

Question Paper Set of

S.Y.B.A.F. – Sem-III

Regular Exam

University of Mumbai

October, 2019

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS
REGULAR SEMESTER END III EXTERNAL EXAMS, OCTOBER, 2019

DEPARTMENT: ACCOUNTING & FINANCE	SEMESTER: III
CLASS: SYBAF	SUBJECT: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING - III
Duration- 2.30hrs	Marks- 75

Note:

1. All Questions are Compulsory
2. Total marks are indicated at the right hand side of the page
3. All working notes in support of your answer should form part of your answer.

Q1. (A) Fill in the Blanks (Any 8)

(8)

1. In dissolution of partnership firm all assets are transferred to Realization A/c Debit side.
2. Debit Balance on Realization A/c represents Loss
3. On Amalgamation Net assets are transferred to partner's capital accounts.
4. Partnership firm has unlimited liability.
5. If asset is depreciated Realization A/c is Debited
6. Trade Mark is a Intangible assets.
7. Return Inward is deducted from Sales
8. Payment made in advance is shown on Debit side of Balance Sheet.
9. Goodwill written off in the books of new firm is debited to Part. Cap. account.
10. The balance due to retiring partner is transferred to his Loan account until final settlement.

Q.1 (B) : State whether the following statements are True or False (Any 7) (7)

1. Return Outward is deducted from Purchases T
2. Bill under discount is contingent liability T
3. Reporting currency is the currency used in presenting financial statements of an enterprise. T
4. Purchase consideration is amount payable by new firm to vendor firms. T
5. Surplus capital method is also known as highest relative capital method. T
6. Government dues are paid on preference basis. T
7. AS 13 deals with amalgamation F
8. Debit balance of trading a/c represents gross loss. T
9. On conversion or sale of firm, a realisation expense paid by limited company is debited to Realisation account. F
10. Accounts receivable is a non-monetary item. F

Q2.(A) Following is the trial balance of M/s. PQR having partners P, Q and R (profit and losses in 2:1:2) as on 31st December, 2013. (15)

Debit Balances	Rs.	Credit Balances	Rs.
Plant and Machinery	45,000	Creditors	7,000
Stock (on 31-12-2013)	7,000	Bills Payable	4,000

Repairs (up to 30th Sept.600)	1,000	Gross Profit	62,000
Bills Receivable	4,000	Outstanding Expenses	5,000
Cash	4,000	Capitals :	
Bank	3,000	- P	15,000
Debtors	16,000	- Q	10,000
Bad Debts (up to 30th Sept1,800)	2,000	- R	18,000
Salaries & Wages	8,000		
Carriage Outward	7,000		
Prepaid Expenses	1,000		
Miscellaneous Expenses	12,000		
Drawings :			
- P	2,000		
- Q	4,000		
- R	5,000		
	1,21,000		1,21,000

According to the partnership deed, interest at 10% p.a. should be provided on partners' capitals. Partner Q and R should get salary of 200 p.m.

R retired on 30th September 2013, and his share was taken by other partners in old profit sharing ratio. The goodwill on the date of retirement was 6,000 and it was agreed by the new partners that it should not appear in the books of accounts. R will not get salary after his retirement but he is entitled for interest at 12% p.a. on the outstanding balance after retirement. Depreciation on the plant and machinery for the year was 4,000.

Prepare Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year after considering above mentioned information. Interest on partners' capitals should be calculated only on the balance on 1-1-2013 and 30-9-2013. All drawings are up to 30th September, 2013.

OR

Q.2. (B): A, B and C were partner's sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. C decided to retire from the firm on 1st April, 2018. The following is their trial balance as on 31st December, 2018. (15)

Particulars	Dr.	Cr.
Drawings and Capital A/c :		
- A	16,000	160,000
- B	12,000	120,000
- C	8,000	80,000
Purchases	6,20,000	
Wages	40,000	
Bank Overdraft		50,000
Creditors		2,40,000
Sales		10,00,000

Q.2A) X, Y and Z are partners sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. Z annual share of profit is to be a minimum of Rs. 20000. Any deficiency being borne by other two partners in their Profit sharing ratio. Interest on fixed capital is to charge at 6% p.a. Trial balance as on 31st march 2014 was as follows:

Particulars	Rs	Particulars	Rs
Premises	90000	Capital A/c	
Machinery	80000	X	80000
Purchases	380000	Y	60000
Stock	72000	Z	30000
Motor car	24000	Current A/c	
Wages	82000	X	18000
Other expenses	6000	Y	6000
Salaries	54000	Sales	678000
Repairs	12000	Creditors	42000
Cash discount	2400	Provision for Doubtful Debts (1-4-2013)	3400
Office expenses	36000	Outstanding other expenses	36000
Carriage inward	6200	Discount	4200
Rates and rents	14000		
Professional charge	4000		
Debtors	68000		
Bank	8000		
Current a/c of Z	11000		
Carriage outward	8000		
TOTAL	957600	TOTAL	957600

Additional information:

1. Stock in hand on 31st march 2014 amounted to Rs 64800.
 2. Sales included Rs 24000 for goods sent out on sale or return basis, which remained unsold on 31st march 2014. The cost price of goods was Rs 20000.
 3. The following amounts included in salaries have been drawn each month by the partners: X Rs 500, Y Rs 400 and Z Rs. 250.
 4. Repairs included an items of Rs 7500 for alteration to office and it should be capitalized
 5. Rates paid in advance Rs 5000 and office expense accrued Rs 1200.
 6. Depreciation machinery and motor car at 10% and 20% respectively.
 7. A debts Rs 3000 is written off and provision for doubtful debts @ 5%.
- You are required to prepare Final Accounts.

(15 MARKS)

540200

Bank Loan		100,000
Opening Stock	80,000	
Equipment	3,00,000	
Rent and Insurance	20,400	
Salaries	80,000	
Advertisement	16,000	
Commission to Salesmen	8,000	
General Expenses	8,000	
Debtors	2,40,000	
Cash	71,600	
Furniture	120,000	
Bills Receivable	40,000	
Computers	80,000	
Bills Payable		10,000
	17,60,000	17,60,000

Adjustments :

1. Sales for 1-1-2018 to 1-4-2018 was 3, 00,000.
2. The value of closing stock as on 31-12-2018 (100, 000)
3. Interest on capital is to be provided @ 10% p.a.
4. Depreciation to be provided on Equipments @ 10% p.a., Furniture @ 5% p.a. and Computers @ 15% p.a.
5. Goods worth 10,000 were destroyed by fire and Insurance Co. admitted the claim in full.
6. Amount payable to retiring partner is to be transferred to Loan A/c.

Prepare Final Accounts of the firm.

Q3.(A) M/s. A & B as partners decided to amalgamate with M/s. C & Co. having C & D as partners on the following terms and conditions: (15)

1. The new firm M/s. AC & Co. to consider Goodwill of both the firms at 12,000 each.
2. The new firm to take over investments at 10% depreciation; Debtors and Furniture at book value; Premises at 53,000; Land at 66,800; Machinery at Z 9,000 and such cash which remained after discharge of partners' loans by the respective old firms before amalgamation.
3. The new firm also assumed other liabilities of old firms.

The following were the Balance Sheets of both the firms on the date of amalgamation:

Liabilities	A & Co.	C & Co.	Assets	A & Co.	C & Co.
Creditors	20,000	10,000	Cash	15,000	12,000
Bills Payable	5,000	-	Investments	10,000	8,000
Loans : A	8,000	-	Debtors	9,000	4,000
C	-	10,000	Furniture	12,000	6,000
Reserves	10,000	4,000	Premises	30,000	-
Capital : A	35,000	-	Land	-	50,000
B	22,000	-	Machinery	15,000	-
C	-	36,000	Goodwill	9,000	-
D	-	20,000			

1,00,000 80,000

1,00,000 80,000

Prepare following Ledger Accounts in each case:

(1) Realization Account. (2) Partners' Capital Accounts. (3) New Firm Account;
And also prepare the Balance Sheet of the New Firm.

OR

Q3.(B) Amar, Akbar and Anthony who are partners in a firm and share profits and losses in the ratio 2 : 2 : 1 respectively, decided to convert their firm to a limited company, the ABC Ltd. The Balance Sheet of their firm on the date of conversion shows the following position : (15)

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2008

Liabilities	Amt	Assets	Amt
Sundry Creditors	24,000	Building	30,000
Bills Payable	1,500	Plant and Machinery	18,000
General Reserve	6,000	Motor	12,000
Capital Accounts :		Furniture	2,500
Amar	30,000	Stock	4,700
Akbar	28,000	Sundry Debtors	26,000
Anthony	17,000	Investments	6,000
		Cash at Bank	7,300
	1,06,500		1,06,500

The ABC Ltd. agreed to take over the following assets at values shown below :
Building 32,000, Plant and Machinery 16,500, Furniture 2,000, Stock 7,800,
Goodwill 4,000 and Sundry Debtors subject to 5% RDD.

The company has also agreed to take over Sundry Creditors at 22,000. The purchase consideration was paid by the company by issue of sufficient number of Equity Shares of 1 each fully paid, at par. The firm sold investments for 8,000 and paid off Bills Payable fully. The motor was taken over by Amar at book value. The firm paid realization expenses of ₹ 800.

Prepare:

- Realization Account
- Partner's Capital Account
- ABC Ltd. Account
- Bank Account
- Show working of purchase consideration in the books of partnership firm.

Q4. (A): On 10th December, 2017, Rekha Ltd. of Pahad imported goods worth £ 2,00,000 from Arvind Ltd. of USA. The payment for the same was paid as follows:

(15)

10th December, 2017	£ 30,000
1st February, 2018	£ 70,000
21st March, 2018	£ 60,000
1st May, 2018	£ 40,000

The exchange rate for £ 1 was :-

DEPARTMENT: ACCOUNTING & FINANCE	SEMESTER: III
CLASS: SYBAF	SUBJECT: COST ACCOUNTING-II
Duration- 2.30hr	Marks- 75

Note:

1. All Questions are Compulsory
2. Total marks are indicated at the right hand side of the page
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
4. Working notes should form part of your answer.

Q1 (A) Fill in the blanks with the correct alternative and rewrite (any eight) (8)

1. Abnormal gain is excess of actual output over _____ output. (Standard / Normal)
2. _____ expenses are ignored while making cost sheet. (Selling / Financing)
3. _____ expense is an example of selling overheads. (Rent / Advertisement)
4. Process cost per unit = (Process cost - Scrap value of normal loss) ÷ _____ (Actual output / Normal output)
5. Cost of secondary packing material is treated as _____ (Direct cost / Selling overhead)
6. _____ is valued in terms of cost. (Work uncertified / Work certified)
7. _____ for joint product means apportionment of joint cost to each of joint products. (Accounting / Allocation)
8. Prime cost is also known as _____ cost. (Direct / Indirect / Works)
9. Dividend received is shown in _____ A/c. (Cost / Financial)
10. Construction companies follow _____ costing. (Process / Contract)

Q1 (B): State whether following statement are true or false (any seven): (7)

1. Process costing is ordinarily applied where all the operation are performed in one department.
2. A by-product has nominal sales value.
3. Drawing office salaries is office overheads.
4. Cash received on contract is credited to contractee account.
5. Contractee is a person who takes the contract.
6. Weight loss has no scrap value.
7. The cost of material lost or destroyed is debited to the contract account.
8. Goodwill written off appears only in cost accounts.
9. Cost of production = factory overheads + office overheads
10. A cost sheet and income statement is one and the same.

Q2(A): Following particulars have been extracted for the year ended 31st march, 2019 from the books of M/s. Shanti Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (15)

Particulars	Rs.
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Purchase of raw materials	4,95,000
Direct wages	3,18,000
Office salaries	94,500
Carriage inwards	3,000
Carriage outward	2,80,120
Sales	16,00,000
Opening stock - Raw materials	1,80,000
- Finished goods (6,000 units)	44,910
- Work-in-progress	66,000
Travelling expenses	11,920
Interest on capital	30,000
Advertising	29,800
Power	10,500
Income tax	95,000
Agent's commission	46,190
Plant maintenance	37,500
Rent and lighting (9/10 for factory)	1,05,000
Rent received	3,000
Rent of warehouse	5,960
Sundry expenses -Factory	13,500
-Office	25,500
Building Repairs (1/10 th for office)	1,05,000
Manager's salary (For factory & 12,000)	22,500
Depreciation on -Plant	19,500
-Factory building	7,500
-Office building	9,000
Sale of scrap	4,500

Closing stock of raw materials Rs.1, 95,000 and Work-in-progress Rs.78, 000. During the year 1, 50,000 units were produced out of which 7,000 units remained unsold.

Prepare cost sheet and per unit cost and total profit and per unit profit earned.

OR

Q2)B) Following is the summarized profit and loss account of M/S Superstar Manufacturing Co. Ltd. for the year ended 31st Dec. 2018. (15)

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Wages	1,51,000	By Sales (12,000 units)	6,00,000
To Materials used	2,74,000	By Closing Stock of finished goods(400 units)	16,000
To Factory Expenses	83,000	By Closing Stock of work-in-progress	12,000
To Expenses on administration	38,240	By Dividend received	1,800
To Selling expenses	45,000		
To Goodwill written off	2,000		
To Preliminary expenses written off	4,000		
To Net profit	32,560		
Total	6,29,800	Total	6,29,800

In the cost accounts:

- Factory expenses have been allocated to the production at 20% on prime cost.
- Expenses of administration at Rs.3 per unit produced.
- Selling expenses at Rs. 4 per unit sold.

You are required to prepare cost sheet of the company, and reconcile the profits disclosed by cost accounts and those shown by financial accounts.

Q3)A)Amitabh construction Pvt. Ltd. obtained two contracts viz. Contract 'A' and contract 'B'. Contract 'A' commenced on 1st April, 2018 and Contract 'B' started on 1st June, 2018, following information extracted from their books for the years ended 31st March, 2019. (15)

Particulars	Contract A Rs.	Contract B Rs.
Materials issued	4,45,000	4,95,000
Direct wages	2,74,000	3,23,500
Direct expenses	1,23,300	94,750
Sub. Contract charges	73,350	45,470
Architect fees	24,000	35,000
Administrative overheads	3,24,750	3,74,800
Electric services and fittings	15,270	18,380
Plant issued at commencement	5,00,000	6,00,000
Contract price	25,00,000	30,00,000
Work certified	13,00,000	18,00,000
Work uncertified	30,000	75,000
Cash received	10,40,000	16,20,000
Accrued wages as on 31 st march, 2019	15,000	18,000
Material at site	40,000	70,000
Material returned to store	3,000	10,000

On 20th October, 2013, materials costing Rs. 5,330 have been transferred to contract 'A' from contract 'B'. Provide depreciation @ 25% p.a. on original cost of plant.

You are required to prepare both contract accounts for the year ended 31st march, 2019.

OR

Q3)B) Marvel Infrastructures Ltd. commenced a contract on 1st April, 2017. The total contract price was for Rs. 17,50,000 and it is likely to be completed on 31st December, 2018. The actual expenditure upto 31st March, 2018 and subsequent estimated expenditure upto 31st December, 2018 are given below:

Particulars	Actual Expenditure upto 31-03-2018 Rs.	Estimated Expenditure from 01-04-2018 to 31-12-2018 Rs.
Material issued	4,80,000	3,14,500
Direct labour	2,20,000	1,60,000
Sub-contract charges	10,000	15,000
Chargeable expenses	60,000	85,000
Plant purchased	1,50,000	-
Plant returned to stores at the end of the period(original cost)	50,000	1,00,000
Architect fees	20,000	34,000
Material at site	20,000	-
Work certified (cumulative)	10,00,000	17,50,000
Work uncertified	25,000	-
Cash received	8,00,000	9,50,000

The plant is subject to annual depreciation @20% p.a. on original cost. That the Rs.9,000 would be sufficient to meet contingencies.

It was decided that the profit to be taken credit for should be that portion of the estimated net profit to be realized on completion of the contract which the certified values of work as on 31st March, 2018, bears to the total contract price.

You are required to prepare contract account for the year ended 31 March, 2018 and show your calculation of the profit to be credited to the profit and loss account for the ended 31st March, 2018

Q4)A)Kavita Chemicals Ltd. is manufacturing a product which passes through three consecutive processes, Process X, Process Y and Process Z. The following figures have been taken from its book for the month ended 31st January, 2019.

Particulars	Processes X	Processes Y	Processes Z
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Quantitative Information:			
Basic raw materials at Rs. 10 per kg	25,000 kgs	-	-
Output during the month (kgs)	24,000	23,200	22,250
Other Additional Information:			
Process materials (Rs.)	1,50,000	2,70,000	3,50,000
Direct wages	80% of process materials	70% of process materials	70% of process materials
Indirect materials (Rs.)	10,000	8,000	2,000
Indirect wages (Rs.)	2,000	980	1,620
Machine overheads (Rs.)	10,000	8,000	12,000
Other factory overheads	80% of direct wages	80% of direct wages	80% of direct wages
Normal loss (% on input)	2%	4%	4%
Scrap Value per Kg (Rs.)	2	3	5

You are required to prepare the process account.

OR

Q4)B) M/s. Tarun Enterprises Ltd. Provided you the following information for the month of December, 2018 about processes X, Y and Z.

(15)

Particulars	Process X	Process Y	Process Z
Raw material introduced in the process (units)	20,000	3,480	2,875
Cost of raw materials per unit (Rs.)	12	15	18
Direct expenses (Rs.)	1,12,250	79,220	72,770
Labour charges (Rs.)	86,800	85,480	58,330
Factory overheads (Rs.)	25,750	28,620	39,650
Normal loss (% on total number of units input)(%)	4%	5%	6%
Scrap value per unit (Rs.)	5	12	15
Output transferred to the next process (%)	60%	50%	-
Output sold at the end of process (%)	40%	50%	100%
Selling price per unit of the output sold at the end process (Rs.)	30	35	55

You are required to prepare process 'X', 'Y' and 'Z' accounts indicating clearly profit and loss in each process and costing profit and loss account.

Q5 (A): What are the features of Process Costing?

(8)

Q5 (B): Meaning & utility of cost sheet.

(7)

OR

Q.5 Write a short note on (any three):

(15)

- Direct cost
- Advantage of contract costing
- The concept of work certified & works uncertified
- Applicability of contract costing
- Advantage of cost sheet

≈Best of Luck≈

B.A.F

Q.5 (A) & (B)
10/10/19

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS
REGULAR SEMESTER END III EXTERNAL EXAMS, OCTOBER, 2019

DEPARTMENT: ACCOUNTING & FINANCE	SEMESTER: III
CLASS: SYBAI	SUBJECT: BUSINESS ECONOMICS - II
Duration- 2.30hrs	Marks- 75

Note:

1. All Questions are Compulsory
2. Total marks are indicated at the right hand side of the page

Q1) Answer any two questions out of three:

(15)

- A. Discuss the circular flow of income in two sectors with and without saving.
- B. Explain the concept of effective demand with the help of diagram.
- C. Explain the theory of multiplier in detail.

Q2) Answer any two questions out of three

(15)

- A. Explain the Keynesian approach to demand for money in detail.
- B. Explain the effects of inflation.
- C. Explain the instruments of monetary policy.

Q3) Answer any two questions out of three

(15)

- A. Explain the canons of taxation in detail.
- B. Discuss the significance of public expenditure in economy.
- C. Explain structure of union budget.

Q4) Answer any two questions out of three

(15)

- A. Explain positive and negative impact of Multinational Corporation.
- B. Discuss argument for and against of protection trade.
- C. Explain measures to correct of BOP Disequilibrium in brief.

Q5) A) Answer in one or two sentences (Any 4)

(8)

- 1) Gross National Product
- 2) Marginal propensity to consume
- 3) Public Debt
- 4) Surplus Budget
- 5) Budgetary Deficits
- 6) Flexible Exchange Rate

B) Multiple choice questions (Any 7)

(7)

- 1) National income of a country is total money of all _____ goods and services.
a) Intermediary b) Final c) Spare
- 2) During Depression, the level of unemployment _____.
a) Decreases b) Remain Same c) Increases
- 3) _____ can never be zero.
a) Consumption b) Saving c) Income
- 4) _____ represents Fisher equation.
a) $MV=PT$ b) $MV=MT$ c) $MV=AT$
- 5) Transaction motive of demand for money is influenced by _____.
a) Marginal efficiency of capital b) Level of Income c) Investment
- 6) The concept of functional finance is given by _____.
a) Adam Smith b) Alfred Marshall c) A.P. Lerner
- 7) Incidence of taxation means _____.
a) Initial burden b) Shifting c) Final Burden
- 8) _____ loans are those in which the date of repayment is specified.
a) Voluntary b) Irredeemable c) Redeemable
- 9) The concept of Gross barter terms of trade is given by _____.
a) David Ricardo b) Hecksher-Ohlin c) Taussig
- 10) _____ exchange rate refers to the rate at which the transaction place at a future date.
a) Forward b) Backward c) Spot

2

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS

REGULAR SEMESTER END III EXAMS, OCTOBER, 2019

DEPARTMENT: ACCOUNTING & FINANCE	SEMESTER: III
CLASS: SYBAF	SUBJECT: Business Law-II
Duration- 2.30hrs	Marks- 75

Note: 1) All questions are compulsory carrying 15 marks each

2) Figures to the right indicate full marks

3) Internal options for all questions are given

4) Mention relevant case laws where necessary

Q1 A) Fill in the Blanks (Any 8)

(8)

- _____ Partner does not take part in the day to day activities of the firm.
- Whenever a partnership continues beyond the term prescribed, it becomes partnership _____.
- Vacancy of designated partners needs to be filled within _____ months of the arising of vacancy.
- When a partner is guilty of fraud, his liability is _____.
- Fine imposed for spitting at a place other than in the spittoon is Rs. _____.
- There are _____ modes of Dissolution of firm.
- _____ is a person who has completed 15 years but not 18 years of age.
- _____ is appointed by the Tribunal to carry on the procedure of winding up.
- _____ issue a certificate of fitness to a young person stating a young person may be employed in a factory.
- An _____ partner may carry on a business competing with that of the firm subject to reasonable restrictions.

B) Multiple Choice Questions: (Any 7)

(7)

- Under the definition of partnership, business includes:
 - Every trade and occupation
 - Every occupation and profession
 - Every trade, occupation and profession
 - Every trade and profession
- A partner can retire:
 - with consent of all partners
 - by notice, if partnership at will
 - in accordance with express agreement

- d) all the above
- 3. A partner of a LLP is:
 - a) agent of his co-partners
 - b) agent of the LLP as well as co-partners
 - c) agent of the LLP
 - d) the principal and LLP is the agent
- 4. Factory premises should be cleaned at least:
 - a) daily
 - b) weekly
 - c) fortnightly
 - d) monthly
- 5. Canteen facility is to be provided when:
 - a) 100 worker employed
 - b) more than 250 workers employed
 - c) optional
 - d) to be provided in all cases
- 6. Defunct LLP means:
 - a) LLP is not making enough profit
 - b) temporary shut down
 - c) permanent shut down
 - d) not making profit
- 7. Once a private company gets converted to a LLP, intimation of the conversion to be intimated to the:
 - a) Registrar of Firms
 - b) Registrar of LLP
 - c) Registrar of Companies with which registered
 - d) Not required
- 8. Who is liable to pay the fee for a certificate of fitness?
 - a) Occupier
 - b) Young person himself
 - c) Parent/guardian
 - d) State Government
- 9. Hoists and lifts shall be well maintained and examined at least once in:
 - a) every period of 12 months
 - b) every period of 6 months
 - c) every period of 9 months
 - d) every period of 1 month
- 10. Property of the firm includes:
 - a) property acquired at the time of starting the firm
 - b) property acquired during the existence of the firm
 - c) goodwill of the firm
 - d) all the above

Q.2(A) Explain the mutual duties, liabilities and rights of partners?

(15)

OR

- Q.2(B) Distinguish between: 1) Partnership & Co-Ownership (8)
2) Partnership & Company. (7)

Q.3 (A) What are the salient features in enacting LLP Act? What is the relevance and legal requirement of Designated Partner in LLP? (15)

OR

- Q.3 (B) What is the procedure of incorporation of LLP? (08)
(C) State the procedure of conversion of Unlisted Public Company to LLP. (07)

Q.4 (A) Explain a Factory with reference to Factory act and also write note on "Worker and Safety officers"? (15)

OR

- Q.4 (B) Write the provisions regarding employment of young children in a Factory? (08)
(C) Explain the provisions regarding safety in a factory? (07)

Q.5(A) Explain the position of Minor in partnership? (08)

(B) What are the restrictions on young workers and women workers? (07)

OR

Q.5. Short Notes: (Any 3) (15)

1. Partnership deed
2. Types of partnership
3. LLP as defunct
4. Disposal of waste & Cleanliness
5. Provisions of Canteen and Creches

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS

REGULAR EXAMS, OCTOBER, 2019

DEPARTMENT: ACCOUNTING & FINANCE	SEMESTER: III
CLASS: SYBAF	SUBJECT: DIRECT TAXATION-I
Duration- 2.30hr	Marks- 75

NOTE : (1) Each Question carries 15 marks.

(2) All working notes in support of your answer should form part of your answer.

Q1) A) Match the Columns. (Any 8)

(8)

Column A	Column B
1. Karnatka University	1. Cost inflation index
2. Stock in trade	2. Artificial Judicial Person
3. Notified amount of exempt gratuity	3. Business Income
4. Standard deduction on income from House property	4. Rs. 20,00,000
5. Dividend from foreign company	5. 30% of Net annual value
6. CII	6. Indexation not applicable
7. Short term capital assets.	7. Sec. 80U
8. Deduction from handicapped individual.	8. Not a Capital assets
9. Voluntary gift from customer	9. Taxable as other sources.
10. Person with tax liability.	10. Assessee
	11. Sec. 10

Q1) B) State whether following statements are true or false. (Any 7)

(7)

1. Foreign income of an ordinary resident in wholly taxable
2. Municipal tax is a deduction from net annual value.
3. Depreciation is allowed in case of tangible assets only.
4. Land is treated as capital assets for capital gain purposes.
5. Dividend from Co-operative society are exempt from tax.
6. Income under the Head of income from other sources is taxable on due basis.
7. The Payment for insurance premium under section 80D can be made in cash.
8. Gross annual value for Self occupied Property is NIL.
9. Jewellery, is not a capital assets.
10. Loan received from a employer against salary is taxable as Income from salary.

Q2) A) Mr. Ravindra Patil is employed with victory Enterprises.

(15)

He provides you with following information for the year ended 31st March 2019

Net salary (after deducting income tax, profession tax and

Installment of loan from employer)

Rs.25,000 per month

Income tax deducted from salary

Rs.1,800 per month

Profession tax deducted from salary

Rs.200 per month

Installment of loan deducted from salary

Rs.2,000 per month

Bonus received from employer

Rs.30,000

Loan taken from employer for higher education of son

Rs. 1,50,000

Reimbursement of medical expenses incurred

Rs. 12,400

He received dividend from the NKGSB Co-op Bank Ltd.

Rs. 3,000

He received net interest Rs 10,764 on fixed deposits with Bank (TDS Rs.1, 236)

He paid Life Insurance Premium for his son

Rs. 24,000

Compute his total taxable income for the assessment year 2019-20.

OR

Q2)B)Mr.Kedar Patwardhan owns two house properties. Following are the details regarding these houses for the year ended 31-03-2019.

(15)

a) House property I-Self-occupied

1. Annual value Rs 4,00,000
2. Municipal Taxes paid Rs 20,000
3. Loan from ICICI bank of Rs 15,00,000 for acquiring the house property in 2016.
4. Interest paid on the above loan Rs 1,80,000 for the year.
5. Repayment of Principal amount on housing loan during the year Rs 30,000.

b) House property II – let out

1. Fair rent Rs. 3,25,000
2. Actual rent received Rs. 30,000 per month
3. Municipal Taxes paid Rs. 18,000
4. Collection charges paid Rs 500
5. Interest paid on loan for construction of house property Rs 40,000.

c) His other income was as follows :

1. Interest on public provident Fund Rs 6,000
2. Dividend from Reliance Industries Ltd. Rs 3,000

d) Mr. Patwardhan is physically handicapped (upto 30%)

Compute the net taxable income of Mr. Patwardhan for the Assessment Year 2019-20.

Q3)A)Ms. Trupti, A practicing lawyer, furnishes the following particulars of her receipts and payment account prepared for the year ended 31st March, 2019.

(15)

Receipt	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
To Balance b/f	5,000	By Computer repairs	30,000
To Fees from clients	1,25,000	By Interest on loan from UBI	12,000
To Salary from college as lecturer	45,000	By General Expenses	22,000
To L.I.C (Policy Matured)	40,000	By Office Salaries	20,000
To Gift from a client	15,000	By Computer Stationery	10,000
To Income tax refund	10,000	By Gift to staff & clients	10,000
To Interest on Saving Bank A/C	5,000	By Mediclaim Insurance of staff	12,000
To Gift from mother	10,000	By Household withdrawals	82,000
		By Membership fees	5,000
		By Income tax paid	20,000
		By Interest on loan for higher Education of daughter	10,000
		By Car Expenses	10,000
		By Balance c/d	12,000
Total	2,55,000	Total	2,55,000

Other Information:

1. Half of the car expenses are for personal use.
2. The loan from UBI was taken for purchase of furniture for her residence.
3. Books worth Rs2, 000 purchased for her son, are included in general expenses.
4. Household withdrawals include rent paid for her own residence Rs. 1,000 per month.

Compute her total taxable income for the assessment year 2019-20.

OR

Q3) B) Mr. Vijay, proprietor of V and Co. and a senior citizen furnishes you the following information for the year ended 31-3-2019. (15)

Profit and loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Debit	Rs.	Credit	Rs.
To Salaries	3,60,000	By Gross Profit	7,65,000
To Salary to proprietor	24,000	By Dividend from Bank of India	8,000
To Office Expenses	18,000	By Dividend from N.K.G.S.B	
To Staff Welfare	30,000	Co-operative Bank Ltd.	2,000
To Wealth Tax	3,000	By Interest on Saving A/C With Bank Of India	12,000
To provision for Bad Debts	5,000		
To Mediclaim Premium	18,000		
To Depreciation	19,000		
To life Insurance Premium	30,000		
To Net Profit	2,80,000		
Total	7,87,000	Total	7,87,000

Additional Information:

1. Depreciation as per Income Tax Rule is Rs. 21,000.
2. Mediclaim premium was paid in cash.
3. Life insurance premium includes Rs 15,000 each paid for himself and his daughter on policy of Rs 15, 00,000 each issued on 1-4-2013.

You are required to compute his total taxable income for the Assessment Year 2019-20

4)A) Ms.Nidhi purchased a house property for Rs. 1,00,000 on 27th August, 1998. She made the following additions/ alternations to the house property. (8)

Cost of construction of 1 st floor in Financial Year 2003-04 -	Rs 13,00,000
Cost of construction of 2 nd floor in Financial Year 2010-11-	Rs 14,00,000
Fair Market Value of the property on 01-04-2001	Rs.15,00,000.

She sold the property on 20th October, 2018 for Rs 1, 95, 00,000. She paid the brokerage of Rs 55,000 for the sale transaction. The cost Inflation index for the financial year 2001-02 is 100, for Financial Year 2003-04 is 109, for Financial Year 2010-11 is 167 and for the financial year 2018-19 is 280.

Compute the Capital gain on Ms.Nidhi chargeable to tax for the Assessment Year 2019-20.

&

B)Mr. Vinayak has earned from the following incomes during the previous year ended on 31st March, 2019. Compute his Gross Total Income for Assessment Year 2019-20 assuming that he is

- (a) Resident but ordinary resident
- (b) Resident but not ordinarily resident
- (c) Non Resident

(7)

Sr. no.	Income	Amount Rs.
1	Payments received in Dubai, For services rendered in Japan	1.20,000
2	Amount brought to India, out of past untaxed profits earned in England	5,40,000

3	Income from Business in Germany, controlled from India	2,30,000
4	Royalty Income received from Indian Companies	3,50,000
5	Income from Agriculture in Sri Lanka	1,45,000
6	Dividend from Japanese Company, received India	1,50,000
7	Rent from house in Pune, received in Singapore	1,80,000

OR

Q4)C) Shri Ashish owns a residential house which he purchased on 25-06-1998 for Rs. 1,50,000. He incurred expenses of Rs. 1, 50,000 towards Cost of Improvements on 20-08-2003 on this residential house. (8)

Fair Market Value of the property on 01-04-2001 was Rs 8, 00,000.

He sold this house on 12-12-2018 for Rs. 95, 00,000.

He purchased a new residential house for Rs. 25, 00,000 on 20-03-2019.

The Cost Inflation Index for financial year 2001-02 is 100, for financial year 2003-04 is 109 and for financial year 2018-19 is 280.

You are required to compute the Taxable Capital Gains for Assessment Year 2019-20.

&

Q4)D) Mr. Chang citizen of USA provides you the details of his visit in India during last 7 years

Previous Year	Number of days stay in India
2012-13	130
2013-14	95
2014-15	198
2015-16	122
2016-17	25
2017-18	185
2018-19	180

Prior to 01-04-2012 he did not visit India. Find out his residential status for the Assessment Year 2019-20. (7)

Q5A) What do you mean by "Charge of Income Tax" (08)

Q5B) Enumerate 7 expenses not allowed in computing income from business under Income Tax Act 1961? (07)

OR

Q.5 C) Write short notes. (Any 3) (15)

1. Standard Deduction in Income from Salaries
2. Income from Let out Property
3. Capital Assets
4. Residential Status
5. Deduction Under Section 80U

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS
REGULAR SEMESTER END III EXAMS, OCTOBER, 2019

DEPARTMENT: ACCOUNTING & FINANCE	SEMESTER: III
CLASS: SYBAF	SUBJECT: FC- III (FINANCIAL MARKET OPERATIONS)
Duration- 2.30hrs	Marks- 75

Note:

1. All Questions are Compulsory
2. Total marks are indicated at the right hand side of the page

Q.1 A. Fill In The Blanks. (Any 8) (8)

1. _____ deals with short term claims with a maturity of less than one year.
(Money market / Capital market)
2. Financial service can also be called as _____ (Financial intermediations / Financial derivatives)
3. Those banks which are not included in the second schedule of the Reserve Bank of India Act are termed as _____ (Schedule / Non Schedule)
4. The primary market deals in new financial claim, therefore it is called _____ (New issue market / Stock market)
5. A _____ is when a company issues its existing shareholders a right to buy additional shares in the company. (ESOP/ Right Issue)
6. The IPO of a bank process is ultimately regulated by the _____ (RBI / SEBI)
7. Bonds are _____ instruments which are issued for the purpose of raising capital. (Flexible income / Fixed income)
8. _____ is an unsecured instrument issued in the form of promissory note. (Commercial paper / Bonds)
9. A _____ holder is the creditor of the company. (Equity holder / Debenture holder)
10. _____ is a way of reducing your potential financial loss or hardship. (Insurance / Underwriter)

Q.1 B. Match the Column. (Any 7) (7)

Group A	Group B
1. Credit Card	a. Fixed rate of dividend 2
2. Preference shares	b. Merchant banking 6
3. Ordinary Shares	c. Short Term Fund 8
4. T- Bill	d. Right to Sale
5. Money Market	e. Credit Limit 1
6. Non Fund based	f. Derivatives 7
7. Hedging	g. Right to Buy 8
8. Call Option	h. Equity Shares 3
9. SEBI	i. Financial Intermediaries 10
10. Banks	j. 91,182 & 364 days 4
	k. Investors protection 9

function → 1) primary superkeeping, saving & payment, money, 2) primary liquidity, 3) domestic
4) collecting & processing info

FC-III

FMD. 9/10.

Q2.A. Explain function of intermediation and types of financial intermediaries in details (15)

OR

Q2.A. Explain inflation and its effect. (08)

B. Discuss major types of financial market. For capital & money. (07)

Q3.A. Explain the characteristics of capital market and role of capital market. (15)

long term integrates, new issue & existing issue, OR, Mobilization of savings, capital formation, economic growth, different parts of financial system, Promotion of stock market, Foreign capital, Economic

Q3.A. Explain stock exchange and its benefits. (08)

B. Explain the problems faced by primary market. (07)

Q4.A. What are financial instruments? Explain different types of financial instruments. (15)

OR

Q4.A. Explain derivatives and explain characteristics of derivatives. (08)

B. What are bonds and explain its features. (07)

Q5.A. Explain the challenges faced by merchant banks. (08)

B. Explain the advantages of mutual funds. (07)

OR

Q5. Short Notes. (Any 3) (15)

1. Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)
2. Corporate Bonds
3. Future contract and its features.
4. BSE
5. Debit card v/s Credit card

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS

REGULAR SEMESTER END III EXAMS, OCTOBER, 2019

DEPARTMENT: ACCOUNTING & FINANCE	SEMESTER: III
CLASS: SYBAF	SUBJECT- INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY - I
Duration- 2.30hrs	Marks- 75

Note:

1. Figures to the **right** indicate marks for question.
2. Draw diagram to **explain** the concept.

Q.1

A. Select one **correct option** and fill in the blanks: (Any 8) [08]

1. _____ **is the smallest** computer. (Mini, Main frame, Micro, Super computer)
2. _____ **is an example** of absolute cell address. (D1, \$D1, D\$1, \$D\$1)
3. Following **is a drawback**-limitation of E-Commerce. _____. (Lack of personal touch, **Security problem**, Delay in delivery, All)
4. WAN **stands for** _____. (Wide Area Net, Wide Area Network, Wifi Air Network, **Wide Area Infrared**)
5. To insert a **table** in MS-Word document, click on _____ tab. (View, Insert, Mailings, **Home**)
6. HTML **program** can have _____ extension. (.c, .cpp, .html, all)
7. In E-mail, CC **stands for** _____. (Cyber Crime, Cyber Cryptography, **Carbon Copy**, Copy Card)
8. _____ **command** is used to open an existing file in any software. (Ctrl+ O, Ctrl+ N, Ctrl+ S, Ctrl+ A)
9. A **password** must be of minimum _____ a character long which is a **combination** of text, number and special character. (14, 12, 10, 8)
10. In Excel, =max (-3, -2, -1) - output will be _____. (-3, -2, -1, None)

B. State **whether following** statements are true or false: (Any 7) [07]

1. DNS **stands for** Domain Name System.
2. **M-Commerce** stands for Mobile- Commerce.
3. **Scanner** is an example of output device.
4. **Word Document** will have .docx file extension.
5. In Excel, for financial function, rate means rate of interest.
6. **Internet Explorer** is developed by Microsoft.
7. **Olx.com** is an example of B2B.
8. In Excel, =today() will display date only.
9. LAN is a largest network.
10. POP is an example of protocol.

Q.2

- A. What do you mean by input device? Explain any three in detail. [08]
- B. What do you mean by network? Explain its features and limitations. [07]

OR

- C. Which types of memory are present within computer? Explain in detail. [08]
- D. Explain with diagram: Main parts of computer. [07]

Q.3

- A. Explain the terms: Workbook, Row, Cell address, Cell range. [08]
- B. Explain features present within Home tab of MS-Word. [07]

OR

- C. Explain few Math's and Statistical Formulas of Excel with their output. [08]
- D. Explain features of Power Point. [07]

Q.4

- A. List and explain various browsers in detail. [08]
- B. Explain in detail: How to send a mail. [07]

OR

- C. Explain: Types of Internet connection. [08]
- D. List and explain popular search engine. [07]

Q.5

- A. Explain EDI in detail. [08]
- B. Define E-Commerce. Explain its features, advantages and limitations. [07]

OR

- C. Short Notes: (any three) [15]
 - a. Explain any one input device.
 - b. Features present within Word: Deleting, Grammar checking, over writing.
 - c. Virus
 - d. Star topology
 - e. Router
