

SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY

B. Com (Tax) CBCS Syllabus - W.E.F. 2015 -16

B.Com (Tax) - SEMESTER – II

Sl. No.	Course	Name of the subject	Total Marks	Mid. Sem. Exam	Sem. End Exam	Teaching Hours**	Credits
1.	First Language	English	100	25	75	4	3
2.	Second Language	(Tel/Hindi/Urdu/Sans/Tamil)	100	25	75	4	3
3.	Foundation Course -3	Environmental Studies	50	---	50	2	2
4.	Foundation Course-4 ##	ICT-1 (Information & communication Technology)	50	---	50	2	2
5.	DSC 1 B	Fundamentals of Accounting-II	100	25	75	6	4
6.	DSC 2 B	Income Tax	100	25	75	6	4
7.	DSC 3 B	Business Economics	100	25	75	6	4
Total			600	125	475	30	22

To be taught by Computers/Commerce/Electronic Teachers

SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY; TIRUPATI

I.B.Com; General/ ASM/Tax/CA (II Semester) - W.E.F. 2015-16

DSC 1B FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING -II PPW :06 Hours

Unit-I: FINAL ACCOUNTS

Meaning – Features – Manufacturing Account – Preparation of Trading Account, Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet with Adjustments. **(Problems)**

Unit-II: CONSIGNMENT ACCOUNTS

Consignment - Features – Pro forma invoice - Account sales – Del-credre Commission - Accounting treatment in the books of consigner and consignee - Valuation of closing stock - Normal and Abnormal loss – Problems.

Unit-III: JOINT VENTURE ACCOUNTS

Joint venture - Features - Difference between joint venture and consignment – Accounting procedure - methods of keeping records - Problems.

Unit-IV:DEPRECIATION

Methods of Depreciation - Straight line method - Diminishing balancing method - Annuity method – Depreciation Fund Method - Problems.

Unit-V:PROVISIONS AND RESERVES

Meaning – Provision Vs Reserve – Preparation of Bad debts A/c – Provision for Bad& Doubtful Debts A/c – Provision for Discount on Debtors A/c – Provision for discount on creditors A/c.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Principles and Practice of Accounting - R.L. Gupta & V.K. Gupta
Sulthan Chand & sons
2. T. S. Reddy and A. Murthy - Financial Accounting, Margam
Publications, Chennai – 70.
3. Accountancy - I - S.P. Jain & K.L Narang
Kalyani Publishers
4. Accountancy – I - Tulasian Tata Mcgraw Hill Co
5. Financial Accounting - Dr.V.K.Goyal Excel Books
6. Introduction to Accountancy - T.S.GrewalS.Chand and CO
7. Accountancy – I - Haneef and Mukherjee tataMcgraw Hill
8. Advanced Accountancy - Arulanandam Himalaya publishers
9. Advanced Accountancy-I - S.N.Maheshwari&V.L.Maheswari

SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY
Model Paper; DSC 1B
I B.Com General/CA/ASM/Tax; II Semester

Fundamentals of Accounting-II

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

Section A

Answer any **Five** of the following Questions

(5 x 3= 15 Marks)

1. (a) Find Gross Profit of the business – Purchases Rs.20,000; Sales Rs.60,000;
Wages Rs.4,000; Carriage Rs.1,000 and Manufacturing Expenses Rs.5,000.
- (b) Write about Balance Sheet
- (c) Account Sales
- (d) Features of Joint Venture
- (e) Write any three causes for depreciation?
- (f) Write any three differences between Provision and Reserve?
- (g) Delcredre Commission
- (h) Find annual Depreciation – Cost of the Machine Rs.9,500
Installation Charges Rs.500; Estimated Scrape Value Rs.1000
Estimated Life of the Machine 5 years

Section - B

Answer any **ONE** Question from each unit.(5 ×12 =60 Marks)

UNIT I

2. The following is the Trial Balance of B. Govind as on 31-3-1998:

Particulars	Debit	Credit
Cash in hand	540	
Cash at Bank	2,630	

Purchases	40,675	
Sales		98,780
Return Inwards	680	
Return Outwards		500
Wages	10,480	
Fuel and Power	4,730	
Carriage on Sales	3,200	
Carriage on Purchases	2,040	
Stock (1-4-97)	5,760	
Buildings	30,000	
Freehold Land	10,000	
Machinery	20,000	
Patents	7,500	
Salaries	15,000	
General Expenses	3,000	
Insurance	600	
Drawings	5,245	
Capital		71,000
Sundry Debtors	14,500	
Sundry Creditors		

		6,300
	1,76,580	1,76,580

Prepare the Trading and Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet as on 31-3-2008.

The Stock on 31-3-2008 is Rs.6,800.

3. The following is the Trial Balance of Sri Ram on March 31, 2008.

<u>Debit Balances:</u>		Rs.	Rs.
Bank	7,500	Bills Receivable	7,500
Purchases (adjusted)	34,96,000	Stock (31 st March,2007)	3,06,250
Salaries	21,000		
Carriage on Sales	2,500	<u>Credit Balances:</u>	
Carriage on Purchases	2,000	Capital	2,00,000
Lighting	1,500	Bills Payable	50,000
Buildings	1,35,000	Loan	1,00,000
Rate and Taxes	2,000	Sales	36,00,000
Sundry Debtors	40,000	Discount	2,000
Furniture	30,000	Commission	500
Cash in Hand	1,250	Sundry Creditors	1,00,000

A) Rates have been prepaid to the extent of Rs.600. b) During the year, bad debts amounted to Rs 2,500. A provision @ 5% has to be made on debtors. C) Buildings have to be depreciated at 2% and Furniture at 10%. Prepare Trading and Profit & Loss A/c and Balance Sheet of Sri Ram as on March 31, 2008.

UNIT – II

4. Ram & Co. of Calcutta consigned 50 cases of goods at Rs.200 each to Nathan of Bombay. The consignor pays Rs.200 for insurance and for freight Rs.300. Nathan sent an account sales showing the gross proceeds at Rs. 24,000. The expenses paid by Nathan were dock dues Rs.230, carriage Rs.50, warehousing expenses Rs.130. He sent the amount due to the consignor after deducting 4 per cent commission. Show necessary A/c's in the books of both.

OR

5. 1,000 bicycles were consigned by Premier Bicycle Co., Delhi to Superior Bros., Kanpur at Rs.150 each. Premier Co. paid freight Rs.10,000 and insurance in transit Rs.1,500. During transit 100 bicycles were totally damaged by fire. Superior Bros. took delivery of the remaining bicycles and paid Rs.1,530 for octroi.

Superior Bros. sent a bank draft to Premier Co. for Rs.50,000 as advance payment and later sent an Account Sales showing that 800 bicycles were sold at Rs.220 each. Expenses incurred by Superior Bros. is entitled to commission of 5%. Prepare the consignment Account, Accidental Loss Account and Superior Bros. Account in the books of Premier Bicycle Co., Delhi assuming that a claim from insurance company was settled for Rs.14,000.

UNIT – III

6. Amar and Bharath enter into joint venture sharing profit 3:2 ratio. Amar is to purchase timber in Madhya Pradesh and forward it to Bharath Delhi. Amar purchases timber worth Rs.10,000 and pays Rs.1,000 as expenses. Bharath received the consignment and immediately sent a draft for Rs.8,000. Amar got it discounted for Rs.7,850. Bharat sold the timber for Rs.16,000. He had to spend Rs.350 for fire insurance and Rs.300 for rent. Under the agreement he is entitled to a commission of 5% on sales.

Give ledger accounts in the books of Amar and Bharath.

OR

7. Ramesh and Naresh undertook the construction of a building for Ideal Engineering Co. Ltd. for a contract price of Rs.3,00,000 payable as to Rs.2,00,000 by installments in cash and Rs.1,00,000 in fully paid debentures of a company. Ramesh put Rs.75,000 and Naresh Rs.45,000 in a joint banking account opened for the purpose. They are to share profits and losses equally. The following amounts were spent. On wages Rs.75,000; On Materials Rs.1,58,000 and On plant Rs.20,000.

The contract was completed and the price duly received. The joint venture was closed by Ramesh taking up all the debentures at an agreed valuation of Rs.95,000. Half

of the plant was taken over by Naresh and the other half was sold for Rs.12,000. Naresh also took over unused stock of materials at a mutually agreed price of Rs.8,000.

Prepare necessary ledger accounts.

UNIT – IV

8. On 1st January, 2009, machinery was purchased by Srinivas for Rs.50,000. On 1st July, 2010 additions were made to the extent of Rs.10,000. On 1st April, 2011 further additions were made to the extent of Rs.6,400.

On 30th June, 2012 machinery, the original value of which was Rs.8,000 on 1st January, 2009 was sold for Rs.6,000. Depreciation is charged at 10% p.a. on original cost. So the machinery Account for the years from 2009 to 2012 in the books of Srinivas. He Closes his books on 31st December.

OR

9. A firm purchases a 5 years' lease for Rs.40,000 on 1st January. It decides to write off depreciation on the Annuity Method, presuming the rate of interest to be 5% per annum. The annuity tables show that a sum of Rs.9,239 should be written off every year. Show the Lease Account for five years. Calculations are to be made to the nearest-rupee.

UNIT – V

10. A firm desires to debit its Profit and Loss Account with a uniform figure every year in respect of repairs and renewals. It expects that considering the life of the asset in question Rs.10,000 will be the average amount to be spent per year. Actual repairs are Rs.1,000 in the first year, Rs.2,300 in the second year and Rs.3,700 in the third year. Show the Provision for Repairs and Renewals Account.

OR

- 11 .From the following figures you are required to prepare:

i) Bad Debts Account ii) Provision for Bad Debts Account

iii) Profit and Loss Account.

April 1, 2006	Provision for Bad Debts	Rs.2,500
March 31, 2007	Bad Debts	Rs.1,870
	Debtors	Rs.20,000

Make provision for bad debts at 5% on debtors.

Unit: 1

Profit and Gains of Business or Profession:

Computation of Business Income – Computation Professional Income of Chartered Accountant, Doctor , Lawyer etc.- Allowable expenses – Inadmissible expenses – Preempted Incomes.

Unit: 2

Capital Gains and Other Sources:

Computation of Capital Gain or loss on transfer of capital asset – Types of Capital Asset - Long term capital asset – Short term capital asset – Long term capital gain – Short term capital gain – Exempted Capital Gains. Income from other sources – Winning from Lotteries - Dividend-Gift.

Unit: 3

Clubbing of Income & Setoff and Carry forward of Losses:

Clubbing of Income of Persons – Deemed Incomes – Treatment of Losses – Inter source adjustment – interhead adjustment – Carry forward of losses.

Unit:4

Deduction from Gross Total Income:

Deduction from Gross total income – Applicable to individual – Problem on total income – Problem on Deductions.

Unit:5

Assessment Procedures – Tax Authorities

Income tax authorities – Powers and duties – Assessment of Individuals – Preparation of Return of Income – Self Assessment – Scrutiny Assessment – Best Judgment Assessment – PAN.

Text Books:

1. Income Tax Law & Practice – Gaur & Narang, Kalyani Publishers
2. Student guide to Income Tax – V.K. Singhania, Taxmann's Publishers

Reference Books

1. Direct taxes law & Practice – Vinod K Singhania, Kapil Singhania, Taxmann's
2. Direct taxes law & Practice – Girish Ahuja, Dr. Ravi Gupta, Bharat's

SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY :: TIRUPATI
B.Com(Tax.) – II SEMESTER - MODEL PAPER
INCOME TAX - II

Max.Time: 3 Hrs.

Max.Marks: 75

Section – A

1. Answer any five questions of the following: 3x5=15

- a) Block Assets
- b) Define Capital Asset and Types Capital Assets
- c) Deduction u/s 35D
- d) Exemption u/s 54
- e) Casual Income
- f) What is the procedure for setoff of losses
- g) Filing of return of income
- h) Total income

Section - B

Answer any Five choosing atleast One from each unit. 12x5=60

Unit - I

2. From the following Profit and Loss Account calculate Income from Business.

To Opening stock	1,10,000	By Sales	5,00,000
To Purchases	1,00,000	By Closing stock	3,00,000
To Wages	50,000		
To Donations	5,000		
To House hold expenses	2,000		
To Depreciation on car	3,000		
To Motor car expenses	2,000		
To Net Profit	5,28,000		
	8,00,000		8,00,000

1. 50% of the motor car is used for personal purposes.
2. Opening stock is overvalued by 10% and closing stock is overvalued by 15%.

(or)

3. Calculate Income from Profession from the following receipts and payments given by Mr. Anand.

Receipts		Payments	
To balance b/d	1,20,000	By Car expenses	24,000
To fee from client:		By Office expenses	6,000
2014-15	25,000	By Salary to staff	7,000
2015-16	30,000	By Int. on loan	1,000
2016-17	32,000	By Income tax	1,500
To Presents from client	20,000	By Income tax penalty	600
To Winning from lottery	24,000	By Wealth tax	250
		By Purchase cost	5,000
		By Balance c/d	2,05,650
	2,51,000		2,51,000

1. Depreciation of ` 2,500 is to be provided.
2. Consider ` 1,500 as opening stock and ` 1,000 as closing stock.
3. Car is 60% used for official purposes.
4. Income from other sources ` 30,000

Unit – II

4. Mr. Nanda purchased a house on 26.7.1997 for ` 1,00,000 and paid ` 8,000 for getting the property registered in his name. On 16.5.1998, he spent ` 75,000 on improvement of the house. The house was sold on 23.11.2014 for ` 5,00,000. Commission of ` 4,500 was paid for sale. Calculate taxable capital gain. CII for 1997-98 is 331, 1998-99 is 351 and 2014-15 is 1024.J

(or)

5. Calculate income from other sources from the following assuming all commercial securities are unlisted securities.
 - a) ` 2,50,000 invested in 12% less-tax Government securities.
 - b) ` 21,50,000 invested in 12% tax-free commercial securities.
 - c) ` 2,50,000 invested in 12% less-tax commercial securities.
 - d) ` 8,000 received as interest from less-tax commercial securities.

Unit - III

6. Classify of Income.

(or)

7. From the following particulars of Ms. Julia calculate the taxable income

a. Income from salary	4,50,000
b. Income from House Property	
House – I	1,42,000
House – 2 (self-occupied)	(-) 1,50,000
c. Profit and Gains of Business:	
Business – X	1,40,000
Business – Y	(-) 56,000
Business – Z (discounted) and Unabsorbed loss C/F from A.Y. 2011-12	(-) 85,000
d. Capital Gains	
Short-term capital gain	90,000
Short-term capital loss	(-) 40,000
Long-term capital gain	87,000
e. Other Sources:	
Winning from Lotteries	1,00,000
Interest Income	35,000

Unit – IV

8. Write any Five deduction from gross total income.
(or)
9. From the following information calculate the taxable income of Ms. Abhinaya after allowing deductions u/s 80, assuming GTI is ` 4,50,000 (which includes LTCG of ` 50,000)

1. Contribution towards PPF	15,000
2. LIC premium paid for married son who is dependent	4,000
3. Medclaim premium paid by cheque	
a. For Self	5,000
b. For married son who is not dependent	<u>5,000</u> 10,000
4. The following donations are made by cheque:	
a) National Defence Fund	6,000
b) PM's National Relief Fund	5,000
c) Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust	8,000
d) For University which is declared as Institution of National Eminence	3,000
e) Sila Saksharta Samiti	6,000
f) Approved charitable institution	30,000
g) Government for Promoting Family Planning	12,000
h) Blanket to Orphanage	5,000
i) National Blood Transfusion Council	4,000
j) National Children's Fund	8,000

Unit - V

10. Explain the Types of Assessment
(or)
11. Tax Authorities under income tax act.

SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY; TIRUPATI

I.B.Com; General/CA/ASM/Tax; (II Semester) – W.E.F. 2015-16

DSC 3B BUSINESS ECONOMICS PPW :06 Hours

Unit-I- Introduction

Meaning and definitions of business Economics-Nature and scope of Business Economics- Micro and Macroeconomics differences –Utility analysis – Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility only.

Unit-II- Demand Analysis

Meaning and definition of demand -Determinants to Demand --demand function –Law of demand- Demand Curve – Demand curve -Exceptions. of Price Elasticity of demand – types of Price Elasticity of demand – Measurements of price elasticity of demand – total outlay method .

Unit – III- Market structure I

Meaning and definition of Market – Market structure - Perfect competition Characteristics - Price determination - Monopoly – Characteristics - Price determination - Distinguish between perfect competition and Monopoly.

Unit-IV-Market structure II

Monopolistic Competition – Characteristics – Product differentiation - Price determination in short and long run – Distribution – Concepts only.

Unit-V-National Income:

National Income – Definition – concepts GDP-GNP – NNP – National Income at Factor of cost - Per capita Income – Personal and Disposal Income- Methods of measuring National Income.

Reference Books

1. Dr.S.Sankaran, Business Economics - Margham Publications, Chennai-17.
2. Business Economics - Kalayani Publications.
3. Business Economics – Himalaya Publishing House.
4. Aryasri and Murthy Business Economics , Tata Mcgraw Hill.
K.P.M.Sundaram , Micro Economics

SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY
Model Paper; DSC3B
I B.Com General/CA/ASM/Tax
Semester – II,
BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Section A

Answer any **Five** of the following Questions

(5 x 3 = 15 Marks)

1. (a) Micro Economics
- (b) Cardinal Utility
- (c) Demand Function
- (d) Elastic and Inelastic demand
- (e) Classification of Markets
- (f) Factors of Production
- (g) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- (h) National Income at Factor Cost

Section - B

Answer any **ONE** Question from each unit.

(5 ×12 = 60 Marks)

UNIT I

2. Describe the Nature and scope of Business Economics.
3. Explain the concept of law of diminishing Marginal Utility.

UNIT – II

4. What are the factors to determine the demand?
5. How to measure the Elasticity of demand in Total outlay Method and Point Method?

UNIT – III

6. How is the price determined under perfect competition?
7. Distinguish between Perfect Competition and Monopoly.

UNIT – IV

8. How is the price determined under the Monopolistic Competition?
9. what are the characteristic features of Monopolistic Competition?

UNIT – V

10. What are the various methods of measuring National Income?
11. What are the concepts of National Income?