

2023

ADVANCED BUSINESS MATHEMATICS — HONOURS

Paper : DSE-5.1 AH

(Module - II)

Full Marks : 40

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*Answer *any four* questions.

1. (a) Evaluate : $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}-1}{x}$.

(b) The function $f(x) = \frac{x^3-8}{x^2-4}$ is undefined at $x=2$. Redefine the function so as to make it continuous at $x=2$. 5+5

2. (a) Evaluate : $\int_{-1}^0 \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx$.

(b) Evaluate : $\int \frac{dx}{(x-3)\sqrt{x+1}}$. 5+5

3. (a) If $f(x) + 2f(-x) = x^2$, show that $f(3) = 3$.(b) If $y = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 36x + 7$, find the values of x for which $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$. 5+54. (a) Solve by Cramer's Rule : $2x - y + 3z = -2$, $3x + 2y + 3z = 9$, $x + 2y - z = 9$.(b) Show that the matrix $A = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ is orthogonal. Hence, find A^{-1} . 5+5

Please Turn Over

5. (a) Evaluate : $\int (2x+1)\sqrt{4x^2+4x+5} \, dx$

(b) If $x = t^2 + 2t$, $y = t^2 - 2t$, find out $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ at $t = 1$.

5+5

6. (a) Without formal expansion prove that $\begin{vmatrix} x & y & 0 \\ 0 & x & y \\ y & 0 & x \end{vmatrix} = x^3 + y^3$.

(b) Prove that $\left(1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}\right)$ is a factor of $\begin{vmatrix} 1+x & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+y & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+z \end{vmatrix}$.

5+5

7. (a) The price per unit $p(x)$ at which a company can sell all that it produces is given by $p(x) = 300 - 4x$ and that cost function is $c(x) = 300 + 52x$, where x is the number of units produced. Find x so that profit is maximum.

- (b) Find the area bounded by straight lines $3x - 2y = 6$, $2x + y = 10$ and x axis.

5+5

8. (a) Let A and B be two matrices such that $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$. Find out A .

(b) If $P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$, then show that $P^2 = P$ and hence find matrix Q such that $4P^2 - 2P + Q = O$,

where O is the zero matrix of order 3.

5+5

2023

AUDITING AND ASSURANCE — HONOURS

Paper : CC-5.1Ch

Full Marks : 80

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Group - A

1. State the basic principles governing an audit as per SA-200. 5
Or,
 - (a) What are Standards on Auditing?
 - (b) State the purpose of Standard on Auditing. 2+3
2. Distinguish between Fraud and Error. 5
3. What is Audit file? State different types of Audit file. 2+3
Or,

Explain the concept of 'auditing in depth' and its advantages. 5

Group - B

4. Discuss the essential steps involved in conducting the audit of a hospital. 10
Or,

What is Analytical procedure? Explain briefly the tools and techniques of analytical procedure as per SA 520. 3+7
5. (a) What do you mean by Audit risk?
(b) Mention different types of Audit risk.
(c) Distinguish between internal check and internal Audit. 3+3+4
6. How will you verify the following items of the balance sheet (*any two*)? 5×2
 - (a) Trade Payables
 - (b) Inventory
 - (c) Plant and Machinery.

Please Turn Over

Or,

- (a) "Vouching is the essence of audit."– Discuss.
 - (b) Mention the steps to be considered for vouching of 'Travelling expenses' of a company. 5+5
7. (a) Mention the essential features of a good audit report.
- (b) Explain 'Report with Disclaimer' with an example. 5+5

Or,

- (a) What is Auditor's certificate?
 - (b) Distinguish between auditor's certificate and audit report. 3+7
8. Write short notes on *any two* : 5×2
- (a) Cost Audit
 - (b) Environment Audit
 - (c) Management Audit.

Group - C

9. (a) Discuss the rights and duties of a company auditor.
- (b) How is an auditor of a company appointed in case of casual vacancy? 10+5

Or,

- (a) State the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, regarding appointment of a company auditor.
 - (b) Can dividend be paid without writing off past losses? 10+5
-

2023

AUDITING AND ASSURANCE — GENERAL

Paper : CC-5.1Cg

Full Marks : 80

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

প্রাপ্তলিখিত সংখ্যাগুলি পূর্ণমান নির্দেশক।

বিভাগ - ক

- ১। “নিরীক্ষা হল হিসাবের নিয়ন্ত্রক।” — আলোচনা করো। ৫
- অথবা,
- উদাহরণসহ ধারাবাহিক নিরীক্ষা ও পর্যাবৃত্ত নিরীক্ষার মধ্যে পার্থক্য নিরূপণ করো। ৫
- ২। গভীর নিরীক্ষা পদ্ধতি কাকে বলে? গভীর নিরীক্ষা পদ্ধতির সুবিধাগুলি কী কী? ২+৩
- অথবা,
- নিরীক্ষার স্মারকলিপির ওপর একটি সংক্ষিপ্ত টীকা লেখো। ৫
- ৩। “নিরীক্ষার গুরুত্বপূর্ণ উদ্দেশ্য হল ভুল ও জুয়াচুরি উদ্ঘাটন ও প্রতিরোধ করা।” — আলোচনা করো। ৫

বিভাগ - খ

- ৪। বেসরকারি বিদ্যালয়ের জন্য একটি নিরীক্ষাসূচি প্রণয়ন করো। ১০
- ৫। একজন নিরীক্ষক হিসাবে নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়গুলির লেনদেনের সত্যতা তুমি কীভাবে যাচাই করবে (যে-কোনো দুটি)? ৫×২
- (ক) দেনাদারদের থেকে প্রাপ্ত অর্থ
- (খ) নগদে ক্রয়
- (গ) বিজ্ঞাপন বাবদ খরচ।

অথবা,

- একজন নিরীক্ষক হিসাবে নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়গুলির অস্তিত্ব তুমি কীভাবে যাচাই করবে (যে-কোনো দুটি)? ৫×২
- (ক) সুনাম
- (খ) নগদ জমা ও ব্যাঙ্কে জমা উদ্ভব
- (গ) পাওনাদারগণের হিসাব।

Please Turn Over

৬। নিরীক্ষকের প্রতিবেদন বলতে কী বোঝো? নিরীক্ষকের প্রতিবেদন ও নিরীক্ষকের শংসাপত্রের মধ্যে পার্থক্য কী? ৪+৬

অথবা,

শর্তসাপেক্ষ প্রতিবেদন কাকে বলে? কোন কোন পরিস্থিতিতে একজন নিরীক্ষক শর্তসাপেক্ষ প্রতিবেদন পেশ করেন? শর্তসাপেক্ষ প্রতিবেদন ও শর্তহীন প্রতিবেদনের মধ্যে পার্থক্য কী কী? ৩+৩+৪

৭। সংক্ষিপ্ত টীকা লেখো (যে-কোনো দুটি) : ৫×২

(ক) কর সংক্রান্ত নিরীক্ষা

(খ) সামাজিক নিরীক্ষা

(গ) পরিবেশ নিরীক্ষা।

অথবা,

ব্যবস্থাপনা নিরীক্ষা বলতে কী বোঝো? ব্যবস্থাপনা নিরীক্ষার উদ্দেশ্যগুলি কী? ব্যবস্থাপনা নিরীক্ষার সুবিধাগুলি কী কী? ৩+৩+৪

৮। অভ্যন্তরীণ নিরীক্ষা কী? বিধিবদ্ধ নিরীক্ষক কি অভ্যন্তরীণ নিরীক্ষকের দ্বারা প্রস্তুত প্রতিবেদনের ওপর নির্ভর করতে পারেন? ৩+৭

বিভাগ - গ

৯। (ক) বন্টনযোগ্য মুনাফা কাকে বলে? একটি কোম্পানির লভ্যাংশ প্রদানের ক্ষেত্রে একজন নিরীক্ষকের কর্তব্য কী?

(খ) প্রাক-নিবন্ধন মুনাফা থেকে লভ্যাংশ কি প্রদান করা যায়? (২+৮)+৫

অথবা,

একজন নিরীক্ষকের কী কী যোগ্যতা থাকা আবশ্যিক? নিরীক্ষকের অপসারণ সম্পর্কে ২০১৩ সালের কোম্পানি আইনের বিধানগুলি আলোচনা করো। ৫+১০

[English Version]

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Group - A

1. "Auditing is accounting control." — Discuss. 5

Or,

Distinguish between Continuous Audit and Periodical Audit with examples. 5

2. What do you mean by auditing in depth? What are the advantages of auditing in depth? 2+3

Or,

Write a short note on Audit Memorandum. 5

3. "Detection and Prevention of Errors and Frauds are important objectives of audit." — Discuss. 5

Group - B

4. Prepare an Audit Programme of a private school. 10
5. How would you vouch the following items as an auditor (*any two*)? 5×2
- (a) Collection from Debtors
 - (b) Cash purchase
 - (c) Advertisement expenses.

Or,

- How would you verify the following items as an auditor (*any two*)? 5×2
- (a) Goodwill
 - (b) Cash and Bank balances
 - (c) Trade payables.
6. What do you mean by Auditor's report? How does an auditor's report differ from auditor's certificate? 4+6

Or,

What is a qualified report? Under what circumstances an auditor issues a qualified report? How does a qualified report differ from an unqualified report? 3+3+4

7. Write short notes on (*any two*) : 5×2
- (a) Tax audit
 - (b) Social audit
 - (c) Environment audit.

Or,

What do you mean by management audit? What are the objectives of Management audit? What are the advantages of Management audit? 3+3+4

8. What is Internal Audit? Can a Statutory Auditor rely upon the report prepared by an Internal Auditor? 3+7

Group - C

9. (a) What are divisible profits? What are the duties of an auditor regarding payment of dividend by a company?
- (b) Can dividend be paid out of profit prior to incorporation? (2+8)+5

Or,

What are the necessary qualifications of an auditor? Discuss the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 regarding removal of an auditor. 5+10

2023

CORPORATE ACCOUNTING — HONOURS**Paper : DSE-5.2AH****Full Marks : 80***The figures in the margin indicate full marks.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.***Group - A**

1. Kristi Ltd. issued 10,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each at 20% premium. The amount is payable as :

On application ₹ 30; on allotment ₹ 50 (including premium) and the balance equally in two calls.

Till date the company called-up all money except the final call and it received all the money due except on the following shares :

Holders	Shares held	Unpaid amount	
		Allotment ₹	1st Call ₹
Mr. A	800	30	20
Mr. B	500	10	20
Mr. C	400	—	20

The company forfeited the shares on which both allotment and 1st call money were due.

Of the shares forfeited, 500 shares as forfeited from Mr. A and 300 shares as forfeited from Mr. B were re-issued as ₹ 80 paid at a discount of ₹ 15 each.

Show the journal entries (narration not required) for forfeiture and re-issue in the books of Kristi Ltd. 10

2. B Ltd. has its share capital divided into equity shares of ₹ 10 each. On 01.01.2023 it granted 20,000 employees stock option at ₹ 50 per share, when the market price was ₹ 120 per share. The options were to be exercised between 15th March, 2023 and 31st March, 2023. The employees exercised their options for 16,000 shares only and the remaining options lapsed. The company closes its books on 31st March every year. Show necessary journal entries to record the above transactions. 10

Please Turn Over

Or,

C Ltd. made a public issue of 1,50,000 shares of ₹ 100 each at par, ₹ 60 payable on application and balance on allotment. The issue was underwritten by A, B and C in 5:3:2. Applications for 1,43,900 shares were received as per the details below :

Underwriters	Firm applications	Marked applications	Total
A	5,000	40,000	45,000
B	5,000	45,900	50,900
C	3,000	18,000	21,000
Unmarked applications			27,000
Total			1,43,900

It was agreed that benefit of firm underwriting be given to individual underwriters. Calculate the total liability of each of the underwriters in terms of number of shares. 10

3. The 3,000, 6% Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each, fully paid of A Ltd. were due for redemption on 01.04.2023 at a premium of 5%. A Ltd. follows Accounting Standards as prescribed by the Companies Act, 2013.

Reserves and Surpluses on 01.04.2023 were:

Capital Redemption Reserve	₹ 60,000
Revaluation Reserve	₹ 80,000
Securities Premium	₹ 40,000
General Reserve	₹ 2,80,000
Statement of Profit & Loss (Cr.)	₹ 1,20,000

For the purpose of redemption, the company made an issue of 1,200 Equity Shares of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 20% on the above mentioned date. The issue was immediately subscribed and paid for.

It also sold 60% of investments (Book value ₹ 1,80,000 and Face value ₹ 2,00,000) at 95%.

Show Journal entries (narrations not required) to give effect to the above transactions. 10

Or,

The following is the Balance Sheet of E Ltd. as on 31st March, 2023:

I. Equity and Liabilities	Amount (₹)
1. Shareholders' Fund	
(a) Share Capital	
3,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	30,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	
General Reserve	7,00,000
Securities Premium	5,00,000
2. Non-current Liabilities	
12% Debentures of ₹ 100 each	14,00,000
3. Current Liabilities	
Trade Payables	4,60,000
	60,60,000
II. Assets	
1. Non-current Assets	
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment — Tangible	33,30,000
(b) Non-current Investments	3,70,000
2. Current Assets	
(a) Inventories	12,00,000
(b) Trade Receivables: Debtors	5,90,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,70,000
	60,60,000

On 1st April, 2023, the shareholders of the company have approved the scheme of buyback of equity shares as under:

- 20% of the equity shares would be bought back at ₹ 16 per share.
- General Reserve balance may be utilised for the above purpose.
- Premium payable on buyback of shares should be met from the Securities Premium Account.
- Investments would be sold for ₹ 3,90,000.

Pass journal entries to record the above transactions and prepare the Balance Sheet of the company immediately after the buyback of shares.

6+4

Please Turn Over

4. F Ltd. issued 1,000, 12% Debentures of ₹ 100 each on 1st April, 2020, repayable at the end of 3 years at a premium of 5%. It was decided to create a sinking fund for the redemption of debentures. The investments are expected to earn interest at 5% per annum. Reference to the sinking fund table shows that ₹ 0.317209 invested at 5% per annum amounts to ₹ 1 at the end of three years. Investments were sold for ₹ 70,000 and debentures were redeemed on 31st March, 2023. Prepare 12% Debentures A/C, Debenture Redemption Fund A/C and Debenture Redemption Fund Investment A/C for the three years up to 31st March, 2023. 10
5. From the following information, calculate the value of goodwill as on 31.03.23. 10
- Equity Share Capital (₹ 10) ₹ 4,00,000.
 - 9% Preference Shares Capital ₹ 1,00,000.
 - Reserve and Surplus ₹ 90,000.
 - 10% Debenture ₹ 1,00,000 (issued during the year 2018-2019)
 - Depreciation fund ₹ 60,000.
 - Creditors ₹ 70,000.
 - Market Value of Assets is ₹ 90,000 more than the book value.
 - Profits for last 3 years after 20% tax were :
2020-2021: ₹ 80,000, 2021-2022: ₹ 1,17,000 and 2022-2023: ₹ 1,18,000 respectively.
 - Non-trade income of ₹ 15,000 (before tax) is included in the amount of profit for 2021-2022 only. In 2020-2021, the company suffered an abnormal loss of ₹ 24,000.
 - Fair Return on Capital Employed in this type of business is estimated at 10%.
 - Goodwill is to be valued on the basis of 3 years purchase of Super Profit.
(Take simple average profit).

Or,

The following particulars are available in respect of H Ltd. :

- (a) Capital 450, 6% preference shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid and 4,500 equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid
- (b) External liabilities: ₹ 7,500
- (c) Reserves and Surplus: ₹ 35,000
- (d) The average expected profit (after taxation) earned by the company ₹ 8,500
- (e) The normal profit earned by same type of companies is 9%
- (f) 10% of the profit after tax is transferred to reserves.

Calculate the intrinsic value per equity share and value per equity share according to yield basis. Assume that out of total assets, assets worth of ₹ 350 are fictitious.

5+5

Group - B

6. Big Ltd. agreed to acquire the business of Small Ltd. as on 31.03.2023. The summarised Balance Sheets of the two companies as on that date were as follows :

Particulars	Big Ltd.	Small Ltd.
Equity and Liabilities	(₹)	(₹)
Equity Share Capital (₹ 10 each fully paid)	5,00,000	3,00,000
General Reserve	2,00,000	1,00,000
Balance of Profit & Loss Statement (Cr.)	1,60,000	40,000
12% Debentures	1,50,000	50,000
Trade Payables (Creditors)	70,000	20,000
Total	10,80,000	5,10,000
Assets		
Tangible Assets	7,10,000	3,20,000
Goodwill	—	50,000
Current Assets	3,70,000	1,40,000
Total	10,80,000	5,10,000

Following were agreed for the purpose of take over :

- Assets of Small Ltd. were revalued as: Tangible Assets ₹ 3,80,000; Goodwill ₹ 70,000 and Current assets at ₹ 1,37,000.
- Claim of debenture holders of Small Ltd. were to be discharged at 4% premium by the issue of sufficient equity shares of Big Ltd. of ₹ 10 each at an agreed price of ₹ 12.50 each.
- The consideration was satisfied:

By the issue of 30,000, ₹ 10 fully paid shares at an agreed value of ₹ 12.50 each; 12% Debentures of ₹ 75,000 of Big Ltd. at par and the balance in cash.

You are required to :

- Calculate the purchase consideration
- Prepare Business Purchase Account and Liquidator of Small Ltd. Account in the books of Big Ltd., and
- Prepare the Balance Sheet of Big Ltd. after acquisition of Small Ltd.

5+6+4

Please Turn Over

Or,

Following are the ledger balances of P Ltd. on 31.03.2023 :

	₹	₹
Property, Plant and Equipment		32,00,000
Non-current Investments		40,000
Inventories (Market value ₹ 13,60,000)		15,60,000
Debtors		18,40,000
Shares issue expenses		80,000
Bank overdraft		2,00,000
8% 'A' Debentures		8,00,000
10% 'B' Debentures		20,00,000
Sundry creditors (including Shyam for ₹ 22,00,000)		46,00,000
Accrued Debenture Interest : 'A' Debentures	80,000	
'B' Debentures	2,40,000	
		3,20,000
Equity share capital (40,000 shares of ₹ 100 each, ₹ 60 paid-up)		24,00,000

Due to accumulated losses and overvaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment, following scheme of reconstruction is agreed upon :

- (i) To make call against the existing equity shares to make them fully paid and then to sub-divide them to shares of ₹ 20 each.
- (ii) After sub-division the equity shareholders to surrender 80% of their holding for redistribution or otherwise for cancellation.
- (iii) To settle the claim (inclusive of interest) of the holders of Debentures 'A' by issuing 4000, 12% Debentures of ₹ 100 each. They are also to be issued 12,000 equity shares out of surrendered shares.
- (iv) To issue 60,000 equity shares out of surrendered shares to the holders of Debentures 'B' in full settlement of their claim. (including interest)
- (v) To issue 40,000 equity shares out of the surrendered shares to Shyam in full settlement of his account.
- (vi) To write off all accumulated losses, fictitious assets and write down the Property, Plant and Equipment to the extent possible. Pass necessary journal entries to give effect to the above transactions and prepare the Balance Sheet of P Ltd. after reconstruction.

7. From the following trial balance of X Ltd. as on 31.03.2023, prepare Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31.03.2023 and Balance Sheet as on that date as per Schedule-III of Companies Act, 2013 :

15

Particulars	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
Share capital : Subscribed and Paid-up (₹ 10 each)	—	40,00,000
Land (at cost)	30,00,000	—
Building (at cost)	20,00,000	—
Plant and Machinery (at cost)	30,00,000	—
Furniture and Fixture (at cost)	2,00,000	—
Opening stock-in-trade	5,00,000	—
Purchases	52,00,000	—
Purchase returns	—	50,000
Sales	—	75,22,000
Sales return	24,000	—
Managing Director's Remuneration	1,00,000	—
Salaries and wages	3,00,000	—
Investment (at cost)	2,00,000	—
Investment income received	—	10,800
12% Debentures (fully secured)	—	20,00,000
Debenture interest paid	2,20,000	—
Sundry Debtors	17,00,000	—
Sundry Creditors	—	9,40,000
Interim dividend paid	2,41,120	—
Profit and Loss balance (Cr.) as 01.04.2022	—	4,26,000
General Reserve on 01.04.2022	—	20,00,000
Unclaimed dividend	—	24,000
Provision for depreciation as on 01.04.2022 :		
On Building	—	4,00,000
On Plant and Machinery	—	10,00,000
On Furniture and Fixture	—	40,000
Audit fees	60,000	—
Administrative and other expenses	6,05,600	—
Cash and Bank balance	10,62,080	—
	1,84,12,800	1,84,12,800

Please Turn Over

Other Information :

- (a) Closing stock-in-trade as on 31.03.2023 was valued at cost of ₹ 15,00,000.
- (b) Provide depreciation on Fixed Assets as follows :
 - (i) Building @ 5% on wdv,
 - (ii) Plant and Machinery @ 20% on wdv,
 - (iii) Furniture and Fixture @ 10% on wdv.
- (c) Tax deducted at source on investment income was ₹ 1,200.
- (d) Provision for tax is to be made @ 30%.
- (e) The directors have recommended the following appropriations :
 - (i) Final dividend @ ₹ 1.00 per share in addition to interim dividend already declared and paid.
 - (ii) Transfer ₹ 1,00,000 to General Reserve.

2023

CORPORATE ACCOUNTING — GENERAL

Paper : DSE - 5.2AG

Full Marks : 80

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

প্রাপ্তলিখিত সংখ্যাগুলি পূর্ণমান নির্দেশক।

বিভাগ - ক

১। A Ltd. 10,000 ইকুইটি শেয়ার 15 টাকা দরে বাজারে ছেড়েছে যা নিম্নরূপে প্রদেয় :

(ক) ₹ 5 per share on Application;

(খ) ₹ 7 per share (including ₹ 2 per share as premium) on allotment;

(গ) ₹ 5 per share on First and Final Call.

কোম্পানি 10,000 শেয়ারের আবেদনপত্র গ্রহণ করেছে। Mr. Pal যিনি 100টি শেয়ারের মালিক তিনি Allotment এবং Call-এর টাকা দিতে পারেননি। Mr. Ghosh যিনি 80টি শেয়ারের মালিক তিনি Call-এর টাকা দিতে পারেননি। উক্ত শেয়ারগুলি Call-এর পর বাজেয়াপ্ত করা হয়েছে এবং পরবর্তীকালে শেয়ারগুলিকে fully paid শেয়ার হিসাবে শেয়ার প্রতি 13 টাকা হারে Mr. Ganguly-কে re-issue করা হয়েছে।

উপরিউক্ত লেনদেনগুলির জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় জাবেদা দাখিলাগুলি লিপিবদ্ধ করো। Narration-এর প্রয়োজন নেই।

১০

২। এম. কনস্ট্রাকশন লিমিটেড রিজার্ভ অ্যাকাউন্টে প্রচুর মুনাফা জমা করেছে এবং পরিচালন পর্ষদ মূলধনকে চূড়ান্ত অবস্থানের সঠিকভাবে প্রতিনিধিত্ব করতে এটি ব্যবহার করার সিদ্ধান্ত নেয়।

The paid-up capital company is ₹ 8,00,000 consisting of 50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid and 50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 6 per share paid-up.

The Directors decided to issue one fully paid-up bonus share at a premium of ₹ 5 for every existing fully paid share held and to make the partly paid shares fully paid.

অনুমান করো যে স্কিমটি গৃহীত হয়েছে এবং সমস্ত আইনি আনুষ্ঠানিকতা মানা হয়েছে। প্রয়োজনীয় জাবেদা দাখিলাগুলি লিপিবদ্ধ করো (Narrations সহ)।

১০

Please Turn Over

অথবা

একটি কোম্পানি 2,00,000 শেয়ারের একটি পাবলিক ইস্যু করেছে ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 2 per share. The entire issue was underwritten by the underwriters L, M, N and O in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2 : 1 respectively with the provision of firm underwriting of 5,000, 4,000, 2,000 and 2,000 shares respectively.

কোম্পানি জনসাধারণের কাছ থেকে আবেদন পেয়েছিল for 1,50,000 shares (excluding firm underwriting), out of which applications for 55,000, 40,000, 42,000 and 8,000 shares were marked in favour of L, M, N and O respectively.

প্রতিটি আন্ডাররাইটারের দায়বদ্ধতা গণনা করো as regards the number of shares to be taken up assuming that the benefit of firm underwriting is given to the individual underwriter.

১০

৩। W Ltd.-এর উদ্বর্তপত্রটি নিম্নরূপ :

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Note No.	Amount (₹)
I. EQUITY & LIABILITIES		
(1) Shareholders' Funds		
(a) Share Capital	1	6,00,000
(b) Reserves & Surplus	2	1,60,000
(2) Current Liabilities		
Trade Creditors		40,000
Total		8,00,000
II. Assets		
(1) Non-Current Assets		
(a) Plant, Property & Equipment		3,00,000
(b) Non-current Investment		2,00,000
(2) Current Assets		
(a) Inventories		1,50,000
(b) Trade Receivables :		
Debtors		90,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalent:		
Bank		60,000
Total		8,00,000

Notes to the Accounts

Particulars	Amount (₹)
1. Share Capital :	
40,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	4,00,000
2,000 5% Redeemable Preference shares of ₹100 each fully paid	2,00,000
	6,00,000
2. Reserves and Surplus :	
Securities Premium	4,000
General Reserves	96,000
Balance in Statement of Profit & Loss (Cr.)	60,000
	1,60,000

১লা এপ্রিল, 2023 তারিখে প্রেফারেন্স শেয়ারগুলি 5% অধিহারে পরিশোধ করা হল। এই উদ্দেশ্যে বিনিয়োগগুলি 10% মুনাফাতে বিক্রয় করা হল এবং শেয়ার প্রতি 10 টাকা অভিহিত মূল্যের 5,000 ইকুইটি শেয়ার 10.50 টাকা দরে বাজারে ছাড়া হল। অতঃপর প্রেফারেন্স শেয়ারগুলি পরিশোধ করা হল।

প্রয়োজনীয় জাবেদা দাখিলগুলি করে দেখাও।

১০

অথবা

31শে মার্চ, 2023 তারিখে New লিমিটেডের বই থেকে নিম্নলিখিত জেরগুলি নেওয়া হয়েছে :

	₹ in lakhs
I. Equity and Liabilities	
(1) Shareholders' Funds	
(a) Share Capital :	
Equity share capital of ₹ 10 each fully paid	2,400
(b) Reserve and Surplus :	
(i) Securities Premium Account	350
(ii) General Reserve	930
(iii) Balance in Profit & Loss Statement (Cr.)	340
(2) Non-Current Liabilities	
12% Debentures	1,500
(3) Current Liabilities	
(a) Sundry Creditors	750
(b) Sundry Provisions	390
Total	6,660
II. Assets	₹ in lakhs
(1) Non-Current Assets	
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment :	
(i) Machinery	3,600
(ii) Furniture	452
(b) Investments	148
(2) Current Assets	
(a) Stock	1,200
(b) Debtors	520
(c) Cash at Bank	740
Total	6,660

1লা এপ্রিল, 2023-এ কোম্পানিটি তার ইকুইটি শেয়ারের 25% শেয়ার প্রতি 15 টাকা দরে বাইব্যাঁক ঘোষণা করেছে। For this purpose, it sold all of its investments for ₹ 150 lakh and issued 2,00,000 14% Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each at par, the entire amount being payable with application.

ইস্যুটি সম্পূর্ণরূপে সাবস্ক্রাইব করা হয়েছিল। কোম্পানিটি বাইব্যাঁকের লক্ষ্যমাত্রা অর্জন করেছে।

সমস্ত লেনদেনের জন্য জাবেদা দাখিলাগুলি দেখাও।

৪। ১লা এপ্রিল ২০২২-এ একটি কোম্পানির হিসাব বইতে নিম্নলিখিত ব্যালেন্সগুলি রয়েছে।

12% Debentures ₹ 8,00,000; 12% Debenture Sinking Fund ₹ 6,00,000; 12% Debenture Sinking Fund Investments ₹ 6,00,000 (represented by 10% Government Bonds with Face value of ₹ 7,20,000).

Annual contribution to sinking fund was ₹ 1,28,000 made on 31st March every year. On 31st March, 2023 balance at bank was ₹ 4,00,000 before receipt of interest. The company sold the investment at 80% of Face value and Debentures were paid up.

You are required to prepare :

(ক) 12% Debenture A/c

(খ) 12% Debenture Sinking Fund A/c

(গ) 12% Debenture Sinking Fund Investment A/c.

১০

৫। (ক) H Ltd.-এর নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যসমূহ পাওয়া গেছে :

(অ) Capital : 6,000, 7% Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid and 50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid.

(আ) External Liabilities : ₹ 75,000

(ই) Reserves and Surplus : ₹ 2,80,000

(ঈ) The average expected profit after tax : ₹ 90,000.

Calculate the intrinsic value per Equity Share, assuming that total assets include ₹ 30,000 fictitious assets.

(খ) একটি কোম্পানির মূলধন কাঠামো নিম্নরূপ :

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
10% Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each	5,00,000	10% Debentures	7,50,000
Equity Shares of ₹ 100 each	10,00,000	12% Term Loan	10,00,000
Reserves and Surplus	5,00,000		

সুদ ও আয়কর প্রদানের পূর্বে কোম্পানি গড় মুনাফার পরিমাণ 7,50,000 টাকা। আয়করের হার 30%। কোম্পানির Price-Earnings (MPS/EPS) অনুপাত 10 ধরে নিয়ে শেয়ারের বাজারমূল্য নির্ধারণ করো।

৪+৬

অথবা

(ক) নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যের ভিত্তিতে অতিমুনাফার (Super Profit) 3 বছরের ক্রয় পদ্ধতিতে Z Ltd.-এর সুনামের মূল্যায়ন করো :

(অ) Average Maintainable Operating profit ₹ 2,50,000

(আ) Paid up share capital- ₹ 10,00,000; Reserves and Surplus- ₹ 3,00,000; 8% Debenture- ₹ 1,00,000.

(ই) Normal rate of return : 10%.

- (খ) P. Banerjee-র একটি ঔষধ দোকানের ব্যবসা আছে। 31.03.2023 তারিখে তাঁর নিট সম্পত্তির পরিমাণ 20,00,000 টাকা। বাৎসরিক 40,000 টাকা খাজনা এবং 40,000 টাকা Chemist-এর বেতন বাবদ প্রদান করার পর তাঁর মুনাফার পরিমাণ 3,00,000 টাকা। তাঁর বাড়ির মালিক যিনি একজন দক্ষ Chemist, তিনি উক্ত ঔষধের ব্যবসাটি কিনতে আগ্রহী। বিনিয়োগজিত মূলধনের উপর 12% ন্যায়সঙ্গত প্রতিদান ধরা যেতে পারে। যদি Capitalization of Average Profit পদ্ধতিতে সুনামের মূল্যায়ন করা হয়, তাহলে শ্রী ব্যানার্জী সুনাম বাবদ কত টাকা পাওয়ার আশা করতে পারেন? 8+৬

বিভাগ - খ

- ৬। (ক) X Ltd., Y Ltd.-কে অধিগ্রহণ করল। Y Ltd.-এর 10,000 ইকুইটি শেয়ার রয়েছে যার প্রতিটির intrinsic value হল 30 টাকা। Y Ltd.-এর প্রতি 5টি ইকুইটি শেয়ারের জন্য X Ltd. নিজের 4টি করে ইকুইটি শেয়ার ইস্যু করতে রাজি হল। X Ltd.-এর প্রতিটি শেয়ারের intrinsic value হল 35 টাকা। অবশিষ্ট ক্রয় প্রতিদান নগদ টাকায় পরিশোধযোগ্য। ক্রয় প্রতিদান ও প্রদেয় নগদ টাকার পরিমাণ নির্ণয় করো।

- (খ) A Ltd., 31.03.2023 তারিখে B Ltd.-কে অধিগ্রহণ করেছে, যে তারিখে B Ltd.-এর উদ্বর্তপত্রটি ছিল নিম্নরূপ :

Particulars	Notes No.	Amount (₹)
I. Equity and Liabilities		
1. Shareholder's Fund		
(a) Equity Share Capital (₹ 10 each fully paid)		5,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus		1,50,000
2. Current Liabilities		
(a) Trade Payable		2,00,000
Total		8,50,000
II. Assets		
1. Non-Current Assets		
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment :		
Land and Building		1,00,000
Plant and Machinery		4,00,000
(b) Non-Current Investment		1,00,000
2. Current Assets		
(a) Inventories		1,00,000
(b) Trade Receivables		1,00,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalent		50,000
Total		8,50,000

A Ltd., B Ltd.-কে নিম্নলিখিত শর্তে অধিগ্রহণ করেছে :

(অ) Purchase consideration being ₹ 7,00,000 payable in equity shares of ₹ 10 each in A Ltd.

(আ) The value of Land and Building of B Ltd. is to be considered at ₹ 1,20,000.

A Ltd. এবং B Ltd. উভয়ের হিসাব-বইতে প্রয়োজনীয় জাবেদা দাখিল করা। অবসায়নের খরচ 6,000 টাকা A Ltd. প্রদান করেছে। ৫+১০

Please Turn Over

অথবা

Honey Bee Ltd. শেষ কয়েক বছর ধরে লোকসানের সম্মুখীন হয়েছে। অন্তর্বর্তী পুনর্গঠনের জন্য কোম্পানি নিম্নলিখিত শ্রম গ্রহণ করেছে :

- (ক) Each existing equity shares to be converted into one equity share of the nominal value ₹ 3 per share.
- (খ) 8% Preference Shares are to be converted into such number of 16% Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each to generate the same amount of dividend as before.
- (গ) Each ₹ 100 debentures are to be exchanged for one ₹ 50 new 12% Debentures and six new equity shares of ₹ 3 each.
- (ঘ) The reduction of Capital and balance of Reserves are to be utilised for writing off losses, 60% of the inventories and debtors; and balance, if any, to be used for writing down Plant and Equipment.

Balance Sheet of Honey Bee Ltd. as on 31.03.2023 : Notes to Balance Sheet (includes)

Particulars	Notes No.	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
I. Equity and Liabilities			1. Share Capital :	
1. Shareholder's Fund			2,000, 8% Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each	2,00,000
(a) Share Capital	1	8,00,000	60,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each	6,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	2	30,000		8,00,000
2. Non-current Liabilities			2. Reserves and Surplus	
Long-term borrowing :			General Reserves	1,50,000
6% Debenture of ₹ 100 each		1,00,000	Balance in Statement of P&L	(1,20,000)
3. Current Liabilities		40,000		30,000
Total		9,70,000		
II. Assets				
1. Non-Current Assets				
Plant, Property and Equipment		3,00,000		
2. Current Assets				
(a) Inventories		3,75,000		
(b) Trade Receivables :				
Debtors		2,25,000		
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalent		70,000		
Total		9,70,000		

Show necessary journal entries and draw up the revised Balance Sheet.

৭। 31শে মার্চ, 2023 তারিখে Lakhya Co. Ltd.-এর রেওয়ামিলটি নিম্নরূপ :

	₹	₹
Stock, 31st March, 2022	75,000	—
Sales	—	3,50,000
Purchases	2,45,000	—
Wages	50,000	—
Discount	—	5,000
Furniture and Fittings	17,000	—
Salaries	7,500	—
Rent	4,950	—
Sundry Expenses	7,050	—
Balance of Profit (01.04.2022)	—	15,030
Dividends Paid	9,000	—
Share Capital	—	1,00,000
Debtors and Creditors	37,500	17,500
Plant and Machinery	29,000	—
Cash and Bank	16,200	—
Reserve	—	15,500
Patents and Trade Marks	4,830	—
	5,03,030	5,03,030

উপরিউক্ত তথ্যসমূহ থেকে 31st March, 2023 তারিখে সমাপ্ত বছরের লাভ-ক্ষতির বিবরণী এবং উক্ত তারিখে একটি উদ্বর্তপত্র তৈরি করো। নিম্নলিখিত সমন্বয়ে বিবেচনা করো :

(ক) Stock on 31st March, 2023 was valued at ₹ 82,000

(খ) Depreciation on fixed assets @ 10%

(গ) Make a provision for income tax ₹ 13,500.

| English Version |

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Group - A

1. A Ltd. made an issue of 10,000 equity shares of ₹ 15 each payable as follows :

- (a) ₹ 5 per share on Application;
- (b) ₹ 7 per share (including ₹ 2 per share as premium) on allotment;
- (c) ₹ 5 per share on First and Final Call.

The company received applications for 10,000 shares. Mr. Pal holding 100 shares failed to pay the Allotment and Call money. Mr. Ghosh holding 80 shares failed to pay the Call money. All these shares were forfeited after the call and subsequently re-issued to Mr. Ganguly as fully paid-up at ₹ 13 per share.

Pass necessary journal entries to record the above transactions. Narrations are not required. 10

2. M Construction Ltd. has accumulated large profits in the Reserve Account and the Board of Directors decide to utilise it to make the capital properly representative of the final position.

The paid-up capital company is ₹ 8,00,000 consisting of 50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid and 50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 6 per share paid-up.

The Directors decided to issue one fully paid-up bonus share at a premium of ₹ 5 for every existing fully paid share held and to make the partly paid shares fully paid.

Assuming that the scheme is accepted and that all legal formalities are gone through, pass necessary Journal Entries (including narrations). 10

Or,

A company made a public issue of 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 2 per share. The entire issue was underwritten by the underwriters L, M, N and O in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2 : 1 respectively with the provision of firm underwriting of 5,000, 4,000, 2,000 and 2,000 shares respectively.

The company received applications for 1,50,000 shares (excluding firm underwriting) from public, out of which applications for 55,000, 40,000, 42,000 and 8,000 shares were marked in favour of L, M, N and O respectively.

Calculate the Liability of each underwriter as regards the number of shares to be taken up assuming that the benefit of firm underwriting is given to the individual underwriter. 10

3. Following is the Balance Sheet of W Ltd.

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2023

Notes to the Accounts

Particulars	Note No.	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
I. EQUITY & LIABILITIES			1. Share Capital :	
(1) Shareholders' Funds			40,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	4,00,000
(a) Share Capital	1	6,00,000	2,000 5% Redeemable Preference shares of ₹100 each fully paid	2,00,000
(b) Reserves & Surplus	2	1,60,000		
(2) Current Liabilities				
Trade Creditors		40,000		
Total		8,00,000		6,00,000
II. ASSETS			2. Reserves and Surplus :	
(1) Non-Current Assets			Securities Premium	4,000
(a) Plant, Property & Equipment		3,00,000	General Reserves	96,000
(b) Non-current Investment		2,00,000	Balance in Statement of Profit & Loss (Cr.)	60,000
(2) Current Assets				
(a) Inventories		1,50,000		
(b) Trade Receivables :				
Debtors		90,000		
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalent:				
Bank		60,000		
Total		8,00,000		1,60,000

On 1st April, 2023, Preference Shares were redeemed at a premium of 5%. For this purpose, investments were sold at a profit of 10%, and 5,000, equity shares of ₹ 10 each were issued at ₹ 10.50 per share. Preference shares were duly redeemed.

Show necessary journal entries for the above.

10

Please Turn Over

Or,

On 31st March 2023, following balances were taken from the books of New Ltd. :

	₹ in lakhs
I. Equity and Liabilities	
(1) Shareholders' Funds	
(a) Share Capital :	2,400
Equity share capital of ₹ 10 each fully paid	
(b) Reserve and Surplus :	
(i) Securities Premium Account	350
(ii) General Reserve	930
(iii) Balance in Profit & Loss Statement (Cr.)	340
(2) Non-Current Liabilities	
12% Debentures	1,500
(3) Current Liabilities	
(a) Sundry Creditors	750
(b) Sundry Provisions	390
Total	6,660
II. Assets	₹ in lakhs
(1) Non-Current Assets	
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment :	
(i) Machinery	3,600
(ii) Furniture	452
(b) Investments	148
(2) Current Assets	
(a) Stock	1,200
(b) Debtors	520
(c) Cash at Bank	740
Total	6,660

On 1st April, 2023, the company announced the buyback of 25% of its equity shares @ ₹ 15 per share. For this purpose, it sold all of its investments for ₹ 150 lakh and issued 2,00,000 14% Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each at par, the entire amount being payable with application.

The issue was fully subscribed. The company achieved the target of the buyback.

Show Journal Entries for all the transactions.

4. Following balances appeared in the books of a company on 1st April, 2022 :

12% Debentures ₹ 8,00,000; 12% Debenture Sinking Fund ₹ 6,00,000; 12% Debenture Sinking Fund Investments ₹ 6,00,000 (represented by 10% Government Bonds with Face value of ₹ 7,20,000).

Annual contribution to sinking fund was ₹ 1,28,000 made on 31st March every year. On 31st March, 2023, balance at bank was ₹ 4,00,000 before receipt of interest. The company sold the investments at 80% of Face value and Debentures were paid up.

You are required to prepare :

- 12% Debenture A/c
- 12% Debenture Sinking Fund A/c
- 12% Debenture Sinking Fund Investment A/c.

10

5. (a) The following particulars are available in relation to H. Ltd. :

- Capital : 6,000, 7% Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid and 50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid.
- External Liabilities : ₹ 75,000
- Reserves and Surplus : ₹ 2,80,000
- The average expected profit after tax : ₹ 90,000.

Calculate the intrinsic value per Equity Share, assuming that total assets include ₹ 30,000 fictitious assets.

- (b) The capital structure of a company is given below :

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
10% Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each	5,00,000	10% Debentures	7,50,000
Equity Shares of ₹ 100 each	10,00,000	12% Term Loan	10,00,000
Reserves and Surplus	5,00,000		

The average profit of the company before payment of interest and income tax is ₹ 7,50,000. The Income tax rate is 30%. Calculate the market price of each equity share of the company assuming that Price-Earnings Ratio (MPS/EPS) is 10.

4+6

Or,

- On the basis of the following information, calculate value of goodwill for Z Ltd. under 3 years' purchase of Super Profit Method :
 - Average Maintainable Operating profit ₹ 2,50,000.
 - Paid up share capital—₹ 10,00,000; Reserves and Surplus—₹ 3,00,000; 8% Debenture—₹ 1,00,000.
 - Normal rate of return : 10%.

Please Turn Over

- (b) P. Banerjee runs a Pharmacy shop. His net assets as on 31.03.2023 amount to ₹ 20,00,000. After paying a rent of ₹ 40,000 a year and a salary of ₹ 40,000 to the chemist, he earns a profit of ₹ 3,00,000. His landlord who happens to be an expert chemist is interested in purchasing the shop. 12% is considered to be a reasonable return on capital employed. How much Sri Banerjee expects as payment for Goodwill if it is valued under Capitalization of Average Profit Method? Ignore income tax.

4+6

Group - B

6. (a) X Ltd. took over Y Ltd. Y Ltd. had 10,000 equity shares having intrinsic value of ₹ 30 per share. X Ltd. agreed to issue 4 equity shares of its own against every 5 equity shares of Y Ltd. The intrinsic value per share of X Ltd. is ₹ 35. The balance of purchase consideration, if any, is to be paid in cash.

Calculate purchase consideration and the amount payable in cash therein.

- (b) A Ltd. absorbed B Ltd. on 31.03.2023 on which date the Balance Sheet of B. Ltd. was as follows:

Particulars	Notes No.	Amount (₹)
I. Equity and Liabilities		
1. Shareholder's Fund		
(a) Equity Share Capital (₹ 10 each fully paid)		5,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus		1,50,000
2. Current Liabilities		
(a) Trade Payable		2,00,000
Total		8,50,000
II. Assets		
1. Non-Current Assets		
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment :		
Land and Building		1,00,000
Plant and Machinery		4,00,000
(b) Non-Current Investment		1,00,000
2. Current Assets		
(a) Inventories		1,00,000
(b) Trade Receivables		1,00,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalent		50,000
Total		8,50,000
A Ltd. took over B Ltd. under the following terms :		

- (i) Purchase consideration being ₹ 7,00,000 payable in equity shares of ₹ 10 each in A Ltd.

(ii) The value of Land and Building of B Ltd. is to be considered at ₹ 1,20,000.

You are required to pass necessary journal entries in the books of both A Ltd. and B. Ltd. Expenses on liquidation ₹ 6,000 is paid by A Ltd. 5+10

Or,

Honey Bee Ltd. is suffering losses for last few years. The company undertook the following scheme of internal reconstruction :

- Each existing equity shares to be converted into one equity share of the nominal value ₹ 3 per share.
- 8% Preference Shares are to be converted into such number of 16% Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each to generate the same amount of dividend as before.
- Each ₹ 100 debentures are to be exchanged for one ₹ 50 new 12% Debentures and six new equity shares of ₹ 3 each.
- The reduction of Capital and balance of Reserves are to be utilized for writing off losses, 60% of the inventories and debtors; and balance, if any, to be used for writing down Plant and Equipment.

Balance Sheet of Honey Bee Ltd. as on 31.03.2023 : Notes to Balance Sheet (includes)

Particulars	Notes No.	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
I. Equity and Liabilities			1. Share Capital :	
1. Shareholder's Fund			2,000, 8% Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each	2,00,000
(a) Share Capital	1	8,00,000	60,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each	6,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	2	30,000		
2. Non-current Liabilities				8,00,000
Long-term borrowing :				
6% Debenture of ₹ 100 each		1,00,000		
3. Current Liabilities		40,000	2. Reserves and Surplus	
Total		9,70,000	General Reserves	1,50,000
			Balance in Statement of P&L	(1,20,000)
II. Assets				30,000
1. Non-Current Assets				
Plant, Property and Equipment		3,00,000		
2. Current Assets				
(a) Inventories		3,75,000		
(b) Trade Receivables :				
Debtors		2,25,000		
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalent		70,000		
Total		9,70,000		

Show necessary journal entries and draw up the revised Balance Sheet.

7. Following is the Trial Balance of Lakhya Co. Ltd. as at 31st March 2023 :

	₹	₹
Stock, 31st March 2022	75,000	-
Sales	-	3,50,000
Purchases	2,45,000	-
Wages	50,000	-
Discount	-	5,000
Furniture and Fittings	17,000	-
Salaries	7,500	-
Rent	4,950	-
Sundry Expenses	7,050	-
Balance of Profit (01.04.2022)	-	15,030
Dividends Paid	9,000	-
Share Capital	-	1,00,000
Debtors and Creditors	37,500	17,500
Plant and Machinery	29,000	-
Cash and Bank	16,200	-
Reserve	-	15,500
Patents and Trade Marks	4,830	-
	5,03,030	5,03,030

Prepare Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2023 and Balance Sheet as at that date. Take into consideration the following adjustments :

- Stock on 31st March, 2023 was valued at ₹ 82,000
- Depreciation on fixed assets @ 10%
- Make a provision for income tax ₹ 13,500.

2023

MACROECONOMICS — HONOURS

Paper : DSE-5.1 AH

(Module - I)

Full Marks : 40

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*

Group - A

1. Which of the following are stocks or flow variables? 2
 (a) Investment, (b) A hundred rupee note, (c) A family's consumption of sugar, (d) Profit and losses of a company.

Or,

State any two differences between economic growth and economic development. 2

Group - B

2. (a) How NNP at market price can be derived from GDP at factor cost?
 (b) Calculate Gross National Product at factor cost from the following data : 2+4

Particulars	₹ Crore
Net Domestic Product at market price	17,000
Net factor income from abroad	- 600
Cost of consumption of fixed capital	1,000
Subsidies	500
Indirect taxes	2,000

Or,

Explain clearly the expenditure method of calculating national income. Mention any two precautions which are required to be taken while calculating national income by this method. 4+2

3. What is meant by supply of money? In this respect distinguish between narrow money and broad money. What do you mean by money multiplier? 2+2+2

Please Turn Over

4. Discuss the role of the policy of bank rate and open market operation in controlling inflation. 6

Or,

How do you define inflation? Explain briefly the theory of demand pull inflation. 2+4

Group - C

5. (a) Consider the linear type of Keynesian consumption function and derive the value of APC and MPC. Show that for every value of income APC is greater than MPC. What will be the relation between APC and MPC if there is no autonomous consumption?
- (b) Derive the shape of the saving function from the Keynesian consumption function. Under what assumption will the consumption curve be parallel to saving curve? (2+2+2)+(2+2)

Or,

- (a) Consider a closed economy with a Government sector. Suppose that Government expenditure and investment expenditure are autonomously given while consumption expenditure depends on disposable income. Further suppose that Government plans to increase its tax-revenue by increasing the amount of tax (the tax being a lumpsum tax). Explain the effect of the increase in tax amount on the equilibrium level of income.
- (b) Explain briefly the concept of Balanced-Budget multiplier and show that it is equal to unity under Simple Keynesian model. 4+6
6. (a) Derive the curve that represents equilibrium in the commodity market.
- (b) Draw the shape of this curve and indicate its slope when
- (i) investment is perfectly interest elastic.
- (ii) investment is perfectly interest inelastic. 6+2+2
-

2023

TAXATION-II — HONOURS

Paper : CC-5.2CH

Full Marks : 80

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

[Direct Tax]

(Marks : 40)

Group - A

1. What is loss return? State the consequences of non-filing of loss return. 2+3
2. Tax payable on total income of Mr. Roy for the assessment year 2023-24 computed at ₹ 3,50,000. He paid advance tax of ₹ 45,000 during the previous year 2022-23. Tax of ₹ 15,000 has been deducted at source. Interest u/s 234A, 234B and 234C calculated as per provisions of the Income Tax Act amounted to ₹ 12,500, ₹ 16,800 and ₹ 9,800 respectively. Calculate self-assessment tax payable by Mr. Roy u/s 140A. 5

Or,

- (a) Name two cases where quoting of TAN is compulsory.
- (b) Mention the rate of deduction of tax at source in the following cases :
 - (i) Interest on bank deposit
 - (ii) Winnings from lottery. 2+3
3. (a) When can a revised return be submitted? State the time limit for the submission of such return.
- (b) Write a short note on scrutiny assessment. 1+1+3

Or,

- (a) Mention any two situations when assessment shall be made by the Assessing Officer to the best of his judgement u/s 144.
- (b) Mention any three circumstances when an assessee is liable to submit return of income even if the total income of the assessee does not exceed the maximum amount not chargeable to tax. 2+3

Group - B

4. Mrs. Dutta (Resident of India aged 65 years) furnishes the following particulars for the previous year 2022-23:
 - (a) Total income excluding lottery income but including income from long-term capital gain on sale of land ₹ 18,20,000.

Please Turn Over

- (b) Lottery income ₹ 1,26,000 (net of tax @ 30%).
- (c) Long-term capital gain on sale of land ₹ 1,50,000.
- (d) Deduction under chapter VIA ₹ 1,00,000.
- (e) Tax deducted of source during the previous year is ₹ 73,440.

Compute the instalments along with the dates of advance tax payable by Mrs. Dutta.

Ignore section 115 BAC.

10

Or,

- (a) When interest under section 234B is levied under the Income Tax Act?
- (b) Tax liability of Md. Ayan Aslam (age 35 years) for the assessment year 2023-24 is ₹ 50,000. He has paid advance tax as given below :

- ₹ 8,000 on 15th June, 2022
- ₹ 11,000 on 10th September, 2022
- ₹ 16,000 on 15th December, 2022
- ₹ 10,475 on 15th March, 2023
- ₹ 4,525 on 25th March, 2023.

The total income of Aslam does not include business profit. Is he liable to pay interest u/s 234C, if yes, then how much?

2+8

Group - C

5. Mr. Dasgupta (age 50 years), a resident individual of India, furnishes the following details of his income during the previous year 2022-23. Compute his total income and tax liability for the assessment year 2023-24.

- (a) Gross salary ₹ 18,00,000 (Professional tax paid ₹ 2,400)
- (b) Loss from let out house property ₹ 2,70,000
- (c) Income from self occupied house property ₹ 75,000.
- (d) Long-term capital gain on sale of jewellery ₹ 16,000
- (e) Short-term capital loss on sale of gold ₹ 3,000
- (f) Dividend received from Indian companies ₹ 50,000
- (g) Received from lottery (Net after TDS @ 30%) ₹ 35,000
- (h) During the previous year he made the following payments :
 - (i) Life insurance premium on own life ₹ 25,000
 - (ii) Medical insurance premium on own health ₹ 15,000 and on the health of spouse ₹ 10,000
 - (iii) Own contribution to RPF ₹ 50,000
 - (iv) Deposit in PPF ₹ 90,000

(v) Donated ₹ 10,000 to Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

(vi) Donated ₹ 3,000 to a recognised political party

Ignore section 115 BAC.

15

Or,

Pritam, Mainak and Anik are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Profit & Loss Account of the firm for the year ended March 31, 2023 discloses a net profit of ₹ 68,100. The following items have been debited in the accounts :

- Salaries of Pritam, Mainak and Anik – ₹ 70,000, ₹ 60,000 and ₹ 50,000 respectively
- Commission paid to Pritam ₹ 5,000
- Interest on partners' capital @ 18% p.a. ₹ 9,000; ₹ 8,100 and ₹ 7,200 to Pritam, Mainak and Anik respectively
- Donation to National Defence Fund ₹ 10,000
- Penalty for violation of Custom's law ₹ 5,000
- Remuneration of ₹ 24,000 p.a. paid to software engineer Mrs. Sayani, wife of partner Pritam, for services rendered by her in the firm
- Depreciation ₹ 30,000 (Depreciation allowable under Income Tax Act ₹ 40,000).

Compute total income and tax liability of the firm for the assessment year 2023-24. Assume that the firm fulfils all the conditions of Section 184 and Section 40(b).

15

[Indirect Tax]

(Marks : 40)

Group - D

- Mention three important advantages of GST.
 - Name any two goods that are kept outside the purview of GST.

3+2

Or,

Define **any two** of the following as per GST Act :

2½×2

- Taxable person
- Input Tax Credit
- Compensation Cess.

- What is taxable event for charging GST?
 - With help of an example briefly explain the concept of :
 - Intra-state supply;
 - Inter-state supply.

2+(1½×2)

- State the time of supply in case of :

- Supply of goods under forward charge
- Supply of goods under reverse charge.

3+2

Please Turn Over

9. (a) R Ltd. a manufacturer of cosmetic products supplied a package consisting of Body oil (GST 18%), Body lotion (GST 28%), Shampoo (GST 28%) and Soap (GST 12%). The price per package is ₹ 750 (exclusive of GST). 15,000 packages were supplied by the company to its dealers. Determine the nature of supply and its GST liability.
- (b) Determine whether the following supplies amount to composite supply or mixed supply :
- A hotel provides 3 days and 2 nights package wherein the facility of breakfast and dinner is provided along with the room accommodation free of cost.
 - A toothpaste company has offered a scheme of free toothbrush of ₹ 25 along with the purchase of toothpaste of ₹ 248.

3+2

Or,

Sunny, a GST registered dealer in West Bengal, supplies 1,000 bags of cement @ ₹ 400 per bag to Sahil of Orissa. Trade discount of 10% is allowed. Sunny charges ₹ 17,500 for packing and freight separately. Inspection charges of 2,000 is borne by Sahil, though Sunny is liable to pay such charges. Interest of ₹ 3,000 is charged by Sunny for delayed payment made by Sahil.

Calculate Value of supply and the amount of GST liability. IGST rate is 18%.

4+1

Group - E

10. (a) What is the maximum turnover for opting Composition Scheme?
- (b) What are the components of 'aggregate turnover' under Composition Scheme?
- (c) What are the specified GST rates under composition scheme?

2+5+3

Or,

Srnita, a GST registered dealer in West Bengal, furnishes the following particulars for the month of December, 2023. Compute the amount of GST payable for the month for December.

- (a) Input tax credit balance in electronic credit ledger on December 01, 2023 :

10

₹

IGST	2,55,000
CGST	1,30,000
SGST	90,000

- (b) Details of outward supply in December 2023 :

Inter-State (including IGST @ 18%)	29,50,000
Intra-State (including CGST @ 9% and SGST @ 9%)	41,30,000

- (c) Details of inward supply in December 2023 :

Inter-State (excluding IGST @ 18%)	15,00,000
Intra-State (excluding CGST @ 9% and SGST @ 9%)	10,00,000
Intra-State (including CGST @ 6% and SGST @ 6%)	5,60,000

11. (a) Write a short note on Anti dumping duty.
- (b) From the following information, calculate assessable value and customs duty payable in case of a machine imported from U.K. :

	U.K. Pound
FOB value of goods	25,000
Designing and development fees paid in U.K.	1,000
Air freight	5,500
Insurance	Details not available
Landing charges (₹)	650
Transportation charges from Mumbai airport to the factory (₹)	15,000

Exchange rate notified by CBIC is ₹ 90 per UK pound.

Basic Customs Duty — 10%; Social Welfare Surcharge — 10%; IGST : 12%.

3+7

2023

TAXATION-II — GENERAL

Paper : DSE-5.1AG

Full Marks : 80

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.

প্রাপ্তলিখিত সংখ্যাগুলি পূর্ণমান নির্দেশক।

[প্রত্যক্ষ কর]

(মান : ৪০)

বিভাগ - ক

১। (ক) বিলম্বিত রিটার্ন কী?

(খ) বিলম্বিত রিটার্ন জমা করার সময়সীমা কী?

(গ) বিলম্বিত রিটার্ন সংশোধন করা যায় কি?

২+২+১

অথবা,

কর সংগ্রহ হিসাব সংখ্যা (TAN) সম্পর্কে সংক্ষিপ্ত টীকা লেখো।

৫

২। লটারির পুরস্কার জেতা থেকে উৎসমূলে কর কেটে নেওয়ার জন্য আয়কর আইনের বিধানগুলি আলোচনা করো।

৫

অথবা,

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিদের ক্ষেত্রে আয়ের রিটার্ন জমা দেবার তারিখগুলি বলো :

(অ) মি. দাস, একজন একক ব্যক্তি, যার আয় নিরীক্ষাযোগ্য নয়।

(আ) মিসেস বোস, একজন একক ব্যক্তি, যার আয় নিরীক্ষাযোগ্য।

(ই) মেসার্স XYZ, একটি অংশীদারি কারবার।

২+২+১

৩। মি. রামু বেতন ও ব্যাংক সুদ থেকে আয় করেন এবং তিনি ১৮ সেপ্টেম্বর ২০২৩ তারিখে ২০২৩-২৪ নির্ধারণ বছরের আয়ের রিটার্ন জমা দেন। তাঁর প্রদেয় আয়কর ৭২,৪০০ টাকার মধ্যে তার নিয়োগকর্তা ৩৬,৪০০ টাকা উৎসমূলে করবাবদ কেটে নিয়েছেন। প্রদত্ত আগাম করের পরিমাণ ২০,০০০ টাকা। ২৩৪A ধারা অনুযায়ী তাঁকে কত সুদ প্রদান করতে হবে এবং ২৩৪F ধারানুযায়ী কত ফি প্রদান করতে হবে?

৪+১

Please Turn Over

বিভাগ - খ

৪। Mr. Mallick (বয়স ৪২ বছর), একজন একক আবাসিক ব্যক্তি ২০২২-২০২৩ পূর্ববর্তী বছরে তাঁর আনুমানিক আয়-এর নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যসমূহ পেশ করেছেন :

Salaries	₹ 2,21,000
Income from house property	₹ 2,50,000
Profit from business	₹ 1,00,000
Dividend from a foreign company	₹ 9,000

Mr. Mallick ২০২২-২০২৩ পূর্ববর্তী বছরে সর্বজনীন ভবিষ্যনিধিতে ৩০,০০০ টাকা প্রদান করেছেন।

কিস্তি প্রদানের নির্দিষ্ট দিনের উল্লেখসহ ওই তারিখগুলিতে Mr. Mallick দ্বারা প্রদেয় অগ্রিম করের পরিমাণ নির্ধারণ করো।

১০

অথবা,

সংক্ষিপ্ত টাকা লেখো :

৫+৫

(ক) সংশোধিত রিটার্ন

(খ) সংক্ষিপ্ত কর নির্ধারণ।

বিভাগ - গ

৫। Mr. Pyne (বয়স ৩২ বছর) একজন ভারতীয় আবাসিক, ২০২২-২০২৩ পূর্ববর্তী বছরের জন্য নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যসমূহ পেশ করেছেন :

- Income from house property ₹ 2,00,000
- Income from business ₹ 1,50,000
- Long-term capital gain on sale of jewellery ₹ 70,000
- Short-term capital loss on sale of building ₹ 40,000
- Dividend from Indian Company ₹ 10,000
- Winning from lottery ₹ 30,000 (Gross)
- Donated ₹ 10,000 to Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund
- Paid ₹ 10,000 for purchase of NSC (VIII issue)
- Deposited ₹ 20,000 in PPF.

২০২৩-২০২৪ আয় নির্ধারণ বছরে Mr. Pyne-এর করযোগ্য মোট আয় ও প্রদেয় করের পরিমাণ নির্ধারণ করো।

১২+৩

অথবা,

A এবং B একটি অংশীদারি কারবারের অংশীদার, যে কারবারটির আয় অংশীদারি কারবারের আয় হিসেবে নির্ধারণ করা হয়। তাঁরা সমান হারে লাভ-লোকসান ভাগ করে নেন। 31.03.2023 তারিখে শেষ হওয়া বছরে অংশীদারি কারবারের লাভ-ক্ষতির হিসাব নীচে দেওয়া হল :

	₹		₹
To Salary to staff	75,000	By Gross Profit	3,30,000
” Depreciation	20,000	” Interest on bank fixed deposit	14,000
” Office expenses	58,000		
” Rent	12,000		
” Provision for doubtful debt	5,000		
” Salary to Partners :			
A 54,000			
B <u>72,000</u>	1,26,000		
” Commission to B	9,000		
” Interest on Capital @20% p.a. :			
A 8,000			
B <u>7,000</u>	15,000		
” Net Profit :			
A 12,000			
B <u>12,000</u>	24,000		
Total :	3,44,000	Total :	3,44,000

অন্যান্য তথ্যসমূহ :

(i) Office expenses include penalty paid to Customs Authority ₹ 5,000.

(ii) Depreciation as per Income Tax rule ₹ 17,000.

2023-2024 কর নির্ধারণ বছরে অংশীদারি কারবারের করযোগ্য মোট আয় ও প্রদেয় করের পরিমাণ নির্ণয় করো।

১২+৩

Please Turn Over

[পরীক্ষা কর]

(মান : ৪০)

বিভাগ - ঘ

৬। প্রত্যক্ষ কর ও পরোক্ষ করের মধ্যে পার্থক্য নির্ণয় করো।

৫

অথবা,

(ক) যে-কোনো দুটি পরোক্ষ করের উল্লেখ করো যেগুলি GST-র মধ্যে অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়নি।

(খ) ভারতীয় GST-র যে-কোনো তিনটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বৈশিষ্ট্যের উল্লেখ করো।

২+৩

৭। দ্রব্য সরবরাহের মূল্যের মধ্যে অন্তর্ভুক্ত বিষয়গুলি উল্লেখ করো।

৫

অথবা,

সংক্ষিপ্ত টীকা লেখো :

(ক) মিশ্র সরবরাহ

(খ) দ্রব্যের আন্তঃরাজ্য সরবরাহ।

৩+২

৮। J, একজন বিহারের নিবন্ধিত ব্যবসায়ী, 10,000 টাকার (GST বাদে) কিছু দ্রব্য পশ্চিমবঙ্গের ব্যবসায়ী T-র কাছ থেকে সেপ্টেম্বর 2023 তারিখে ক্রয় করেন এবং সেপ্টেম্বর 2023 তারিখে 20,000 (GST বাদে) টাকায় বিহারে K-কে বিক্রি করেন। J-এর 2023-এর সেপ্টেম্বর মাসে প্রদেয় GST-র পরিমাণ নির্ণয় করো। ধরে নাও ক্রয় ও বিক্রয়ের ক্ষেত্রে GST-র হার : CGST - 9%, SGST - 9%, IGST - 18%।

৫

৯। 'ফরওয়ার্ড চার্জ' ও 'রিভার্স চার্জ' বলতে কী বোঝো? উদাহরণসহ আলোচনা করো।

৫

বিভাগ - ঙ

১০। (ক) চন্দন পাল, পশ্চিমবঙ্গের একজন GST নিবন্ধিত সরবরাহকারী, আগস্টে 2023-এর জন্য নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যসমূহ পেশ করেছেন। এই মাসের জন্য প্রদেয় GST-র পরিমাণ নির্ণয় করো :

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Input tax credit balance in electronic credit ledger as on 1st August, 2023 :	
IGST	7,50,000
CGST	1,50,000
SGST	1,45,000
Details of outward supply in August 2023 :	
Inter-state (Exclusive of IGST @18%)	60,00,000
Intra-state (Exclusive of CGST @9% and SGST @9%)	80,00,000
Details of inward supply in August 2023 :	
Inter-state (Exclusive of IGST @18%)	16,00,000
Intra-state (Exclusive of CGST @6% and SGST @6%)	40,00,000

(খ) সংযুক্ত প্রকল্প বলতে তুমি কী বোঝো?

৮+২

১১। (ক) নিম্নলিখিত তথ্য থেকে Customs Act, 1962 অনুযায়ী একটি আমদানিকৃত মেশিন-এর নির্ধারণ মূল্য নির্ণয় করো।

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| (i) FOB value as per Customs | US \$ 20,000 |
| (ii) Air freight | US \$ 5,000 |
| (iii) Insurance | US \$ 500 |
| (iv) Transport charges from Kolkata airport to warehouse | ₹ 20,000 |
| (v) Exchange rate notified by CBIC is ₹ 70 per US \$. | |

(খ) সুরক্ষা শুল্ক (Safeguard Duty)-এর উপর সংক্ষিপ্ত টীকা লেখো।

৬+৪

অথবা,

(ক) Customs Act অনুযায়ী করযোগ্য ঘটনাটি কী?

(খ) সংক্ষিপ্ত টীকা লেখো :

(অ) অ্যান্টি-ডাম্পিং শুল্ক

(আ) প্রটেকটিভ শুল্ক।

২+(৫+৩)

[English Version]

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

[Direct Tax]

(Marks : 40)

Group - A

- (a) What is belated return?
- (b) What is the time limit for submitting a belated return?
- (c) Can a belated return be revised?

2+2+1

Or,

Write a short note on Tax Deduction Account Number (TAN).

5

- Discuss the provisions of Income Tax Act relating to deduction of tax at source from winning of lottery.

5

Or,

State the due dates of submission of return by the following persons :

- Mr. Das, an individual, whose income is not subjected to audit.
- Mrs. Bose, an individual, whose income is subjected to audit.
- M/s. XYZ, a firm.

2+2+1

Please Turn Over

3. Mr. Ramu, whose income consists of salary and bank interest, has submitted the return of income for the assessment year 2023-24 on September 18, 2023. His tax liability for the said year is ₹ 72,800 out of which ₹ 36,800 has been deducted at source by his employer. Advance tax paid ₹ 20,000. Determine the interest chargeable under Section 234A and fees payable under Section 234F. 4+1

Group - B

4. The estimated income of Mr. Mallick (42 years), a resident individual for the previous year 2022-2023 are as follows :

Salaries	₹ 2,21,000
Income from house property	₹ 2,50,000
Profit from business	₹ 1,00,000
Dividend from a foreign company	₹ 9,000

Mr. Mallick contributed to Public Provident Fund ₹ 30,000.

Compute the amount of advance tax payable by Mr. Mallick along with the due dates of payment of instalments. 10

Or,

Write short notes on :

5+5

- (a) Revised Return
(b) Summary Assessment.

Group - C

5. Mr. Pyne (32 years), a resident individual of India, furnishes the following information for the previous year 2022-2023 :

- Income from house property ₹ 2,00,000
- Income from business ₹ 1,50,000
- Long-term capital gain on sale of jewellery ₹ 70,000
- Short-term capital loss on sale of building ₹ 40,000
- Dividend from Indian Company ₹ 10,000
- Winning from lottery ₹ 30,000 (Gross)
- Donated ₹ 10,000 to Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund.
- Paid ₹ 10,000 for purchase of NSC (VIII issue).
- Deposited ₹ 20,000 in PPF.

Compute taxable income and tax payable by Mr. Pyne for the assessment year 2023-2024. 12+3

(7)

Y(5th Sm.)-Taxation-II-G/DSE-5.1AG/CBCS

Or,

A and B are partners in a firm which is assessed as a firm. They share profits and losses equally. The firm's Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31.03.2023 is given below :

	₹		₹
To Salary to staff	75,000	By Gross Profit	3,30,000
” Depreciation	20,000	” Interest on bank fixed deposit	14,000
” Office expenses	58,000		
” Rent	12,000		
” Provision for doubtful debt	5,000		
” Salary to Partners :			
A 54,000			
B <u>72,000</u>	1,26,000		
” Commission to B	9,000		
” Interest on Capital @20% p.a. :			
A 8,000			
B <u>7,000</u>	15,000		
” Net Profit :			
A 12,000			
B <u>12,000</u>	24,000		
Total :	3,44,000	Total :	3,44,000

Additional information :

- Office expenses include penalty paid to Customs Authority ₹ 5,000.
- Depreciation as per Income Tax rule ₹ 17,000.

Compute taxable income and tax liability of the firm for the assessment year 2023-2024. 12+3

[Indirect Tax]

(Marks : 40)

Group - D

6. Distinguish between Direct Tax and Indirect Tax. 5

Or,

- Mention any two indirect taxes not subsumed in GST.
- Mention any three important features of GST in India. 2+3

Please Turn Over

7. Mention the components that are included in the value of supply of goods. 5

Or,

Write short notes on :

- (a) Mixed supply 3+2
(b) Inter-state supply of goods.
8. J, a registered dealer in Bihar, purchases goods from T in West Bengal for an amount of ₹ 10,000 (exclusive of GST) in September 2023 and sells goods to K in Bihar for ₹ 20,000 (exclusive of GST) in September, 2023. Calculate the GST payable by J for the month of September, 2023. Assume GST rate for both purchases and sales : CGST - 9%, SGST - 9%, IGST - 18%. 5
9. What do you mean by 'Forward charge' and 'Reverse charge'? Discuss with examples. 5

Group - E

10. (a) Chandan Pal, a GST registered supplier of West Bengal, furnishes the following particulars for the month of August 2023. Compute the amount of GST payable for the month.

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Input tax credit balance in electronic credit ledger as on 1st August, 2023 :	
IGST	7,50,000
CGST	1,50,000
SGST	1,45,000
Details of outward supply in August 2023 :	
Inter-state (Exclusive of IGST @18%)	60,00,000
Intra-state (Exclusive of CGST @9% and SGST @9%)	80,00,000
Details of inward supply in August 2023 :	
Inter-state (Exclusive of IGST @18%)	16,00,000
Intra-state (Exclusive of CGST @6% and SGST @6%)	40,00,000

- (b) What do you mean by Composition Scheme? 8+2
11. (a) From the following information, calculate Assessable Value under Customs Act, 1962 in case of importation of a machine.
- (i) FOB value as per Customs US \$ 20,000
(ii) Air freight US \$ 5,000
(iii) Insurance US \$ 500
(iv) Transport charges from Kolkata airport ₹ 20,000 to warehouse
(v) Exchange rate notified by CBIC is ₹ 70 per US \$.
- (b) Write a short note on Safeguard Duty. 6+4

Or,

- (a) What is taxable event under Customs Act?
(b) Write short notes on :
(i) Anti-Dumping duty
(ii) Protective duty. 2+(5+3)