

(Pages : 10)

J – 1957

Reg. No. : .....

Name : .....

**Sixth Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, March 2020**

**First Degree Programme under CBCSS**

**Core Course : CO 1643/CX 1643/TT 1643/HM 1643/CC 1642**

**MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING**

**(Common for Commerce/Commerce and Tax Procedure and Practice/  
Commerce and Tourism and Travel Management/ Commerce and Hotel  
Management and Catering/ Commerce with Computer Applications)**

**(2013 Admission onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

**SECTION – A**

**Answer all questions. Each question carries 1 mark.**

1. Define management accounting.
2. State any two differences between management accounting and cost accounting.
3. What is a common size balance sheet?
4. Define accounting ratio.
5. What is meant by internal analysis?
6. What is a cash flow statement?
7. State the meaning of 'fund'.
8. What is debt service coverage ratio?
9. List any two objectives of reporting.
10. What is price earnings ratio?

**(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)**

P.T.O.

## SECTION – B

Answer **any eight** questions. **Each** question carries **2** marks.

11. Explain briefly limitations of ratio analysis.
12. How do you ascertain funds from operations?
13. What is trend analysis?
14. Explain briefly operating ratios.
15. State any four uses of preparing cash flow statement.
16. What is rolling budget?
17. What are the forms of reporting?
18. From the following data find out current assets.  
Current ratio 2; Working capital Rs. 2,00,000; Liquid ratio 1.
19. From the following information find out closing stock and opening stock.  
Average stock Rs. 50,000; Opening stock is Rs. 10,000 more than closing stock.
20. Calculate operating profit ratio.  
Cost of goods sold Rs. 10,50,000; Administration expenses Rs. 1,10,000; Selling and distribution expenses Rs. 1,00,000; Expenses of financing Rs. 20,000; Net sales Rs. 18,00,000.
21. Calculate fund from operations.  
Current year profit Rs. 50,000; Depreciation on Plant and Machinery Rs. 15,000; Profit on sale of machinery Rs. 10,000.
22. Prepare a common-size statement from the following data :  
Total Liabilities Rs. 25,00,000; Equity share capital Rs. 15,00,000; General reserve Rs. 2,50,000; Debentures Rs. 5,00,000; Current liabilities Rs. 2,50,000.  
**(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)**

**SECTION – C**

Answer any six questions. Each question carries 4 marks.

23. Explain the various functions of management accounting.
24. Distinguish between funds flow analysis and cash flow analysis.
25. Explain briefly the tools of financial statement analysis.
26. From the following figures calculate creditors turnover ratio and average debt payment period in months :

	Rs.
Credit purchases during 2019	1,05,000
Purchase returns	5,000
Creditors on 1.1.2019	20,000
Creditors on 31.12.2019	10,000
Bills payable 1.1.2019	4,000
Bills payable	6,000

27. From the following details prepare a schedule of changes in working capital during 2019 :

Liabilities	2018 Rs.	2019 Rs.	2018 Rs.	2019 Rs.
Share capital	5,00,000	6,00,000		
Reserves	1,50,000	1,80,000		
Profit and Loss A/c	40,000	65,000		

Liabilities	2018 Rs.	2019 Rs.	2018 Rs.	2019 Rs.
Debentures	3,00,000	2,50,000		
Creditors for goods	1,70,000	1,60,000		
Provision for tax	60,000	80,000		
<b>Assets :</b>				
Fixed assets			10,00,000	11,20,000
Less : Depreciation			<u>3,70,000</u>	<u>4,60,000</u>
			6,30,000	6,60,000
Stock			2,40,000	3,70,000
Book debts			2,50,000	2,30,000
Cash in hand			80,000	60,000
Preliminary expenses			<u>20,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>
	<u>12,20,000</u>	<u>13,35,000</u>	<u>12,20,000</u>	<u>13,35,000</u>

28. Calculate trend ratios from the following figures of Mars Ltd. taking 2014 as the base.

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Sales (Rs.in lakhs)	1881	2340	2655	3021	3768	3950
Profit (Rs.in lakhs)	321	435	458	527	672	690

29. From the following information, calculate

- (a) Sales
- (b) Closing stock
- (c) Sundry creditors
- (d) Sundry debtors :

Gross Profit ratio	:	15%
Debtors velocity	:	3 months
Stock velocity	:	6 months
Creditors velocity	:	3 months

Gross profit for the year ending December 31<sup>st</sup> 2019 was Rs. 60,000. Closing stock is equal to opening stock.

30. From the following income statement of Z Ltd. Prepare a comparative income statement.

	31.03.2018 (Rs. in lakhs)	31.03.2019 (Rs. in lakhs)
Net sales	1370	1442
Cost of goods sold	838	926
Gross Profit	532	516
Operating expenses :		
Administrative expenses	94	92
Selling expenses	188	182
Operating profit	250	242

31. From the following data prepare a flexible budget for production of 40,000 units of Product X, distinctly showing variable and fixed cost as well as total cost.

Budgeted output and budgeted cost per unit

Budgeted output: 1,00,000	Cost per unit
Direct material	90
Direct labour	45
Direct variable expenses	10
Manufacturing variable overhead	40
Fixed production overhead	5
Administration overhead (fixed)	5
Selling overhead	10 (10% fixed)
Distribution overhead	15 (20% fixed)

(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)

#### SECTION - D

Answer any two questions. Each question carries 15 marks.

32. What is reporting? What are the general principles to be observed while preparing reports? What are the requisites of a good report?
33. Tech Kerala Ltd. commences business on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2019 and deposits Rs. 1,00,000 in Travancore Bank. The amount deposited would not be sufficient to finance its operations over a period of four months. As a Finance Officer, you are asked to prepare a cash budget from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2019 to 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2019 to ascertain the monthly overdraft limits to seek from the company's bankers.

Requisite data is as under :

- (a) Sales are made to one distributor only on 30 days terms, 2% discount and cheques are received on the first date following the due date.
- (b) Furniture purchases for Rs. 10,000 preferred to be made in April, 2019.
- (c) Budget figures are :

Particulars	April	May	June	July
Purchases	50,000	40,000	30,000	40,000
Wages	40,000	50,000	40,000	40,000
Cash expenses	4,000	5,000	4,000	4,000
Sales	60,000	70,000	80,000	80,000

All purchases are made on net 30 days' terms and cheques are posted to creditors on last day of the month due.

34. The summarized Balance Sheet of Sun Rise Ltd. for the year ended 31.3.2019 is given below :

Capital and Liabilities	Rs. lakhs	Assets	Rs.lakhs
Equity share capital	140	Fixed assets (at cost)	210
Reserves and surplus	45	Less : Depreciation	<u>25</u>
Profit and loss account	20		185
Provision for taxation	10	Current assets:	
Sundry creditors	40	Stock	25
		Debtors	30
		Cash	15
	<u>255</u>		<u>255</u>

The following further particulars are also given for the year

	Rs. lakhs
Sales	120
EBIT	30
Net profit after tax (PAT)	20

Calculate the following Ratios for the company :

- (a) Current ratio
  - (b) Liquidity ratio
  - (c) Profitability ratio
  - (d) Profitability on funds employed
  - (e) Debtors' turnover
  - (f) Stock turnover
  - (g) Average collection period
  - (h) Return on equity
35. From the following balance sheets and additional information, prepare
- (a) Schedule of changes in working capital and
  - (b) Statement of sources and application of funds as on 31.03.2019.



Liabilities	31.03.2018	31.03.2019	31.03.2018	31.03.2019
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Equity share capital	3,00,000	3,50,000		
Preference share capital	2,00,000	1,00,000		
Debentures	1,00,000	2,00,000		
Profit & Loss a/c	1,10,000	2,70,000		
Provision for doubtful debts	10,000	15,000		
Current liabilities	70,000	1,45,000		
<b>Assets</b>				
Fixed assets (net)			5,10,000	6,20,000
Investments			30,000	80,000
Current assets			2,40,000	3,75,000
Discount on debentures			10,000	5,000
	<u>7,90,000</u>	<u>10,80,000</u>	<u>7,90,000</u>	<u>10,80,000</u>

You are informed that during the year :

- (i) A machine costing Rs. 70,000 (book value Rs. 40,000) was disposed of for Rs. 25,000.
- (ii) Preference share redemption was carried out at a premium of 5%.
- (iii) Dividend at 15% was paid on equity shares for the year 2019.

Further :

- (1) The provision for depreciation stood at Rs. 1,50,000 on 31.03.2018 and at Rs. 1,90,000 on 31.03.2019.
- (2) Stock which was valued at Rs. 90,000 as on 31.03.2018 was written up to its cost Rs. 1,00,000 for preparing the Profit and Loss account for 2019.

**(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)**

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J – 1970

Reg. No. : .....

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**Sixth Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, March 2020**

**First Degree Programme Under CBCSS**

**Open Course II : CO 1661.6/CX 1661.6/TT 1661.6/HM 1661.6/CC 1661.6**

**MARKETING MANAGEMENT**

**(2014 Admission Onwards)**

**(Common for Commerce/Commerce & Tax Procedure and Practice/Commerce and Tourism and Travel Management/Commerce and Hotel Management and Catering/Commerce with Computer Applications)**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

**SECTION – A**

Answer **all** questions in one or two sentences each. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. Define marketing management.
2. Explain promotion mix.
3. Define market segmentation.
4. Define product.
5. What is brand equity?
6. What is product life cycle?
7. Explain retailers.

P.T.O.

8. Define advertisement copy.
9. Explain internet marketing.
10. What is virtual marketing?

**(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)**

### SECTION – B

Answer any **eight** questions in not exceeding one paragraph each. Each question carries 2 marks.

11. Explain tele marketing.
12. What is de marketing?
13. Explain the patterns of market segmentation.
14. Explain the target market strategies.
15. What is Re marketing?
16. Define promotion.
17. Define advertising.
18. Explain personal selling.
19. Define public relation.
20. Explain service marketing.
21. What is CRM?
22. What is green marketing?

**(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)**

### SECTION – C

Answer any **six** questions in not exceeding 120 words each. Each question carries 4 marks.

23. Briefly explain the various elements of marketing mix.
24. What are the types of customer behaviour?
25. Explain the consumer buying process.
26. What are the Psychological factors influencing customer behaviour?
27. Explain the types of advertisement.
28. Explain the importance of physical distribution system.
29. What are the factors to be considered while selecting a promotion mix?
30. Explain the process of personal selling.
31. Discuss the characteristics of Services.

**(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)**

### SECTION – D

Answer any **two** questions in not exceeding 4 pages each. Each question carries 15 marks.

32. What are the factors determining channels of distribution?
33. Discuss the product development stages.
34. Explain the techniques of product positioning.
35. Discuss the different type of pricing strategies.

**(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)**

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Reg. No. : .....

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**Sixth Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, March 2020**

**First Degree Programme under CBCSS**

**Core Course : CO 1642 / CX 1642 / TT 1642 / HM 1642 / CC 1643**

**APPLIED COSTING**

**(2014 Admn. Onwards)**

**(Common for Commerce / Commerce and Tax Procedure and Practice /  
Commerce and Tourism and Travel Management / Commerce and Hotel  
Management and Catering / Commerce with Computer Applications)**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

**SECTION – A**

**Answer all questions. Each question carries 1 mark. :**

1. Define cost accounting.
2. What is job costing?
3. What do you mean by economic batch quantity?
4. What is escalation clause?
5. Define process costing.
6. What is a joint product?
7. Give two examples of running charges in transport industry.

P.T.O.

8. Define marginal cost.
9. What is P/V ratio?
10. Explain material mix variance.

(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

### SECTION – B

Answer **any eight** questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

11. Why does abnormal loss arise? How will you treat it in cost accounts?
12. State merits of cost plus contract.
13. Give four applications of marginal costing.
14. State four salient features of service costing.
15. What are the features of absorption costing?
16. From the following calculate the amount of profit to be credited to Profit and Loss A/c. Notional profit Rs.30,000; Stage of completion of contract 80%; Cash received as a percentage of work certified 75.
17. Compute the EBQ from the following:  
Annual demand for the component 24,000;  
Set-up cost per batch Rs.120;  
Carrying cost per unit of production Rs.0.36.
18. A truck starts with a load of 10 tonnes of goods from station P. It unloads 4 tonnes at station Q and rest of the goods at station R. It reaches back directly to station P after getting reloaded with 8 tonnes of goods at station R. The distances between P to Q, Q to R and then from R to P are 40 kms., 60 kms. and 80 kms. respectively. Compute absolute tonne-km.

19. From the following data, you are required to calculate P/V Ratio.  
Fixed expenses Rs.90,000; Variable cost per unit Rs.9; Selling price per unit Rs.12.
20. From a joint process, 20,000 units of A, 25,000 units of B and 25,000 units of C are obtained. The cost before split off point for the three products is Rs.1,40,000. Apportion the joint costs among the products using average unit cost method.
21. Calculate break-even sales from the following data.  
Profit Rs.1,00,000(25% of sales); P/V Ratio 50%.
22. A manufacturing concern which has adopted standard costing furnishes the following information:
- Standard:
- |                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Price of materials | Rs.1 per kg. |
|--------------------|--------------|
- Actual:
- |                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Materials used    | 280000 kg   |
| Cost of materials | Rs.2,52,000 |
- Calculate Material price variance.

(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)

### SECTION – C

Answer any six questions. Each question carries 4 marks.

23. Calculate Equivalent production, from the following data:
- |                               |            |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Units introduced into process | 3500 units |
| Units completed               | 2650 units |
| Closing work-in-progress      | 400 units  |
| Degree of completion:         |            |
| Materials                     | 80%        |
| Labour and Overheads          | 60%        |
- Normal loss is 10% of the input.



24. From the following particulars relating to Job No.1515, find out the total cost and estimated selling price:

Direct materials Rs.17,600; Direct labour Rs.8,000

Works overheads are recovered on the basis of 50% on prime cost and administrative overheads 10% of works cost. Estimated selling price should include 20% profit on selling price.

25. From the following data calculate P/V Ratio, BEP, Profit when sales are Rs.80,000 and Sales required to earn a profit of Rs.20,000.

Sales Rs.1,00,000;

Variable cost Rs.60,000;

Fixed cost Rs.30,000

26. A manufacturing company finds that while the cost of making a component part is Rs.10, the same is available in the market at Rs.9 with an assurance of continuous supply.

Should the company make or buy this component? The cost information is as follows:

Material Rs.3.50; Direct labour Rs.4.00; Other variable expenses Rs.1.00; Fixed expenses Rs.1.50.

27. From the following data, calculate material yield variance:

Consumption for 100 units of product

	Standard Mix	Actual Mix
Material A	40 units @ Rs.50 per unit	50 units @ Rs.50 per unit
Material B	60 units @ Rs.40 per unit	60 units @ Rs.45 per unit

28. How do you calculate profit on incomplete contract?
29. Bring out the differences between marginal costing and absorption costing.
30. Explain the different methods of apportionment of joint costs.
31. Distinguish between standard costing and budgetary control.

(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)

#### SECTION – D

Answer **any two** questions. Each question carries **15** marks.

32. A firm of building contractors began to trade on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2017. Following was the expenditure on the contract for Rs.3,00,000:

Materials issued contract Rs.51,000;

Plant used for contract Rs.15,000;

Wages incurred Rs.81,000;

Other expenses incurred Rs.5,000.

Cash received on account to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018, amounted to Rs.1,28,000 being 80% of the work certified. Of the plant and materials charged to the contract, plant which cost, Rs.3,000 and materials which cost Rs.2,500 were lost. On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 plant which cost Rs.2,000 was returned to store, the cost of work done uncertified was Rs.1,000 and materials costing Rs.2,300 were in hand on site.

Charge 15% depreciation on plant, and take to the profit and loss account 2/3 of the profit received. Prepare Contract Account, Contractee's Account and Balance Sheet from the above particulars.

33. Moon Ltd. has two plants viz. Plant X and Plant Y. The following are the operating details of these two plants under the company:

Particulars	Plant X (Rs.)	Plant Y (Rs.)
Sales	10,00,000	8,00,000
Variable cost	6,00,000	5,00,000
Fixed cost	2,00,000	2,00,000
Capacity utilisation	100%	50%

It is required to merge both the plants. You are required to ascertain the following:

- Break-even sales and break-even capacity of merged plant.
  - Profit and profitability of operating the merged plant at 90% of the capacity.
  - Capacity level of operation, if profit of Rs.4,00,000 has to be made by the merged plant.
34. A company manufactures its sole product by passing the raw material through distinct processes in its factory. During the month of April, 2018, the company purchased 96,000 kg. of raw material @ Rs.5 per kg. and introduced the same in process 1. Further particulars of manufacture for the month are given below:

	Process 1	Process 2	Process 3
Material consumed (Rs.)	33,472	27,483	47,166
Direct labour (Rs.)	80,000	72,000	56,000
Overhead (Rs.)	1,20,000	1,08,000	84,000
Normal waste in process as % of input	3%	1%	1%
Sale value of waste (Rs. per kg.)	2	3	5
Actual output during the month (kg.)	93,000	92,200	91,500

Prepare process accounts. Prepare abnormal loss/gain account also.

35. The standard mix to produce one unit of a product is as follows:

Material A	60 units @ Rs.15 per unit	=	Rs.900
Material B	80 units @ Rs.20 per unit	=	Rs.1,600
Material C	100 units @ Rs.25 per unit	=	Rs.2,500
	240		Rs.5,000

During the month of April 2018, 10 units were actually produced and consumption was as follows

Material A	640 units @ Rs.17.50 per unit	=	Rs.11,200
Material B	950 units @ Rs.18.00 per unit	=	Rs.17,100
Material C	870 units @ Rs.27.50 per unit	=	Rs.23,925
	2,460		Rs.52,225

Calculate:

- Material cost variance
- Material price variance; and
- Material usage variance.

**(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)**

(Pages : 3)

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Reg. No. : .....

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**Sixth Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, March 2020**

**First Degree Programme under CBCSS**

**Core Course : CO 1641/CX 1641/TT 1641/HM 1641/CC 1644 — AUDITING**

**(2014 Adm onwards)**

**(Common for Commerce/Commerce and Tax Procedure and Practice/  
Commerce and Tourism and Travel Management/ Commerce and Hotel  
Management and Catering/ Commerce with Computer Applications)**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

**SECTION – A**

Answer all questions in one or two sentences each. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. What is the purpose of auditing?
2. Who is CAG?
3. What is error of principle?
4. What is flexible audit programme?
5. What is current audit file?
6. What is verification?
7. What is primary voucher?
8. What is internal check?
9. What are different types of investigations?
10. What is audit report?

**(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)**

P.T.O.

## SECTION – B

Answer **any eight** questions in not exceeding **1** paragraph each. **Each** question carries **2** marks.

11. What is manipulation of accounts?
  12. What is meant by audit procedure?
  13. What is continuous audit?
  14. What is test check?
  15. What are the components of internal control?
  16. What are contingent liabilities?
  17. What is meant by 'teeming and lading'?
  18. What are the objectives of vouching?
  19. What is the concept of 'true and fair'?
  20. What is rotation of auditors?
  21. What are the liabilities of an auditor?
  22. Enumerate the purpose for which investigation is undertaken.
- (8 X 2 = 16 Marks)**

## SECTION – C

Answer **any six** questions in not exceeding **120** words each. **Each** question carries **4** marks.

23. What are the limitations of auditing?
24. What are the objectives of management audit?
25. What are the advantages of audit programme?

26. Describe internal check system as regards wages.
27. What are the requirements for a valid voucher?
28. What are the liabilities of joint auditors?
29. Enumerate the disqualifications of an auditor.
30. Distinguish between auditing and investigation.
31. Explain different types of audit report.

(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)

#### SECTION – D

Answer **any two** questions in not exceeding **4** pages each. **Each** question carries **15** marks.

32. Explain the process of conducting an investigation.
33. "Vouching is the essence of auditing". Comment.
34. What are the preliminary steps taken by an auditor before commencement of a new audit?
35. What are the special considerations involved in the audit of a company?

(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)

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Reg. No. : .....

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**Sixth Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, March 2020**

**Career Related First Degree Programme Under CBCSS**

**2(a) – Commerce and Tax Procedure and Practice**

**Vocational Course X: CX 1672**

**GOODS AND SERVICES TAX**

**(2013 Admission Onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

**SECTION – A**

Answer **all** questions in **one** or **two** sentences each. **Each** question carries **1** mark.

1. Who is a registered person?
2. What is CGST?
3. What is SGST?
4. What is SAC?
5. What is a Debit note?
6. Define the ISD.
7. What is assessment?

P.T.O.



8. Define the term 'Return'.
9. What do you mean by common portal?
10. What is value addition?

**(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)**

**SECTION – B**

Answer **any eight** questions not exceeding one paragraph. Each question carries **2** marks.

11. Explain GST tax structure.
12. Explain the purpose of return filing?
13. What do you mean by search and seizure?
14. Define capital goods.
15. What is Intra state supply?
16. What is RNR?
17. Who is a non - resident taxable person?
18. What is the structure of GSTIN?
19. What do you mean by voluntary registration under GST?
20. What are supplementary invoices?
21. What do you mean by scrutiny of returns?
22. What are the salient features of GST returns?

**(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)**

### SECTION – C

Answer **any six** questions not exceeding **120** words. **Each** question carries **4** marks

23. Explain the important advantages of GST system.
24. Explain the GST model.
25. What are the situations where GST registrations get cancelled?
26. What are the different types of assessment by the tax authorities?
27. What are the scope or role of the GST council?
28. What are the limitations of registering under the GST composition scheme?
29. Pradeep limited situated in Pune has purchased raw material within the state for Rs.60000. If goods are sold for Rs. 148480, calculate Net GST payable. (Assume CGST is 5% and SGST is 5%)?
30. What are the salient features of GSTN?
31. Explain the conditions to get entitlement of Input Tax Credit under GST.

**(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)**

### SECTION – D

Answer **any two** questions not exceeding **four** pages. **Each** question carries **15** marks.

32. What are the various challenges for successful implementation of GST in India?
33. What are the objectives of GST? Explain the impacts and benefits of GST in India.

34. What do you mean by registration? Explain the different procedures involved in registration as per GST Act.
35. Explain the stages of evolution of GST in India.

**(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)**

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Reg. No. : .....

Name : .....

**Sixth Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, March 2020**

**Career Related First Degree Programme Under CBCSS**

**2(a)-Commerce and Tax Procedure and Practice**

**Vocational Course IX — CX 1671**

**INCOME TAX PLANNING**

**(2013 Admission onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

**PART – A**

Answer **all** questions in one or two sentences each. Each question carries **1** mark.

1. Define tax planning.
2. What is MAT?
3. What do you mean by converted property?
4. What is DDT?
5. What is unabsorbed depreciation?
6. State any two tax incentives available to amalgamating company.
7. What do you mean by a widely held company?

8. Who is a representative assessee?
9. Write any two fully exempted allowances.
10. What is LTCG?

**(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)**

### PART – B

Answer **any eight** questions in not exceeding one paragraph. Each question carries **2** marks.

11. Write any two tax evasion practices.
12. What is meant by tax holiday?
13. What is double taxation?
14. What is the standard deduction for family pension?
15. Define tax avoidance.
16. What is accelerated assessment?
17. What is STT? Explain its implication on LTCG.
18. What do you mean by tonnage tax system?
19. What is a demerged company?
20. What are the schools of Hindu law?
21. State the deduction u/s 80 U.
22. State section 40 (b).

**(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)**

## PART – C

Answer any six questions. Each question carries 4 marks.

23. State the differences between tax planning and tax management.
24. Explain tax planning based on residential status of an assessee.
25. Compute tax payable by Modern Ltd for the P.Y 2018-19 under the following cases;
  - (a) Total Income is Rs. 6,00,000 and Book profit u/s 115 JB Rs. 24,00,000
  - (b) Total income is Rs. 4,00,000 and Book profit u/s 115 JB Rs. 6,50,000.
26. What are the benefits available to new business ventures under Income Tax Act?
27. From the following information you are required to compute tonnage tax payable by a tonnage tax company for the A.Y 2019-20.

The company has two qualifying ships. The net tonnage of ship 1 is 28,729 tons 400 kg and ship II is 16,550 ton 500 kg. Ship I runs for 365 days and ship 2 for 150 days during the previous year respectively. Turnover of core activities is Rs. 30 crore and profit from incidental activities is Rs. 8,00,000.

28. A and B want to start a business, the estimated profits of which for the year are Rs. 10,00,000. They have two options for selecting a form of organization:
  - (a) Partnership firm:
    - (i) 12% interest on capital of Rs. 7,50,000 each
    - (ii) Salary Rs. 2,00,000 p.a each
    - (iii) Equal distribution of remaining profits.

(b) Company:

- (i) Rs. 5,00,000 each as share capital and Rs. 2,50,000 each as loan @ 15%
- (ii) Salary Rs. 2,00,000 p.a each
- (iii) Distribution of remaining profits as dividend equally.

Which option is better from tax point of view?

29. Mr. Vineesh is an employee of XY Ltd. He will get the following amounts during the Financial Year 2018-19.

Basic pay Rs. 12,000 p.m

DA (forming part of pay) Rs. 5,000 p.m

Interest credited to RPF @ 9.5%-10,000

RFA at Delhi (rent paid by the company Rs. 5,000 pm)

Leave salary for one month Rs. 17,000

He contributed Rs. 2,200 p.m to RPF and an equal amount was contributed by the employer.

Find out the Total Income for the Assessment Year 2019-20.

30. The following income details of Mr. Sangeeth are available.

- (a) Income accrued in USA but received in India Rs. 30,000
- (b) Rs. 40,000 earned in England and received there but brought to India
- (c) Rs. 50,000 earned in India but received in Germany
- (d) Rs. 1,00,000 earned and received in Doha from a business controlled from India
- (e) House property income (computed) from Doha Rs. 20,000 received there

(f) Rs. 40,000 was past untaxed foreign income which was brought to India during the previous year.

(g) Profit from a business in Kanpur Rs. 1,00,000

Compute taxable income if Mr. Sangeeth is:

(i) Ordinarily Resident

(ii) Not ordinarily resident

(iii) Non resident.

31. Explain the tax planning for companies.

(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)

#### PART – D

Answer **any two** questions. Each question carries **15** marks.

32. From the following particulars furnished by the Karta of a Hindu Undivided Family, compute the total income of the family for the year 2018-19.

Profit from business – Rs. 50,000

Salary received by a member of the family employed in a Govt. Department  
Rs. 40,000

Director's fees received by Karta (individual capacity) - Rs. 5,000

Municipal value of the property let-out (rent receivable Rs. 10,000) - Rs. 8,000

Dividend from a co-operative society – Rs. 4,000

Dividend from an Indian company – Rs. 5,000

Donations to Rajiv Gandhi Foundation – Rs. 5,000

During the year the family sold some jewellery for Rs. 60,000, the indexed cost of which was Rs. 33,536.



33. Discuss the tax planning for individuals.
34. From the information given below, compute income from business of AB associates, a firm of A and B who share profits and losses in the ration of 1:2 and also calculate the total income of members.

Net profit as per P and L a/c (after debiting the following) – Rs. 20,000

- (a) Salary: Partner A – Rs. 60,000, Partner B – Rs. 40,000
- (b) Commission: Partner A – Rs. 20,000
- (c) Interest on capital (15%): Partner A — Rs. 9,000, Partner B — Rs. 6,000
- (d) Rent paid to partner B — Rs. 36,000.

The payments to partners A and B (who are working partners) have been made in accordance with the partnership deed. The firm satisfies the conditions of section 184. Partner A has income from other sources of Rs. 40,000 while Partner B has short term capital gains of Rs. 50,000 and long term capital gains of Rs. 60,000.

35. Explain tax planning related to income from House Property.

**(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)**

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