

G B Shah Commerce College
M.Com. Sem-4
Human Resource Management
Assignment

- Q1. What is HRM? Explain the importance of HRM in depth.
- Q2. What is Recruitment? Explain the scientific selection procedure in detail.
- Q3. Define industrial dispute and explain its causes.
- Q4. Explain the stages of career planning.

Multiple choice questions

1. Strategic HRM aims to achieve competitive advantage in market through____.
- A. Price
 - B. Product
 - C. People
 - D. Process
2. Which matter is connected with HR Planning?
- A. Acquisition of HR
 - B. Training of HR
 - C. Development of HR
 - D. Forecasting of HR
3. Who is not responsible for employee's welfare facilities?
- A. Trade unions
 - B. Employer

C. Society

D. Central Government

4. Which dispute is not included in the scope of industrial tribunal?

A. Working hours

B. Payment of wages

C. Promotion and Transfer

D. Bonus profit sharing

5. Payment of Gratuity Act was established in which year?

A. 1972

B. 1947

C. 1956

D. None of the above

6. Strategic management process usually consists of ____ steps?

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 7

7. Which is not a technique for organizational development?

A. Quality circles

B. Managerial grid

C. Democratic leadership

D. None of the above

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Assignment

M. Com. Sem-4

Sub: 508: TAXATION-II (CORPORATE TAX PLANNING AND GST)

Q-No Question- Answer

- 1(A)** Explain factors affecting Tax Planning of a Company.
- 1(B)** Net Profit of Inter-fabric Exim Ltd. is rupees 1 corer. If the profit is increased by Rupees 2 lakhs and total profit amounts to Rupees 1 corer 2 lakhs, calculate income tax liability in both the cases and state with reason whether the company is entitled to receive marginal relief or not. Rate of taxes are as under:
- 30% income tax and health and education cess 4% on profit of Rupees 1 corer.
 - 30% income tax, surcharge 7% and health and education cess 4% on profit more than Rupees 1 corer.
- 1(C)** Ascent Ltd company wants to invest Rupees 20 corers for an expansion plan. Expected rate of return before interest & tax on investment is 18%. The following options are available for sources of funds:
- (A) All funds through equity share capital.
 - (B) 40% by issue of Debentures bearing interest at 10% and balance through Equity Share Capital.
 - (C) 60% by issue of Debentures bearing interest at 10% and balance through Equity Share Capital.
- If Corporate Income Tax is **33.38%**, which option of sources of funds should the financial manager opt in the following cases?
- (1) From the view point of Income Tax Liability
 - (2) From the view point of Return of total investments.
 - (3) From the view point of Return on Equity Share Capital.
- 2 (A)** Explain salient features of Goods and Service Tax Act.
- 2 (B)** Explain benefits of Goods and Service Tax
- 2 (C)** Explain “Aggregate Turnover” and “Business” under Goods and Service Tax Act.
- 2 (D)** Explain “Assessment”, “Capital Goods” and “Electronic Cash Ledger” under Goods and Service Tax Act.
- 3 (A)** Write a short note on GST Council.
- 3 (B)** Discuss GST and Centre-State financial relations.
- 3 (C)** Explain Tax Exemptions under Goods and Service Tax Act.
- 3 (D)** Discuss “The Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017” and “The Integrated Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017”
- 4 (A)** Write a short note on: Input Tax Credit
- 4 (B)** Explain “Time of Supply” under Goods and Service Tax Act.
- 4 (D)** Explain “Place of Supply” under Goods and Service Tax Act.
- 4 (C)** **Calculate value of Supply and amount of GST in following situations.**
- (1)** Kabir is a dealer in furniture in Vadodara (Gujarat). He supplied goods of ₹ 4,00,000/- to a customer at Surat (Gujarat)
- (2)** Kabir is a dealer in furniture in Vadodara (Gujarat). He supplied goods of ₹ 4,00,000/- to a customer at Delhi.

5 Select correct option

- (1) Reva Limited is an Indian company. Business is done in Ahmedabad and London. The entire control and management of Reva Limited is situated outside India. 80% of the total income of the company is from the business of London. What will be the residential status of the company?
- (A) Non-resident in India
 - (B) Resident in India
 - (C) Partial Resident in India
 - (D) Foreign Company.
- (2) _____ company is a company in which the public is substantially interested
- (A) A Company owned by the Government.
 - (B) A Company registered under section-8 of Indian Companies Act, 2013
 - (C) Declared by the Central Government to be a Nidhi or Mutual Benefit Society.
 - (D) All of these.
- (3) Mr. Ankur of Ahmedabad supplied goods to Mr. Manoj of Mumbai. But before the transfer (delivery) of goods, Mr. Manoj instructed the supplier Mr. Ankur to deliver the goods to Mr. Jayesh of Jaipur. The place of supply will be considered as _____
- (A) Ahmedabad
 - (B) Mumbai
 - (C) Jaipur
 - (D) All of these
- (4) Manav supplied goods to Keyur, which are liable to pay GST on reverse charge basis. Determine the time of supply from the relevant dates:
Date of receipt of Goods: 20-02-2022
Payment made by Keyur: 13-02-2022
Payment recorded in the books of Keyur: 15-02-2022
Payment debited in the bank account of Keyur: 16-02-2022
Invoice date of Manav: 05-01-2022
- (A) 20-02-2022
 - (B) 05-02-2022
 - (C) 13-02-2022
 - (D) 16-02-2022
- (5) Under _____ situation, the return on equity share capital reduces when financial leverage is used in capital structure of a company.
- (A) When the rate of return on Investment is higher than the rate of interest on long term debt.
 - (B) When the rate of return on Investment is less than the rate of interest on long term debt.
 - (C) When the rate of return on Investment is to the rate of interest on long term debt.
 - (D) None of these.
- (6) GST is a _____ based Tax.
- (A) Production
 - (B) Consumption
 - (C) Supply
 - (D) All of these
- (7) If a foreign company whose income is liable to tax in India as per Indian Income Tax Act and makes prescribed arrangements for payment of dividend in India is called as _____ company.
- (A) An Indian
 - (B) A Domestic
 - (C) A foreign
 - (D) All of these.
- (8) _____ value means the price actually paid or payable for the supply of goods and/or services.

- (A) Supply
- (B) Transaction
- (C) Consumption
- (D) Production

(9) _____ GST is applicable on Imports.

- (A) CGST
- (B) IGST
- (C) SGST
- (D) All of these

(10) The correct order of use of Credit amount of Output IGST is _____

- (A) To set off the payment of (i) IGST (ii) SGST and UTGST (iii) CGST
- (B) To set off the payment of (i) IGST (ii) CGST (iii) SGST and UTGST
- (C) To set off the payment of (i) CGST (ii) IGST (iii) SGST and UTGST
- (D) To set off the payment of (i) SGST and UTGST (ii) IGST (iii) CGST

(11) GST is _____

- (A) Direct Tax
- (B) Indirect Tax
- (C) Direct and Indirect Tax both
- (D) Cess

(12) GST is not applicable on _____

- (A) Electronic goods
- (B) Petrol
- (C) Furniture
- (D) Repair service

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Assignment

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Subject Name: - 509 EA International Accounting

Q 1. Difference between Domestic A/c and International A/c

Q 2. Write Short Notes:

- (1) Foreign Operations
- (2) Forward Exchange Contracts

Q 3. Explain the following:

- (1) Explain Merger Method
- (2) Explain Scope of Consolidation

Q 4. Definition of Transfer Price and objectives of Transfer Pricing

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Assignment

M.Com Sem. 4

Subject Name: - 5121 EA Management Accounting – 2 (Essay)

SECTION-I

1. The management of Khushi Ltd. is considering selecting a proposal out of two proposals which require an initial investment of Rs. 8,00,000 each and a scrap value of Rs. 80,000 each at the end of their useful life. The estimated profit (before depreciation and tax) is as follows:

Year	Proposal-A (Rs.)	Proposal-B (Rs.)
1	2,00,000	4,00,000
2	3,20,000	3,60,000
3	4,00,000	2,80,000
4	4,80,000	2,00,000
5	5,60,000	1,60,000

The company uses the straight-line method of depreciation, and the tax rate is 50%. The cost of capital for Proposal-A is 15%, and for Proposal-B, it is 10%.

You are required to guide management on which project should be accepted using the Net Present Value (NPV) method and the Profitability Index (PI) method.

The present value factors of Re. 1 are as follows:

Year	10%	15%
1	0.909	0.870
2	0.826	0.756
3	0.751	0.658
4	0.683	0.572
5	0.620	0.497

2. Jesika Ltd. is considering one of two proposals, Project X and Project Y, which require cash outlays of Rs. 3,40,000 and Rs. 3,30,000, respectively. The risk-free rate of return is 8%. The expected net cash flows and their Certainty Equivalents (C.E.) are as follows:

Year	Project X Cashflow (Rs.)	C.E.	Project Y Cashflow (Rs.)	C.E.
1	1,80,000	0.8	1,80,000	0.9
2	2,00,000	0.7	1,80,000	0.8
3	2,00,000	0.5	2,00,000	0.7

The present value factors for discounting 8% for 1, 2, and 3 years are 0.926, 0.857, and 0.794, respectively.

3. Write a note on: Decision Tree Analysis.

4. The operating information of three divisions of K Ltd. is as follows:

Particulars	Division A	Division B	Division C
Sales	9,00,000	85,00,000	1,00,00,000
Operating Profit	1,00,000	2,50,000	5,00,000
Investment	10,00,000	31,20,000	40,00,000

- (i) Using Operating Profit Ratio, which division is the most profitable?
(ii) Using Return on Investment (ROI), which is the most profitable division?

5. A company has a budget of selling 20% on average assets employed. The following information of Division-A is given:

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Fixed Overheads	2,50,000
Variable Cost per unit	Re. 1
Average Assets (Debtors)	1,00,000
Inventories	2,50,000
Plant	2,50,000

There is a constraint in marketing, and only 15,000 units of Component X can be directly sold in the market at the proposed price.

Division-B is advised to buy 25,000 units of Component X from Division-A, which wants a price of Rs. 4 per unit, but Division-B is prepared to pay only Rs. 2 per unit.

Division A has another option:

It can produce 75,000 units of Component X, which will reduce holding of assets by Rs. 1,00,000 and fixed overheads by Rs. 12,500.

You are required to advise the most profitable course of action for Division A.

SECTION-II

Choose the correct option

- IRR is —
(A) Hurdle rate
(B) WACC
(C) Cut-off rate
(D) All of these
- Pay-back period has no relation with cashflow to determine time period.
(A) True
(B) False
- Decision Tree Approach is a method of risk measurement.
(A) True
(B) False
- Lower the discount rate, the present value.
(A) Higher
(B) Lower
(C) No relation
- The basic purpose of the Responsibility Accounting system is —
(A) Motivation
(B) Budgeting
(C) Authority
(D) Variance Analysis
- Division under Transfer Pricing is treated as —
(A) Profit Centre
(B) Investment Centre

- (C) Cost Centre
- (D) None of these

7. To take a capital budgeting decision is a _____ decision.
 - (A) Past
 - (B) Future
 - (C) Present
 - (D) (B) and (C)
8. Internal Rate of Return is always greater than Cost of Capital.
 - (A) True
 - (B) False
9. Under which method, the cash flow of each year is re-invested?
 - (A) Net Present Value
 - (B) Terminal Value
 - (C) Pay-back Period
 - (D) Internal Rate of Return
10. Risk-adjusted discount rate is higher than the risk-free discount rate.
 - (A) True
 - (B) False
11. Co-efficient of Variation is an absolute measure for measuring risk.
 - (A) True
 - (B) False
12. Responsibility Accounting is a part of —
 - (A) External Reporting System
 - (B) Corporate Reporting System
 - (C) Internal Reporting System
 - (D) Global Reporting System

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Assignment

M.Com Sem. 4

Subject Name: - 511 EA International Accounting (Essay)

1. What is International Accounting? Explain its features, significance and scope.
2. What is IFRS? Discuss its scope. Discuss benefits and challenges to convergence. Which Indian entities are covered under convergence to IFRS.
3. Explain with suitable illustrations:
 - a. Accounting approaches to international transactions.
 - b. Accounting treatment of profit/loss arising on translation of currency.
4. Discuss in detail business combinations and consolidations in terms of meaning, objectives, and methods.

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Assignment

M.Com Sem. 4

Subject Name: - 5121 EA Management Accounting – 2 (Essay)

1. What is Capital Budgeting? Discuss objectives and importance of Capital Budgeting decision. Explain various methods of Capital Budgeting with examples.
2. Explain various methods of Capital Budgeting under risk and uncertainty with examples.
3. What is Responsibility Accounting? Explain its advantages and limitations. Discuss various responsibility centers and various methods of transfer pricing in detail with examples.
4. Explain objectives and importance of transfer pricing for business. Discuss in detail various methods of transfer pricing. Explain International Transfer Pricing.