SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY
Dr. Shantilal K. Somaiya School of Commerce and Business Studies

QUESTION PAPERS

BRANCH: Bachelor of Commerce (Hons.)	**SEM: VI**
	MAR/APR-2023

Sr. No.	Subject	Available
1.	Financial A/C VI (A)	
2.	Financial A/C VI (B)	
3.	131P23E201 – Rural Marketing	
4.	131U01E601 – International Business Management (A)	
5.	131U01E601 – International Business Management (B)	
6.	131U01E601 – Direct Tax	
7.	131U01C602 – Management Accounting	
8.	131U01E602 – Financial Modeling	
9.	131U01E602 – International Marketing (A), (B)	
10.	131U01C602 – Management Accounting	
11.	131U01C603 – Indirect Tax	
12.	131U01E603 - Cost Accounting	
13.	131U01C603 – Indirect Tax	
14.		

LIBRARY

SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

Semester (November 2022 to March 2023)
Examination: End Semester Examination March/April 2023 (UG Programmes)

Programme code: 01
Programme: B.COM [H]
Class: TY
Semester: VI
Name of the Constituent College: S.K. SOMAIYA
Name of the Department: COMMERCE
Course Code:
Name of the Course: FINANCIAL A/C - VI
Duration : 2 Hrs.
Maximum Marks : 60
Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory. 2) Figures to the right indicates full marks.
3) Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q. No.		Max. Marks

Q.1. Mr. Prahsnat holds as on 1st, April 2022 Rs.75,000 (cost price Rs.78,000) 6% Government Securities as investment on which interest is payable half yearly on 30th June and 31st December every year. The following transactions took place during the accounting year ended 31st March,2023. 15

Purchase:
On 1/5/2022 Face value Rs.30,000 @ 98 cum- interest
On 1/11/2022 Face value Rs.45,000 @ 101 ex-interest.

Sales:
On 1/8/2022 Face value Rs.36,000 @ 97 cum-interest
On 1/2/2023 Face value Rs.24,000 @ 102 ex- interest.

Market price of investment at 1% discount on 31st March,2023.
Write up Investment Account closing it on 31st March,2023 in the books of Mr. Prashant Investment are to be valued at cost or at market value whichever is less. (apply AS 13)

OR

Q.1. Mr. Amit entered into following transactions of purchase and sale of Equity Shares of Om Ltd. The shares have paid up value of Rs.10 per share. 15

Date	No. of Shares	Terms	Date	No. of	Term
01-01-22	600	Buy @ Rs.20 per share	25-07-22	2,500	Bonus Shares received
15-03-22	900	Buy @ Rs25 per share	20-12-22	1,500	Sale @ Rs.22 per share
20-05-22	1,000	Buy @ Rs.22 per share	01-02-23	1,000	Sale @ Rs.24 per share

Additional Information:
(1) On 15th September 2022, dividend @ Rs.3 per share was received for the year ended 31st March 2022.
(2) On 12th November 2022, the company made a rights issue of equity shares in the ratio of one share for five shares held on payment of Rs.20 per share. He subscribed to 60% of the shares and renounced the remaining shares on receipt of premium of Rs.3 per share.
You are required to prepare Investment Account for the years ended 31-3-2022 and 31-3-2023.

Q.2. 15

BALANCE SHEET OF MAU LTD.

LIABILITIES	**₹**	**ASSETS**	**₹**
90,000 Equity shares of ₹10 each	9,00,000	Goodwill	2,00,000
1,500, 10% Preference shares	1,50,000	Building	9,90,000
Profit & Loss Account	6,00,000	Machinery	5,40,000
12 % Debentures	6,00,000	Debtors	9,00,000
Bank Loan	1,50,000	Cash	3,60,000
Creditors	3,60,000	Bills Receivables	1,20,000
Bills Payable	3,90,000	Preliminary Expenses	40,000
	31,50,000		**31,50,000**

a. Profits for previous years before tax: -
   2018 - ₹ 5,40,000, 2019 - ₹ 7,80,000, 2020 - ₹ 2,10,000, 2021 - ₹ 12,30,000.
b. In the year 2020 loss of ₹ 1,20,000 was recorded due to fire.
c. In the year 2021 profit of ₹ 2,40,000 were earned from the non-trading activity.
d. In future expenses of ₹ 30,000 to be incurred for rent.
e. Building & Machinery were revalued at ₹ 12,30,000 & ₹ 6,90,000.
f. Debtors includes bad debts of ₹ 60,000.
g. Transfer to general reserve was provided at 10%.
h. Normal Rate of Return is 12% & Tax rate is 40%.
   Find out the value of Equity shares by:-
   Intrinsic value method, Yield method & Fair value method.

OR

Q.2. 15

Following are the details of Shiva Ltd.
Profits for the last four years: -
2019 - ₹26,00,000, 2020 - ₹ 64,00,00, 2021 - ₹ 58,00,000, 2022 - ₹ 72,00,000.
Capital employed: - Opening Capital ₹ 32,00,00, Closing Capital: - ₹ 48,00,000.
Normal rate of return is 10% p.a.
Additional Information: -

a. In the year 2019 incurred losses by fire of ₹ 4,00,000.
b. In the year 2022 company received profit of ₹8,00,000 from sale of machinery.
c. In future rent of ₹ 2,00,000 likely to be incurred for new shop.

Calculate Goodwill By: -

a. 5 years purchase of F.M.P. & Super Profit.
b. Annuity method [factor 3.25].
c. Capitalization of F.M.P. & Super profit.

Q.3. 15

A. Briefly explain Diluted EPS in IND AS 33. [8 Marks]
B. Explain differences between IND AS 33 & AS 20. [7 Marks]

OR

Q.3. 15

A. Calculate the number of equity shares which would be used for calculating EPS of the Deep LTD. company from the following information's: - **[7 M]**

DATE	PARTICULARS	No. of shares
1/4/2022	Opening balance	3,00,000
25/6/2022	Issue of Equity shares	2,25,000
15/11/2022	Conversion of convertible preference shares in Equity	1,50,000

10/2/2023	Buy Back of Equity Shares	60,000
31/3/2023	Closing Balance	6,15,000

B. CALCULATE EPS WHEN, [8 M]

PARTICULARS	2021	2022	2023
PROFIT FOR EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS	1,00,000	1,50,000	2,00,000

Shares outstanding before right issue	5,000 shares
Right Issue	1:5
Exercise price	₹ 6
Date of Right Issue	1st Jan 2022
Last date to exercise rights	1st April 2022
Market price before right issue	₹ 12
Reporting Date	31st Dec.

Q.4. ANSWER THE FOLLOWINGS: - [3 MARKS EACH] 15

a. Define Antidilution of shares.
b. Explain Future Maintainable Profit.
c. When valuation of share is required?
d. Explain ex-interest price with example.
e. Explain pre-acquisition dividend.

SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

Semester (November 2022 to March 2023)
Examination: End Semester Examination March/April 2023 (UG Programmes)

Programme code: 01 **Programme: B.COM [H]**	**Class:** TY	**Semester:** VI
Name of the Constituent College: S.K. SOMAIYA	**Name of the Department: COMMERCE**	
Course Code:	**Name of the Course: FINANCIAL A/C - VI**	
Duration : 2 Hrs.	**Maximum Marks : 60**	

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory. 2) Figures to the right indicates full marks.
3) Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q. No.		Max. Marks
Q.1.	On 1st April, 2022 Mr. Moksh held 1000,6% Debentures of Rs.100 each at a cost of Rs.96,000. Interest is payable on 30th June and 31st December every year. He entered in to following transactions in respect of 6% Debentures during the year ending on 31st March,2023. Purchases: - On 1st May, 2022, Face value of Rs.20,000 at Rs.102 cum-Interest. On 1st September, 2022, Face value of Rs.60,000 at Rs.105 Ex- Interest. Sales: - On 1st August, 2022, Face value of Rs.30,000 at Rs.104 Cum-Interest. On 1st February 2023, Face value of Rs.30,000 at Rs.102 Ex-Interest. Show 6% Debenture Account in the books of Mr. Moksh for the year ended 31st March,2023 (Investment are to be valued at weighted average cost.)	15
	OR	
Q.1.	On 1/4/2022 Mr. Shiva had 20,000 equity shares (of Rs.10 each) in Deep Ltd. at the cost of Rs.3,20,000. On 1/7/2022 he acquired 8,000 more shares in the same company for Rs.1,60,000. On 31/7/2022 he further acquired 12,000 more shares at Rs.22 per share. On 10/8/2022 Deep Ltd. announced bonus shares to the then equity shareholders in the ratio of 1 bonus share for every 4 shares held as on 5/8/2022. Shiva received the bonus shares on 22/8/2022. The directors of Deep Ltd. issued right shares to the equity shareholders on the following terms. Right shares to be issued to the existing shareholders as on 31/8/2022. Right offered was at the rate of Rs.15 per share in the ratio 1 share for every 5 shares held. Full amount was payable on or before 15/10/2022. Shareholders would be entitled to renounce their entitlement either wholly or in part to the outsiders. Shiva exercised his right of option under the issue for 6,000 shares and sold the balance to Mr.Ravi @ Rs.2 per share. On 20/10/2022 Deep Ltd. declared the dividend @ Rs.4 per share for the year ending 31/3/2022. On 10/1/2023 Shiva sold 7,000 shares @ Rs.40 per share. Prepare investments a/c. in the books of Mr. Shiva for the year ended 31/3/2023.	15

Q.2. 15

BALANCE SHEET OF PRAPTI LTD.

LIABILITIES	₹	ASSETS	₹
45,000 Equity shares of ₹10 each	4,50,000	Goodwill	1,00,000
750, 10% Preference shares	75,000	Building	4,95,000
Profit & Loss Account	3,00,000	Machinery	2,70,000
10 % Debentures	3,00,000	Debtors	4,50,000
Bank Loan	75,000	Cash	1,80,000
Creditors	1,80,000	Bills Receivables	60,000
Bills Payable	1,95,000	Preliminary Expenses	20,000
	15,75,000		**15,75,000**

a. Profits for previous years before tax: -
   2019 - ₹ 2,70,000, 2020 - ₹ 3,90,000, 2021 - ₹ 1,05,000, 2022 - ₹ 6,15,000.
b. In the year 2021 loss of ₹ 60,000 was recorded due to fire.
c. In the year 2022 profit of ₹ 1,20,000 were earned from the non-trading activity.
d. In future expenses of ₹ 15,000 to be incurred for rent.
e. Building & Machinery were revalued at ₹ 6,15,000 & ₹ 3,45,000.
f. Debtors includes bad debts of ₹ 30,000.
g. Transfer to general reserve was provided at 5%.
h. Normal Rate of Return is 10% & Tax rate is 30%.
   Find out the value of Equity shares by :-
   Intrinsic value method, Yield method & Fair value method.

OR

Q.2. 15

Following are the details of Prapti Ltd.
Profits for the last four years: -
2019 - ₹13,00,000, 2020 - ₹ 32,00,00, 2021 - ₹ 29,00,000, 2022 - ₹ 36,00,000.
Capital employed:- Opening Capital ₹ 16,00,00, Closing Capital:- ₹ 24,00,000.
Normal rate of return is 12% p.a.
Additional Information:-

a. In the year 2019 incurred losses by fire of ₹ 2,00,000.
b. In the year 2022 company received profit of ₹4,00,000 from sale of machinery.
c. In future rent of ₹ 1,00,000 likely to be incurred for new shop.
   Calculate Goodwill By: -
   a. 3 years purchase of F.M.P. & Super Profit.
   b. Annuity method [factor 2.25].
   c. Capitalization of F.M.P. & Super profit.

Q.3. 15

A. Briefly explain objectives & scope of IND AS 33 – EPS. [7 Marks]
B. Explain Measurement in IND AS 33 – EPS. [8 Marks]

OR

Q.3. 15

A. Calculate the number of equity shares which would be used for calculating EPS of the SHIVA LTD. company from the following information's: - **[7 M]**

DATE	PARTICULARS	No. of shares
1/4/2022	Opening balance	2,00,000
15/6/2022	Issue of Equity shares	1,50,000
8/11/2022	Conversion of convertible preference shares in Equity	1,00,000

22/2/2023	Buy Back of Equity Shares	40,000
31/3/2023	Closing Balance	4,10,000

B. CALCULATE EPS WHEN, **[8 M]**

PARTICULARS	2020	2021	2022
PROFIT FOR EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS	45,000	65,000	84,000

Shares outstanding before right issue	2000 shares
Right Issue	1:4
Exercise price	₹ 8
Date of Right Issue	1st Jan 2021
Last date to exercise rights	1st March 2021
Market price before right issue	₹ 15
Reporting Date	31st Dec.

Q.4. ANSWER THE FOLLOWINGS: - [3 MARKS EACH] 15

a. Define Ordinary share.
b. When Goodwill is valued?
c. Explain factors that affects valuation of share.
d. Explain cum-interest price with example.
e. Explain Right Issue.

SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

Semester (November 2022 to March 2023)
Examination: End Semester Examination March/April 2023 (UG Programmes)

Programme code: 05 **Programme: BCOM HONOURS**	**Class:** TYBCOM(H)	**Semester:** VI
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College	**Name of the Department: Commerce**	
Course Code: 131P23E201	**Name of the Course: Rural Marketing**	
Duration: 2 Hrs.	**Maximum Marks: 60**	

Instructions: 1) Draw neat diagrams 2) Assume suitable data if necessary 3)

Question No.		Max. Marks
Q.1	a. Explain “Rural Marketing”. State the classification of Rural markets. [7] b. State the examples of myths and realities of Rural Marketing in detail. [8] OR c. Explain different problems faced by rural marketers in India. [7] d. State and elaborate various challenges of Rural markets in India and suggest how to tackle those challenges. [8]	15
Q.2	a. State and explain diverse types of rural environments and their importance to rural marketing. [7] b. Describe and explain the rural infrastructure and explain how it contributes to the growth of rural marketing in India. [8] OR c. State various sources of income of rural purchasing capacity. [7] d. Describe the potential of rural marketing in India. [8]	15
Q.3	a. State the basic ingredients of Marketing mix and explain them in detail. [8] b. State the characteristics of products and services and explain them in detail. [7] OR c. Describe the products strategies in rural marketing and give some examples. [8] d. State and explain the role and importance of packaging in rural marketing. [7]	15
Q.4	CASE STUDY Transforming Rural India (TRI) is a Tata Trusts initiative that works to trigger the large-scale transformation of villages in regions of endemic poverty, especially in Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh. The TRI initiative works in partnership with leading non-profit organizations, state governments, market players, civil society and private philanthropies to provide a range of services and linkages. Implementing health and nutrition-focused interventions across 342 villages in Madhya Pradesh, covering 1,035 habitations. 710 community volunteers, trained in community-led protocols, initiated discussions	15

covering 2,070 women groups in their respective villages. Implementing education interventions across primary schools in 566 villages in Madhya Pradesh. An MoU was signed with the Department of Education to facilitate engagement with teachers and schools. Direct support was facilitated to 198 schools and 731 community volunteers who were engaged with village organizations and School Management Committees. Mobilizing 'Kushal Kisan Abhiyaan', an initiative on rapid adoption of commercial agriculture using rural media channels, in three blocks of Jharkhand, covering almost 7,000 farmers. About 630 farmers increased their incomes by over Rs100,000; 98 agri-entrepreneurs were engaged as Value Chain Actors to facilitate rapid adoption of commercial agriculture. Protocols for the identification of crops suitable for rapid commercialization were finalized and pilot-tested. Launching the 'Sarathi' platform to support youth aspirants in villages in Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, towards making informed career choices and connecting them to a screened pool of Training Service Providers (TSP). Agreements were signed with 7 well-known TSPs; partnerships are being explored with microfinance institutions to provide credit for self-funded training programs that offer better career opportunities. Catalyzing government action through the preparation of conservation-cum- development plans for particularly vulnerable tribal groups with annual funding of Rs1 billion, along with the Tribal Welfare Department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh; signing an MoU with Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society; and extending support to Jharkhand's Gumla district administration for overall improvement. For implementing these programs Tata trust had to face many challenges. They had to arrange for the finance and as tribal people have different rituals, their way of living is also different from the other people of the state they had to strive very hard to make them know that the program is for their benefit.

Future plans

TRI's long-term goal is to reach 100,000 villages in 1,000 blocks transforming 200 million lives. In the immediate future, the goal is to:

- Intensify activities to enhance the quality of life of 25% of outreach households.

- Expand market solutions, including linking youth to skills and enterprises, along with a comprehensive approach to catalyze enterprises.
- Expand engagement with government via program design, creating and instituting formal mechanisms for coordination with frontline functionaries.
- Expand change engagement to 8 new blocks in Madhya Pradesh under the Government of India's flagship 'Mission Antyodaya' program, targeted to reach an additional 1,000 villages by 2021.
- Diversify livelihood opportunities through the 'Sarathi' platform and initiate a new program to launch rural entrepreneurs.

The rural market remains untapped because of mainly three challenges:-distance, diversity, and dispersion. As much as Rural India presents a great opportunity, there are still many challenges that have to be overcome. Dispersed population and trade, large number of intermediaries in the value chains leading to the higher costs, scarce bank and credit facilities for rural customers and retailers, highly credit driven market and low investment capacity of retailers are the other roadblocks. Thus, there are several roadblocks that make it difficult to take advantage of the rural market potential. Marketers encounter a number of problems like dealing with physical distribution, logistics, proper and effective deployment of sales force and effective marketing communication when they enter into the rural segments. The large population base and number of households indicates a widely spread out market and it is a challenge for the marketer to dealwith this dispersed market. The number of the villages is more than five lakhs and is not constant in size. Nearly half of the population lives in middle sized villages which have a population ranging from 1000 to 5000 persons. These types of distribution of population warrants appropriate distribution and promotion strategies to decide the extent of coverage of rural market. The rural per capita income is low as compared to urban area. Low per capita income leads to low purchasing power. This apart, the distribution of income is highly irregular, since the landholding pattern, which is basic asset, is itself uneven. Thus, rural market presents a highly heterogeneous scene. Therefore few challenges arise in this respect, like; off-taking of any product by rural consumer, maintaining of inventory levels, distribution system options, and frequency of distribution. This aspect should be carefully considered by the marketers. There is a deficiency of proper physical communication facilities in rural areas. Nearly half of the villages in the country do not have proper connectivity. Therefore reaching these villages is very difficult. Hence, distribution efforts put up by marketers prove to be expensive and ineffective. The rural market, by and large, is characterized by underdeveloped people and consequently underdeveloped markets.

Read the case carefully and answer the following.
(each carries 5 marks)

1. State various initiatives taken by Tata Trust to improve rural marketing infrastructure and rural marketing opportunities.
2. What are the difficulties faced by Tata Trust in implementing the Transforming Rural India concept?
3. State and explain some elements of infrastructure in Rural marketing you have come across.

SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

Semester (November 2022 to March 2023) **Examination: End Semester Examination March/April 2023 (UG Programmes)**		
Programme code: 01 **Programme: B. Com Hons**	**Class: TY**	**Semester: VI**
Name of the Constituent College: SKSC	**Name of the Department: Commerce**	
Course Code: 131U01E601	**Name of the Course: International Business Management**	
Duration: 2 Hrs.	**Maximum Marks: 60**	
Instructions: 1) Draw neat diagrams 2) Use examples wherever required		

Question No.		**Max. Marks**
Q.1		**15m**
A	Examine the factors to be considered before starting International Business operations.	8m
B	List the steps involved in preparation for the challenges to be faced in International Business.	7m
	OR	
C	Explain in detail the integration of Technology in Software Systems in Manufacturing and Automation in Production and Operations.	8m
D	Discuss the various aspects that lead to the failure of Mergers and Acquisition.	7m
Q.2		**15m**
A	Enumerate the factors that define the Scope of International Business.	8m
B	Explain the concept of Different school of thought with respect to Quantitative School and Systems School.	7m
	OR	
C	Interpret the importance of Political aspects in International Business.	8m
D	List the different stages involved in Marketing Internationalization Process.	7m
Q.3		**15m**
A	Discuss the aspect that states "Globalization changed the entire perspective of International Business."	8m
B	Justify the following statement with valid explanation. "MNC has completely changed the Indian Economy."	7m
	OR	
C	Explain the Significance of Ethics and Social Responsibility in International Business.	8m
D	Elaborate on SEBI Rules pertaining to FII's.	7m
Q.4	**CASE STUDY**	**15m**
	Tourism, Transportation and Business Services dominate International Trade in Services Tourism and transportation have emerged as major components of international	

trade in services. Most of the airlines, shipping companies, travel agencies and hotels get their major share of revenues from their overseas customers and operations abroad. Several countries have come to heavily depend on services as an important source of foreign exchange earnings and employment. India, for example, earns a sizeable amount of foreign exchange from exports of services related to travel and tourism.

Business services: When one country provides services to other country and in the process earns foreign exchange, this is also treated as a form of international business activity. Fee received for services like banking, insurance, rentals, engineering and management services form part of country's foreign exchange earnings. Undertaking of construction projects in foreign countries is also an example of export of business services.

The other examples of such services include overseas management contracts where arrangements are made by one company of a country which provides personnel to perform general or specialised management functions for another company in a foreign country in lieu of the other country.

1) Interpret the factors that make International trade of Services a difficult target to be achieved. 8m

2) Explain the Importance of 7P's of Marketing used for the Service Industry. 7m

SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

Semester (November 2022 to March 2023)
Examination: End Semester Examination March/April 2023 (UG Programmes)

Programme code: 01 **Programme: B. Com Hons**	**Class: TY**	**Semester: VI**
Name of the Constituent College: SKSC	**Name of the Department: Commerce**	
Course Code: 131U01E601	**Name of the Course: International Business Management**	
Duration: 2 Hrs.	**Maximum Marks: 60**	
Instructions: 1) Draw neat diagrams 2)Use examples wherever required		

Question No.		**Max. Marks**
Q.1		**15m**
A	Examine the different types of International Business.	8m
B	Discuss the various challenges involved in International Business.	7m
	OR	
C	Explain in detail the integration of Technology with Production system & Manufacturing design.	8m
D	List the Pros involved in any International Mergers & Acquisition.	7m
Q.2		**15m**
A	Evaluate the different factors that describe the Nature of International Business.	8m
B	Explain the concept of Different school of thought with respect to Behavioral school and Contingency school.	7m
	OR	
C	Estimate the various aspects that get involved in International Finance and also about Break Even Analysis.	8m
D	Discuss the various SEBI regulations of 1995 with regards to Foreign Institutional Investors.	7m
Q.3		**15m**
A	Discuss the Role of Globalization of markets with regards to International Business.	8m
B	List all the factors that lead to the Growth of MNC's.	7m
	OR	
C	Inspect all the factors that involve complexities in the buying of a Foreign Company.	8m
D	Examine the Four stages of Marketing that leads to Marketing Internationalization.	7m
Q.4	**CASE STUDY**	**15m**
	India Embarks on the Path to Globalization International business has entered into a new era of reforms. India too did not remain cut-off from these developments. India was under a severe debt trap and	

was facing crippling balance of payment crisis. In 1991, it approached the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for raising funds to tide over its balance of payment deficits. IMF agreed to lend money to India subject to the condition that India would undergo structural changes to be able to ensure repayment of borrowed funds.

India had no alternative but to agree to the proposal. It was the very conditions imposed by IMF which more or less forced India to liberalise its economic policies. Since then a fairly large amount of liberalization at the economic front has taken place.

Though the process of reforms has somewhat slowed down, India is very much on the path to globalization and integrating with the world economy. While, on the one hand, many multinational corporations (MNCs) have ventured into Indian market for selling their products and services; many Indian companies too have stepped out of the country to market their products and services to consumers in foreign countries.

1) Discuss the Significance of Globalization to the Indian market. 8

2) Justify the statement “Evolution of MNC has changed the Entire India.” 7m

SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

Semester (November 2022 to March 2023
Examination: End Semester Examination March 2023 (UG Programmes)

Programme code: 01 **Programme:** T.Y.BCOM (Hons.)	**Class:** T.Y.BCOM (Hons.)	**Semester:** VI
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya	**Name of the Department** Accountancy	
Course Code: 131U01E601	**Name of the Course:** Direct Tax	
Duration : 2 Hrs.	**Maximum Marks :** 60	

Instructions: 1)Draw neat diagrams 2)Assume suitable data if necessary 3) Q.4 is Compulsory

Q. No.		Max. Marks
Q.1	**Discuss the tax treatment in the following cases enacted with clubbing provisions:**	15

i) Harish has transferred certain securities owned by him to a trust for his married sister, Harsha, as on 1/7/2020. He has the power to revoke the trust at his desire. On 31/3/2022, he revoked such trust. Income accrued for the previous year 2020-21 and 2021-22 are Rs.1,20,000 and Rs.1,50,000 respectively and such income is received and enjoyed by Harsha.

ii) Raja transferred his property on 1/4/2020 to Rani with a clause that, he will take property back from Rani whenever he requires. Raja was in need of money on 1/4/2021 and he took back property from Rani. The property yields annual income of Rs.2,00,000.

iii) Seema transferred on 1/4/2020 her property to Neema for the life time of Neema with a clause that after death of Neema property shall be back to Seema. Neema died on 1/4/2021. Seema has not taken back the property till 31/3/2022. Property yields annual income of Rs.1,00,000.

iv) Ram and Mrs. Ram hold 20% and 30% equity shares in Anand Ltd. respectively. They are employed in Anand Ltd. (taxable salary being Rs.2,40,000 p.a. and Rs.3,60,000 p.a. respectively) without any technical or professional qualification. Other incomes of Ram and Mrs. Ram are Rs.70,000 and Rs.1,00,000 respectively. Find out the net income of Ram and Mrs. Ram for the assessment year 2022-23. **(15 marks)**

OR

From the following Receipts and Payments Account of Mr. Shanti LLB who is an Advocate in Supreme Court of India, compute his Net Taxable Income and Tax Payable for A.Y 2022-23.

Receipts and Payments Account

Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.

To Opening Balance	4,14,000	By Motor Car Expenses	1,46,400
To Consultation Fees	12,60,000	By Staff Salaries	2,16,000
To Audit Fees	19,20,000	By Donations	1,20,000
To Gift from Client	60,000	By Books Purchased	90,000
To Gift from Father	30,000	By Computer Purchased	1,08,000
To Honorarium for Lectures given in Mumbai University		By Stationery	1,32,000
	72,000	By Income Tax	54,000
To Royalty Received from publisher		By Wealth Tax	6,000
To Bank Interest on FD	1,08,000	By Service Tax	18,000
To Loan borrowed for purchase of computer	13,500	By Gift to Wife	3,00,000
		By Son's Expenses	1,74,000
	90,000	By House Furniture Purchased	7,50,000
			20,100
		By Municipal Tax of House	
		By Gift given to Friend's son for marriage	30,000
		By Sundry Expenses	54,000
		By Closing Balance	17,49,000
	39,67,500		**39,67,500**

Additional Information: -

- One fourth of Motor Car Expenses relates to his personal use.
- W.D.V. of Motor Car as on 1st April 2021 is Rs.6,15,000. Rate of Depreciation on Motor Car is 20% p.a. as per income tax rules.
- Sundry Expenses includes Rs.900 paid to United India Assurance Company Ltd for Personal Accident Insurance of Mr. Shanti LLB.
- Son's Expenses include Rs. 75,000 school tuition fees and balance for taking out LIC Policy for his son who has Severe Disability. **(15 marks)**

Q.2 Compute gross total income of Mr. Jacky from following data - **(15 marks)** **15**

Source of income	**Amount**
Income under the head 'Salaries'	2,60,000
Income from house property (A)	60,000

Income from house property (B)	(2,80,000)
Speculation income	20,000
Business income	(1,30,000)
Income from activity of owning and maintaining race-horses	(1,50,000)
Income from agricultural business	(1,25,000)
Short term capital gain	30,000
Long term capital gain	(1,00,000)
Income from lottery	10,000
Income from horse races	1,70,000
Interest on securities after adjusting interest expenses and other expenses	(70,000)

OR

Income computation and disclosure standards (ICDS) VIII: Securities **(15 marks)**

Q.3 Explain TDS under Section 194A and 194DA **(15 marks)** 15

OR

Explain Power of joint commissioner to issue directions in certain cases [SEC. 144A] and also explain assessment of partnership firms.
(15 marks)

Q.4 **Answer the following (3 marks each)** 15

1. Discuss Income tax department committed to their tax payers.

2. Explain Assessment of HUF

3. Mr. X gifted 1,000 shares of a non-domestic company worth Rs 6,00,000 (acquired on 15/3/2021) to Mrs. X out of natural love and affection as on 15/4/2021.
On 31/1/2022, Mrs. X received dividend Rs. 60,000 on such shares in India.
On 01/2/2022, Mrs. X sold such shares for Rs. 10,00,000 and received consideration in India.
Show tax treatment, if on 1/2/2022, Mrs. X invested Rs. 10,60,000 in -
Case A) A house property from which rent accrued in the previous year 2021-22 is Rs. 53,000.
Case B) A newly formed partnership firm and contributed initial capital.
Interest received (taxable portion) on such contribution Rs. 13,250 and share of profit Rs.

4. Mr. Paresh, a resident individual, submits the following details in respect of his income etc. for the year ending 31st March, 2022 for computation of his taxable income:

	a. Received Rs 16,000 as Share of Income, out of the income of N.M. Paresh H.U.F., as a member of the said H.U.F. b. Daily Allowance of Rs 4,000 received as a Member of Parliament c. Interest of Rs 1,240 on 6 years N.S.C VIII series. Rent income of Plot of a Land Rs 12,000. **5.** Explain TDS under Section 194.	

SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

Semester: November 2022- March 2023
Examination: ESE Examination March 2023(UG Programme)

Programme code: 01 **Programme:** B.Com(H)	**Class:** TY	**Semester: VI**

Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College (SKSC)	**Name of the department:** **Commerce**

Course Code: 131U01C602	**Name of the Course: Management Accounting**	**Duration:** 2 Hrs **Max. Marks:** 60

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory 2) Figures to the right indicates full marks

Question No.		Max. Marks
Q-1 A	The board of directors of Aravind mills limited request you to prepare a statement showing the working capital requirements for a level of activity of 50,000 units of output for the year. The cost structure for the company's product for the above mentioned activity level is given below.	15 Marks

Particulars	Cost per unit
Raw material	20
Labour	30
Overhead	23.5
Selling price	100

(a) Past experience indicates that raw materials are held in stock, on an average for 2 months.
(b) Work in progress (100% complete in regard to materials and 50% for labour and overheads) will be half a month's production.
(c) Finished goods are in stock on an average for 1 month.
(d) Credit allowed to suppliers: 1 month.
(e) Credit allowed to debtors: 2 months.
(f) A minimum cash balance of Rs 25,000 is expected to be maintained.

OR

Question No.		Max. Marks
Q-1 B	From the following prepare balance sheet in vertical format for M/S Shukla Trial balance as on 31/3/23	8 Marks

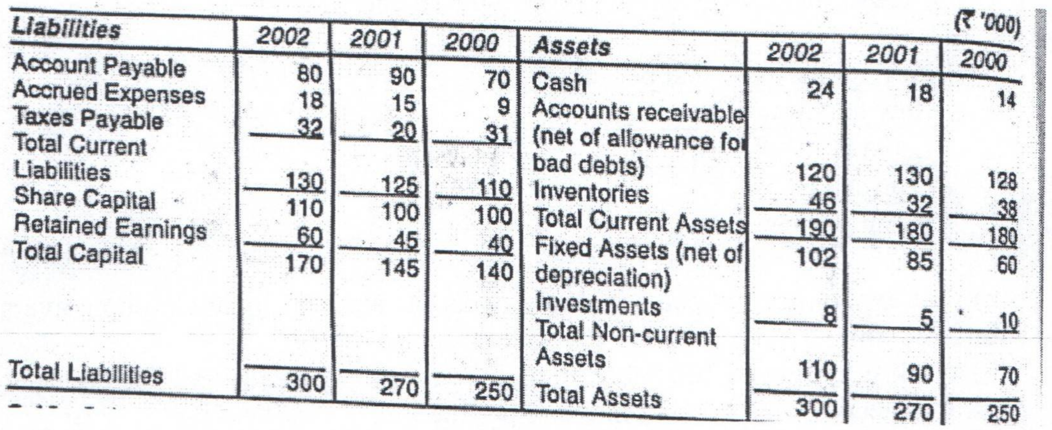
Name of Accounts	L. F	Debit Balance ($)	Credit Balance ($)
Premises		82000	–
Plant and Machinery		38000	–
Vehicles		21000	–

Furniture		4000	–
Computer		6000	–
Cash in Hand		9000	–
Inventory		12000	–
Cash at Bank		18000	–
Trade Receivable		20000	–
Prepaid Expenses		5000	–
Trade Payable		–	25000
Drawing		10000	–
Net Profit		–	60000
Capital		–	120000
Loan from BOV		–	20000
Total		**225000**	**225000**

Q1 C

Prepare trend analysis for the following after re arranging properly

7marks



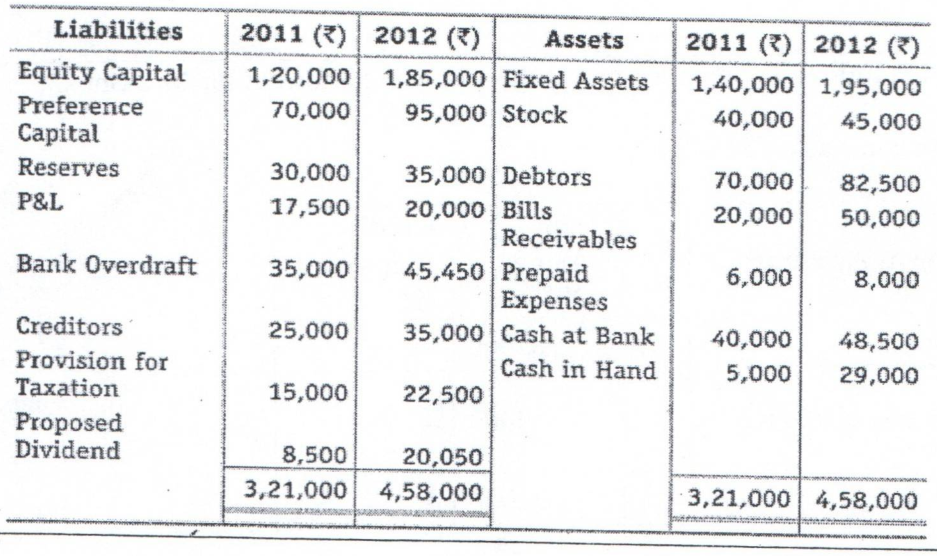
(₹ '000)

Liabilities	*2002*	*2001*	*2000*	*Assets*	*2002*	*2001*	*2000*
Account Payable	80	90	70	Cash	24	18	14
Accrued Expenses	18	15	9	Accounts receivable (net of allowance fo bad debts)	120	130	128
Taxes Payable	32	20	31	Inventories	46	32	38
Total Current Liabilities	130	125	110	Total Current Assets	190	180	180
Share Capital	110	100	100	Fixed Assets (net of depreciation)	102	85	60
Retained Earnings	60	45	40	Investments	8	5	10
Total Capital	170	145	140	Total Non-current Assets	110	90	70
Total Liabilities	300	270	250	Total Assets	300	270	250

Q2 A

From the following prepare comparative balance sheet after re arranging in vertical format.

15 marks



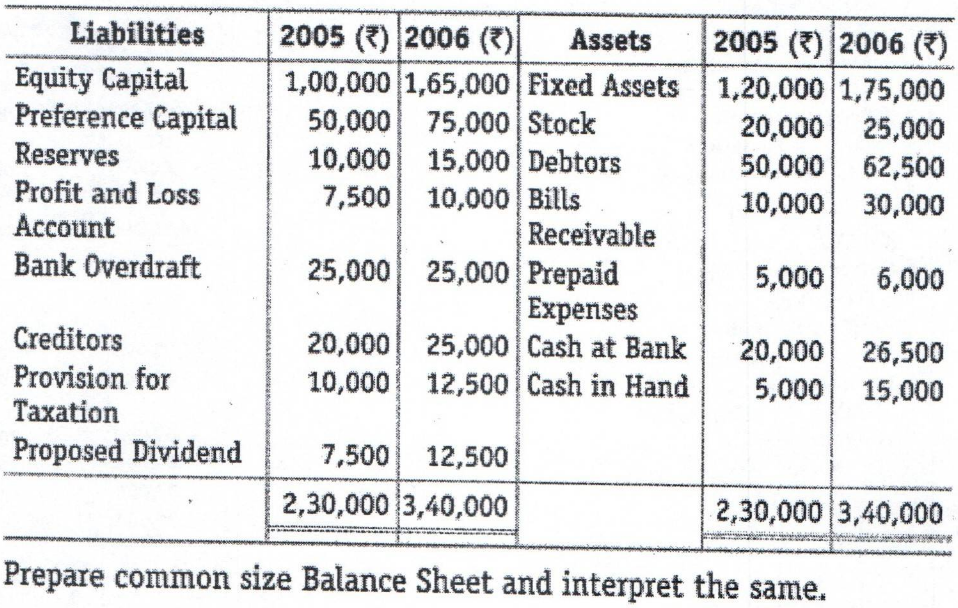
Liabilities	2011 (₹)	2012 (₹)	Assets	2011 (₹)	2012 (₹)
Equity Capital	1,20,000	1,85,000	Fixed Assets	1,40,000	1,95,000
Preference Capital	70,000	95,000	Stock	40,000	45,000
Reserves	30,000	35,000	Debtors	70,000	82,500
P&L	17,500	20,000	Bills Receivables	20,000	50,000
Bank Overdraft	35,000	45,450	Prepaid Expenses	6,000	8,000
Creditors	25,000	35,000	Cash at Bank	40,000	48,500
Provision for Taxation	15,000	22,500	Cash in Hand	5,000	29,000
Proposed Dividend	8,500	20,050			
	3,21,000	4,58,000		3,21,000	4,58,000

OR

Q2 B

Convert the following into vertical format and prepare common size statement

15 Marks



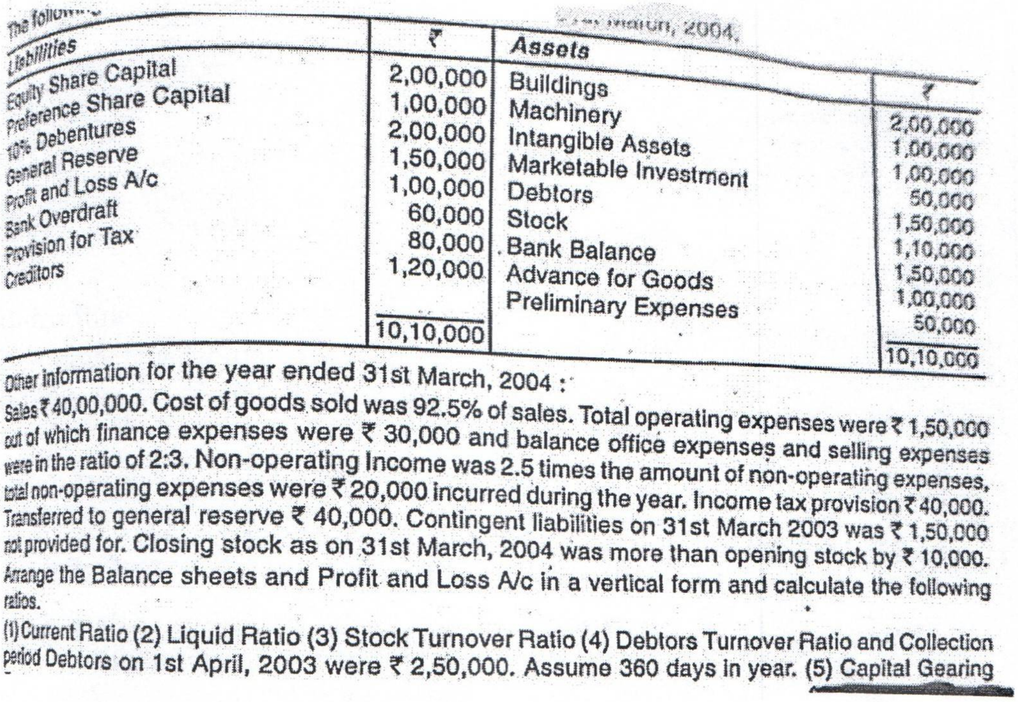
Liabilities	2005 (₹)	2006 (₹)	Assets	2005 (₹)	2006 (₹)
Equity Capital	1,00,000	1,65,000	Fixed Assets	1,20,000	1,75,000
Preference Capital	50,000	75,000	Stock	20,000	25,000
Reserves	10,000	15,000	Debtors	50,000	62,500
Profit and Loss Account	7,500	10,000	Bills Receivable	10,000	30,000
Bank Overdraft	25,000	25,000	Prepaid Expenses	5,000	6,000
Creditors	20,000	25,000	Cash at Bank	20,000	26,500
Provision for Taxation	10,000	12,500	Cash in Hand	5,000	15,000
Proposed Dividend	7,500	12,500			
	2,30,000	3,40,000		2,30,000	3,40,000

Prepare common size Balance Sheet and interpret the same.

Q3 A

The following is the balance sheet as on 31 march 2004 .

15 marks



The follow March, 2004.

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Equity Share Capital	2,00,000	Buildings	2,00,000
Preference Share Capital	1,00,000	Machinery	1,00,000
10% Debentures	2,00,000	Intangible Assets	1,00,000
General Reserve	1,50,000	Marketable Investment	50,000
Profit and Loss A/c	1,00,000	Debtors	1,50,000
Bank Overdraft	60,000	Stock	1,10,000
Provision for Tax	80,000	Bank Balance	1,50,000
Creditors	1,20,000	Advance for Goods	1,00,000
		Preliminary Expenses	50,000
	10,10,000		10,10,000

Other information for the year ended 31st March, 2004 :

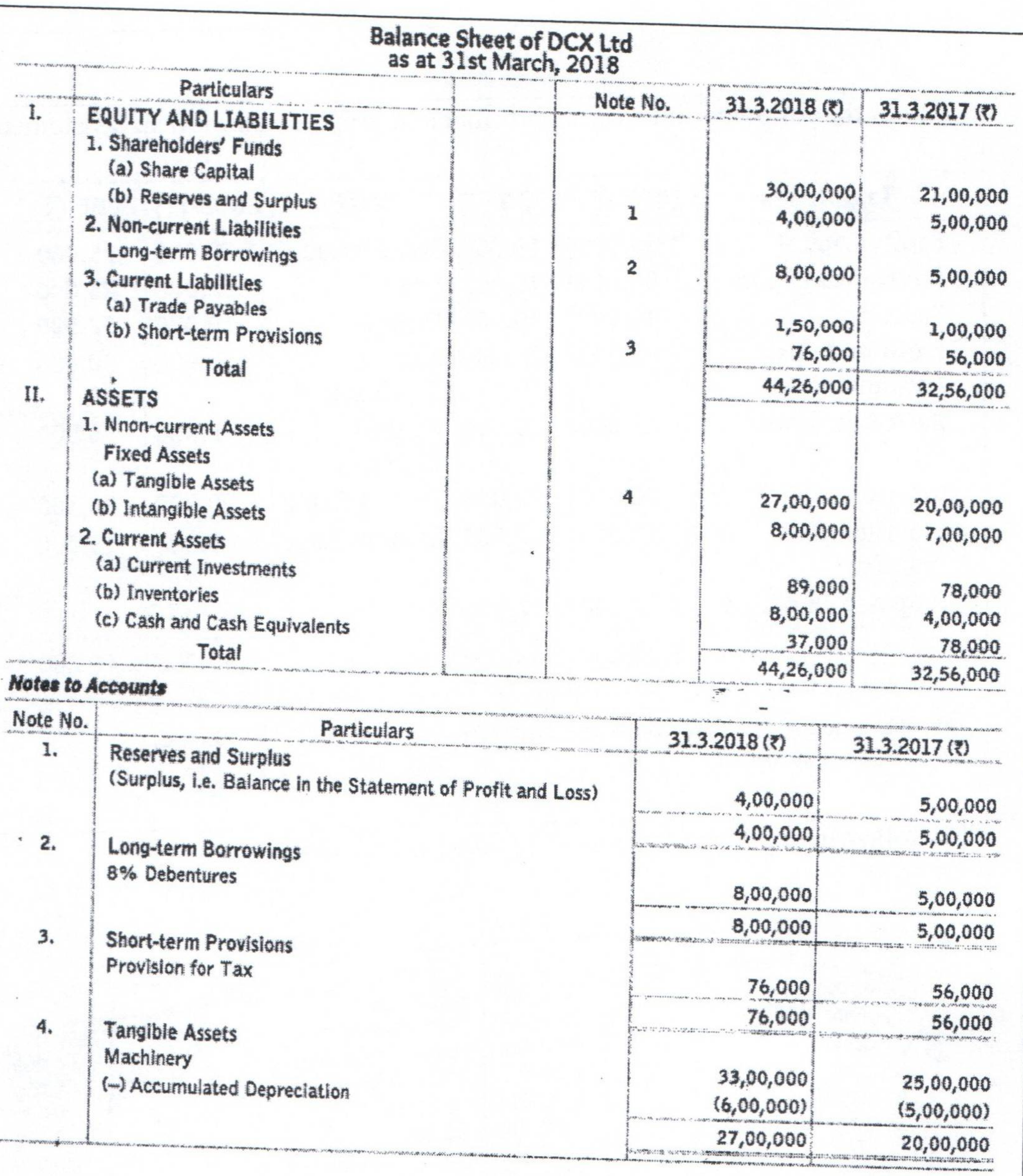
Sales ₹ 40,00,000. Cost of goods sold was 92.5% of sales. Total operating expenses were ₹ 1,50,000 out of which finance expenses were ₹ 30,000 and balance office expenses and selling expenses were in the ratio of 2:3. Non-operating Income was 2.5 times the amount of non-operating expenses, total non-operating expenses were ₹ 20,000 incurred during the year. Income tax provision ₹ 40,000. Transferred to general reserve ₹ 40,000. Contingent liabilities on 31st March 2003 was ₹ 1,50,000 not provided for. Closing stock as on 31st March, 2004 was more than opening stock by ₹ 10,000. Arrange the Balance sheets and Profit and Loss A/c in a vertical form and calculate the following ratios.

(1) Current Ratio (2) Liquid Ratio (3) Stock Turnover Ratio (4) Debtors Turnover Ratio and Collection period Debtors on 1st April, 2003 were ₹ 2,50,000. Assume 360 days in year. (5) Capital Gearing

OR

Q3B

From the following prepare cash flow statement



Balance Sheet of DCX Ltd
as at 31st March, 2018

	Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2018 (₹)	31.3.2017 (₹)
I.	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
	1. Shareholders' Funds			
	(a) Share Capital		30,00,000	21,00,000
	(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	4,00,000	5,00,000
	2. Non-current Liabilities			
	Long-term Borrowings	2	8,00,000	5,00,000
	3. Current Liabilities			
	(a) Trade Payables		1,50,000	1,00,000
	(b) Short-term Provisions	3	76,000	56,000
	Total		44,26,000	32,56,000
II.	**ASSETS**			
	1. Nnon-current Assets			
	Fixed Assets			
	(a) Tangible Assets	4	27,00,000	20,00,000
	(b) Intangible Assets		8,00,000	7,00,000
	2. Current Assets			
	(a) Current Investments		89,000	78,000
	(b) Inventories		8,00,000	4,00,000
	(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		37,000	78,000
	Total		44,26,000	32,56,000

Notes to Accounts

Note No.	Particulars	31.3.2018 (₹)	31.3.2017 (₹)
1.	Reserves and Surplus		
	(Surplus, i.e. Balance in the Statement of Profit and Loss)	4,00,000	5,00,000
		4,00,000	5,00,000
2.	Long-term Borrowings		
	8% Debentures	8,00,000	5,00,000
		8,00,000	5,00,000
3.	Short-term Provisions		
	Provision for Tax	76,000	56,000
		76,000	56,000
4.	Tangible Assets		
	Machinery	33,00,000	25,00,000
	(–) Accumulated Depreciation	(6,00,000)	(5,00,000)
		27,00,000	20,00,000

Additional Information:

(i) During the year a machinery costing ₹ 8,00,000 on which accumulated depreciation was ₹ 3,20,000 was sold for ₹ 6,40,000.

(ii) Debentures were issued on 1st April, 2017.

Q4	Conceptual questions (5 questions of 3 marks each)	15 marks
	1. What will be the Gross Profit if , total sales is Rs 2,60,000,cost of net goods sold is Rs 2,00,000 & sales return is Rs10,000 ?	
	2. Determine Working capital turnover ratio if, Current asset is Rs 1,50,000, current liability is Rs 1,00,000 & cost of goods sold is Rs 3,00,000.	
	3. Determine stock turnover ratio if, Opening stock is Rs 31,000 , Closing stock is Rs 29,000, Sales is Rs 3,20,000 & Gross profit ratio is 25% on sales.	
	4. Calculate closing stock if current ratio is 2:1 and quick ratio is 1.5:1,	

	current liabilities are rs 30,000	
	5. Calculate EPS if EBIT is rs 4,50,000 , Long term loan of rs 2,00,000 is taken @10% , tax rate is 35% , equity capital is	

SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

Semester (November 2022 to March 2023)
Examination: End Semester Examination March/April 2023 (UG Programmes)

Programme code: **Programme:** Bachelor of Commerce Honours	**Class:** TY BCOM Hons	**Semester:** VI
Name of the Constituent College: S.K Somaiya College	**Name of the Department:** Commerce	
Course Code: 131U01E602	**Name of the Course:** Financial Modelling	
Duration: 2 Hrs.	**Maximum Marks: 60**	

Instructions: 1) Draw neat diagrams 2)Assume suitable data if necessary 3)

Question No.		Max. Marks
Q.1	Attempt the following:	
a.	From the following prepare Income statement and calculate EBITDA, Tax rate, PAT transferred to BS, Dividend payout ratio.	(15)

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenue	14,440.82	15,537.26	16,707.23	17,955.36	19,286.53
Raw Materials	2,116.54	2,277.24	2,448.72	2,631.65	2,826.76
Power	2,925.01	3,147.09	3,384.07	3,636.88	3,906.51
Transport	3,913.33	4,288.14	4,694.57	5,135.06	5,612.20
Salaries	884.26	951.40	1,023.04	1,099.47	1,180.98
Other exps	2,627.72	2,827.23	3,040.13	3,267.24	3,509.47
D&A	582.64	566.09	554.10	546.32	542.51
Interest	98.53	98.53	98.53	98.53	98.53
Taxes	354.48	378.81	401.44	422.31	441.33
Dividend	330.25	352.91	374.00	393.44	411.17

OR

b.	What are the utilities of financial modelling?	(8)
c.	Describe mergers and acquisitions in detail.	(7)
Q.2	Attempt the following:	
a.	Following are Balance Sheets of NELCO Ltd. for the year ended 31st March, 2021 and 2022. Prepare common size balance sheet and interpretate.	(10)

Liabilities	2021	2022	Assets	2021	2022
Equity share capital	1,00,000	1,65,000	Fixed assets (net)	1,20,000	1,75,000
Preference share Capital	50,000	75,000	Stock	20,000	25,000
Reserves	10,000	15,000	Debtors	50,000	62,500
Profit and loss account	7,500	10,000	Bills receivable	10,000	30,000
Bank overdraft	25,000	25,000	Prepaid expenses	5,000	6,000
Creditors	20,000	25,000	Cash in bank	20,000	26,500
Provision for taxation	10,000	12,500	Cash in hand	5,000	15,000
Proposed dividends	7,500	12,500			
	2,30,000	3,40,000		2,30,000	3,40,000

b. According to the latest annual report, the company has an outstanding debt of ₹50 million and it paid ₹4 million as interest expense. The applicable risk-free rate of return is 2% while the relevant market gave a return of 5% during the last year. Calculate the cost of debt and cost of equity if the applicable tax rate is 34% and the stock's beta is 1.2. (5)

OR

c. Describe financial modelling best practises. (8)

d. Discuss some limitations with financial modelling. (7)

Q.3 Attempt the following:

a. C Company's net income last year was ₹91,000. Changes in the company's balance sheet accounts for the year appear below: (10)

Cash	-13,000
Accounts receivable	16,000
Inventory	21,000
Prepaid expenses	-8,000
Long-term investments	30,000
Property, plant and equipment	60,000
Accumulated depreciation	36,000
Accounts payable	-21,000
Accrued expenses	14,000
Income taxes payable	42,000
Bonds payable	-50,000
Common stock	20,000
Retained earnings	65,000

The company did not dispose of any property, plant, and equipment, sell any long-term investments, issue any bonds payable, or repurchase any of its own common stock during the year. The company declared and paid a cash dividend. The beginning and ending cash balances were ₹20,000 and ₹7,000, respectively. Prepare a statement of cash flows using the indirect method.

b. The following information was taken from the financial records of the XYZ Company. Using the indirect method prepare the Cash Flows from Operating. Activities section of the Statement of Cash Flows. (5)

	End of Year	Beginning of Year	Change
Cash	23,500	37,400	-13,900
Accounts receivable (net)	84,500	80,350	4,150
Inventories	1,00,200	94,300	5,900
Prepaid expenses	4,970	5,300	-330
Accounts payable (creditors)	71,400	68,900	2,500
Salaries Payable	5,320	6,450	-1,130

Net Income reported on the income statement for the current year was ₹134,800. Depreciation expense recorded on buildings and equipment was ₹27,400 for the year.

OR

c.	Explain in detail most Popular Financial Models.	(8)
d.	What are the advantages of Financial Modelling?	(7)
Q.4	Explain the following:	(15)
a.	Financial Modelling	
b.	Discounted Cash Flow	
c.	Valuation methods in financial modelling	
d.	IPO	
e.	Weighted cost of capital	

SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

Semester: November 2023- April 2024
Examination: ESE Examination April 2023(UG Programme)

Programme code: 01 **Programme: B.Com.(Hons.)**	**Class:TY**	**Semester: VI**

Name of the Constituent College: **S K Somaiya College (SKSC)**	**Name of the department: Commerce**

Course Code: 131UO1E602	**Name of the Course: International Marketing**	**Duration: 2 Hrs** **Max. Marks: 60**

Instructions: All Questions are Compulsory

Question No.		**Max. Marks**	**CO**
Q-1A	Explain the concept of joint venture, outlining its merits and demerits. Utilize real-world examples or case studies to illustrate the advantages and disadvantages of this entry mode in international business contexts.	08	CO1
B	You have been appointed as a business development manager for a multinational corporation planning to expand its operations into a new region. Explain in detail the concept of the commercial environment, highlighting its key components and their significance for international business expansion.	07	CO1
	OR		
Q -1C	Explain the international marketing research process, outlining its key steps and significance for global business expansion. Provide a practical example or case study to illustrate how effective market research can drive successful international marketing campaigns.	08	CO2
D	Explain the international Product Life Cycle, highlighting its key stages and implications for global product management.	07	CO2
Q- 2 A	Define dumping and explain its types and reasons within the context of international trade.	08	CO3
B	Explain in detail the factors influencing the selection of a distribution channel for your products. Provide practical examples or case studies to illustrate how these factors can impact distribution channel decisions and contribute to the success of your company's market expansion strategy.	07	CO3
	OR		
Q- 2 C	As a marketing consultant advising a service-based multinational corporation, explain the need for international service marketing in today's global business landscape.	08	CO4

D	Define service culture and explain its building blocks in detail. Provide practical examples or case studies to illustrate how each building block contributes to the development of a customer-centric organizational culture.	07	CO4
Q-3 A	**Solve the given below case study**: (5*3=15) McDonald's Localization Strategy in India: McDonald's has been successful in India by adopting a localization strategy that involves adapting their menu to suit the local palate. For example, McDonald's India offers vegetarian options like the McAloo Tikki burger, which is made with a spicy potato patty, as well as regional dishes like the Masala Dosa burger. Additionally, McDonald's India also offers delivery and drive-through services, which are popular in India due to the heavy traffic and limited parking in many urban areas. The digital economy, everyone wants in but some are doing better than others. While McDonald's may seem like a traditional brand it has made great strides in modernizing its customer experience. From adding digital ordering kiosks in restaurants to creating one of the most widely used mobile apps in the retail sector it is not stuck in the past. Most recently McDonald's took a page from Starbucks who is often praised for its tech and introduced its own loyalty program. Loyalty programs have been around forever, you are probably enrolled in several. But the loyalty programs retailers are employing today are being used as a clever way to gather more data on customers and as a way to turn customers into digital shoppers. Take a look at how McDonald's is using its loyalty program as well as other digital initiatives to stay ahead of the competition. **Questions** 1. Summarize the above case with reference to Indian market? 2. Justify the digital marketing strategies adopted by McDonald to meet the demand of Indian consumers by serving its menu online?	15	C02

	3. Enumerate the factors influencing selection of a distribution channel?		
Q-4	**Attempt the following concept questions. Three marks each** **a)** OPEC **b)** Anti-Dumping Law **c)** Gray Market **d)** Segmentation, Targeting andPositioning (STP) **e)** International Service Marketing	15	CO1 CO2 CO3 CO4 CO4

SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

Semester: November 2021- April 2023 **Examination: ESE Examination April 2023(UG Programme)**		
Programme code: 01 **Programme: B.Com.(Hons.)**	**Class:TY**	**Semester: VI**
Name of the Constituent College: **S K Somaiya College (SKSC)**	**Name of the department: Commerce**	
Course Code: 131UO1E602	**Name of the Course: International Marketing**	**Duration: 2 Hrs** **Max. Marks: 60**
Instructions:		

Question No.		**Max. Marks**
Q-1A	Enumerate in details phases of international marketing?	08
B	Explain Joint Venture with its merits and demerits?	07
	OR	
Q -1C	Explain non-tariff barriers and its types?	08
D	Explain in details commercial environment?	07
Q- 2 A	Define IMF. Explain objectives and function of IMF?	08
B	Explain in brief International marketing research process?	07
	OR	
Q- 2 C	Explain brief international Product Life Cycle?	08
D	Define Dumping. Explain types /reasons for dumping?	07
Q-3 A	Explain detail factors influencing selection of a distribution channel?	08
B	Summarize in detail devising the international marketing plan?	07
	OR	
Q-3 C	Explain in brief need of international service marketing?	08
D	Define service culture. Explain building blocks of service culture?	07
Q-4	**Solve the given below case study: (5*3=15)** McDonald's Localization Strategy in India: McDonald's has been successful in India by adopting a localization strategy that involves adapting their menu to suit the local palate. For example, McDonald's India offers vegetarian options like	15

the McAloo Tikki burger, which is made with a spicy potato patty, as well as regional dishes like the Masala Dosa burger. Additionally, McDonald's India also offers delivery and drive-through services, which are popular in India due to the heavy traffic and limited parking in many urban areas.

The digital economy, everyone wants in but some are doing better than others. While McDonald's may seem like a traditional brand it has made great strides in modernizing its customer experience. From adding digital ordering kiosks in restaurants to creating one of the most widely used mobile apps in the retail sector it is not stuck in the past.

Most recently McDonald's took a page from Starbucks who is often praised for its tech and introduced its own loyalty program. Loyalty programs have been around forever, you are probably enrolled in several. But the loyalty programs retailers are employing today are being used as a clever way to gather more data on customers and as a way to turn customers into digital shoppers. Take a look at how McDonald's is using its loyalty program as well as other digital initiatives to stay ahead of the competition.

Questions

1. Summarize the above case with reference to Indian market?
2. Justify the digital marketing strategies adopted by McDonald to meet the demand of Indian consumers by serving its menu online?
3. Enumerate the factors influencing selection of a distribution channel?

SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

Semester: November 2022- March 2023
Examination: ESE Examination March 2023(UG Programme)

Programme code: 01
Programme: B.Com(H)
Class: TY
Semester: VI

Name of the Constituent College:
S K Somaiya College (SKSC)
Name of the department:
Commerce

Course Code: 131U01C602
Name of the Course: Management Accounting
Duration: 2 Hrs
Max. Marks: 60

Instructions:

Question No.		**Max. Marks**
Q-1 A	The board of directors of Aravind mills limited request you to prepare a statement showing the working capital requirements for a level of activity of 30,000 units of output for the year. The cost structure for the company's product for the above mentioned activity level is given below.	15 Marks

Particulars	Cost per unit
Raw material	30
Labour	20
Overhead	23.5
Selling price	89.99

(a) Past experience indicates that raw materials are held in stock, on an average for 2 months.
(b) Work in progress (100% complete in regard to materials and 50% for labour and overheads) will be half a month's production.
(c) Finished goods are in stock on an average for 1 month.
(d) Credit allowed to suppliers: 1 month.
(e) Credit allowed to debtors: 2 months.
(f) A minimum cash balance of Rs 25,000 is expected to be maintained.

OR

Q-1 B	From the following prepare balance sheet in vertical format for M/S Shukla Trial balance as on 31/3/23	8 Marks

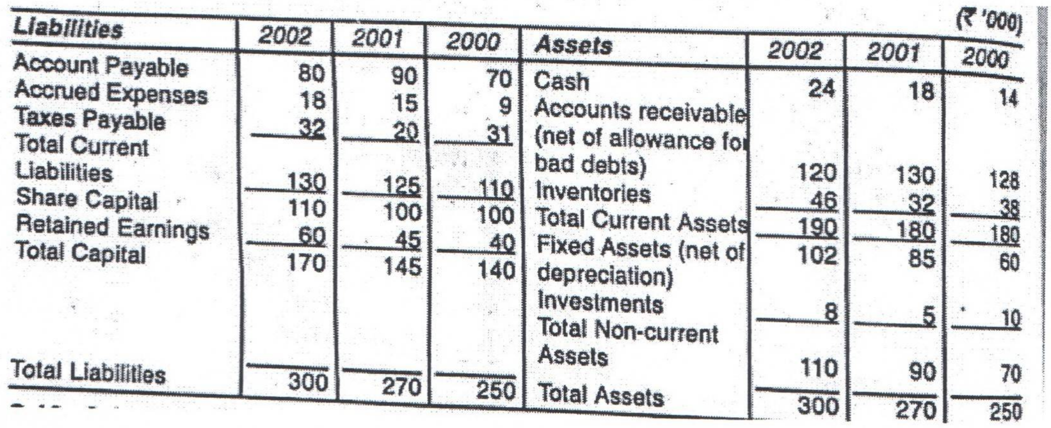
Name of Accounts	**L. F**	**Debit Balance ($)**	**Credit Balance ($)**
Premises		82000	–
Plant and Machinery		38000	–
Vehicles		21000	–

Furniture		4000	–
Computer		6000	–
Cash in Hand		9000	–
Inventory		12000	–
Cash at Bank		18000	–
Trade Receivable		20000	–
Prepaid Expenses		5000	–
Trade Payable		–	25000
Drawing		10000	–
Net Profit		–	60000
Capital		–	120000
Loan from BOV		–	20000
Total		**225000**	**225000**

Q1 C

Prepare trend analysis for the following after re arranging properly

15 marks



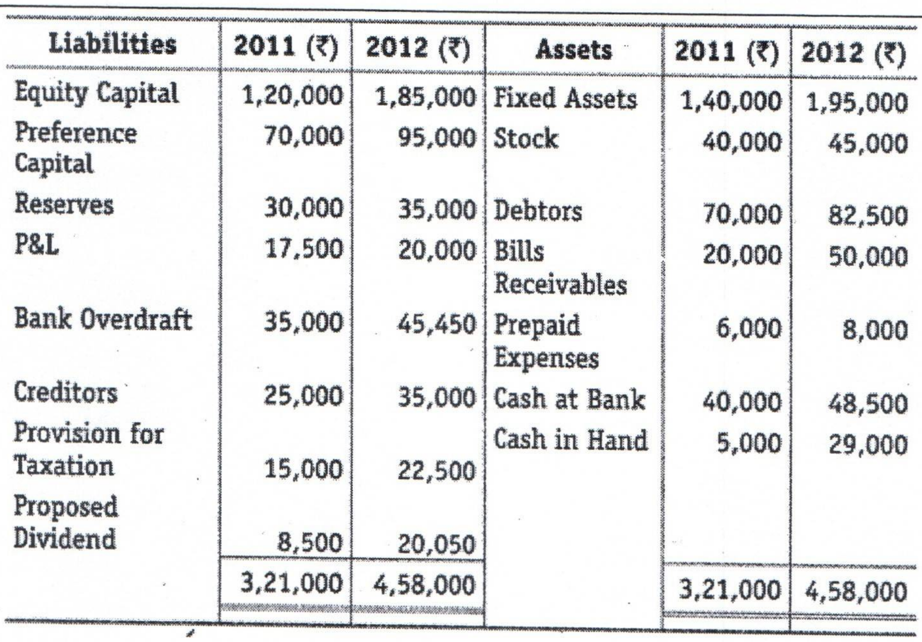
(₹ '000)

Liabilities	2002	2001	2000	Assets	2002	2001	2000
Account Payable	80	90	70	Cash	24	18	14
Accrued Expenses	18	15	9	Accounts receivable (net of allowance fo bad debts)	120	130	128
Taxes Payable	32	20	31	Inventories	46	32	38
Total Current Liabilities	130	125	110	Total Current Assets	190	180	180
Share Capital	110	100	100	Fixed Assets (net of depreciation)	102	85	60
Retained Earnings	60	45	40	Investments	8	5	10
Total Capital	170	145	140	Total Non-current Assets	110	90	70
Total Liabilities	300	270	250	Total Assets	300	270	250

Q2 A

From the following prepare comparative balance sheet after re arranging in vertical format.

15 marks



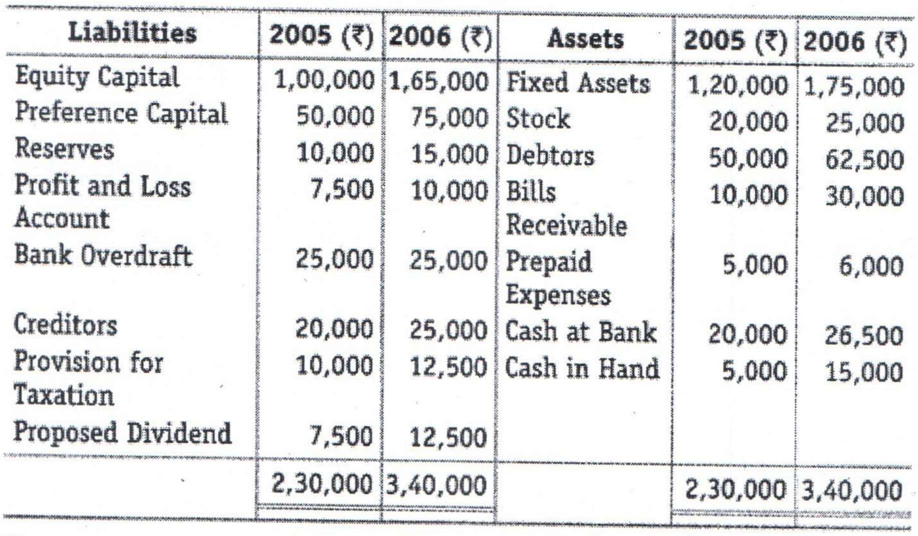
Liabilities	2011 (₹)	2012 (₹)	Assets	2011 (₹)	2012 (₹)
Equity Capital	1,20,000	1,85,000	Fixed Assets	1,40,000	1,95,000
Preference Capital	70,000	95,000	Stock	40,000	45,000
Reserves	30,000	35,000	Debtors	70,000	82,500
P&L	17,500	20,000	Bills Receivables	20,000	50,000
Bank Overdraft	35,000	45,450	Prepaid Expenses	6,000	8,000
Creditors	25,000	35,000	Cash at Bank	40,000	48,500
Provision for Taxation	15,000	22,500	Cash in Hand	5,000	29,000
Proposed Dividend	8,500	20,050			
	3,21,000	4,58,000		3,21,000	4,58,000

OR

Q2 B

Convert the following into vertical format and prepare common size statement

15 Marks

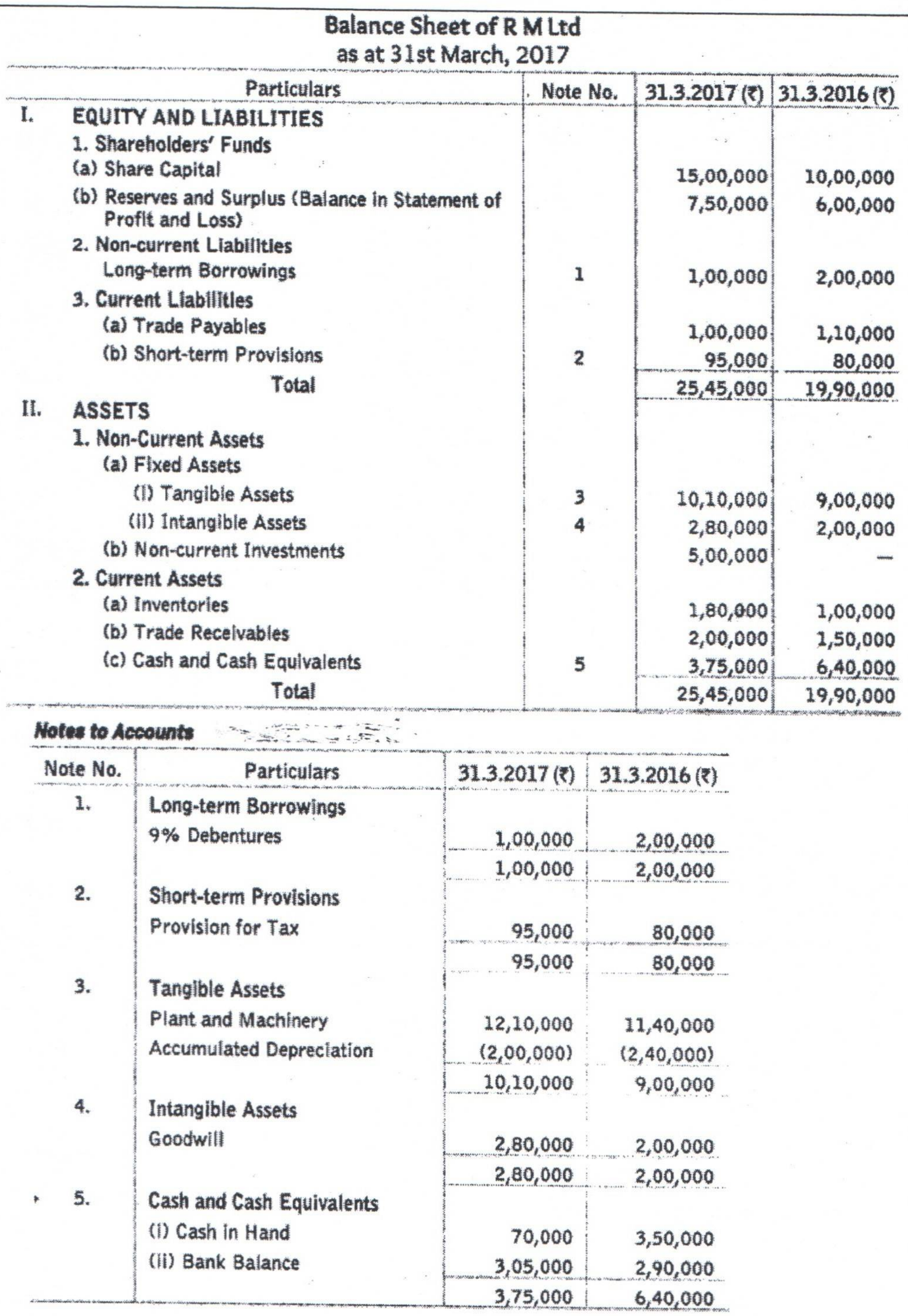


Liabilities	2005 (₹)	2006 (₹)	Assets	2005 (₹)	2006 (₹)
Equity Capital	1,00,000	1,65,000	Fixed Assets	1,20,000	1,75,000
Preference Capital	50,000	75,000	Stock	20,000	25,000
Reserves	10,000	15,000	Debtors	50,000	62,500
Profit and Loss Account	7,500	10,000	Bills Receivable	10,000	30,000
Bank Overdraft	25,000	25,000	Prepaid Expenses	5,000	6,000
Creditors	20,000	25,000	Cash at Bank	20,000	26,500
Provision for Taxation	10,000	12,500	Cash in Hand	5,000	15,000
Proposed Dividend	7,500	12,500			
	2,30,000	3,40,000		2,30,000	3,40,000

Prepare common size Balance Sheet and interpret the same.

Q3 A

15 marks



Balance Sheet of R M Ltd
as at 31st March, 2017

Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2017 (₹)	31.3.2016 (₹)
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
(a) Share Capital		15,00,000	10,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus (Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss)		7,50,000	6,00,000
2. Non-current Liabilities			
Long-term Borrowings	1	1,00,000	2,00,000
3. Current Liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables		1,00,000	1,10,000
(b) Short-term Provisions	2	95,000	80,000
Total		25,45,000	19,90,000
II. ASSETS			
1. Non-Current Assets			
(a) Fixed Assets			
(i) Tangible Assets	3	10,10,000	9,00,000
(ii) Intangible Assets	4	2,80,000	2,00,000
(b) Non-current Investments		5,00,000	—
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		1,80,000	1,00,000
(b) Trade Receivables		2,00,000	1,50,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	3,75,000	6,40,000
Total		25,45,000	19,90,000

Notes to Accounts

Note No.	Particulars	31.3.2017 (₹)	31.3.2016 (₹)
1.	Long-term Borrowings		
	9% Debentures	1,00,000	2,00,000
		1,00,000	2,00,000
2.	Short-term Provisions		
	Provision for Tax	95,000	80,000
		95,000	80,000
3.	Tangible Assets		
	Plant and Machinery	12,10,000	11,40,000
	Accumulated Depreciation	(2,00,000)	(2,40,000)
		10,10,000	9,00,000
4.	Intangible Assets		
	Goodwill	2,80,000	2,00,000
		2,80,000	2,00,000
5.	Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	(i) Cash in Hand	70,000	3,50,000
	(ii) Bank Balance	3,05,000	2,90,000
		3,75,000	6,40,000

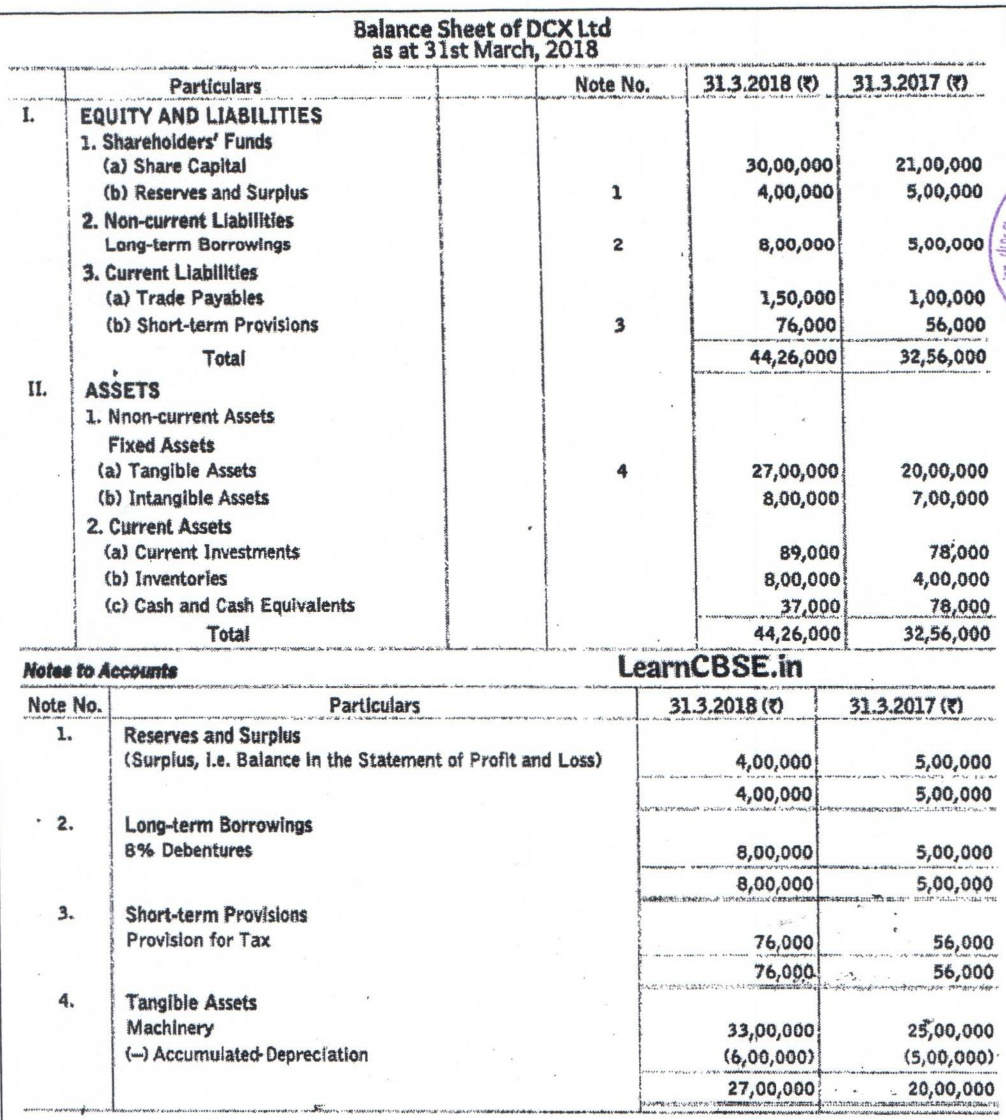
Additional Information:

(i) During the year, a machine costing ₹ 80,000 on which accumulated depreciation was ₹ 50,000 was sold for ₹ 30,000.

(ii) 9% Debentures were released on 31st March, 2017

OR

Q3B From the following prepare cash flow statement



Balance Sheet of DCX Ltd
as at 31st March, 2018

	Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2018 (₹)	31.3.2017 (₹)
I.	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
	1. Shareholders' Funds			
	(a) Share Capital		30,00,000	21,00,000
	(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	4,00,000	5,00,000
	2. Non-current Liabilities			
	Long-term Borrowings	2	8,00,000	5,00,000
	3. Current Liabilities			
	(a) Trade Payables		1,50,000	1,00,000
	(b) Short-term Provisions	3	76,000	56,000
	Total		44,26,000	32,56,000
II.	**ASSETS**			
	1. Nnon-current Assets			
	Fixed Assets			
	(a) Tangible Assets	4	27,00,000	20,00,000
	(b) Intangible Assets		8,00,000	7,00,000
	2. Current Assets			
	(a) Current Investments		89,000	78,000
	(b) Inventories		8,00,000	4,00,000
	(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		37,000	78,000
	Total		44,26,000	32,56,000

Notes to Accounts

LearnCBSE.in

Note No.	Particulars	31.3.2018 (₹)	31.3.2017 (₹)
1.	**Reserves and Surplus**		
	(Surplus, i.e. Balance in the Statement of Profit and Loss)	4,00,000	5,00,000
		4,00,000	5,00,000
2.	**Long-term Borrowings**		
	8% Debentures	8,00,000	5,00,000
		8,00,000	5,00,000
3.	**Short-term Provisions**		
	Provision for Tax	76,000	56,000
		76,000	56,000
4.	**Tangible Assets**		
	Machinery	33,00,000	25,00,000
	(–) Accumulated Depreciation	(6,00,000)	(5,00,000)
		27,00,000	20,00,000

Additional Information:

(i) During the year a machinery costing ₹ 8,00,000 on which accumulated depreciation was ₹ 3,20,000 was sold for ₹ 6,40,000.

(ii) Debentures were issued on 1st April, 2017.

Q4	Conceptual questions (5 questions of 3 marks each)	15 marks
	1. Determine Debtors turnover ratio if, closing debtors is Rs 40,000, Cash sales is 25% of credit sales and excess of closing debtors over opening debtors is Rs 20,000	
	2. If sales is Rs 10,00,000, sales returns is Rs 50,000, Profit Before Tax is Rs 2,00,000, Income tax is 40%, Net profit ratio is	
	3. Determine Working capital turnover ratio if, Current assets is Rs 1,50,000, current liabilities is Rs 1,00,000 and Cost of goods sold is Rs 3,00,000.	
	4. Determine stock turnover ratio if, Opening stock is Rs 31,000, Closing stock is Rs 29,000, Sales is Rs 3,20,000 and Gross profit ratio is 25% on sales.	
	5. Quick ratio is 1.8:1, current ratio is 2.7:1 and current liabilities are Rs	
	60,000. Determine value of stock.	

SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

Semester (November 2022 to March 2023)
Examination: End Semester Examination March/April 2023 (UG Programmes)

Programme code:01
Programme: B.com Hons
Class: TY B.com hons
Semester: VI
Name of the Constituent College: S.K.Somaiya college
Name of the Department: Commerce
Course Code: 131U01C603
Name of the Course: Indirect tax
Duration: 2 Hrs.
Maximum Marks: 60

Instructions: 1) Figures to the right indicates the full marks.
2) Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Question No.		**Max. Marks**

Q.1

(A) Mohini Charitable Institution, an entity registered under Section 12AA of Income Tax Act, 1961 and registered in GST, has furnished you the following details with respect to the activities undertaken by it during the month of January, 2022. You are required to compute its Taxable Value of GST from the information given below: (08)

Particulars	Amount in (Rs.)
Membership fees received from members ((@750 per year)	4,00.000
Amount received for advancement of educational programs relating to abandoned or orphaned or homeless children.	7,00.000
Amount received for renting of commercial property owned by Trust.	15,00,000
Amount received for counselling of terminally ill person	6,50,000
Fees charged for Yoga Camp conducted by Trust	3,00,000
Amount received relating to preservation	4,00,000
Payment made for the services received in England, for the purposes of providing' of Forest and Wildlife from a service provider located charitable activities	7,00,000

(B) Explain the features of Goods and service tax. (07)

OR

(C) Describe the eligible person and conditions of composition scheme for supplier of services. (08)

(D) Briefly explain the definition of business u/s 2(17). (07)

Q.2

(A) Mr. Dhaval, registered in state of Gujrat provides following details for the month of June. Calculate his net Tax Liability for the month of June. (08)

Opening Balance in Electronic Credit Ledger as on 1st June:
IGST - 8,000
CGST – 64,000
SGST- 16,000

Transactions during the month :

Particulars	₹
Sold Goods @ 18 % GST to Meenal in Baroda, Gujrat	32,00,000
Sold Goods @ 12% GST to Chetan in Chennai, Tamilnadu	48,00,000
Sold Goods @ 5% GST to Amit in Jaipur, Rajasthan	12,00,000
Purchased goods @ 18% GST from Surat, Gujrat	14,00,000
Provided Services @ 5% GST to Apeksha in Delhi	3,20,000
Availed Services @ 18% GST from Mumbai, Maharashtra	12,00,000

(B) Shri Sai Ltd., a registered dealer, furnishes the following information relating to goods sold by it to B Ltd. in the course of intra-State supply. (07)

Particulars	₹
1. Price of the goods	6,00,000
2. Municipal tax	8,000
3. Inspection charges	60,000
4. Subsidy received from Shri Krishna Trust (as the product is to be used by a blind association)	1,00,000
5. Late fees for delayed payment (though B Ltd. made late payment but these charges are waived by Shri Sai Ltd.)	6,000
6. Weighment charges [B Ltd. pays to R Ltd. (on behalf of Shri Sai Ltd.)]	4,000

Determine the value of taxable supply (as per GST law) made by Shri Sai Ltd. Items given in (2) to (6) are not considered while arriving at the price of the goods given in (1).

OR

(C) You are required to calculate, ITC available for the month of March 2021 from the given information of Ajanta Ltd. (08)

Particulars	₹
Accounting services availed	36,000
Professional fees paid to Mr. Avi for providing Auditing Services	18,000
Refreshments provided during Annual Day celebrations	72,000
Raw Materials used in production process	54,000
Repairs of building premises (No tax invoice available)	1,26,000
Purchase of Plant & Machinery	90,000
Inputs purchased for constructing 1st floor	8.000
Pick up and Drop facility for employees (mandatory)	50,000

(D) From following transactions related to Continuous Supply of goods, find out the time of supply for each of the case: (07)

Sr. No.	Date of Invoice	Date of Statement of Accounts	Date of receipt of payment
1	30-11-2022	05-12-2022	11-12-2022
2	05-11-2022	05-11-2022	04-11-2022
3	20-12-2022	19-12-2022	22-12-2022
4	25-12-2022	02-01-2023	10-01-2023

5	22-01-2021	19-01-2021	11-01-2021
6	22-10-2022	25-11-20222	12-11-2022
7	16-12-2022	6-12-2022	10-12-2022

Q.3 (A) Ms. Ramakiran, states the following transactions of her business in Rajasthan. Is she liable to get registered under GST? If yes from when? (08)

Date	Particulars	Amount
05/12/20122	Goods supplied to Pali	9,00,000
07/12/2022	Services provided to Ajmer	6,80,000
09/12/2022	Goods purchased from Jodhpur	5,50,000
11/12/2022	Services provided to Jaipur	15,30,000
12/12/2022	Services provided to Udaipur	3,70,000
15/12/2022	Goods supplied to Kota	5,00,000
20/12/2022	Services availed from Bikaner	8,00,000

(B) Explain the provision of Special audit. (07)

OR

(C) Describe the process of registration u/s 25. (08)

(D) Discuss the provisions for furnishing the details of outward supply u/s 37. (07)

Q.4 Explain the following concepts: (5 mark each) (15)

(A) Receipt Voucher and its content

(B) Electronic cash ledger.

(C) Mixed supply with examples

SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

Semester: November 2022- April 2023
Examination: ESE Examination April 2022(UG Programme)

Programme code: 01 **Programme: B.COM [H]**	**Class:** TY	**Semester:** VI
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College (SKSC)	**Name of the department:** **Commerce**	
Course Code: 131U01E603	**Name of the Course: Cost Accounting**	**Duration:** 2 Hrs **Max. Marks:** 60

Instructions:

Question No.		**Max. Marks**
Q-1	A) During a year, the auditors certified the financial accounts, showing profit of ₹ 1,68,000 whereas the same, as per costing books was coming out to be ₹ 2,40,000. Given the following information you are asked to prepare a Reconciliation Statement showing the reasons for the gap.	8 Marks

Dr. **Trading and Profit and Loss Account** **Cr.**

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Opening stock A/c	8,25,000	By Sales	34,65,000
To Purchases A/c	24,72,000	By Closing Stock A/c	7,50,000
To Direct Wages A/c	2,30,000		
To Factory Overheads A/c	2,10,000		
To Gross Profit c/d	4,83,000		
	42,15,000		42,15,000
To Admin. Expenses A/c	95,000	By Gross Profit b/d	4,83,000
To Selling Expenses A/c	2,25,000	By Sundry Income A/c	5,000
To Net Profit	1,68,000		
	4,88,000		4,88,000

The costing records show:

(i) Book value of closing stock ₹7,80,000
(ii) Factory overheads have been absorbed to the extent of ₹1,89,800
(iii)Sundry income is not considered
(iv)Total absorption of direct wages ₹2,46,000
(v) Administrative expenses are covered at 3% of selling price.
(vi) Selling expenses are absorbed at 5% of selling price.

B) The following results of a company for the last two years are as follows: — 7 Marks

Year	Sales (₹)	Profit (₹)
2014	1,50,000	20,000
2015	1,70,000	25,000

You are required to calculate:

(i) P/V Ratio
(ii) B.E.P

(iii) The sales required to earn a profit of ₹ 40,000
(iv) Profit when sales are ₹ 2,50,000
(v) Margin of safety at a profit of ₹ 50,000
(vi) Variable costs of the two period

OR

Q - 1

A) A transport company supplies the following details in respect of a truck of 5 tonne capacity which carries goods to and from the city covering a distance of 50 kms each way.

8 Marks

Particulars	₹
Cost of truck	1,80,000
Diesel, oil, grease (per trip each way)	30
Repairs and maintenance (per month)	1,500
Driver's (monthly) wages	1,500
Cleaner-cum-attendant's wages (monthly)	750
Insurance (per year)	9,000
Road license (per year)	3,000
General Supervision charges (per year)	6000
Estimated life (years)	10

While going to the city, freight is available for a full load of the truck and on its return journey it can fetch freight only upto 20% of its capacity.

On the assumption that the trucks run on an average 25 days a month, you are required to determine the following:

(i) Operating cost per tonne-km,
(ii) Rate per tonne per trip that the company should charge if profit if 50 percent on cost is to be earned, and
(iii) What freight should the company charge if one wants to engage the truck for one day for a trip to the city and back?

B) Prepare a Statement of Equivalent Production.

7 Marks

Particulars	Degree of completion		
Opening stock	1600 units	Materials Labour Overhead	70% 60% 60%
Transfer from Process I	10,200 Units		
Transfer to next process	9,200 Units		
Units scrapped	800 Units		
Normal loss	10% of Input		
Closing stock	1,800 Units	Materials Labour Overhead	60% 40% 40%

Q-2

A) A product passes through three processes— A, B and C. 10,000 units at a cost of ₹ 1.10 were issued to Process A. The other direct expenses were as follows:

8 Marks

	Process – A	Process – B	Process – C
Sundry Materials	1,500	1,500	1,500
Direct Labour	4,500	8,000	6,500
Direct Expenses	1,000	1,000	1,503

The wastage of process 'A' was 5% and in process 'B' 4% The wastage of process 'A' was sold at ₹ 0.25 per unit and that of 'B' at ₹ 0.50 per unit and that of C at ₹ 1.00. The overhead charges were 160% of direct labour. The final product was sold at ₹ 10 per unit fetching a profit of 20% on sales. Find out the percentage of wastage in Process 'C'.

B) Following figures have been extracted from the books of M/s. PQR ltd.

7 Marks

Year	Sales (₹)	Total Cost (₹)
2020	4,00,000	4,15,000
2021	5,00,000	4,85,000

You are required to calculate:

1. PV Ratio, Fixed Costs, Break Even Point.
2. Sales required to earn a profit of ₹ 45,000.
3. Margin of Safety in the year 2021.

OR

Q-2

A) Given below is the Trading and Profit and Loss Account of Vikas Electronics for the accounting year ended 31st March, 2017.

8 Marks

Dr. **Trading and Profit & Loss Account** **Cr.**

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Materials Consumed	3,00,000	By Sales A/c (2,50,000 units @ ₹ 3)	7,50,000
To Direct Wages A/c	2,00,000		
To Factory expenses A/c	1,20,000		
To Office expenses A/c	40,000		
To S & D expenses A/c	80,000		
To Net Profit	10,000		
	7,50,000		7,50,000

Normal output of the factory is 2,00,000 units. Factory overheads are fixed upto ₹ 60,000 and office expenses are fixed for all practical purposes, selling and distribution expenses are fixed to the extent of ₹ 50,000 the rest are variable. Prepare Cost sheet and a Statement of Reconciliation of Profit as per Cost Accounts and Financial Accounts.

B) An entrepreneur owns a bus which runs from Mumbai to Pune and back for 25 days in a month. The distance from Mumbai to Pune is 170 kms. The bus completes the trip from Mumbai to Pune and back on the same day. Calculate the fare to be charged to passengers if a profit of 33 1/3rd % on cost is expected.

7 Marks

The following further information is available:

Particulars	₹
Cost of Bus	3,00,000
Salary of Driver per month	1,050
Salary of Conductor	700
Fixed Office Overheads	480
Insurance p.a.	6,720
Diesel consumption 16 kms. per litre costing	25 per litre
Local Taxes p.a.	1,200
Oil and Lubricants per 100 kms.	20
Repairs and Maintenance p.a.	1,000

License Fees p.a.	2,840
Normal Seating Capacity	50 passengers
Depreciation Rate	20% p.a.

The bus usually runs full upto 90% of its capacity both ways. Permit fee is payable on the cost of bus at 10%p.a.

Q-3

A) New Ranjeet Hotel has three types of suites for its customers, viz. single room, double room and three rooms respectively. State the rent to be charged for each type of suite on the basis of the following information:

8 Marks

(i) The number of suites of each type are:
  a. Single room suites 100.
  b. Double room suites 30.
  c. Three room suites 20.

(ii) The rent of double room suite is to be fixed at 1½ times the single room suite and that of three room suite as twice the single room suite.

(iii) The occupancy of each type of suite is as under:

	Summer	Winter
Single room suites	90%	50%
Double rooms suites	80%	20%
Three rooms suites	60%	20%

(iv) The annual expenses are as follows:
  a) Staff salaries ₹ 2,20,000.
  b) Room attendant's wages when occupied:

	Summer	Winter
Single room suites	₹2	₹3.00
Double rooms suites	₹3	₹4.50
Three rooms suites	₹4	₹6.00

  c) Lighting, heating and power for full month, when occupied:

	Lighting, Heating	Power
Single room suites	₹40	₹20
Double rooms suites	₹60	₹30
Three rooms suites	₹80	₹40

  d) Repairs and renovation ₹ 42,000
  Linen, etc. ₹ 45,000
  Interior decoration ₹ 50,000
  Sundries ₹ 31,550
  e) Depreciation: Building @ 5% on ₹ 14,00,000.
  Furniture @ 10% on ₹ 1,00,000.
  AC @ 10% on ₹ 2,00,000.

(v) Summer may be assumed for 7 months and winter for 5 months in a year. A month may be taken as 30 days.

(vi) Profit @ 25% on cost.

B) R Ltd. Manufacturing chairs provides the following information:

7 Marks

Fixed cost ₹ 50,000 for the year
Variable cost ₹ 20 per chair
Capacity 2,000 chairs per year
Selling Price ₹ 70 per chair

From the above-mentioned information, Find:

i) BEP
ii) Number of chairs to be sold to get a profit of ₹ 30,000
iii) BEP & Sales, if the selling price changes to ₹ 60 per chair
iv) What should be the Selling price to maintain a profit per chair as at ii) above, if the company can manufacture 600 chairs more per year with an additional fixed cost of ₹ 2,000?

OR

Q-3

A) Product-X is obtained after it passes through three distinct processes. You are required to prepare process account from the following information: **8 Marks**

	Total	**Process I**	**Process II**	**Process III**
Material	15,084	5,200	3,960	5,924
Direct wages	18,000	4,000	6,000	8,000
Production overheads	18,000	-	-	-

1,000 units @ ` 6 per unit was introduced in Process I production overhead to be distributed at 100% on direct wages.

ACTUAL OUTPUT	UNITS	NORMAL LOSS	VALUE OF SCRAP (₹ per unit)
Process-I	950	5%	4
Process-II	840	10%	8
Process-III	750	15%	10

Prepare Process Accounts for I, II & III, Normal Loss A/c, Abnormal Loss A/c.

B) The net profits of a manufacturing company appeared at ₹ 64,500 as per financial records for the year ended 31st December, 2016. The cost books however, showed a net profit of ₹ 86,460 for the same period. A careful scrutiny of the figures from both the sets of accounts revealed the following facts. **7 Marks**

		₹
(i)	Income-tax provided in financial books	20,000
(ii)	Bank Interest (Cr) in financial books	250
(iii)	Work overhead under recovered	1,550
(iv)	Depreciation charged in financial records	5,600
(v)	Depreciation recovered in cost	6,000
(vi)	Administrative overheads over-recovered	850
(vii)	Loss due to obsolescence charged in financial accounts	2,800
(viii)	Interest on Investments not included in cost accounts	4,000
(ix)	Stores adjustments (Credit in financial books)	240
(x)	Loss due to depreciation in stock value	3,350

Prepare Reconciliation Statement.

Q-4

Conceptual questions (3 marks each) **15 Marks**

1) PV Ratio of a co. is 50% while Margin of Safety is 40%. If sales volume of the co. is ₹ 50 lakhs, find out its BEP and Net Profit.

2) From the following information Prepare Statement of Equivalent production.

Work-in-progress (opening) 200 units @ `4 per unit	Stage of completion 100% Material 40% Labour & Overheads
Units introduced 1050	
Transfer to next process 1100 units	
Closing stock 150 unit	100% Material 70% Labour and Overhead

Other Information	₹
Material Cost	1,050
Labour	2,250
Production Overhead	1,125

3) From the following information calculate total Kms and total passenger Kms.

No. of Buses 6
Days operated in the month 25
Trips made by each bus 4
Distance of route 20 Kms. (one way)
Capacity of Bus 40 passengers
Normal passenger travelling 90% of capacity.

4) Profit as per Cost accounts is ₹ 5,82,425. A comparison of cost & financial books showed the below:

Loss due to obsolescence charged in financial accounts ₹ 28,500.
Interest on Investments ₹ 40,000. Calculate Profit/Loss as per Financial accounts.

5) From the following data, calculate:
   a. BEP in amount .
   b. No. of units to be sold to earn a profit of ₹ 1,60,000 p.a.

Selling price ₹ 20 per unit.
Variable cost ₹ 14 per unit.
Fixed Overheads ₹ 7,92,000 per year.

SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

Semester (November 2022 to March 2023)
Examination: End Semester Examination March/April 2023 (UG Programmes)

Programme code:01 **Programme: B.com Hons**	**Class:** TY B.com hons	**Semester:** VI
Name of the Constituent College: S.K.Somaiya college	**Name of the Department**: Commerce	
Course Code: 131U01C603	**Name of the Course: Indirect tax**	
Duration: 2 Hrs.	**Maximum Marks: 60**	

Instructions: 1) Figures to the right indicates the full marks.
2) Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Question No.		**Max. Marks**

Q.1

(A) From the following information for May 2021 supplied by Mr. Anupam compute his value of non-taxable as well as taxable supply for the month of May 2021. (Ignore threshold limit and all amounts given are excluding GST.) (08)

Particulars	
1. Amount received on hire of car with driver	1,60,000
2. Amount received on construction of pandal without transfer of right to use goods	80,000
3. Rent received from immovable property used for commercial purpose	60,000
4.Amount received on withdrawing money from bank	5.40.000
5.Amount received from running Kindergarten classes	3,00.000
6. Amount received from running autorikshaw	45,000
7. Amount received as rent for land used for cultivation of sugarcane	4,24,000
8. Amount received from services of washrooms	34,000

(B) Write note on GST council of India. (07)

OR

(C) Discuss the benefit of GST implementation in India. (07)

(D) Enumerate the activities to be treated as supply of services vide schedule II. (08)

Q.2

(A) Ms. Amruta, registered in state of Punjab provides following details for the month of January. Calculat net Tax Liability for the month of January. (08)

Opening Balance in Electronic Credit Ledger as on 1st January
IGST - 75,000
CGST – – 3,000
SGST- 30,000

Transactions during the month :

Particulars	₹
Sold Goods @ 18 % GST to Harshad in Amritsar	6,00,000
Sold Goods @ 5% GST to Payal in Patiala	9,00,000
Purchased Goods @ 12% GST from Mumbai	4,60,000
Provided Services @ 12% GST to Tanuja in Chennai	7,20,000
Availed Services @ 5% GST from Ludhiana	3,30,000
Inward Supplies @ 18% GST from Jalandhar	2,20,000

(B) Sofitel Ltd., Mumbai, a registered supplier, is manufacturing chocolates and biscuits. It provides the following details of taxable inter-state supply made by it for the month of October, 2021. (07)

Particulars	₹
List price of goods supplied inter-state	3,20,000
Items already adjusted in the price given in (i) above:	
1. Subsidy from Central Government for supply of biscuits to Government School	30,000
2. Subsidy from Trade Association for supply of quality biscuits	15,000
Items not adjusted in the price given in (i) above:	
3. Tax levied by Municipal Authority	8,000
4. Packing Charges	5,000
5. Late fee paid by the recipient of supply for delayed payment of invoice	2,500

OR

(C) From the following transaction compute the admissible. Input Tax Credit for the month of January, 2022. (08)

Particulars	₹
Service availed without Tax Invoice	24,000
Services availed for personal benefits of proprietor	35,000
Goods purchased from M/s. Perfect Industries but no tax has been paid to government	70,000
Services availed from Mr. Rohit but not tax is paid	56,000
Goods purchased in the month of January but goods not received till date	25,000
Goods purchased with valid tax invoice	45,000
Goods purchased but not used for the business	35,000
Health insurance of employees (voluntarily done by employer)	89,000

(D) Determine the Time of Supply in following independent cases: (07)

sr. No	Date of Provision of Service	Date of Invoice	Date of payment
1	15-10-2021	10-11-2021	19-11-2021
2	16-09-2021	5-10-2021	6-10-2021
3	23-08-2021	26-09-2021	30-09-2021
4	6-09-2021	16-09-2021	01-09-2021
5	8-07-2021	12-08-2021	17-08-2021
6	12-10-2021	10-11-2021	12-11-2021
7	6-10-2021	5-11-2021	21-10-2021

Q.3 (A) Mitesh started business in June 2021. From which month he will be liable for registration as per the provisions of the GST Act., Give reasons. (08)

Month/Year (2021)	Purchases		Sales	
	tax free	Taxable	tax free	Taxable
June	3,50,000	1,35,000	3,50,000	6,40,000
July	2,500	24,000	9,50,000	3,60,000
August	3,500	52,000	6,00,000	3,50,000
September	3,000	25,000	4,00,000	2,80,000
October	4,500	72,000	5,50,000	4,80,000
November	6,000	2,25,000	45,000	3,60,000
December	9,000	75,000	7,000	84,000

(B) Explain the provision of audit by tax authorities. (07)

OR

(C) Write a note on electronic credit ledger. (07)

(D) Discuss the provisions for furnishing the details of inward supply u/s 38. (08)

Q.4 Explain the following concepts: (5 mark each) (15)

(A) Eligibility conditions for taking ITC
(B) Debit note and Credit note
(C) E-way bill and its validity period