

2024

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. (a) Distinguish between stock and flow. 2

*Or,*

- (b) Distinguish between Capital good and Intermediate good. 2

**Group - B**

Answer the following questions.

2. (a) What adjustments are required to arrive at the figure of Net National Product at factor cost, given Gross National Product at market prices?

- (b) From the following information find Net Factor Income from Abroad (NFIA) :

$GDP_{FC} = 5000$ ; Depreciation = 200; Net Indirect Tax = 300,  $NNP_{MP} = 5500$ . 2+4

*Or,*

Explain graphically the circular flow of income in a two sector economy. 6

3. What do you mean by involuntary unemployment? Do you think that full employment mean zero unemployment? Comment with reason. Define seasonal and disguised unemployment. 2+1+3

*Or,*

Derive money multiplier and show its relationship with high powered money. 6

4. Diagrammatically explain the concept of 'Cost-Push inflations' in the economy. 6

*Or,*

Explain the concept of inflationary gap with the help of a diagram. Can inflationary gap be removed? 4+2

Please Turn Over

(0554)

**Group - C**

Answer the following questions.

5. For a closed economy with a Keynesian short-run consumption function and an autonomous investment expenditure, represent the equilibrium graphically. How can you express the same equilibrium by saving-investment equality? 6+4

*Or,*

- (a) Consider a Simple Keynesian model with investment as autonomous expenditure. Show how an increase in investment expenditure produces a magnified impact on equilibrium income.
- (b) Mention the possible sources of leakages in the multiplier mechanism.
- (c) A consumption function is given by  $C = 100 + 0.8Y$ . How much additional investment is required to increase income by ₹ 500 crores? 5+2+3
6. What will be the shape of the curve showing equilibrium in the money market, when the supply of money is exogeneously given? How will the curve shift in the event of an increase in the money supply? 7+3
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2024

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) If  $f(x) = \frac{x+|x|}{x-|x|}$ , find domain and range of the function  $f$ .

(b) Evaluate :  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x^2 - 7x + 6}{3x^2 - 7x + 2}$ . 5+5

2. (a) Express the following in a single matrix :  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 3 & 7 \\ 9 & 11 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ .

(b) Prove that  $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ b+c & c+a & a+b \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)(b-c)(c-a)(a+b+c)$ . 5+5

3. (a) Evaluate :  $\int \frac{dx}{(x-2)\sqrt{2x+1}}$ .

(b) If  $y = ae^{3x} + be^{-3x}$ , then prove that  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 9y$ . 5+5

Please Turn Over

(0579)



4. (a) Evaluate :  $\int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{x^3+1} dx$ .

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

5+5

5. (a) Find the area above the  $x$ -axis bounded by  $x - 2y + 4 = 0$ ,  $x = 3$ ,  $x = 6$ .

(b) A firm produces  $x$  tonnes of output at a total cost ₹  $C$ , where  $C = \frac{1}{10}x^3 - 5x^2 + 10x + 5$ . At what level of output will the marginal cost attain the minimum value?

5+5

6. (a) If  $f(x) = \frac{ax-b}{bx-a}$ , show that  $f(a)f\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) - f(b)f\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = 0$ .

(b) If  $y = 2x^3 + 6x^2 - 48x + 9$ , find the values of  $x$  for which  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ .

5+5

7. (a) Solve by Cramer's Rule :

$$\begin{aligned} x + y + z &= 9 \\ 2x + 3y - z &= 9 \\ 3x - y - z &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

(b) If  $\begin{bmatrix} x-1 & x+1 \\ y+1 & y-1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ , find  $x$  and  $y$ .

5+5

8. (a) Show that  $\begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & x^3 \\ y & y^2 & y^3 \\ z & z^2 & z^3 \end{vmatrix} = xyz(x-y)(y-z)(z-x)$ .

(b) Find the matrices  $A$  and  $B$  for which  $3B - 2A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $2A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

5+5

2024

**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. Mainland India Ltd. was formed with an authorised capital of ₹ 10,00,000 divided into 10000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each. After issuing 100 shares to promoters and 900 shares to the vendor for the acquisition of machinery, it has offered the balance shares to the public for subscription payable as follows :

On Application	₹ 40	On First Call	₹ 30
On Allotment	₹ 40 (including premium)	On Final Call	₹ 10

The issue was fully subscribed and full allotment was made to all the applicants. Arrears of instalments were as follows :

**On Allotment :** 250 shares; **On First Call :** 750 shares (including those on which allotment money were due); **On Final Call :** 2000 shares (including those on which allotment and first call money were due).

The company decided to forfeit shares on which less than ₹ 90 per share had been paid on account of share capital. Out of the forfeited shares, shares on which only application money was received were reissued at ₹ 90 per share as fully paid up.

Show the Journal entries (with narration) relating to the forfeiture and reissue of forfeited shares in the books of Mainland India Ltd. (working should form part of your answer). 10

2. B. Ltd. has its share capital divided into equity shares of ₹ 10 each. On 01.01.2024 it granted 5000 employees stock option at ₹ 30 per share, when the market price was ₹ 50 per share. The options were to be exercised between 15th March, 2024 and 31st March, 2024. The employees exercised their options for 3600 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

*Or,*

Garima Ltd. decided to issue 1050000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 20 to the public. Srestha, Priya and Smita have come forward to underwrite the public issue in a 3 : 1 : 1 ratio and also agree to firm underwriting of 30000 shares, 20000 shares and 10000 shares, respectively.

**Please Turn Over**

**(0759)**



Applications were received for 1010000 shares and the details are as follows :

Srestha : 580000 shares (including firm applications)

Priya : 220000 shares (including firm applications)

Smita : 160000 shares (including firm applications)

Unmarked application : 50000 shares.

Determine the liability of each underwriter (in number of shares) if the underwriting contract provides credit for marked applications and the benefit of firm underwriting to individual underwriters. 10

3. The following are the balances extracted from the Balance Sheet of Sunrise Ltd. as on 31.03.2024 :

Particulars	₹	₹
10% Redeemable Preference Share Capital :		
Subscribed and fully paid-up : 1,400 shares of ₹ 100 each		1,40,000
Subscribed but not fully paid-up : 200 shares of ₹ 100 each	20,000	
Less : Calls unpaid @ ₹ 10 each	2,000	
		18,000
General Reserve		45,000
Balance of Profit & Loss		10,000
Securities Premium		10,000
Investment allowance reserve (₹ 20,000 is free for distribution)		60,000
Capital Reserve		15,000
Investments (Face value : ₹ 40,000)		31,000

During April, 2024 investments were sold at 90% of their face value. All the eligible preference shares were redeemed at a premium of 10%. Sufficient numbers of equity shares of ₹ 10 each were issued at par as was necessary for the purpose after utilising the available funds to the maximum extent. All eligible preference shareholders were duly paid except untraceable holders of 200 shares.

Pass Journal entries to record the above transactions in the books of Sunrise Ltd., assuming that they do not belong to the 'prescribed class' of companies recognised for the purpose of redemption. 10

Or,

The following is the Balance Sheet of E Ltd. as on 31st March, 2024 :

	Amount ( ₹ )
<b>I. Equity and Liabilities</b>	
1. <i>Shareholders' Fund</i>	
(a) <i>Share Capital</i>	
600000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	60,00,000
(b) <i>Reserves and Surplus</i>	
General Reserve	14,00,000
Securities Premium	10,10,000
2. <i>Non-current Liabilities</i>	
12% Debentures of ₹ 100 each	28,00,000
3. <i>Current Liabilities</i>	
Trade Payables	9,20,000
	<b>1,21,30,000</b>
<b>II. Assets</b>	
1. <i>Non-current Assets</i>	
(a) Property, Plants and Equipments – Tangible	66,60,000
(b) Non-current Investments	7,40,000
2. <i>Current Assets</i>	
(a) Inventories	24,00,000
(b) Trade Receivables : Debtors	11,80,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11,50,000
	<b>1,21,30,000</b>

On 1st April, 2024, the shareholders of the company have approved the scheme of buyback of equity shares as under :

- (i) 20% of the equity shares would be bought back at ₹ 16 per share.
- (ii) General Reserve balance may be utilised for the purpose.
- (iii) Premium payable on buyback of shares should be met from the Securities Premium Account.
- (iv) Investments would be sold for ₹ 7,80,000.

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

10

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(0759)



4. The Balance Sheet of F Ltd., disclosed the following information as on 31st March, 2022 :

15% Debentures ₹ 15,00,000

Debenture Redemption Fund ₹ 11,63,600

Debenture Redemption Fund Investment ₹ 11,63,600 (in 10% Govt. Securities)

The contribution to Debenture Redemption Fund was ₹ 1,30,800 p.a. for the year 2022-23 and 2023-24. Debentures are due for redemption on 31st March, 2024. Prepare the above accounts in the books of company assuming that securities were realised on 31st March, 2024 for a sum of ₹ 13,52,000 and interests on securities received on 31st March, were immediately reinvested. 10

5. From the following information related to Apple Ltd. available on 31.03.2024, calculate the value of goodwill by the 'Capitalisation of Super Profit' method (taking weighted average profit) on that date : 10

[ Fig. in ₹ ]

Equity share capital of ₹ 100 each	6,00,000	9% Debentures	1,00,000
10% Preference share capital	1,00,000	Depreciation fund	60,000
Reserves and Surplus	70,000	Trade payables	50,000

The assets tier of the Balance Sheet includes share issue expenses ₹ 20,000. The market value of tangible assets is ₹ 70,000 more than the book value. Profits for the last three years after 40% income tax were ₹ 75,000, ₹ 84,000 and ₹ 1,14,000 respectively. The fair return on capital employed in this type of business is estimated at 10%. (Consider weights 1, 2 and 3 respectively and use Closing Trading Capital Employed).

Or,

The following particulars are available in relation to H Ltd. :

- Equity share capital : 10,000 equity shares of ₹ 20 each
- Preference share capital : 2000, 8% preference shares of ₹ 100 each
- Reserves : ₹ 60,000
- Current liabilities : ₹ 36,000
- Loss on revaluation of fixed assets : ₹ 24,000
- Average trading profits : ₹ 60,000 (after tax)
- Normal rate of return on capital employed : 10%
- Goodwill should be valued at 3 years' purchase of super profit.

Calculate intrinsic value per equity share.

10



## Group - B

6. The following is the Trial Balance of Lyceum Ltd. as on March 31, 2024 :

Particulars	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
Stock (01.04.2023)	1,20,000	—
Purchases	41,00,000	—
Sales	—	58,00,000
Returns	24,000	30,000
Miscellaneous Income	—	40,000
Office Expenses	2,30,000	—
12% Bank Loan	—	2,00,000
Wages & Office Salaries	6,85,000	—
Director's Remuneration	1,14,000	—
Building (at cost)	5,00,000	—
Plant & Machinery (at cost)	15,00,000	—
Auditor's fees	60,000	—
Interim Dividend paid	50,000	—
Provision for Depreciation :		
On Building	—	80,000
On Plant & Machinery	—	2,90,000
Sundry Debtors	5,00,000	—
Sundry Creditors	—	1,40,000
Advance Tax	35,000	—
Surplus in SPL (on 01.04.2023)	—	3,60,000
Share Issue Expenses	12,000	—
Cash at Bank	49,000	—
Bad Debts	21,000	—
Provision for Tax	—	60,000
Share Capital (₹ 10 per share)	—	10,00,000
	<b>80,00,000</b>	<b>80,00,000</b>

**Additional Information :**

- (i) Stock on 31.03.2024 was ₹ 2,00,000.  
(ii) Depreciate Building @ 5% on cost and Plant & Machinery @ 10% on cost.

Please Turn Over

(0759)

- (iii) The income tax assessment for the **prior year** has been completed. After adjusting the advance tax of ₹ 20,000, the income tax payable is fixed at ₹ 35,000 (against which a provision of ₹ 52,000 exists in the books).
- (iv) Make a provision for income tax at **25%** for the financial year 2023-24.
- (v) Provision for bad debts is to be created at **2%** on Debtors.
- (vi) Bank loan was raised on October 1, **2023**.
- (vii) Write-off Share issue expenses by **one-third**.
- (viii) The Board of Directors recommended a **dividend @ 15%** on paid-up capital (excluding interim dividend).

Prepare a Statement of Profit and Loss for the **year** ended March 31, 2024 and the Balance Sheet as on that date, along with the notes to accounts on **Tangible Assets** and Reserve and Surplus only. 15

7. Sink Ltd. has decided to reconstruct the **Balance Sheet** since it had accumulated huge losses. The following are the Equity, Liabilities and **Assets** of Sink Ltd. as on 31.03.2024 :

I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	₹	II. ASSETS	₹
<b>1. Shareholders' Funds</b>		<b>1. Non-current Assets</b>	
(a) Equity shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid	7,50,000	(a) Fixed assets	
Pref. shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid	3,00,000	(i) Tangible assets	9,80,000
(b) <b>Reserves and Surplus :</b>		(ii) Intangible assets : Goodwill	1,00,000
Balance of Profit & Loss	(1,20,000)	(b) Non-current investments	20,000
<b>2. Current Liabilities</b>		<b>2. Current Assets</b>	
Trade payables : Creditors	5,87,000	(a) Inventories	2,00,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,17,000</b>	(b) Trade receivables : Debtors	1,60,000
		(c) Cash and cash equivalents	57,000
		<b>Total</b>	<b>15,17,000</b>

**Note :** Arrear Preference Dividends ₹ 60,000

An internal reconstruction scheme is submitted as follows :

- (i) The paid-up value of each Equity share would be reduced to ₹ 50 each.
- (ii) All equity shareholders agree to pay the balance in cash.
- (iii) The Preference Shares are to be converted into **12% Unsecured Debentures** of ₹ 100 each in regard to 80% of their capital and the balance to be sacrificed. ₹ 40,000 are to be paid in full settlement of arrear preference dividend.
- (iv) Expenses in connection with the scheme amounted to ₹ 16,000.
- (v) Goodwill is to be written off fully; Investments are to reflect their market value of ₹ 35,000. Obsolete items in inventories of ₹ 45,000 are to be written off; Provision for doubtful debts to the extent of 5% of debtors would be provided for.
- (vi) After writing off the accumulated losses, if any **balance available** arises from reconstruction, it will be used to write down the Tangible Assets.



The scheme was duly approved and put into effect. Equity shareholders paid the balance call money in full. Show necessary Journal entries (narration not required) to give effect to the above scheme and also prepare the Balance Sheet of the company after reconstruction. 10+5

Or,

- (a) Distinguish between 'Amalgamation in the nature of merger' and 'Amalgamation in the nature of purchase'.
- (b) The following were the Balance Sheets of X Ltd. and Y Ltd. as at March 31, 2024 [₹ in Lakh] :

Particulars	X Ltd.	Y Ltd.
<b>I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>1. Shareholders' Fund :</b>		
(a) Share Capital : Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	15,000	6,000
(b) Reserve and Surplus :		
Securities premium	3,000	—
Foreign Project Reserve	—	310
General Reserve	9,500	3,200
Balance of Profit and Loss	2,870	825
<b>2. Non-current Liabilities :</b>		
Long-term borrowing : 12% Debentures	—	1,000
<b>3. Current Liabilities :</b>		
(a) Trade Payables : Sundry Creditors	120	463
Bills Payable	1,080	—
(b) Short-term provisions : Sundry provisions	1,830	702
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,400</b>	<b>12,500</b>
<b>II. ASSETS</b>		
<b>1. Non-current Assets</b>		
(a) Property, Plants and Equipments :		
Land and Building	6,000	—
Plant and Machinery	14,000	5,000
Furniture, Fixture and Fittings	2,304	1,700
(b) Other non-current assets: Cost of issue of debentures	—	50
<b>2. Current Assets</b>		
(a) Inventories	7,862	4,041
(b) Trade Receivables : Sundry Debtors	2,120	1,020
Bills Receivable	—	80
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents : Cash and Bank	1,114	609
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,400</b>	<b>12,500</b>

Please Turn Over

(0759)

On April, 1, 2024, X Ltd. took over Y Ltd. in an amalgamation in the *Nature of Merger* under the following conditions :

- (i) It was agreed that in discharge of consideration for the business, X Ltd. would allot three fully paid equity shares of ₹ 10 each at par for every two shares held in Y Ltd.
- (ii) It was also agreed that 12% Debentures in Y Ltd. would be converted into 13% Debentures in X Ltd. of the same amount and denomination.
- (iii) Expenses of amalgamation amounting to ₹ 1 lakh were borne by X Ltd.

You are required to prepare X Ltd.'s Balance Sheet immediately after the merger.

5+10



2024

## 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. 100 টাকা নামিক মূল্যে 10,000 শেয়ার-এর জন্য আবেদন আমন্ত্রণ করেছে। শেয়ারের অর্থ নিম্নরূপে প্রদেয়— application ₹ 25, allotment ₹ 40, call ₹ 35। সমস্ত শেয়ারের জন্য আবেদন পাওয়া গেছে।

N তার 200 টি শেয়ারের উপর call money দিতে ব্যর্থ হয়েছেন এবং তার সকল শেয়ার বাজেয়াপ্ত করা হয়েছে। এছাড়া অন্য সকল শেয়ারের উপর প্রাপ্য অর্থ পাওয়া গেছে। N-এর বাজেয়াপ্ত শেয়ারের মধ্যে থেকে 100 টি শেয়ার পুনরায় বিলি করা হয়েছে প্রতিটি 90 টাকা পূর্ণ আদায়ীকৃত মূল্যে।

প্রয়োজনীয় বিবরণী সহকারে প্রয়োজনীয় জাবেদা দাখিল লিপিবদ্ধ করো।

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২। M লিমিটেড-এর পরিশোধিত মূলধন হল ₹ 1,00,00,000 যার মধ্যে 10 টাকা মূল্যের পূর্ণ আদায়ীকৃত 6,00,000 ইকুইটি শেয়ার এবং 5 টাকা মূল্যের 4 টাকা আদায়ীকৃত 10,00,000 ইকুইটি শেয়ার রয়েছে। 31 মার্চ, 2024 তারিখে কোম্পানির সিকিউরিটিজ প্রিমিয়াম ₹ 4,00,000; লাভ ও ক্ষতির হিসাবে ₹ 20,00,000; সাধারণ রিজার্ভ ₹ 30,00,000 এবং ক্যাপিটাল রিডেম্পশন রিজার্ভ ₹ 6,00,000 আছে।

1 এপ্রিল, 2024-এ কোম্পানির পরিচালন পর্বদ সিদ্ধান্ত নেয় যে, বোনাস লভ্যাংশের মাধ্যমে—

- the partly paid-up shares are converted into fully paid-up shares; and
- the existing holders of fully paid-up shares are also allotted one fully paid-up bonus share of ₹ 10 each at par for every four existing fully paid-up shares of ₹ 10 each.

It is desired that there should be minimum reduction in free reserves.

উপরে উল্লিখিত দুই ধরনের বোনাস ইস্যু আলাদাভাবে দেখিয়ে প্রয়োজনীয় জাবেদা দাখিলগুলি লিপিবদ্ধ করো।

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অথবা,

একটি কোম্পানি জনসাধারণের কাছে 18,00,000 শেয়ার ইস্যু করার প্রস্তাব দিয়েছে। এই অফারটি তিনজন আন্ডাররাইটার P, Q এবং R দ্বারা সমানভাবে আন্ডাররাইটিং করা হয়েছে যার মধ্যে প্রত্যেকের দ্বারা 60,000 শেয়ার firm underwriting। মোট 15,80,000 শেয়ারের আবেদন পাওয়া গিয়েছে যার মধ্যে marked forms-এর সংখ্যা নিম্নরূপ :

P — 5,00,000 shares, Q — 5,40,000 shares, R — 4,40,000 shares

The underwriters had applied for the number of shares covered by firm underwriting.

প্রতিটি আন্ডাররাইটারের liability গণনা করো।

১০

Please Turn Over

(0494)

৩। 31.03.2023 তারিখে XYZ Ltd.-এর উদ্বর্তপত্রটি নিম্নরূপ :

Particulars	Note No.	₹
<b>I. EQUITY &amp; LIABILITIES</b>		
(1) Shareholders' Fund		
(a) Share Capital	1	6,00,000
(b) Reserves & Surplus	2	1,60,000
(2) Current Liabilities		
Trade Payables : Creditors		40,000
Total		8,00,000
<b>II. ASSETS</b>		
(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) Debtors		90,000
(c) Cash and Bank		60,000
Total		8,00,000

## Notes to Accounts

Particulars	₹
1. Share Capital :	
40,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	4,00,000
2,000, 5% Redeemable Preference shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid	2,00,000
	6,00,000
2. Reserves & Surplus :	
Securities Premium	4,000
General Reserve	96,000
Profit & Loss Balance	60,000
	1,60,000

April, 2023-এ অগ্রাধিকার শেয়ারগুলি 5% অধিহারে পরিশোধ করা হল। অগ্রাধিকার শেয়ারগুলি পরিশোধের জন্য বিনিয়োগ 10% মুনাফাতে বিক্রয় করা হল এবং 10 টাকা অভিহিত মূল্যের 10,000 ইকুইটি শেয়ার শেয়ারগুলি 1 টাকা অধিহারে বিক্রি করা হল। অগ্রাধিকার শেয়ারগুলি সমন্বয়মতো পরিশোধ করা হল।

XYZ Ltd.-এর হিসাববইতে অগ্রাধিকার শেয়ারের পরিশোধ সংক্রান্ত দাবিগুলি জারির (কোথা সমেত) নিম্নে দেওয়া হল।



( 3 )

A(5th Sm.)-Corporate Accounting-G/DSE-5.2AG/CBCS

অথবা,

31 মার্চ, 2024-এ Red Ltd.-এর বই থেকে নিম্নলিখিত জেরগুলি নেওয়া হয়েছে :

<b>I. Equity and Liabilities</b>	₹
1. Shareholders' Funds	
(a) Share Capital	80,00,000
(b) Reserve and Surplus	36,80,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities	
Long-Term Borrowing – 6.5% Debentures	3,00,000
3. Current Liabilities	
Trade Payables	2,53,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,22,33,000</b>
<b>II. Assets</b>	₹
1. Non-Current Assets	
Property, Plant and Equipment	85,00,000
2. Current Assets	
(a) Current Investments	10,80,000
(b) Trade Receivables	5,40,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents	21,13,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,22,33,000</b>

**Notes to Accounts :**

	₹	₹
1. Share Capital		
Authorised Capital		
10,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each		<u>1,00,00,000</u>
Subscribed and Paid-up		
8,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid		<u>80,00,000</u>
2. Reserves and Surplus		
Securities Premium	25,00,000	
General Reserve	7,00,000	
Profit & Loss Balance	<u>4,80,000</u>	<u>36,80,000</u>

1 এপ্রিল, 2024-এ কোম্পানিটি তার ইকুইটি শেয়ারের 25% @ 20 টাকা শেয়ার প্রতি বাইবাক ঘোষণা করেছে। এই উদ্দেশ্যে, এটি তার সমস্ত investment বিক্রি করেছে 12,00,000 টাকায় এবং 8,000, 10% Preference Shares বিলি করেছে প্রতিটি 100 টাকায়।

কোম্পানিটি তার General Reserve-এর 50%, Profit & Loss A/c-এর 100% এবং অবশিষ্ট অর্থ Securities Premium থেকে ব্যবহার করেছে।

প্রয়োজনীয় জাবেদা দাখিলাগুলি দেখাও।

১০

Please Turn Over

(0494)

১। 01.04.2022 তারিখে Y Ltd.-এর হিসাববই থেকে নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যসমূহ পাওয়া গেছে :

Sinking Fund Account	₹ 1,00,000
Sinking Fund Investment Account (10% Government Securities : Nominal Value ₹ 90,000)	₹ 96,000
12% Debentures	₹ 1,00,000

01.04.2022 তারিখে কোম্পানি 60,000 টাকার Government Securities 110%-এ বিক্রি করে এবং উক্ত অর্থ আংশিক ডিবেন্চার 10% অধিহারে পরিশোধের কাজে লাগায়।

Y Ltd.-এর হিসাববইতে Debentures Account, Sinking Fund Account and Sinking Fund Investment Account দেখাও।

১০

৫। A Ltd.-এর হিসাববই থেকে নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যসমূহ পাওয়া যায় :

- (অ) Equity shares capital : 8,000 Equity shares of ₹ 100 each, fully paid  
 (আ) 4,000, 10% Preference shares of ₹ 100 each  
 (ই) Reserves and Surplus ₹ 2,50,000  
 (ঈ) 10% Debentures ₹ 7,00,000  
 (উ) During the last three years the company paid dividend at 20%, 19% and 27% respectively  
 (ঊ) EBDIT – ₹ 5,70,000; Depreciation – ₹ 1,00,000; Income Tax rate is 30%  
 (ঋ) E/P ratio in the industry is 1/8 and Dividend yield is 16%.

Earnings পদ্ধতি এবং Dividend পদ্ধতিতে শেয়ারের বাজারমূল্য নির্ধারণ করে।

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অথবা,

31.03.2023 তারিখে নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যসমূহ থেকে সুনামের মূল্যায়ন করে :

১০

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Equity Share Capital (₹ 10 each)	5,00,000	10% Debenture	1,00,000
10% Preference Share Capital (₹ 100 each)	2,00,000	Creditors	80,000
Reserves and Surplus	1,50,000		

Market value of assets is ₹ 1,00,000 more than the book value and non-trade investments included in assets ₹ 1,25,000.

Profit for last three years after 30% tax were – 2020-21 : ₹ 1,40,000; 2021-22 : ₹ 1,61,000; 2022-23 : ₹ 1,54,000. Non-trading income of ₹ 20,000 (before tax) is included in the amount of profit for 2021-22 only. Fair rate of return on Capital Employed in this type of business is estimated at 12%. Goodwill is valued at 4 years' purchase of super profit (For calculating average profit, take simple average).



## বিভাগ - খ

৬। CD Ltd. AB Ltd. কর্তৃক 01.04.2023 তারিখে অধিগৃহীত হয়েছে, যে তারিখে CD Ltd.-এর সংক্ষিপ্তসার উদ্বর্তপত্র নিম্নরূপ :

Particulars	Note No.	₹
<b>I. EQUITY &amp; LIABILITIES</b>		
(1) Shareholders' Fund		
(a) Share Capital	1	3,20,000
(b) Reserves & Surplus	2	2,88,000
(2) Non-Current Liabilities		
10% Debenture		2,00,000
(3) Current Liabilities		52,000
Total		8,60,000
<b>II ASSETS</b>		
(1) Non-current Assets		
Plant, Property & Equipment		
Tangible assets	3	6,24,000
(2) Current Assets		
(a) Inventories		1,62,000
(b) Debtors		68,400
(c) Cash and Bank		5,600
Total		8,60,000

## Notes to Accounts

Particulars	₹
1. Share Capital	
32,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	3,20,000
2. Reserves & Surplus	
General Reserve	1,60,000
Profit & Loss Balance	1,28,000
	2,88,000
3. Tangible Assets	
Land & Building	4,80,000
Plant & Machinery	1,44,000
	6,24,000

CD Ltd.-কে নিম্নলিখিত প্রতিদান প্রদেয় :

- (অ) CD Ltd.-এর প্রতিটি শেয়ারের বিনিময়ে AB Ltd.-এর 3টি 5 টাকা দরের শেয়ার (যা বাজারে শেয়ার প্রতি 8 টাকা দরে quoted রয়েছে) প্রদেয় হবে।
- (আ) CD Ltd.-এর প্রতিটি শেয়ারের জন্য 2 টাকা করে নগদ অর্থ প্রদান করা হবে।
- (ই) CD Ltd. অবসায়ন খরচ 6,000 টাকা প্রদান করবে।
- (ঈ) CD Ltd.-এর প্রতিটি ডিবেঞ্চার পিছু 110 টাকা করে প্রদান করা হবে।

CD Ltd.-এর হিসাববইতে Realisation Account ও Equity Shareholders Account প্রস্তুত করো এবং AB Ltd.-এর বইতে উক্ত লেনদেনের দাখিলাগুলি জাবেদায় লিপিবদ্ধ করো।

১৫

Please Turn Over

(0494)

অবস্থা

31.03.2023 তারিখে P Ltd.-এর উদ্বর্তপত্রটি নিম্নরূপঃ

Particulars	Note No.	₹	Notes to Accounts	₹
<b>I. EQUITY &amp; LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>(1) Shareholders' Fund</b>			<b>1. Share Capital</b>	
(a) Share Capital	1	22,00,000	16,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid	16,00,000
(b) Reserves & Surplus-P/L Balance		(4,60,000)	6,000 5% Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid	6,00,000
<b>(2) Non-Current Liabilities</b>				22,00,000
10% Debenture		1,00,000	<b>2. Tangible Assets</b>	
<b>(3) Current Liabilities- Creditors</b>		2,50,000	Land & Building	9,00,000
Total		20,90,000	Plant & Machinery	5,00,000
<b>II ASSETS</b>				14,00,000
<b>(1) Non-current Assets</b>			<b>3. Intangible Assets</b>	
Plant, Property & Equipment			Goodwill	3,00,000
(a) Tangible assets	2	14,00,000	Patent	90,000
(b) Intangible assets	3	3,90,000		3,90,000
<b>(2) Current Assets</b>			<b>4. Cash and Cash equivalent :</b>	
(a) Inventories		2,70,000	Bank Balance	60,000
(b) Debtors		1,80,000	Bank Overdraft	(2,10,000)
(c) Cash and Cash equivalent	4	(1,50,000)		(1,50,000)
Total		20,90,000		

কোম্পানি কর্তৃক কোম্পানি পুনর্গঠনের নিম্নলিখিত স্কিমটি গৃহীত হয়েছে :

(অ) ইকুইটি শেয়ারগুলি শেয়ারপ্রতি 50 টাকা হ্রাস করে শেয়ারপ্রতি 50 টাকা পূর্ণ আদায়ীকৃত শেয়ার বনে করা হবে।

(আ) অগ্রাধিকার শেয়ারগুলি 70 টাকার পূর্ণ আদায়ীকৃত মূল্যের 7% অগ্রাধিকার শেয়ারে রূপান্তর করা হবে।

(ই) পাওনাদারেরা তাদের পাওনার 1/5 অংশ ছেড়ে দিতে প্রস্তুত যদি তাদের পাওনা অর্থ ত্রৈমাসিক প্রদান করা হয়।

(ঈ) 5,000 ইকুইটি শেয়ার 50 টাকা দরে নগদ অর্থের পরিবর্তে বিক্রি করা হবে।

(উ) কোম্পানি সিদ্ধান্ত নিয়েছে—

(ক) সুনাম, পেটেন্ট অধিকার ও লাভ-ক্ষতি হিসাবের ঋণাত্মক ক্ষেত্রে অবলোপন করা হবে।

(খ) যন্ত্রপাতি 90,000 টাকা ও মজুতপণ্য 40,000 টাকা হ্রাস করা হবে।

(গ) সন্দেহজনক দেনাদারের উপর 5% হারে সঞ্চিতি করতে হবে।

উপরিউক্ত পুনর্গঠনের স্কিমটির জাবেদায় দাখিল করা এবং স্কিম পরবর্তী উদ্বর্তপত্র প্রস্তুত করা।



৭। 31 মার্চ, 2024-এ Sen Ltd.-এর Trial Balance নীচে দেওয়া হল :

Debit	₹	Credit	₹
Stock (01.04.2023)	30,000	Equity Share Capital	1,00,000
Rent and Taxes	6,000	(1,000 shares of ₹ 100 each)	
Purchases	60,900	5% Debentures	25,000
Wages and Salaries	55,200	Sales	1,75,000
Discount	1,500	Creditors	8,000
Fuel	2,570	Bank (Overdraft)	12,000
Building	70,000	Discount	2,200
Carriage	1,175	Transfer fee	100
Sundry Debtors	20,000	Returns Outward	100
Goodwill	28,000		
Machinery	25,000		
Loose tools	6,000		
Advertisement	3,000		
General Expenses	4,400		
Bad Debts	1,030		
Debenture Interest paid	625		
(half-year up to 30.09.2023)			
Insurance	1,000		
Miscellaneous Expenses	3,000		
Cash and Bank balance	3,000		
	3,22,400		3,22,400

উপরিউক্ত তথ্যসমূহ থেকে 31 মার্চ, 2024 তারিখে সমাপ্ত বছরের লাভ-ক্ষতির বিবরণী এবং উক্ত তারিখে একটি উত্তরপত্র তৈরি করো। নিম্নলিখিত সমস্যা বিবেচনা করো :

১৫

(অ) The authorised capital of the company is ₹ 2,00,000.

(আ) Stock on 31st March, 2024 is ₹ 35,000.

(ই) Depreciation on Machinery @10% and revalue Loose tools at ₹ 4,100.

(ঈ) Allow 2.5% discount on debtors and 2% provision for doubtful debts. Ignore taxes.

Please Turn Over

(0494)

## [English Version]

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

## Group - A

1. A Ltd. invited application for 10,000 shares of face value ₹ 100 each at par, money being payable as follows — application ₹ 25, allotment ₹ 40, call ₹ 35. The issue was fully subscribed. All cash was received except N who failed to pay call money on 200 shares which were forfeited. 100 forfeited shares were re-issued @ ₹ 90 each as fully paid-up.

Pass necessary journal entries with necessary narrations.

10

2. The paid-up capital of M Ltd. is ₹ 1,00,00,000 consisting of 6,00,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up and 10,00,000 Equity shares of ₹ 5 each, ₹ 4 per share paid-up. As on March 31, 2024, the company has ₹ 4,00,000 in Securities Premium; ₹ 20,00,000 Surplus in Statement of Profit & Loss; ₹ 30,00,000 in General Reserve and ₹ 6,00,000 in Capital Redemption Reserve.

On April 1, 2024 the company's Board of Directors decided that, by way of bonus dividend :

- the partly paid-up shares are converted into fully paid-up shares; and
- the existing holders of fully paid-up shares are also allotted one fully paid-up bonus share of ₹ 10 each at par for every four existing fully paid-up shares of ₹ 10 each.

It is desired that there should be minimum reduction in free reserves.

You are required to pass journal entries showing separately the two types of bonus issues stated above.

10

Or,

A company offered to the public to issue 18,00,000 shares at par. The offer was underwritten by three underwriters P, Q and R equally with firm underwriting 60,000 shares each. Subscriptions totalled 15,80,000 shares including the marked forms which were —

P — 5,00,000 shares, Q — 5,40,000 shares, R — 4,40,000 shares

The underwriters had applied for the number of shares covered by firm underwriting

Calculate the liability of the underwriters.

10



3. The following is the Balance Sheet of XYZ Ltd. as on 31.03.2023 :

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

#### Notes to Accounts

Particulars	₹
<b>1. Share Capital :</b>	
40,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	4,00,000
2,000, 5% Redeemable Preference shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid	2,00,000
	<b>6,00,000</b>
<b>2. Reserves &amp; Surplus :</b>	
Securities Premium	4,000
General Reserve	96,000
Profit & Loss Balance	60,000
	<b>1,60,000</b>

In April, 2023, Preference Shares were redeemed at a premium of 5%. For the purpose of redemption, investment were sold at a profit of 10% and 10,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each were issued at a premium of ₹ 1 per share. Preference shares were duly redeemed.

You are required to pass journal entries (including narration) in the books of XYZ Ltd. relating to redemption of preference shares.

10

Please Turn Over

(0494)

Or,

On 31st March, 2024, following balances were taken from the books of Red Ltd. :

<b>I. Equity and Liabilities</b>	<b>₹</b>
1. Shareholders' Funds	
(a) Share Capital	80,00,000
(b) Reserve and Surplus	36,80,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities	
Long-Term Borrowing – 6.5% Debentures	3,00,000
3. Current Liabilities	
Trade Payables	2,53,000
	<b>1,22,33,000</b>
<b>II. Assets</b>	<b>₹</b>
1. Non-Current Assets	
Property, Plant and Equipment	85,00,000
2. Current Assets	
(a) Current Investments	10,80,000
(b) Trade Receivables	5,40,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents	21,13,000
	<b>1,22,33,000</b>

## Notes to Accounts :

	₹	₹
1. Share Capital		
Authorised Capital		
10,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each		<u>1,00,00,000</u>
Subscribed and Paid-up		
8,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid		<u>80,00,000</u>
2. Reserves and Surplus		
Securities Premium	25,00,000	
General Reserve	7,00,000	
Profit & Loss Balance	<u>4,80,000</u>	<u>36,80,000</u>

On 1st April, 2024, the company announced the buyback of its 25% equity shares @ ₹ 20 per share. For that purpose, the Company sold its entire investments at ₹ 12,00,000 and issued 8,000, 10% Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each. The Company utilised 50% of the General Reserve, 100% of the Profit & Loss A/c and the rest was taken from Securities Premium A/c.

Show necessary Journal Entries.



4. The following balance appeared in the books of Y Ltd. on 01.04.2022 :

Sinking Fund Account	₹ 1,00,000
Sinking Fund Investment Account (10% Government Securities : Nominal Value ₹ 90,000)	₹ 96,000
12% Debentures	₹ 1,00,000

On 01.04.2022, the company sold ₹ 60,000 Government Securities at 110% and utilised the amount to redeem part of the debentures at a premium of 10%.

Show Debentures Account, Sinking Fund Account and Sinking Fund Investment Account in the books of Y Ltd.

10

5. Following particulars are available in relation to A Ltd. :

- Equity shares capital : 8,000 Equity shares of ₹ 100 each, fully paid
- 4,000, 10% Preference shares of ₹ 100 each
- Reserves and Surplus ₹ 2,50,000
- 10% Debentures ₹ 7,00,000
- During the last three years the company paid dividend at 20%, 19% and 27% respectively
- EBDIT – ₹ 5,70,000; Depreciation – ₹ 1,00,000; Income Tax rate is 30%
- E/P ratio in the industry is 1/8 and Dividend yield is 16%.

Calculate the market price of each Equity share under Earnings method and under Dividend method.

7+3

Or,

From the following information, calculate the value of goodwill as on 31.03.2023 :

10

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Equity Share Capital (₹ 10 each)	5,00,000	10% Debenture	1,00,000
10% Preference Share Capital (₹ 100 each)	2,00,000	Creditors	80,000
Reserves and Surplus	1,50,000		

Market value of assets is ₹ 1,00,000 more than the book value and non-trade investments included in assets ₹ 1,25,000.

Profit for last three years after 30% tax were – 2020-21 : ₹ 1,40,000; 2021-22 : ₹ 1,61,000; 2022-23 : ₹ 1,54,000. Non-trading income of ₹ 20,000 (before tax) is included in the amount of profit for 2021-22 only. Fair rate of return on Capital Employed in this type of business is estimated at 12%. Goodwill is valued at 4 years' purchase of super profit (For calculating average profit, take simple average).

Please Turn Over

(0494)

## Group - B

6. CD Ltd. is absorbed by AB Ltd. on 01.04.2023 on which date the Balance Sheet of CD Ltd. summarized as follows :

Particulars	Note No.	₹
<b>I. EQUITY &amp; LIABILITIES</b>		
(1) Shareholders' Fund		
(a) Share Capital	1	3,20,000
(b) Reserves & Surplus	2	2,88,000
(2) Non-Current Liabilities		
10% Debenture		2,00,000
(3) Current Liabilities		52,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,60,000</b>
<b>II ASSETS</b>		
(1) Non-current Assets		
Plant, Property & Equipment		
Tangible assets	3	6,24,000
(2) Current Assets		
(a) Inventories		1,62,000
(b) Debtors		68,400
(c) Cash and Bank		5,600
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,60,000</b>

## Notes to Accounts

Particulars	₹
1. Share Capital	
32,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	3,20,000
2. Reserves & Surplus	
General Reserve	1,60,000
Profit & Loss Balance	1,28,000
	<b>2,88,000</b>
3. Tangible Assets	
Land & Building	4,80,000
Plant & Machinery	1,44,000
	<b>6,24,000</b>

The consideration payable to CD Ltd. was :

- Exchange of 3 shares of AB Ltd. of ₹ 5 each (quoted in the market at ₹ 8 each) for every share in CD Ltd.
- A further payment in cash at ₹ 2 for each share in CD Ltd.
- Liquidation expenses of ₹ 6,000 were paid by CD Ltd.
- A cash payment of ₹ 110 for every debenture in CD Ltd.

Prepare Realisation A/c and Equity Shareholders A/c in the books of CD Ltd. and also give journal entries in the books of AB Ltd.



Or,

The following is the Balance Sheet of P Ltd. as on 31.03.2023 :

Particulars	Note No.	₹	Notes to Accounts	
I. EQUITY & LIABILITIES			Particulars	₹
(1) Shareholders' Fund			1. Share Capital	
(a) Share Capital	1	22,00,000	16,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid	16,00,000
(b) Reserves & Surplus-P/L Balance		(4,60,000)	6,000 5% Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid	6,00,000
(2) Non-Current Liabilities				
10% Debenture		1,00,000		22,00,000
(3) Current Liabilities- Creditors		2,50,000	2. Tangible Assets	
Total		20,90,000	Land & Building	9,00,000
II ASSETS			Plant & Machinery	5,00,000
(1) Non-current Assets				14,00,000
Plant, Property & Equipment			3. Intangible Assets	
(a) Tangible assets	2	14,00,000	Goodwill	3,00,000
(b) Intangible assets	3	3,90,000	Patent	90,000
(2) Current Assets				3,90,000
(a) Inventories		2,70,000	4. Cash and Cash equivalent :	
(b) Debtors		1,80,000	Bank Balance	60,000
(c) Cash and Cash equivalent	4	(1,50,000)	Bank Overdraft	(2,10,000)
Total		20,90,000		(1,50,000)

The company undertook the following scheme of reconstruction :

- Equity shares are to be reduced to shares of ₹ 50 each as fully paid.
- Preference shares are to be converted into 7% Preference shares of ₹ 70 each fully paid.
- Sundry creditors agree to give up 1/5th of their claim provided they are immediately paid off.
- 5,000 equity shares of ₹ 50 each are to be issued for cash.
- The company decided :
  - To write off Goodwill, Patent and deficit balance of P/L
  - To write down Plant & Machinery by ₹ 90,000 and Inventories by ₹ 40,000.
  - To create a provision for doubtful debts @ 5%.

Show Journal entries to give effect to the scheme of reconstruction and also show the Balance Sheet after reconstruction.

7. Following is the Trial Balance of Sen Ltd. as at 31st March, 2024 :

Debit	₹	Credit	₹
Stock (01.04.2023)	30,000	Equity Share Capital	1,00,000
Rent and Taxes	6,000	(1,000 shares of ₹ 100 each)	
Purchases	60,900	5% Debentures	25,000
Wages and Salaries	55,200	Sales	1,75,000
Discount	1,500	Creditors	8,000
Fuel	2,570	Bank (Overdraft)	12,000
Building	70,000	Discount	2,200
Carriage	1,175	Transfer fee	100
Sundry Debtors	20,000	Returns Outward	100
Goodwill	28,000		
Machinery	25,000		
Loose tools	6,000		
Advertisement	3,000		
General Expenses	4,400		
Bad Debts	1,030		
Debenture Interest paid (half-year up to 30.09.2023)	625		
Insurance	1,000		
Miscellaneous Expenses	3,000		
Cash and Bank balance	3,000		
	3,22,400		3,22,400

From the above information prepare Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2024 and Balance Sheet as at that date. Take into consideration the following adjustments : 15

- The authorised capital of the company is ₹ 2,00,000.
- Stock on 31st March, 2024 is ₹ 35,000.
- Depreciation on Machinery @10% and revalue Loose tools at ₹ 4,100.
- Allow 2.5% discount on debtors and 2% provision for doubtful debts. Ignore taxes.



2024

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। “নিরীক্ষক একজন বিমাকারী নন।” — ব্যাখ্যা করো। ৫

অথবা,

নিরীক্ষকের স্বাধীনতা বলতে কী বোঝো? ৫

২। নিরীক্ষা সংক্রান্ত নথিপত্র বলতে কী বোঝো? নিরীক্ষক কি নিরীক্ষা সংক্রান্ত নথিপত্র নিজের কাছে রাখতে পারেন? ৪+১

৩। নিরীক্ষার মান বলতে কী বোঝো? ৫

অথবা,

বিধিবদ্ধ নিরীক্ষা কাকে বলে? ৫

বিভাগ - খ

৪। নিরীক্ষা কর্মসূচি কাকে বলে? নিরীক্ষার কর্মসূচি প্রস্তুত করার উদ্দেশ্য কী? নিরীক্ষা কর্মসূচি তৈরি করার আগে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিবেচ্য বিষয়সমূহগুলি আলোচনা করো। ২+৩+৫

অথবা,

একটি হাসপাতালের নিরীক্ষা কর্মসূচি প্রণয়ন করো। ১০

৫। অভ্যন্তরীণ নিবারণ ব্যবস্থা কাকে বলে? অভ্যন্তরীণ নিবারণ ব্যবস্থা কীভাবে অভ্যন্তরীণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ ব্যবস্থা থেকে আলাদা? ৩+৭

৬। তুমি একজন নিরীক্ষক হিসেবে নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়গুলির সত্যতা যাচাই কীভাবে করবে? (যে-কোনো দুটি) ৫×২

(ক) নগদ বিক্রয়

(খ) পাওনাদারদের অর্থ প্রদান

(গ) অগ্রিম প্রদত্ত ব্যয়।

Please Turn Over

(0671)

অথবা,

(ক) “একজন নিরীক্ষক মূল্য নিরূপক নন; কিন্তু তিনি মূল্যায়নের সাথে ঘনিষ্ঠভাবে জড়িত।” — এই দুই ক্ষেত্রের মধ্যে তুমি কীভাবে সামঞ্জস্য রক্ষা করবে?

(খ) “লেনদেনের সত্যতা যাচাইকরণ হল হিসাব পরীক্ষার সারবস্তু।” — আলোচনা করো। ৫+৫

৭। নিরীক্ষার প্রতিবেদনের অপরিহার্য বৈশিষ্ট্যগুলি আলোচনা করো। ১০

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

(ক) ব্যবস্থাপনা নিরীক্ষা

(খ) যথার্থতা নিরীক্ষা

(গ) কার্যসম্পাদন নিরীক্ষা।

অথবা,

পরিবায় নিরীক্ষা কাকে বলে? পরিবায় নিরীক্ষা সংক্রান্ত কোম্পানি আইন, ২০১৩-এর বিধানগুলি আলোচনা করো। ২+৮

বিভাগ - গ

৯। অদাবিকৃত লভ্যাংশ কাকে বলে? এ সম্পর্কে কোম্পানি আইন ২০১৩-র বিধানগুলি আলোচনা করো। অদাবিকৃত লভ্যাংশ সম্পর্কে নিরীক্ষকের কর্তব্যগুলি কী কী? ৩+৬+৬

অথবা,

অবচয় কাকে বলে? অবচয় সংক্রান্ত কোম্পানি আইন, ২০১৩-এর বিধানগুলি আলোচনা করো। অবচয় সংক্রান্ত নিরীক্ষকের কর্তব্যগুলি কী কী? ৩+৭+৫

[English Version]

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

Group - A

1. “An auditor is not an insurer.”— Explain. 5

Or,

What do you mean by Auditor's independence? 5

2. What do you mean by Audit Working Papers? Can an auditor keep the audit working papers with him? 4+1



3. What do you mean by Standard of Auditing? 5

*Or,*

What is Statutory Audit? 5

#### Group - B

4. What is Audit programme? What are the objectives of preparing an Audit programme? Discuss the important considerations before preparing an Audit programme. 2+3+5

*Or,*

Prepare an Audit programme of a Hospital. 10

5. What is Internal Check system? How does it differ from Internal Control system? 3+7

6. How would you vouch the following items as an auditor? (*any two*) 5×2

(a) Cash sales

(b) Payment to Creditors

(c) Prepaid expenses.

*Or,*

(a) "An auditor is not a valuer, but he is deeply concerned with valuation."— How would you balance these two aspects?

(b) "Vouching of transactions is the essence of audit."— Discuss. 5+5

7. Discuss the essentials of a good Audit Report. 10

8. Write short notes on (*any two*): 5×2

(a) Management Audit

(b) Propriety Audit

(c) Performance Audit.

*Or,*

What do you mean by Cost Audit? Discuss the provisions regarding cost audit in accordance to Companies Act, 2013. 2+8

#### Group - C

9. What do you mean by Unclaimed dividend? Discuss the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 regarding Unclaimed dividend. What are the duties of an auditor regarding Unclaimed dividend? 3+6+6

*Or,*

What do you mean by Depreciation? Discuss the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 regarding depreciation. What are the duties of an auditor regarding depreciation? 3+7+5

2024

## 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. Distinguish between Audit and Investigation. 5  
*Or,*  
State the importance of Auditor's Independence. 5
2. What is meant by audit workings papers? What are its contents? 2+3  
*Or,*  
What is analytical procedure in audit? 5
3. State the objectives of independent financial audit. 5

## Group - B

4. What is Audit Evidence? State its importance. Discuss the various methods of obtaining audit evidence. 2+3+5  
*Or,*  
Prepare an audit programme for the audit of a college. 10
5. (a) What is Internal Audit?  
(b) Is it compulsory for every limited company to have an Internal Audit System?  
(c) To what extent should a Statutory Auditor depend upon internal audit report? Comment. 2+5+3
6. How would you verify the following items (*any two*)? 5×2  
(a) Patent and Copyright  
(b) Secured Loan  
(c) Cash and Bank balance.

Please Turn Over

(0537)



Or,

How would you vouch the following items (*any two*)?

5×2

- (a) Payment of wages and salaries
- (b) Prepaid Expenses
- (c) Sale of fixed assets.

7. Write short notes on (*any two*) :

5×2

- (a) Tax Audit
- (b) Social Audit
- (c) Propriety Audit.

8. (a) What are Capital Profits? Give examples.

- (b) Can a company pay dividend out of capital profits? Comment with reference to relevant case law decisions.

4+6

Or,

What is unclaimed dividend? Explain the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 regarding unclaimed dividend.

3+7

**Group - C**

9. (a) Mention the specific matters which are reported by a Statutory Auditor as per CARO'2020.

- (b) Briefly explain about the compulsory rotation of company auditor.

10+5

Or,

(a) State the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 regarding charging of depreciations.

- (b) Write a short note on Branch Audit.

10+5

2024

**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. Mr. Suman Patel, an individual, earns profits from business and income from other sources totalling ₹ 10,00,000 during the P.Y. 2023-24. You are asked to answer the following questions :
- (a) In which 'Form' he is required to file his Return of income?
  - (b) What is the due date of filing of his Return of income?
  - (c) If he cannot file his Return of income within the due date, by which date should he submit 'Belated Return'?
  - (d) If Mr. Patel submits 'Belated Return' then how much amount of fees u/s 234F is required to be paid by him?
- 1+1+2+1

*Or,*

Mr. Roy submits the following information for the previous year 2023-24 :

- (i) Loss from business ₹ 1,75,000
- (ii) Long-term capital loss ₹ 2,60,000
- (iii) Loss from House property ₹ 85,000

- (a) Does Mr. Roy require to submit Return?
- (b) What will be the consequences if he fails to file the Return?
- (c) What is the due date of submission of such Return of income (if required)?
- (d) Mention the due date of submission of Return of income of a person whose total income of ₹ 5,00,000 comprises income from salary and bank interest only. Which Return form is applicable for the assessee?

1+1+1+(1+1)

2. Write a short note on (*any one*) :

5

- (a) Self Assessment
- (b) Summary Assessment.

Please Turn Over

(0791)



3. (a) State whether the quoting of PAN is compulsory or not in the following cases :

- (i) Purchase of immovable property costing ₹ 5 lakhs.
- (ii) Purchase of an e-rickshaw.
- (iii) Payment of ₹ 2,80,000 for foreign tour.

(b) If winning from lottery income is more than ₹ 10,000, what will be the rate of TDS for

- (i) Resident and (ii) Non-resident person?

3+2

**Or,**

Discuss the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 relating to deduction of tax at source from salary.

5

### Group - B

4. The estimated income of Mr. Sengupta (age 55 years) during the previous year 2023-24 is as under :

	₹
Business income	8,10,000
Loss from self-occupied house	1,50,000
Lottery income	63,000 (net of tax @30%)
Income from salary	8,40,000

He is entitled to a deduction u/s 80C for ₹ 1,50,000, u/s 80G ₹ 40,000 and u/s 80D ₹ 20,000.

Tax deducted at source ₹ 1,20,000. Compute advance tax payable by Mr. Sengupta along with the due dates of payment of instalments. (Ignore Sec. 115 BAC).

10

**Or,**

The following particulars are furnished by Mr. Rohan for the previous year 2023-24 :

Tax on total income (paid on 31.07.2024) — ₹ 1,00,000

Due date of filing the Return — 31.07.2024

Date of filing the Return of income — 01.08.2024.

Compute the interest payable under Sections (i) 234A, (ii) 234B and (iii) 234C.

2+2+6

### Group - C

5. Mrs. Shreya Roy (age 46 years), a resident individual, furnished the following details of her income, investments and payment during the previous year 2023-24. Compute her total income and tax payable of Mrs. Roy for the assessment year 2024-25.

12+3

- (i) Gross salary ₹ 7,00,000 (professional tax paid ₹ 2,400).
- (ii) Income from business ₹ 2,50,000; Allowable expenses ₹ 1,70,000.
- (iii) Received family pension ₹ 10,000 p.m. w.e.f 01.04.21.
- (iv) Long-term capital gain on sale of Building ₹ 90,000.

- (v) She deposited to PPF ₹ 1,30,000.
- (vi) Donation to National Defence Fund ₹ 55,000.
- (vii) Repayment of house building loan taken from HDFC Bank (purchased during 2021-22) ₹ 2,50,000 (of which ₹ 50,000 is for principal repayment).
- (viii) Paid premium on medical insurance policy on own health by cheque ₹ 30,000 and paid for her father (senior citizen) ₹ 49,000.
- (ix) Incurred medical expenses for the treatment of her physically handicapped (60% disability) child ₹ 62,000.

Or,

Following is the Profit and Loss account of M/s. AB Traders, a partnership firm for the year ended 31.03.2024 :

	(₹)		(₹)
To Purchases	10,00,000	By Sales	17,00,000
" Salaries & Wages	2,00,000	" Closing Stock	2,40,000
" Depreciation	1,50,000	" Interest on drawing of Beta	15,400
" General Expenses	2,00,000	" Long-term capital gain on sale of land	3,00,000
" Salary to Partners :			
Alpha	1,80,000		
Beta	<u>1,08,000</u>		
	2,88,000		
" Interest on Capital@ 15%			
" Alpha	15,000		
" Beta	<u>10,500</u>		
	25,500		
" Net Profit c/d.	3,91,900		
	<b>22,55,400</b>		<b>22,55,400</b>

Additional information :

- (i) Closing stock is undervalued by 20%.
- (ii) General expenses include a donation of ₹ 5,000 to P.M's National Relief Fund.
- (iii) Depreciation allowable as per Section 32 is ₹ 1,25,000.
- (iv) Purchases include one bill of ₹ 30,000 which was paid in cash.
- (v) The payment of interest and salary to partners and also the interest on drawing of partner is as per deed.

Calculate Total income and Tax liability of the firm for the assessment year 2024-25.

12+3

Please Turn Over

(0791)



## [ Indirect Tax ]

(Marks : 40)

## Group - D

6. (a) Mention three State taxes which are merged with GST. 3+2  
 (b) Mention two central indirect taxes which were subsumed in GST.

Or,

Distinguish between Direct Tax and Indirect Tax. 5

7. Write short notes on (*any two*) : 2½×2

- (a) Composite Supply  
 (b) Zero Rated Supply  
 (c) Intra-State Supply.

8. (a) X supplies some goods to Y on 20.12.23 and raises the invoice on the same date. The payment was received on 30.12.23 and was entered in the books of accounts on the same date. However, it was credited in his bank account on the next day. What will be the time of supply?  
 (b) A dealer sold detergent along with bucket. The taxable value of supply is ₹ 2,50,000. The rate of CGST and SGST on detergent is 9% each and that on the bucket is 14% each. Compute CGST and SGST payable. 2+3
9. (a) Briefly discuss the need for determination of 'time of supply'.  
 (b) Why is it necessary to ascertain the 'place of supply'? 3+2

Or,

From the following information, compute value of supply and GST payable by Ms. Rupashi, a registered dealer in West Bengal, for the month of December, 2024. 4+1

Price of goods supplied to Lisha of Kolkata ₹ 5,00,000 (excluding GST @12%). Following items are not included in the above price :

(i) Transport charges	₹ 20,000
(ii) Inspection charges paid by Lisha (though Rupashi is liable to pay such charges)	₹ 5,000
(iii) Subsidy from Govt. of India	₹ 50,000
(iv) Subsidy from Japan Govt.	₹ 25,000

## Group - E

10. Chandicharan is a registered dealer in goods and pays GST under regular scheme. He undertakes the following transactions for the month of December, 2023 :

(i) Intra-state purchase of goods	₹ 10,60,000
(ii) Inter-state purchase of goods	₹ 4,20,000
(iii) Intra-state supply of goods	₹ 23,40,000
(iv) Inter-state supply of goods	₹ 17,00,000

He also furnishes the following information in respect of ITC in the electronic credit ledger as on 01.12.2023 :

CGST ₹ 2,12,000; SGST ₹ 1,96,000; IGST ₹ 1,72,000

Compute net GST payable by Chandicharan for the month of December, 2023 considering the following information :

(i) Rate of GST is 18%.

(ii) Both inward and outward supplies are exclusive of taxes.

10

11. (a) What is taxable event under the Customs Act?

(b) Define 'territorial water' as per the Customs Act.

(c) Write a short note on 'Protective Duty'.

2+3+5

Or,

From the following information, compute the assessable value and customs duty payable :

4+6

FOB Value of goods	€ 5,00,000
Air freight from importing country Germany to India	€ 60,000
Freight from Kolkata airport to factory in Durgapur	₹ 20,000
Insurance	₹ 30,000
Buying commission paid by importer	₹ 25,000
Landing charges	₹ 10,000

Additional information :

	Exchange Rate notified by CBIC	Filed on	Rate of Basic Customs Duty
Bill of Entry	₹ 90 per €	25.11.2024	20%
Date of Entry Inward	₹ 85 per €	10.12.2024	18%

IGST payable : 12%

Social Welfare Surcharge : 10%.



2024

## 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। বিলম্বিত রিটার্ন কী? বিলম্বিত রিটার্ন জমা না দেওয়ার পরিণাম কী কী? ২+৩

অথবা,

যে-কোনো পাঁচটি লেনদেনের উদাহরণ দাও যেক্ষেত্রে PAN উল্লেখ করা বাধ্যতামূলক। ৫

২। সর্বোত্তম বিবেচনা নির্ধারণের উপর একটি সংক্ষিপ্ত টীকা লেখো। ৫

অথবা,

নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যসমূহের ভিত্তিতে 2024-25 নির্ধারণ বছরের জন্য শ্রী সুশান্ত'র (বয়স 55 বছর) দেয় নিজস্ব কর নির্ধারণের পরিমাণ নির্ণয় করো : ৫

Total taxable income	₹ 9,00,000
Interest payable u/s 234A	₹ 1,500
Fees payable u/s 234F	₹ 5,000
Advance tax paid	₹ 45,000
Tax deducted at source	₹ 12,000

৩। বেতন থেকে উৎসমূলে কাটা কর সংক্রান্ত আয়কর আইনের অধীনে ধারাগুলি আলোচনা করো। ৫

Please Turn Over

(0792)

## বিভাগ - খ

৪। নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যসমূহ থেকে শ্রী অরিন্জিৎ সেন (বয়স 45 বছর) কর্তৃক দেয় আগাম করের পরিমাণ (প্রদানের তারিখসহ) নির্ণয় করো :

১০

Gross Salary	₹ 8,00,000
Interest income	₹ 4,00,000
Deduction u/s 80C	₹ 1,50,000
TDS	₹ 50,250

অথবা,

(ক) নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যসমূহ থেকে 234A ধারানুসারে সুদের পরিমাণ নির্ণয় করো :

- Due date of filing return – 31.07.2024
- Date of filing return – 15.12.2024
- Tax on assessed income – ₹ 35,000
- Advance Tax paid during P.Y. 2023-24 – ₹ 16,000
- Tax deducted at source during P.Y. 2023-24 – ₹ 4,000
- Amount and date of self assessment tax paid – ₹ 9,000 on 12.10.2024.

(খ) কখন একজন করদাতাকে 234B ধারানুযায়ী সুদ দিতে হয় এবং সুদের হার কত?

৭+৩

## বিভাগ - গ

৫। Mr. Das (বয়স 40 বছর), 2023-24 পূর্ববর্তী বছরের জন্য নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যসমূহ পেশ করেছেন :

- Income from Salary (Gross)– ₹ 6,02,400 (Professional tax paid @ ₹ 200 per month)
- Income from house property– ₹ 1,40,000
- Short-term capital loss on sale of gold – ₹ 15,000
- Long-term capital gain on sale of land – ₹ 40,000
- Interest on bank deposits (including interest on savings bank of ₹ 8,000) – ₹ 25,000
- Dividend from ITC Ltd. – ₹ 10,000
- Paid Life Insurance premium on own life ₹ 19,000 (sum assured ₹ 1,00,000 taken on 15.10.2020)
- Medical Insurance premium on own health ₹ 10,000 and on the health of spouse ₹ 8,000 paid by cheque.
- Donation to PM's National Relief Fund – ₹ 10,000
- Own contribution to recognised provident fund – ₹ 15,000.

2024-25 আয় নির্ধারণ বছরে Mr. Das-এর করযোগ্য মোট আয় ও প্রদেয় করের পরিমাণ নির্ধারণ করো।

১২+৩



অথবা,

A এবং B একটি অংশীদারি ব্যবসায়ের অংশীদার। তাদের লাভ-লোকসান বন্টনের অনুপাত সমান। অংশীদারি ব্যবসার 31শে মার্চ, 2024 তারিখে শেষ হওয়া বছরের জন্য লাভ-ক্ষতির হিসাবটি নিম্নরূপ :

	(₹)		(₹)
To, Salaries	75,000	By, Consultancy Fees	3,30,000
" Depreciation	20,000	" Savings Bank Interest	14,000
" Office Expenses	58,000	" Interest on drawings @ 15%	
" Rent	12,000	- A	3,000
" Provision for Bad Debt	10,000	- B	2,000
" Salary to A	54,000		
" Salary to B	72,000		
" Commission to B	9,000		
" Interest on Capital @ 20% p.a.			
- A	8,000		
- B	7,000		
" Share of Profit			
- A	12,000		
- B	12,000		
	3,49,000		3,49,000

অতিরিক্ত তথ্যসমূহ :

(অ) অফিসের খরচার মধ্যে Customs-কে দেয় জরিমানা 5,000 টাকা ধরা আছে।

(আ) বেতনের মধ্যে ন্যাশনাল ডিফেন্স ফান্ডে 10,000 টাকা দান যুক্ত আছে।

(ই) আয়কর আইন অনুযায়ী অবচয়ের পরিমাণ 17,000 টাকা।

ওই অংশীদারি কারবারটির মোট আয় ও দেয় করের পরিমাণ নির্ণয় করো।

১২+৩

[ পরীক্ষা কর ]

(মান : ৪০)

বিভাগ - ঘ

৬। (ক) যে-কোনো দুটি পরীক্ষা করার উল্লেখ করো যেগুলি GST-এর মধ্যে অন্তর্ভুক্ত হয়েছে।

(খ) GST-এর যে-কোনো তিনটি উদ্দেশ্যের উল্লেখ করো।

২+৩

Please Turn Over

(0792)

অথবা,

কেন্দ্রীয় GST Act অনুযায়ী নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়গুলির সংজ্ঞা লেখো :

- (অ) দ্রব্য (Goods)
- (আ) মোট বিবর্তন (Aggregate Turnover)। ২+৩
- ৭। (ক) GST-এর অধীনে করযোগ্য ঘটনা কী?
- (খ) একটি উদাহরণ সহযোগে আন্তঃরাজ্য সরবরাহ এবং অন্তঃরাজ্য সরবরাহ বর্ণনা করো। ২+৩

অথবা,

- (ক) সংযুক্ত জোগান (Composite Supply)-এর ধারণাটি আলোচনা করো।
- (খ) একটি খুচরো বিক্রয়ের দোকান একটি প্যাকেজ (Package) সরবরাহ করে যার মধ্যে মাথার তেল (GST-র হার 18%), সান স্ক্রিনক্রিম (GST-র হার 28%) এবং শ্যাম্পু (GST-র হার 12%)। ওই প্যাকেজটির সরবরাহ মূল্য 650 টাকা। দোকানটি কলকাতার মধ্যে 2,000 টি প্যাকেজ সরবরাহ করেছে।
- জোগানের প্রকৃতি নির্ণয় করো এবং দেয় কর নির্ণয় করো। ২+৩
- ৮। (ক) রিভার্স চার্জ পদ্ধতির ক্ষেত্রে সরবরাহের সময় (time of supply) সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা করো।
- (খ) নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যের ভিত্তিতে ফরোয়ার্ড চার্জ-এর ক্ষেত্রে সরবরাহের সময় নির্ণয় করো :

Date of removal of goods	Date of invoice	Date of book entry	Date when amount credited to the Bank A/c of supplier
01.10.2023	04.10.2023	18.10.2023	11.11.2023
15.10.2023	10.10.2023	09.09.2023	15.09.2023

২+৩

- ৯। অঞ্জন একজন কলকাতার কম্পিউটারের পাইকারি বিক্রেতা। এপ্রিল, 2023-এর জন্য নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যসমূহ তার নথি থেকে সংগৃহীত হয়েছে :

Date of supply	Supplied to	Place of supply	Quantity	Rate/Unit (excl. GST)
01.04.2023	X Ltd.	Kolkata	12	25,000
15.04.2023	Y Ltd.	Ranchi	6	30,000
25.04.2023	Z Ltd.	Patna	10	32,000

এপ্রিল, 2023-এর জন্য GST অন্তর্গত দেয় করার দায় নির্ণয় করো।

করের হার CGST- 14%, SGST- 14% এবং IGST- 28%. ইনপুট ট্যাক্স ক্রেডিট ধরতে হবে না। ৫



## বিভাগ - ৬

১০। নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যসমূহের ভিত্তিতে Mr. Rahaman, একজন পশ্চিমবঙ্গের নিবন্ধিত ডিলার-এর দেয় GST-র পরিমাণ নির্ণয় করো :

১০

ITC in electronic ledger available as on 01.07.2023 :

₹

- IGST 4,00,000
- CGST 1,90,000
- SGST 1,87,000

Taxable supply (Sales) during the month of July :

- Within West Bengal ₹ 70,00,000 (Plus GST @18%)
- Outside West Bengal ₹ 10,00,000 (Plus @ GST 18%)

Inward supply of goods and services of July

- Within West Bengal ₹ 2,00,000 (Plus GST @18%)
- Outside West Bengal ₹ 3,00,000 (Plus @ GST 18%).

১১। (ক) বহিঃশুল্ক আইন, ১৯৬২ অনুসারে 'পণ্যদ্রব্য'-এর সংজ্ঞা দাও।

(খ) সংক্ষিপ্ত টীকা লেখো (বহিঃশুল্ক আইন, ১৯৬২ অনুযায়ী) :

(অ) 'ভৌগোলিক জলসীমা' বা 'রাষ্ট্রীয় সমুদ্র এলাকা' (Territorial Waters)

(আ) মূল বহিঃশুল্ক (Basic Customs Duty)।

২+(৩+৫)

অথবা,

RMP Ltd., UK থেকে machinery আমদানি করেছে। নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যসমূহ থেকে আমদানিকৃত machinery-এর নির্ধারণ মূল্য এবং প্রদেয় শুল্ক নির্ধারণ করো :

৬+৪

	UK Pound
FOB value of Machine	5,00,000
Freight from importing country to India (by Air)	50,000
Insurance	50,000
Designing charges paid in UK	75,000
Exchange rate notified by CBIC is ₹ 72 per UK Pound.	
BCD - 10%, SWS - 10%, IGST - 12%.	

Please Turn Over

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## [ English Version ]

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

## [ Direct Tax ]

(Marks : 40)

## Group - A

1. What is Loss return? What are the consequences of non-filing of loss return? 2+3

Or,

Write any five transactions where quoting of PAN is compulsory. 5

2. Write a short note on Best Judgement Assessment. 5

Or,

From the following information, compute self-assessment tax payable by Mr. Sushanta (age 55 years) for the assessment year 2024-25 : 5

Total taxable income	₹ 9,00,000
Interest payable u/s 234A	₹ 1,500
Fees payable u/s 234F	₹ 5,000
Advance tax paid	₹ 45,000
Tax deducted at source	₹ 12,000

3. Discuss the provisions of Income Tax Act relating to deduction of tax at source from Salary. 5

## Group - B

4. From the following information, compute advance tax liability of Mr. Arijit Sen (Age 45 years) for the previous year 2023-24 along with respective due dates : 10

Gross Salary	₹ 8,00,000
Interest income	₹ 4,00,000
Deduction u/s 80C	₹ 1,50,000
TDS	₹ 50,250

Or,

- (a) From the following information, find out the amount of interest payable u/s 234A :

(i) Due date of filing return – 31.07.2024

(ii) Date of filing return – 15.12.2024

(iii) Tax on assessed income – ₹ 35,000

(iv) Advance Tax paid during P.Y. 2023-24 – ₹ 16,000

(v) Tax deducted at source during P.Y. 2023-24 – ₹ 4,000

(vi) Amount and date of self assessment tax paid – ₹ 9,000 on 12.10.2024.

- (b) Under what situation interest u/s 234B is applicable and what is the rate of interest? 7+3



**Group - C**

5. Mr. Das (age 40 years) furnished the following information for the P.Y. 2023-24 :

- (i) Income from Salary (Gross)– ₹ 6,02,400 (Professional tax paid @ ₹ 200 per month).
- (ii) Income from house property– ₹ 1,40,000.
- (iii) Short-term capital loss on sale of gold – ₹ 15,000.
- (iv) Long-term capital gain on sale of land – ₹ 40,000.
- (v) Interest on bank deposits (including interest on savings bank of ₹ 8,000) – ₹ 25,000.
- (vi) Dividend from ITC Ltd. – ₹ 10,000.
- (vii) Paid Life Insurance premium on own life ₹ 19,000 (sum assured ₹ 1,00,000 taken on 15.10.2020).
- (viii) Medical Insurance premium on own health ₹ 10,000 and on the health of spouse ₹ 8,000 paid by cheque.
- (ix) Donation to PM's National Relief Fund – ₹ 10,000.
- (x) Own contribution to recognised provident fund – ₹ 15,000.

Compute taxable income and tax payable by Mr. Das for the A.Y. 2024-25.

12+3

**Or,**

A and B are the partners of AB & Co., a registered professional firm, sharing profits and losses equally. Their Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31.03.2024 is given below :

	(₹)		(₹)
To, Salaries	75,000	By, Consultancy Fees	3,30,000
" Depreciation	20,000	" Savings Bank Interest	14,000
" Office Expenses	58,000	" Interest on drawings @ 15%	
" Rent	12,000	– A	3,000
" Provision for Bad Debt	10,000	– B	2,000
" Salary to A	54,000		
" Salary to B	72,000		
" Commission to B	9,000		
" Interest on Capital @ 20% p.a.			
– A	8,000		
– B	7,000		
" Share of Profit			
– A	12,000		
– B	12,000		
	<b>3,49,000</b>		<b>3,49,000</b>

Please Turn Over

(0792)

**Additional information :**

- (i) Office expenses include penalty to customs ₹ 5,000.
  - (ii) Salaries include donation to National Defence Fund ₹ 10,000.
  - (iii) Depreciation as per Income Tax Rule ₹ 17,000.
- Compute the Total Income and Tax payable by firm.

12+3

**[ Indirect Tax ]****(Marks : 40)****Group - D**

6. (a) Mention any two indirect taxes that are subsumed with GST.  
 (b) Mention any three objectives of GST in India.

2+3

**Or,**

Define as per Central GST Act :

- (i) Goods
  - (ii) Aggregate Turnover.
7. (a) What is taxable event under GST?  
 (b) With the help of an example explain the concept of Intra-state supply and Inter-state supply.

2+3

2+3

**Or,**

- (a) Discuss the concept of Composite Supply.
  - (b) A shopping store supplied a package consisting of Hair Oil (GST rate 18%), Sun Screen cream (GST rate 28%) and Shampoo (GST rate 12%). The price per package is ₹ 650. 2000 packages supplied by the shop during the month within Kolkata.
- Determine the nature of supply and its tax liability.

2+3

8. (a) State the time of supply under reverse charge.  
 (b) From the given information provided by the registered dealer of West Bengal identify the time of supply (under forward charge) :

Date of removal of goods	Date of invoice	Date of book entry	Date when amount credited to the Bank A/c of supplier
01.10.2023	04.10.2023	18.10.2023	11.11.2023
15.10.2023	10.10.2023	09.09.2023	15.09.2023

2+3



9. Anjan of Kolkata is a wholesale dealer in computer. The following data is noted from the records for April, 2023 :

Date of supply	Supplied to	Place of supply	Quantity	Rate/Unit (excl. GST)
01.04.2023	X Ltd.	Kolkata	12	25,000
15.04.2023	Y Ltd.	Ranchi	6	30,000
25.04.2023	Z Ltd.	Patna	10	32,000

Calculate GST liabilities for April, 2023. CGST- 14%, SGST- 14% and IGST- 28%. Ignore Input tax credit. 5

### Group - E

10. From the following information, compute GST payable of Mr. Rahaman, register dealer of West Bengal :

ITC in electronic ledger available as on 01.07.2023

₹

- IGST 4,00,000
- CGST 1,90,000
- SGST 1,87,000

Taxable supply (Sales) during the month of July :

- Within West Bengal ₹ 70,00,000 (Plus GST @18%)
- Outside West Bengal ₹ 10,00,000 (Plus @ GST 18%)

Inward supply of goods and services of July

- Within West Bengal ₹ 2,00,000 (Plus GST @18%)
- Outside West Bengal ₹ 3,00,000 (Plus @ GST 18%).

10

11. (a) Define 'Goods' as per Customs Act, 1962.

(b) Write short notes on (as per Customs Act, 1962) :

- (i) Territorial Waters
- (ii) Basic Customs Duty.

2+(3+5)

Please Turn Over

(0792)

Or,

RMP Ltd. imported certain machinery from UK. From the following information, determine assessable value and duty payable of the imported machinery : 6+4

	UK Pound
FOB value of Machine	5,00,000
Freight from importing country to India (by Air)	50,000
Insurance	50,000
Designing charges paid in UK	75,000
Exchange rate notified by CBIC is ₹ 72 per UK Pound.	
BCD – 10%, SWS – 10%, IGST – 12%.	