote software exports from India.
- STP
  - BTP
  - EHTP
  - TEE
10. \_\_\_\_\_ incentive is disbursed to Indian exporters through FIEO and the Ministry of Commerce.
- MDA
  - MAI
  - ASIDE
  - IRMAC
11. In India \_\_\_\_\_ acts as a connecting link between the exporters and the government.
- EPCG
  - FICCI
  - SEZ
  - BTP
12. Under \_\_\_\_\_ scheme custom duty paid on import of raw material for export production is refunded to exporters.
- EAAS
  - ASIDE
  - DBK
  - IGST
- Q 1 (b) State whether the following statements are True or False (Any ten): (10)
1. Export marketing is not influenced by regional economic groupings of the world.
  2. Export marketer may face risk of cultural differences and communication barriers.
  3. Software services make major contribution to India's service exports.
  4. Anti dumping duty nullifies the effect of subsidy given by exporting countries.
  5. GATS is an agreement to liberalise manufacturing sector.
  6. India is one of the founder members of WTO.
  7. e-BRC captures details of export proceeds received by exporters.
  8. Red sandal wood is an item of canalised list of exports.
  9. Units in SEZ are exempted from routine examination of cargo by custom authorities.
  10. Focus market scheme promotes exports of all products to all markets.
  11. IP provides raw material assistance for production to Indian exporters.
  12. IGST is collected by the port trust authorities.

**Q.2 Answer any two of the following: (15)**

- a) What is the importance of exports for a nation?
- b) Discuss the various problems faced by the India's export sector.
- c) Explain region wise India's exports since 2015



Time: 3 Hours

Marks - 100

- Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory having internal option  
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q.1A) Choose the correct answer from the option given below (Any Ten) (10)**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ concept of marketing involves the effective use of aggressive advertising techniques for a product.
  - a) product concept
  - b) selling concept
  - c) exchange concept
  - d) production concept
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the purpose of data warehousing in data mining Process.
  - a) Data storage
  - b) Data analysis
  - c) Data visualization
  - d) Data integration
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is an element of Sociographic Segmentation.
  - a) Age
  - b) Culture
  - c) Usage rate
  - d) lifestyle
4. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the value of a brand in the market.
  - a) Brand image
  - b) Brand positioning
  - c) Brand Equity
  - d) Brand service
5. \_\_\_\_\_ means covering or wrapping of the product.
  - a) Branding
  - b) Packaging
  - c) Labelling
  - d) Pricing
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the pricing strategy that involves setting prices low to attract customers.
  - a) Penetration pricing
  - b) Skimming pricing
  - c) Bundle pricing
  - d) Premium pricing.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ marketing is also called Network marketing.
  - a) Vertical
  - b) Horizontal
  - c) Multi-channel
  - d) Multi-level
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is not an important element of Integrated Marketing Communication.
  - a) Advertising
  - b) Public Relation
  - c) Sponsorship
  - d) Logistics
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as face-to-face selling.
  - a) Advertising
  - b) Personal Selling
  - c) Prospecting
  - d) Online Selling
10. The Market Challenger adopts strategy to attack \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Market Leader
  - b) Market Follower
  - c) Market Nicher
  - d) Market Performer
11. \_\_\_\_\_ marketing means marketing of eco-friendly products.
  - a) Local
  - b) Rural
  - c) Green
  - d) Digital
12. \_\_\_\_\_ skills are also called Inter-personal skills required by marketing manager.
  - a) Presentation
  - b) Decision-making
  - c) Human
  - d) Persuasion

**Q.1 B) State whether the following statements are True or False (Any Ten) (10)**

1. Product development involves identifying customer needs.
2. MIS is not susceptible to data quality issues.
3. Cultural background does not affect consumer behavior.
4. Brand loyalty is a factor in brand equity.
5. Packaging is concerned with safety of product.
6. Skimming pricing is used for innovative products.
7. Supply Chain Management is an element of Logistics.
8. Sponsorships help in brand visibility and corporate image.
9. Sales management is responsible for setting sales quotas.
10. Sharing customer data without consent or transparency is unethical.
11. Green marketing gives competitive advantage to the firm.
12. Erroneous product design leads to brand failure.

**Q. 2 Answer any two of the following: (15)**

- a) What is Marketing? Discuss the importance of marketing.
- b) Explain the steps in the process of Marketing Research.
- c) Describe the techniques of Customer Relationship Management.

**Q. 3 Answer any two of the following: (15)**

- a) Explain the various Product Decision Areas.
- b) What is Product Positioning? Explain its Strategies.
- c) Explain the objectives of Pricing.

**Q. 4 Answer any two of the following: (15)**

- a) Describe the factors influencing physical distribution of product.
- b) What is Promotion? Discuss the elements of promotion Mix.
- c) Discuss the emerging trends in Selling.

**Q. 5 Answer any two of the following: (15)**

- a) Explain the general role of Consumer Organizations.
- b) What is Digital Marketing? Explain the trends in digital marketing.
- c) Discuss the factors responsible for the success of a brand in India with suitable examples.

**Q.6 Write Short Notes on (Any four) (20)**

- a) Strategic Marketing
- b) Market targeting
- c) Branding
- d) Supply Chain Management
- e) Rural marketing
- f) Personal selling

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Total Marks: 100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B.: 1. All questions are compulsory.

2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Select the correct answer and rewrite the statements (any TEN) 10

1. Privatization refers to \_\_\_\_\_ in the context of the NEP.
  - a) Transfer of ownership from the government to the private sector
  - b) Restriction on private sector participation
  - c) Introduction of new public sector enterprises
  - d) Increasing government control over industries
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a goal under the Sustainable Development Goals.
  - a) No Poverty
  - b) Zero Hunger
  - c) Universal Basic Income
  - d) Quality education
3. Which scheme provides cooked meals to children in government and government-aided schools?
  - a) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
  - b) National Programme for Mid- day meals
  - c) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
  - d) Model Schools scheme
4. It is necessary to provide a remunerative price for farmers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Discourage growth in agriculture
  - b) Promote industrialization
  - c) Encourage reinvestment in agriculture
  - d) Increase Government's revenue
5. The purpose of maintaining buffer stock of food grains is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Increase the price of food-grains
  - b) Reduce the cost of production
  - c) Ensure availability during shortages
  - d) Export food grains
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the main reasons for the unfavourable conditions in *mandis* for farmers.
  - a) Government's subsidies
  - b) High entry fees
  - c) High demand for products
  - d) Lack of storage facilities
7. What is the effect of anti-competitive agreements as per the Competition Act 2003?
  - a) Promotes healthy competition
  - b) It has adverse effect on competition
  - c) Reduces market price
  - d) Encourages combinations
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM).
  - a) A loan scheme for MSME
  - b) A tax benefit scheme for MSME
  - c) A one-page registration form for MSMEs
  - d) A training Programme for MSMEs
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the main objectives of the national tourism policy.
  - a) To reduce the number of tourists
  - b) To increase the cost of travel
  - c) To make tourism as a national priority
  - d) To limit tourism to certain seasons
10. The primary purpose of establishing Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) was to provide credit to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Urban entrepreneurs
  - b) Rural large scale industries
  - c) Government projects
  - d) Rural artisans and agricultural labours
11. \_\_\_\_\_ can issue certificates of deposit (CDs) in India.
  - a) Only Public Sector Banks
  - b) Only commercial banks
  - c) Individuals
  - d) Only central Government
12. \_\_\_\_\_ of the following is not a component of the primary market.
  - a) Equity shares
  - b) Preference shares
  - c) Stock exchange
  - d) Debentures

- B) State whether the following statements are True or False. (any TEN) 10**
1. Social infrastructure and economic growth are closely associated.
  2. The National Programme for Mid-Day Meals has not contributed to improving enrollment rates.
  3. FDI always leads to economic dependence on foreign capital.
  4. The National Agricultural policy discourages private sector investment in agriculture.
  5. Agricultural finance in India includes both short-term and long-term loans.
  6. eNAM is an initiative to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities.
  7. The primary objective of disinvestment is to encourage public investment.
  8. MSMEs are classified only on the basis of investment in plant and machinery.
  9. The service sector in India has been growing since the economic reforms of the 1990s.
  10. The Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) is the only public sector life insurance company in India.
  11. The money market is less risky than the capital market.
  12. The capital market in India deals with short-term financial instruments.

- Q.2 Answer any TWO of the following. 15**
- a. Discuss the measures taken by the Government to improve health care infrastructure.
  - b. Explain any seven Sustainable Development Goals.
  - c. Discuss the role of MNCs in Indian economy.

- Q.3 Answer any TWO of the following. 15**
- a. Examine the Features of National Agricultural Policy 2000.
  - b. Discuss the limitations of agricultural price policy.
  - c. Discuss the measures taken by the Government to improve agricultural marketing.

- Q.4 Answer any TWO of the following. 15**
- a. Analyze the role of MSME sector in Indian Economy.
  - b. Explain measures taken by the Government to control industrial pollution.
  - c. Discuss the recent trends in tourism sector in India.

- Q.5 Answer any TWO of the following. 15**
- a. Examine the recent trends in Insurance sector in India.
  - b. Explain the reforms introduced in the Indian money market.
  - c. Briefly discuss the structure of Indian Capital market.

- Q.6 Write short notes on any FOUR of the following. 20**
- a. Rationale of the New Economic Policy 1991
  - b. Administered prices in Indian Agriculture
  - c. Non institutional sources of agricultural finance
  - d. Types of Industrial Pollution
  - e. Role of service sector
  - f. Challenges in banking sector

\*\*\*\*\*

**Time: 2 hours 30 minutes**

**Maximum Marks: 75**

**Note:**

- All questions are compulsory and carried equal marks
- Figures to the right indicate full marks
- Questions 2 to 5 have internal options.
- Working notes should form part of answer & use of simple calculator is allowed

**Q.1 (A) State whether the following statements are True or False and rewrite. (Any Eight) (08)**

- 1) Activity of the management is judged by debtor's turnover ratio.
- 2) Trend analysis shows direction of changes.
- 3) Manufacturing organization requires higher working capital.
- 4) Income Tax payment is cash flow from investing activities.
- 5) Securities Premium is a part of Reserves and Surplus.
- 6) Stock is a liquid asset.
- 7) Staff Salary is non-operating expenditure.
- 8) Gross working capital is equal to net current assets.
- 9) Cash received from sale of furniture is a treated as cash flow from operating activities.
- 10) Goodwill is fictitious asset.

**Q 1) B) Match the columns (Any Seven) (07)**

Column A	Column B
1) Profit on Sale of Machinery	a) Internal reporting
2) Vertical analysis	b) Operating Activity
3) Machinery	c) Quick Liability
4) Tactical information	d) Fictitious assets
5) Trade Payables	e) Loan fund
6) Interim Dividend on Investment	f) P & L account Balance
7) Preliminary expenses	g) Middle management
8) Debentures	h) Tangible Asset
9) Focus of management accounting	i) Common size statement
10) Retained earnings	j) Investing Activity

**Q 2) A) From the following figures, Prepare an Estimate of the Working Capital. (15)**

Production	30,000 Units
Selling Price per Unit	Rs. 15
Raw Materials	50% of selling price
Direct Wages	1/5th of Raw Materials
Overheads	Twice of Direct Wages
Materials in hand	2 Months requirement
Production time	1 Month
Finished goods in store	3 Months
Credit for Materials	2 Months
Credit allowed to customer	3 Months
Average Cash balance	Rs. 40,000

Wages and Overheads are paid in the beginning of the next month. In Production all the materials are charged in the initial stage and wages and overheads accrue evenly.

OR

Q 2) B) Following is the Balance Sheet of M/s.Mohit Ltd. as on 31.3.24.

(15)

Liabilities	Rs.	Asset	Rs.
Equity Share Capital	3,50,000	Machinery	6,10,000
12% Preference Share Capital	4,00,000	Investment	2,90,000
General Reserves	1,60,000	Stock	2,40,000
16% Debentures	3,00,000	Bills Receivable	70,000
Trade Payables	2,74,000	Trade receivables	2,00,000
Bank O/D	60,000	Cash & Bank	1,50,000
Provision for Taxation	56,000	Profit & Loss	40,000
	<b>16,00,000</b>		<b>16,00,000</b>

Sales for the year Rs. 16,00,000, Gross Profit Rate 30% and Opening Stock Rs. 2,10,000. Profit before tax for the year was Rs. 4,70,000.

Compute the following ratios.

- Current Ratio
- Stock Turnover Ratio
- Proprietary Ratio
- Liquid Ratio
- Return on Capital Employed

Note : No need to prepare Vertical statement

Q 3) A) The following is the Balance Sheet of Amey Limited for the years 2022-23 & 2023-24.

Prepare Vertical Comparative Balance Sheet.

(15)

Liabilities	31.3.23	31.3.24	Asset	31.3.23	31.3.24
Equity Share Capital	3,00,000	4,00,000	Fixed Asset	4,50,000	5,80,000
Preference Share Capital	1,40,000	1,80,000	Stock	65,000	78,000
Reserves	30,000	45,000	Debtors	3,80,000	4,60,000
Profit & Loss Account	45,000	70,000	Bills Receivable	80,000	1,45,000
Bank O/D	2,50,000	2,80,000	Cash & Bank	1,30,000	1,02,000
Creditors	2,40,000	250,000			
Provision for Taxation	65,000	85,000			
Bills Payable	35,000	55,000			
	<b>11,05,000</b>	<b>13,65,000</b>		<b>11,05,000</b>	<b>13,65,000</b>

OR

Q 3) B) Calculate Cash Flow Statement for the year ending 31.3.2024.

(15)

Particulars	Amt. (Rs.)
Cash Sales	5,00,000
Cash Purchases	95,000
Collection from Debtors	7,00,000
Payment to Suppliers	1,70,000
Trading Commission Received	1,80,000
Wages & Salaries	90,000
Rent Paid	24,000
Production Overheads Paid	65,000
Office Expenses Paid	42,000
Selling Expenses Paid	25,000
Income Tax Paid	1,88,000
Insurance Claim Received from Earthquake Disaster	1,70,000
Income Tax Refund	9,500

Q 4) A) The following financial information of Pratham Ltd., for past three year ended 31-3-24. (15)

Particulars	2022	2023	2024
Share Capital	2,00,000	3,00,000	4,00,000
Current Liabilities	1,40,000	1,66,000	1,92,000
Fixed Assets	4,30,000	6,20,000	7,42,000
Long Term Loan	2,20,000	2,80,000	3,00,000
Current Assets	2,30,000	2,76,000	3,50,000
Capital Employed	5,20,000	7,30,000	9,00,000
Reserves & Surplus	1,00,000	1,50,000	2,00,000

Prepare Vertical Trend Analysis.

OR

Q 4)B) From the following financial statements of Rk Ltd., Prepare a Common Size Financial Statements.

(15)

Profit & Loss Account for the year ending 31-3-24			
Particulars	Amt. (Rs.)	Particulars	Amt. (Rs.)
To Opening Stock	80,000	By Sales	5,00,000
To Purchases	2,40,000	By Closing Stock	1,20,000
To Wages	50,000		
To Factory Overheads	50,000		
To Gross Profits c/d	2,00,000		
	<b>6,20,000</b>		<b>6,20,000</b>
To Administrative Expenses	15,000	By Gross Profit b/d	2,00,000
To Selling & Distribution Expenses	10,000	By Dividend Received	6,000
To Depreciation	13,000		
To Interest on Debentures	4,000		
To Net Profits	1,64,000		
	<b>2,06,000</b>		<b>2,06,000</b>

**Additional Information:**

1. Provision for the Tax was Rs. 40,000
2. Net Profit for the last year which was carried forward Rs. 60,000

Q 5)A). Explain the advantages of ratio analysis. [8]

Q5) B) Explain the role of management accounting in Decision Making [7]

**OR**

Q 5) Write short notes on **Any Three** [15]

- a) Gross working capital
- b) Cash Flow from Operating Activities
- c) Common Size Statements
- d) Debtors Turnover and Creditors Turnover Ratios
- e) Functions of Management Accounting

\*\*\*\*\*

Time: 3 Hrs.

Marks 100

Note:

1. All Questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks allotted to the questions.
3. Working Notes wherever necessary should form a part of your answer.
4. Calculate figures up to the two decimal points wherever required.

Q1 A State whether the following statements are True or False. (10)

- 1) Lubricants are direct materials
- 2) Packing charges are selling and distribution cost.
- 3) Prime cost includes factory overheads.
- 4) Carriage on material increases cost of materials.
- 5) Labour Turnover may be caused due to low wages.
- 6) Time Rate Plan motivates the efficient workers.
- 7) Factory cost includes Prime cost-plus office overheads.
- 8) Inventory valuation is done at market value.
- 9) Carriage outwards should be considered selling overheads.
- 10) Cost of rectification of defectives is a part of administration overheads.
- 11) Interest received on Bank Deposit is purely financial in nature.
- 12) Time wage is guaranteed under Rowan premium plan.

Q1 B Select the most appropriate option and rewrite the full sentence. (10)

- 1] The costing which determines cost after it has been actually incurred is
 

i) estimated	ii) standard	iii) historical	iv) marginal
--------------	--------------	-----------------	--------------
- 2] Interest on capital is
 

i) imputed cost	ii) sunk cost	iii) direct cost	iv) indirect cost
-----------------	---------------	------------------	-------------------
- 3] Overheads which are incurred in connection with factory are
 

i) factory overheads	ii) office overheads	iii) selling overheads	iv) prime cost
----------------------	----------------------	------------------------	----------------
- 4] The cost which is directly chargeable to the product is
 

i) indirect cost	ii) direct cost	iii) overheads	iv) period cost
------------------	-----------------	----------------	-----------------
- 5] Royalti paid on use of patents is called as:
 

i) Direct expenses	ii) Indirect expenses	iii) Production expenses	iv) Distribution expenses
--------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------
- 6] If production increases Variable cost per unit remains
 

i) constant	ii) flexible	iii) Increase	iv) Decrease
-------------	--------------	---------------	--------------
- 7] Cost which is unaffected by the change in outputs is called as
 

i) Fixed cost	ii) Variable Cost	iii) Period cost	iv) Production cost
---------------	-------------------	------------------	---------------------
- 8] Bin Card is
 

i) a inspection note	ii) a continuous record of stock stored
iii) a statement of delivery of material	iv) a statement of issue of material

9] A store ledger is

- i) Evidence of delivery of materials  
 ii) a ledger of the supplier  
 iii) a ledger which shows movement of each item of materials  
 iv) a ledger of the Distributer

10] The process of re-distribution of overheads of support department to production department is called as:

- i) Secondary distribution  
 ii) Primary distribution  
 iii) Repeat distribution  
 iv) Selling and Distribution overheads

11] Drawing office salaries is a:

- i) Factory overheads  
 ii) Office overheads  
 iii) Selling overheads  
 iv) Distribution overheads

12] In reconciliation statement depreciation under charged in cost account is

- i) Deducted in financial profit  
 ii) Deducted in costing profit  
 iii) Added in costing profit  
 iv) Added to assets

Q.2.A.SSR Ltd. furnishes to you the following information for the year ended

31st March, 2023 :

Production and Sales	20,000 units	(20)
Sales	Rs. 80,00,000	
Direct Materials	Rs. 30,00,000	
Direct Wages	Rs. 10,00,000	
Direct Expenses	Rs. 5,00,000	
Factory Overheads	Rs. 7,50,000	
Administrative Overheads	Rs. 12,50,000	
Sales Overheads	Rs. 10,00,000	

Following changes are estimated in the subsequent year:

- (1) Production and sales activity will be increased by 25%.
- (2) Material rate will be increase by 20% .
- (3) Direct wages rate would be reduced by 10% due to automation.
- (4) Direct Expenses per unit will increase by 10%.
- (5) Factory Expenses will increase by 20% in total.
- (6) Total administrative overheads will be lower by 20%.
- (7) Sales overheads per unit would remain the same.
- (8) Sale would be 110% of cost.

Prepare a statement of cost for both the years ending 31st March, 2023 and 31st March, 2024 showing maximum possible details of cost.

OR

Q2.B.M/s. Naina Manufacturing Company manufactures two types of products viz. S and T. The information for the year ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 is as under:

Particulars	S (Rs.)	T (Rs.)
Direct material per unit	150	160
Direct labour per unit	80	70
Direct expenses per unit	50	90

Additional Information:

- (1) Factory expenses are charged at 25% of prime cost.
- (2) Office expenses are charged at 30% of works cost.

- (3) 3,000 units of product S were produced of which 2,500 units were sold and 6,000 units of product T were produced of which 5,400 units were sold.  
 (4) Selling expenses are Rs.12 per unit for product S and Rs.20 per unit for product T.  
 (5) Company charges a profit at 20% on sales for Product S & 25% on sales for Product T.  
 Prepare a cost sheet showing the cost and profit in total as well as in per unit.

**Q3.A.** A steel manufacturing company uses steel sheets for the production and provides you the following details. (10)

- Maximum usage = 500kg per day
  - Normal usage = 300 kg per day
  - Minimum usage = 200 kg per day
  - Maximum re-order period = 15 days
  - Minimum re-order period = 5 days
  - Average reorder period = 10 days
  - Re-order quantity = 3000 kg
- Calculate re-order level, maximum level, minimum level and average level.

**Q3.B.** From the following particulars, prepare Reconciliation Statement and Ascertain Costing Profit/Loss. Net Profit as per financial P&L A/c ₹20,400, Opening Stock was overvalued by ₹1500 in Cost Accounts as compared to financial accounts. Office overheads charged in Financial Books ₹15,000 but recovered in Cost ₹20,000 (10)

- Loss by fire ₹600.
- Goodwill written off recorded in financial ₹5,000
- Closing Stock as per financial books ₹4,000
- Whereas in Cost books it was ₹5,400.

OR

**Q3.C.** From the following details find the amount of closing stock under weighted average method for the month of September 2024 (10)

1.9.24 Opening Stock: 250 units at ₹10 each			
Purchases		Issues	
5.9.24	150 units at ₹12 each	10.9.24	120 units
15.9.24	100 units at ₹14 each	20.9.24	80 units
25.9.24	200 units at ₹16 each	30.9.24	150 units

**Q3.D.** From the following, prepare a statement of reconciliation and find-out profit/loss as per financial records. (10)

PARTICULARS	Rs
Profit as per Cost Records	1,87,000
Interest on Bank loan	1,050
Provision for Income Tax	40,300
Loss on sale of Asset in Financial A/c	5,700
Interest received	8,750
Depreciation in Financial A/c	11,200
Depreciation in Cost A/c	12,500

(10)

Q4A. The following particulars apply to a particular job:

Standard production per hour: 15 units

Standard working hours: 16

Normal rate per hour: Rs.30

Geetha produced 180 units

Vineetha produced 216 units

Rakshitha produced 264 units

Calculate the wages of these workers under Differential Piece Rate System 80% of the piece rate when output is below standard & 120% above standard.

Q4.B. Calculate the machine hour rate for the following machine

(10)

Cost of machine	Rs	116000
Estimated scrap value	Rs	16000
Estimated working life	Hours	20000
Estimated maintenance cost during working life of machine	Rs	2400
Power used per machine per hour	Rs	1
Rent and Rates per month	Rs	3000
Normal Machine running hours during a month		180
Standing charges (other than rent and Rates) Per month	Rs	400

OR

Q4.C. Standard output per hour is 100 units. Actual output in a 40 hour week is 5,000 units. Wage rate is Rs.75 per hour. Calculate Total Earnings under:

(10)

- i. Time Rate
- ii. Piece Rate
- iii. Halsey Premium System
- iv. Rowan Premium System

Q4.D. From the following particulars given below, prepare a statement showing primary distribution of overheads:

(10)

		Production Departments			Service Departments	
		A	B	C	X	Y
Direct Materials	Rs	3000	2500	2000	1500	1000
Employees	Number	100	150	150	50	50
Factory Electricity	Kwh	8000	6000	6000	2000	3000
Light Points	Number	10	15	15	5	5
Assets Value	Rs	50000	30000	20000	10000	10000

Particulars	Rs
Stores Overheads	40000
Motive Power	150000
Electric Lighting	20000
Labour Welfare	300000
Depreciation	600000

Q5. Answer the following questions. (10 marks each)

- A. What are the objectives of cost accounting?
- B. Explain classification of overheads based on behavior of cost?

OR

Q5. Write short notes (Any four out of six).

(20)

- a) Cost ascertainment
- b) FIFO
- c) Gantt's Task
- d) Distinction between cost allocation and cost apportionment
- e) Prime cost
- f) Reconciliation of cost and financial accounts

\* \* \* \* \*



8. Whistle-blowing helps to:  
 A) Discourage transparency  
 B) Identify unethical practices  
 C) Promote silence  
 D) Protect management
9. Bad debts are:  
 A) Ignored in accounts  
 B) Deducted from income  
 C) Added to assets  
 D) Recorded as revenue
10. AS-13 applies to:  
 A) Only shares  
 B) Only debentures  
 C) Both variable and fixed income securities  
 D) No securities
11. Proposed dividends must be:  
 A) Ignored  
 B) Included as an expense  
 C) Recorded only if declared  
 D) Transferred to reserves
12. A company can alter its share capital by:  
 A) Issuing shares at par  
 B) Reducing capital  
 C) Changing shareholder rights  
 D) All of the above

Q.2 A) Following is the Trial Balance of Purva Ltd; as on 31st March 2024: (20)

Debit	Amount Rs.	Credit	Amount Rs.
Land & Building	7,00,000	Share Capital:	
Furniture	2,00,000	1,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.	
Plant & Machinery	6,00,000	10 each	10,00,000
Motor Vehicle	7,00,000	10% Debentures (01/04/2023)	8,00,000
Salaries & Wages	1,44,000	Provision for Tax (2022-23)	1,40,000
Rent & Taxes	36,000	Sundry Creditors	1,80,000
Travelling expenses	32,000	Bills Payable	80,000
Printing & Stationery	34,000	General Reserve	3,60,000
Motor Vehicle Expenses	16,000	Securities Premium	40,000
Repairs of Machinery	33,000	Capital Reserve	30,000
Stock (01/04/2023)	1,88,000	Profit & Loss a/c (01/04/2023)	1,10,000
Debtors	2,90,000	Sales	23,90,000
Cash	16,000	Interest on Investment	15,000
Bills Receivables	60,000		
10% Investments	3,00,000		
Interest on Debentures	32,000		
Advance Tax			
For 2022-23	1,44,000		
For 2023-24	1,20,000		
Purchases	15,00,000		
	51,45,000		51,45,000

**Additional information:**

- 1) Stock on 31st March 2024 was valued at Rs. 3,00,000.
- 2) Depreciation on Land & Building is to be provided @ 5%. On Plant & Machinery @ 10%, On Furniture @ 10% and on Motor Vehicle @ 20% p.a.
- 3) Debtors include debts due for more than 6 months is Rs. 40,000

- 4) 10% Dividend is proposed by the directors.
- 5) Provision for taxation is to be made @ 50% on the current year's profit.
- 6) The market value of the Investment on 31st March 2024 was Rs. 3,60,000.
- 7) Interest on Investment is due for 6 months but not received.
- 8) Authorized Share capital of the company is Rs. 20,00,000 divided into 2,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each.

You are requested to prepare a Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31st March 2024 and Balance Sheet as on that date.

**OR**

**Q.2 B)** Following is the summarized Balance Sheet of Canisha Ltd. As on 31 March 2024. (20)

Liabilities	Amt	Assets	Amt
12,000- 8% Preference Share of 100 each	12,00,000	Goodwill	2,00,000
1,00,000 Equity Shares of 10 each	10,00,000	Plant & Machinery	6,00,000
Capital Reserve	1,00,000	Furniture	2,00,000
6% Debentures of 100 each	6,00,000	Stock	3,00,000
Interest due on Debentures	1,00,000	Sundry Debtors	1,50,000
Sundry Creditors	3,60,000	Bank & Cash Balance	2,50,000
		Discount on Debentures	60,000
		Land & Building	6,00,000
		Profit & Loss A/C (Dr.) Balance	10,00,000
	<u>33,60,000</u>		<u>33,60,000</u>

Note : Preference dividend is in arrears for three years.

The followings scheme of reconstruction was prepared and duly approved by the court:

1. The preference shares shall be converted into an equal number of 10% preference shares of 50 each.
2. The equity shares shall be reduced to 4 each. However, the face value will remain the same.
3. 6% debentures shall be converted into equal number of 9% debentures of 75 each. The debenture holders also agreed to waive 50% of the interest due.
4. Arrears of preference dividend is to be reduced to one year's dividend which is paid in cash.
5. The Sundry creditors agreed to waive 30% of their claims and to accept equity shares for ₹60,000 in part settlement of their renewed claims.
6. The assets are to be revalued as under: Land & Building ₹7,00,000, Plant & Machinery ₹5,00,000, Furniture ₹1,60,000, Stock ₹2,00,000 & Sundry Debtors ₹1,40,000.
7. Write off Profit & Loss A/c (Dr.) Balance, Intangible & fictitious assets.
8. Reconstruction expenses were ₹2000.

Pass Journal Entries in the books of Canisha Ltd. to record the above transactions. Also Prepare Capital Reduction A/c.

**Q.3 A)** On 1st April 2023, Mr. Rajiv had 80,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each of XY Ltd; purchased at a cost of Rs. 20 per share.

On 30th April 2023, Mr. Rajiv Purchased 20,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each of AB Ltd; at Rs. 30 per share. On the same day he also purchased 40,000 Equity Shares of XY Ltd; at Rs. 15 each.

On 30th June 2023 he sold 4,000 Equity Shares of AB Ltd; @ Rs. 25 per share.

On 1st August 2023, Board of Directors of XY Ltd announced the Right issue of Equity Shares, in the ratio of one share for every three shares held, at Rs. 25 each. Full amount of Right shares, was payable by 15th August 2023. Shareholders were allowed to renounce their right either in part or full to the outsiders. Mr. Rajiv renounced 50% of his right at Rs. 10 per share and subscribed for the balance.

On 31st August 2023 AB Ltd; Declared a dividend @ Rs. 3 per share for the year ended 31st March 2023.

On 30th September 2023 XY Ltd; Issued one bonus share for every four shares held as on that date.

On 31st December 2023 Mr. Rajiv Sold 11,200 Equity Shares of XY Ltd; at Rs. 35 per share and 4,000 Equity Shares of AB Ltd; at Rs. 25 per share.

You are required to prepare:

- 1) Investment in Equity Shares of XY Ltd; A/c and
- 2) Investment in Equity Shares of AB Ltd; A/c in the books of Mr. Rajiv for the year ended 31st March 2024. (20)

**OR**

**Q.3 B) Complete the following Fixed Assets Schedule of Jaydeep Ltd;** (10)

Asset	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block	
	Opening 01/04/23	Addition	Deduction	Closing 31/3/24	Opening 01/04/23	Addition	Deduction	Closing 31/3/24	Opening 01/04/23	Closing 31/3/24
Land	?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	?	2,00,00
Building	6,00,00	-	?	?	75,000	10,000	25,000	60,000	?	3,40,00
Plant & Machinery	28,00,00	-	-	?	11,20,00	2,80,00	-	?	?	?
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,00,00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,00,00</b>	<b>34,00,00</b>	<b>11,95,00</b>	<b>2,90,00</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>14,60,00</b>	<b>24,05,00</b>	<b>19,40,00</b>

Q.3 C) Arjun Ltd; provided the following data:

(10)

Particulars	Amount Rs.
40,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 70 per Share paid up	28,00,000
General Reserve	4,00,000
Profit & Loss Account	30,00,000
Securities Premium	6,00,000
Bank loan (Long term)	15,00,000
Other long term loan	5,00,000

Keeping in view all legal requirements, ascertain the maximum number of Equity Shares that can be bought back by the company at a maximum possible offer price.

Q.4 A) Following is the summarized Balance Sheet of Ditya Ltd. As on 31 March 2024: (20)

Liabilities	Amt	Assets	Amt
10% Preference Share of 100 each	6,00,000	Goodwill	80,000
1,00,000 Equity Shares of 10 each	10,00,000	Other Fixed Assets	11,20,000
Unsecured Loan	50,000	Investment (Mkt Value 50,000)	65,000
6% Debentures of 100 each	6,00,000	Stock	7,00,000
Interest due on Debentures	1,08,000	Sundry Debtors	80,000
Loan from Bajaj Finance (Including 15,000 Outstanding Interest)	1,15,000	Bills Receivable	67,000
Sundry Creditors	69,000	Profit & Loss A/C (Dr.) Balance	4,30,000
	<u>25,42,000</u>		<u>25,42,000</u>

Note: Preference dividend is in arrears for One years.

1. Preference shareholders to give up their claims, inclusive of dividends to the extent of 30% and balance to be paid off.
2. Debenture holders agree to give up their claims to receive interest in consideration of their rate of interest being enhanced to 10% henceforth.
3. Bajaj Finance agree to give up 50% of their interest outstanding in consideration of their claim being paid off at once.
4. Sundry creditors would like to grant a discount of 5% if they were to be paid off immediately.

5. Balance of Profit & Loss Account, goodwill and 25% of the total sundry debtors to be written off.
  6. Other Fixed assets to be written down by 1,20,000.
  7. Investment to be reflected at their market value.
  8. Cost of reconstructions is 2,350.
  9. To the extent required, equity shareholders suffer on reduction of their rights.
- Pass necessary Journal Entries in the books of the company assuming that scheme has been put through fully and prepare the Balance Sheet after reconstruction.

**OR**

**Q.4 B) Following is the Balance Sheet of Mrunal Ltd; as on 31st March 2024. (10)**

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each Rs. 8 per share paid up	10,00,000	Fixed Assets	15,00,000
Security Premium	1,25,000	Investments	12,50,000
General Reserve	5,00,000	Bank	5,00,000
P & L a/c	6,25,000	Other Current Assets	12,50,000
10% Debentures	10,00,000		
Bank loans	2,50,000		
Sundry Creditors	10,00,000		
	<b>45,00,000</b>		<b>45,00,000</b>

After fulfilling all legal requirements, the company decided to buyback 31,250 Shares at an offer price of Rs. 20 per Share. For the purpose of redemption the company took the following steps:

- i) Issued 20,000, 10% Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of 10%.
- ii) It sold 50% of Investments at a profit of 10%

Assuming that the buyback is actually carried out, you are requested to pass necessary journal entries in the books of the company.

(Calculation of Maximum number of Shares is not required)

**Q.4 C) Mr. Parth holds 48,000, 12% Debentures of Rs. 10 each in Janki Ltd; as on 1st April 2023 at a cost of Rs. 5,60,000. Interest is payable on 30th June and 31st December every year. Mr. Parth provides you the further details: (10)**

- 1) On 31st May 2023: 16,000, 12% Debentures were purchased at Rs. 1,63,200 cum interest.
- 2) On 31st October 2023: 16,000, 12% Debentures were purchased at Rs. 1,53,600 ex- interest.
- 3) On 1st December 2023: 24,000, 12% Debentures were sold for Rs. 2,58,000 cum interest.
- 4) On 31st January 2024: 32,000, 12% Debentures were sold for Rs. 3,09,200 ex interest.

You are requested to prepare Investment in 12% Debentures account in the books of Mr. Parth for the year ended 31st March 2024. The debentures were quoted at par on 31st March 2024.

**Q.5 A)** Why is ethical behavior important for accountants? Give examples of how unethical behavior can affect financial reports and companies. (10)

**Q.5 B)** What are the legal provisions for the buyback of shares under the Companies Act, how does it affect the company's debt –equity ratio? (10)

**OR**

**Q.5 C) Write Short Notes (Any Four) (20)**

1. Importance of Learning Ethics
2. Investment Accounting (AS 13)
3. Distinction: Internal vs External Reconstruction
4. Capital vs Revenue Expenditure
5. Whistle-Blowing in Accounting
6. Buy Back of Shares

\*\*\*\*\*

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

1. All Questions are compulsory subject to internal choice.
2. Exercise internal options wherever given.
3. Figures to the right represent full marks to the question.
4. All questions should be answered w.r.t assessment year 2024-25.
5. All workings shall form part of the main answer.
6. Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q.1 (a) Choose the Most Appropriate Alternative and rewrite the Statements. (Any Ten) (10)

1. Mr. Devanampriya has started his business from 2 Sept, 2023 and does not have any other source of Income, his first previous year will start from

- (a) 1 April, 2022 (b) 2 September, 2023  
(c) Any of the above (d) None of the above

2. Gratuity received by a government employee is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Fully exempted (b) Partly exempted  
(c) Fully taxable (d) Exempted up to ₹. 1,00,000

3. An individual is said to be resident in India if he stays for \_\_\_\_\_ days during the previous year

- (a) 180 (b) 182  
(c) 183 (d) 184

4. Deduction U/S 80C is not available to \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Individual (b) HUF  
(c) Company (d) All of these

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is covered under section 80D of the Income Tax Act, 1961

- (a) Medical treatment of handicapped dependent  
(b) Medical insurance premium  
(c) Reimbursement of medical expenses  
(d) Repayment of loan taken for higher education

6. Transfer of \_\_\_\_\_ assets will not be considered as capital gain

- (a) Diamond Jewellery (b) Gold deposit bonds  
(c) Antique Paintings (d) Sculpture

7. Mr Maitreya paid to IES's Patkar Guruji Vidyalay, Dadar for his school going daughter: - tuition fees ₹.7,000 and school bus fees ₹.2,000. He is entitled to a deduction under section 80C equal to

- (a) ₹.2000 (b) ₹.7,000  
(c) ₹.5,000 (d) ₹.9,000

8. Income Tax Act extends to \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Whole of India (b) Whole of Maharashtra  
(c) Maharashtra and Gujrat (d) Whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir

9. Remuneration Received by a partner from partnership firm is taxable under \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Income from House Property (b) Income from Other Sources  
(c) Capital Gain (d) Income from Business and Profession

10. Bonus to employee is taxable on \_\_\_\_\_ basis.  
 (a) Accrual (b) Receipt  
 (c) Due (d) Open

11. Previous year means the \_\_\_\_\_ immediately preceding the Assessment year  
 (a) Financial Year (b) Calendar Year  
 (c) Leap Year (d) Academic Year

12. If the house property is let out with fixed assets, will be chargeable under the head \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Income from House Property (b) Income from Other Sources  
 (c) Capital Gain (d) Income from Business

Q.1 (b) State whether the following statements are True or False (any ten) (10)

1. An association of person consist of individuals only.
2. Advance received against salary is not part of gross salary.
3. Gift received from mother is fully taxable.
4. Monthly Pension received by government employee is full exempt from tax.
5. The status of Indian origin individual is always a resident.
6. Wages and Salaries are taxable under the head income from salaries.
7. There are total Six heads of Income.
8. Section 80 U is applicable to residential individual.
9. Tata Power Limited is a partnership firm under the Income Tax Act.
10. Under Section 80CCC deduction available to HUF.
11. Municipal taxes paid by owner is allowed as deduction under the head Income from House Properties.
12. Zero Coupon Bonds held for 7 months is a short-term capital gain.

Q2. (a) Ms Daniella joined a company FDP Ltd. on 1st November 2023 and was paid the following emoluments and allowed perquisites as under: (20)

Emoluments:

Basic Pay	-	₹.	70,000 per month
Dearness Allowance	-	₹.	10,000 per month
Bonus (Target Achiever)	-	₹.	2,00,000 per month

She could achieve target only for two months.

Perquisites:

- (1) Furnished accommodation owned by the employer and provided free of cost. Taxable value of the rent free furnished accommodation was ₹. 2,35,000.
- (2) Use of laptop for office use worth ₹. 23,800.

Before joining the PDP Ltd. she was a Central Government employee and retired on 30th June 2023. She was paid the following emoluments and perquisite by the Government.

Basic Salary - ₹. 80,000 p.a.

Dearness Allowance - ₹. 16,000 p.a.

Entertainment allowance since 1962 - ₹. 20,000 p.a.

From 1st July 2023 she receives the monthly pension of ₹. 29,000 from the Government. She received ₹. 20,00,000 as gratuity.

Apart from above she also earned following interests from her investments during the year:

1. Interest on Fixed Deposits: ₹. 3,18,000 (net TDS : ₹. 72,000)
2. Interest from Saving Bank account- ₹. 73,000
3. Interest from Sukanya Samriddhi Account ₹. 13,000

4. She also received ₹. 4,00,000 as share of profits from agricultural land in Raipur.

She paid ₹. 15,000 as Mediciam premium amount for herself and 25,000 for her dependent father during the year 2023-24.

You are required to compute net taxable income for Ms Daniella for the previous year 2023-24 relevant to Assessment year 2024-25.

OR

Q2.(b) Mr. Sunder (disability 50%) is employed in Inder Pvt Ltd and receives the following emoluments during the previous year ending 31.3.2024 : (10)

Basic Pay	₹. 16,50,000 annually
Dearness allowance	₹. 3,50,000
Commission	₹. 3,00,000
Entertainment Allowance	₹. 1,00,000
Medical expenses reimbursed by the employer	₹. 45,000
Children education allowance received	₹. 30,000 for his only daughter.
Professional tax paid	₹. 2500

Mr. Sunder contributes ₹. 1,00,000 towards pension fund. He has no other income but received gift from mother ₹. 7,50,000.

You are required to compute net taxable income for Mr. Sunder for the previous year 2023-24 relevant to Assessment year 2024-25.

Q2.(c) Mr. Earth is working in ABC Ltd. and has given the details of his income for the previous year 2023-24. (10)

- Basic Salary received ₹. 1,05,000 per month
  - Dearness allowance (50% is for retirement benefits) ₹. 60,000 per month
  - Commission as a percentage of turnover 5%
- Turnover during the year ₹. 5,00,00,000

His own contribution in the recognized provident fund ₹. 2,00,000

Employer's contribution to recognized provident fund 20% of his basic salary and dearness Allowance.

Interest accrued in the recognized provident fund @ 13% p.a. ₹. 1,30,000.

Interest received from saving bank account ₹. 50,000 and fixed deposit ₹. 26,800.

You are required to compute net taxable income for Mr Earth for the previous year 2023-24 relevant to Assessment year 2024-25.

Q3 (a) Following is the Profit & Loss Account of "M/s Global Financial Services" owned by Mr. Nimesh Waja, for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024. (20)

**Profit & Loss Account for the Year Ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024**

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Salaries	2,25,000	By Gross Profit	9,85,000
To Travelling Expenses	40,000	By Saving Bank Interest	5,700
To Office Expenses	30,000	By Interest on Time Deposit	23,000
To Profession Tax	2,500	By Income Tax Refund.	10,000
To Staff Welfare Expenses	44,000		
To Printing & Stationery	12,850		
To Depreciation	36,000		
To Professional Fees	50,000		
To Drawings	9,000		
To Interest on Personal loan	45,000		
To GST Paid	36,000		
To Net Profit	4,93,350		
Total	10,23,700	Total	10,23,700

**Additional Information:**

- 1) Depreciation as per Income Tax Rules is ₹.25,000.
  - 2) 30% of travelling expenses is for personal purpose.
  - 3) He paid ₹.65,000 towards school fees for his son.
  - 4) He Paid ₹.1,00,000 for Life Insurance Premium.
  - 5) Salary includes ₹. 1.20,000 (₹10,000 per month) paid to his wife Mrs. Waja who is B. Com Graduate and write the accounts for his business.
- Compute the Taxable Income of Mr. Nimesh Waja for the assessment year 2023-24.

**OR**

Q3 (b) Following is the Profit & Loss Account of "M/s R&D Associates" owned by Mrs. Richa Shah, for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024. (20)

**Profit & Loss Account for the Year Ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024**

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Salaries	2,65,000	By Gross Profit	8,85,000
To Electricity Expenses	30,700	By Rent Received from Let-out House Property	3,84,000
To Municipal Tax	12,000	By Unrealized Rent Recovered for F.Y. 2022-23	30,000
To Profession Tax	2,500		
To Income Tax	15,000		
To Conveyance Expenses	35,900		
To Depreciation	22,100		
To Repairs & Maintenance	30,000		
To Legal Expenses	15,000		
To Interest on Housing Loan	1,20,000		
To Furniture Purchase	42,000		
To Net Profit	7,08,800		
Total	12,99,000	Total	12,99,000

**Additional Information:**

- 1) Municipal valuation of House Property is ₹.3,55,000.
  - 2) Repairs & Maintenance include ₹.12,000 for renovation for house property.
  - 3) She invested ₹.1,20,000 in Pension Fund of LIC for herself.
  - 4) Salaries includes ₹.15,000 paid in cash.
  - 5) She paid Interest on Education loan of ₹.50,000/- for herself.
- Compute the Taxable Income of Mrs. Richa Shah for the assessment year 2024-25.

Q.4 (a) Mr. Rahul, who is born and brought up in India and an Indian Citizen, went for further studies to U.S.A. on 1st March, 2020 and came back to India on 1st October, 2023 and since then he is in India. Determine his residential status for the assessment year 2024-25 giving explanation for your answer. (10)

Q.4 (b) Mr. Nilesh provides the following particulars of assets transferred by him during the previous year ended 31st March, 2024. You are required to compute his Income from Capital Gains chargeable to tax for Assessment Year 2024-25.

A residential house in Jaipur was purchased on 24th December, 1996 at a cost of ₹. 12,00,000.

Fair market value of the residential house on 1st April, 2001 was ₹.20,00,000.

The cost of improvement incurred by him was as follows:

(10)

Financial Year	Amount
1998-1999	₹.2,50,000
2006-2007	₹.3,66,000
2010-2011	₹.3,75,750
2013-2014	₹.4,40,000

He sold the above house on 15th March, 2024 for ₹.1,80,00,000. He incurred transfer expenses of ₹.2,00,000 on the sale transaction.

He purchased a new residential house in Udaipur for ₹.43,00,000 on 25th March, 2024.

He purchased 3 years' bonds issued by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) for ₹.15,00,000 on 26th March, 2024.

Cost Inflation Index are as follows:

Financial Year	Cost Inflation Index
2001-2002	100
2006-2007	122
2010-2011	167
2013-2014	220
2023-2024	348

OR

Q4 (c) Miss Ruchita furnishes the following particulars for the previous year ending 31-03-2024 and requests you to compute the taxable capital gain for assessment year 2024-25. (10)

(a) She had a Residential house purchased on 01-04-2000 for ₹.4,00,000. (FMV as on 1.4.2001 is ₹. 500,000)

(b) In the year 2012-13 further construction and improvement cost was incurred ₹.60,000

(c) On 10-05-2023 the house was sold for ₹. 1,50,00,000.

Expenditure in connection with the transfer ₹.5,000

(d) On 13-12-2023 she purchased new residential house for ₹.80,00,000.

(e) She deposited ₹. 55,00,000 in eligible bonds issued by Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (RCEL) on 20-09-2023.

(f) Cost inflation index (CII) for financial year are as under:

Financial Year	CII
2001-02	100
2012-13	200
2023-24	348

Q4 (d) Mr. Surendra has earned the following income during the previous year ended on 31st March, 2024. (10)

Particular	Amount ₹.
1. Rent from House in Punc, received in Japan	6,00,000
2. Income from business in Spain, being controlled from India	4,00,000
3. Salary earned and received in Bangladesh	3,00,000
4. Professional fees received in India	2,00,000
5. Interest received from State Bank of India, in Nagpur	1,00,000
6. Past untaxed profit earned outside India, brought to India	1,50,000
7. Agriculture income earned in India received in Sri Lanka	1,00,000
8. Dividend from an American company received in Rome	1,50,000

Compute his total income for the assessment year 2024-25 assuming as follows:

- (a) He is Resident and Ordinarily Resident  
(b) He is Resident but not Ordinarily Resident.

Q.5 a) What are deductions under Section 80TTA and 80DD of the Income Tax Act? (10)

Q.5 b) What is income from salary and what are its components? (10)

OR

Q.5 Short notes: (Attempt any four) (20)

- Income from other sources and give examples
- Deemed to be let out property
- Interest on loan for higher education (Section 80E)
- Non-taxable Perquisites
- Scope of total income for Resident and Ordinary Resident
- Heads of Income

\*\*\*\*\*

23/10/2024  
T.Y.B.COM  
SEM V

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 100

N.B: 1) All Questions are Compulsory  
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks

Q.1 A) Select the appropriate answer from the options given below: (Any 10) 10

1. Management is a \_\_\_\_\_ undertaken by managers to attain objectives.  
(Business, Game, Process, Routine)
2. Frequent \_\_\_\_\_ increases selection and training costs.  
(Conflicts, Labour turnover, Wastages, Absenteeism)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ skills refer to inter-personal skills.  
(Human, Conceptual, Technical, Designs)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are the end towards which actions are directed.  
(Objectives, Strategies, Policies, Procedures)
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a time-table for activities.  
(Objectives, Plan, Projects, Schedule)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a plan which expresses the anticipated results in numerical terms.  
(Long-term plan, Short-term plan, Budget, Schedule)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ means inter-linking of actions.  
(Organizing, Co-ordination, Controlling, Directing)
8. V.A. Graicunas strongly advocated the principle of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Organizing, Management, Span of Control, Delegation)
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ organization uses two or more co-existing structures.  
(Functional, Line, Matrix, Line and Staff)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a process of choosing right person for the right job.  
(Recruitment, Selection, Coordination, Staffing)
11. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the introduction of a person to the job and to the organization.  
(Induction training, Refresher Training, Job Rotation, Simulation)
12. \_\_\_\_\_ deals with the cost and contribution of human resources to the organization.  
( MBO, BARS, HRA, HRP)

**B) State whether the following statements are True or False (Any 10) 10**

1. Planning refers to making arrangement of resources to undertake marketing activities.
2. Taylor advocated the concept of mental revolution.
3. Forecasting is the process of estimating current events.
4. The Top management frames plan and policies from long term point of view.
5. Responsibility can be delegated.
6. Policies define the boundaries within which the decisions can be made.
7. The concept of functional organization was first introduced by Philip Kotler.
8. The matrix system help the employees to improve their knowledge and skills.
9. In a Virtual Organization leaders do not get support from the team members.
10. HRA facilitates promotion of competent and capable employees.
11. Emotional Capital refers to only intellectual capital.
12. Retraining is a combination of refresher and job training.

**Q.2) Answer the Following (Any 2) 15**

- a. Define Management. Discuss its importance.
- b. Explain Taylor's Scientific Management theory.
- c. Describe the various functions of management.

**Q.3) Answer the Following (Any 2) 15**

- a. Bring out the constraints of planning.
- b. What is MBO? Explain its process.
- c. Enumerate the need and importance of decision-making.

**Q.4) Answer the Following (Any 2) 15**

- a. What is Matrix Organization? Explain its features.
- b. Elaborate the factors determining span of management.
- c. Write the advantage and disadvantage of virtual organization.

**Q.5) Answer the Following (Any 2) 15**

- a. What are the components of Job Analysis?
- b. Briefly explain the various methods of training managerial personnel.
- c. State and explain the limitations of performance appraisal.

**Q.6) Write Short Notes on (Any 4) 20**

- a. Managerial skills in 21<sup>st</sup> Century
- b. Management as a Profession.
- c. Essential of a good plan.
- d. Advantages of Strategic Business Unit.
- e. Sources of Recruitment
- f. Importance of Training

\*\*\*\*\*

(3 Hours)

Marks: 100

N.B: 1) Check whether you have received the correct question paper.

2) All questions are compulsory with internal options.

3) Q.1 &amp; Q.6 carry 20 marks and Q.2 to Q.5 carry 15 marks each

4) Working notes form a part of the answer and have to be solved

Immediately after the question and not on the last page of the answer sheet.

Q.1) A) Select the correct answers from the options given below. (Any 10)

(10)

1. The basic objective of financial management is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Maximization of profit
  - b. Maximization of shareholder's wealth
  - c. Ensuring financial discipline in the organization
  - d. None of the above
2. In the Notes of Fixed Assets of a company \_\_\_\_\_
  - a.  $\text{Net Block Opening} = \text{Closing Net Block} - \text{Opening Depreciation}$
  - b.  $\text{Net Block Opening} = \text{Opening Gross Block} - \text{Closing Depreciation}$
  - c.  $\text{Net Block Opening} = \text{Opening Gross Block} - \text{Current Depreciation}$
  - d.  $\text{Net Block Opening} = \text{Opening Gross Block} - \text{Opening Depreciation}$
3. Following is not a quick liability
  - a. Unclaimed Dividends
  - b. Public Deposits
  - c. Bank Overdraft
  - d. Advances Received
4. Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Is ignored in the vertical financial statements
  - b. Is shown as non-operating expenditure in the vertical financial statements
  - c. Is shown as operating expenditure in the vertical financial statements
  - d. Is shown as cost of goods sold in the vertical financial statements
5. Which of the following is not a method used in analyzing financial statements?
  - a. Ratio analysis
  - b. Technical analysis
  - c. Trend analysis
  - d. Common size statements
6. Gross profit ratio \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Balance sheet ratio
  - b. Revenue statement ratio
  - c. Composite ratio
  - d. None of the above

7. Standard current ratio \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. 2 : 1
  - b. 1 : 1
  - c. 65%
  - d. 1.33
8. Quick assets is equal to \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Current assets – (Stock - prepaid expenses)
  - b. Current assets – (Stock + prepaid expenses)
  - c. Current assets + (stock – prepaid expenses)
  - d. Current assets + (stock + prepaid expenses)
9. Commercial paper is a type of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Fixed coupon bond
  - b. Unsecured short term debt
  - c. Equity share capital
  - d. Government bond
10. The type of collateral (security) used for short term loan is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Real estate
  - b. Plant and Machinery
  - c. Stock of good
  - d. Equity share capital
11. Short term deposits will be shown in the cash Flow statement as \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Operating cash flow
  - b. Investing cash flow
  - c. Financing cash flow
  - d. Cash or cash equivalent
12. Redemption of debentures by converting them into equity shares Rs. 40000
  - a. Cash outflow
  - b. Cash inflow
  - c. None of the above
  - d. Both a and b

Q.1) B) State whether the following statements are True or False (Any 10)

(10)

1. Profit maximization is the sole objective of financial statement.
2. Capital profit realized in cash can be used for paying dividend.
3. Dividend can be paid out of capital, but interest cannot be paid out of capital.
4. Owed fund is an internal source of finance.
5. Common size statements are used for both horizontal and vertical analysis.
6. In capital gearing ratio, Pref. share capital forms part of the Denominator.
7. Liquidity and efficiency are used synonymously in ratio analysis.
8. A business with a higher working capital will also have a higher current ratio.
9. Credit purchase can be a good source of short term finance.
10. In India, commercial papers can be issued for any amount and for any duration.
11. Loans given to others is a financing activity.
12. Increase in current assets will always result in inflow of cash.



Q.3) From the following Balance Sheet, prepare vertical Balance Sheet which is suitable for analysis & calculate Trend percentages taking 2021 as base year.

(15)

Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> December

Particulars	2023	2022	2021
Share Capital	50000	50000	50000
Reserves and Surplus	5000	10000	10000
Secured Loan	3000	5000	5000
Unsecured Loan	2000	-	6000
Current Liabilities	5000	5000	4000
<b>Total</b>	<b>65000</b>	<b>70000</b>	<b>75000</b>
Fixed Assets (Net)	40000	45000	50000
Investment	5000	7500	10000
Stock	7000	6000	5000
Debtors	10000	9000	7000
Cash	3000	2500	3000
<b>Total</b>	<b>65000</b>	<b>70000</b>	<b>75000</b>

Q.4) calculate the following ratios:

(15)

- a) Current Ratio                      b) Stock Turnover Ratio                      c) Liquid Ratio  
 d) Debt Equity Ratio                      e) Gross Profit Ratio                      f) net Profit Ratio  
 g) Capital gearing ratio

Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Bills Payable	25000	Fixed Assets	125000
Sundry Creditors	50000	Sundry Debtors	50000
Debentures	100000	Bank Balance	25000
Reserves	50000	Inventory	125000
Equity Share Capital	50000		
Preference Share Capital	50000		
<b>Total</b>	<b>325000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>325000</b>

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Opening Inventories	75000	By Sales	500000
To Purchases	150000	By Closing Inventories	125000
To Manufacturing Expenses	50000	By Profit on Sale of Shares	25000
To Direct Wages	100000		
To Administrative Expenses	25000		
To Selling Expenses	25000		
To Loss on Sale of Asset	27500		
To Interest on Debentures	5000		
To Net Profit	192500		
<b>Total</b>	<b>650000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>650000</b>

OR

Q.4) Following are the Balance Sheets of X Ltd. and A Ltd. as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 together with supplementary information for the year ended on that date: (15)

Balance Sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024

Liabilities	X Ltd.	A Ltd.	Assets	X Ltd.	A Ltd.
Paid up Share Capital	200000	350000	Goodwill	30000	50000
Reserves	50500	60000	Building	20000	240000
Profit and Loss A/c	12250	102200	Plant and Machinery	29000	42000
Bank Overdraft	11250	14800	Stock	66000	93000
Sundry Creditors	36000	58000	Debtors	85000	175000
Provision for Taxation	20000	15000			
<b>Total</b>	<b>330000</b>	<b>600000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>330000</b>	<b>600000</b>

Additional Information:

Particulars	X Ltd.	A Ltd.
Sales for the year	840000	1050000
Stock on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2023	60000	107000
Gross Profit	210000	250000

You are required to compute the following ratios of both companies --

- Current Ratio
- Liquid Ratio
- Proprietary Ratio
- Stock Turnover Ratio
- Debtors Turnover Ratio in no. of times

Q.5) Following are Summary Balance Sheets of Z Ltd. as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023 (15)

Liabilities	31.03.22	31.03.23	Assets	31.03.22	31.03.23
Share Capital	1000000	1000000	Land & Building	1000000	950000
General Reserve	300000	500000	Plant and Machinery	800000	700000
Profit & Loss Account	202000	140000	Sundry Debtors	308000	515000
Bank Loan	300000	350000	Equipment	80000	70000
Provision for Tax	100000	100000	Stock	140000	200000
Sundry Creditors	460000	550000	Cash	20000	6000
			Goodwill	14000	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>2362000</b>	<b>2440000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2362000</b>	<b>2440000</b>

Additional Information:

- Dividend of Rs. 50000 was paid during the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023
  - Depreciation was provided on Land and Building, Plant and Machinery & Equipment for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023.
  - Machinery of Rs. 50000 and Equipment of Rs. 20000 were acquired during the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023.
  - Income Tax Provision was made for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023 of Rs. 130000.
- Prepare Cash Flow Statement by Indirect Method as per AS-3 for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023.

OR



Duration – 2 ½ Hrs

Max. Marks – 75

N.B. 1. All questions are compulsory

2. Figures to right indicates full marks

Q 1. Answer the following (Any Two) (15)

- Explain the concept of marketing. What is its Importance?
- Discuss various techniques of Customer Relationship Management.
- Explain the challenges before Marketing Managers in changing business environment?

Q 2. Answer the following (Any Two) (15)

- Define Marketing Research. Explain its Process.
- Discuss the process involved in consumer buying decision.
- What is Market Segmentation? Elaborate bases of Market Segmentation.

Q 3. Answer the following (Any Two) (15)

- Explain the concept marketing Mix? Explain its Elements.
- What is Brand Equity? Explain factors influencing Brand Equity.
- Discuss the various Objectives of Pricing.

Q 4. Answer the following (Any Two) (15)

- What is Physical Distribution? Explain the recent trends in Distribution Channels.
- Explain objectives of Promotion Decisions in business.
- Explain features of Integrated Marketing Communication (IMC).

Q 5. A) Fill in the Blanks (05)

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the oldest concept of marketing.  
(a) Product (b) Exchange  
(c) Production (d) Marketing
- \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with collecting information about different aspects of marketing.  
(a) Promotional Research (b) Product Planning  
(c) Pricing Research (d) Marketing Research



Duration 2 ½ Hrs.

Total Marks-75

N.B.

- 1) All the questions are compulsory.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary

- Q.1 Answer any two of the following: 15
- a) Explain the meaning, and functions of Public Finance.
  - b) Explain Dalton's Principle of Maximum Social Advantage.
  - c) What is sound finance? Discuss the features of sound finance.
- Q.2 Answer any two of the following: 15
- a) Explain the various sources of tax revenue.
  - b) Explain the incidence and impact of taxation.
  - c) Explain the merits and demerits of Indirect taxation.
- Q.3 Answer any two of the following: 15
- a) Trace the causes of growth in Public Expenditure.
  - b) Explain different types of Budgets
  - c) Explain the limitations of the FRBM Act 2003.
- Q.4 Answer any two of the following: 15
- a) Explain the various participants in the organized Indian money market
  - b) Explain the role of the capital market in India
  - c) Outline the reforms taken in the secondary segment of the Indian capital market since 1991
- Q.5 A True or False with reasons. (Any Four) 08
1. Marginal Social Sacrifice increases with an increase in the units of taxation.
  2. The concept of Adam Smith's Invisible hand is used to explain sound finance principles.
  3. Special Assessment duties are charged without any special benefit.
  4. Corporate tax is an example of indirect tax.
  5. Transfer expenditure includes subsidies.
  6. External debts do not have a direct money burden.
  7. There exist multiple interest rates in the Indian money market.
  8. Capital market comes under the purview of RBI.
- Q.5.B Choose the right option. (Any Seven) 07
1. The classical economist used to believe that the government should play an/a— in the economy.  
a. active role                      b. Passive role                      c. mediator role                      d. regulator role



2. The concept of functional finance is attributed to \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. David Ricardo    b. Adam Smith    c. J.B. Say    d. A.P. Learner
3. Maximum Social advantage is achieved when:  
 a. Marginal Social Sacrifice is equal to Marginal Social Benefit  
 b. Net Social Sacrifice is equal to Net Social Benefit  
 c. Total Social Sacrifice is equal to Total Social Benefit  
 d. Average Social Sacrifice is equal to Average Social Benefit
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is not an example of tax revenue  
 C. Income tax    b. Customs duty    c. VAT    d. Special assessment
5. . In India central government gives financial assistance to the state government is an example of:  
 a. fee,    b. fine,    c. special assessment,    d. grants
6. Fringe Benefit Tax is a tax levied on the \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Employees    b. Employers  
 c. Consumer    d. Producer
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of non-transfer expenditure  
 a. Pensions    b. Unemployment allowances  
 c. Interest payment    d. Expenditure on Education
8. Redemption of public debt means \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Refusal to pay debt    b. Reduce cost  
 c. Repayment of loans    d. Reviewing structure of old debt
9. Expenditure on the construction of dams, public works are examples of \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Unproductive expenditure    b. Capital expenditure  
 c. Current expenditure    d. None of the above
10. Which of the following is not a money market instrument?  
 a. Repo rate    b. Treasury Bills  
 c. Capital Adequacy    d. Certificate of Deposit
11. Gilt-edged securities refer to \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Bonds    b. Securities issued by municipal corporation  
 b. Industrial issues    d. Government securities
12. Certificate of Deposits (CD's) are issued by \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Commercial banks    b. Regional Rural Banks  
 c. Foreign banks    d. Local banks

\*\*\*\*\*

13.11.24

Time : 2.5 Hours

Total Marks : 75

1. All Questions are compulsory carrying 15 marks each
2. Exercise internal options wherever given
3. Figures to the right represent full marks to the question
4. All questions should be answered w.r.t assessment year 2024-25.
5. All workings shall form part of the main answer.
6. Use of simple calculator is allowed

Q.1 A) Select correct answer from the options provided and rewrite the sentence:

(Any Eight)

(08)

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ can be a period of 12 months starting from 1<sup>st</sup> April and ending on 31<sup>st</sup> March.
  - a) Assessment year
  - b) Present year
  - c) Previous year
  - d) Current year
2. The quantum of deduction of Rs.1,25,000 u/s 80U can be claimed if a person is with disability of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) 10% or more
  - b) 40% or more
  - c) 80% or more
  - d) 100%
3. Depreciation is allowed in case of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Tangible fixed assets only
  - b) Intangible assets only
  - c) Tangible and Intangible assets
  - d) Wasting assets only
4. If the house property is let out with fixed assets will be chargeable under the head \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Income from other sources
  - b) Income from House Property
  - c) Capital Gains
  - d) Income from Salary
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is allowed as a deduction while computing the business income.
  - a) Wealth tax
  - b) Income tax
  - c) GST
  - d) Gift tax
6. Family Pension deduction to assessee is least of the following : \_\_\_\_\_ % or \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) 33 1/3% or ₹ 15,000
  - b) 10 % or ₹ 15,000
  - c) 50 % or ₹10,000
  - d) 25% or ₹ 15,000
7. Mobile Phone received by the assessee Doctor during the course of carrying on his profession is taxable under the head \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Income from Salary
  - b) Income from other sources
  - c) Income from Business or Profession
  - d) Capital gain
8. Municipal valuation of the house is ₹ 2,30,000 fair rent ₹ 1,00,000 and actual rent received or receivable is ₹ 1,40,000. The Gross Annual Value in this case shall be ₹ \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) 1,00,000
  - b) 1,20,000
  - c) 1,40,000
  - d) 2,30,000
9. Somiya University is assessable under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Individual
  - b) Artificial Juridical Person
  - c) Local Authority
  - d) Body of Individuals



Vacancy period	2 month
----------------	---------

Mr. Suyash received dividend from a Public Limited Company during the current previous year ₹ 80,000. Mr. Suyash paid ₹ 25,000 as Mediciclaim premium (₹ 20,000 in cash). Mr. Suyash paid LIC premium of ₹2,00,000. (15)

Q.3 Mr. Arjun Singh is blind (91% disability). He furnishes the following information:  
Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024

Dr.		Cr.	
Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Salaries	1,20,000	By Gross Profit b/d	7,00,000
To Reserve for Doubtful Debts	20,000	By Dividend from DNB Co-operative Bank	10,000
To Depreciation	40,000	By Winnings from horse racing	25,000
To Income Tax	24,000		
To Sundry Expenses	1,25,000		
To Drawings	24,000		
To Advertisement Expenses	7,000		
To Net Profit c/d	3,75,000		
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,35,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,35,000</b>

Other information:

- Advertisement expenses are incurred for an advertisement in the souvenir of a political party.
  - Depreciation allowed as per Income Tax Rules is ₹ 45,000.
  - Sundry Expenses includes ₹17,000 for gifts to staff and ₹15,000 for LIC Pension Plan Premium.
- You are required to compute the total income for Mr. Arjun Singh for the assessment year 2024-25. (15)

OR

Q.3 Advocate Rajesh Yadav provides the following information for the previous year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024. You are required to compute his net taxable income for the Assessment Year 2024-25:

**Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024**

Dr.		Cr.	
Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Income Tax	20,000	By Consultation Fees	9,00,000
To Salaries	1,60,000	By Case filing Fees	70,000
To Printing & Stationery	14,000	By Expert witness Fees	56,000
To Computer purchased	40,000	By Gifts from father	52,000
To Motor car expenses	40,000	By Gifts from Clients	23,000
To Sundry Expenses	50,000	By Dividend from Indian Company	12,000
To Books purchased	1,00,000		
To Drawings	38,000		
To Surplus	6,51,000		
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,13,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,13,000</b>

Additional Information:

- He paid ₹ 20,000 for medical insurance of self and wife by cash.
- Interest of ₹ 56,000 paid for son's education loan. (15)

**Q.4 A :** Jayesh Nayak acquired residential property on 1-3-1990 for ₹ 12,00,000.

Additional information pertaining to property was as follows:

1. Fair market value as on 1-4-2001 was Rs.24,00,000.

2. Cost of Improvement made by him

Financial Year	₹.
1994-95	1,50,000
2007-08	11,20,000
2016-17	14.25,000

3. He sold residential property on 15-4-2023 for Rs.3,80,00,000.

4. He also invested 65,00,000 in Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) Bonds on 20-03-2024

5. Expenses on transfer amounted to ₹.75,000."

Compute Taxable Long Term Capital Gain for Assessment Year 2024-25

Relevant cost inflation indices (CII) are as follows:

(07)

Financial Year	₹.
2001-02	100
2007-08	129
2016-17	264
2017-18	272
2019-20	289
2023-24	348

**Q.4 B :** Mr. Becker, a German citizen, came to India for the first time on 1<sup>st</sup> April-2019 and started a sports Management Academy business in Bengaluru. He went out of India on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2023 and came back to India on 1<sup>st</sup> Jan.2024.

Determine his residential status for assessment year 2024-25

(08)

**OR**

**Q.4 C :** Miss Mishika furnishes the following particulars for the previous year ending 31-03-2024 and requests you to compute the taxable capital gain for assessment year 2024-25.

1. She had a Residential house inherited from her father. Father had purchased in Fin Year 1980-81 for a cost of ₹ 1,25,000. The Fair Market value as on 01-04-2001 for ₹ 25,85,000.

2. In the year 2012-13, further construction and improvement cost was incurred ₹ 16,35,000

3. On 11-11-2023 the house was sold for ₹ 1.50.00.000.

4. Expenditure in connection with the transfer ₹ 50,000.

5. On 13-06-2024 she purchased new residential house for ₹ 75,00,000.

6. She deposited ₹ 2,50,000 in eligible bonds issued by Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (RCEL) on 20-12-2023

7. Cost inflation index (CII) for financial year are as under:

Financial Year	Cost of Inflation Index	
2001-2002	100	
2012-2013	200	
2023-2024	348	(07)

**Q.4 D :** Mr Rane has earned the following incomes during the previous year ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023. Compute the Gross total Income for the Assessment Year 2023-24 assuming that he is

a) Resident & Ordinarily Resident

b) Non Resident

S.No	Particulars	Amount (₹)	
1.	Agriculture income from Srilanka	10000	
2.	Rent from a house in Mumbai received in New Zealand	17500	
3.	Interest from Bank Account in Melbourne Australia	81000	
4.	Income Accrued in Mexico, received in Singapore	30000	
5.	Past untaxed profits earned in Singapore. brought to India	75000	
6.	Royalty from Govt. of Maharashtra received in Tanzania	110000	(08)

**Q.5 A :** Explain Long term Capital Assets and Short term capital assets. (08)

**Q.5 B :** Explain in detail deduction under the Head Income from House Property for Let out House Property. (07)

OR

**Q5 C :** Write short notes (Any 3) (15)

1. Define : Assessment Year and Previous Year
2. Conditions for Resident and Ordinary Resident
3. Allowable Expenses under Income from Business or Profession
4. Exempt Income Under Section 10
5. Deduction under chapter 80-D

Time: (2½ Hours)

Total Marks: 75

23/10/24  
T.X.B COM  
V

- N.B. (1) All questions are compulsory.  
 (2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.  
 (3) Working notes should form part of your answers.  
 (4) Use of simple calculator is allowed.

- Q.1. A) State whether the following statements are True or False. (Any 08) [08]
- 1 In vertical balance sheet building is shown under In-tangible fixed assets.
  - 2 Bank loan is shown under long-term borrowing in Vertical balance Sheet.
  - 3 IFRS means Indian Financial Revenue Standard.
  - 4 In amalgamation there is closure of old companies.
  - 5 Under internal reconstruction scheme intangible assets are written off.
  - 6 Appreciation in value of land & building is credited to capital reduction account.
  - 7 Investment in Equity shares gives fixed rate of interest.
  - 8 Realization profit belongs to equity shareholders.
  - 9 Dividend is calculated on paid up capital.
  - 10 Right shares are issued free of cost to existing shareholders.

B) Match the following (Any 07) [07]

	Group A		Group B
1	Interest on bank loan	A	Debited to capital reduction account
2	Bills payable	B	Credited to capital reduction account
3	Patents	C	Method of Purchase consideration
4	Live stock	D	Fixed income
5	Preliminary expenses	E	Part of shareholders fund
6	Appreciation in value of stock	F	Finance cost
7	Net payment method	G	AS - 13
8	Debenture	H	Trade Receivables
9	Capital Reserve	I	Tangible fixed asset
10	Investment accounting	J	Intangible fixed asset

- Q.2. Smita Ltd. and Alka Ltd. were amalgamated on and from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2024. A new company namely Soniya Ltd. was formed to take over business of both the companies. [15]

Balance Sheets as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024

Liabilities	Smita Ltd.	Alka Ltd.	Assets	Smita Ltd.	Alka Ltd.
Equity Shares of ₹.100 each, fully paid	2,20,000	2,00,000	Land and Building	2,60,000	1,50,000
12% Preference Shares of R.₹100 each, fully paid	1,20,000	1,00,000	Plant and Machinery	42,000	60,000
General Reserve	80,000	60,000	Computers	80,000	1,00,000
Profit and Loss A/c	50,000	20,000	Stock	60,000	50,000
Statutory Reserve	3,000	2,000	Debtors	70,000	80,000
10% Debentures of ₹.100 each	44,000	55,000	Bills Receivables	25,000	30,000
Sundry Creditors	50,000	40,000	Bank	40,000	27,000
Bills Payables	30,000	20,000			
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,77,000</b>	<b>4,97,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,77,000</b>	<b>4,97,000</b>

Additional Information:

- 1) Soniya Ltd. issued five equity shares, for each equity share of Smita Ltd. and four equity shares, for each equity share of Alka Ltd. The shares are of ₹.10 each, issued at ₹.40 each.
- 2) Preference shareholders of both the companies are issued equivalent number of 13% preference shares of new company at ₹.125 per share (face value ₹.100).
- 3) 10% Debenture holders of Smita Ltd. and Alka Ltd. are discharged by Soniya Ltd. issuing such number of its 11% debentures of ₹.100 each so as to maintain the same amount of interest.
- 4) Soniya Ltd. revalued following assets taken over from Smita Ltd. and Alka Ltd.

Particulars	Smita Ltd.	Alka Ltd.
Land and Building	4,30,000	2,48,000
Plant and Machinery	50,000	70,000
Computers	70,000	90,000
Stock	50,000	25,000
Debtors	60,000	70,000

You are required to:

- i) Compute Purchase Consideration.
- ii) Pass Journal Entries in the books of Soniya Ltd. under purchase method.

OR

Q.2. The following is the Trial Balance of Anvita Ltd. as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024

[15]

Debit	R.S	Credit	R.S
Fixed Assets (Net Block)	38,70,000	20,000 Equity shares of ₹.100 each	20,00,000
Investments	3,25,000	10,000 10% Preference share of ₹.100 each	10,00,000
Closing stock	1,20,000	General reserve	1,00,000
Bank balance with IDBI	1,20,000	Public deposits	25,000
Cash	27,500	8% Debentures ₹.100	10,00,000
Advance to Supplier	40,000	Profit and loss A/c (Cr)	1,50,000
Short term investment	20,000	Provision for tax	25,000
Bills receivable	18,000	Sundry Creditors	75,000
Sundry debtors	35,000	Bills payable	25,000
		Advance from customer	12,000
		Bank overdraft	35,000
		Loan from SBI	1,28,500
	45,75,500		45,75,500

Additional Information:

1. Authorized share capital divided into 50000 equity share capital of ₹.100 and 20,000, 10% Preference share capital of ₹.100 each.
  2. Debentures are secured against the fixed assets of the company.
  3. Preference dividend was in arrears for last five years.
  4. Creditors include creditors for expenses ₹.4,500.
  5. Bills receivable include dishonored bill of ₹.2,000.
- On the basis of given information, prepare Balance sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 as per revised schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

- Q.3.** Divya Investment hold 2,000, 12% Debentures of ₹.100 each in Pravin Ltd. as on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2023 at a cost of ₹.2,40,000.  
 Interest is payable on 30<sup>th</sup> June and 31<sup>st</sup> December each year.  
 On 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2023, 1600 Debentures are purchased ex-interest at ₹.1,64,000.  
 On 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2023, 1000 Debentures are purchased ex-interest at ₹.96,000.  
 On 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2023, 1800 Debentures are sold cum-interest for ₹.1,84,500.  
 On 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2023, 1200 Debentures are sold ex-interest at ₹.1,16,000.  
 The Debentures were quoted at par on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024.  
 Prepare Investment Account valuing closing 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 at cost or market price whichever is lower.

OR

- Q.3.** Following is the balance sheet of Samira Ltd as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022.

[15]

Liabilities	R.S	Assets	R. S
30000 Equity shares of R.S.10 each fully paid up	3,00,000	Goodwill	1,30,000
20000, 11% Preference shares of R.S.10 each fully paid up	2,00,000	Land & Building	2,40,000
9 % Debentures of R.S.10 each	1,50,000	Machinery	1,40,000
Sundry creditors	80,000	Debtors	60,000
Bills payable	20,000	Stock	90,000
		Bank balance	40,000
		Preliminary expenses	20,000
		Profit & Loss account	30,000
	<b>7,50,000</b>		<b>7,50,000</b>

Following scheme of internal reconstruction was approved by the court:-

- 1) Equity shares to be reduced by ₹.6 per share fully paid up.
- 2) 11% Preference shares to be reduced by ₹.5 per share fully paid up
- 3) **Assets were revalued as under:-**
  - \* Land & Building    ₹.    3,00,000    \* Machinery    ₹.    1,20,000
  - \* Debtors                ₹.     45,000       \* Stock         ₹.     70,000
- 4) All Intangible assets & fictitious assets and losses to be written off in full.
- 5) Creditors were ready to forego 50 % of their claim.
- 6) Debenture holders were ready to accept New 10 % Debentures of ₹.1,00,000 against their claim.
- 7) Reconstruction expenses were ₹.5,000

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Samira Ltd and prepare Capital Reduction account.

- Q.4. Varsha Ltd. and Megha Ltd. agreed to amalgamate and form a new company namely Barakha Ltd. which will take over all the assets and liabilities of both the companies. Followings are the Balance Sheets of Varsha Ltd. and Megha Ltd. as on 31st March, 2024. [15]

Balance Sheets as on 31st March, 2024

Liabilities	Varsha Ltd.	Megha Ltd.	Assets	Varsha Ltd.	Megha Ltd.
Equity Shares of ₹.10 each fully paid	3,00,000	2,00,000	Plant and Machinery	3,50,000	3,00,000
7% Preference Shares of R.S100 each, fully paid	--	1,00,000	Stock	1,00,000	1,20,000
Profit and Loss A/c	2,00,000	--	Debtors	60,000	50,000
Statutory Reserve	20,000	--	Profit and Loss A/c	--	60,000
10% Debentures of ₹.100 each	--	1,00,000	Bank	1,30,000	70,000
Creditors	1,20,000	2,00,000			
<b>Total</b>	<b>640,000</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>640,000</b>	<b>600,000</b>

Terms of Amalgamation:

a) In case of Varsha Ltd.:

All the Assets and Liabilities are to be taken over at book values. For every 3 equity shares in Varsha Ltd., 4 equity shares of ₹.10 each in Barakha Ltd. shall be issued at 10% premium.

b) In case of Megha Ltd.:

1. 7% Preference shareholders of Megha Ltd. would be allotted 3, 8% Preference shares of ₹.100 each in Barakha Ltd. for every 2, 7% Preference shares in Megha Ltd.

2. 10% Debenture holders would be discharged at par by issue of an equal number of 11% Debentures of ₹.100 each in Barakha Ltd. at par.

3. Plant and Machinery and stock shall be appreciated by 10%.

4. Balance of purchase consideration would be discharged by issue of equity shares of ₹.10 each in Barakha Ltd. issued at par.

5. Sundry Debtors of Megha Ltd. include ₹.20,000 due from Varsha Ltd.

You are required to: a) Compute Purchase Consideration

b) Give necessary Journal Entries in the books of Barakha Ltd.

OR

- Q.4. A) Following information is available from the books of Chandu Ltd for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023. Prepare vertical income statement. [08]

Particulars	R.S
Gross sales	1,90,000
Return inwards	10,000
Purchase of finished goods	1,00,000
Stock of finished goods 01/04/2022	20,000
Stock of finished goods 31/03/2023	30,000
Salaries paid to the office staff	11,000
Depreciation on office furniture	6,000
Dividend received	4,000
Rent received	2,500
Interest on loan	6,500
Other expenses	3,200

[07]

B] On 1<sup>st</sup> April 2023, 3,000 6% debentures of ₹.100 each of VR Ltd. were held as investment by Mr. Yash at a cost of ₹.2,60,000. Interest is payable on 31<sup>st</sup> March.

On 1<sup>st</sup> July 2023, ₹.40,000 of such debentures were purchased @ ₹.97 cum-interest.

On 1<sup>st</sup> December 2023, ₹.60,000 of such debentures were sold at ₹.97 ex-interest.

On 1<sup>st</sup> March 2024, ₹.1,20,000 of such debentures were sold at ₹.98 cum-interest.

On 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024, he sold ₹.1,20,000 debentures @ ₹.93 cum-interest.

Prepare Investment Account for 6% Debentures of VR Ltd. in the books of Mr. Yash.

Q.5. A) Distinguish between Merger and Purchase of business. [08]

B) What are the exemptions in application of IFRS? [07]

OR

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

- a) Accumulated Profits
- b) Benefits of adoption of IFRS
- c) Need of Internal Reconstruction
- d) Features of Purchase Method
- e) Purchase Consideration

\*\*\*\*\*

[2½ Hours]

[Total Marks: 75]

**N.B:**

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

1. Answer any two of the following: (15)
  - a) Explain the need and importance of exports to industries.
  - b) Explain the factors influencing export marketing.
  - c) Explain the composition of India's services exports since 2010.
  
2. Answer any two of the following: (15)
  - a) Write the impact of trade barriers on export marketing.
  - b) Write the impact of WTO on export marketing.
  - c) Discuss the logistic factors
  
3. Answer any two of the following: (15)
  - a) What is foreign trade policy? Explain their main objectives.
  - b) Write short note : Towns of Export Excellence
  - c) Write the functions of DGFT.
  
4. Answer any two of the following (15)
  - a) Explain the requirements of marking export goods.
  - b) Briefly write different types of price sheet.
  - c) Calculate the minimum FOB in US Dollars from the following details. If 1 US dollar = ₹45/-.

Details amount

Raw environmental cost Rs. 140000

Marginal cost of labor. Rs. 40000

Transportation cost Rs. 10000

Construction cost Rs. 10000

Freight cost Rs. 3000

Profit share 10% on FOB Cost

Tax rebate 10% of FOB price.

5 (A) State whether the following statements are true or false. (5)

1. Trade groups affect local trade.
2. India exports agricultural products only to European countries.
3. Non-zakat barriers increase the prices of goods.
4. The TRIPS Agreement protects patented products.
5. The point of intersection represents maximum profit

(B) Give full form of the following: (5)

1. SEZ
2. WTO
3. TRIMS
4. CIF
5. FOB

(C) Match the following: (5)

Group A	Group B
1. Trade group	A. Petroleum products
2. Financial services	B. No profit no loss
3. Social networking	C. Trade barriers
4. point of intersection	D. Telecommunications
5. Export of goods	E. Facebook, Twitter
	F. Banks

\*\*\*\*\*