

Business Law (Company Law) III

Notes :

Attempt all questions subject to internal options

Figures to Right indicate full marks

Q.1

A] State whether the statements are True or False (Any 8)

(8)

1. An Independent Director according to the Indian Companies Act 2013 is a part of the management team and holds a controlling interest in the company.
2. In cases of fraud or misrepresentation, the court can lift the corporate veil to hold shareholders or directors personally liable for the company's obligations.
3. A Private Company according to the Indian Companies Act 2013 can have unlimited members.
4. The Shelf Prospectus is a prospectus issued by public financial institutions or companies that allow them to issue securities multiple times without reissuing a prospectus within one year.
5. The Articles of Association is a document that provides the details about the management and operations of the company, including the rights and responsibilities of directors and shareholders.
6. The One Person Company (OPC) concept under the Indian Companies Act 2013 allows a single individual to form a company.
7. A Debenture is an equity instrument that is used by companies to raise capital.
8. A Government Company, according to the Indian Companies Act 2013, is a company in which not less than 51% of the paid-up share capital is held by the Central Government or by any State Government or Governments.
9. The Doctrine of Indoor Management protects those who deal with a company against the company's irregular internal proceedings.
10. Foreign companies can do business in India without registering with the Registrar of Companies under the Indian Companies Act 2013.

B] Fill in the Blanks with appropriate answers (Any 7)

(7)

1. _____ Debentures are those debentures that are not secured by any charge on the assets of the company.
a) Secured b) Unsecured or Naked c) Convertible d) Non-convertible
2. The clause in the Memorandum of Association that states the name of the company is called _____.
a) Object Clause b) Association Clause c) Liability Clause d) Name Clause
3. Shares issued by a company to its employees or directors at a discount or for consideration other than cash for providing know-how or similar value addition are known as _____ shares.
a) Bonus b) Equity c) Sweat Equity d) Preference
4. _____ are institutional investors who are generally perceived to possess expertise and the financial muscle to evaluate and invest in the capital markets.
a) Angel Investors b) Venture Capitalists c) Qualified Institutional Buyers d) Retail Investors
5. The company's _____ is the place where all communications and notices to the company are sent.
a) Board of Directors' Office b) Registered Office c) Head Office d) Regional Office
6. The liability of the members of a company is _____ in case of a company limited by shares.
a) Unlimited b) Limited c) Joint d) Several
7. A company incorporated outside India, which has established its place of business in India, is known as a _____ company.
a) Holding b) Subsidiary c) Foreign d) Government
8. _____ are a kind of participating debentures that participate in the profits of the company over and above a certain fixed rate.
a) Secured Debentures b) Convertible Debentures c) Participation Debentures d) Registered Debentures
9. The maximum number of members in a private company is _____.
a) 100 b) 200 c) 300 d) 400
10. _____ shares are those shares that can be converted into equity shares after a specified period of time.
a) Preference b) Sweat Equity c) Convertible Preference d) Non-Convertible Preference

Q.2

- a) Mention the conditions under which the corporate veil may be lifted. (8)
- b) Define Promoter and mention his duties, liabilities and remuneration. (7)

OR

- c) How a company can be registered? (8)
- d) Write any seven points of distinction between Private and Public Company. (7)

Q.3

- a) What is meaning of Public Offer? Mention requirements as to Prospectus. (8)
- b) Write a detailed note on Deemed Prospectus. (7)

OR

- c) Write a note on Criminal Liability for mis-statement in prospectus. (8)
- d) Write rules pertaining to issue of application forms for securities and allotment of it, by Company. (7)

Q.4

- a) What is Private Placement? (8)
- b) What conditions must be met for a Company to make a Private Placement of its securities. (7)

OR

- c) Discuss the concept of a qualified institutional buyer. (8)
- d) Explain the concept of Private Placements in Foreign Direct Investment route and narrate the privileges enjoyed by the unlisted public companies. (7)

Q.5

- a) Write a note on rules for issuing Preference Shares. (8)
- b) Describe the concept of Debentures (7)

OR

Write Short notes (Any 3)

(15)

- a Pre-incorporation Contracts
- b Exemptions to private company
- c Doctrine of Ultra Vires
- d Certificate of Shares
- e Government companies

[Time:2.30 Hrs]

[Marks:75]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B:
1. All question are compulsory.
 2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 3. Students answering in the regional language should refer in case of doubt to the main text of the paper in English.

- Q.1 a) **Explain the following concept. (Any 5)** 15
- 1) Right to Information Act, 2025
 - 2) Anthropocentrism
 - 3) The participation principle
 - 4) Global positioning system
 - 5) Types of goals
 - 6) Approach Biocentrism
 - 7) Objectives of popular pays principle.
 - 8) Use of GPS.
- OR**
- b) Make a detailed note on global positioning system.
- Q.2 a) Discuss the important provisions of sale of Goods act. 1930 and essential commodities act 1955. 15
- OR**
- b) Explain the features and Drawbacks of Maharashtra Public Service Guarantee act. 2015.
- Q.3 a) Explain the precautionary principle of Environment. 15
- OR**
- b) Discuss the various sub-disciplines within the scope of Ecology.
- Q.4 a) What is Nanotechnology? Explain the applications of Nanotechnology. 15
- OR**
- b) Discuss issues related to technology use and misuse of technology.
- Q.5 a) Write a detail note on 'Time management'. 15
- OR**
- b) Briefly explain the concept goal setting.

Q.1 (a) Multiple choice Questions (any 8)**(8)**

1. Unclaimed dividend is shown under _____.
(Current liability/ long term loans/ provisions/ reserves)
2. The uncalled amount in investment in shares is shown as _____.
(Investments /contingent liabilities /current liabilities/ current assets)
3. Redemption of preference shares is governed by _____ of the companies.
(Section 77/ Section 78/ Section 75 /Section 55)
4. The period of preference shares cannot exceed _____.
(20 years/ 7 years/ 5 years/ 8 years)
5. The interest on investment representing sinking fund should be transferred to _____.
(Profit and loss A/c /sinking fund A/c / capital reserve A/c / Debentures A/c)
6. A company made redeem debentures out of capital if the maturity period is less than _____.
(18 months / 24 months / 12 months / 15 months)
7. The interest paid to vendor should be allocated in ratio of _____.
(Time /sales /specific time ratio/none)
8. For computation of pre-corporation profit, freight outward is _____.
(Allocated in time ratio / allocated in sales ratio / treated as pre incorporation income / treated as post incorporation income)
9. Following is not a monitory item
(Bills receivable/ cash / inventory / Bills payable)
10. Exchange difference of non integral foreign operation is transferred to
(Suspense a/c / profit and loss account/ foreign currency translation reserve/none)

Q.1 (b) State whether the following statement are True or False: (any 8)(8)

1. Fictitious balances are shown as assets
2. Interim dividend is declared by board of directors
3. Directors fees are divided in pre incorporation and post incorporation period in Time Ratio
4. A company can issue irredeemable preference shares.
5. Arrears of preference dividend is shown under current liabilities.
6. Debenture holders get fixed rate of Interest.
7. Authorised capital is disclosed only for information.
8. Preliminary expenses should be debited to pre incorporation period.
9. Post incorporation profit is available for dividend.
10. Partly paid preference shares cannot be redeemed.

Q.2 (A) A Ltd. has a branch in Sydney, Australia, At the end of 31st March ,2017 the following ledger balances have been extracted from the books of the Sydney office:(15)

Sydney (Australia Dollars thousand)

Particulars	Dr. A \$	Cr. A.\$	Particulars	Dr. A \$	Cr. A.\$
Plant & Machinery (Cost)	200	--	Goods Sent to Branch	5	
Plant & Machinery (Depr.)	--	30	Wages and Salaries	45	
Debtors/Creditors	20		Rent	12	
Stock(1-4-2016)	10		Office Expenses	18	
Cash/ Bank Balance	20	123	Commission Receipts		100
Purchases /Sales			Branch /H.O. Current A/C		<u>7</u>
				390	390

The following information is also available :

Goods sent by H.O. Rs. 100 thousand . Branch A/C in H.O. Rs. 120 thousand.

Stock at 31-3-2017, Sydney Branch Australian \$3,125. You are required to convert the Branch Trail Balance into rupees:

(Use the following rate of exchange : Opening Rate A \$=Rs 20: Closing Rate A \$=Rs 24: Average Rate A \$=Rs 22 : for Fixed Assets A \$=Rs 18)

Ascertain the exchanges loss or gain according to As 11(revised 2003)assuming that the branch operations are integral to the main operations (i.e.it is a "dependent" branch).

OR

Q.2 (B)

(15)

The Summarized Balance Sheet of SP Ltd as on 31-3-2017 was as follows :

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Share Capital:		Fixed Assets	4,00,000
Authorised		Investments	1.00.000
50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	5,00,000	Cash at Bank	2.50,000
8 % 2,000 Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each	<u>2,00,000</u>		
Issued and Paid up			
40,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	4,00,000		
Fully paid up			
8% 1,000 Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid up	1,00,000		
Profit and Loss A/c	90,000		
General Reserve	50,000		
Sunday Creditors	<u>1,10,000</u>		
	7,50,000		<u>7,50,000</u>

On 1-4-2017 Preference Shares were redeemed at 10 %. You are required to pass the Journal Entries and prepare the Balance Sheet after redemption.

Q.3 (a) SF limited has 2000, 12 % redeemable preference shares of ₹ 100 each repayable at a premium of 5% .The shares are now due for redemption it is decided that the whole amount will be redeemed out of fresh issue of 20,000 equity shares of ₹10 each at ₹ 11 each. The whole amount is received in cash and the 12% preference shares are redeemed. Show the necessary journal entries in the books of the company. The company has sufficient balance in the profit and loss account. (7)

Q.3 (b) Pass necessary journal entries in the books of the company in the following cases for redemption of 1000, 12% debentures of ₹ 10 each issue at par: (8)

- Debentures redeemed at Par by conversion into 12% preference shares of ₹100 each.
- Debentures redeemed at a premium of 10% by conversion into equity shares issued at par.
- Debentures redeemed at a premium of 10% by conversion into equity shares issued at Premium of 25%

OR

Q.3 (C) (15)

Hindustan Manufacturing Limited gave notice of its intention to redeem its 6 % Debenture Amounting to ₹100 each at ₹102 and offered the debenture holders the following three options to apply the redemption money to subscribe for :

- 5 % Cumulative preference shares of ₹ 20 each at ₹22.50 per share.
- 6 % debenture at ₹96 and
- To have their holding redeemed to cash

Debenture holders for ₹1,71,000 accepted the proposal (a)

Debenture holders for ₹ 1,44,000 accepted the proposal (b)

Remaining debenture holders accepted the proposal (c)

Pass the necessary journal entries to record the above transactions in the books of the company the redemption in cash , wherever applicable , was made fully out of profit.

Q.4 (A) (15)

From the following ledger balance of Regal Limited as on 31st March , 2017 , You are required to prepare the Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2017 as per Schedule III of the companies Act.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Office Equipment	4,80,600	General Reserve	4,15,000
9 % Debentures in APCO Ltd	2,45,000	Creditors for Goods	1,68,500
Loose Tools	1,63,000	Creditors for Expenses	36,000
Plant and Machinery	18,00,000	Cash Credit	75,000
Computer Software	83,250	Mortgage Loan	3,10,000
Debtors of Goods	1,90,000	8 % Preference Share Capital	5,50,000
Shared issue Expense (unwritten off)	30,000	Equity Share Capital	15,00,000
Stores and Shares	1,00,200	Staff Welfare Fund	85,000
Interest Accrued on Investment	51,000	Provision for Taxation	26,550
Cash at Bank	23,000		

OR

Q.4 (B)

(15)

The promoters of the Proposed New Company ZEDO Ltd. Purchased a running business on 1st January, 2017 from Mr. Antonio. The new Company was incorporated on 1st May, 2017. The profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 2017 was as under :

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Rent, Rates, Insurance, Electricity	24,000	Gross Profit	3,00,000
Directors Sitting Fees	7,200	Discount Received	12,000
Preliminary Expenses	9,800		
Selling Expenses	11,000		
Interest Paid to Vendors	20,000		
Net Profit	2,40,000		

Following future information available

Sales upto 30 April, 2017 Was ₹ 6,00,000 out of total sales of ₹ 30,00,000 for the year

Purchases upto 30 April, 2017 was ₹ 6,00,000 out of total purchased of ₹18,00,000 of the year

Interest Paid to vendors was @12 % on ₹ 2,00,000p.a. till the payment was made From the above

information, prepare statement of profit and Loss for the year ended 31st December, 2017 showing pre

Post- incorporation profits and how it will be treated in accounts.

Q.5 (a) Explain the basis of allocation of expenses with example in brief?

(8)

Q.5 (b) Explain the provisions of companies Act, 2013 about redemption of preference shares?

(7)

OR

Q.5 Short Notes: (Any 3)

(15)

1. Capital Redemption Reserve
2. Time Ratio
3. Fixed Assets
4. Debenture Redemption Reserve
5. Divisible Profit.

CLASS- SYBAF

TOTAL MARKS-75

SUBJECT- IT IN ACCOUNTANCY

SET-

**Q1. A Fill in the blanks: (any 8)
(8)**

1. The keyboard shortcut to change the period of the company is _____
 - a. F2
 - b. Alt+F2
 - c. Alt+F1
 - d. F3
2. A _____ is a set of activities and tasks to accomplish an organizational goal
 - a. Business Process Flow
 - b. Business Process
 - c. Business Process Management
 - d. Business Process Automation
3. The other name for Investment decision is _____
 - a. Profit allocation decision
 - b. Capital Mix decision
 - c. Long term asset mix decision
 - d. Short term asset mix decision
4. The keyboard shortcut to switch between open companies is
 - a. F3
 - b. F2
 - c. F1
 - d. Alt+F3
5. In a typical bank, accepting deposits from public is an example of _____
 - a. Supporting Process

- b. Operational Process
- c. Management Process
- d. Secondary Process

6. The other name for liquidity decision is _____

- a. Profit allocation decision
- b. Capital Mix decision
- c. Long term asset mix decision.
- d. Short term asset mix decision.

7. Workplace safety is an example of _____

- a. Supporting Process
- b. Operational Process
- c. Management Process
- d. Primary Process

8. Which of the following is not a category of vouchers in Tally ERP 9?

- a. Accounting Vouchers
- b. Inventory Vouchers
- c. Non-Accounting Vouchers
- d. Non-Inventory Vouchers

9. The decision taken by the Tactical management is usually _____

- a. Structured
- b. Long term
- c. Unstructured
- d. Semi structured

10. _____ covers the planning, control, and administration of the operations of a concern.

- a. Management
- b. Information
- c. System
- d. TPS

Q1.B Match the columns (any 7)
(7)

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1. Benefit of IT Audit	A. Zoho Books
2. Black box approach	B. Pandle
3. Capability of CAAT	C. Payroll
4. Audit Process Step	D. Asset
5. Cloud Computing	E. To enable purchase option
6. Purchase Ordering Option	F. Services over the internet
7. Core Module	G. 5
8. Non core Module	H. File Access
9. DEAR System	I. Around Computer
10. Deltek Vision	J. Financial Security

Q2. Answer the following in brief.

- A) List and explain the Principles of BPM. (7)
 - B) Explain the classification of Business Process. (8)
- OR**
- C) Explain the concept of Six Sigma in detail. (8)
 - D) What are the benefits of Business Process Management (BPM). (7)

Q3. Answer the following in brief.

- A) Explain the features of Tally ERP 9 in detail. (8)
 - B) Explain in detail the Limitations of Computerized Accounting System (7)
- OR**
- C) Explain the needs for Computerized Accounting System (8)
 - D) What are Vouchers in Tally ERP 9. Explain the types of Vouchers in Tally. (7)

Q4. Answer the following in brief.

- A) Explain MIS Reports and Outputs in detail (8)
 - B) Explain problems in MIS. (7)
- OR**
- C) Short note on CAAT, along with its advantages and disadvantages. (8)
 - D) Explain Components of Information System. (7)

Q5. Answer the following in brief.

- A) What is IT Audit? Explain advantages of IT Audit? (8)
- B) Explain types of accounting softwares. (7)

OR

C) Write Short notes on- (any three)
(15)

- a) AIS
- b) Cloud Computing
- c) Advantages of Tally
- d) Reports in Tally
- e) Types of MIS Reports.

Management Accounting (Introduction to Management Accounting)

Class: SYBAF_SEM_IV
Subject: Management Accounting

Total Marks: 75**Time : 2.30 Hrs****Q.1 a) Multiple Choice Question (ANY 8)****8 Marks**

1) The comparative income Statement Shows the increase and decrease of _____ over the previous year

(Sales, Profit, Expenses, All of the above)

2) Capital Employed is Equal to _____.

(Fixed Assets+ Current Assets, Shareholder's funds, Net worth + Long term Liabilities, None of the Above)

3) The Comparison of the business performance of the company over a period of time is known as (Trend Analysis, Comparative Statement, Common Size, Cost-benefit Analysis)

4) What Ratio Indicates relationship between Owners funds & Outsiders Fund? _____

(Proprietary ratio, Operating Ratio, Debt-equity Ratio, None of these)

5) Standard for Acid test Ratio is _____

(2:1, 1:1, 3:1, 6:1)

6) One of the following is not Liquid Assets. _____

(Cash Balance, Market Investment, Stock, Debtors)

7) Income earned from activities other than normal business

(Operating Income, Non-Operating Income, Net Profit, None of the Above)

8) Assets Which can be converted into cash within one year are

(Fixed Assets, Current Assets, Fictitious Assets, None of the Above)

9) The main purpose of _____ ratio is to show the extent to which working capital is blocked in Inventories

(Inventory ratio, Inventory turnover ratio, Stock -working capital ratio, Stock velocity ratio)

10) Shortage of working capital may result in _____

(Poor Credit standing, More Cash discount, More trade Discount, None of the Above)

Q.1 b) Match the Following (ANY 7)**7 M**

Column A	Column B
1. Stock	a) 1:1
2. Bank Over Draft	b) Non Quick current Asset
3. Standard Liquid Ratio	c) Financial Activities
4. Issue of shares	d) Non Quick Current Liabilities
5. Advertisement	e) Non operating Item
6. Loss on sale of furniture	f) in tensible Assets
7. Patents and Trademark	g) Selling & Distribution expenses

Q2. Following is the Balance sheet of Hayat Ltd. For the year ending 31st march 2016 & 2017 15

Liabilities	2016 ₹	2017 ₹	Assets	2016 ₹	2017 ₹
Equity Share Capital	4,00,000	4,00,000	Fixed assets less depreciation	4,80,000	9,20,000
11% Preference share cap	2,00,000	2,00,000	Stock	80,000	40,000
General Reserve	40,000	60,000	Debtors	2,00,000	1,50,000
Profit and loss a/c	30,000	40,000	Bill receivable	40,000	60,000
Bank overdraft	1,00,000	4,60,000	Prepaid expenses	20,000	24,000
Creditor	80,000	1,00,000	Cash at bank	1,00,000	1,66,000
Provision for taxation	40,000	50,000			

Bills Payable	30,000	50,000			
Total	9,20,000	13,60,000	Total	9,20,000	13,60,000

Prepare a Comparative Balance sheet from the above in vertical Format

OR

Q2 Amar Ltd Request you to prepare Trend analysis Statement from the following information

Particulars	2016 ₹	2017 ₹	2018 ₹
Equity share capital	1,00,000	1,40,000	1,70,000
Profit and loss a/c	59,000	2,00,000	1,50,000
Creditor	75,000	1,00,000	Nil
General Reserve	60,000	2,00,000	1,10,000
Bills receivable	10,000	20,000	40,000
Fictitious assets	20,000	32,000	Nil
Trade Investment	Nil	2,00,000	1,00,000
10% Preference share capital	50,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
13% Debenture	Nil	1,20,000	1,00,000
Building	1,00,000	2,50,000	4,00,000
Plant & machinery	64,000	1,50,000	2,30,000
Marketable Investment	50,000	60,000	Nil
Debtors	25,000	30,000	50,000
Bills Payable	75,000	82,000	90,000
Bank	2,00,000	2,00,000	Nil

Q3. From the following figures prepare an estimate of the working capital

15

Production	30,000 units
Selling price per unit	₹ 10
Raw Material	60% of selling price
Direct wages	1/6 th of raw material
Overheads	Twice of direct wages
Material in hands	2 months of requirement
Production time	1 month
Finished goods in stores	3 Months
Credit for Materials	2 Months
Credit allowed to Customer	3 months
Average Cash Balance	₹ 40,000

Wages and Overheads are paid in the beginning of next months. In production all the material are charged in the initial stages and wages and overheads accrue evenly.

OR

Q3 Aman Manufacturing Limited presents the following information for 2016-17. Estimated Yearly Production and sales of 70,000 units

Estimated cost per unit	
Raw material	₹ 5
Wages	₹ 3
Overheads	₹ 2
Selling price	₹ 12

1. The company extends two months credit to the debtors.
2. The company maintains one month's stock of Raw materials.
3. The company maintains one month's stock of Finished
4. The processing period is one month.
5. The company is allowed two months credit by suppliers.

6. Wages and Overheads are paid one month in arrears.
 7. The cash and bank balance are expected to be equal to ₹ 25,000/-.
 8. There is regular purchase, production and sales cycle.
 9. During production process wages and overheads accrue evenly.
 10. Debtors are to be calculated on cost basis.
 11. 20% customer have paid one month in advance.
- Prepare statement showing an estimate of working capital requirement

Q4 From the following Balance sheet of X Ltd.

15

Compute 1) Liquid ratio 2) Current Ratio 3) Stock turnover ratio & Stock Velocity ratio 4) Capital gearing ratio

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Preference Share cap	2,00,000	Fixed Assets	12,00,000
Equity Share Cap	5,00,000	Stock	5,40,000
Reserves	10,00,000	Sundry Debtors	8,00,000
Secured loan	4,00,000	Advance Income tax	1,20,000
Current Liabilities	5,40,000	Cash at bank	7,90,000
Provisions	8,10,000		
Total	34,50,000	Total	34,50,000

Total Sales during Particular year was ₹77,76,000, Gross profit for the period was 25% on sales & opening stock for the period was ₹4,32,000. Assume for your working 360 days for year.

OR

Q4. Following are the summarised balance sheet of Mayur industries Private Ltd. As on 31st March 2016 and March 2017

Liabilities	2017	2016	Assets	2017	2016
Share capital	500000	500000	Premises	475000	500000
General Reserve	150000	125000	Machinery	422500	375000
Profit and loss account	76500	76250	Equipment	40500	45000
Term loan from ICICI BANK	155000	175000	Stock	74000	100000
Sundry creditors	231250	275000	Sundry debtors	160000	200000
Provisions of taxation	76250	84250	Cash	7000	3000
			Bank	10000	
			Goodwill		12500
	1189000	1235500		1189000	1235500

Other informations

1. Dividend (Interim) of Rs 25000 was paid during the year
 2. Depreciation on premises is provided at 5 %
 3. Machinery of Rs 75000 was acquired during the year
 4. Income tax provision for the year was Rs. 75000
- Prepare (a) A cash flow statement (b) statement showing cash from operation.

Q5 a. Explain the meaning and Function of Management Accounting

07

Q5 b. Explain the Factors Affecting Working Capital

08

OR

Q5 Write Short note on (ANY 3)

15

1. Working Capital & types
2. Importance of Working Capital
3. Operating Cycle
4. Current Ratio
5. Trend Analysis
6. Proprietary ratio

Sybaf semester 4th

Direct Taxation

Ques 1. Multiple choice questions (any 8/10)

(8 marks)

1. 1-Minor child _____ step child.

a-includes

c-a or b as decided by the court

b-excludes

d-none of the above
2. Section 70 does not apply to _____.

a - Speculative loss

c - Loss from activity of owning and maintaining race horses

d - all of the above

b - Long term capital loss
3. Deduction u/s 80TTA for interest earned is applicable to _____.

a-Individual & HUF

c-Firm

b-Company

d-Company
4. Loss from _____ cannot be set off.

a – Capital Asset

c – Exempt source

b – house property

d – other source
5. Transfer to obtain religious or spiritual benefits is not transfer for _____.

a-adequate consideration

c-clubbing provisions

b-inadequate consideration

d-both b&c
6. Loss Return filed u/s _____.

a. 139(1)

b. 139(2)

c. 139(3)

d. 139(4)
7. The Income tax act has made a provision to _____ tax at source on accrual of income u/s 192 to 206B.

a-deduct

c-both a&b

b-collect

d-none of the above
8. Advance tax is payable in cases where tax payable for an assessee is _____ or more.

a- ₹10,000

c- ₹25,000

b- ₹15,000

d- ₹50,000
9. The assessee is required to pay interest u/s 234A in respect of his default in _____.

a-depositing insufficient advance tax

c-payment of advance tax instalments

b-furnishing return of income

d-all of the above
10. A super senior citizen (i.e., an individual whose age is 80 years or more at any time during the previous year) can file return in paper form if he is filing _____.

(a) ITR- 1

(c) ITR- 4

(b) ITR- 2

(d) ITR 1 or ITR- 4

B) True/False (any 7/10) (7Marks)

- 1. A resident and ordinarily resident individual/HUF having any assets (including financial interest in any entity) located outside India or signing authority in any account located outside India shall furnish the return of income electronically with digital signature.
- 2. The return of income can be filed with the Income-tax Department in electronic mode only.
- 3. It is the duty of assessee to mention all the income with honesty.
- 4. Speculation loss can be set off in the same year only against the speculation profit.
- 5. Clubbing of income aims to prevent tax avoidance by diversion of income.
- 6. Minor child excludes illegitimate child.
- 7. TDS on professional fees is deducted after excluding service tax
- 8. A partnership firm required to get its books of account audited shall file the return of income electronically with or without digital signature
- 9. There are 4 due dates for payment of advance tax in case of assesses other than companies.
- 10. The assessee shall be liable to pay simple interest @1% for every month or part of the month.

Ques 2A) Compute the gross total income of Mr & Mrs. Vivek from the following information: (15Marks)

- (a) Salary income (computed) of Mrs. vivek ₹ 2,30,000
- (b) Income from profession of Mr. vivek ₹ 3,90,000
- (c) Income of minor son C from company deposit ₹ 15,000
- (d) Income of minor daughter D from special talent ₹ 32,000
- (e) Interest from bank received by D on deposit made out of her special talent ₹ 3,000
- (f) Gift received by D on 30.09.2021 from friend of Mrs. B ₹ 2,500

Detailed computation under various heads of income is required.

OR

Ques 2B)-Income of Mr. Rohan for the previous year 2022-23 is as follows: (15Marks)

Particulars	₹
Business income before depreciation	1,40,000
Less: Depreciation for the current year	(20,000)
Business income after depreciation	1,20,000
Other income	8,45,000

He wants to adjust the following brought forward losses:

Particulars	Business (₹)	Loss	Depreciation (₹)
For the Assessment Year 2006-07	2,00,000		30,000
For the Assessment Year 2017-18	1,30,000		40,000

Determine total income and carry forward loss, if any. Give explanation in form of note as well.

Ques 3-A) Mr. Shah (age: 42 years) is an Indian citizen and an employee of Wipro Ltd. He earns following emoluments and benefits during the previous year 2022-2023

Basic salary Rs. 3,50,000 per month

Bonus 20% of Basic salary

Profession tax paid Rs.2,500.

Wipro Ltd. allotted him 10,000 sweat equity shares @ Rs. 100 per share in April 2021.

FMV of shares was Rs. 120. He sold all his shares for Rs. 150 on 31.3.2022 after payment of STT.

Additional information:

He receives rent from tenant of Rs. 30,000 per month from May 2021. Municipal taxes on the same property of Rs. 20,000 ; outstanding since 2 years, were paid by him in October 2021 . He has availed a housing loan of Rs. 10,00,000 from SBI @ 5% p.a. He paid LIC premium of Rs. 50,500 for self.

He paid Mediclaim insurance premium of Rs. 4,500 by cash for self and Rs. 5,000 by cheque, for his son, who is not dependent on his father.

Compute his gross taxable income and tax liability for the previous year 2022-2023 considering that the individual selects the default (old regime)

OR

Ques. 3B) Income & expenditure a/c of Jethalal & Co., Chartered accountants' firm for the year ended 31.3.2021 is as follows: (15marks)

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Office expenses	59,10,000	By Audit fees	25,00,000
To Interest to partners	57,000	By Receipts from clients	35,00,000
To Depreciation	2,95,000	By Dividend from Reliance ltd.	2,10,000
To Partners salary	2,08,000	By Net loss	2,60,000
	64,70,000		64,70,000

Additional information:

- Office expenses of Rs. 40,000 is not allowed u/s 36.
 - Depreciation allowed as per income tax u/s 32 is Rs. 45,000.
 - Interest paid to partners is allowed as per partnership deed.
 - Conditions u/s 40(b) and section 184 are satisfied by the firm.
- Compute the total income of Jethalal & co.

Ques 4-A) From the following details to determine advance tax liability of Mr. Gupta for the P.Y 2022-23. (15Marks)

Taxable Business Income	7,56,000
Income from other sources	2,50,000
Less: Deduction under chapter VIA	1,50,000
Expected TDS	60,000

OR

Ques 4C) Mr. Sonu is running a medical store. The due date for filing the return of (7marks)
income in his case is 31st July. He filed his return of income on 3rd December. Tax liability of
Mr. Sonu for the year is B 39,100 (which is paid on 3rd December). Advance tax paid by him is
B 15,000 and he has TDS credit of B 5,000. Will he be liable to pay interest under section 234A,
if yes then how much? (7Marks)

Ques 4D) Discuss the rate at which tax is deductible in the following cases during (8marks)
Financial year 2022-23.

- (1) Rk Ltd. pays C 40,000 to Dynabrade ltd.
- (2) An advertising company pays C. 1,00,000 to The Hindu on account of publication of its advertisement.
- (3) A publishing company sponsors a seminar and pays C. 1,00,000 to the organiser (an AOP).
- (4) A garment manufacturing company pays C. 80,000 to an advertising company on. It includes Rs. 65,000 being bill of media.
- (5) Ashu, an individual (having only rental income), pays C. 30,000 to a contractor for carrying out routine repair work.
- (6) Rk Ltd. pays Rs. 30,001 to a contractor for carrying out routine repair work.

Ques 5-a) 1-Explain double tax relief (7marks)
2-Needs for ethics in taxation (8marks)

OR

(15marks)

Write short notes on:(any 3/5)

- 1) Computation of advance tax u/s 209
- 2) Explain the provisions under the income tax act, 1961 for tax deduction at source
- 3) Belated return
- 4) Computation of tax liability of partnership firm
- 5) Deduction u/s 80c