KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

SINDHI COLLEGE

(Recognised by Government of Karnataka, affiliated to Bangalore Central University)

(Sponsored & Managed by Sindhi Seva Samiti)

ASSESSMENT BOOK

2018 - 2019

Student Name : Soniya Jindal Reg. No. : 16NMC41087

Class : B.com Section : 'B' Semester 6th

Subject : PPA

Soniya
Signature of the Student

Signature H.O.D.

Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.
Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544
Web : http://www.sindhicollege.com; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

DATE / /
PAGE

Section-A

I a) Define auditing?

R.K Mautz "Auditing is being concerned with the verification of accounting data, with determining the accuracy and reliability accounting statement and reports."

b) What do you meant by vouching?

→ It is the act of testing or substantiating the validity authenticity and accuracy of the entries made in the books of accounts with the help of relevant documentary evidences.

c) State any two types of frauds.

→ 1. Misappropriation
2. Fraudlent manipulation of accounts.

d) Gove the meaning of professional Ethics.

→ Professional Ethics of an auditor means the moral responsibility of an auditor towards the other member of his profession and society.

e) Who is a Company auditor?

→ The Company act has not defined the term 'auditor' But one can define an auditor as a qualified chartred accountant appointed for the purpose of Examining the account of joint stock.

DATE / /
PAGE

f) What is tax audit?

→ A tax audit is an examination of a taxpayer business record and financial affair to ascertain whether the right amount of income is declared and the right amount of tax is calculated and paid in accordance with tax laws & regulations.

g) What do you mean by Routine checking?

→ The checking of the casting and posting of subsidiary books and the ledger accounts by the auditor is routine checking.

Section-B.

1) Distinguish between Internal check & Internal Audit

→ Internal check.

1. The Scope of Internal check is quite limited
2. Internal check starts operating from the moment a transaction is entered into.
3. An organisation can adopt the system of Internal check.

Internal Audit.

1. Internal audit is conducted by the staff of the organisation
2. The scope of Internal audit is determined by the management.

DATE / /
PAGE

3. Internal auditor is not required to submit any audit report.

2) What is Audit note book? State its contents.

→ An audit note book register or diary maintained by the audit staff during the course of audit for recording his observation during the course of audit.

Contents.

1. Nature of the business
2. Organisation structure of the enterprise
3. Names of principle officers their powers etc
4. Accounting followed in the business
5. Technical details.
6. Extracts from minutes & Contracts.
7. Queries made and replies received
8. Date of commencement and completion of audit.

3) List out Criminal liabilities of a company auditor

→

I Criminal liabilities of an auditor under the Companies act 1956

II Criminal liability of an auditor under the Indian Penal code

DATE / /
PAGE

III. Criminal liabilities of an auditor under the Income tax act of 1961

IV. Criminal liabilities of an auditor under the Chartered accountants Act

Section-C

1) Explain the merits & demerits of Auditing.

-> Merits of Auditing.

1. Insurance Company
2. Assets & Goodwill
3. Income tax
4. Settlement of accounts
5. Sales tax auditors
6. technical
7. Reliable as evidence
8. rectification as errors
9. Investors
10. Interest of workers.

Demerits of Auditing.

1. Luxury budget
2. Wastage of time
3. Development of checks.

DATE / /
PAGE

2) Explain the principles of vouching?

→

1. Arranged voucher
2. checking of date
3. Checking of authority
4. Cutting or change
5. Compare the words and figures
6. Transaction must relate to business
7. Case of personal voucher
8. Checking of account head
9. Revenue stamps
10. Case of Cancelled voucher
11. Important notes
12. Minutes books.

3) Explain in detail as to Internal check with regard to purchase of raw material of large manufacturing firm

→

1. Requisition
2. Purchase order
3. Receipt of goods
4. Invoices.

DATE / /
PAGE

Section-A

a) What is meant by routine checking?

→ The checking of the casting and posting of subsidiary books and the ledger accounts by the auditor is routine checking.

b) What is valuation?

→ Valuation of asset means determining the fair value of the assets shown in the balance sheet on the basis of GAAP.

c) What is Internal control?

→ Internal control means not only internal check and internal audit, but the whole system of controls, financial.

d) What is verification?

→ Verification as it implies an inquiry into the value, ownership and title, existence and possession and the presence of any charge of the asset

e) Who is an company auditor?

→ The company act has not defined the term auditor. But one can define an auditor as a qualified chartered accountant appointed for the purpose of examing the account of joint stock

DATE / /
PAGE

Section-B.

1) State the advantages of audit program?

→
1. Systematic manner
2. audit work completion
3. audit staff
4. Distribution
5. audit assistance
6. Effective control
7. Efficiency
8. Guide.

2) State the objectives of verification of assets and liabilities?

→ 1. value of asset shown in the balance sheet
2. Evidence of proper accounting
3. client is the owner of asset
4. Existence of asset
5. possession of the client.

3) what are the Essential Qualities of auditor of a Company?

→ 1. Master of the auditing
2. Competent
3. Taxation laws
4. Honest
5. Secrecy.

DATE / /
PAGE

Section-C

1) Explain the civil & Criminal liabilities of an auditor

→ Civil liabilities.

1. London & General bank Ltd
2. Union bank of Allahabad
3. The city Equitable fire Insurance Co. Ltd.

Criminal liabilities.

I Criminal liabilities of an auditor under the Companies act of 1956

II Criminal liability of an auditor under the Indian Penal Code.

III Criminal liabilities of an auditor under the IT Act 1961

IV Criminal liabilities of an auditor under the chartered accountants act.

2) Explain briefly different types of audit.

→ 1. Continuous audit
2. final audit
3. Balance sheet audit
4. Interim Audit
5. Partial Audit
6. Occasional audit

DATE / /
PAGE

3) How do you verify and value the following items

→

1. Land & building.
   i. Enquiry into the value
   2. Enquiry into the ownership and title.
   3. Enquiry into the existence & possession
   4. Enquiry into the presence of any charge.

2. Patents.
   1. Enquiry into the value
   2 Enquiry into the ownership and title.
   3. Enquiry into the existence & possession
   4. Enquiry into the presence of any charge

3. Bills payable.
   1. Schedule contains all details
   2. checking
   3 - Evidence of payment
   4 - Outstanding.
   5 Date of audit with entries.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

SINDHI COLLEGE

(Recognised by Government of Karnataka, affiliated to Bangalore Central University)

(Sponsored & Managed by Sindhi Seva Samiti)

ASSESSMENT BOOK

2018 - 2019

Student Name : Kavya.V Reg. No. : _____

Class : I^st B.Com Section : 'C' Semester II

Subject : Advanced Financial Accounting

Kavya.V
Signature of the Student

Signature H.O.D.

Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.
Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544
Web : http://www.sindhicollege.com; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

DATE / /
PAGE

Questions from Question Paper - 1

Section - A

I Answer any five sub-questions.

1. a.) What is Average Clause ? Why is it included in fire claims ?

Ans This clause is mentioned in the aggreement specialy to discovered the under Insurance.

$$\text{Claim under average clause} = \frac{\text{Amount of Policy} \times \text{Actual loss of Stock}}{\text{closing Stock}}$$

b. Mention any four features of dependent branch.

Ans
* Goods are supplied by head office
* Branch have no right to Purchase goods
* Branch has to remit cash by sales on daily basis to the head office.
* All books of accounts are maintaind by head office.

c. How do you allocate the following Expenses in Departmental accounting ?

i) Insurance Premium on sales -> Floor area Occupied
ii) Labour welfare Expenses -> No of workers of each department
iii) Carriage in-wards -> Purchase ratio

Claim :-

Stock on the date of fire	= 157600
(-) Salvage	(-) 50,000
Claim	107600

3) The following Particulars are relating to Bengaluru branch for the year ended 31/12/16. Prepare Branch account in the books of head office.

Stock at the branch on 1/1/16		30,000
Debtors at the branch on 1/1/16		60,000
Petty Cash at the branch on 1/1/16		600
Goods sent to branch during 2016		5,04,000
Cash sales 2016		1,20,000
Received from debtors 2016		4,20,000
Credit sales during 2016		4,56,000
Cheques sent to branch during 2016 :		
For salaries	18,000	
For rent to rates	3,000	
For Petty Cash	2,200	23,200
Stock at the branch on 31/12/16		50,000
Petty Cash 31/12/16		400
Goods returned by the branch		4,000
Debtors on 31/12/16		96,000

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

SINDHI COLLEGE

(Recognised by Government of Karnataka, affiliated to Bangalore Central University)

(Sponsored & Managed by Sindhi Seva Samiti)

ASSESSMENT BOOK

2018 - 2019

Student Name : Sushma R Reg. No. : 16NMS85008

Class : Bsc Section : Semester VI th Sem

Subject : Micro controller (μc)

Sushma-R
Signature of the Student

Radh
Signature H.O.D.

Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.
Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544
Web : http://www.sindhicollege.com; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

DATE / /
PAGE

1) Describe the various Data transfer instructions of 8051 with an example each.

Data transfer instructions move the Content of source Operand to destination operand.

Source Operand can be accumulator, Immediate data, Address, Any general purpose register are indirectly Specified address ((@Ri) ; can be 0 or 1).

Destination Operand can be accumulator, address, any general purpose register are indirectly specified address (@Ri, i can be 0 or 1).

Ex 1: mov A, R_1

Assume A = 8C & R_1 = 3D

After Execution Content of R_1 will move to accumulator

A.E => A = 3D

R_1 = 3D

Ex 2: movc A, @(A+DPTR)

movc stands for data transfer operation between Code memory (ROM) & accumulator.

Assume DPTR = 0010 & A = 10

After Execution, A+DPTR = 0010 + 10 = 0020

Content of 0020 will move to accumulator.

Ex 3: movx @DPTR, A

Content of accumulator will move to add

DATE / /
PAGE

Specified by the DPTR. Here x indicates address is mentioned from external memory

After Executing any data transfer instructions cont of destination operand will change but source operand will remains same.

Data transfer instruction includes PUSH, POP, XCH & XCHD instruction also.

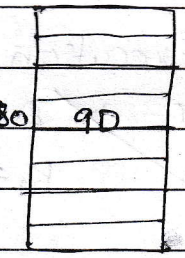
v) Explain various types of Arithmetic Instruction of 8051 micro controller

Arithmetic instructions includes the instructio which we perform Addition, Substraction, Multipli Division, Increment & Decrement Operations.

Ex: 1 ADD A, @R0

B.E : A = 35

R0 = 80



35 = 00110101

9D = 10011101

11010010

D2

A.E : A = D2 , R0 = 80

[R0] = 9D , CY = 0

Ex: 2 ADDC A, R3

B.E : A = 4E , R3 = F2 , CY = 1

DATE / /
PAGE

To find 2's Complement of a 16-bit number

```
        MOV   DPTR, #0040H
        MOV   R0, #00H
        MOV   A, @DPTR
        CPL   A
        ADD   A, #01H
        JNC   Carry
        INC   R0
Carry:  INC   DPTR
        INC   DPTR
        MOV   A, @DPTR
        CPL   A
        ADD   A, R0
        INC   DPTR
        INC   DPTR
        MOV   @DPTR, A
        End.
```

B.E:

0040 - 5C
0041 - 43
0042 - XX
0043 - XX

A.E:

0040 - 5C
0041 - 43
0042 - A4
0043 - BC

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

SINDHI COLLEGE

(Recognised by Government of Karnataka, affiliated to Bangalore Central University)

(Sponsored & Managed by Sindhi Seva Samiti)

ASSESSMENT BOOK

2018 - 2019

Student Name : Vaibhav G.V Reg. No. : _____

Class : BCA Section : _____ Semester IIIrd Sem

Subject : Object Oriented Programming using C++

Vaibhav

Signature of the Student

Radh

Signature H.O.D.

Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.
Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544
Web : http://www.sindhicollege.com; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

29/08/2018

Assignment 1 no.

DATE / /
PAGE

1. Explain OOP's concepts.

Ans:- An approach resulting in modular programs by creating partitioned memory area for both data and function, which can be used as templates for creating copies of such module.

* OBJECTS:- The objects are basic runtime entities that exibit both state and behaviour. State represents variable and behaviour represents functions.

* CLASS:- A class is a collection of similar type of objects. In fact, object is an instance of a class. A class is created with data members and the member functions.

* DATA ABSTRACTION:- Data abstraction helps in binding data and functions together. It is the process of representing essential features without background details is known as Data abstraction.

* DATA ENCAPSULATION & DATA HIDING:- Data encapsulation - binds both data and function into a class and keeps them safe from outside function and misuse is called Data encapsulation.

The insulation of data from direct access by program is called data hiding or information hiding.

[P.T.O]

DATE / /
PAGE

* **INHERITANCE:-** It is the process by which the objects of one class acquire the properties of the objects of another class. The original class is called Base class and new class is called as Derived class.

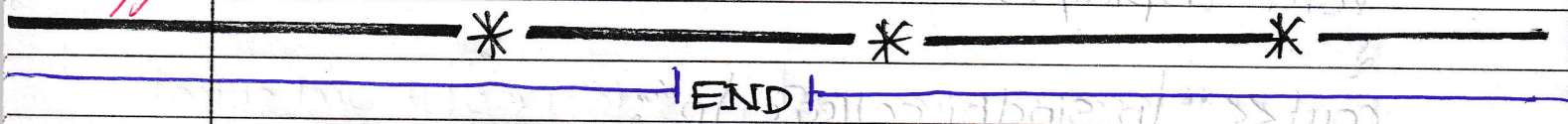
* **REUSABILITY:-**
once a class is created, tested and ready to use, it can be distributed to other programmers for using in their own program.

* **POLYMORPHISM:-**
means ability to take more than one form.

* **Overloading:-**
The process of an operator acquiring diff behaviour in different instances is known as operator overloading.
A single function name is used to perform different types of tasks is known as function overloading.

* **BINDING:-** STATIC BINDING:- The binding that takes place during compilation. It is also known as early or compile time binding.
Dynamic Binding:- The code associated with given func. call is not known until runtime. It is also called as late binding or runtime binding.

```
public:
void display()
{
college::display();
science::display();
cout<<"\n studying computer science\n";
}};
void main()
{
compsc C;
clrscr();
C.display();
getch();
}
```



END

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

SINDHI COLLEGE

(Recognised by Government of Karnataka, affiliated to Bangalore Central University)

(Sponsored & Managed by Sindhi Seva Samiti)

ASSESSMENT BOOK

2018 - 2019

Student Name : SHWETHA.N Reg. No. : 17NMC26059

Class : BBA Section : _____ Semester IV (FOURTH)

Subject : BUSINESS RESEARCH METHODS

Shwetha.N
Signature of the Student

Signature H.O.D.

Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.
Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544
Web : http://www.sindhicollege.com; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

DATE / /
PAGE

Business Research methods

01. methods of primary data collection

1. a. **observation method**

It is a method of collecting primary data without asking questions from the respondents. The respondents are observed in natural work environment (or) in lab setting & the activities & the behaviours of interest can be recorded.

b. **observation according to the type of activity**

i. Behavioural activities & non-behavioural activities

ii. verbal & non-verbal activities

c. **Types of observation according to directness**

a. Direct & indirect observation

d. **Types of observation according to concealment**

i. Observers presence & observers absence & partial concealment.

e. **Types of observation based on participation of the subject**

i. Active participation ii. Inactive participation.

f. **Type of observation according to extent of control**

i. controlled observation ii. uncontrolled observation

2. **Direct personal interview**

Face to face contact is made with informants & desired information is collected by asking questions in the form of an interview.

c. Quota sampling

It involves selection of prospective respondent according to pre-specified quotas relating to demographic characteristics like gender, age, income, education etc. (or) specific behaviour & attitudes like rare users, regular users of the product etc.

d. Snow ball sampling

In this non-probability sampling method a set of respondents are chosen who help the researcher to identify additional respondents to be included in the study.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

SINDHI COLLEGE

(Recognised by Government of Karnataka, affiliated to Bangalore Central University)

(Sponsored & Managed by Sindhi Seva Samiti)

ASSESSMENT BOOK

20 18 - 20 19

Student Name : Shaik. Gul shabnam Reg. No. : _____

Class : BBA Section : _____ Semester II

Subject : Organisational behaviour

Signature of the Student | Signature H.O.D. | Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.
Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544
Web : http://www.sindhicollege.com; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

Assignment -01

2 Marks questions

1) Define Personality ?

A) Personality is the sum total of ways in which an individual reacts and interact with others.

- Stephen · P. Robbins

2) What are the different personality traits ?

A) The different personality traits are :-

(1) Extroversion.
(2) Agreableness.
(3) Emotional stability
(4) Openness to Experience.
(5) Conscionsness.

10 Marks question :-

1) Write a note on emerging trends, issues and challenges of OB ?

A) The emerging trends, issues and challenger of OB are :-

(1) Managing diversity :-

Diversity is the collective mixture of differences and similarities in a given group Managing diversity is a philosophy about how differences accepted, respected, recognised

(3) Change Employee expectation :-

Change Employee Expectation attractions such as job security, attractive remuneration, housing and other benefits do not retain or motivate today's work force. They expect :-

- Empowerment.
- Quality of status and designations.
- Employee involvement, employee engagement.
- Upward communication.
- Re-defining jobs, better treatment, challenging assignments, career advancements.
- Benefits and facilities.
- Pay rises.
- Training facilities.
- Formation of trade unions and increased demands from the workers.

(4) Globalisation :-

(1) Problems of unfamiliar laws, language, practices / competitors, attitudes, work ethics while entering new countries as a part of globalisation.

(2) Challenges of international HRM like hiring, training, compensation, maintanence of employees.

(3) Need for higher flexibility and higher pro-activeness.

(4) Shortage of skilled labour in the local

DATE / /
PAGE

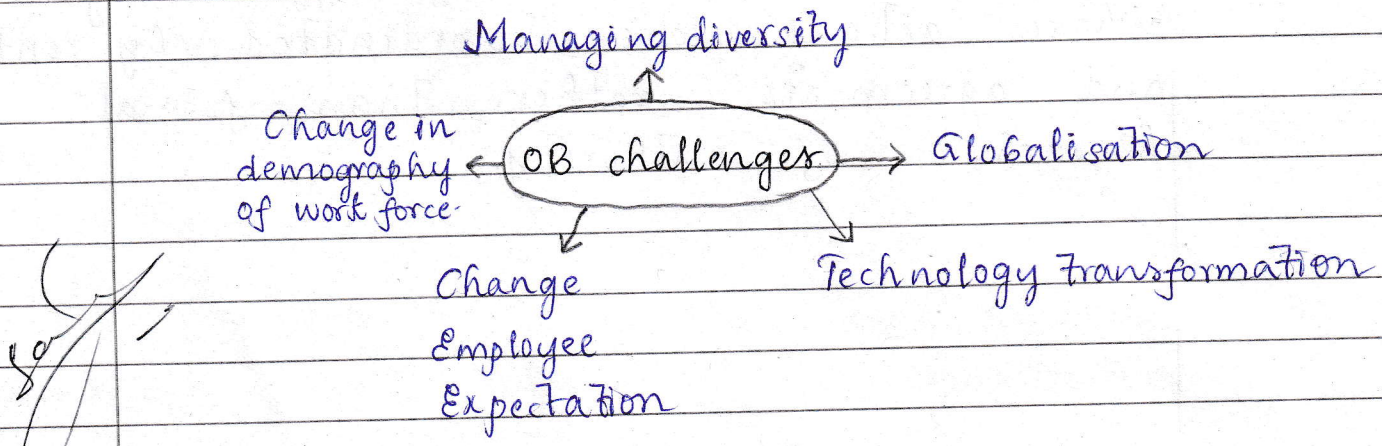
* Virtual Organisations :-

They are the latest type of design there the employees meet virtually and separated by distance and time to work together for a common goal.

* Learning Organisations :-

It can be understood as one that has developed capacity to adopt and change which constantly learn and encourage managers to learn and update to create a new order and a new dimension to solve problems. There are 5 components of learning organisation.

(a) Systematic thinking.
(b) Personal mastery.
(c) Developing mental models.
(d) Building shade vision
(e) Team learning.



SINDHI COLLEGE

SINDHI COLLEGE

(Sponsored & Managed by Sindhi Seva Samiti)

(Recognised by Government of Karnataka, Permanently affiliated to Bengaluru Central University & Accredited by NAAC)

Recognised by UGC under 2(f) & 12(B) & ISO 9001:2015 Certified institution.

ASSESSMENT BOOK

2019 - 2020

Student Name : Muskan Reg. No. :

Class : I - B.Com Section : A Semester 1st

Subject : Indian Financial Institutions & Marketing

Signature of the Student | Signature H.O.D. | Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.
Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544
Web : http://www.sindhicollege.com; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

DATE / /
PAGE

Indian Financial Institutions & market

Q1: Write a note on Mutual Funds along with functions, advantages & disadvantages

Meaning

~~Mutuals~~ Mutual funds are investment vehicles that pool money from many different investors to increase their buying power & diversify their holdings. This allows investors to add a substantial number of securities to their portfolio for a much lower price than purchasing each security individually.

There are 2 types of mutual funds.

- Actively managed funds
- Index funds.

Functions

i Asset Management company performs all the functions associated with fund management

ii Trustee of the Mutual fund protect the int of unit holder, monitors the activities of AMC & keeps property of Mutual fund under trust management.

iii Credit rating company act as an investment adviser

DATE / /
PAGE

company which intends to engage in or is / or engaged primarily in the business of evaluation of credit or investment risk through a recognized & formal process of assigning rating to prescribed obligations.

iv Mutual funds mobilize funds by selling their own shares known as units. This gives the benefit of convenience & satisfaction of owning shares in many industries. Mutual fund invest in various securities & pass on the returns to the investors.

v The basic characteristics of a mutual fund is that it provides an ideal avenue for investment for investors & enables them to earn a reasonable return with better liquidity. It offers investors a proportionate claim on the portfolio of assets that fluctuate in value.

vi Mutual funds provides investors with the benifit of professional & expert management of their funds. Mutual funds employees professional who manage the investment portfolios efficiently & profitability.

Advantages

i Advanced Portfolio Management – When you buy a mutual fund, you pay a management fee as part of your expense ratio, which is used on hire a professional portfolio manager who buys & sells shares

DATE / /
PAGE

stocks, bonds etc. This is a relatively small price to pay for getting professional help in the management of an investment portfolio.

ii Dividend Reinvestment - As dividends & other interest income is declared for the fund it can be used to purchase additional shares in the mutual fund, therefore helping your investment grow.

iii Risk Reduction (safety) - Reduced portfolio risk is achieved through the use of diversification as most mutual funds will invest in anywhere from 50 - 200 different securities - Depending on the focus.

Disadvantages

i High expense ratios & Sales charges - If you're not paying attention to mutual fund expense ratio & sales charges they can get out of hand. Be very cautious when investing in funds with expense ratios higher than 1.20% as they are considered to be on the higher cost end.

ii Management Abuses - Churning, turnover, window dressing may happen if your manager is abusing his or her authority. This includes unnecessary trading, excessive replacement, & selling the losers prior to quarter - end to fix the books.

DATE / /
PAGE

Players in Money Market

i. Call money market
ii. Treasury bills
iii. Commerical papers
iv. Certificate of deposit
v. Repurchase agreement (REPO)
vi. Reverse repo
vii. Common securities market
viii. Inter corporate deposits or ICD.

SINDHI COLLEGE

SINDHI COLLEGE

(Sponsored & Managed by Sindhi Seva Samiti)

(Recognised by Government of Karnataka, Permanently affiliated to Bengaluru Central University & Accredited by NAAC)

Recognised by UGC under 2(f) & 12(B) & ISO 9001:2015 Certified institution.

ASSESSMENT BOOK

2019 - 2020

Student Name : Chaithanya Reg. No. : C1817833

Class : B.Com Section : A Semester III rd

Subject : Business Ethics

Chaintanya
Signature of the Student

Signature H.O.D.

Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.
Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544
Web : http://www.sindhicollege.com; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

DATE / /
PAGE

① Write a Note On Corporate Governance.

Corporate governance means a system by which corporate entities are under control and are directed. Corporate governance attempts to put a check on the working of the organizations. It is no more than that (organizat) getting an appropriate control over what management does for general public (shareholders, managers and investors) and for managements itself.

Scope of corporate Governance

Corporate governance specifies the distribution of rights and responsibilities among different participants in the corporation such as the board, managers, shareholders and other stakeholders and spells out the rules and procedures for making decisions on corporate affairs. By doing this it also provides the structure through which the company objectives are set and the means of attaining those objectives and monitoring performance.

DATE / /
PAGE

* Corporate governance can be regarded as being above leadership, leadership for efficiency for probity and for responsibility. Leadership which is both transparent and accountable.

* Corporate governance is concerned with holding the balance between economic and social goals and between individual and communal goals. The aim is to align as nearly as possible the interest of individuals, corporations and society.

* Corporate governance means a system by which corporate entities are being controlled and directed.

Corporate governance is concerned with the ~~entire~~ ethics, values and morals of the company and its directors.

Benifits Of Good Governance

Reduces risk

Stimulates performance.

DATE / /
PAGE

porterayed as the norm often manipulates our ideas of what is morally and ethically sound. popular trends on social media and instant gratification that is received from participating in such quickly distort people's idea and decisions.

By considering the above information Yes, one business can make a difference to a global problems of ethics. when an external environment have an influence on one business organization then one business can have a solutions to the global problems of ethics. If an organization has at most ethical behaviour in all the levels, Social media being the most influenctial factors in ethic can help out in spreadding goodwill. An individual business can be the solutions for some extent of global problems of ethics, but not in all the levels.

SINDHI COLLEGE

SINDHI COLLEGE

(Sponsored & Managed by Sindhi Seva Samiti)

(Recognised by Government of Karnataka, Permanently affiliated to
Bengaluru Central University & Accredited by NAAC)
Recognised by UGC under 2(f) & 12(B) & ISO 9001:2015 Certified institution.

ASSESSMENT BOOK

2019 - 2020.

Student Name : Mukul Anand Reg. No. : 17NMC41064

Class : B.com Section : B Semester 5th sem

Subject : Income tax

Signature of the Student

Signature H.O.D.

Signature of Faculty

33/2B, Hebbal, Kempapura, Bangalore - 560 024.
Phone : 080-23637543 / 44, 41178288 Fax : 23637544
Web : http://www.sindhicollege.com; email : mail@sindhicollege.com

Sol:-

Computation of Taxable salary

Assessee :- Mr. sudeep — PY :- 2018-19

Status & category :- Resident & NOR — AY :- 2019-20

Particulars			₹
Basic salary [17,500 × 12]			2,10,000
DA [6000 × 12]			72,000
Commission [4,00,000 × 2%]			8000
Bonus [17500 × 3 months]			52,500
Entertainment Allowance [2500 × 12]			30,000
Children hostel allowance [400 × 3 × 2]		14,400	
Less :- Exemption [300 × 2 × 12]		7200	7200
Medical Reimbursement [22,000 − 15,000]			7000
Valuation of Rent free furnished Accomadation.			
[2,10,000 + 72,000 + 8000 + 52,500 + 30,000 + 7200] × 15%		= 56,955	
(Add) 10% of cost of furniture		10,000	66,955
Free Telephone			Tax Free
Medical Insurance.			Tax Free
Employement tax paid by company.			1000
LIC Insurace premium paid by company			1500
Gross Salary.			4,56,155
Less :- Deduction u/s 16 :			
Standard deduction		40,000	
Employment Tax.		1000	41,000
Taxable Income from salary.			4,15,155

10. Sri Krishna an employee of Transport company, bangalore submits the following information relevant for the A.Y 2019-20.

a) Basic Salary ₹96,000 P.A, and Adhoc Salary ₹2,00,000.
b) Conveyance allowance (60% is spent for offical) 2000 per month
c) City Compensatory Allowance ₹300 per month
d) Bonus ₹10000 per month.
e) Dearness Allowance ₹1500 per month [does not form part of salary]
f) House Rent Allowance ₹5000 per month [Rent paid 7000 per month]
g) Payment of LIC premium by the company ₹4000 per annum
h) Services of sweeper paid by the company ₹200 per month
i) Leave travel concession ₹10,000 [first time in current PY]
j) Reimbursement of gas, electricity and water bill by the company ₹2500 per annum.
k) Own contribution and company's contribution to the RPF is 4% of Salary. Interest credited to RPF at 4% of ₹ 14,000.
l) Gift worth ₹10,000 during festival season received from the company during previous year.

P.T.O→.

DATE / /
PAGE

Assessee :- Mr Ganesh — PY : 2018-19
Status & category : Resided & NOR — AY : 2019-20

Particulars			₹
Basic salary			3,00,000
Commission			40,000
Dearness Pay			72,000
Bonus			80,000
Entertainment Allowance			24,000
HRA			
HRA Received		60,000	
Less: Actual HRA received	60,000		
Rent paid - 10% of salary	30,800		
40% of salary	1,64,800	30,800	29,200
Income tax paid by employer			00,000
Free telephone			Tax free
Employer contribution to fund in excess 12% of salary			12,360
Interest on RPF			1500
Hotel accomodation			3378
Gross salary			5,42,438
Less :- Standard deduction u/s 16			40,000
Taxable salary			5,02,438