

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

MCom (CS) DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(Third Semester)

Branch- CORPORATE SECRETARYSHIP

DIRECT TAXES

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Where income tax is typically levied in India? a) At the state level b) At the federal level c) At both the state and federal levels d) At the territory level	K1	CO1
	2	Show how taxable income is calculated. a) Total income - Exemptions - Deductions = Taxable income b) Total income - Exemptions = Taxable income c) Total income - Deductions = Taxable income d) Total income = Taxable income	K2	CO1
2	3	Where is income from house property taxed? A) The location of the tax office b) The location of the owner c) The location of the tenant d) The location of the property	K1	CO2
	4	Compare the tax rates for income from salaries and income from house property. a) The tax rates are always the same b) Income from salaries is always taxed at a higher rate c) The tax rates can be different depending on the individual's circumstances d) Income from house property is always taxed at a higher rate	K2	CO2
3	5	When is income from business or profession considered taxable? a) Only when there is a profit b) When there is a profit or loss c) When there is a loss d) At the option of assesses	K1	CO1
	6	Infer the impact of a higher tax rate on capital gains on investment in the stock market. a) It can lead to a decrease in investment b) It can lead to an increase in investment c) It has no impact on investment d) It depends on the overall economic situation	K2	CO1
4	7	Who is liable for paying Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)? a) Companies with book profits b) Companies with tax losses c) Companies with foreign income d) Companies with turnover below Rs.1 crore	K1	CO1
	8	Show the category of company that is taxed as a separate entity. a) Private company b) Public company c) One-person company d) Corporate company	K2	CO1
5	9	What is the role of the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT)? a) To conduct audits and investigations b) To advise the government on tax policy c) To represent taxpayers in disputes d) To administer and enforce income tax laws	K1	CO1
	10	Name the authority responsible for making refunds of excess tax paid. a) Income Tax Officer b) Commissioner of Income Tax c) Assessing Officer d) Chief Commissioner of Income Tax	K2	CO1

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SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer ALL questions
ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a	Mr. Gatting , a foreign citizen leaves India for the first time in the last 20 years on November 25,2021.During the calendar year 2022,he comes to India on September 1,and stays for a period of 20 days. During the calendar year 2023 he does not visit India at all but comes to India on January 15, 2024. Examine the residential status of Mr.Gatting for the assessment year 2024-2025.	K4	CO4
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Analyse the different categories of assesses according to their residential status.		
2	12.a.	Mr.Jaideep who is working with a company at Delhi submits the following information about his salary income for the previous year 2023 -24; Salary 28,000 p.m D.A 10,000 p.m Bonus 28,000 His employer paid him Rs.10,000 p.m as house rent allowance upto 30.11.2023 and it was raised to Rs.12,000 p.m from 1.12.2023. He lived with his parents in a house owned by his father and no rent was paid by him. From 1.12.2023 he shifted to a rented house and paid Rs.15,000 p.m as rent. Estimate his Gross Salary for the assessment year 2024 – 25 if his salary is due on last date of month.	K5	CO4
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Determine ARV from the particulars given below: MRV Rs. 60,000 p.a. FRV Rs. 66,000 p.a. Actual Rent Rs. 7,000 p.m. Standard Rent Rs. 69,000 p.a. (a) House was vacant for full year duirng the previous year 2023-24. (b) House was vacant for two months during the previous year 2023-24. (c) Actual Rent of the house is 4,000 p.m. and was vacant for two months.		
3	13.a.	Determine the Indexed cost for following cases (separately for each case) for the assessment year 2024-25: (a) Cost of plot acquired in 2006-07 for Rs. 80000 (b) Cost of house purchased in 1998-99 for Rs.90000 Fair market value on 1-4-2001 being Rs.150000 (c) Cost of house purchased in 1996-97 for Rs.2,00,000 but F.M.V. on 1-4-2001 Rs.400000 [C.I.I. for 2001-02 = 100, for 2006-07 122, and for 2023-24 = 348].	K5	CO4
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Mr. G. Bedi owns horses at Bombay and Bangalore. These horses run for races at the race course. During the year 2023-24 Mr. Bedi submits the following information: Rs. (i) Expenses on race horses at Bombay Rs. 2,60,000 (ii) Expenses on race horses at Bangalore Rs. 4,30,000 (iii) Stake money earned by horses at (a) Bombay Rs.1,20,000 (b) Bangalore Rs.5,00,000 (iv) Mr Bedi received Rs. 1,05,000 on 1-7-2023 on betting during horse races at Bombay. Estimate his taxable income under other sources.		

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4	14.a.	Examine the firm's income under the head profits and gains for the assessment year 2024-25 from information given below : Net Profit as per P & L A/c (after debiting the following) Rs.120000 Salary to A Rs.1,60,000 Salary to B Rs. 1,40,000 Commission to A Rs. 1,20,000 Interest on Capital @ 15% to A Rs. 1,20,000 to B Rs. 30,000 The payments to partners A & B (who are working partners) have been made in accordance with partnership deed whose certified copy has been submitted along with return of income for the assessment year 2024-25. Also compute the individual income of partner A & B which is taxable under the head Profits & Gains.	K5	CO4
	(OR)			
	14.b.	Compute the tax payable by a company for the Assessment year 2024-25 if: (a) its total income isRs.4,00,000 and book profit is 18,50,000; or (b) its total income is 6,20,000 and book profit is 12,33,330. Assume normal tax rate applicable to company 30%.		
5	15.a.	Discuss the process of Collection and Recovery of Tax under the Income Tax Act, 1961.	K6	CO5
	(OR)			
	15.b.	Elaborate the refund process work under the Income Tax Act?		

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO																																										
1	16	Following are the incomes of Sri Rathnam for the previous year 2023-24: i. Profit from the business in Bangalore Rs.10000 ii. Income accrued in India but received in Japan Rs.4000 iii. Profit from business in Canada but received in India Rs.5000 iv. Income from house property in Karachi received in Bombay Rs.4000 v. Profit from business established in England and deposited there, the business being controlled from India Rs.20000 vi. Income from house property in America and deposited there Rs.2000 vii. Past untaxed income brought into India during the previous year Rs.10000 Discover the total income of Shri.Rathnam for the assessment year 2022-23 if he is (a) Resident (b) N.O.R. or (c) Non-Resident.	K4	CO2																																										
2	17	Following are the particulars of 2 let out houses of Mr. Ashu Aggarwal <table><thead><tr><th></th><th>House - A</th><th>House - B</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Municipal Valuation</td><td>4,20,000</td><td>3,50,000</td></tr><tr><td>Fair Rental Value</td><td>3,60,000</td><td>3,80,000</td></tr><tr><td>Standard Rent</td><td>4,40,000</td><td>3,20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Actual Rent</td><td>4,80,000</td><td>4,20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Unrealized rent of current year</td><td>40,000</td><td>35,000</td></tr><tr><td>Vacancy</td><td>2 Months</td><td>2 Months</td></tr><tr><td>Municipal Taxes:</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> Actually Paid</td><td>12,000</td><td>35,000</td></tr><tr><td> Due but not paid</td><td>30,000</td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td>Repairs</td><td>10,000</td><td>8,000</td></tr><tr><td>Insurance Premium</td><td>12,000</td><td>6,000</td></tr><tr><td>Other Expenses</td><td>8,000</td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td>Interest on money borrowed for the purchase of house</td><td>-</td><td>60,000</td></tr></tbody></table> Determine Mr.Ashu Aggarwal's Income from house property		House - A	House - B	Municipal Valuation	4,20,000	3,50,000	Fair Rental Value	3,60,000	3,80,000	Standard Rent	4,40,000	3,20,000	Actual Rent	4,80,000	4,20,000	Unrealized rent of current year	40,000	35,000	Vacancy	2 Months	2 Months	Municipal Taxes:			Actually Paid	12,000	35,000	Due but not paid	30,000	10,000	Repairs	10,000	8,000	Insurance Premium	12,000	6,000	Other Expenses	8,000	10,000	Interest on money borrowed for the purchase of house	-	60,000	K4	CO2
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3	18	Profit and Loss Account of M/s Raju & Company				K5	CO3
			Rs.		Rs.		
		General Expenses	107000	Gross Profit	540000		
		Fire Insurance Premium	2000	Bad debts, recovered but disallowed earlier	4000		
		Bad debts	1000	Interest from Govt. Securities	4000		
		Salaries	165000	Rent received from employees	12000		
		Advertisement (in cash)	22250	Interest from debtors for delayed payment	6000		
		Proprietor's salary	112500				
		Interest on capital	2000				
		Income-tax	1000				
		Depreciation	2000				
		GST (due)	5000				
		Advance income-tax paid	1000				
		Donations	500				
		Motor car expenses	750				
		Municipal taxes of quarters let to employees	5000				
		Net profit	139000				
			566000		566000		
		General expenses include Rs.4,000 paid as compensation to an old employee whose services were terminated in the interest of the business and 2,200 by way of help to a poor student. Depreciation calculated according to the rates comes to Rs.2,900. GST was paid on 1-5-2024. Date of filing of return is 31-7-2024. 50% of Motor-car expenses are for proprietor's personal use. Compute business income.					
		4	19	Explain the categories of Companies under Indian Income Tax Act.			
5	20	According to the Income Tax Act, 1961, who are the Income Tax Authorities and what procedure governs their appointment? – Discuss.				K6	CO5

Z-Z-Z END

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

MCom(CS) DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(Second Semester)

Branch – CORPORATE SECRETARYSHIP

COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Which of the following is a characteristic of variable costing? a. Includes all manufacturing cost b. Ignores fixed manufacturing costs c. Allocates fixed costs only d. Considers both fixed and variable costs	K1	CO1
	2	Which of the following statements best describes the concept of "relevant costs" in management accounting? A. Costs that have already been incurred and cannot be changed. B. Costs that vary between different decision alternatives and can influence the decision. C. Costs that are incurred in the long-term and have a fixed nature. D. Costs that are not significant and can be ignored in decision-making.	K2	CO1
2	3	Which of the following is a characteristic of job costing? A. Allocating costs to a specific product or service B. Spreading costs evenly across all products C. Assigning costs based on machine hours D. Ignoring direct labor costs	K1	CO2
	4	Which of the following best describes process costing? A. Allocating costs to specific jobs or batches of products. B. Accumulating costs for each production department or process. C. Assigning costs based on the actual direct labor hours worked. D. Determining costs based on the quantity of direct materials used.	K2	CO2
3	5	What does the term "marginal cost" represent? A. Total cost divided by quantity produced. B. Change in total cost divided by change in quantity produced. C. Variable cost per unit. D. Fixed cost per unit.	K1	CO3
	6	How are standard costs typically established? A. Based on the actual costs incurred in the previous year. B. By adding a markup percentage to the cost of materials. C. Through a detailed analysis of each production process. D. By randomly selecting a cost figure within a given range.	K2	CO3

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4	7	What is a master budget? A. A detailed plan showing the expected revenue and expenses for a specific department. B. A summary of historical financial transactions. C. An overall plan that includes all the budgets of a company. D. A flexible budget that adjusts to changes in activity levels.	K1	CO4
	8	What is a flexible budget? A. A budget that remains fixed regardless of changes in activity levels. B. A budget that adjusts to changes in activity levels. C. A budget used only in manufacturing industries. D. A budget that includes only variable costs.	K2	CO4
5	9	Which of the following is tools and techniques of management accounting? A. Ration analysis B. Linear Programming C. Trend analysis D. All of the above	K1	CO5
	10	What is financial leverage? A. The use of debt to increase the return on equity. B. The ratio of fixed costs to variable costs. C. The proportion of long-term debt in a company's capital structure. D. The total debt of a company.	K2	CO5

SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Identify the advantages of cost accounting.	K2	CO1
	(OR)			
	11.b.	Prepare the cost sheet from the following data: Raw material used Rs. 60,000 Wages Rs. 15,000 Works expenses are charged at 100% of wages. Office overhead is charged at 25% on works cost. Selling overhead is 10% of the cost of production.		
2	12.a.	Prepare Process Account from the following: Materials issued 1,000 kg @ Rs. 125 Wastage Rs.28,000 Overheads Rs. 8,000 Normal loss 5% of input: Output 900kgs	K3	CO2
	(OR)			
	12.b.	From the following information, calculate kilometres and total passenger kilometers. Number of busses : 8 Days operated in the month : 30 Trips made by each bus : 2 Distance of route : 60 kilometres long(one way) Capacity of bus : 50 passengers Normal passengers travelling: 80% of the capacity.		

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3	13.a.	From the following information find out the amount of profit earned during the year using the material costing technique: Fixed cost Rs. 2,50,000 Variable Cost Rs. 10 per unit Selling Price Rs. 15 per unit Output level 75,000 units	K4	CO3																												
	(OR)																															
	13.b.	Describe the limitations of Budgetary control.																														
4	14.a.	From the information given below, prepare a manufacturing overhead budget for the quarter ending December 31, 2009: Budget output during the quarter : 5,000 units Fixed overheads : Rs. 30,000 Variable Overheads (varying at the rate of Rs.5 per unit) : Rs. 15,000 Semi Variable Overheads (40% fixed and 60% varying @ Rs.3 per unit)	K4	CO4																												
	(OR)																															
	14.b.	Using the following information, prepare a flexible budget for the Production at 50% Capacity 5,000 Units Raw Materials Rs 80 per unit Direct Labor Rs 50 per unit Direct Expenses Rs 15 per unit Factory Expenses Rs 50,000 (50) (Fixed) Administration Expenses Rs 60,000 (Variable) production of 80% and 100% activity.																														
5	15.a.	Calculation current Ratio from the following information: <table><tr><td>Stock</td><td>60,000</td><td>Sundry Cr</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Sundry Dr</td><td>70,000</td><td>Bills Payable</td><td>15,000</td></tr><tr><td>Cash Balances</td><td>20,000</td><td>Tax payable</td><td>18,000</td></tr><tr><td>Bills Receivables</td><td>30,000</td><td>Outstanding Expenses</td><td>7,000</td></tr><tr><td>Prepaid Expenses</td><td>10,000</td><td>Bank Overdraft</td><td>25,000</td></tr><tr><td>Land and Building</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>Debentures</td><td>75,000</td></tr><tr><td>Goodwill</td><td>50,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Stock	60,000	Sundry Cr	20,000	Sundry Dr	70,000	Bills Payable	15,000	Cash Balances	20,000	Tax payable	18,000	Bills Receivables	30,000	Outstanding Expenses	7,000	Prepaid Expenses	10,000	Bank Overdraft	25,000	Land and Building	1,00,000	Debentures	75,000	Goodwill	50,000			K5	CO5
	Stock	60,000	Sundry Cr	20,000																												
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Goodwill	50,000																															
(OR)																																
15.b.	Explain the Classification of Cash Flows.																															

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO																		
1	16	Distinguish between cost accounting and Management accounting.	K4	CO1																		
2	17	Explain the various items appearing in the contract account?	K3	CO2																		
3	18	The Standard materials required for producing 100 units is 120kgs. A standard price of 0.50 paise per kg is fixed and 2,40,000 units were produced during the period. Actual materials purchased were 3,00,000 kgs. at a cost of Rs1,65,000. Calculate Material Variance.	K5	CO3																		
4	19	The Expenses for the production of 5,000 units in a factory are given as follows: <table><tr><td></td><td>per unit Rs</td></tr><tr><td>Materials</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Labour</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Variable Overheads</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>Fixed Overheads(Rs.50,000)</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Administrative Expenses (5% variable)</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Selling Expenses(20% fixed)</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Distribution Expenses(10% fixed)</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Total Cost of sales per unit</td><td>Rs. <u>116</u></td></tr></table> You are required to prepare a budget for the production of 7,000 units		per unit Rs	Materials	50	Labour	20	Variable Overheads	15	Fixed Overheads(Rs.50,000)	10	Administrative Expenses (5% variable)	10	Selling Expenses(20% fixed)	6	Distribution Expenses(10% fixed)	5	Total Cost of sales per unit	Rs. <u>116</u>	K5	CO4
	per unit Rs																					
Materials	50																					
Labour	20																					
Variable Overheads	15																					
Fixed Overheads(Rs.50,000)	10																					
Administrative Expenses (5% variable)	10																					
Selling Expenses(20% fixed)	6																					
Distribution Expenses(10% fixed)	5																					
Total Cost of sales per unit	Rs. <u>116</u>																					
5	20	Distinguish between funds flow statement and income statement.	K6	CO5																		

Z-Z-Z END

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(AUTONOMOUS)

MCom(CS) DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(Third Semester)

Branch – CORPORATE SECRETARYSHIP

ADVANCED CORPORATE ACCOUNTING - II

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Accounting Standard Board was set up in India in the year a) 1964 b) 1975 c) 1977 d) 1982	K1	CO1
	2	Accounting standard for Amalgamation _____ a) AS-8 b) AS-14 c) AS-20 d) AS-3	K2	CO1
2	3	Salary outstanding appears in the -----side of Balance sheet. a) Asset b) Liability c) Either d) Neither	K1	CO2
	4	Interim dividend is always shown _____. a) In P&L A/C b) In P&L Appropriation a/c c) On the assets side of the B/S d) On the Liabilities side	K2	CO2
3	5	Profits earned by Subsidiary company up to the date of acquisition of shares by the Holding company is called: a) Revenue profits b) Capital profits c) Revolution profits d) Realisation Profits	K1	CO3
	6	The excess price paid by company a holding company to acquire controlling interest in the subsidiary company is transferred to: a) Capital Reverse b) Cost of Control c) Revenue Reserve d) None of the above	K2	CO3
4	7	What is the primary purpose for the valuation of shares? a) To advance a loan against the security of shares b) For purchase of shares by employees where they can retain these shares till the period of their employment c) To purchase a block of shares to acquire control in the company d) All of the above	K1	CO4
	8	Which of the following factors is not affecting the goodwill of a company? a) The location of a company's customers b) The nature of business c) The efficiency of a company's management d) None of the above	K2	CO4
5	9	Preparation of annual report is _____. a) statutory b) non-statutory c) optional d) not necessary	K1	CO5
	10	The value of a partly paid equity share is equal to _____. a) The value of a fully paid-up share minus the calls unpaid per share b) The value of a fully paid-up share divided by the face value of a share c) The value of a fully paid-up share d) None of the above	K2	CO5

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SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	State the needs and objectives of Accounting Standards.	K3	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Construct the benefits of accounting standards to the accountants and auditors.		
2	12.a.	Nathiya Ltd., has a credit balance on P&L a/c of Rs. 3, 00,000 on 1-4-2000 and the net profit for the year 2000-01 is Rs. 30,00,0000. It was decided that the following decisions be carried out regarding provisions, reserves and dividends: a) General reserve Rs. 3,50,000 b) Investment allowance reserve Rs. 3,50,000 c) Provision for taxation @ 50% d) Dividend equalization fund Rs. 2,00,000 e) Dividend on 10% preference shares of Rs. 20,00,000 f) Dividend at 15% on 3,00,0000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid. You are required to give P&L Appropriation a/c and give journal entries for payment of dividend.	K4	CO2
		(OR)		
	12.b.	For the year ended 31 December 2019, the profit of Kerbs Ltd. before changing depreciation on fixed assets and managerial commission amounted to Rs. 300,000. Depreciation for the year amounted to Rs. 60,000 and a commission of 10% of the profits (before charging such commission) was payable to the manager. The paid – up share capital of the company consisted of Rs. 1,000,000 divided into 5,000 6% preference shares of Rs. 100 each, along with 50,000 equity shares of \$10 each. Interim dividend @ Rs. 0.50 per share was paid during the year. Brought from the previous year, the credit balance in the P & L a/c was Rs. 35,000. Also, the following appropriations were proposed by the board of directors and subsequently passed at the company's annual general meeting: • To pay the year's dividend on preference shares • To pay a final dividend on equity shares at Rs. 0.50 per share to make a total dividend of Rs.1 per share for the year • To provide for taxation @ 50% on the net profit • To transfer Rs. 25,000 to the general reserve • To carry forward the balance Show the profit and loss appropriation account.		
3	13.a.	X Ltd. Purchased 60 % shares of Y Ltd. on 1.1.2002 when the balance on their P&L A/C and General reserve were Rs.1,50,000 and Rs.1,60,000 respectively. On 31.12.2002, the balance sheet of Y Ltd. Showed P&L a/c balance of Rs. 4, 00,000 and General reserve Rs. 3, 00,000. Calculate capital profit and Revenue profit.	K2	CO3
		(OR)		
	13.b.	XYZ Ltd. purchased 80% shares of ABC Ltd. on 1st January 2011 for ₹1,40,000. The issued capital of ABC Ltd., on 1st January 2011 was ₹1,00,000 and the balance in the P&L was ₹60,000. For the year ending on 31st December 2011 ABC Ltd. has earned a profit of ₹20,000. Arrive Minority interest as on 31st December 2011		

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4	14.a.	The capital employed in a company is Rs. 500000. The normal rate of return is 20%. During the last 4 years the actual returns were 24%, 26%,28% & 30% on capital. The goodwill of the company is taken at 4 years purchase of previous 4 years of average super normal profit. Find the goodwill.	K3	CO4
	(OR)			
	14.b.	Average capital employed in K Ltd., is Rs.35,00,000 whereas net trading profits before tax for the last three years have been Rs.14,75,000,Rs.14,55,000 and Rs.15,25,000.In these three years ,the managing director was paid a salary of Rs.10,000p.m.But now he would be paid a salary of Rs.12,000p.m.Normal rate of return expected in the industry in which K ltd is engaged is 18%.Rate of tax is 50%.Calculate goodwill on the basis of three years purchase of the super profits.		
5	15.a.	Identify the internal users of Accounting information	K3	CO5
	(OR)			
	15.b.	Identify the external users of financial information		

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO																																																				
1	16	Simplify the disclosure requirement of AS 1.	K4	CO1																																																				
2	17	The Alfa Manufacturing Company Ltd was registered with the nominal Capital of 6,00,000 of Rs.100 .The balances are <table><tr><td>Calls in arrear</td><td>7,500</td></tr><tr><td>Premises</td><td>3,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Plant & Machinery</td><td>3,30,000</td></tr><tr><td>Interim Dividend paid on 1.8.96</td><td>37,500</td></tr><tr><td>Stock on 1.1.96</td><td>75,000</td></tr><tr><td>Fixtures</td><td>7200</td></tr><tr><td>Sundry Drs</td><td>87,000</td></tr><tr><td>Goodwill</td><td>25,000</td></tr><tr><td>Cash in hand</td><td>750</td></tr><tr><td>Cash at bank</td><td>39,900</td></tr><tr><td>Purchases</td><td>1,85,000</td></tr><tr><td>Preliminary expenses</td><td>84,865</td></tr><tr><td>General expenses</td><td>16,835</td></tr><tr><td>Freight and carriage</td><td>13115</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries</td><td>14500</td></tr><tr><td>Directors fees</td><td>5725</td></tr><tr><td>Bad debts</td><td>2110</td></tr><tr><td>Bills Payable</td><td>38000</td></tr><tr><td>Debentures interest paid</td><td>9,000</td></tr><tr><td>Subscribed and fully called capital</td><td>4,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>;6% Debenture</td><td>3,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>P & L (Cr)</td><td>14,500</td></tr><tr><td>Sundry Crs</td><td>45,000</td></tr><tr><td>Sales</td><td>4,15,000</td></tr><tr><td>General Reserve</td><td>25,000</td></tr><tr><td>Bad debts reserve (1.1.96)</td><td>3,500</td></tr></table> Prepare Final Accounts making the adjustments: (a)Depreciate Plant &Machinery by 10% (b)Write off Rs.500 from preliminary expenses (c)Provide half years debenture interest due (d)Leave bad and doubtful reserve @5% (e)closing stock Rs.9,000.	Calls in arrear	7,500	Premises	3,00,000	Plant & Machinery	3,30,000	Interim Dividend paid on 1.8.96	37,500	Stock on 1.1.96	75,000	Fixtures	7200	Sundry Drs	87,000	Goodwill	25,000	Cash in hand	750	Cash at bank	39,900	Purchases	1,85,000	Preliminary expenses	84,865	General expenses	16,835	Freight and carriage	13115	Salaries	14500	Directors fees	5725	Bad debts	2110	Bills Payable	38000	Debentures interest paid	9,000	Subscribed and fully called capital	4,00,000	;6% Debenture	3,00,000	P & L (Cr)	14,500	Sundry Crs	45,000	Sales	4,15,000	General Reserve	25,000	Bad debts reserve (1.1.96)	3,500	K5	CO2
Calls in arrear	7,500																																																							
Premises	3,00,000																																																							
Plant & Machinery	3,30,000																																																							
Interim Dividend paid on 1.8.96	37,500																																																							
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Sales	4,15,000																																																							
General Reserve	25,000																																																							
Bad debts reserve (1.1.96)	3,500																																																							

Cont...

3	18	The following are the balance sheet of H ltd. and its subsidiary S ltd. As on 31.3.2015.						K5	CO3
		Liabilities	H Ltd Rs	S Ltd Rs.	Assets	H Ltd.	S Ltd.		
		Share capital: Rs. 10 each fully paid General reserve Profit & loss a/c Creditors	600000 150000 70000 90000 910000	200000 70000 50000 60000 380000	Machinery Furniture 70% shares in S ltd. At cost Stock Debtors Cash at bank Preliminary expenses	300000 70000 260000 175000 55000 50000 - 910000	100000 45000 - 189000 30000 10000 6000 380000		
H ltd. acquired the shares of S ltd. On 30 th June 2014. On 1 st April 2014, S ltd.'s general reserve and profit & loss a/c stood at Rs. 60000 and 20000 respectively. No part of the preliminary expenses was written off in the year ended 31.3.2015. Prepare consolidated balance sheet of H Ltd. and its subsidiary S Ltd. as on 31.3.2015.									
4	19	The following is the Balance Sheet of NSC Ltd., as on 31 st Dec. 1998						K5	CO4
		Liabilities	Rs		Assets	Rs.			
		4,000 10% pref.shares of Rs.100 each 60,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each Bills payable Creditors	4,00,000 6,00,000 50,000 1,50,000 12,00,000		Sundry Assets at book value	12,00,000 12,00,000			
The market value of 60% of the assets is estimated to be 15% more than the book value and that of the remaining 40% at 10% less than the book value. There is an unrecorded liability of Rs. 10,000. Find the value of each equity share (it is to be assumed that preference shares have no prior claim as to payment of dividend or to repayment of capital).									
5	20	Examine the contents in Directors Report.						K4	CO5

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END