

**M.COM – I<sup>st</sup> Year**

**SEM – I & II**

**Previous Year**

**Question Papers**

**Academic Year:**

2016 - 17

**(2015-16 to 2017-18)**



**Please Note:** This set has been prepared based on the papers received to us from the Examination Cell. It may have missing papers on non-availability of the same.





- v) The concept of Core Competence was developed by \_\_\_\_\_
- a) C.K. Pralhad                      c) Peter Drucker  
b) Henry Mintzberg                d) Michael Porter
- vi) Management is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) A system of authority    c) A multi-disciplinary  
b) A profession                d) All of these
- vii) \_\_\_\_\_ function helps managers to detect the deviation between actual and standard performances.
- a) Controlling                      c) Planning  
b) Directing                        d) Organising
- viii) Two factor theory of motivation was developed by \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Abraham Maslow                c) Alderfer  
b) Fredrick Herzberg              d) Victor Vroom

**B) Fill in the blanks [4]**

- i) \_\_\_\_\_ faction of management involves guiding, leading and motivating employees.
- ii) According to Abraham Maslow, marriage is a \_\_\_\_\_ need.
- iii) Management is \_\_\_\_\_ oriented.
- iv) \_\_\_\_\_ Management deals with application of management concepts, techniques and practices in multilingual and multicultural.

**C) State True or False [4]**

- i) Traits theory of leadership considers the influence of situational variables.
- ii) Mary Parker Follet is known for her contribution towards Constructive Conflict.
- iii) Coercive influence is leadership.
- iv) According to Victor Vroom, high degree of valence, expectancy and instrumentality leads to strongest motivation.

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Q2) Write short answers. (any two)

- a) Explain Peter Drucker's contribution to management theory.
- b) Explain principles of organizing.
- c) Discuss Likert's four systems of leadership.

Q3) Explain the causes of resistance to change. Suggest remedies to overcome resistance to change. [16]

Q4) Discuss the impact of globalization on management. [16]

Q5) Explain Douglas McGregor's Theory X' and Theory 'Y'. [16]

Q6) Write short notes (any two) [16]

- a) Significance of Planning
- b) Henry Mintzberg's Managerial Roles
- c) The Managerial Grid



32  
 32  
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 64  
 76  
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 80



- v) Law of variable proportions is called \_\_\_\_\_
- long-run production function
  - Short-run production function
  - medium-run production function
  - none of these

- vi) Average cost curve in long-run is \_\_\_\_\_
- L shaped
  - T shaped
  - U shaped
  - None of these

- vii) Break - Even Analysis means \_\_\_\_\_
- $TR = TC$
  - $MR = MC$
  - $AR = AC$
  - None of these

- viii) Law of return to scale is having \_\_\_\_\_ stages.
- Two
  - Three
  - Four
  - None of these

B) Fill in the blanks [4]

- Managerial Economics bridges the gap between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Indifference curve analysis is given by \_\_\_\_\_.
- Demand forecasting means to know the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Marginal cost means the cost of \_\_\_\_\_ unit.

C) State True or False [4]

- Managerial economics is also called Applied Economics.
- Law of return to scale is called as long run production function.
- Two indifference curves are interacting to each other.
- Least square method is based on correlation Analysis.



Q2) Answer any two questions of the following.

- a) State the scope of managerial economics.
- b) Explain the types of price elasticity of demand.
- c) State the methods of demand forecasting.



Q3) Explain the Revealed preference theory

[16]

Q4) Explain the interrelationship between Average and marginal cost in short and long-run.

[16]

Q5) Explain the role and responsibilities of Business manager.

[16]

Q6) Write short notes (any two)

[16]

[4]

a) Theory of consumer's choice under risk.

and.

b) Sales revenue maximisation.

c) Economies of scale.



[4]

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M.Com. (Part - I) (Semester - I) Examination, December - 2015

ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (CBCS) (Paper - II)

Sub. Code : 59062

Day and Date : Tuesday, 15 - 12 - 2015

Total Marks : 80

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 01.30 p.m.

- Instructions :
- 1) Q. No. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No. 3 to 6.



Q1) A) Choose correct alternative from given below

[8]

- i) Central Government may direct for special audit under section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Co. Act.
  - a) 223 A
  - b) 233 A
  - c) 223 B
  - d) 233 B
- ii) Insurance business in India were governed and controlled by the Insurance Act
  - a) 1928
  - b) 1938
  - c) 1948
  - d) 1958
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_ does not constitute a statutory obligation only because it is declared
  - a) final dividend
  - b) proposed dividend
  - c) interim dividend
  - d) None of these
- iv) An audit report with reservation is called \_\_\_\_\_ Report.
  - a) Clean
  - b) Qualified
  - c) Unqualified
  - d) Disclaimer opinion
- v) Under normal circumstances \_\_\_\_\_ profit should not be distributed as dividend
  - a) Net
  - b) Revenue
  - c) Capital
  - d) Reserve

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Q3) What do you mean by management audit .State the difference between management audit and financial audit. [16]

Q4) Explain the special points to be considered in audit of Insurance Company [16]

Q5) State the various types of opinions that an auditor express in his report. [16]

Q6) Write short answers (any two) [16]

- a) Limitations of computerised accounting
- ✓ b) Objects of Internal audit
- c) Events occurring after Balance sheet date.



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No.**M.Com. (Part - I) (Semester - I) Examination, December - 2015****Gr - a : ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper - I)****Sub. Code : 59061**

Day and Date : Monday, 14 - 12 - 2015

Total Marks : 80

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 01.30 p.m.

- Instructions :
- 1) Question No. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any three questions from Q. 3 to Q. 6.
  - 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q1) A) Choose the correct alternative given below :

[8]

- i) IAS means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Indian Accounting standards
  - b) International Accounting standards
  - c) Indian Administrative system
  - d) Indian Accounting system
- ii) GAAP means -
  - a) Generally Adopted Accounting Process
  - b) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
  - c) Generally Accepted Auditing Principles
  - d) Generally Accepted Accounting Procedure
- iii) Which of the following is not accounting concept?
  - a) Business Entity
  - b) Disclosure
  - c) Going Concern
  - d) Money Measurement
- iv) Accounting Standard Board was set up in India in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1956
  - b) 1977
  - c) 1962
  - d) 1975



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C) State True or False :

[4]

- i) AS - 13 is related to Depreciation.
- ii) Liability of members of co-operative societies is limited.
- iii) There is no difference between GAAP and IFRS.
- iv) The Accounting Standards are not in the nature of laws but laws.

Q2) Write short notes (any two) :

[16]

- a) AS - 1- Disclosure of Accounting Policies and AS - 9 - Revenue Recognition.
- b) Need of Accounting Standards.
- c) Minority Interest.



Q3) Shri Gajanan operates a retail business for a financial year, the following data is given.

Particulars	At Retail Price	At Cost
Value of Opening Inventory	Rs. 80,000	Rs. 60,000
Value of Purchases	Rs. 1,40,000	Rs. 1,20,000

- a) Calculate the cost of closing stock, if the sales made during the period is Rs. 2,00,000. [4] [8]
- b) Can different methods of depreciation be followed for the same class of assets used in different plants? [4]
- c) ABC Ltd. has paid a royalty amount of Rs. 5,00,000 to PQR Ltd. for using a technical know how received from the latter. How this amount be recognized by PQR Ltd. [4]



Q4) From the following Balance sheets of 'X' Ltd and 'Y' Ltd. Prepare a Consolidated Balance Sheet. [16]

## Balance Sheets

Liabilities	X Ltd.	Y Ltd.	Assets	X Ltd.	Y Ltd.
Share Capital	60,000	40,000	Goodwill	5,000	5,000
Shares of Rs. 100 each			Fixed assets	20,000	15,000
15% Debentures	10,000	5,000	Investment	35,000	-
General Reserve	3,000	-	320 shares in 'Y' Ltd.		
Profit & Loss A/c	10,000	-	15% Debenturs		
Sundry Creditors	12,000	4,000	in 'Y' Ltd.		
Amount due to 'Y' Ltd.	2,000	-	(F.V. Rs. 2,000)	2,500	-
			Stock	17,500	7,000
			Sundry Debtors	12,000	5,000
			Amount due from X Ltd.	-	3,000
			Cash	5,000	2,000
			P and L A/c	-	12,000
	97,000	49,000		97,000	49,000

## Additional Information :

- Stock of 'Y' Ltd. includes Rs. 2,000 for goods at invoice price supplied by 'X' Ltd. at a profit of 20% on Selling price.
- Fixed assets of 'Y' Ltd. are undervalued by Rs. 3,000 for which adjustment is yet to be made.
- When 'X' Ltd. acquired control over Y Ltd. the 'Y' Ltd. had loss Rs. 10,000.

Give detail working notes.



Prepare a  
[16]

Q5) From the following Trial Balance of Samata Consumers Co-operative Society and related information. Prepare Final accounts for the year ended 31.3.2012.

[16]

Y Ltd.		Dr.	Cr.
5,000	Opening stock	1,50,540	
15,000	Carriage	37,050	
-	Purchases	62,48,830	
	Coolie charges	15,310	
	Salaries	84,000	
	Sundry expenses	9,710	
	Int. on loan	1,590	
-	Legal fees	1,160	
7,000	Sales		64,28,640
5,000	Sales of Empty bags		1,79,270
	Returns outward		640
3,000	Reserve Fund		84,680
2,000	Special Reserve Fund		45,810
12,000	Bank loan		7,500
49,000	Education Fund		10,000
	Creditors		66,810
	Printing	10,200	
	Cash in Hand	1,67,940	
	Cash at Bank	1,52,700	
	National savings certificates	2,500	
	Deposit with MSEB	1,000	
	Building Fund		1,08,200



Share capital (share of Rs. 10 each)		1,00,000
Light Bill	3,360	
Advances	6,500	
Debtors	45,000	
Dead stock	5,210	
Consumers Federation Deposit	88,950	
	<u>70,31,550</u>	<u>70,31,550</u>

## Adjustments :

- Audit Fees payable Rs. 5,000.
- Charge depreciation on Dead stock at 10%.
- Make provision for bad debts Rs. 5,000.
- Closing stock was valued at Rs. 40,300.
- Outstanding salaries Rs. 7,000 and outstanding printing Rs. 800.

**Q6)** From the Balance Sheet given below prepare a consolidated Balance Sheet of A Ltd. and its subsidiary company 'B' Ltd. [16]

## Balance Sheets

as on 31.3.2013

Liabilities	A Ltd Rs.	B Ltd. Rs.	Assets	A Ltd. Rs.	B Ltd. Rs.
Share capital	25,00,000	6,00,000	Land and Building	6,40,000	2,00,000
Shares of Rs. 10 each					
Gen. Reserve	3,60,000	1,20,000	Machinery	12,60,000	3,40,000
Profit and Loss A/c	2,40,000	1,80,000	Furniture	1,40,000	60,000
Trade Creditors	3,50,000	1,00,000	Investments in 'B' Ltd.	5,00,000	-
			Stock	4,10,000	2,50,000
			Debtors	3,80,000	1,00,000
			Bank	1,20,000	50,000
	<u>34,50,000</u>	<u>10,00,000</u>		<u>34,50,000</u>	<u>10,00,000</u>



'A' company acquired 40,000 equity shares in 'B' company Ltd. on which date the later company had undistributed profits i.e. reserves amounting to Rs. 1,00,000, none of which has been distributed since then.



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Sheet [16]

B Ltd. Rs.

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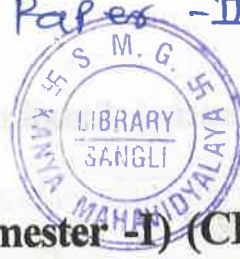
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M.Com. (Part - I) (Semester - I) (CBCS)

Examination, November - 2016

Gr.-a:ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper - I)

Sub. Code: 59061/68391

Day and Date : Tuesday, 15 - 11 - 2016

Total Marks :80

Time :2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

- Instructions :
- 1) Que.No. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any 3 questions from Q.No. 3 to 6.
  - 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q1) A) Choose the correct alternative from the given below: [8]

- a) Accounting Standard AS 21 related to \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) Amalgamation
  - ii) Disclosure of accounting reports
  - iii) Valuation of Stock
  - iv) Accounting of Holding Company
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ Concept implies that a business unit is separate and distinct from the persons who are owners of the business.
- i) Business Entity
  - ii) Going Concern
  - iii) Cost
  - iv) Matching
- c) As per section 33 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, the first \_\_\_\_\_ % of the net profits earned during the year should be transferred to a Reserve Fund.
- i) 25
  - ii) 30
  - iii) 15
  - iv) 20



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- C) State the following statements are True or False: [4]
- Both the holding company and its subsidiary retain their separate legal identity.
  - All Accounting Standards are mandatory in nature.
  - GAAP and Accounting Standards are the similar terms.
  - Profit earned prior to acquisition of the business is termed as Capital Profit.

Q2) Write short Answers for the following (Any Two): [16]

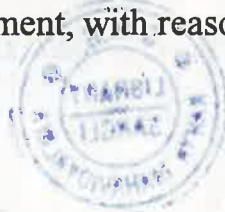
- Write a note on International Financial Reporting System (IFRS).
- State the procedure adopted by ICAI for setting an Accounting Standard.
- Distinguish between Indian GAAP and Accounting Standard.

Q3) a) A Raw material costing Rs. 150 has net realizable value (Which can be a replacement cost) Rs. 130. The Finished goods for which this raw material is used, has other cost to incur Rs. 60. At what price the raw material be valued, if finished goods has a net realizable value: [8]

- Rs. 210 or above
- Less than Rs. 190.

- b) An item of Machinery was purchased on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2011 for Rs. 2,00,000. The WDV depreciation rate applicable to the machinery was 15%. The WDV of the Machinery on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013 was Rs. 1,44,500. On that date, the Enterprise decided to change the method of depreciation from WDV to SLM, and write off the Book Value Rs. 1,44,500 over the remaining useful life of the machinery i.e. 5 years. Out of the total life of 7 years, 2 years have already elapsed.

Comment on whether the above accounting treatment is correct, if not, give the correct accounting treatment, with reasons there for. [8]



Q4) H Co. Ltd. acquired 80000 shares of Rs. 10 each in S Co. Ltd. on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2005. The summarized Balance Sheets of H Ltd. and S Ltd. on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2006 is given below: [16]

Liabilities	H Ltd.	S Ltd.	Assets	H Ltd.	S Ltd.
Share Capital in shares of Rs. 10	20,00,000	10,00,000	Machinery	6,00,000	4,50,000
Reserves	1,00,000	1,50,000	Furniture	20,000	40,000
Profit & Loss A/c	50,000	45,000	Shares in S Ltd	8,80,000	---
9% Debentures	---	2,00,000	9% Debentures in S Ltd	80,000	---
Creditors	4,00,000	2,00,000	Stock	5,20,000	6,50,000
Bills Payable	20,000	10,000	Debtors	1,80,000	2,70,000
			B/R	10,000	15,000
			Cash	2,80,000	1,80,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,70,000</b>	<b>16,05,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>25,70,000</b>	<b>16,05,000</b>

Bills receivable of S Ltd include bills for Rs. 8,000 accepted by H Ltd. and creditors of S Ltd. include Rs. 20,000 due to H Ltd. An amount of Rs. 30,000 was transferred by S Ltd. from the current year's profits to reserves.

You are required to prepare the Consolidated Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2006 showing therein how your figures are made up.



Q5) The following are the Balance Sheets of X Ltd., Y Ltd. and Z Ltd. as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2006. [16]

Liabilities	X Ltd Rs.	Y Ltd. Rs.	Z Ltd. Rs.
Share Capital	10,00,000	5,00,000	2,00,000
Reserves	3,00,000	3,00,000	2,40,000
Profit and Loss A/c	2,50,000	3,00,000	1,20,000
Creditors	3,00,000	2,00,000	1,30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,50,000</b>	<b>13,00,000</b>	<b>6,90,000</b>
<b>Assets</b>			
Fixed Assets	6,00,000	4,50,000	2,50,000
Stock	4,00,000	3,80,000	3,20,000
Debtors	2,00,000	2,20,000	1,00,000
Bank	50,000	30,000	20,000
Shares in Y Ltd.	6,00,000	---	---
Shares in Z Ltd.	---	2,20,000	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,50,000</b>	<b>13,00,000</b>	<b>6,90,000</b>

X Ltd. purchased 90% shares in Y Ltd. when latter's credit balance of Profit and Loss A/c was Rs. 1,00,000 and Reserves was Rs. 60,000.

Y Ltd. purchased 80% shares in Z Ltd. when Z Ltd. had Rs 40,000 in reserve and 60,000 as credit balance in profit and loss A/c. X Ltd. and Y Ltd. acquired shares in subsidiaries on same date.

Included in Y Ltd. stock valued at Rs. 60,000 was invoiced by X Ltd. at a price which was 20% above cost.

Q6) From the following trial balance of Sampada Consumers Co-operative Ltd. as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014 prepare Trading profit and Loss A/c and Balance Sheet as on 31-03-2014: [16]

## Trial Balance

Particulars	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
Share Capital - Shares of Rs. 10 each		80,000
Deposit from members		50,000
Sales		12,50,000
Purchases returns		5,000
Suppliers		10,000
Interest on Investments		12,000
Rebate Received		3,000
Common Goods Fund		4,000
Price fluctuation Fund		8,000
Reserve Fund		20,000
Cash in hand	400	
Cash at Bank	86,000	
Furniture	6,000	
Purchases	10,05,000	
Customers	30,000	
Carriage inward	5,000	
Sales Return	2,000	
Rent	10,000	
Audit gees	2,000	

Sales tax	3,000	
Staff salary	50,000	
Printing stationery	10,000	
Investment	2,00,000	
Stock in trade	30,000	
Interest paid	2,600	
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,42,000</b>	<b>14,42,000</b>

## Adjustments:

- Value of closing stock was Rs. 60,000.
- Depreciation on Furniture @ 10% p.a.
- Interest accrued on Deposits Rs. 1500 and Interest accrued on Investment Rs. 6,000.
- Outstanding salary of Rs. 3,000.
- Outstanding sales tax of Rs. 1,000.

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Total No. of Pages : 3

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**M.Com. (Part - I) (Semester - I) (CBCS) (New)**  
**Examination, November - 2016**

**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS AND ORGANISATIONAL  
BEHAVIOUR (Compulsory Paper)**  
**Management Concepts (Paper - I)**  
**Sub. Code : 68389**

Day and Date : Friday, 11 - 11 - 2016

Total Marks : 80

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

- Instructions :
- 1) Question No. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any Three questions from Question No. 3 to 6.
  - 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q1) Read the case and answer the questions given below the case. [16]

After successfully completing the systematic study of management education, you are made in-charge of a small department; and *Ram*, *Sham* and *Hari* are your three subordinates. The key of the success of your department is to keep these employees as motivated as possible you have decided to proceed systematically and as a first step, you have prepared a brief summary profile on each of these three of your subordinates.

*Ram* is the type of employee that is rather hard to figure out. He has a much higher than average absenteeism record. He enormously enjoys his family life and thinks that his wife and two children should be central to his life. Since his central life interest is his family, the things that the company can offer him do little to really inspire him. He sincerely feels that the job is simply a means of financing his family's basic needs and nothing more than that. Overall, *Ram* does an adequate job and is very conscientious, but all attempts to get him to do more have failed. He has personal charm and is friendly. He is so far allowed to have his own way as long as he meets the minimum standards of performance.

*Sham* is in many respects opposite from *Ram*. Like *Ram*, he is a likable fellow; but unlike *Ram*, *Sham* responds well to the Company's rules and incentive schemes and has a high degree of personal loyalty to the company.

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The problem with Sham is that he will not do very much independently. He does well with what is assigned to him, but he is neither very creative nor dependable when at his own. He also is a shy person who is not very assertive when dealing with people outside the department. All this hampers his performance to some degree, because he can not immediately sell himself at the department to other departments in the company as to top management.

*Hari*, on the other hand, is a very assertive person. He will work for money and would readily change jobs for more money. He really works hard for the company, but expects the company also to work for him. In his present job he has no objection about working sixty (60) hours a week, if the money is there. Even though he has a family, he is supporting his mother; he once left job when his employer did not give him a raise on the premises that he was already making too much money. *Hari* has a very forceful and driving personality. A manager at his last place of employment remarked that while *Hari* did perform an excellent job for the company, his personality was so strong that they were glad to get rid of him. His former boss noted that *Hari* just seemed to be pushing all the time; if it wasn't for more money; it was for better fringe benefits. He never seemed satisfied.

Questions:

- a) Following the above profiles, describe how would you proceed further in your task of keeping them highly motivated?
- b) What part should management play in producing high motivation?
- c) Explain *Ram*, *Sham* and *Hari*'s motivation in terms of the content model of Maslow, Alderfer and Herzberg.

Q2) Write short answers. (Any Two)

- a) Explain the process of planning.
- b) Explain McGregor's Theory 'X' and Theory 'Y'.
- c) Write a note on 'Management in 21<sup>st</sup> century'



- Q3) What are the reasons for resistance to change? Explain the remedies to overcome resistance to change. [16]
- Q4) What is meant by Co-ordination? What are its principles? Explain the techniques of effective co-ordination. [16]
- Q5) Explain Harsey - Blanchard's Theory of Leadership. [16]
- Q6) Write short notes (Any two) [16]
- PERT and CPM.
  - C.K.Pralhad's Contribution to management thought.
  - Mintzberg's Managerial Roles.

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[16]

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**M.Com. (Part - I) (Semester - I) (CBCS) (New) (Revised)**  
**Examination, November - 2016**  
**ECONOMICS**

**Managerial Economics (Compulsory) (Paper - I)**  
**Sub. Code : 68390**

**Day and Date : Saturday, 12-11-2016**

**Total Marks : 80**

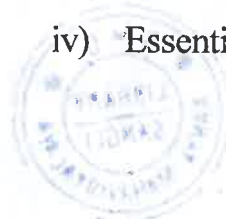
**Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.**

- Instructions :**
- 1) Question No. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any Three questions from Que. No. 3 to 6.
  - 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
  - 4) Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

**Q1) Objective Questions:**

A) Choose correct alternatives given below. [8]

- a) Managerial Economics is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) Micro Economics                      ii) Applied Economics  
 iii) Macro Economics                      iv) Agricultural Economics
- b) Law of demand shows the relationship between \_\_\_\_\_ and demand.
- i) Price    ii) Supply  
 iii) Revenue    iv) Production cost.
- c) Giffen goods are known as \_\_\_\_\_ goods.
- i) Superior    ii) Inferior  
 iii) Common    iv) Essential



**P.T.O.**



- C) Whether the following sentences are True or False. [4]
- There is a great difference between economic theory and managerial economics.
  - Elasticity of demand is useful for price determination.
  - Law of demand has no exceptions.
  - There are 2 stage of law of variable proportion.

**Q2) Answer any Two questions of the following: [16]**

- What do you mean by managerial economics? State its scope.
- Explain the various types of price elasticity of demand.
- Give an outline of survey method.

**Q3) State the various properties of indifference curve. [16]**

**Q4) Critically examine the law of demand. [16]**

**Q5) Explain the short run production function theory. [16]**

**Q6) Write short notes on (Any Two): [16]**

- Objectives of business firm.
- Theory of consumer's choice under risks.
- Cobb-Douglas production function.



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Total No. of Pages : 3

M.Com. (Part - I) (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination, December - 2015

**ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR (Paper - II)**

**Management Concepts and Organisational Behaviour (Compulsory)**

**Sub. Code : 59083**

Day and Date : Monday, 07 - 12 - 2015

1

Total Marks : 80

Time : 02.30 p.m. to 05.30 p.m.

- Instructions :
- 1) Q.No. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any three questions from Q.No. 3 to 6.
  - 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q1) A) Select the appropriate alternative from among given below each statement and rewrite the statement. [8]

- i) \_\_\_\_\_ applies the knowledge of human behaviour to improve an organisation's effectiveness.
  - a) consumer Behaviour
  - b) Organisational Behaviour
  - c) Institutional Behaviour
  - d) Political Behaviour
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_ is not a formal group.
  - a) Interest Group
  - b) Committee
  - c) Command group
  - d) Task group
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_ means an individual's capacity to perform the various tasks in the job.
  - a) Attitude
  - b) Ability
  - c) Agility
  - d) Learning
- iv) \_\_\_\_\_ conflict arises within an individual.
  - a) Inter personal
  - b) Intra organisational
  - c) Intra personal
  - d) Intra departmental
- v) \_\_\_\_\_ means showing willingness by each party to make sacrifice for resolving the conflict.
  - a) Avoidance
  - b) Accomodating
  - c) Smoothing
  - d) Compromising



P.T.O



- Q3) Define Group and explain the process of group development. [16]
- Q4) "As individuals, organisations also have a culture". Comment. [16]
- Q5) Explain the factors causing work stress and the methods of their management. [16]
- Q6) Write short notes (Any Two) : [16]
- Contributing disciplines to OB
  - Modern Approach to conflict.
  - Relationship between management and OB.



3



- vi) Full cost theory is also called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Cost-plus pricing                      b) Multiple pricing  
c) Transfer pricing                        d) Price discrimination
- vii) There are \_\_\_\_\_ phases of business cycles.
- a) 2    b) 3  
c) 4    d) 5
- viii) Creeping Inflation shows the rate of rising prices per year is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) 1%    b) 4%  
c) 10%                                         d) 16%

B) Fill in the blanks : [4]

- i) \_\_\_\_\_ price is existing in perfect competition.
- ii) Price discrimination is found in \_\_\_\_\_ market.
- iii) In kinky demand curve kink appears due to the \_\_\_\_\_ elasticity of upper and lower part of the curve.
- iv) According to Cob-Web theory there are \_\_\_\_\_ types of fluctuations.

C) State True or False : [4]

- i) Profit maximization is the main object of monopolistic producer.
- ii) Selling cost is found in monopoly market.
- iii) Kinky demand curve theory is given by J.M. Keynes.
- iv) Present value of the capital is calculated with the help of formula

$$P_v = \frac{1}{(1 + p)^n}$$

Q2) Answer any Two questions of the following : [16]

- a) State short run equilibrium of the firm in perfect competition.
- b) Explain features of monopoly market.
- c) What is price rigidity?



Q3) State the price determination in Discriminating monopoly.

[16]

Q4) Explain Paul Sweezy's model of oligopoly market.

[16]

Q5) State fully the cost plus pricing theory.

[16]

Q6) Write short notes on (Any Two) :

[16]

- a) Price war
- b) Pay back method
- c) Phillips curve

[4]



[4]

6

[16]

Seat No.	
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M.Com. (Part - I) (Semester - II) Examination, December - 2015

**ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper - III)**

**Sub. Code : 59085**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 09 - 12 - 2015

Total Marks : 80

Time : 02.30 p.m. to 05.30 p.m.

- Instructions : 1) Question No. 1 and 2 are compulsory.  
2) Attempt any three from Que. No. 3 to 6.

Q1) A) Choose the correct alternative given below : [8]

- i) According to \_\_\_\_\_, absorption means amalgamation in the nature of purchase.
- a) AS- 14  
b) AS- 12  
c) AS- 23  
d) AS- 10
- ii) The lease which transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset to the lessee by the lessor but not the legal ownership is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Financial Lease  
b) Operating Lease  
c) Permanent Lease  
d) Temporary Lease



P.T.O

- iii) The Premiums on \_\_\_\_\_ are deducted from the total premiums received.
- a) Reinsurance Ceded
  - b) Reinsurance Accepted
  - c) Reinsurance Claimed
  - d) Reinsurance Surrendered
- iv) \_\_\_\_\_ Ratio measures the expected output in relation to the capital invested in the project.
- a) Capital Output
  - b) Capital Cost
  - c) Capital Savings
  - d) Cost Benefit
- v). Standard Cost Approach of Human Resources Accounting is suggested by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) David Watson
  - b) Hekimian and Jones
  - c) Rensis Likert
  - d) Lev & Schwartz
- vi) The first attempt to value human beings in monetary terms was made by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) William Petty
  - b) Flamholtz
  - c) Hermanson
  - d) Shultz



vii) \_\_\_\_\_ are basic needs of any industry and economic development.

- a) Natural Resources
- b) Artificial Resources
- c) Mechanical Resources
- d) Automatic Resources

viii) Premiums received before acceptance of insurance proposal is called as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Premium Deposits
- b) Premium in advance
- c) Reserve Deposits
- d) Insurance Premium



B) Fill in the Blanks : [4]

- i) Lease is an agreement by which the lessor gives the right to use an asset for a given period of time to the lessee on \_\_\_\_\_.
- ii) To record Bonus in Reduction of Premium \_\_\_\_\_ A/c is credited.
- iii) Amalgamation may be in the nature of \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
- iv) Environmental Accounting is also referred as \_\_\_\_\_.

C) State True or False. [4]

- i) Historical Cost Approach involves capitalization of the actual cost incurred on recruiting, selecting, hiring, training and developing the human resources.

- ii) Economic Value Method of HRA involves estimation of future benefits and ascertainment of present value of such benefits.
- iii) Environmental Accounting is an attempt to identify the resources exhausted and costs imposed on the environment by a business concern.
- iv) In Operating Lease the lessor is responsible for the maintenance of the asset and all relevant expenditure.

Q2) Write Short Notes (any Two) :

- i) Criteria for Measuring Social Cost and Benefit of a Project.
- ii) Advantages of Human Resource Accounting
- iii) Objectives of Environmental Accounting



Q3) Following is the balance sheet of Aam Ltd. as on 31/3/2013.

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Equity Share Capital		Fixed Assets	
Equity shares of ₹ 100 each	500000	Goodwill	8750
Reserves and Surplus	50000	Land & Buildings	21250
Secured Loans		Plant & Machinery	40000
9% Debentures	250000	Current Assets	
Bank Loan	100000	Stock	13750
Current Liabilities		Debtors	16250
Sundry Creditors	200000	Bank Balance	8500
		Miscellaneous Expenditures	
		Discount on Debentures	1500
	1100000		1100000



of future  
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a business

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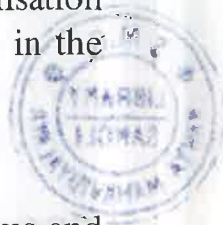
The business of Aam Ltd. is taken over by Sona Ltd. on 1/4/2013 on the following terms.

- i) The Bank Balance is not be taken over.
- ii) Goodwill is to be valued at 2.5 years' purchase of last two years average profit which is ₹50000.
- iii) Reserve for Doubtful Debts is to be created at 10%.
- iv) Other assets are valued at 10% less.
- v) Reserve for Discount on Creditors is to be created at 5%.
- vi) The Purchase Consideration is to be paid by issue of 3050 equity shares of Sona Ltd. of ₹100 each, valued at ₹125 per share and balance through online transfer of cash.
- vii) Realisation expenses of ₹10000 is to be paid and borne by the Aam Ltd.
- viii) 9% Debentures and Bank Loan are not taken over by Sona Ltd.

[16]

[16]

Show calculation of Purchase Consideration and prepare Realisation A/c, Sona Ltd. A/c, Equity Shareholders' A/c and Bank A/c in the books of Aam Ltd.



Q4) Modi Leasing Co. Ltd. leases an asset to M/s Raj Traders. The terms and conditions of the lease are as under. [16]

- i) Fair Value of the Asset – ₹ 400000
- ii) Lease tenure – 4 years
- iii) Residual value – Nil
- iv) Depreciation at 25% on diminishing balance
- v) Lease Rent payable at the end of the year – ₹ 142950
- vi) Rate of Interest – 16%
- vii) Date of Inception of lease – 1/4/2009

Show calculation of finance income and lease equalisation charge and pass journal entries in the books of Modi Leasing Co. Ltd.



Q5) The following balances are extracted from the books of LIC of India as at 31/3/2013

Particulars	₹ '000'	Particulars	₹ '000'
Investments	2305000	Share Capital –	
Loan on mortgage of property	341000	Equity Shares of ₹100 each	10000
Loan on security of Govt. Bonds	151200	Life Insurance Fund - 1/4/2012	297230
Loan against policies	173600	Surplus for the year 2012-13	45000
Premises	32000	Premiums received in advance	50000
Furniture and Fixtures	8000	Claims unpaid	84000
Cash in hand	300	Outstanding expenses	20000
Cash at Bank of Maharashtra	7000	Outstanding commission	10000
Outstanding premiums	29300	Amount recoverable from reinsurance	23000
Outstanding Agents' Balances	9300	Outstanding Interest	27000



You are requested to prepare the Balance Sheet of the Corporation as at 31/3/2013 in the prescribed form with necessary schedules.

Q6) Following figures are taken from the Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd. engaged in fire insurance business for the financial year 2012-13.

Particulars	₹ '000'	Particulars	₹ '000'
Reserve for Unexpired Risk	1180	Premiums	26000
Claims paid	603	P. & L. A/c Bal. 1/4/20 12	20000
Reinsurance premium	112	Claims recovered from reinsurance	20000
Commission on reinsurance ceded	48	Commission on direct business	30000
Commission on reinsurance accepted	60	Outstanding premiums	20000
Claims admitted but not paid (1/4/12)	60	Management expenses	40000
Audit fees	46	Rent of buildings	40000
Income from investments	153		

C-47

of India as o

[16

## Additional information

- i) Management expenses include survey fees ₹ 35000 and law charges ₹ 20000 relating to claims.
- ii) Claims intimated but not paid ₹ 100000 on 31/3/2013.
- iii) Provision for taxation is to be made at 40%.
- iv) Transfer ₹ 200000 to general reserve.
- v) The company decided to maintain the reserve for unexpired risk @ 50% of net premium income.
- vi) The directors proposed a dividend @ 35%. The Paid-up Equity Capital of the Corporation was ₹ 1000000

Please prepare Fire Revenue A/c and Profit and Loss A/c for the year ended on 31/3/2013 with necessary schedules.



ration as on

engaged in

[16]

₹ '000'

2602

25

21

300

22

432

66



- v) A is an employee of transport company. He is entitled to transport allowance of Rs. 10000 P.M. he spends Rs. 4000 P.M. The exemption shall be \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Rs. 10000 P.M.                      b) Rs. 4000 P.M.  
c) Rs. 7000 P.M.                        d) Rs. 6000 P.M.
- vi) Interest credited to statutory provident fund shall be \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Fully exempt  
b) Fully taxable  
c) Exempt upto 12% of salary  
d) Exempt upto 10% of salary
- vii) If annual value of the house property let is negative then the deduction allowed under section 24 shall be \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) All deductions  
b) No deductions  
c) Deduction on account of interest on money borrowed  
d) None of the above
- viii) Deduction under section 80 C is allowed to the maximum of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Rs. 70000                                      b) Rs. 100000  
c) Rs. 80000                                      d) Rs. 140000
- B) Fill in the blanks :
- i) A new section 87 A by Finance bill 2013 has been introduced for income tax rebate of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ For the A.Y. 2014-15. [4]
- ii) Interest credited to Recognised provident fund shall be exempt upto \_\_\_\_\_ % p.a.
- iii) Unrealised rent is deducted from \_\_\_\_\_.
- iv) Capital gain arises from transfer of \_\_\_\_\_.
- C) State True or False. [4]
- i) For claiming deduction of entertainment allowance Government employee includes only central Govt. employees.
- ii) Payment from recognised provident fund after five years of service shall be fully exempt.
- iii) Short term capital loss of a particular Assessment year can be set off in the same A.Y. from short term capital gain only.
- iv) Deduction under section 80E. for payment by way of Interest on loan is allowed for Five years.



Q2) Write short notes (any two) :

[16]

- Advantages of VAT.
- Tax treatment for pension at the time of retirement.
- Valuation of rent free accommodation.

Q3) Mr. M is employed in Chennai with a corporation as a programme officer on a monthly salary of Rs. 31,000. He contributes @ 14% of his salary to the recognised provident fund account with equal contribution by the corporation. Interest credited to his R.P.F. A/C is Rs. 12000 @ 12%. He has also been getting entertainment allowance @ Rs. 8000. p.a. He has been provided with a rent free furnished house for which his employer pays Rs. 5000 P.M. and for the furnishing where of they have spent Rs. 200000. Besides the above he is in receipt of the following -

	Rs
i) Dividend on Tata equity shares	2000
ii) Dividend from a co-op. society	500
iii) Interest from U.T.I.	4000
iv) Winning in a horse race (gross)	8000
v) Price in MH state lottery (gross)	1,00,000
vi) He also lost Rs. 5000 in card game.	
vii) He has paid Rs. 16000 by cheque for insuring the health of his father aged 61 years not dependent on him and Rs. 10,000 for insuring his own health.	

You are required to compute his total income for the A.Y. 2014-15. [16]

Q4) From the following profit and loss account of Mr. patil ascertain his income from business and Gross Total Income for the Assessment year 2014-15. [16]

To salary (including proprietors salary)	45,000	By Gross profit	1,22,000
To general expenses	5000	By Bad debts recovered (Not allowed earlier)	2000
To Advertisement	3000	By Rent received	3000
To Interest on proprietors capital	2000	By Interest on fixed deposit in bank	1000
To Interest on Bank loan	4500		
To provision for Bad debts	2000		
To Fire insurance premium (on house property)	100		
To Depreciation	4000		
To Reserve for VAT	10,000		



To Advance Income Tax	2000	
To donation to central library	1000	
To municipal tax (on house property)	500	
To motor car expenses	1000	
To wealth tax paid	3500	
To Income tax	4000	
To stationery	1900	
Net profit	38500	
	<u>128000</u>	<u>128000</u>

Other Information : -

- i) General expenses include Rs. 300 given to a poor student to enable him to pursue his studies.
- ii) Depreciation is in excess by Rs. 1500.
- iii) Motor car expenses include Rs. 300 for personal purposes.
- iv) Central library is an approved institution.
- v) The proprietor draws Rs. 500 p.m. by way of salary.

**Q5)** The karta of an H.U.F. Furnished the following particulars of the income of the H.U.F. for the assessment year - 2014-15. [16]

	Rs.
Interest on debentures - (gross)	75,000
Interest on Govt. securities (gross)	10,000
Dividend from U.T.I.	6,000
Rent of house property	20,000
Profit from a Industrial Undertaking	90,000
Long term capital gain	50,000
Agriculture Income	60,000

The family paid Rs. 12000 by way of insurance premium of its members and donated Rs. 16000 to a recognised charitable institution.

Compute the amount of tax payable by the H.U.F.

**Q6)** Write short answers (any two) : [16]

- a) Write note on i) Annual value ii) Unrealised rent iii) Standard rent.
- b) Distinguish between Recognised provident Fund and unrecognised provident Fund.
- c) Define perquisite and state types of perquisites.



Seat  
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M.Com. (Part -I) (Semester - II) (CBCS) Examination, April - 2016  
**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS AND ORGANISATIONAL  
 BEHAVIOUR (Compulsory -I)**

**Organisational Behaviour (Paper - I)**

**Sub. Code: 59083**

Day and Date :Monday, 04 - 04 - 2016

Total Marks : 80

128000

Time :11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

- Instructions :
- 1) Q. No. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any three questions from Q.No. 3 to 6.
  - 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q1) A) Select the appropriate alternative from among given below each statement and rewrite the statement in the answer book: [8]

a) Organisational behaviour uses a \_\_\_\_\_ approach.

- |                  |                         |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| i) Materialistic | ii) Behavioural Science |
| iii) Scientific  | iv) None of these       |

b) \_\_\_\_\_ provides the foundation for a micro approach to organizational behaviour.

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| i) Political Science | ii) Sociology    |
| iii) Psychology      | iv) Anthropology |

c) Group performance is influenced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| i) Group structure | ii) Group tasks  |
| iii) Resources     | iv) All of these |

d) \_\_\_\_\_ is not the method of resolving the inter-group conflicts.

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| i) Suppression           | ii) Problem-Solving |
| iii) Superordinate Goals | iv) Smoothing       |

P.T.O.



e) The remedies for managing an individuals stress include \_\_\_\_\_

- i) Relaxation
- ii) Physical Exercise and Yoga
- iii) Time Management
- iv) All of these

f) The beginning of culture takes place through the actions of \_\_\_\_\_

- i) Founders
- ii) Top Level Managers
- iii) HR Managers
- iv) Consultants

g) Ethical behaviour is a major responsibility of \_\_\_\_\_

- i) Top level management
- ii) Middle level management
- iii) Lower level management
- iv) All levels of management

h) \_\_\_\_\_ is a positive and constructive stress.

- i) Eustress
- ii) Distress
- iii) Both of these
- iv) None of these

B) Fill in the blanks: [4

a) \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the beliefs and feelings of individuals of a group of individuals.

b) Disagreement between persons or groups is at the root of \_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with responding to the sensory stimuli.

d) \_\_\_\_\_ is a built-in self regulating mechanism.

C) State True or False: [4

a) Storming is the first stage of group development.

b) Organisational Behaviour is an interdisciplinary area of knowledge.

c) Stress is an adaptive response.

d) There is no relationship between management and organizational behaviour.



ess include

Q2) Write short answers (Any TWO):

[16]

- a) What are the ethical issues in Organisational Behaviour?
- b) What is meant by a Group? Explain the various types of Group.
- c) What are the sources of Inter-personal Conflict?

actions of

Q3) What do you mean by 'Organisational Behaviour'? Explain its significance. [16]

gers

Q4) Explain the foundations of Individual Behaviour. [16]

agement

agement

Q5) What is Corporate Social Responsibility? Explain the Corporate Social Responsibility practices. [16]

Q6) Write short notes (Any Two):

[16]

- a) Causes of Stress.
- b) Importance of Organisational Culture.
- c) Traditional and Modern Approach to Conflict.

[4]

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**M.Com. (Part -I) (Semester - II) (CBCS) (Revised)**

**Examination, April - 2016**

**MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS (Compulsory -2) (Paper - II)**

**Sub. Code: 59084**

**Day and Date : Tuesday, 05 - 04 - 2016**  
**Time : 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.**

**Total Marks : 80**

- Instructions :**
- 1) Q. No. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any three questions from Q.No. 3 to 6.
  - 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
  - 4) Draw neat diagram wherever necessary.

**Q1) A) Choose correct alternatives:**

**[8]**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ is a unic feature of perfect competition market.
- i) Price discrimination
  - ii) Single seller
  - iii) Large number of buyers & sellers
  - iv) Advertisement
- b) Monopoly is \_\_\_\_\_ seller's market.
- i) One
  - ii) Two
  - iii) Large
  - iv) Seven
- c) Kinky demand curve is found in \_\_\_\_\_ market.
- i) oligopoly
  - ii) global
  - iii) monopoly
  - iv) duopoly
- d) Cartel is a feature of \_\_\_\_\_ market.
- i) perfect competition
  - ii) collusive oligopoly
  - iii) monopsony
  - iv) monopolistic competition



**P. T. O.**

e) Investment analysis is the rename of

- i) capital budgetting
- ii) production function
- iii) demand function
- iv) law of demand

f) There are main \_\_\_\_\_ phases of trade cycles.

- i) Four
- ii) Two
- iii) Five
- iv) Unlimited

g) The concept of philips curve is related to \_\_\_\_\_

- i) inflation
- ii) deflation
- iii) recession
- iv) commodity market

h) The rate of creeping inflation is not more than \_\_\_\_\_ per cent per year.

- i) 2
- ii) 3
- iii) 4
- iv) 10

B) Fill in the blanks:

- a) A.C. Pigou has classified price-discrimination in \_\_\_\_\_ categories
- b) The formula of rate of return is \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Group equilibrium is found in \_\_\_\_\_ market.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ is called mark up rule.

C) State True or False:

- a) Free entry and exit is found in monopoly market.
- b) Profit maximisation is possible in monopolistic competition market.
- c) Dumping policy is used in international market.
- d) Bank rate is a tool fiscal policy.



Q2) Answer any Two of the following questions:

[16]

- a) State features of monopoly market.
- b) Explain the nature of product differentiation and selling cost?
- c) State the merits and demerits of cost-plus pricing.

Q3) Explain price -determination process of perfect competition market in detail.

[16]

Q4) What do you mean by capital budgetting? State its need and pay back method.

[16]

Q5) What is inflation? Explain the various cause and types of inflation.

[16]

Q6) Write short notes on (Any Two):

[16]

- a) Oligopoly market.
- b) Transfer pricing.
- c) Hick's theory of business cycle.



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**M.Com. (Part - I) (Semester - II) (CBCS)**  
**Examination, April - 2016**  
**Gr.-a : ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper - III)**  
**Sub. Code : 59085**

**Day and Date : Wednesday, 06 - 04 - 2016**

**Total Marks : 80**

**Time : 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.**

- Instructions :**
- 1) Question No. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any three from Que. No.3 to 6.

**Q1) A) Choose the correct alternative given below: [8]**

- a) No liquidation and no formation of new company takes place in case of a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i) Liquidation
  - ii) Absorption
  - iii) Internal Reconstruction
  - iv) Amalgamation
- b) Policy maturing on the death of the insured is termed as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i) With profit
  - ii) Without profit
  - iii) Whole life
  - iv) Endowment
- c) When amalgamation is in the nature of merger, the accounting method to be followed is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i) Net Asset method
  - ii) Purchase method
  - iii) Pooling interest method
  - iv) Equity method





C) State True or False:

[4]

- a) Reserve for unexpired risks is created at 100% of the net premium income in case of marine insurance.
- b) Bonus payable on maturity is called reversionary bonus.
- c) There are three types of lease agreement.
- d) When amalgamation is in the nature of merger, the accounting method to be followed is purchase method.

Q2) Write short Notes (any Two):

[16]

- a) Objectives of the Human Resource Accounting.
- b) Merits of Environmental Accounting.
- c) Approach to Social Accounting.

Q3) Zindgi Insurance Co. Ltd. has furnished the following information for preparation of revenue account for fire insurance business for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014.

(Rs. in crores)

Claims paid	2846	Schedule - 4
Expenses of management	1560	Schedule - 3
Commission on reinsurance ceded	240	Schedule - 2
Commission paid	1000	"
Claims admitted but not paid	300	x
Premium received	11040	Schedule - 1
Reserve for unexpired risk as on 1. 4. 2013	4600	
Claims outstanding as on 1. 4. 2013	540	4



The following further information has also to be considered.

- a) Premiums outstanding at the end of the year Rs. 800 crore
- b) It is the policy of the company to maintain 50% of premium towards reserve for unexpired risks. [16]

**Q4) Balance - sheet of M/s Low and Co.**

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Issued capital		Good - will	2,00,000
6% Rs. 10 pref. shares	2,40,000	Buildings	2,20,000
Rs. 10 Equity shares	1,60,000	Plant	1,80,000
Share premium	16,000	Stock	1,66,000
Dividend Equalisation fund	40,000	Debtors 1,40,000	1,33,000
Debenture Redemption fund	80,000	Less-RDD <u>7,000</u>	
Profit and loss A/c	40,000	Cash	33,000
Debentures	2,00,000	Bills Receivable	8,000
Creditors	64,000		
Unclaimed Dividend	10,000		
Staff Pension fund	90,000		
Contingent Liability			
Bills discounted			
Rs. 20,000			
	9,40,000		9,40,000



A New Co. High Ltd. was floated to purchase the business of the above concern. All the assets and liabilities except cash and a liability arising out of bills discounted for Rs. 2000 were to be transferred to a new company. The purchase price was the allotment of eleven 5% pref. shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid for each ten preference shares held; 15 equity shares of Rs. 10 each, Credited at Rs. 8 paid, for each 10 equity shares held; and sufficient debentures to enable the existing debentureholders to be satisfied at a premium of 5% on their holdings by the issue of debentures in the new company.

The expenses of winding up of M/s Low and Co. were Rs. 13,000. The Articles were silent as to the distribution of surplus in winding up.

Calculate purchase consideration and give the journal entries to close the books of M/s Low and Co. [16]

Q5) The following balances are extracted from the books of LIC of India as on 31.3.2013.

	Rs. 00'		Rs. 00'
<u>Share capital</u>		Outstanding commission	200
Equity shares of Rs.100 each	2,00,000	Amount recovered from reinsurance	4,600
Life Insurance fund		Outstanding Interest	54,000
1.4.2012	59,44,600	Outstanding Agent's Balances	18,600
Surplus for the year		Outstanding Premiums	58,600
2012-13	9,000	Cash at Bank of India	14,000
Premiums received in advance	1,000	Cash in hand	600
Claims unpaid	16,800	Furniture & fixture	16,000
Outstanding Exp.	400	Loan on mortgage of property	6,82,000
Premises	64,000		
Loan against policies	3,47,200		
Loan on security of Govt. Bonds	3,02,400		
Investments	46,10,000		

You are requested to prepare the Balance - sheet of the Corporation as on 31.3.2013 in the prescribed form with necessary schedules. [16]

Q6) Following was the Balance - sheet of 'X' Ltd. as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
4000 Equity shares of Rs. 100 each	4,00,000	Good-will	50,000
2000 7% Pref.shares of Rs. 100 each	2,00,000	Land & Buildings	1,40,000
6% Debentures	2,00,000	Plant & machinery	1,50,000
Sundry creditors	2,00,000	Patent rights	40,000
		Stock	1,60,000
		Debtors	2,15,000
		Cash in hand	5,000
		Preliminary Exp.	25,000
		Dis. on issue of debentures	15,000
		Profit & Loss A/c	2,00,000
	10,00,000		10,00,000

The following scheme of reconstruction was duly approved.

- i) Equity share are to be reduced to equal number of fully paid shares Rs. 50 each.



- ii) 7% Pref. shares are to be reduced by 30% and the rate of dividend increased to 9%.
- iii) The value of Land & Buildings to be increased by 10%.
- iv) The debentures are to be reduced by 20%.
- v) All nominal and fictitious assets are to be eliminated and balance used to write off patents.
- vi) Further equity shares are to be issued for Rs. 50,000 for Cash.

Give journal Entries and Revised Balance sheet.

[16]

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Total No. of Pages : 7

Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Part - I) (Semester - II) (CBCS)**

**Examination, April - 2016**

**Gr.-a : ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY**

**Taxation (Paper- IV)**

**Sub. Code : 59086**

**Day and Date : Thursday, 07-04-2016**

**Total Marks : 80**

**Time : 11.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.**

- Instructions :**
- 1) Q.No. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any three questions from Q.No.3 to 6.

**Q1) A) Choose the correct alternative given below:**

**[8]**

- a) A is an employee of a transport company. He is entitled to transport allowance of Rs. 10,000 p.m. he spends Rs. 4,000 every month. The exemption shall be \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) Rs. 10,000 p.m.                      ii) Rs. 4,000 p.m.
- iii) Rs. 7,000 p.m.                      iv) Rs. 6,000 p.m.
- b) The maximum exemption in case of leave encashment shall be \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) Rs. 2,40,000                      ii) Rs. 3,50,000
- iii) Rs. 3,00,000                      iv) Rs. 5,00,000
- c) Entertainment allowance in case of Govt. employee is \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) Fully exempt
- ii) Fully taxable
- iii) Exempt upto certain limit mentioned in section 16 (ii)
- iv) First included in full in gross salary and thereafter deduction allowed from gross salary under section 16 (ii)

**P.T.O.**

- d) Interest credited to statutory provident fund shall be \_\_\_\_\_
- Fully exempt
  - Exempt upto 8.5 % p.a.
  - Fully taxable
  - Exempt upto 9.5% p.a.
- e) The lottery, cross word puzzle, races etc. are taxable at \_\_\_\_\_
- Normal slab rate of income tax like any other income
  - Flat rate of 20% plus education cess @ 3%
  - Flat rate of 30% plus education cess @ 3%
  - None of the above
- f) Short term capital loss of particular assessment year can be set off in the same assessment year from \_\_\_\_\_.
- Short term capital gain only
  - Long term capital gain only
  - Long term or short term capital gain
  - None of the above
- g) Loss under the head house property \_\_\_\_\_.
- Can be carried forward for 8 years
  - Cannot be carried forward
  - Can be carried forward for only 4 years
  - None of the above



- h) Deduction under section 80DD shall be allowed \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) To the extent of actual expenditure/deposit or Rs. 40,000 whichever is less
  - ii) For a sum of Rs. 50,000 irrespective of actual expenditure or deposit.
  - iii) For a sum of Rs. 40,000 irrespective of any expenditure incurred or deposited
  - iv) None of the above

B) Fill in the blanks: [4]

- a) Interest credited to recognized provident fund shall be exempt upto \_\_\_\_\_%.
- b) Municipal tax is deducted from \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) Deduction under section 80TTA in respect of interest on deposit in a saving account is allowed to the maximum extent of \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Service tax was introduced in India in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

C) State true or false: [4]

- a) Loss can be set off against the clubbed incomes also.
- b) Dividends declared by the domestic companies are taxable both in the hands of domestic companies and shareholder.
- c) Winning from lotteries, cross word puzzles, races, card game etc. are casual income and hence exempt.
- d) Capital gain arises from the transfer of any capital asset.



Q2) Write short notes (Any Two)

- Limitations of VAT.
- Computation of net annual value of let out house property.
- Define perquisites. Mention types of perquisites.

Q3) R submits you the following particulars of his income received from X Ltd  
For the year ending 31.3.2014:

Salary (After deduction of tax of source and own contribution @ 14% to recognised provident fund)	2,81,000
Tax deducted at source	20,000
Employer's contribution to provident fund	49,000
Interest credited on 15.6.2013 to the recognised provident fund @ 13.5%.	32,400
Allowance for holiday of R and his family	4,000
Academic research allowance for training of R (expenditure incurred : Rs 10,000)	15,000
House rent allowance (rent paid for a house in Varanasi by R : Rs. 48,000)	36,000



R pays life insurance premium of Rs 15,000 on own life insurance policy (sum assured: Rs 1,60,000)

On 15.3.2014, R gets a wrist watch (cost : Rs. 4,500) from the employer as gift. On 20.03.2014 R is transferred from Varanasi to Indore. While his family remains in Varanasi, he joins his duties at Indore on 21.03.2014. An accommodation is provided by the employer in a hotel in Indore from 21.3.2014 to 31.3.2014 (tariff being Rs 1,500 per day is paid by employer).

Determine the taxable income and tax liability of R for the assessment year 2014-15 assuming that income from other sources is Rs. 1,18,900, R annually contributes Rs 4,000 towards the Unit-linked Insurance plan and in March, he has received a sum of Rs. 5,000 from the Income - tax Department (Rs. 4,000 being income-tax refund and Rs 1,000 being interest thereon).

Q4) R has computed his income under various heads for the previous year 2013-14 under:

a) Income under the head salary		1,10,000
b) Income under the head house property		(-) 15,000
c) Profits and Gains of business or profession		90,000
d) Capital Gains ---- short - term	30,000	
----- long - term	1,40,000	1,70,000
e) Income from other sources		
---- Winnings of lotteries (gross)	15,000	
---- Interest on Government securities	45,000	60,000

R also submits the following information		
1)	Payment made by cheque for Mediclaim policy	5,000
2)	Expenses on medical treatment of Dependant son with severe disability	25,000
3)	Re-payment of loan with interest to Canara Bank which was taken for pursuing approved higher education (Principal amount Rs. 25000+ 10,000 interest)	35,000
4)	Donations to:	
	Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund	3,000
	National Fund for Communal Harmony	4,000
	Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund	4,000
	Prime Minister's National Relief Fund	4,200
	Government for Family Planning	11,000
	Approved Charitable Institution	7,000

Compute the total income for the assessment year 1014-15, if he deposits Rs. 60,000 in his PPF Account during the previous year. [ ]



- 5) X owns a residential house property. It has two equal *RESIDENTIAL UNITS* -unit1 and unit2. While unit 1 is self-occupied by X for his residential purpose, unit2 is let out (rent being Rs. 6,000 per month, rent of 2 month could not be recovered). Municipal value of the property is Rs 1,30,000, standard rent is Rs. 1,25,000 and fair rent is Rs. 1,40,000. *MUNICIPAL* tax is imposed @ 12% which is paid by X. Other expenses for the previous year 2013-14 being repairs. Rs. 250, insurance : Rs. 600, interest on capital (borrowed during 1998) for *CONSTRUCTING* the property : Rs. 63,000. Find the income of X for the assessment year 2014-15 on the assumption that income of X from other sources IS Rs. 1,80,000. [16]

- 6) Write short answers (any two): [16]

- a) Distinguish between a recognised provident fund and an unrecognised provident fund.
- b) Who is specified employee. Which perquisites are taxable in case of specified employee.
- c) Explain any eight items of tax free perquisites.



Seat No.



SH-27  
Total No. of Pages : 4

**M.Com. (Part - I) (Semester - II)(CBCS)**  
**Examination, November - 2016**  
**MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS & ORGANISATIONAL**  
**BEHAVIOUR(Compulsory Paper-I)**  
**Organisational Behaviour (Paper - II)**  
**Sub. Code : 59083**

Day and Date : Monday, 7-11-2016  
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Total Marks : 80

- Instructions :
- 1) Question No. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any three questions from Q. No.3 to 6.
  - 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

3

Q1) A) Select the appropriate alternative from among given below each statement and rewrite the statement in the answerbook: [8]

a) Organisational Behaviour is significant for \_\_\_\_\_.

- i) Achieving better participation of employees
- ii) Creating high motivation
- iii) Achieving Higher Productivity
- iv) All of These

b) \_\_\_\_\_ is responding to sensory stimuli.

- i) Ability
- ii) Attitude
- iii) Perception
- iv) Values

c) \_\_\_\_\_ is a Formal Group.

- i) Interest Group
- ii) Command Group
- iii) Friendship Group
- iv) None of these



P.T.O.

(4)

d) Organisational \_\_\_\_\_ creates and conveys a sense of identity for the members of the organization

- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| i) Behaviour   | ii) Re-engineering |
| iii) Conflicts | iv) Culture        |

e) \_\_\_\_\_ is a positive and constructive stress.

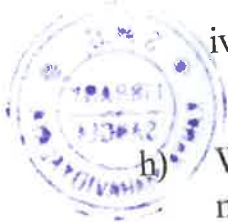
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|--------------------|-------------------|
| i) Eustress        | ii) Distress      |
| iii) Both of these | iv) None of these |

f) \_\_\_\_\_ is an individual level strategy for managing stress.

- i) Better working conditions
- ii) Labour Welfare schemes
- iii) Job Enrichment
- iv) Physical Exercise and Yoga

g) \_\_\_\_\_ is the voluntary activity of an organization carried on for the welfare of the society.

- i) Organisational Culture
- ii) Corporate values
- iii) Corporate Social Responsibility
- iv) Corporate Citizenship



h) When the core values of the organization are accepted by majority of its members, it is termed as \_\_\_\_\_

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| i) Strong Culture | ii) Dominant Culture |
| iii) Weak Culture | iv) Sub-Culture      |



5

B) Fill in the blanks. [4]

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the study of moral principles or values that determine whether actions are right or wrong and outcomes are good or bad.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ is a relatively permanent change in behaviour that occurs as a result of prior experience.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ behaviour means action or reaction of an individual in response to stimulus.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ adversely affects the performance of an individual working in business organization.

C) State True or False [4]

- a) Organisational Behaviour is a part of management.
- b) Organisational Behaviour is purely an art.
- c) Favourable attitude indicates high job satisfaction.
- d) Personality is an important foundation of group behaviour.

2) Write short answers(Any Two): [16]

- a) Explain the relationship between management and organizational behaviour.
- b) Explain the process of Group Development.
- c) What is the importance of Corporate Social Responsibility?

3) What is meant by Organisational Behaviour? Explain the disciplines contributing to Organizational Behaviour. [16]



- Q4) What is meant by Organisational Conflict? Explain the methods of resolution of organizational conflicts. [16]
- Q5) What do you mean by Organisational Culture? Explain the factors affecting Organisational Culture. [16]
- Q6) Write short notes (Any Two) [16]
- Group Performance Factors.
  - Functional and Dysfunctional Conflicts.
  - Perception.



Seat  
No.

**M.Com.(Part-I) (Semester-II) (CBCS) (Revised)**  
**Examination, November - 2016**  
**MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS-II (Paper-II) (Compulsory)**  
**Sub. Code : 59084**

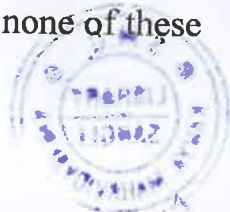
Day and Date : Tuesday, 08 - 11 - 2016

Total Marks : 80

Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

- Instructions :**
- 1) Question No.1 and 2 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any Three questions from QNo. 3 to 6.

- Q1) A) Multiple choice questions. [8]**
- a) Which one of the following features is associated with monopolistic competition?
    - i) identical product    ii) no entry
    - iii) no state intervention    iv) excess capacity
  - b) Pricing power enjoyed by the firm is greater in which of the following market structures.
    - i) monopoly    ii) oligopoly
    - iii) perfect competition    iv) monopolistic competition.
  - c) Under perfect competition, the average and marginal revenue curves are \_\_\_\_\_.
    - i) vertical straight lines
    - ii) downward sloping
    - iii) horizontal straight lines
    - iv) upward sloping.
  - d) The act of selling the product at lower price in foreign market and higher price in home market is called \_\_\_\_\_.
    - i) dumping
    - ii) transfer pricing
    - iii) first degree price discrimination
    - iv) none of these



P.T.O.



- C) State whether 'true' or 'false'. [4]
- Under monopolistic competition, the equilibrium of the firm takes place exactly at the minimum point of the average cost curve.
  - In case of the cost plus pricing, the price covers the total cost only.
  - According to Hicks, trade cycle is always and everywhere a monetary phenomenon.
  - Revaluation of domestic currency is one of the measures of controlling inflation.

Q2) Answer any Two questions of the following. [16]

- Explain the concept of excess capacity associated with monopolistic competition.
- Explain the transfer pricing method.
- Give a brief account of cob web theory of business cycles.

Q3) Explain the long run equilibrium of a monopolist. [16]

Q4) What are the features of oligopoly? Differentiate between collusive and non collusive oligopoly. [16]

Q5) Elaborate the Hick's theory of business cycle. [16]

Q6) Write short notes (any Two out of Three) [16]

- Price rigidity.
- Multiple pricing.
- Non-monetary measures to control inflation.





A/C (2)

e) Social cost of labour accounting to shadow pricing technique is \_\_\_\_\_ the amount paid for wages.

- i) Equivalent to                      ii) Higher than  
iii) Lower than                      iv) Same

f) The first attempt to value human beings in monetary terms was made by \_\_\_\_\_.

- i) Rensic Likert                      ii) William  
iii) William Petty                      iv) Shultz

g) In case of marine insurance, provision for unexpired risk should be \_\_\_\_\_ of net premium

- i) 50%                                      ii) 200%  
iii) 100%                                      iv) 75%

h) The term indemnity means security against \_\_\_\_\_.

- i) Profit                                      ii) Asset  
iii) Loss                                      iv) Life

B) Fill in the blanks:

a) A valuation Balance-sheet is prepared by \_\_\_\_\_ Insurance company.

b) Expenses of management not applicable to any particular business are debited to \_\_\_\_\_ A/c.

c) The lease period is equal to or greater than \_\_\_\_\_ % of estimated economic life of an asset.

d) As \_\_\_\_\_ deals with amalgamation of companies.



- C) State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False': [4]
- The excess of purchase consideration over the net asset is debited to Goodwill Account of the purchasing company.
  - On expiry of the leasing period the lessor may take back the asset given on lease.
  - Bonus payable on maturity is called reversionary bonus.
  - Environmental Accounting incorporates both economic and environmental information.

Q2) Write short answers on : (Any Two) [16]

- What do you mean by Human Resource Accounting? State its objectives.
- Explain the concept of social cost Accounting.
- Explain the concept of Environmental Accounting. State its objectives.

Q3) The Balance - Sheet of Poddar Ltd. is as follows: [16]

Balance - sheet

as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Issued & Subscribed Capital		Freehold property	1,20,000
10,000 6½% pref. shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	1,00,000	Patents	49,000
12,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	1,20,000	Book debts	24,000
5% Debentures	20,000	Stock	36,000
Interest accrued on debentures	4,000	Bank	1,000
Trade creditors	16,000	P&L A/c	30,000
	2,60,000		2,60,000



The following scheme of reconstruction was duly passed:

- a) Modern Ltd. to be formed to take over the business of Poddar Ltd.
- b) One share of ₹ 5 fully paid in Modern Ltd. to be issued for every three equity shares in Poddar Ltd.
- c) Three shares of ₹ 5 fully paid in Modern Ltd. to be issued for every five preference shares in Poddar Ltd.
- d) Debentureholders to be paid in full by Modern Ltd.
- e) The creditors of Poddar Ltd. to receive 80% of the amount due to them in fully paid shares of ₹ 5 each in Modern Ltd. in full settlement.
- f) Patents and debit balance of profit and loss account to be written off.
- g) Arrears of preference dividend to be cleared by issue of one share of ₹ 5 fully paid in Modern Ltd. for every twenty shares held.
- h) Any balance available in the scheme to be used in reducing the value of freehold property.

Give Ledger Accounts in the books of Poddar Ltd.

Q4) The following is the Balance-Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015 of Blackened Prospects Ltd. [1]

Liabilities	₹	Assets	
Subscribed Capital:		Fixed Assets	
3000 cumulative preference		(including goodwill)	
shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid	3,00,000	of 1,00,000)	10,80,000
7500 equity shares of		Investments	20,000
₹ 100 each fully paid	7,50,000	Stock in trade	2,00,000



Share premium	12,000	Trade Debtors	1,54,500
General Reserve	80,000	Bank balance	62,500
Trade creditors	3,75,000		
Contingent liability:			
Preference share dividends in arrears ₹ 66,000	-		
	<u>15,17,000</u>		<u>15,17,000</u>



The Board of Directors of the company decided upon the following scheme of internal reconstruction.

- The preference shares are to be converted into 13% unsecured debentures of ₹ 100 each in regard to 80% of the dues (including arrears of dividends) and for the balance equity shares of ₹ 50 paid-up would be issued. The authorised capital of the company permitted the issue of additional shares.
- Equity shares would be reduced to shares of ₹ 50 each paid up.
- All equity holders agree to pay the balance of ₹ 50 per share in cash.
- Goodwill has lost its value and is to be written off fully. Investments are to reflect their market value of ₹ 30,000. Obsolete items in stock of ₹ 50,000 are to be written off. Bad debts to the extent of 5% on sundry debtors would be provided for, Fixed Assets to be written down by ₹ 1,50,000.

The scheme was duly approved & put into effect.

Show the journal entries (without narration) necessary in the company's books to give effect to the scheme and drawup revised Balance sheet.



Q5) The Bharat Leasing Ltd. leases an asset to M/s Maharashtra Traders Under the following terms: [16]

Cost of Asset	₹ 1,00,000
Term of lease	4 years
Residual Value	Nil
Statutory Depreciation	40%
Lease Rental	₹ 35,740 paybill at the end of the year
Implied rate of Interest	16% P.a
Inception of lease	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2010

Give journal entries in the books of the Bharat Leasing Ltd.

Q6) The following balances appeared in the books of Happy Mutual Life Assurance Ltd. as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015. [16]

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
	(in lakhs)		(in lakhs)
Claims less reinsurance		Life Assurance fund	
By death	2,200	at the beginning	50,000
By Maturity	1,500	Premium less reinsurance	15,000
Annuities	6	Claims less reinsurance	
Furniture (including		Outstanding at the beginning	
40 lakhs bought during the year)	250	By death	900
Printing & stationery	77	By Maturity	600
Cash with Bank	1,350	Consideration for	
		annuities granted	2
Cash & stamps in hand	30	Credit balance pending	
Surrenders less reinsurance	40	adjustment	60



Commission	250	Interest, dividend & rent	1800
Expenses of management	3100	Registration & other fees	2
Sundry deposit	1	Sundry deposits	100
Advance payment of I.Tax	50	Taxation provision	300
Sundry Debtors	50	Premium deposits	1150
Agent's balance	100	Sundry creditors	350
Income tax	450	Contingency Reserve	150
Income tax on Interest, rent	500		
Loans & Mortgages	150	Furniture depreciation	
Loans on policies	3250	Reserve A/c	40
Investment	52,000	Building depreciation	
House property at cost		Reserve A/c	300
(including Rs. 85 lakhs added during the year)	5,400		
	<u>70,754</u>		<u>70,754</u>



## Adjustments:

- Claims less reinsurance outstanding at the end of the year By Death ₹ 600 lakhs, By Maturity ₹ 400 lakhs.
- Expenses outstanding of ₹ 60 lakhs and prepaid ₹ 15 lakhs.
- Provide ₹ 45 lakhs for depreciation on building; ₹ 15 lakhs for depreciation on furniture and ₹ 110 lakhs for taxation.
- Premium outstanding ₹ 2028 lakhs; Commission thereon ₹ 65 lakhs.
- Interest, dividend & rent outstanding (net) ₹ 30 lakhs and interest and rent accrued (net) ₹ 350 lakhs.

Prepare Revenue A/c and Balance - sheet as on 31-3-2015.



Seat No.	
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**M.Com. (Part - I) (Semester - II) (CBCS)**  
**Examination, November - 2016**  
**Gr. - a : ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY**  
**Taxation (Paper - IV)**  
**Sub. Code : 59086**

**Day and Date : Thursday, 10 - 11 - 2016**

**Total Marks : 80**

**Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.**

- Instructions :**
- 1) Question No. 1 and 2 are compulsory.
  - 2) Attempt any 3 questions from Q. No. 3 to 6.

**Q1) A) Choose the correct alternative given below: [8]**

- a) Income tax rates are determined by the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i) Income tax Act 1961
  - ii) Annual Finance Bill
  - iii) Ordinance of the president
  - iv) None of above
- b) Income taxable in the hands of a non-resident will be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i) Income accrued and received in India
  - ii) Only foreign income
  - iii) Foreign income controlled from India
  - iv) None of above



**P.T.O.**



- c) Receipts by a member of HUF from family income is \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) Fully taxable
  - ii) Partly taxable
  - iii) Exempt from tax
  - iv) None of above
- d) Deduction under section 80 G is hundred percent of the amount contributed in case of \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) National Defence Fund
  - ii) Prime Ministers Drought Relief Fund
  - iii) National Childrens Fund
  - iv) Rajiv Gandhi Foundation
- e) The deduction allowable from the annual value of self- occupied house is \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) Interest on loan
  - ii) Standard deduction
  - iii) Unrealised rent
  - iv) Vacancy allowance
- f) Royalty received by the Professional writer is chargeable to tax under the head \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) Salary
  - ii) Profession
  - iii) Business
  - iv) Other sources



g) Deduction u/s 80C is allowed to the maximum of \_\_\_\_\_.

i) Rs. 1,00,000

ii) Rs. 1,50,000

iii) Rs. 2,00,000

iv) Rs. 1,70,000

h) In case of Government employee the maximum limit for entertainment allowance is \_\_\_\_\_.

i) Rs. 7,000

ii) Rs. 5,000

iii) Rs. 10,000

iv) Nil

B) Fill in the blanks: [4]

a) The income earned during \_\_\_\_\_ is assessed to tax during assessment year.

b) Maximum limit for exemption in respect of gratuity is \_\_\_\_\_.

c) Employer's contribution to RPF is exempt upto \_\_\_\_\_ of salary.

d) The annual value of self occupied property is \_\_\_\_\_.

C) State True or False: [4]

a) The annual value of a house which cannot be let out is zero.

b) Bad debts previously allowed is taxable income.

c) Salary of pension received by MP, MLA or MLC is shown under the head "Income from other sources".

d) Any income from illegal business is not taxable.



Q2) Write short Notes (Any Two):

- a) Notified Special Allowances (Sec. 10C14).
- b) Perquisite of Car facility.
- c) Specific incomes chargeable under "Income from other sources".

Q3) Mr. Aniket (Resident) an employee of AKG Ltd. and receives the following salary and perquisites from his employer during the previous year 2014/15. He holds 20% equity shares in the employer company. [16]

- a) Basic Salary - Rs. 96,000
- b) Profit Bonus - Rs. 4,500
- c) Commission on sales at 2% of turnover (turnover Rs. 4,50,000)
- d) Advance salary April, May and June 2015 - Rs. 24,000
- e) Employer's contribution towards RPF - Rs. 13,220
- f) Interest credited to RPF account at 14.5% is Rs. 8,700
- g) Rent free furnished house in Mumbai is provided by employer. Employer also pays hiring charges of furniture Rs. 23,500 and rent paid for house Rs. 1,00,000.
- h) Free service of gardener - Rs. 6,000 Salary
- i) Under the employees stock option scheme Mr. Aniket has been allotted 600 equity shares at Rs. 11 per share (Market rate Rs. 200 per share)
- j) Free service of cook - Salary Rs. 7,200
- k) Mr. Aniket also took an interest free loan of Rs. 75,000 from his employer payable after three years. The loan is taken on 1<sup>st</sup> Nov. 2014 to finance the purchase of jewellery for his wife (SBI rate 13%)

Compute Mr. Aniket's taxable salary for the assessment year 2015/16.

Q4) From the following Income & Expenditure Account and additional Information of Dr. Vikrant Patil, who maintains books of accounts under mercantile system of accounting. [16]

Compute taxable income from profession for the Assessment year 1915-16.

Expenditure		Income	
Rent of clinic		Consultation Fee	
2013-14	1,000	2013-14	5,500
2014-15	20,000	2014-15	85,000
2015-16	2,000	2015-16	10,000
Electricity & Water	2,200	Visiting Fee	65,000
Household expenses	15,000	Loan from bank (profession)	1,25,000
Municipal taxes on house		Loan from bank (personal)	50,000
property	3,000	Gifts from patients	20,000
Purchase of motor car	1,20,000	Remuneration for articles	
Laptop purchased (1.9.2014)	30,000	published in professional	
Income tax	12,000	journal	8,000
Salary to compounder	24,000	Sale of medicines	60,000
Purchase of books	6,000	Operation theatre rent	15,000
Expenses on IT proceedings	8,000	Rent from house property	12,000
Life Insurance Premium	15,000	Interest on post office NSC	2,000
Gift to wife	10,000	Income from Horse Race	30,000
Interest on loan (profession)	4,000		



Interest on loan (personal)	15,000	
Loan instalment paid		
(Profession)	10,000	
Donation to notified temple	20,000	
Car Expenses	20,000	
Purchase of Surgical		
Equipments	30,000	
Purchase of Medicines	35,000	
Excess of income over		
expenditure	85,300	
	4,87,500	4,87,500

## Additional Information:

- a) 40% of car expenses are for personal use.
- b) Depreciation on car and surgical equipments is 15% and on laptop and books is 60%.
- c) Income Tax includes Rs. 2,000 Professional Tax paid to State Government.
- d) Gift from patients include Rs. 8,000 receiver on the occasion of marriage from friends.
- e) Closing stock of medicines is Rs. 7,500.



Q5) A Hindu Undivided Family consisting of three members A, B & C of whom A is Karta. From the profit and loss account of the family and the information given below, compute its total income for the assessment year 2015/16. [16]

Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
Salaries	45,000	Gross profit	1,16,550
Office rent	6,000	Rent from House property	9,000
General expenses	9,000	Interest on 7% saving	
Interest on loan	4,500	Bonds 2002	15,000
Income tax	15,000	Profit from smuggling	7,950
Advertisement	3,000	Profit on sale of building	18,000
Bad debts	1,500	(Bought on 1.1.1995)	
Provision for Bad debts	3,000		
Fire Insurance	300		
Municipal Taxes	900		
Household expenses	23,550		
Donation	3,000		
Depreciation	5,250		
Net Profit	46,500		
	1,66,500		1,66,500

Additional Information:

- a) Salaries paid Rs. 9,000 paid to A who is looking after the affairs of the family business and Rs. 6,000 paid to B who is working as accountant.



- b) General expenses include Rs. 2,000 paid as tips to police and Rs. 1,000 as penalty both relating to smuggling business.
- c) Donations paid are related to an approved institutions.
- d) Depreciation allowable on other block of assets amount to Rs. 5,000.
- e) Fire insurance and Municipal taxes are relating to house property let out.
- f) Building (a block of asset) of written down value of Rs. 80,000 is sold for Rs. 98,000 during the year.

Q6) Write short Answers (Any Two):

- a) Residential status of individual.
- b) Incomes chargeable under the head "Salary".
- c) Capital Assets.

