

## স্নাতক পাঠ্যক্রম ( B.D.P.)

শিক্ষাবর্ষান্ত পরীক্ষা ( Term End Examination ) :

ডিসেম্বর, ২০১৫ ও জুন, ২০১৬

## বাণিজ্য ( Commerce )

ঐচ্ছিক পাঠ্যক্রম ( Elective )

পঞ্চম পত্র ( 5th Paper : Cost Accountancy &amp; Element of Income Tax )

সময় : চার ঘণ্টা

পূর্ণমান : ১০০

Time : 4 Hours

Full Marks : 100

( মানের গুরুত্ব : ৭০% )

( Weightage of Marks : 70% )

পরিমিত ও যথাযথ উত্তরের জন্য বিশেষ মূল্য দেওয়া হবে।

অশুদ্ধ বানান, অপরিচ্ছন্নতা এবং অপরিষ্কার হস্তাক্ষরের ক্ষেত্রে নম্বর

কেটে নেওয়া হবে। উপান্তে প্রশ্নের মূল্যমান সূচিত আছে।

**Special credit will be given for accuracy and relevance in the answer. Marks will be deducted for incorrect spelling, untidy work and illegible handwriting.****The weightage for each question has been indicated in the margin.**

## Part – I

(পরিব্যয় হিসাবশাস্ত্র)

## বিভাগ — ক

যে-কোনো একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিন :  $20 \times 1 = 20$ 

- একটি কোম্পানী A, B ও C এই তিনটি পৃথক প্রসেসের মধ্য দিয়ে প্রতি একক কাঁচামালকে তৈরি পণ্যে রূপান্তরিত করে। 2015 সালের জুলাই মাসে 24 টাকা প্রতি একক মূল্যের 2000 একক কাঁচামাল প্রসেস A-র মধ্যে প্রয়োগ করা হল।

উৎপাদন ও ব্যয়ের বিস্তৃত বর্ণনা নীচে দেওয়া হল :

Production	Output (units)	Normal Loss (% of input)	Value of scrap per unit
Process A	1800	10%	Rs. 2
Process B	1600	8%	Rs. 3
Process C	1560	5%	Rs. 5

প্রসেসিং-এর ব্যয় :

Process	Material (Rs.)	Labour (Rs.)	Overhead (Rs.)
A	16,000	8,000	4,000
B	13,392	7,200	3,600
C	4,800	4,000	?

কোম্পানী পণ্যটি 98 টাকা প্রতি একক মূল্যে বিক্রি করে উৎপাদন ব্যয়ের উপর 40% হারে লাভ করে। প্রসেস C-এর উপরিব্যয় খরচ নির্ণয় করুন। 2015 সালের জুলাই মাসের Process হিসাবখাতগুলি এবং Abnormal Loss/Gain সংক্রান্ত হিসাবখাতগুলি প্রস্তুত করুন।

- একটি উৎপাদনকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানের একটি মাসের প্রতিদিন 8 ঘণ্টা করে 25 দিনে চারটি মেশিনের বিস্তৃত বিবরণ নীচে দেওয়া হল :

	Machine I	Machine II	Machine III	Machine IV
Cost (Rs.)	1,00,000	80,000	60,000	40,000
Area occupied (sq.ft.)	1,000	900	600	500
Light points (Nos.)	10	8	6	4
No. of workers	20	15	8	7
Direct Wages (Rs.)	15,000	12,000	10,000	5,000
Horse Power of Machines	25	20	16	14
Consumable stores (Rs.)	200	460	150	100

ঐ মাসে সংগঠিত ব্যয়গুলি নিম্নরূপ :

	Rs.		Rs.
Rent and Taxes	6,000	Indirect wages	8,400
Lighting	2,800	Consumable stores	3,050
Depreciation	14,000	Canteen expenses	1,000
Repairs and maintenance	7,000	General expenses	4,200
Power	3,750		

(a) প্রতি মেশিনের Machine hour rate ও Comprehensive machine hour নির্ণয় করুন।

(b) যদি পণ্যের একটি একক উৎপাদনে 100 টাকার কাঁচামাল, 80 টাকার শ্রম এবং প্রসেসিং করতে মেশিন-I 2 ঘন্টা, মেশিন-II 4 ঘন্টা ও মেশিন-III 6 ঘন্টা, মেশিন-IV 5 ঘন্টা সময় নেয় তবে ঐ পণ্যটির উৎপাদন ব্যয় নির্ণয় করুন।

বিভাগ — খ

যে-কোনো দুটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিন :  $12 \times 2 = 24$

3. একটি গৃহনির্মাণকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানের দুটি নির্মায়মাণ বাড়ীর চুক্তির বিবরণ নিম্নে দেওয়া হল :

	House-A	House-B
Work-in-progress on 1st April, 2015 (excluding Rs. 800 estimated profit which was taken to Profit & Loss in 2014-15)	14,000	---
Materials purchased	23,000	16,600
Wages	20,000	14,000
Electrical services and fittings	1,400	300
Road-making charges	8,000	---
Contract Price (including road-making)	60,000	40,000

Contd. ...

	House-A	House-B
Cash received on 31st March, 2016	60,000	24,000
Percentage of cash received to work certified	100%	50%
Value of materials on hand on 31st March, 2016	400	540
Completed work not certified	---	2,500
Value of Plant used on sites	12,000	6,000
Period of Plant remained on sites during the year	10 months	8 months

31শে মার্চ, 2016 হিসাব বর্ষে মোট ব্যয় হয়েছে 12,240 টাকা। এই ব্যয় দুটি নির্মায়মাণ বাড়ীর মধ্যে মজুরীর অনুপাতে ভাগ করে দিতে হবে। প্ল্যান্টের উপর বার্ষিক 10 শতাংশ হারে অবচয় ধার্য করতে হবে।

প্রতিটি চুক্তি থেকে লাভ-ক্ষতির হিসাবখাতে 31-3-2016 তারিখে শেষ হওয়া বছরে কত লাভ অথবা লোকসান স্থানান্তরিত করতে হবে তা নির্ণয় করে Contract Account দুটি তৈরি করুন।

4. কোনো একটি কোম্পানীর উৎপাদনের স্ট্যান্ডার্ড মান ঘন্টায় 20 একক। সেপ্টেম্বর মাসের প্রথম সপ্তাহে ওই কোম্পানীর একজন শ্রমিকের উৎপাদনের হিসাব নিম্নরূপ :

Monday	140 units	8 hours
Tuesday	160 units	8 hours
Wednesday	175 units	8 hours
Thursday	180 units	8 hours
Friday	200 units	8 hours

নিম্নলিখিত তারতম্যমূলক কার্যভিত্তিক মজুরী হার পদ্ধতিতে আপনি একটি বিবরণী তৈরি করে শ্রমিকের প্রতিদিনের উপার্জন, ঘন্টাপিছু কার্যকরী আয় এবং সপ্তাহের উৎপাদনের উপর একক প্রতি মজুরী ব্যয় নির্ণয় করে দেখান :

তারতম্যমূলক কার্যভিত্তিক মজুরী হার :

If the company uses Differential Piece Rate System with rates of 20 paise per unit below standard, 24 paise per unit at standard and up to 20% above standard, and 30 paise per unit for all production when daily output exceeds 20% above standard.

5. A&A Pvt. Ltd. টিভির picture tube তৈরি করে।

2015 সালের কার্যাবলীর বিস্তৃত বিবরণ নিম্নরূপ :

Average monthly market demand — 2,000 tubes;  
Order cost — Rs. 1,000 per order; Inventory Carrying Cost — 10% p.a.; Cost of tubes — Rs. 480 per tube; Normal usage — 100 tubes per week; Minimum usage — 50 tubes per week; Maximum usage — 200 tubes per week and lead time to supply — 6 to 8 weeks.

উপরি উক্ত তথ্যগুলি থেকে নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়গুলি নির্ণয় করুন :

- Economic Order Quantity;
- If the supplier is willing to supply 1,500 units per order at a discount of 5%, is it worth accepting ?
- Maximum Level of stock; and
- Minimum Level of stock.

### বিভাগ — গ

যে-কোনো একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিন :  $6 \times 1 = 6$

- নিষ্ক্রিয় সময় কাকে বলে ? নিষ্ক্রিয় সময় কিভাবে পরিব্যয় হিসাবের অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয় ?
- নিম্নলিখিত বিবরণ থেকে একটি পরিব্যয় তালিকা তৈরি করুন :

Direct material consumed :	Rs. 95,000
Purchase of materials :	Rs. 98,000
Direct labour cost :	Rs. 1,60,000
Factory Overheads :	Rs. 89,000
Factory cost of goods produced :	Rs. 2,80,000
Cost of goods sold :	Rs. 1,60,000
Opening Stock :	
Raw Materials :	Rs. 10,000
W-I-P :	Rs. 14,000
Finished Goods :	Rs. 50,000
Closing Stock :	
Raw Materials — ?	
W-I-P — ?	
Finished Goods — ?	

### Part – II

(আয়কর)

### বিভাগ — ক

যে-কোনো একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিন :  $20 \times 1 = 20$

- Mr. P. K. Abastab, একজন সরকারী কর্মচারী, 31.03.2015 তারিখে শেষ হওয়া পূর্ববর্তী বছরের জন্য আয়ের নিম্নলিখিত বিবরণ দাখিল করেছেন :
  - Basic salary at Rs. 57,600 p.m.
  - Dearness allowance @ 75% of basic pay

- (c) Medical allowance @ Rs. 300 p.m.
- (d) Entertainment allowance @ Rs. 750 p.m.
- (e) He has been provided with a rent-free furnished accommodation by the employer in Kolkata for which the license fee is to be considered at 10% of salary (Basic + D.A.). Part of furniture provided from employer's own source costing Rs. 15,000 and balance furniture hired by the employer on monthly hire charges of Rs. 600
- (f) Own contribution to Statutory Provident Fund Rs. 24,000 p.m. deducted from salary.
- (g) The employer also contributed to the above fund at 15% of basic salary.
- (h) Interest on provident fund credited to his provident fund account at 11.5% p.a. Rs. 23,000.
- (i) Employer provided him the free use of a motor car (18 h.p.) with driver. The car is used for both official as well as private purposes. Running and maintenance expenses are paid by the Government.
- (j) Wages of a watchman for his residence Rs. 4,000 p.m. paid by the employer.
- (k) Telephone bill Rs. 2,100 for each quarter was paid by the employer.
- (l) Reimbursement of school fee for two children Rs. 12,000 from employer.

- (m) The following are the payments made by Mr. Abastab :
- (i) Insurance premium Rs. 30,000 on SBI Life policy of Rs. 5,00,000 (on wife's life);
- (ii) Contribution to public provident fund Rs. 1,00,000;
- (iii) Health Insurance Premium with TATA-AIG for self, wife and two children Rs. 18,000.

2015-16 কর নির্ধারণ বছরে Mr. Abastab-এর মোট আয় নির্ণয় করুন।

9. শ্রী দেবরত পাল কোলকাতা High Court-এর উকিল। তিনি নগদান ভিত্তিতে হিসাব রক্ষণ করেন। 2015 সালের 31 মার্চ শেষ হওয়া হিসাব বছরে তৈরি Receipts and Payments Account টি নিম্নরূপ :

Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
Balance b/f	7,640	Subscription & membership	9,000
Legal fees	2,90,000	Purchase of legal books	15,000
Special commission fee	11,000	Rent	95,000
Salary from Barasat College as part-time lecturer	54,000	Car expenses	28,000
Examination Remuneration	2,960	Office expenses	17,000
Interest on bank deposit	7,000	Electricity expenses	8,000
Sale proceeds of house property	4,84,000	Income-tax	16,000
Dividend from Joint Stock Company	2,000	Gift to daughter	24,000
Dividend from units of U.T.I.	4,000	Domestic expenses	50,000
		Donation to institutions (approved u/s 80G)	4,000
		Car purchased	4,40,000
		Life insurance premium	1,44,600
		Balance c/f	12,000
	8,62,600		8,62,600

**ECO-V (UT-282/16)**

প্রাপ্ত অতিরিক্ত তথ্যগুলি হল :

- (i) The rent and electricity expenses are related to a house, of which half the portion is used for self-residence and remaining half portion is used for the office.
- (ii) Car is used only for professional purposes.
- (iii) Outstanding legal fees Rs.20,000.
- (iv) Car was purchased on 16th August, 2014
- (v) Law books amounting Rs. 10,000 were purchased on 1st May, 2014 and the balance on 26th December, 2014.
- (vi) The house sold was purchased in October, 1992 for Rs. 1,00,000 and sold on 31st January, 2015. (CII : 1992-93 — 223 and 2014-15 — 1024)
- (vii) Rent received on house property sold was Rs. 10,000 p.m. up to November, 2014. The property remained vacant for the remaining period till sale. (Fair Rent was Rs. 12,000 p.m.)

2015-16 আয়কর বর্ষে শ্রী দেবরত পালের মোট আয় নির্ণয় করুন।

**বিভাগ — খ**

যে-কোনো দুটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিন :  $12 \times 2 = 24$

10. শ্রী জে রায় একই রকম তিনটি ফ্ল্যাট যুক্ত বাড়ীর মালিক। 2012 সালের 31 শে মার্চ বাড়ীটি তৈরি শেষ হয়েছে। 2013 সালের 1 লা এপ্রিল থেকে বাড়ীটি ব্যবহৃত হচ্ছে।

**ECO-V (UT-282/16) 2**

2015 সালের 31 শে মার্চ শেষ হওয়া হিসাব বর্ষে ফ্ল্যাটগুলির আয়-ব্যয় নিম্নরূপ :

	I	II	III
Fair rent	30,000	30,000	30,000
Rent Received	---	36,000	---
Municipal taxes :			
- Paid	3,000	4,000	5,000
- Due but not paid	1,500	500	1,000
Land revenue due but not paid	600	600	600
Ground rent due but not paid	1,200	1,200	1,200
Uses	Self-residence	Tenant's residence	Own business

2010 সালের 1 লা জানুয়ারী শ্রী রায় বাড়ীটি তৈরির জন্য বার্ষিক 12% হারে 5,00,000 টাকা ধার করেছিলেন। বাড়ীটি তৈরির মোট ব্যয় 15,00,000 টাকা।

2015 সালের 31শে মার্চ শেষ হওয়া হিসাব বর্ষে শ্রী রায়ের কারবার থেকে আয় 2,65,000 টাকা (গৃহসম্পত্তির সাথে যুক্ত কোনো আয়-ব্যয় বিবেচনা না করে)।

2015-16 কর নির্ধারণ বছরে শ্রী রায়ের সামগ্রিক মোট আয় নির্ণয় করুন।

11. (a) “নির্ধারিত আবাসিক মর্যাদার উপর ভিত্তি করে করের প্রয়োগ করা হয়।” — ব্যাখ্যা করুন।
- (b) 2014-15 পূর্ববর্তী বছরে শ্রী আববাস আলি নিম্নলিখিত আয় বিবরণী দাখিল করেছেন :
  - (i) Income from business in Soudi Arab and received there Rs. 1,00,000. The business is controlled from India.
  - (ii) Dividend from a multinational company (registered in France but doing business in India) Rs. 50,000, the amount is received in Paris.

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- (iii) Remuneration of Rs. 2,40,000 due for his services rendered in UK was credited to his bank account in London and immediately thereafter 40% of the amount was credited to India.
- (iv) Pension from an Indian Company Rs. 1,80,000 credited to Sonali Bank, Bangladesh. Mr. Ali had provided services for that Indian Company in Soudi Arab.

যদি শ্রী আব্বাস আলি (i) একজন আবাসিক এবং সাধারণভাবে আবাসিক, (ii) আবাসিক কিন্তু সাধারণভাবে আবাসিক নন এবং (iii) অনাবাসিক হন, তবে উপরিউক্ত আয়গুলির মধ্যে কোন্গুলি ভারতে করযোগ্য তা নির্ণয় করুন।

12. 2014-15 আর্থিক বছরে শ্রী ইসলামের নিম্নলিখিত হিসাব বিবরণী থেকে করযোগ্য আয় এবং দেয় আয়করের পরিমাণ নির্ণয় করুন। শ্রী ইসলাম 2015 সালের 15 ই মার্চ তারিখে 60 বছরে পদার্পণ করেছেন।

Receipts :	Rs.
(i) Long-term capital gains	1,45,000
(ii) Short-term capital gains	20,000
(iii) Interest on deposits in Savings Bank Account	15,000
(iv) Dividend from Indian companies	6,000
(v) Royalty from ABS Publishing	
House for text books	70,000
(vi) Profits from business	3,80,000

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Payments :	Rs.
(i) Contribution to PPF	60,000
(ii) Contribution to LIC pension fund	20,000
(iii) Amount spent for medical treatment of dependent child (who is a person with disability)	40,000
(iv) LIC premium on own life ( Policy value Rs. 8,00,000)	1,00,000
(v) Donation to Rajib Gandhi Foundation	20,000
(vi) Rent paid for house in Kolkata	72,000

#### বিভাগ — গ

যে-কোনো একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিন :  $6 \times 1 = 6$

13. ‘কর এড়ানো’ ও ‘কর ফাঁকি’র মধ্যে পার্থক্য আলোচনা করুন।

14. X Ltd. নিম্নলিখিত বিবরণ পেশ করেছে :

	Machinery Rs.	Motor Car Rs.
WDV on 01.04.2014	6,00,000	3,00,000
Purchases during 2014-15	2,00,000	1,50,000
Sales during 2014-15	1,00,000	5,00,000
Rate of depreciation	15%	15%

মোট মেশিনগুলির মধ্যে একটি মেশিন 7 ই নভেম্বর, 2014 তারিখে 80,000 টাকায় ভ্রম্য করা হয়েছে। 2015-16 কর নির্ধারণ বছরের অবচয় অথবা মূলধনী লাভের পরিমাণ নির্ণয় করুন।

## English Version

## Part – I

## ( Cost Accountancy )

## Group – A

Answer any *one* question. 20 × 1 = 20

1. A company manufactures its product by passing the units of raw materials through three distinct processes A, B and C. During the month of July 2015, 2000 units of raw material costing Rs. 24 per unit were introduced in process A. Further details regarding production and costs are given below :

Production	Output (units)	Normal Loss (% of input)	Value of scrap per unit
Process A	1800	10%	Rs. 2
Process B	1600	8%	Rs. 3
Process C	1560	5%	Rs. 5

Cost incurred for processing :

Process	Material (Rs.)	Labour (Rs.)	Overhead (Rs.)
A	16,000	8,000	4,000
B	13,392	7,200	3,600
C	4,800	4,000	?

The company earns a profit of 40% on cost by selling the finished goods at Rs. 98 per unit. Determine the amount of overhead expenses incurred in Process C. Prepare the Process Accounts and Accounts relating to Abnormal Loss/Gain, if any, for the month of July, 2015.

2. The following particulars relate to four machines of a manufacturing company for a month of 25 working days of 8 hours each :

	Machine I	Machine II	Machine III	Machine IV
Cost (Rs.)	1,00,000	80,000	60,000	40,000
Area occupied (sq.ft.)	1,000	900	600	500
Light points (Nos.)	10	8	6	4
No. of workers	20	15	8	7
Direct Wages (Rs.)	15,000	12,000	10,000	5,000
Horse Power of Machines	25	20	16	14
Consumable stores (Rs.)	200	460	150	100

The expenses incurred for the month were as follows :

	Rs.		Rs.
Rent and Taxes	6,000	Indirect wages	8,400
Lighting	2,800	Consumable stores	3,050
Depreciation	14,000	Canteen expenses	1,000
Repairs and maintenance	7,000	General expenses	4,200
Power	3,750		

- (a) Calculate machine hour rate and comprehensive machine hour rate for each machine
- (b) Calculate the cost of production of one unit of product, if the material cost is Rs. 100, labour cost Rs. 80 and if it is processed for 2 hours in Machine-I, 4 hours in Machine-II, 6 hours in Machine-III and 5 hours in Machine-IV.

**Group – B**

Answer any *two* questions.  $12 \times 2 = 24$

3. The following particulars relate to two houses which a firm of builders had in course of construction under contract :

	House-A	House-B
Work-in-progress on 1st April, 2015 (excluding Rs. 800 estimated profit which was taken to Profit & Loss in 2014-15)	14,000	---
Materials purchased	23,000	16,600
Wages	20,000	14,000
Electrical services and fittings	1,400	300
Road-making charges	8,000	---
Contract Price (including road-making)	60,000	40,000
Cash received on 31st March, 2016	60,000	24,000
Percentage of cash received to work certified	100%	50%
Value of materials on hand on 31st March, 2016	400	540
Completed work not certified	---	2,500
Value of Plant used on sites	12,000	6,000
Period of Plant remained on sites during the year	10 months	8 months

The total establishment expenses incurred during the year ended on 31.3.2016 amounted to Rs. 12,240. These are to be charged to the two contracts in proportion to wages. Depreciation of plant is to be taken into account at the rate of 10% per annum.

Prepare two Contract Accounts (in columnar form) showing the profit or loss of each contract to be transferred to Profit & Loss Account for the year ended on 31st March, 2016.

4. The standard value of production in a company is 20 units per hour. For the first week of September, a worker's record was as follows :

Monday	140 units	8 hours
Tuesday	160 units	8 hours
Wednesday	175 units	8 hours
Thursday	180 units	8 hours
Friday	200 units	8 hours

You are required to draw up a schedule showing the worker's daily earnings, the effective hourly rate of earnings and the labour cost per unit for the week, if the company uses Differential Piece Rate System with rates of 20 paise per unit below standard, 24 paise per unit at standard and up to 20% above standard, and 30 paise per unit for all production when daily output exceeds 20% above standard.

5. A&A Pvt. Ltd. is the manufacturer of picture tubes for TV. The following are the details of operation during 2015 :
- Average monthly market demand — 2,000 tubes;  
 Order cost — Rs. 1,000 per order; Inventory Carrying Cost — 10% p.a.; Cost of tubes — Rs. 480 per tube; Normal usage — 100 tubes per week; Minimum usage — 50 tubes per week; Maximum usage — 200 tubes per week and lead time to supply — 6 to 8 weeks.
- Compute from the above :
- Economic Order Quantity;
  - If the supplier is willing to supply 1,500 units per order at a discount of 5%, is it worth accepting ?
  - Maximum Level of stock; and
  - Minimum Level of stock.



**Group – C**Answer any *one* question.  $6 \times 1 = 6$ 

6. What is Idle Time ? How is it treated in Cost Account ?
7. From the information given below, prepare a cost sheet :

Direct material consumed :	Rs. 95,000
Purchase of materials :	Rs. 98,000
Direct labour cost :	Rs. 1,60,000
Factory Overheads :	Rs. 89,000
Factory cost of goods produced :	Rs. 2,80,000
Cost of goods sold :	Rs. 1,60,000
Opening Stock :	
Raw Materials :	Rs. 10,000
W-I-P :	Rs. 14,000
Finished Goods :	Rs. 50,000

Closing Stock :

Raw Materials — ?

W-I-P — ?

Finished Goods — ?

**Part – II****( Element of Income Tax )****Group – A**Answer any *one* question.  $20 \times 1 = 20$ 

8. Mr. P. K. Abastab, a Government employee, submits the following particulars of his income for the previous year ended on 31.03.2015 :
- (a) Basic salary at Rs. 57,600 p.m.
- (b) Dearness allowance @ 75% of basic pay
- (c) Medical allowance @ Rs. 300 p.m.
- (d) Entertainment allowance @ Rs. 750 p.m.

- (e) He has been provided with a rent-free furnished accommodation by the employer in Kolkata for which the license fee is to be considered at 10% of salary (Basic + D.A.). Part of furniture provided from employer's own source costing Rs. 15,000 and balance furniture hired by the employer on monthly hire charges of Rs. 600
- (f) Own contribution to Statutory Provident Fund Rs. 24,000 p.m. deduced from salary.
- (g) The employer also contributed to the above fund at 15% of basic salary.
- (h) Interest on provident fund credited to his provident fund account at 11.5% p.a. Rs. 23,000.
- (i) Employer provided him the free use of a motor car (18 h.p.) with driver. The car is used for both official as well as private purposes. Running and maintenance expenses are paid by the Government.
- (j) Wages of a watchman for his residence Rs. 4,000 p.m. paid by the employer.
- (k) Telephone bill Rs. 2,100 for each quarter was paid by the employer.
- (l) Reimbursement of school fee for two children Rs. 12,000 from employer.

(m) The following are the payments made by Mr. Abastab :

- (i) Insurance premium Rs. 30,000 on SBI Life policy of Rs. 5,00,000 (on wife's life);
- (ii) Contribution to public provident fund Rs. 1,00,000;
- (iii) Health Insurance Premium with TATA-AIG for self, wife and two children Rs. 18,000.

Compute Mr. Abastab's total income for the assessment year 2015-16.

9. Mr. Debabrata Pal is lawyer of Kolkata High Court. He keeps his accounts on cash basis. His Receipts and Payments Account for the year ending 31st March, 2015 is given below :

Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
Balance b/f	7,640	Subscription & membership	9,000
Legal fees	2,90,000	Purchase of legal books	15,000
Special commission fee	11,000	Rent	95,000
Salary from Barasat College as part-time lecturer	54,000	Car expenses	28,000
Examination Remuneration	2,960	Office expenses	17,000
Interest on bank deposit	7,000	Electricity expenses	8,000
Sale proceeds of house property	4,84,000	Income-tax	16,000
Dividend from Joint Stock Company	2,000	Gift to daughter	24,000
Dividend from units of U.T.I.	4,000	Domestic expenses	50,000
		Donation to institutions (approved u/s 80G)	4,000
		Car purchased	4,40,000
		Life insurance premium	1,44,600
		Balance c/f	12,000
	8,62,600		8,62,600

Following additional information is available :

- (i) The rent and electricity expenses are related to a house, of which half the portion is used for self-residence and remaining half portion is used for the office.
- (ii) Car is used only for professional purposes.
- (iii) Outstanding legal fees Rs.20,000.
- (iv) Car was purchased on 16th August, 2014
- (v) Law books amounting Rs. 10,000 were purchased on 1st May, 2014 and the balance on 26th December, 2014.
- (vi) The house sold was purchased in October, 1992 for Rs. 1,00,000 and sold on 31st January, 2015. (CII : 1992-93 — 223 and 2014-15 — 1024)
- (vii) Rent received on house property sold was Rs. 10,000 p.m. up to November, 2014. The property remained vacant for the remaining period till sale. (Fair Rent was Rs. 12,000 p.m.)

Compute total income of Mr. Debabrata Pal for the assessment year 2015-16.

### Group – B

Answer any *two* questions.  $12 \times 2 = 24$

10. Sri J. Roy owns a building consisting of three identical flats, the construction of which was completed on 31st March, 2012. The building was occupied from 1st April, 2013.

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The particulars pertaining to the flats for the year ended 31st March, 2015 are given below :

	I	II	III
Fair rent	30,000	30,000	30,000
Rent Received	---	36,000	---
Municipal taxes :			
- Paid	3,000	4,000	5,000
- Due but not paid	1,500	500	1,000
Land revenue due but not paid	600	600	600
Ground rent due but not paid	1,200	1,200	1,200
Uses	Self-residence	Tenant's residence	Own business

On 1st January, 2010 Sri Roy had borrowed a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 bearing interest at 12% p.a. for construction of the building. The total cost of construction of the building was Rs. 15,00,000.

The business income of Sri Roy for the year ended 31st March, 2015 was Rs. 2,65,000 (before taking into account any income and expenditure connected with the above property).

Compute Gross Total Income of Sri J Roy for the assessment year 2015-16.

11. (a) "The Incidence of tax of an assessee depends on his residential status." Explain.
- (b) Mr. Abbas Ali furnishes the following particulars of his income for the previous year 2014-15 :
- (i) Income from business in Soudi Arab and received there Rs. 1,00,000. The business is controlled from India.

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- (ii) Dividend from a multinational company (registered in France but doing business in India) Rs. 50,000, the amount is received in Paris.
- (iii) Remuneration of Rs. 2,40,000 due for his services rendered in UK was credited to his bank account in London and immediately thereafter 40% of the amount was credited to India.
- (iv) Pension from an Indian Company Rs. 1,80,000 credited to Sonali Bank, Bangladesh. Mr. Ali had provided services for that Indian Company in Soudi Arab.

State which of these incomes will be taxable in India during the previous year if Mr. Abbas Ali is (i) resident and ordinarily resident, (ii) resident but not ordinarily resident and (iii) non-resident.

12. In respect of the financial year 2014-15, Mr. Islam furnishes the following particulars and requests you to calculate his taxable income and tax liability. Mr. Islam attains the age of 60 on 15th March, 2015.

Receipts :	Rs.
(i) Long-term capital gains	1,45,000
(ii) Short-term capital gains	20,000
(iii) Interest on deposits in Savings Bank Account	15,000
(iv) Dividend from Indian companies	6,000
(v) Royalty from ABS Publishing House for text books	70,000
(vi) Profits from business	3,80,000

Payments :	Rs.
(i) Contribution to PPF	60,000
(ii) Contribution to LIC pension fund	20,000
(iii) Amount spent for medical treatment of dependent child (who is a person with disability)	40,000
(iv) LIC premium on own life ( Policy value Rs. 8,00,000)	1,00,000
(v) Donation to Rajib Gandhi Foundation	20,000
(vi) Rent paid for house in Kolkata	72,000

**Group – C**Answer any *one* question.  $6 \times 1 = 6$ 

13. State the difference between 'tax avoidance' and 'tax evasion'.
14. The information given below relates to X Ltd. :

	Machinery Rs.	Motor Car Rs.
WDV on 01.04.2014	6,00,000	3,00,000
Purchases during 2014-15	2,00,000	1,50,000
Sales during 2014-15	1,00,000	5,00,000
Rate of depreciation	15%	15%

Purchase of machine includes one machine costing Rs. 80,000 purchased on 7.11.2014. Calculate depreciation admissible or capital gains, if any for the assessment year 2015-16.

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