

DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS EXAMINATION, SEPT.-2013
SECTION OFFICER PART-II

PAPER: VI

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

PART-A (Advanced Accounting)

Q.1. (Objective Type Questions)

- (a) When each section of business is working under the same roof, it is called a
- (b) In hire purchase system interest is calculated on.....
- (c) Companies can prepare their Balance Sheet only in the form
- (d) Total number of converged accounting standards is.....
- (e) Full form of ASBA is
- (f) Perpetual debentures can be redeemed during the life time of the company. (True/False)
- (g) Clear profit means the different between the total income and the total expenditure plus specific.....
- (h) The Companies (Amendment) Act, 1999 introduced through Section 79a, a new type of equity shares called
- (i) Profit of the subsidiary company made after the date of the purchase of shares by the holding company are treated as
- (j) Section of Indian Companies Act, 1956 makes provision for payment of interest out of capital during construction period.

(1 mark each)

- Q.2 Manju Traders, Delhi have a branch at Mumbai. From the following particulars relating to the branch for the year ending 31.03.2013, prepare Branch A/c in H.O. books: -

		Balances on 1.4.2012 ₹		₹
			Discount allowed to Debtors	100
Stock at branch	10,000		Cash out to branch for	
Branch debtors	4,000		Rent	2,100
Petty Cash	500		Salaries (₹ 200 p.m.)	2,400
Furniture	2,000		Petty Cash	1,000
Prepaid insurance	150		Insurance (annual upto 30.6.2013)	600
Salaries O/s	200		Goods returned by Branch	1,000
Goods sent to branch	80,000		Goods returned by debtors	2,000
Cash sales	1,30,000		Stock on 31.3.2013	5,000
Credit sales	40,000		Petty expenditure paid by branch	700
Cash received from debtors	35,000		Sale of furniture on 1.10.2012	
Cash paid by debtors direct to H.O.	2,000		(book value of furniture on 1.10.2012 was ₹ 475)	400

Provide depreciation on furniture @ 10% p.a. Goods costing ₹ 2,500 were damaged in transit and a sum of ₹ 2,000 was recoverable from the insurance company in full settlement of claim. (10 marks)

Q.3. Give the revised performa of Balance Sheet of a joint stock company with as much details as possible. (10 marks)

Q.4. A trader keeps his books in single entry system. During the year 2012 he kept a cash book of which the following is an analysis:

	₹
Received from sundry debtors	64,000
Additional capital introduced on 31.10.2012	8,000
Loan from Z @ 16% p.a. on 17.2012	10,000
Paid to sundry creditors	57,700
Overall expenses	3,900
Salaries	3,000
Drawings	4,000
Deposited in bank during the year	50,000
Withdrawal from bank during the year	36,000

The following balances existed on 1st Jan. 2012:

Sundry debtors ₹ 15,300; Sundry creditors ₹ 11,500; Bank overdraft ₹ 8,000; Buildings ₹ 42,500; Stock ₹ 21,800 and Cash balance ₹ 600.

The following were the balance as on 31st Dec. 2012:

Sundry debtors ₹ 16,000; Sundry Creditors ₹ 11,900 and Stock ₹ 26,000.

Depreciate building by 5% and provide interest on Z's loan.

Prepare Trading and P/L A/c for the year ended 31st December 2012 and a Balance Sheet as on that date. Also prepare sundry debtors a/c, Sundry creditors a/c, Cash a/c, bank a/c and working notes in full as part of your answer.

(10 marks)

Q.5. The Hindustan Gas Co. rebuilt and re-equipped part of their works at a cost of ₹ 5,00,000. The part of the old works thus superseded cost ₹ 3,00,000. The capacity of the new works is double the capacity of the old works. ₹ 20,000 is realised by the sale of old materials, and old materials worth ₹ 10,000 and used in the constructions of the new works and included in the total cost of ₹ 5,00,000 mentioned above. The costs of labour and materials are 25% higher than when the old works were built. Journalize the entries.

(10 marks)

OR

Moonshine Ltd. of Bombay purchased from Sunshine Ltd. of Surat, 3 machines costing ₹ 5,000 each on the hire purchase system. Payment was to be made ₹ 3,000 down and the remainder in 3 equal instalments together with interest @ 9%. Moonshine Ltd. write off depreciation at 20% on the written down value method. It paid the instalment due at the end of 1st year but could not pay the next. Sunshine Ltd. agreed to leave one machine with the purchaser, adjusting the value of the other two machines against the amount due. The machines were valued on the balance of 30% depreciation annually, on diminishing balance method. Sunshine Ltd. spent ₹ 500 on repairs and sold these for ₹ 6,000. Show the necessary accounts in the books of both the parties. (10 marks)

PART-B (Cost Accounting)

Q.6. (Objective Type Questions)

- (a) At the time of falling prices method of issuing materials is most suitable.
- (b) Under Merrick's Multiple Piece Rate System piece rates are applied for workers with different levels of performance.
- (c) Fringe benefits are charged to costing P/L A/c (True/False)
- (d) Process costing is used in chemical works (True/False)
- (e) Zero-base budgeting overcomes the weaknesses of conventional budgeting (True/False) (1 mark each)

Q.7. A mechanical toy factory presents the following information for the year 2012:

	₹		₹
Materials Cost	1,20,000	Variable Overheads	60,000
Labour Cost	2,40,000	Units produced	15,000
Fixed overheads	1,20,000	Selling price per unit	40

The available capacity is a production of 20,000 units per year. The firm has an offer for the purchase of 5,000 additional units at a price of ₹ 30 per unit.

It is expected that by accepting this offer, there will be a saving of ₹ 1 per unit in material cost on all units manufactured; the fixed overheads will increase by ₹ 20,000 and the overall efficiency will drop by 3% on all production.

Prepare a statement showing the variation of net profit resulting from the acceptance of the order. (10 marks)

Q.8. The expenses budgeted for production of 10,000 units in a factory are given below:

	Per unit
	₹
Materials	70
Labour	25
Variable factory overheads	20
Fixed factory overheads (₹ 1,00,000)	10
Variable expenses (Direct)	5
Selling expenses (10% fixed)	13
Distribution expenses (20% fixed)	7
Administrative expenses (fixed ₹ 50,000)	5
	155

You are required to prepare a budget for the production of 6,000 units and 8,000 units. (10 marks)

OR

The standard cost of a chemical mixture is as under:

8 tons of material A at ₹ 40 per ton

12 tons of material B at ₹ 60 per ton

Standard yield is 90% of input.

Actual cost for a period is as under:

10 tons of material A at ₹ 30 per ton

20 tons of material B at ₹ 68 per ton

Actual yield is 26.5 tons

Calculate all possible material variances.

(10 marks)

PART-C (Management Accounting)

Q.9. A company finds on 1st January 2012 that it is short of funds with which to implement its programme of expansion. On 1st January 2011, it had a bank balance of ₹ 1,18,000. From the following information, prepare a statement for the BOD, to show how the overdraft of ₹ 68,750 as on 31.12.2011 has arisen:

Figures as per B/S as on 31st December of each year are as follows:

	2010	2011
	₹	₹
Fixed Assets	7,50,000	11,20,000
Stock & Stores	1,90,000	3,30,000
Debtors	3,80,000	3,35,000
Bank balance	1,80,000	68,750
		(O/D)
Trade creditors	2,70,000	3,50,000
Share capital (shares of ₹ 10 each)	2,50,000	3,00,000
B/R	87,500	95,000

The profit for the year ended 31st December 2011 before charging depreciation and taxation amounted to ₹ 2,40,000.

5,000 shares were issued on 31st January 2011 at a premium of ₹ 5 per share ₹ 1,37,500 were paid in March, 2011 by way of income-tax.

Dividend was paid as follows:

2010 (final) on the capital on 31.12.2010 at 10% less tax at 25%.

2011 (interim) 5% free of tax.

(10 marks)

Q.10. The following information is given about a company for the year ending December 31, 2011:

Stock turnover ratio	6 times
G.P. ratio	25% on cost
Sales for the year	₹ 3,00,000
Closing stock is ₹ 10,000 more than the opening stock	
Opening creditors	₹ 20,000
Closing Creditors	₹ 30,000
Trade debtors at the end	₹ 60,000
Net working capital	₹ 50,000

Find out:

- Average stock
- Purchases
- Creditors turnover ratio
- Average payment period
- Average collection period and
- Working capital turnover ratio

(10 marks)

HARYANA POWER UTILITY

Departmental Accounts Examination For Section Officers Part-II

PAPER NO – VII

(Maximum Marks -100)

PART A

(Marks-30)

For HVPNL /UHBVNL/DHBVNL Candidates

Q.No. 1

Define the various provisions relating, to determine of Tariff by the Appropriate Commission. Whether the Appropriate Commission may adopt bidding process for determination of tariff in the State?

(Marks – 15)

Q.No. 2

A Company wants to transmit, supply and undertake trading in electricity in Haryana. Advise him the process and procedure it has to adopt for doing so and to whom it should approach. What are the things which it can not do without prior approval of the related Appropriate Commission?

(Marks -10)

OR

Write short notes on

- i) Constitution of CEA
- ii) Constitution of CERC
- iii) Objects of Central Advisory Committee
- iv) Functions of the State Commission
- v) Punishment for Non-compliance of orders or directions under the Electricity Act, 2003.

Q.No. 3 (True/False)

- i) Any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a licence under the Electricity Act, 2003 if it complies with the required technical standards.
- ii) National Load Dispatch Centre may not engage itself in the business of Trading in electricity in any State in India.
- iii) Both the Regional Load Dispatch Centre and the State load dispatch Centres are established by the State Governments.
- iv) The Central Commission consists of a Chairman and two other Members.

- V) The accounts of the State Commission are also audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the expenditure in connection with such audit is borne by the State Commission. (Marks – 1*5=5)

For HPGCL Candidates

Q.No. 1

One of the most recent integrated project management techniques is the program evaluation and review technique. State its Characteristics, advantages and disadvantages. (Marks-15)

Q.No. 2

Explain PPA. State its salient features. Where it is appropriate to enter into PPAs ?

OR

(Marks-10)

Write short notes on

- i) Constitution of CEA
- ii) Constitution of CERC
- iii) Objects of Central Advisory Committee
- iv) Functions of the State Commission
- v) Punishment for Non-compliance of orders or directions under the Electricity Act, 2003.

Q.No. 3 (True/False)

- i) Any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a licence under the Electricity Act, 2003 if it complies with the required technical standards.
- ii) National Load Dispatch Centre may not engage itself in the business of Trading in electricity in any State in India.
- iii) Both the Regional Load Dispatch Centre and the State load despatch Centres are established by the State Governments.
- iv) The Central Commission consists of a Chairman and two other Members.
- V) The accounts of the State Commission are also audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the expenditure in connection with such audit is borne by the State Commission. (Marks – 1*5=5)

PART-B

(Marks – 35)

Q.No. 4

Fill in blanks

- i) A public company having a share capital can not exercise borrowing power unless _____ is obtained.
- ii) A company comes into existence after registration under the companies Act, 1956. Registration is not compulsory in the case of a _____.
- iii) A public company may be converted into a private company by passing a _____.
- iv) If a company acts in contravention of Sec.70 the company and every director of the company who wilfully authorises or permits the contravention shall be punishable with fine which may extend to _____.
- v) The _____ shall have the same powers and duties as an auditor of the company. But he shall, instead of making his report to the members of the company, make the report to the Central Government. (Marks – 1*5 = 5)

Q.No. 5

A company borrows money beyond its powers. What remedies are available to the lenders where the money has been used to pay the debts of the company? Explain the borrowings which is intra vires the company but ultra vires the directors. (Marks – 10)

Q.No. 6

What are the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 relating to convening and holding of a general meeting of a company? Can the directors of the company postpone the holding of its annual general meeting beyond the statutory time limit on the ground that annual accounts are not ready? (Marks – 10)

Q.No. 7

Explain various provisions How and Under what conditions a company is permitted to purchase its own shares or other securities specified (referred to as buy-back)? Also explain the circumstances where it is not permitted to do so.

OR

Write short notes on

- i) Exceptions to the doctrine of indoor management.
- ii) One man company
- iii) Doing of the acts which is beyond legal power and authority of the company.
- iv) Issue and allotment of shares in fictitious names
- v) Blank transfer (Marks -10)

(Marks -35)

PART C

Q.No. 8

"Around 25 to 30 % of the existing companies might be forced to stop operations in the country in the next 2-3 years. This trend is likely to take place because of the increasing change in Indian economy which has moved from a regulated and protected regime towards a more open and competitive economy. In this changing perspective, only those who have the capacity to compete and survive would emerge and take over the place of old ones". Explain in detail the challenges before the Indian managers.

OR

Write Short notes on

- a) Span of management
- b) Recruitment and Selection
- c) Job rotation
- d) Motivating

e) Barriers in Communication

(Marks -10)

Q.No. 9

How do individual decisions differ from group decisions? What are the positive and negative aspects of group decision-making? How can group decision-making be improved? (Marks -10)

Q.No. 10

What do you mean by line organisation structure? What are its benefits and Limitations? Discuss the situations in which it is suitable. (Marks -10)

Q.No. 11

State the Correct answer:

- i) With which aspect is management audit concerned?
 - a) Qualities of Managers
 - b) Valuation of managers
 - c) Quality of managerial actions
 - d) Valuations of physical assets
- ii) Social performance of an organisation is measured by
 - a) Social responsibility
 - b) Social concern
 - c) Social Audit
 - d) Social system
- iii) Manpower Planning is also known as

- a) Organisational planning
 - b) Human resource planning
 - c) Manpower Inventory Planning
 - d) Job Planning
- iv) Which one of the following is a technique for improving group decision making?
- a) Decision tree
 - b) Brainstorming
 - c) Game theory
 - d) Queuing theory
- v) Which one of the following is not a forecasting technique?
- a) Opinion Poll
 - b) Hunches
 - c) Econometrics
 - d) Regression Analysis

(Marks – 1*5 =5)



HARYANA POWER UTILITIES

DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS EXAMINATION, SEPT.-2013
SECTION OFFICER PART-II

PAPER: VIII

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

PART-A (Commercial Auditing)

Q.1. (Objective Type Questions)

- (a) Section States that the inspector's report shall be admissible in any legal proceedings as evidence.
- (b) Section states that an investigation can be initiated even if the company has passed a special resolution for voluntary winding up.
- (c) Selective tax audit is covered in Section
- (d) In case of a person carrying on business, audit report shall be in Form, if his accounts are not required to be audited under any law.
- (e) Audit note book serves as an evidence in the court of law. (True/False)
- (f) Scouring is one of the audit techniques. (True/False)
- (g) Internal auditor has the right to attend the meeting of shareholders. (True/False)
- (h) qualification has been prescribed for appointment of management auditor.
- (i) Tax audit is compulsory for a business if its total sales, turnover or gross receipts in a previous year exceed ₹
- (j) Full form of I.C.Q. (1 mark each)

- Q.2 Prepare an audit programme for salary expenses of key officers of an organization. (10 marks)
- Q.3. Why to have internal control? Explain the important elements of internal control. (10 marks)
- Q.4. What is the need of management audit? How does it differ from statutory audit? (10 marks)

Q.5. Enumerate the various provisions relating to certification of auditors for claiming deductions under Income Tax Act, 1961. **(10 marks)**

OR

Explain any two of the following: -

- (i) Standard auditing practices;
- (ii) Propriety audit;
- (iii) Auditing of cash transactions. **(10 marks)**

PART-B (Company Auditing)

Q.6. (Objective Type Questions)

- (a) According to Section....., an individual cannot be auditor of more than 20 companies.
- (b) Section provides the disqualification of company auditors.
- (c) An auditor is a dog and not a blood
- (d) The auditor of a government company is appointed by the CAG. (True/False)
- (e) When an auditor is satisfied as to the fairness of Balance Sheet and P/L account, he will give an unqualified report. (True/False)

(1 mark each)

Q.7. State the provisions of Companies Act, 1956 regarding cost audit in the case of limited companies. Briefly discuss the procedure for cost audit. ^{12/2}
(10 marks)

Q.8. Auditors report should contain disclosures of the facts but it should not be too detailed. In the light of this statement, draft a specimen audit report. ^{12/2}
(10 marks)

OR

Explain any two of the following: -

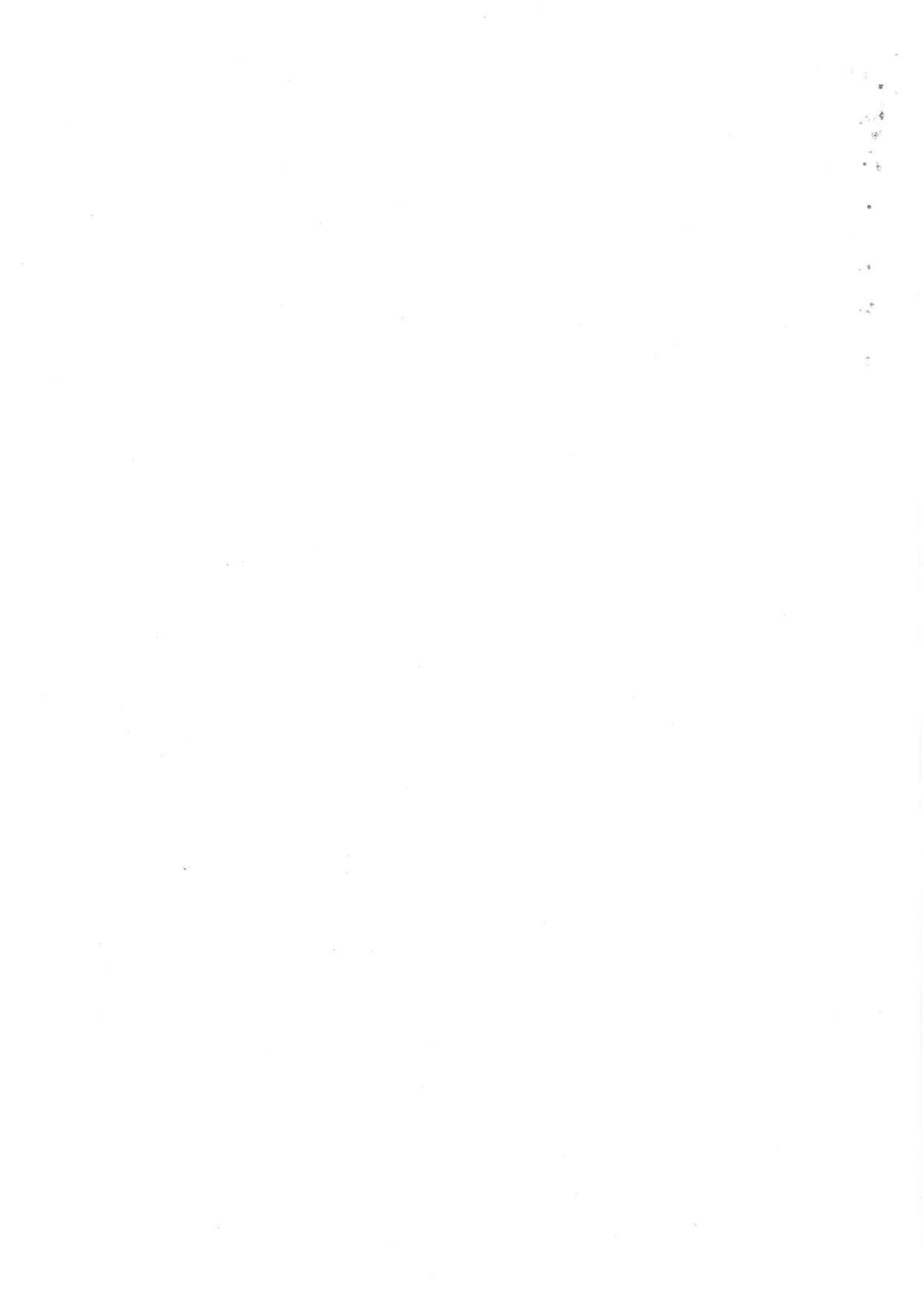
- (i) Balance Sheet audit;
- (ii) Remuneration of auditors
- (iii) Follow-up on audit report – Union Government ^{12/2}
(10 marks)

PART-C (Précis and Report)

Q.9. Make a précis of the following, suggesting a suitable title.

There is no denying that too many of us have become obsessive about our use of internet. We are constantly dipping into social media sites like Facebook, Twitter, Tumbler, Pinterest, Instagram to check out what is happening with the world and to tell the world what's happening with us. We cannot eat a meal without first taking a picture and sharing it with all our virtual friends. We cannot go on holiday without documenting every single moment on social media. Hell, we even live-tweet miscarriages, births and (more creepily) deaths. And such is our obsessive desire to remain updated and plugged in that we can ever disengage and just enjoy the moment. We take videos of live concerts rather than immerse ourselves in the music. We take pictures of beautiful sunset instead of letting its beauty wash over us. We spend all our time on our smartphones when we should be engaging with the real-life people around us. Not only the kids who were born into the new technology age have a problem disconnecting from the virtual world, even grown ups who really should know better, find themselves wasting time in ever more inventive ways on the internet. The office workers who has Facebook open in a side window as he even replies to emails. The journalist who cannot stay off Twitter even if she is on a deadline. The young mother who joins chat groups to escape the isolation of being housebound with a baby and ends up hooked. (10 marks)

Q.10. You are an employee of an immigration company. On September 7, 2013, U.K. has relaxed business and education rules. In this context, draft a report to be submitted to the management. (10 marks)



DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS EXAMINATION, S
SECTION OFFICER PART-II

PAPER: IX

(Company Laws and Industrial Laws)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

PART-A (Company Laws)

Q.1. (Objective Type Questions)

- (a) The doctrine of indoor management is an to the rule of constructive notice.
 - (b) At present the rate of dividend distribution tax is.....
 - (c) The revised performa of Balance Sheet, as given by MCA is applicable w.e.f.
 - (d) According to the provisions of Companies Act 2013, there may not be any female member in BOD. (True/False)
 - (e) The provision of one Perron Company has been introduced as per the Companies Act 2013. (True/False)
- (1 mark each)

Q.2 Explain in detail the doctrine of ultra virus in relation to companies. Discuss the liabilities of a company and its agents for. (10 marks)

Q.3. What are the disqualifications of directors? How directors are remunerated? (10 marks)

OR

Explain any two of the following:

- (i) Fixed and floating charge
 - (ii) Minority interest
 - (iii) Types of share capital
- (10 marks)

Q.4. Write a brief note on buy back of shares. (5 marks)

PART-B (Industrial Laws)

Q.5. (Objective Type Questions)

- (a) Penalty for obstructing inspector, under Factories Act, 1948 has been given in Section.....

(b) Section 4 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 refers to the appointment of

(c) Section 13 of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 deals with of Gratuity.

(d) In the payment of Bonus Act, 1965, Section deals with the sums deductible from Gross Profits.

(e) Section..... authorizes the Central Government to frame a scheme to be known as 'Employees Provident Fund Scheme' under EPF Act, 1952. (1 mark each)

Q.6. How the employees liability for compensation to the workman arises when personal injury is caused to a workman by accident? (10 marks)

Q.7. Explain the restrictions on employment in factories in respect of women and young persons under the Factories Act, 1948. (10 marks)

OR

Explain the rules relating to the nomination by an employee under the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. (10 marks)

Q.8. Explain the following in the context of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947:
(i) Lay-off;
(ii) Lock-out. (5 marks)

PART - C (Other Laws)

Q.9. (Objective Type Questions)

(a) As per Section 8 of CST Act, the rates of taxes are to be decided as per rates under Act.

(b) As per Supreme Court Judgement dated September 6, 2012, Part-I of the Arbitration Act would have no application to held outside India.

(c) As per the Indian Contract Act, 1972, an agreement has been governed by Section of the Act.

(d) Payee is a person who has to make the payment of a bill of exchange (True/False).

(e) Section enlists certain specific incomes which shall be chargeable to Income-Tax under the head income from other sources.

(1 mark each)

Q.10. The rule of 'no consideration, no contract' is not without exceptions. Discuss. **(10 marks)**

Q.11. What precautions a paying banker need to take while honouring a cheque? **(10 marks)**

Q.12. R is the owner of a house, whose municipal valuation is ₹ 36,000 p.a. One third portion of the house is let out to a tenant on a monthly rent of ₹ 2,500 for residential purposes and the remaining two third portion is occupied by him for his own residence. The construction of this house started in June 2009 and was completed on 1.11.2009.

The house is subject to local taxes of ₹ 3,600 p.a. duly paid. The other expenses in respect of this house are as follows:

Ground Rent	₹ 720
Insurance premium	₹ 600
Property tax to state government	₹ 720
Collection charges	₹ 400

R had taken a loan of ₹ 1,00,000 on 1.7.2007 for the construction of this house. The loan has not been paid back and interest at 12% p.a. is payable on it.

Compute the taxable income from house property of R for the assessment year 2013-14. **(15 marks)**

HARYANA POWER UTILITIES

DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS EXAMINATION, AUGUST 2014
SECTION OFFICER PART II
PAPER VI

Time 3 hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART-A (Advanced Accounting)

Q.1. (Objective type questions)

- (a) The total remuneration payable to the Manager of a Joint Stock company cannot exceed _____ percent of the net profits, except with the approval of the Central Government.
- (b) In the balance sheet of a Joint Stock Company, patents, trade marks and designs are shown under the heading _____.
- (c) The effect of surrenders of shares is the same as that of _____ of shares.
- (d) Consolidated Financial Statements are dealt with in:
a) Accounting Standard 2 b) Accounting Standard 3
c) Accounting Standard 14 d) Accounting Standard 21
- (e) Credit sales of goods in trade are shown on the _____ side of total Debtors Account.
- (f) Accounting standard _____ deals with accounting for the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates.
- (g) If the hire purchaser terminates the hire purchase agreement and return the goods, he has a right to get back the amount already paid by him to the hire-vendor after deduction of a reasonable sum of money as rent. State whether it is true or false.
- (h) In the books of head office, the balance in goods sent to branch account is transferred to :
(a) Debit side of trading account b) credit side of trading account
(c) Debit side of profit & loss account d) Credit side of profit & loss account
- (i) Schedule _____ Part II of the Companies Act deals with the remuneration payable by Joint Stock Companies to their managerial personnel.
- (j) Convertible debentures are the debentures which can be converted into _____ at the option of debenture holder.

(Marks 10 X 1 = 10)

Q. 2. A head office in Mumbai has a branch in Ahmedabad to which goods are invoiced by the head office at cost price plus 25%. All cash received by the branch is daily remitted to the head office. All expenses are paid from Mumbai. From the following particulars, show how the Branch Account will appear in the head office books (entries are to be made at invoice price).

	₹	₹
Stock on 1st April 2013 (at invoice price)		1,25,000
Debtors on 1st April, 2013		1,20,000
Goods invoiced from Mumbai		4,00,000
Remittances to Mumbai		
Cash Sales	1,60,000	
Cash Received from Debtors	2,95,000	4,55,000
Goods returned to the head office		24,000
Cheques received from Mumbai:-		
Wages and Salaries	1,10,000	
Rent, Rates etc.	30,000	
Sundry Expenses	5,100	1,45,100
Stock on 31 st March, 2014 (invoice price)		1,50,000
Debtors on 31 st March, 2014		2,25,000

Q. 3. The manager of M/S. Sunshine Ltd. is entitled to get a salary of Rs. 2,500 per month plus per cent commission on the net profits of the company after such salary and commission. following is the Profit and Loss account of the company for the year ended 30 June, 2014.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Salaries, wages and bonus	1,92,500	By Gross profit b/d	9,00,000
To General expenses	74,000	By Subsidy from Govt.	60,000
To Depreciation	82,000	By Profit on sale of assets (Cost price Rs. 2,50,000 and written-down value Rs. 1,80,000)	1,00,000
To Expenditure on scientific research (cost of an apparatus)	14,000 30,000		
To Manager's salary	6,000		
To Commission to Manager (on account)	17,500		
To Prov. For bad and doubtful debts	2,40,000		
To provision for income-tax	1,00,000		
To Proposed dividend	3,04,000		
To Balance c/d	<u>10,60,000</u>		<u>10,60,000</u>

Depreciation as per income-tax rules amounts to Rs. 81,000. Calculate the remuneration payable to the Manager.

(Marks 10)

Q.4. You are given: (a) The Balance Sheet of X on 1st April, 2013.
(b) The cash transactions for the year up to March 31, 2014.
(c) A summary of the remaining trading transactions.

(a)

	₹		₹
Bank Overdraft	500	Cash in hand	70
Sundry Creditors	3,600	Bills Receivable	2,500
Bills Payable	1,600	Sundry Debtors	3,900
Capital	40,000	Stock of Goods	17,530
		Furniture	7,000
		Machinery	14,700
	<u>45,700</u>		<u>45,700</u>
(b)			
To Balance b/fd	70	By Bank Overdraft	500
To Receipts from Debtors	29,000	By Salaries	24,900
To Bills Receivable	10,000	By Wages	21,580
To Cash Sales	73,700	By Bills Payable	14,300
		By Payment to Creditors	14,700
		By Rent	12,000
		By Office Expenses	1,800
		By Drawings	14,500
		By Investments, at par (9% Govt. Bonds on 1st December, 2013)	4,000
		By Balances on 31 st March, 2014	
		Cash 40	
		Bank 4,450	4490
	<u>1,12,770</u>		<u>1,12,770</u>

(c)			
Sales (credit)	40,700		
Discount to customers	200		
Purchases	30,000		
Discount received	100		
Bill Receivable received	10,900		
Bills Payable issued	15,000		
Stock of Goods on March 31, 2014	15,300		

Provide for doubtful debts at 5% on debtors outstanding. Provide for depreciation on Furniture at 5% and on Machinery @ 10%.

Prepare the following accounts

1. Trading and profit and Loss Account
2. Sundry Debtors Account
3. Sundry Creditors Account
4. Bills Receivable Account
5. Bills Payable Account

(Marks 10)

Q. 5. Kartar Engineering Works sold to Randhawa Industries a machine of the cash value of ₹ 31,360 on hire purchase basis on 1st April, 2012. A sum of ₹ 9,000 was paid at the time of delivery. The balance was payable in three equal annual installments of ₹ 9,000 each payable on 31st March of every year. Interest was charged @ 10% per annum. The purchaser charged 10% depreciation per annum on the diminishing balances of the machine.

Randhawa Industries failed to pay the instalment due on 31st March, 2014. Kartar Engineering Works obtained the permission of the court to repossess the machine as a result of default by the purchaser and having completed all the statutory requirements took possession of the machine on 31st May, 2014.

Prepare the necessary ledger accounts in the books of hire purchaser.

OR

ABC Ltd. issued 5,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a discount of 10% payable as to ₹ 2.50 per share along with application, ₹ 2.50 per share on allotment and the balance on the first and the final call to be made six months after allotment. The issue was fully subscribed for.

Call on 300 shares was not received. These shares were forfeited. Half of these shares were reissued as fully paid up @ ₹ 8 per share. Two months later, the remaining forfeited shares were reissued as fully paid up ₹ 11 per share.

Pass journal entries for the above mentioned transactions.

(Marks 10)

PART - B (COST ACCOUNTING)

Q.6. (Objective Type Questions)

- a) Stock Adjustment Account is debited with _____ and credited with _____.
- b) The total of all direct expenses is known as _____ cost.
- c) Which of the following methods of wage payment is most suitable where the speed of production is beyond the control of worker ?
 - i) Time Rate System
 - ii) Piece rate System
 - iii) Halsey Premium System
- d) Credit and collection cost is an item of
 - (i) Selling overhead
 - (ii) Office overhead
 - (iii) Prime cost
- e) Idle time variance is _____.

(Marks 5 X 1 = 5)

Q. 7. Following information is extracted from the job ledger, in respect of Job 1007:

Materials ₹ 3,400

Wages:

Dept. A : 80 hours at ₹ 2.50 per hour.

B : 60 hours at ₹ 4 per hour.

Variable overheads :

Dept. A : ₹ 5,000 for 4,000 direct hours

B : ₹ 6,000 for 3,000 direct hours

Fixed overheads:

₹ 7,500 for 10,000 hours of normal working time of the factory.

Calculate the cost of Job No. 1007 and estimate the percentage of profit if the price quoted is ₹ 4,750.

(Marks 10)

Q.8. A company is making a study of the relative profitability of the two products – A and B. In addition to direct costs, indirect selling and distribution costs to be allocated between the two products are as under:

Insurance charges for inventory (finished) ₹78,000 ; Storage costs ₹ 1,40,000 ; Packing and forwarding charges ₹ 7,20,000; Salesmen salaries ₹ 8,50,000 ; Invoicing costs ₹ 4,50,000.

Others details are :

	Product A ₹	Product B ₹
Selling price per unit	500	1,000
Cost per unit (exclusive of indirect selling and distribution cost)	300	600
Annual sales in units	10,000	8,000
Average inventory (units)	1,000	800
Number of invoices	2,500	2,000

One unit of product A requires a storage space twice as much as product B. The cost to pack and forward one unit is the same for both the products. Salesmen are paid salary plus commission @ 5% on sales and equal amount of efforts are put forth on the sales of each of the products.

Required:

- Set up a schedule showing the apportionment of the indirect selling and distribution costs between the two products.
- Prepare a statement showing the relative profitability of the two products.

OR

Production costs of a factory for a year are as follows:

Direct wages	₹ 90,000	Production overheads	fixed	₹ 40,000
Direct materials	1,20,000		variable	60,000

During the forthcoming year it is anticipated that :

- Average rate for direct labour remuneration will fall from ₹ 0.90 per hour to ₹ 0.75 per hour ;
- Production efficiency will be reduced by 5%.
- Price per unit for direct material and of other materials and services which comprise overheads will remain unchanges ; and
- Direct labour hours will increase by 33 1/3%.

Draw up a budget and compute a factory overhead rate, the overhead rate being absorbed on a direct wage basis.

(Marks 15)

PART - C (Management Accounting)

Q.9. The Balance Sheet of XYZ Co. Ltd. as at the end of 2012 and 2013 are given below:

Liabilities	2012 ₹	2013 ₹	Assets	2012 ₹	2013 ₹
Share Capital	1,00,000	1,50,000	Freehold Land	1,00,000	1,00,000
Share Premium	-	5,000	Plant at cost	1,04,000	1,00,000
General Reserve	50,000	60,000	Furniture at cost	7,000	9,000
Profit and Loss A/C	10,000	17,000	Investments at cost	60,000	80,000
12% Debentures	70,000	50,000	Debtors	30,000	70,000
Provision for Dep. On Plant	50,000	56,000	Stock	60,000	65,000
Provision for Depreciation on Furniture	5,000	6,000	Cash	30,000	45,000
Provision for Taxation	20,000	30,000			
Sundry Creditors	86,000	95,000			
	<u>3,91,000</u>	<u>4,69,000</u>		<u>3,91,000</u>	<u>4,69,000</u>

A plant purchased for Rs. 4,000 (Depreciation Rs. 2,000) was sold for cash for Rs. 800 on 30 September, 2013. On 30 June, 2013 an item of furniture was purchased for Rs. 2,000. These were the only transactions concerning fixed assets during 2013. A dividend of 22 ½ per cent on original shares was paid.

Prepare Fund Flow Statement and Schedule of changes in Working Capital.
(Marks 10)

Q. 10. The Balance Sheet of A Ltd., stood as follows as on:

Liabilities	31.3.201		Assets	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	4 ₹	3 ₹		31.3.2014 ₹	31.3.2013 ₹
Capital	250	250	Fixed Assets	400	300
Reserves	116	100	Less: Depreciation	140	100
Loans	100	120	Investments	260	200
Creditors and other current liabilities	129	25	Stock	40	30
			Debtors	120	100
			Cash/Bank	70	50
			Other Current Assets	20	20
			Misc. Expenditure	25	25
	<u>595</u>	<u>495</u>		60	70
				<u>595</u>	<u>495</u>

You are given the following information for the year 2013-14;
₹ (In Lakhs)

Sales	600
PBIT	150
Interest	24
Provision for tax	60
Proposed dividend	50

All the figures given above are ₹ in lakhs
From the above particulars calculate for the year 2013-14:

- Return on Capital Employed Ratio.
- Stock Turnover Ratio.
- Return on Net Worth Ratio.
- Current Ratio.
- Proprietary Ratio.

HARYANA POWER UTILITY

Departmental Accounts Examination for Section Officers Part – II (Session - August -2014)

PAPER NO – VII

(Maximum Marks – 100)

PART – A

(Marks – 30)

For HPGCL Candidates

Q. NO. 1 (True/ False)

- i) The Commission, as far as practicable, within 90 days of receipt of an application for grant of a licence may reject an application for reasons to be recorded in writing.
- ii) The licence shall come into force on the date on which the Commission communicates its decision granting this licence and unless revoked earlier shall remain in force for a period of 20 years from that date.
- iii) The Chairperson of the Appellate Tribunal shall be appointed by the Central Government after consultation with the Chief Justice of India.
- iv) The State Commission shall facilitate and promote transmission, wheeling and inter-connection arrangements within its territorial jurisdiction for the generation and supply of electricity by economical and efficient utilisation of the electricity.
- v) "Intra State Transmission System" means any system for transmission of electricity including an inter-State Transmission System.

(Marks – 1* 5 = 5)

Q.No. 2

Write Short Notes on

- i) Duties of the Licensee
- ii) Powers of the SERC
- iii) Objects of State Advisory Committee
- iv) Provision regarding Punishment for receiving stolen property under The Electricity Act, 2003.
- v) Functions of the Regional Load Despatch Centre

(Marks – 3* 5 = 15)

OR

- a) What are the broad objectives of the Electricity Act 2003? When the same was notified?

(Marks – 8)

- b) What are the salient features of the MYT Regulations 2012? When they came into existence?

(Marks – 7)

Q.No. 3

- a) Define the relevant provisions under the Electricity Act, 2003, relating to procedure adopted by the SERC in issuing Tariff Orders? **(Marks – 7)**
- b) When it is appropriate to enter into PPAs? **(Marks – 3)**

For HVPNL/UHBVNL/DHBVNL Candidates

Q. NO. 1 (True/ False)

- i) The Commission, as far as practicable, within 90 days of receipt of an application for grant of a Licence may reject an application for reasons to be recorded in writing.
- ii) The Licence shall come into force on the date on which the Commission communicates its decision granting this licence and unless revoked earlier shall remain in force for a period of 20 years from that date.
- iii) The Chairperson of the Appellate Tribunal shall be appointed by the Central Government after consultation with the Chief Justice of India.
- iv) The State Commission shall facilitate and promote transmission, wheeling and inter-connection arrangements within its territorial jurisdiction for the generation and supply of electricity by economical and efficient utilisation of the electricity.
- v) "Intra State Transmission System" means any system for transmission of electricity including an inter-State Transmission System. **(Marks – 1* 5 = 5)**

Q.No. 2

Write Short Notes on

- i) Duties of the Licensee
- ii) Powers of the SERC
- iii) Objects of State Advisory Committee
- iv) Provision regarding Punishment for receiving stolen property under The Electricity Act, 2003.
- v) Functions of the Regional Load Despatch Centre **(Marks – 3* 5 =15)**

OR

Explain various provisions relating to filling of Annual Revenue Report and Aggregate Revenue Requirement by the Licensee pursuant to the terms of its licence? **(Marks – 15)**

Q.No. 3

Define the relevant provisions under the Electricity Act, 2003, relating to procedure adopted by the SERC in issuing Tariff Orders? **(Marks – 10)**

PART - B

(Marks - 35)

Q.No. 4

Explain Resolutions and its kinds under the Companies Act, 1956. List out the various purposes where passing of ordinary resolution is necessary.

(Marks - 10)

Q.No. 5

Write Short Notes on

- i) Statutory Books
- ii) Duties of Directors
- iii) Types of Shares
- iv) Foreign Company
- v) Characteristics of a Company

(Marks - 2*5 = 10)

OR

"Every Shareholder of a Company is also known as a member while every member may not be known as a Shareholder" Comment.

(Marks - 10)

Q.No. 6

What is a Government Company? State its special features. How far is it governed by the Companies Act, 1956?

(Marks - 10)

Q.No. 7

Fill in blanks

- i) A company may be a company limited by Shares or a company limited by _____.
- ii) A public company may be converted into a private company by passing a _____.
- iii) A company may change its name by a special resolution and with the approval of the _____ signified in writing.
- iv) Every company having a share capital shall, within _____ days from the date of the annual general meeting, prepare and file every year with the Registrar a return known as the "Annual Return".
- v) A person shall not hold office at the same time as director in more than _____ companies.

(Marks - 1*5 = 5)

PART - C

(Marks - 35)

Q.No. 8

"Leaders are Born not made". Explain this statement.

(Marks - 10)

Q.No. 9

What do you understand by Financial Management? Discuss the chief Functions of Financial Management. (Marks – 10)

Q.No. 10

- a) "If we delegate the authority, we multiply it by two, if we decentralise it, we multiply it by many". How?. (Marks – 5)
- b) Distinguish between Delegation of authority and Decentralization. (Marks – 5)

OR

Write Short Notes on

- i) Social Responsibilities of Managers towards Consumers.
- ii) Enumerate Characteristics of Management
- iii) Formal and Informal Communication
- iv) Financial Management. State any two financial decisions taken by a Financial Manager.
- v) Positive and Negative Motivators (Marks – 2*5=10)

Q.No. 11 (True/False)

- i) The primary objective of any organisation is to maximise profits and wealth attributable to Creditors of the firm.
- ii) For the purpose of preparing an effective financial plan, first of all the financial policies of a firm should be clearly determined.
- iii) The function of the staff officers is to take decisions, while the function of the line officers is to advise them after analysing the problems presented by the staff officers.
- iv) By the time the process of recruitment is over, applications of all the willing persons have been received. Thereafter, it is the selection process that is initiated.
- vi) Informal communication is also known as grapevine communication because there is no definite route of communication for sharing information.

(Marks – 1*5=5)

ALL POWER UTILITIES (HVPN/DHBVN/UHBVN/HPGCL)
DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS EXAMINATION, AUGUST 2014

SO PART-II

PAPER: VIII

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

PART - A (COMMERCIAL AUDITING)

Q.1. (Objective Type Questions)

- (a) Audit programme is prepared by _____.
- (b) According to section ____ of the Companies Act, 2013, auditors are not supposed to render certain services.
- (c) Inefficiency of internal auditor is not an inherent limitation of internal control system.
(True/False)
- (d) In comparison to independent auditor, an internal auditor is more likely to be concerned with internal control system.
(True/False)
- (e) While vouching cash purchases, an auditor is most likely to examine related party transactions.
(True/False)
- (f) A State Government spent ₹ 50 lakhs on renovation of Raj Bhawan for its Governor. In the opinion of C&AG, this expenditure was more than what occasion demanded, it is an example of _____.
- (g) If the book value of an asset stands at _____ of original cost a company need not provide depreciation.
- (h) The maximum number of tax audit assignments under section 44 A & B, has been increased from 45 to _____.
- (i) Management audit report must be submitted within 6 months.
(True/False)
- (j) As per Companies Act, 2013 cooling off period is _____ years from the completion of the term.
(Marks - 10)
- Q.2. Discuss the procedure for computation of total turnover for the purpose of tax audit. What is the penalty for its non-compliance?
(Marks - 10)
- Q.3. What do you mean by propriety? Discuss the root cause and symptoms of propriety issues. Also discuss acts of impropriety.
(Marks - 10)
- Q.4. What is the difference between audit and investigation? Discuss various types of investigations in audit.
(Marks - 10)
- Q.5. What is the distinction between audit programme of independent auditor and internal auditor?
(Marks - 10)

OR

Explain the following:

- (i) Audit notes
- (ii) Auditing in commercial environment.

(Marks – 10)

PART – B (COMPANY AUDITING)

Q.6. (Objective Type Questions)

- (a) Section _____ of Companies Act, 2013 deals with remuneration of auditors.
- (b) Section _____ of Companies Act, 2013 deals with appointment of auditors.
- (c) As per Companies Act, 2013 in case of a Government Company, first auditors are to be appointed by the CG within _____ days from the date of incorporation.
- (d) In India, Companies Act, _____ made audit of Company accounts compulsory.
- (e) In case of material fraud, it has to be reported to CG within _____ days of his knowledge or information, with a copy to audit committee/Board. (Marks – 5)

Q.7. Ministry of Corporate Affairs has come out with revised rules for cost records and audit. Discuss the classes of companies which shall be required to maintain cost records and will be subject to cost audit. (Marks – 12½)

Q.8. Land, building, intangible assets and long term investments are difficult to misrepresent and therefore, Balance-sheet audit mainly focuses on cash, accounts receivables, accounts payables and inventory. Discuss. (Marks – 12½)

OR

Explain the following:

- (i) Disqualifications of auditors as per Companies Act, 1956 and Companies Act, 2013.
- (ii) New points to be incorporated in the audit report as per Companies Act, 2013.

(Marks – 12½)

Q.9. Make a precis of the following, suggesting a suitable title.

More organizations globally are planning to go on a hiring spree over the next 12 months but are concerned that they will not be able to find qualified candidates, a PwC report says. As many as 63 per cent of the CEOs surveyed for the report said the availability of key skills was the biggest business threat to their organization's growth.

The global PwC survey of over 1,300 CEOs in 68 countries reveals that after a number of years of headcount cuts, half of organizations surveyed are looking to hire again.

Despite the positive outlook for jobs, PwC's research revealed that business leaders are more concerned than ever about being able to find the right people to fill these roles.

"The gap between the skills of the current workforce and the skills businesses need to achieve their growth plans is widening. Despite rising business confidence equating to more jobs, organizations are struggling to find the right people to fill these positions," PwC global HR consulting leader Michael Rendell said.

CEOs in Africa (96 per cent), the South East Asian nations (90 per cent) and South Africa (87 per cent) are most concerned about the lack of skills. Technology and engineering firms are struggling the most with the shortage of skilled employees.

The research showed business leaders are looking to the government to do more to help to plug the skills gap. Two in five CEOs said creating a skilled workforce should be one of government's top three priorities and over half of respondents said regulation is hampering their ability to attract talent.

"CEOs are laying much of the blame for skills shortage at the feet of government and legislators, but they should accept that they need to re-think the way they think about, look for and value their employees," Rendell said. (Marks – 10)

- Q.10. You are working in a company, where many of the employees suffer from life-style diseases. Submit a report to the management, suggesting atleast five steps to be taken to minimize this problem, emphasizing that by taking charge of our health, we take charge of life. (Marks – 10)

ALL POWER UTILITIES (HVPN/DHBVN/UHBVN/HPGCL)
DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS EXAMINATION, AUGUST 2014

SO PART-II

PAPER: IX
(COMPANY LAW AND INDUSTRIAL LAWS)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

PART – A (COMPANY LAW)

Q.1. (Objective Type Questions)

- (a) As per the latest guidelines of SEBI, every company must get its IPO graded. (True/False)
- (b) The companies (Amendment) Act, 1999 introduced through section 79A a new type of equity shares called '_____ equity'.
- (c) Section 307 of Companies Act, 1956 deals with the register of directors' shareholding.
- (d) The object of sections _____ and _____ of the Companies Act is to prevent the undesirable persons from managing the affairs of companies.
- (e) In a meeting a proxy can demand a poll under section _____.

(Marks – 5)

Q.2. Discuss objects clause under section 13(I) (c) and (d). How a company can alter its objects clause?

(Marks – 10)

Q.3. Independent directions under Companies Act, 2013 – boon or bane. Discuss.

(Marks – 10)

OR

Explain the following:

- (i) Register of charges to be maintained by a company and by the Registrar.
- (ii) Advantages and disadvantages of a wholly owned company. (Marks – 10)

Q.4. Briefly discuss the exceptions to the doctrine of indoor management. (Marks – 5)

PART – B (INDUSTRIAL LAWS)

Q.5. (Objective Type Questions)

- (i) Compensation under Workmen Compensation Act, 1923 cannot be assigned, attached or charged. (True/False)
- (ii) A canteen is compulsory as per Factories Act, 1948 if _____ number of workers are on the rolls.
- (iii) A crech is compulsory where 15 or more women are working. (True/False)
- (iv) Section _____ deals with the duties of conciliation officers, as per Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
- (v) Section _____ deals with eligibility for bonus, as per the payment of Bonus Act, 1965. (Marks – 5)

Q.6. Discuss the various provisions which have been introduced by the Factories Act, 1948 for granting annual leave with wages to different types of workers. (Marks – 10)

Q.7. Discuss the machinery set up for the settlement of industrial disputes under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. (Marks – 10)

OR

Give the provisions of Workman's compensation Act, 1923 relating to the notice of accident. Give the circumstances when such notice is not required. Also discuss the mode of service of notice. (Marks – 10)

Q.8. How will you compute gross profit of a Banking Company in the context of the payment of Bonus Act, 1965? (Marks – 5)

PART – C (OTHER LAWS)

Q.9. (Objective Type Questions)

- (i) In conduct of Arbitral Proceedings, Section _____ advocates equal treatment of parties.
- (ii) Section _____ of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 deals with power of Arbitrator to encourage settlement.
- (iii) Section 129 of the Contract Act defines _____ guarantee.
- (iv) Section _____ of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 indicates liability of prior parties to a holder in due cause.
- (v) Section 85 of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 lays down the protection on _____ banker. (Marks – 5)

Q.10. When is an agent personally liable for the acts done by him for his principal? (Marks – 10)

Q.11. Discuss the rules and procedures for conduct of the arbitral proceedings as prescribed in the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. (Marks – 10)

Q.12. Mr. Devanshu, an employee in an automobile company of Mumbai has the following salary structure for the previous year 2012-13:

Basic Salary	₹ 40,000 p.m.
Bonus (it includes ₹ 15,000 as voluntary payment)	₹ 45,000
DA (enters)	20% of basic salary
Uniform allowance (he spends ₹ 20,000 for uniforms)	₹ 2,000 p.m.
Commission	1% of turnover of Rs.2 crores
Medical allowance	₹ 2,000 p.m.
Cash gift from company	₹ 10,000

Employer gifted him a wrist watch worth ₹ 6,000 on the annual day of the company. He and his employer contributed @ 14% of salary to R.P.F. The company has taken corporate membership of a club of which initial fee is ₹ 1,00,000 and annual membership

fee is ₹ 25,000. The membership of the club has been provided to Mr. Devanshu by the company for personal purposes.

Mobile phone facility: ₹ 2,000 p.m.

He has been provided rent free accommodation owned by the company. The F.R.V. of the accommodation is ₹ 10,000 p.m. and includes following furniture item for use:

Item	Actual Cost	W.D.V
Sony LCD (44")	₹ 1,00,000	₹ 75,000
Samsung Refrigerator	₹ 30,000	₹ 25,000
I.F.B. Washing Machine	₹ 25,000 (Purchased on 1.4.2012)	
Hitachi Split A.C.	₹ 50,000	₹ 40,000

Free education facility to son studying in a school owned by the employer. The normal expenditure is ₹ 30,000 p.a.

Free services of gardner, watchman and domestic servant having monthly salary of ₹ 1,000, ₹ 2,000 and ₹ 3,000 respectively.

Facility of Wagon R car for personal and official use with driver. Wagon R car is a 1.2cc litre capacity car. His savings and investments are as follows:

	₹
(i) LIC premium (self)	10,000
(ii) LIC premium (spouse)	8,000
(iii) LIC premium (son)	5,000
(iv) LIC premium (mother)	8,000
(v) PPF deposits	10,000
(vi) Bank F.D. for 2 years	20,000
(vii) UTI-ULIP premium	7,500

Calculate salary income and Q.A. for deduction under section 80C. Will it make any difference in Q.A. under section 80C, if the Finance Bill, presented on July 10, 2014 is made applicable?

(Marks – 15)

ALL POWER UTILITIES (HVPN/DHBN/UHBN/HPGCL)
DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2015

SECTION OFFICER PART-II
PAPER: VI

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

PART – A (Advanced Accounting)

Q.1. Objective Type Questions: -

- (a) In case of department accounts, discount received is apportioned on the basis of..... of each department.
- (b) Invoice Price is cost+.....
- (c) In case of hire purchase, interest is calculated on unpaid.....balance.
- (d) Irrecoverable defalcated amount is treated as a.....
- (e) In case of double account system, clear profit minus reasonable return is.....
- (f) In case of holding companies, unrealized profit of the group must be.....
- (g) As per Companies Act, 2013, a company.....issue the shares at a discount, except sweat equity.
- (h) Full form of ASBA is.....
- (i) New Schedule VI does not contain any specific disclosure requirement for the..... portion of expenses.
- (j) As per the guidelines, issued by ICAI regarding preparation of statement of P&L, there is no need to calculate.....profit. (Marks-10x1 = 10)

Q.2. X Ltd. acquired 50000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each in Y Ltd. on 31.12.2013. The summarized balance sheets of the two companies as on 31.12.2014 were as follows:

Liabilities	X Ltd.(₹)	Y Ltd.(₹)	Assets	X Ltd.(₹)	Y Ltd.(₹)
Equity share capital (share of ₹ 10 each)	2000000	625000	Fixed Assets	1750000	625000
Reserves	750000	125000	Current Assets	1000000	500000
P/L A/c	250000	250000	50000 shares in Y Ltd. (at cost)	750000	--
Creditors	500000	125000			
	3500000	1125000		3500000	1125000

Y Ltd. had credit balance of ₹ 125000 in the reserves and ₹ 50000 in P/L A/c when X Ltd. acquired shares in Y Ltd.

Y Ltd. issued bonus shares in the ratio of 1:5 out of pre-acquisition profits. This is not recorded in the Balance-sheet of Y Ltd.

Prepare a consolidated Balance-sheet of X Ltd. and its subsidiary as on

31.12.2014, showing all necessary details.

(Marks - 10)

- Q.3. An Electricity Company earned a profit of ₹ 3492000 after paying ₹ 120000 @ 6% as debentures interest for the year ended 31st March 2001. Following further information is supplied: -

	₹
Fixed Assets	72000000
Depreciation written off	20000000
Loan from Electricity Board	16000000
Reserve Fund Investment at par (4%)	4000000
Contingency Reserve Fund Investment (4%)	3000000
Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve	400000
Security deposits of customers	600000
Customer's contribution to assets	200000
Preliminary expenses	160000
Monthly average of current assets including amount due from customers ₹ 1000000	3040000
Development reserve	1000000
Show the disposal of profits mentioned above, taking Bank Rate as 8%.	

(Marks - 10)

- Q.4. A trader commenced business on January 1, 2014 establishing a H.O. and one branch. Purchases were made exclusively by H.O., where goods processed before sales. There was no loss or wastage in processing. Only processed goods received from the H.O. were handled by the branch, and these were charged to the branch at processed cost plus 10%. All sales, whether by H.O. or by branch, were at uniform gross profit of 25% on cost after processing. From the following information, prepare the P/L A/c for the year and Balance-sheet as on December 31, 2014: -

	₹		₹
Capital	220000	Goods sent to Branch	651200
Drawings	25000	Selling and General Exp.	241000
Purchases	1993350	Debtors	322000
Cost of processing	34650	Creditors	585750
Sales - H.O.	1420000	Brnch current A/c	205550
Sales - Branch	640000	Balance at bank	196000

The following information is relevant: -

- Stock taking at branch disclosed a shortage of ₹ 5000 (at selling price).
- Goods charged by H.O. to branch during the year include ₹ 11000 not received by branch during the year. A remittance of ₹ 43750 from branch to H.O. was not received before January 2015. The necessary adjustments in respect of these items are to be made in the H.O. books.
- Cost of unprocessed goods at H.O. on December 31, 2014 was ₹ 180000.

(Marks - 10)

- Q.5. Venus Enterprises sells goods for cash and hire purchase. The rate of Gross Profit for H.P. sales is 32% on cost, and cash sales are made at H.P. price as reduced by $\frac{1}{11}^{th}$. The trading A/c is prepared on the basis that full credit is taken on hire purchase deliveries as well as on cash sales.

H.P. trading did not commence till February 1, 2014. The Trading A/c of the concern for the year ended 31st December 2014 was as follows: -

₹		₹	
To opening Stock	210000	By H.P. Sales	1339800
To Purchases	1075000	Less Retures	14850
To Gross Profit	354950	By Cash sales	180000
		By Closing Stock	135000
	1639950		1639950

Installments received during the year amounted to ₹ 796950. Returns of ₹ 14850 represents unpaid installments on repossessed goods which have been included in closing stock at a valuation of ₹ 10000. The original cost of repossessed goods is ₹ 15000.

Ascertain the correct profit of the concern on H.P. and general trading by preparing H.P. Trading A/c, General Trading A/c and Goods Repossessed A/c. (Marks - 10)

OR

Explain the following in the context of issue of shares: -

- (i) Book Building;
- (ii) Red-Herring;
- (iii) ASBA
- (iv) Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP)

PART - B (Cost Accounting)

Q.6. Objective Type Questions:

- (a) Notional costs and imputed costs are same. (True/False)
- (b) Full form of VED (in materials control).
- (c) Fringe benefits are charged to costing P/L A/c. (True/False)
- (d) Sales Budget is a master budget. (True/False).
- (e) Profit = (Sales x P/V Ratio) -

(Marks - 5x1=5)

Q.7. The expenses budgeted for production of 10000 units in a factory are furnished below: -

	Per Unit (₹)
Materials	70
Labour	25
Variable factory overheads	20
Fixed factory overheads (₹ 100000)	10
Variable expenses (Direct)	5
Selling Expenses (10% fixed)	13
Distribution expenses (20% fixed)	7
Administrative expenses (Fixed ₹ 50000)	5
Total cost of sales per unit	155

You are required to prepare a budget for the production of 6000 units and 8000 units.

(Marks - 12 $\frac{1}{2}$)

Q.8. The standard cost of a chemical mixture is as follows:-

- 8 tons of material A at ₹ 40 per ton.
- 12 tons of material B at ₹ 60 per ton.
- Standard yield is 90% of input.

Actual cost for a period is as under:-

- 10 tons of material A at ₹ 30 per ton.
- 20 tons of material B at ₹ 68 per ton.
- Actual yield is 26.5 tons

Compute all relevant material variances.

(Marks - 12 $\frac{1}{2}$)

OR

Chair Manufacturers Ltd. present the following information for the past year: -

Material cost	₹ 120000	Variable overheads	₹ 60000
Labour cost	₹ 240000	Units produced	12000
Fixed overheads	₹ 120000	Selling price	₹ 50 per unit

The available capacity is a production of 20000 units per year. The firm has an offer for the purchase of 5000 chairs at a price of ₹ 40 per unit. It is expected that by accepting this offer there will be a saving of ₹ 1 per unit in material costs on all units manufactured, the fixed overheads will increase by ₹ 35000 and the overall efficiency will drop by 2% on all production. Draft a report to the management giving your recommendations as to whether or not the offer should be accepted.

(Marks - 12 $\frac{1}{2}$)

PART - C (Management Accounting)

Q.9. A statement of retained earnings of M. Ltd. is as below: -

	₹
Balance of retained earnings July 1, 2013	4172800
Add net income after Income Tax	8326600
Tax Refund	284300
	<hr/>
	12783700
Less: Dividends	5852100
Write off cost of investment in a foreign subsidiary	1223000
Loss on sale of Plant Equipment	133400
	<hr/>
	7208500
Balance of retained earnings as on June 30, 2014	5575200

Additional information:

- Depreciation of ₹ 795200 was deducted in arriving at net income for the fiscal year.
 - Plant equipment having a net book value of ₹ 432100 was sold in August 2013.
 - Plant properties were increased during the fiscal year at a cost of ₹ 2319000 and it was financed by notes due in 2030.
 - Preference shares were retired for ₹ 764000.
- You are required to prepare a statement of Sources and Application of Funds for the year ended June 30, 2014.

(Marks - 10)

Q.10. Using following details, prepare a Balance-sheet of K. Ltd.:-

- Current Ratio 2.75.
- Acid test Ratio 2.25.
- Working Capital ₹ 700000.
- Reserves & Surplus ₹ 100000.
- Total Current Assets included stock, debtors and cash only, which are in the ratio of 2:6:3.
- Total current liabilities included creditors and B/P in the ratio 3:2.
- Fixed Assets are 50% of share capital.
- Share capital is ₹ 1200000. There are no other items of assets and liabilities.

(Marks - 10)

HARYANA POWER UTILITY
Departmental Accounts Examination for Section Officers Part – II
(Session - November -2015)

PAPER NO – VII

(Maximum Marks – 100)

PART – A

(Marks – 30)

For HPGCL /HVPNL/UHBVN/DHBVN Candidates

Q. NO. 1 (True/ False)

- i) Where the Commission revokes a licence it shall serve a notice of revocation upon the licensee and fix a date on which the revocation shall take effect.
- ii) The Regional Load Despatch centre shall be operated by a Government company or any authority or corporation established or constituted by or under any Central Act, as may be notified by the Central Government.
- iii) The appropriate Commission may specify different standards under sub-section (1) of Section 57 for a class or classes of licensee.
- iv) The Central Commission shall consist of a Chairperson and three Other Members.
- v) Any person aggrieved by an order made by an adjudicating officer under this Act (except under section 127) or an order made by the Appropriate Commission under Electricity Act 2003 may prefer an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity. (Marks – 1* 5 = 5)

Q.No. 2

Write Short Notes on

- i) Revocation of licence
- ii) Duties of Generating Companies
- iii) National Load Despatch Centre
- iv) Objects of Central Advisory Committee
- v) Grants and Loans by the State Government to State commission

(Marks – 3* 5 =15)

OR

What is the procedure for Grant of Licence as prescribed under the Electricity Act, 2003. A licensee is not allowed to do certain things without prior approval of the related Appropriate Commission. Enumerate?

(Marks – 15)

Q.No. 3

Certain powers are available to the Licensee under the Electricity Act, 2003 to enter premises and to remove fittings or other apparatus of Licensee. Explain? (Marks – 10)

PART – B

(Marks - 35)

Q.No. 4

A company can not issue shares at a price less than the face value of the shares. Do you agree. Explain with relevant applicable provisions under the Companies Act, 2013. (Marks – 10)

Q.No. 5

Write Short Notes on

- i) Inactive Company
- ii) Financial Statement
- iii) Government Company
- iv) Dormant Company
- v) Networth

(Marks – 2*5 = 10)

OR

Explain the circumstances under which a limited Company having a share capital has the power to alter its share capital. (Marks – 10)

Q.No. 6

What are the powers and duties of the company liquidator as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.? Explain. (Marks – 10)

Q.No. 7

Fill in blanks

- i) The winding up of a company may be either voluntary or by the
- ii) The remuneration of the auditor of a company shall be fixed in its general meeting or in such manner as may be determined therein, Provided that the Board may fix remuneration of the first auditor appointed by it.
- iii) A general meeting of a company may be called by giving not less than cleardays notice either in writing or through electronic mode in such manner as may be prescribed.

- iv) The provisions of the Companies Act 2013 shall apply to companies engaged in the or supply of electricity, except in so far as the said provisions are inconsistent with the provisions of the electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003).
- v) The company shall furnish to the Registrar verification of its registered office within a period of days of its incorporation in such manner as may be prescribed.

(Marks – 1*5 = 5)

PART – C

(Marks – 35)

Q.No. 8

Management is what a manager does? Discuss in detail.

(Marks – 10)

Q.No. 9

What is meant by Capital structure in financial management? Explain features of an appropriate Capital structure.

(Marks – 10)

Q.No. 10

- a) "Authority can be delegated but responsibility can not." Explain this statement in brief.
- b) "Supervision is not at all required in an organisation." Do you agree? Give two reasons in support of your answer.

(Marks – 5)

(Marks – 5)

OR

Write Short Notes on

- i) Decentralization of authority
- ii) Barriers o communication
- iii) Formal and Informal Organization
- iv) Management by Exception
- v) Positive and Negative Motivators

(Marks – 2*5=10)

Q.No. 11 (True/False)

- i) Profession is an occupation
- ii) Levels of management refers to a line of demarcation between different managerial positions.
- iii) A rule is a code of conduct. It specifies what is to be done and what is not to be done and thus leaving the concerned person with no discretion.
- iv) An interview is a face to face or direct communication between interviewer and interviewee to evaluate his ability and competence for a particular job. It is also used to obtain more information about the candidate.
- vi) Short Term Investment Decisions are also known as Working Capital Decisions. These decisions are concerned with deciding about the level of cash in hand, inventories and debtors. These affect day to day working of a business. **(Marks – 1*5=5)**

ALL POWER UTILITIES (HVPN/DHBYN/UHBYN/HPGCL)
DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2015

SECTION OFFICER PART-II
PAPER: VIII

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

PART – A (Commercial Auditing)

Q.1. Objective Type Questions: -

- (a) In vouching cash sales, cash register should be fully checked with carbon copies of.....
- (b)is a listing of evidence gathering procedures considered necessary to satisfy specific practical audit objectives.
- (c) Management audit is not arequirement.
- (d) There is a provision for inspection and investigation by SEBI (True/False).
- (e) Section 142 (2A) of the Income Tax Act provides for.....tax audit.
- (f) If a person carries on profession, form.....shall be used for tax audit report.
- (g)implies an examination of the accounts of a business for some special purpose.
- (h) A critical study of the characteristics of the data is called.....
- (i) Propriety audit examines that there are no leakages of.....
- (j) Management audit has been made mandatory as per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 (True/False).

(Marks-10x1 = 10)

Q.2. What is propriety audit? What does it examine?

(Marks-10)

Q.3. Explain various exemptions under Income Tax Act for which auditor's certification is required.

(Marks-10)

Q.4. Discuss the procedure for investigation in case the proprietor of the business suspects fraud.

(Marks-10)

Q.5. How will you vouch the following?

- (a) Cash sales;
- (b) Cash received from debtors;
- (c) Payment of wages.

(Marks-10)

OR

Explain the following:-

- (i) Audit Notes;
- (ii) Standard Auditing Practices;
- (iii) Auditing in commercial environment.

PART – B (Company Auditing)

Q.6. Objective Type Questions: -

- (a) Which sub-section of Section 140 has not yet been notified?
- (b) Section.....of Companies Act, 2013 deals with punishment for contravention.
- (c) Number of audits per individual/partner reduced to.....including private limited companies.
- (d) First auditors of a company are to be appointed by the BOD within.....days of registration of company.
- (e) Section.....of Companies Act, 2013 deals with cost audit.

(Marks-5x1 = 5)

- Q.7. How auditors are appointed in Government Companies? In this context, discuss the provisions regarding removal and resignation of such auditors. (Marks – 12 $\frac{1}{2}$)
- Q.8. Every auditor of a company shall perform various duties in regard to 'Reporting Requirements' as per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013. Discuss. (Marks – 12 $\frac{1}{2}$)

OR

What is cost audit? What are the qualifications of a cost auditor? How is he appointed and how can he be removed?

PART – C (Precis and Report)

- Q.9. Make a précis of the following, suggesting a suitable title:
If you are tired of watching that circle spinning in the centre of your computer screen while you wait for a programme to be loaded, try singing to your data, literally. Researchers from Universities of Sheffield and Leeds have shown that certain types of sound waves can move data quickly, using minimal power which can be the answer to faster computing or access the data you need.
The sound used is in the form of surface acoustic waves – the same as the most destructive wave that can emanate from an earthquake.
Although already harnessed for use in electronics and other areas of engineering, this is the first time surface acoustic waves have been applied to a data storage system.
“The key advantage of surface acoustic waves in this application is their ability to travel up to several centimetres without decaying, which at the nano-scale is a huge distance,” explained Tom Hayward from the University of Sheffield.
“Because of this, we think a single sound wave could be used to ‘sing’ to large numbers of nanowires simultaneously, enabling us to move a lot of data using a very little power,” he added.
The world’s data is mostly held on hard disk drives – magnetic disks that work like miniaturized record players, with the data read by sensors that scan over the disk’s surface as it spins.
But because this involves moving parts, there are limits on how fast it can operate. In the new study, Dr. Hayward and Professor John Cunningham from University of Leeds came up with a completely new solution: passing sound waves across the surface on which the wires are fixed.
They also found that the direction of data flow depends on the pitch of the sound generated – in effect they “sang” to the data to move it.
“We are now aiming to create prototype devices in which this concept can be fully tested,” the duo noted. (Marks – 10)
- Q.10. India has a huge waste problem – from untreated sewage that is defiling rivers and water bodies to growing quantities of chemical waste that is seeping into the ground of polluting the air, to solid waste that is fast piling up in our cities. Draft a report to be submitted to the Administration, suggesting some practicable solutions, particularly in the context of a ‘Smart City’ concept. (Marks – 10)

ALL POWER UTILITIES (HVPN/DHBVN/UHBVN/HPGCL)
DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2015

SECTION OFFICER PART-II
PAPER: IX
COMPANY LAW AND INDUSTRIAL LAWS

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

PART – A (Company Law)

Q.1. Objective Type Questions: -

- (a) Section.....deals with alteration of Articles of Association.
 - (b) Section.....deals with books of accounts to be kept by a company.
 - (c) Section 139 deals with appointment of.....
 - (d) As per Section 175 resolutions can be passed by.....
 - (e) Investor Education and Protection Fund has been discussed in Section.....of Companies Act, 2013.
- (Marks-5x1 = 5)**

Q.2. The doctrine of indoor management is an exception to the rule of constructive notice. Discuss the exceptions of the doctrine of indoor management.

(Marks-10)

Q.3. Discuss the disqualifications of Directors as per Section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013

(Marks-10)

OR

What is a corporate veil? When can it be lifted?

Q.4. Explain the following: -

- (i) Buy back of shares;
- (ii) ASBA.

(Marks – 5)

PART – B (Industrial Laws)

Q.5. Objective Type Questions: -

- (a) Section.....of Factories Act, 1948 deals with penalty for obstructing inspectors.
 - (b) In Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, prohibitions of strikes and lock-outs has been provided in Section.....
 - (c) Section 19 of workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 deals with 'Reference to.....'
 - (d) Section 30 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 deals with.....of offences.
 - (e) Superannuation has been defined in Section.....of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.
- (Marks-5x1 = 5)**

Q.6. How the available surplus is computed in the payment of Bonus Act, 1965?

(Marks – 10)

Q.7. Explain Central Board and Executive Committee under employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952.

(Marks – 10)

OR

Discuss the provisions of payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 regarding determination, payment, recovery and protection of gratuity as per Sections 7, 8 and 13 of the Act.

Q.8. Write a note on voluntary reference of disputes to Arbitration, under Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

(Marks – 5)

PART – C (Other Laws)

Q.9. Objective Type Questions:

- (a) Meaning of Inter-State trade or commerce has been given in Section.....of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.
- (b) Section 10 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 refers to.....of arbitrators.
- (c) Section.....of Contract Act, deals with bailee's particulars lien.
- (d) Section 6 of Contract Act, deals with.....of offer.
- (e) Section.....of the Negotiable Instruments Act, deals with ambiguous instrument.

(Marks – 5x1=5)

Q.10. Section 10 of Negotiable Instruments Act, provides that in order to constitute a payment of a negotiable instrument as a 'payment in due course', certain conditions must be fulfilled. Discuss.

(Marks – 10)

Q.11. Explain the meaning and features of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

(Marks – 10)

Q.12. Dr. Pahwa is a professor and a resident of India. He submits before you the following income for computing his income under the head "income from other sources" for the assessment year 2015-16:

1. Salary ₹ 15,600 per month from Vaishnav Commerce College.
2. He is the author of a text book 'Book-keeping and Accountancy' which fetched him a gross royalty of ₹ 20,000 in lump-sum and which is in consideration of the transfer of copyright. He claims the following deductions from the amount:
 - (i) Salary to a clerk who collected for him necessary data and goes through the final proof reading ₹ 3,000.
 - (ii) Purchased books worth ₹ 400 in connection with the revision of the book.
 - (iii) Telephone expenses of ₹ 1,600 attributed to the publication and sale of his book and other matters in connection with the printing of the new edition of the book.
3. Income from articles which were published in 'Yojna' ₹ 4,000.
4. He lives in a rented house paying rent @ ₹ 3,000 p.m. He has sub-let 1/3 portion of the house on a rent of ₹ 1,500 per month. Dr. Pahwa has undertaken the liability of paying municipal taxes of ₹ 5,400 on the whole house and also the current repairs of the whole house amounting to ₹ 6,000.
5. Dr. Pahwa received ₹ 60 per lecture delivered at Ambedkar institute during the previous year. He delivered 20 lectures.
6. He is an examiner in university. This source gave him a remuneration of ₹ 2,600. He incurred ₹ 60 on postage etc. in connection with the examination work which were reimbursed by the university. He received ₹ 400 as remuneration for invigilation work in the university examinations.
7. His other incomes were:
 - (i) Wins from card games and betting ₹ 6,500.
 - (ii) Wins from chess ₹ 1,000.
 - (iii) Received interest on Govt. of Nepal Bonds ₹ 1,500.

(Marks – 15)

SECTION OFFICER PART - II
PAPER - VI
(AUGUST – 2016)

Time : 3 Hours

Marks : 100

PART - A (Advanced Accounting)

Q. 1 Objective Type Questions :

- (a) Under final account system of branch accounting, branch account is a _____ account.
- (b) Common expenses in case of department accounts are to be _____ on some suitable basis.
- (c) In single entry system a statement of affairs in the beginning is prepared to calculate _____ in the beginning.
- (d) In case of holding company, minority interest is shown on the _____ side of the Balance Sheet.
- (e) As per Companies Act, 2013, a company is not allowed to issue the shares at a discount except _____ equity.
- (f) Accounting standards are in the _____ of laws but not laws.
- (g) Full form of IASC is _____.
- (h) Securities premium can be utilised to issue fully paid _____ shares.
- (i) A company is not allowed to prepare its Balance Sheet in _____ form.
- (j) Full form of BRLM is _____.

(Marks : 10 x 1 = 10)

Q. 2 Following are the Balance Sheets of H.Ltd. & S. Ltd. as on March 31, 2015 :

Liabilities	H Ltd. (Rs.)	S Ltd. (Rs.)	Assets	H Ltd. (Rs.)	S Ltd. (Rs.)
Share Capital (Shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid)	10,00,000	5,00,000	Sundry Assets	9,00,000	6,90,000
Reserves	3,00,000	2,00,000	Investment in 4000 shares in S. Ltd.	5,00,000	
Creditors	1,00,000	1,00,000	1000 shares in H. Ltd.		1,10,000
	14,00,000	8,00,000		14,00,000	8,00,000

H. Ltd. acquired the shares in S Ltd. On 1st April 2014 when reserves in S. Ltd. stood at Rs. 1,20,000 and in H. Ltd. at Rs. 1,80,000. S Ltd. had acquired the shares in H. Ltd. on 1st April, 2013. Prepare the consolidated Balance Sheet of the two companies.

(Marks : 10)

Q. 3 D Electricity Co. earned a profit of Rs. 26,98,500 after paying Rs. 1,40,000 @ 14 % as debenture interest for the year ended March 31, 2015. The following further information is supplied to you:

PTO

	<u>Rs.</u>
Fixed Assets	3,60,00,000
Depreciation written off	1,00,00,000
Loan from Electricity Board	80,00,000
Reserve Fund Investments at par @ 10%	20,00,000
Contingency Reserve Investments at par @ 10%	15,00,000
Tariffs and Dividends Control Reserve	2,00,000
Securities deposit of Customers	3,00,000
Customer's Contribution to assets	1,00,000
Preliminary expenses	80,000
Monthly average of current assets, including amount due from customers Rs. 5,00,000	
Development Reserve	15,20,000

Show the disposal of profits and give the journal entries.

(Marks : 10)

- Q.4 A firm had two departments, cloth and readymade clothes. The clothes were made by the firm itself out of cloth supplied by the cloth department at its usual selling price. From the following figures, prepare departmental Trading, P/L accounts for the year ended 31st March 2016:

	Cloth Department (Rs.)	Ready made cloth Deptt. (Rs.)
Opening Stock on 1st April, 2015	3,00,000	50,000
Purchases	20,00,000	15,000
Sales	22,00,000	4,50,000
Transfer to Ready made clothes deptt.	3,00,000	----
Expenses --- Manufacturing		60,000
Selling	20,000	6,000
Stock on 31st March, 2016	2,00,000	60,000

The stock in the ready made clothes department may be considered as consisting of 75% cloth and 25% other expenses. The cloth department earned gross profit at the rate of 15% in 2014-15. General expenses of the business as a whole came to Rs. 1,10,000.

(Marks : 10)

- Q.5 The sales of a company, selling exclusively on hire-purchase basis, were as follows:

2013-14	Rs. 80,000	(Exclusive of loading)
2014-15	Rs. 1,00,000	"
2015-16	Rs. 76,000	"

The company sells goods on the basis of 25% down, the balance with 20% thereon as interest being payable in 8 quarterly instalments, the first instalment is payable at the end of the quarter in which the sale is made. Assuming that all dues were promptly paid in each year, make out for the year ended March, 2016:

- (i) Hire Purchase Debtors Account;
- (ii) Hire Purchase Interest Suspense a/c

The company has the practice of keeping a provision of 10% of the total interest on current debtors as provision for bad debts and transferring the remainder to P/L accounts of three years in the ratio of 50%, 30% and 20%. (Marks : 10)

OR

Explain the following :

- (a) Debentures issued as collateral security;
- (b) Zero-coupon debentures;
- (c) Deep discount debentures;
- (d) Naked debentures.

PART - B (COST ACCOUNTING)

Q. 6 Objective Type Questions :

- (a) Explicit costs are also called out of pocket costs. (True/False).
- (b) Full form of FIFO _____.
- (c) In Halsey Plan, quality of work does not suffer much as it suffers in Rowan Plan (True / False)
- (d) A budget relating to key factor should be prepared last. (True/False).
- (e) Material usage variance = Material Mix variance + _____.

(Marks : 5x1=5)

Q. 7 Key Engineers charges out stores to jobs on the principle of FIFO. Among the stores stocked are K-Type series on which a provision for spoilage by rust is made @ 1% on the stores account balance at the beginning of each month.

Stock is taken physically at three monthly intervals and the balance of stores A/c is approximately adjusted. On 1st October, 2012, the stock of K-Type series was 10,000, the cost of which was Rs. 9.50 per 100. During the next three months the transactions were as follows :

	Receipt Quantity	Purchase price per 100	Issues quantity
October, 2012	40,000	Rs. 10	36,000
November, 2012	80,000	Rs. 11	81,367
December, 2012	1,00,000	Rs. 12	72,282

At the end of December, 2012 stock-taking revealed a shortage of 500 screws. You are required: (a) to write up K-type screw stores account for the three months ending 31.12.2012 and (b) to state how you would deal company's account with screws spoiled by rust and the shortage revealed by stock-taking.

(Marks : 12½)

Q. 8 Deluxe Ltd. undertook a contract for Rs. 5,00,000 on 1st July, 2012. On 30th June, 2013, when accounts were closed, the following details about the contract were gathered:

	(Rs.)		(Rs.)
Material Purchased	1,00,000	Wages accrued 30.6.2013	5,000
Wages paid	45,000	Work certified	2,00,000
General expenses	10,000	Cash received	1,50,000
Plant purchased	50,000	Work uncertified	15,000
Materials on hand (30.6.2013)	25,000	Depreciation of plant	5,000

The above contract contained an escalation clause which read as follows :

In the event prices of materials and rates of wages increase by more than 5%, the contract price would be increased accordingly by 25% of the raise in the cost of materials and wage beyond 5% in each case.

It was found that since the date of signing the agreement the prices of materials and wage rates increased by 25%. The value of the work does not take into account the effect of the above clause.

Prepare contract account. Working should form part of the answer. (Marks: 12½)

OR

HANSA LTD. manufacturing a single product is facing severe competition in selling it at Rs. 50 per unit. The company is operating at 60% level of activity, at which level sales are Rs. 12,00,000. Variable costs are Rs. 30 per unit. Semi-variable costs may be considered as fixed at Rs. 90,000 when output is nil and the variable element is Rs. 250 for each additional 1% level of activity. Fixed costs are Rs. 1,50,000 at the present level of activity but if a level of activity of 80% or above is reached, these costs are expected to increase by Rs. 50,000. To cope with the competition, the management of the company is considering a proposal to reduce the selling price by 5%. You are required to prepare a statement showing the operating profit at levels of activity of 60%, 70%, 80% and assuming that : (a) the selling price remains at Rs. 50, and (b) the selling price is reduced by 5%.

Show also the number of units which will be required to be sold to maintain the present profits, if the company decided to reduce the selling price of the product by 5%.

PART - C (MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING)

- Q.9 From the following condensed Balance sheets of X Co. Ltd. for the years ending 31st December, 2014 and 31st December 2015 make out a Cash flow statement for 2015 :

Liabilities	2014 (Rs.)	2015 (Rs.)	Assets	2014 (Rs.)	2015 (Rs.)
Equity share capital	2,00,000	2,50,000	Goodwill	50,000	45,000
9% Pref. share capital	60,000	40,000	Land & Bldg.	80,000	55,000
Capital reserve	--	10,000	Plant & Machinery	90,000	1,60,000
General reserve	15,000	20,000	Furniture	12,000	10,000

P/L A/c.	25,000	40,000	Trade investments	10,000	45,000
Sundry creditors	28,000	52,000	Sundry Debtors	32,000	25,000
B/P	8,000	10,000	Stock	64,000	45,000
O/s Expenses	4,000	3,000	B/R	10,000	35,000
Proposed dividend	18,000	25,000	Cash in hand	10,000	25,000
Provisions for taxation	20,000	24,000	Cash at bank	15,000	26,000
			Preliminary expenses	5,000	3,000
	3,78,000	4,74,000		3,78,000	4,74,000

Additional information :

- (i) An interim dividend of Rs. 10,000 has been paid in 2015.
- (ii) Rs. 2,000 has been received as dividend on trade investments.
- (iii) A piece of land has been sold out in 2015 and the remaining has been revalued, profit on sale and revaluation being transferred to capital reserve.
- (iv) Depreciation on plant and machinery has been written off Rs. 15,000 in 2015 and no depreciation has been charged on land and building.
- (v) A machinery was sold for Rs. 18,000 (w.d.v. being Rs. 20,000) and no furniture has been sold in the year 2015.
- (vi) Proposed dividend and provision for taxation for the year 2014 were paid during the year 2015.

(Marks : 10)

Q.10 Compute Return on Capital Employed on the basis of

- (i) Net Capital employed
- (ii) Gross Capital employed
- (iii) Average Capital employed, with the help of the following figures :

Liabilities	(Rs.)	Assets	(Rs.)
Preference share capital	3,00,000	Fixed Assets less dep.	8,00,000
Equity share capital	5,00,000	Current Assets	4,00,000
9 % Debentures	4,00,000	Investments :	
		Quoted:	1,50,000
		Unquoted	1,00,000
Reserves and Surpluses	2,00,000		
Current liabilities	2,00,000	Preliminary expenses	75,000
		Patents and trade marks	75,000
	16,00,000		16,00,000

- (i) Reserves and surpluses include current years' profit of Rs. 40,000 after interest on debentures for one year and after tax provision @ 50%.
- (ii) Income from quoted investments @ 10% is included in current year's profit, such investments being non-trade investments.
- (iii) Net capital employed in the beginning of the year was Rs. 11,25,000.

(Marks : 10)

HARYANA POWER UTILITY
Departmental Accounts Examination for Section Officers Part – II
(Session – August -2016)

PAPER NO – VII

(Maximum Marks – 100)

PART – A

(Marks – 30)

For HPGCL /HVPNL/UHBVN/DHBVN Candidates

Q. NO. 1 (True/ False)

- i) The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Legislature of a State in this behalf, make to the State Commission grants and loans of such sums of money as that Government may consider necessary.
- ii) The Head office of the State Commission shall be at such place as the Central Government may, by notification, specify.
- iii) The objects of the central Advisory Committee shall be to advise the central Commission on matters relating to quality, continuity and extent of service provided by the licensees.
- iv) The Central Commission shall consist of a Chairperson and two Other Members.
- v) The regional Load Despatch Centre may levy and collect such fee and charges from the generating companies or licensees engaged in the inter-State transmission of electricity as may be specified by the State commission.

(Marks – 1* 5 = 5)

Q.No. 2

Write Short Notes on

- i) Revocation of licence
- ii) Duties of the licensee
- iii) Functions of Regional Load Despatch Centre
- iv) PPA. When it is appropriate to enter into PPAs?
- v) Grants and Loans by the State Government to State commission

(Marks – 3* 5 =15)

OR

- a) Explain various provisions relating to filing of Aggregate Revenue Requirement by the Licensee pursuant to the terms of its license? (Marks – 8)
- b) Explain various provisions relating to grant of License as prescribed under the Electricity Act, 2003? (Marks – 7)

Q.No. 3

Define the relevant provisions under the Electricity Act, 2003 relating to procedure adopted by the SERC in issuing Tariff Orders? (Marks – 10)

PART – B

(Marks - 35)

Q.No. 4

What is Prospectus? Can a company vary the terms of the Contract or Objects with which the Prospectus was issued? Also explain the Criminal Liability and the Civil Liability for mis-statements in Prospectus as provided under the Companies Act, 2013.

(Marks – 10)

Q.No. 5

Write Short Notes on

- i) Red Herring Prospectus
- ii) Global Depository Receipts
- iii) Company's Register of Charges
- iv) Common Seal
- v) Remuneration of Auditors

(Marks – 2*5 = 10)

OR

Under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors of any Class or Classes of Companies are required to constitute an Audit Committee. Comment on the purpose of its Constitution. Also explain the authority and responsibility of the Audit Committee under the Act?

(Marks – 10)

Q.No. 6

Explain the term Related Party? Also explain various provisions relating to Related Party Transactions as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(Marks – 10)

Q.No. 7

Fill in blanks

- i) Nominal Capital means such capital as is authorised by the Memorandum of a Company to be theamount of the share capital of the company.
- ii) The shares or debentures or other interest of any member in a company shall beproperty transferable in the manner provided by the articles of the company.
- iii) When a meeting is adjourned for days or more , notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting.
- iv) The remuneration of the directors shall, in so far as it consists of a monthly payment, be deemed tofrom day to day.
- v) The Board may elect aof its meetings and determine the period for which he is to hold office.

(Marks – 1*5 = 5)

PART – C

(Marks – 35)

Q.No. 8

“Failing to Plan is planning to fail” Explain in detail.

(Marks – 10)

Q.No. 9

What is meant by “Functional structure” of an organisation? How is it different from “Divisional structure”? Explain advantages and disadvantages in both the cases.

(Marks – 10)

Q.No. 10

Define Controlling? What steps are followed in the process of Control? Explain the essential features of a sound control system?

(Marks – 10)

OR

What is communication? Explain the main barriers to effective communication. (Marks – 10)

OR

What is meant by Working Capital? Describe the various factors that affect the requirements of working capital in any company.

(Marks – 10)

Q.No. 11 (True/False)

- i) Capital structure refers to the mix between owner and borrowed funds.
- ii) Recruitment is called negative process because more and more people are invited to apply for the job.
- iii) Formal organization is designed by the management to achieve organisational goals.
- iv) Methods are meant for governing human behaviour whereas rules are meant for task performance.
- v) Management increases efficiency by reducing costs and by reducing productivity through proper planning, organising, staffing, directing and controlling the activities of the organisation.

(Marks – 1*5=5)

SECTION OFFICER (PART - II)
PAPER - VIII
(AUGUST - 2016)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART - A (COMMERCIAL AUDITING)

Q 1. Objective Type Questions:

- (a) Tax audit was introduced by Section _____ of the Finance Act, 1984.
- (b) In order to ensure proper compliance of Section 44AB, Section _____ has been enacted in the context of penalty in case of tax audit.
- (c) Propriety audit stands for _____ of transactions on the test of public interest.
- (d) Full form of ISAs _____.
- (e) Full form of SAPs _____.
- (f) Management audit is also called _____ audit.
- (g) Audit note book serves as evidence in the court of law (True/False)
- (h) The amount of contingent liability is not considered while totalling the liability side of Balance Sheet. (True/False)
- (i) Investigation implies an examination of the accounts of a business for some _____ purpose.
- (j) Section _____ deals with establishment of Serious Fraud Investigation Office.

(Marks : 10x1=10)

Q 2. Discuss the statement on Standing Auditing Practices-1, issued by the Council of ICAI. **(Marks : 10)**

Q 3. What is Propriety audit? Discuss the various canons of financial propriety which are to be observed by the auditor while conducting such an audit. **(Marks : 10)**

Q 4. Internal audit is effective when independent of management. Discuss. **(Marks : 10)**

Q 5. In vouching payments, the auditor does not merely check proof that money has been paid away. Discuss. **(Marks : 10)**

OR

How will you compute the total turnover for the purpose of tax audit ?

PART - B (COMPANY AUDITING)

Q. 6 Objective Type Questions:

- (a) If the auditor contravenes any provision of the relevant sections, he shall be punished with fine which shall not be more than _____.
- (b) As per Section _____, an auditor is not expected to render certain services.

PTO

- (c) An audit conducted under Section 148 shall be in addition to the audit conducted under Section _____.
- (d) Full form of CARO is _____.
- (e) Govt. audit is a continuous audit. (True / False)

(Marks : 5x1=5)

Q 7. Auditor's report should contain adequate disclosure of the facts, but it should not be too lengthy. Explain. (Marks : 12½)

Q 8. What is cost audit? Write a detailed note on applicability of cost audit.

(Marks : 12½)

OR

Explain the following :

- (a) Balance sheet audit
- (b) Remuneration of auditors

(PART - C)

Q 9. Make a précis of the following, suggesting a suitable title :

Is a good deed still a good deed if you don't post about it on social media? Well, according to a new Catholic 'good deed' app, possibly not.

Smartphone app. Misericors — created a few months ago by the Polish Church in honour of Pope Francis's birthday — allows selfless social media users to keep both a personal and a public record of their altruistic acts, encouraging them to incorporate "works of mercy" into their daily lives and inspire others with their good deeds.

The free app is available on Apple and Android and has been translated into 13 languages, including English, Spanish and Italian. Keen to find out more, I download it. I'm not a Catholic, but I do worship at the altar of social media, so I figure I'm up to the challenge.

Misericors is laid out simply with the good deeds dividend into two categories : "Spiritual Works of Mercy" -- which include admonishing sinners, instructing the ignorant and counselling the doubtful — and "Corporal Works of Mercy", such as feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and visiting the sick.

Users scroll through the options, choose a deed, and upload a photo of them performing said deed, before adding a catchy hashtag and posting it onto their "wall". Like on Twitter or Facebook, the post is then picked up by fellow good-deeders, who can click on "I will do it" or "I will pray" buttons, which are holy versions of a "like" or a "favourite". With so much hate in the world, it's rather nice to have a site dedicated entirely to goodness - religious or otherwise.

(Marks : 10)

Q 10. Write a report to Haryana Government highlighting the views of the residents of your town on the declaration of two cities as smart cities.

(Marks : 10)

SECTION OFFICER PART - II
PAPER - IX
COMPANY LAW AND INDUSTRIAL LAWS
(AUGUST - 2016)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART - A (COMPANY LAW)

Q. 1 Objective Type Questions :

- (a) Section _____ of Companies Act, 2013 deals with buy back of shares.
- (b) Section 77 of Companies Act, 2013 deals with charges requiring _____.
- (c) Section of Companies Act, 2011 _____ deals with vacation of office by Director.
- (d) Both Public and Private Ltd. Companies must obtain certificate for the commencement of business. (True / False)
- (e) Full form of BRLM _____.

(Marks : 5x1=5)

Q. 2 What do you understand by allotment of shares? State in brief the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 on prohibition of allotment of shares and the effect of irregular allotment.

(Marks : 10)

Q. 3 Discuss the various duties of directors as given in Section 166 of Companies Act, 2013.

(Marks : 10)

OR

Discuss the provisions of Companies Act 2013 regarding declarations of dividends, as per Section 123.

Q. 4 Explain the following:

- (a) Sweat equity
- (b) S.P.O.

(Marks : 5)

PART - B (INDUSTRIAL LAWS)

Q. 5 Objective Type Questions:

- (a) Section 42 of Factories Act, 1948 deals with _____.
- (b) Section _____ of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 deals with period of operation of settlements and awards.
- (c) Section _____ of Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 deals with insolvency of employer.
- (d) Section 8 of Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 deals with _____ of bonus.
- (e) Section _____ of payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 deals with recovery of gratuity.

(Marks : 5 x 1 = 5)

Q. 6 Discuss special provisions with respect to certain establishments, as per Section 16 of Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

(Marks : 10)

Q. 7 Name the establishments on which Employees' Provident Fund Act is not applicable.

OR

Discuss the salient features of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

(Marks : 10)

P.T.O

Q. 8 State the circumstances under which a workman loses his right to compensation, under Workmens' Compensation Act, 1923. (Marks : 5)

PART - C (OTHER LAWS)

Q. 9 Objective Type Questions :

- (a) As per Section _____ of Contract Act, for a valid contract each party to the contract must have a sound mind.
- (b) Section 22 of Contract Act provides that if one party alone is under a mistake of fact, the Contract is not rendered _____.
- (c) As per Section _____ of Negotiable Instruments Act, any instrument which is not an inland instrument is a foreign instrument.
- (d) Section 60 of Negotiable Instrument Act, deals with duration of _____.
- (e) Section _____ of Law of Arbitration and Conciliation, 1996 deals with power of judicial authority to refer parties to arbitration.

(Marks : 5x1=5)

Q. 10 Discuss the essentials of a valid endorsement. Also briefly explain the various types of endorsements. (Marks : 10)

Q. 11 What is a continuing guarantee? How it can be revoked? (Marks : 10)

Q. 12 Mr. B furnishes the following information for the year ended 31.03.2015

Particulars	(Rs.)
Income from business	(1,35,000)
Income from House Property	(15,000)
Lottery winning (Gross)	5,00,000
Speculation business income	1,00,000
Income by way of salary	60,000
Long term capital gain	70,000

Compute his total income, tax liabilities and advance tax obligations.

(Marks : 15)

HARYANA POWER UTILITY
SECTION OFFICER PART - II (DAE - DECEMBER 2016)

Paper-VI

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART - A (ADVANCED ACCOUNTING)

Q1 Objective Type Questions:

- (a) A debentures is a document issued by a Company as theof debt.
- (b) Unsecured debentures are also called.....debentures.
- (c) In hire-purchase, interest is calculated on unpaid..... balance.
- (d) In single entry system, opening capital + additional capital (-) drawings+profits=.....
- (e) In double account system, surplus = clear profit (-).....
- (f) In case of replacement of assets, replacement account is closed by transfer to.....account.
- (g) A Company is allowed to prepare its Balance Sheet only inform.
- (h) Full form of IFRS.....
- (i) Converged Indian Accounting Standards are called.....
- (j) Full form of ESPS.....

(Marks : 10x1=10)

Q2. A Ltd. issued a prospectus offering 2,00,000 shares of Rs. 10 each on the following terms:

On applications Rs. 3 per share
On allotment Rs. 3 per share
(including premium of Rs. 2 per share)

On 1st call (3 months after allotment) Rs. 4 per share

On 2nd call (3 months after 1st call) Rs. 2 per share

Subscriptions were received for 3,17,000 shares on 23rd April, and the allotment was made on 30th April as under:

		shares allotted
(i)	Allotment in full (two applicants paid in full on allotment in respect of 4000 shares each)	38,000
(ii)	Allotment of two-third of shares applied for	1,60,000
(iii)	Allotment of one-fourth of shares applied for	2,000

Cash amounting to Rs. 93,000 (being applications money received with applications for 31,000 shares upon which no allotment was made) were returned to the applicants on 5th may. The amounts due were received on the due dates with the exception of the final call on 100 shares. These shares were forfeited on 15th November and reissued to Varun on 16th November for payment of Rs. 9 per share. The company paid the interest due on calls-in-advance on 31st October in cash. Show the journal entries and cash book giving effect to above transactions.

(Marks : 10)

Q3. Liabilities and assets of A Ltd. and its subsidiary B Ltd. as at 31st March, 2013 are as follows:

Balance Sheets					
Liabilities	A Ltd. (Rs.)	B Ltd. (Rs.)	Assets	A Ltd. (Rs.)	B Ltd. (Rs.)
Share Capital			Machines	3,00,000	1,00,000
Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid.	6,00,000	2,00,000	Furniture	70,000	45,000
General Reserve	1,50,000	64,000	70% shares in B Ltd. (At cost)	2,60,000	--
Surplus A/c	70,000	50,000			
Creditors	90,000	55,000	Stock	1,75,000	1,89,000
Unclaimed dividend		5,000	Debtors	55,000	30,000
			Cash at bank	50,000	5,000
			B/R		5,000
	9,10,000	3,74,000		9,10,000	3,74,000

A Ltd. acquired the shares of B. Ltd. on 30th June 2012. On 1st April, 2012, B. Ltd's general reserve and surplus A/c stood at Rs. 54000 and Rs. 20,000 respectively. Prepare consolidated Balance Sheet of A Ltd. and its subsidiary B. Ltd. as on 31st March, 2013. Give all your working notes neatly and clearly.

(Marks: 10)

Q4. X Ltd. Bombay started on 1st January, 2014, two branches at Kanpur and Lucknow. All goods sold at branches are received from H.O. invoiced at cost +25%. All expenses relating to branches are paid by H.O. Each branch has its own sales ledger and sends weekly statements. All cash collections are remitted daily to H.O. by the branches. The following particulars relating to the year ended 31st March, 2016 have been extracted from the weekly statements sent by the branches :

	Kanpur	Lucknow
Credit sales	1,25,000	1,10,000
Cash sales	78,000	85,200
Sales returns	2,300	1,200
Sundry debtors	34,500	23,600
Rent and Rates	3,200	4,500
Bad Debts	6,000	--
Salaries	16,000	18,000
General expenses	2,600	1,500
Goods received from H.O.	1,50,000	1,25,000
Advertisement	7,500	5,200
Stock on 31 st March, 2016	45,000	35,000

You are required to prepare Branch Accounts as they would appear in the books of H.O., showing the P/L for the period and the Trading, P/L A/c separately for each branch. (Marks : 10)

Q5. Mohan does not maintains regular books but keeps only a memoranda of his transactions. He furnishes the following information from the memoranda for the year ended 31st March, 2009:

- (i) Total collections from debtors Rs. 15,000
- (ii) Cash sales as collected from cash sales invoiced Rs. 9,600
- (iii) The abstract of Bank A/c for the year ended 31st March, 2009 as given below:

	Rs.		Rs.
Cash deposits in collection	23,955	Bank overdraft as on 1.4.2008	2,400
		Interest and bank charges	45
		Personal drawings	1,200
		Salaries	5,100
		General expenses	4,755
		Payment to creditors	9,000
		Balance c/d	1,455
	23,955		23,955

- (iv) Others balances as on 1.4.2008 are given below :

Stock	Rs. 5,400	Buildings	Rs. 9000
Debtors	Rs. 13,200	Creditors	Rs. 4800
Furniture	Rs. 600	Cash in hand	Rs. 50
- (v) He purchased one second hand scooter for Rs. 600 on 1st January, 2009.
- (vi) Besides the cash balances with the cashier, the following are the others balances as on 31st March, 2009. Stock Rs. 6,120; Debtors Rs. 18,000; Creditors Rs. 3,300. Prepare the P/L A/c. for the year ended 31st March, 2009, and a Balance sheet as on that date, after providing for depreciation at 10% p.a. on all fixed assets. (Marks :10)

OR

Explain the following :

- (a) Total cash price and accrued cash price method of accounting for hire purchase transactions.
- (b) Convergence of Indian Accounting Standards with IFRS. (Marks: 10)

PART -B (COST ACCOUNTING)

- Q6. Objective Type Questions
- (a) The total of all direct expenses is called.....cost.
 - (b) Purchase requisition is sent by the purchasing department. (T/F)
 - (c) Cost of abnormal idle time is transferred to
 - (d) Depreciation is a semi-variable expenses. (T/F).
 - (e) In cost plus contracts the contractor runs a risk of incurring loss. (T/F). (Marks:5x1=5)

Q7. Z Ltd. had a profit plan approved for selling 5000 units per month at an average selling price of Rs. 10 per unit. The budgeted variable cost of production was Rs. 4 per unit and the fixed costs were budgeted at Rs. 20,000, the planned income being Rs. 10,000 p.m. Due to shortage of raw materials, only 4,000 units could be produced and the cost of production increased by 50 paise per unit. The selling price was raised by Re.1 per unit. In order to improve the production process, an expenditure of Rs. 1000 was incurred for R & D activities.

You are required to prepare a Performance Budget and a Summary Report.

(Marks : 12 ½)

Q8. The standard material cost for 100 kgs. of chemical D is made up of :

Chemical A	-	30 kgs. @ Rs. 4 per kg.
Chemical B	-	40 kgs. @ Rs. 5 per kg. &
Chemical C	-	80 kgs. @ Rs. 6 per kg.

In a batch, 500 kgs of chemical D was produced from a mix of :

Chemical A	-	140 kgs. at a cost of Rs. 588
Chemical B	-	220 kgs. at a cost of Rs. 1,056
Chemical C	-	440 kgs. at a cost of Rs. 2,860

Calculate all variances in the actual cost per 100 kgs. of chemical D over the standard cost.

(Marks: 12 ½)

OR

Evenheel Ltd. manufactures and sells a single product X whose selling price is Rs. 40 per unit and the variable cost is Rs. 16 per unit.

- (a) If the fixed costs for this year are Rs. 4,80,000 and the annual sales are at 60% margin of safety, calculate the rate of net return on sale, assuming an income tax level of 40%.
- (b) For the next year, it is proposed to add another product line Y whose selling price would be Rs. 50 per unit and the variable cost of Rs. 10 per unit. The total fixed cost are estimated at Rs. 6,66,600. The sales mix of X and Y would be 7 : 3. At what level of sales next year, would the Company break-even?. Give separately for both X and Y the break even sales in rupees and quantity.

(Marks: 12 ½)

PART -C (MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING)

Q9. Using the following details, prepare a Balance Sheet of K Ltd.

- (a) Current Ratio 2.75
- (b) Acid Test Ratio 2.25
- (c) Working capital Rs. 70,000
- (d) Reserve & Surplus Rs. 1,00,000
- (e) Total current assets included stock, debtors and cash only, which are in the ratio of 2:6:3.
- (f) Total current liabilities included creditors and B/P in the ratio of 3:2.
- (g) Fixed assets are 50% of share capital.
- (h) Share capital is Rs. 12,00,000. There are no other items of assets and liabilities.

(Marks : 10)

PTO

Q10. A company finds on 1st April, 2016 that it is short of funds with which to implement its programme of expansion. On 31st March, 2015, it had a bank balance of Rs. 1,80,000. From the following information, prepare a statement for Board of Directors, to show how the overdraft of Rs. 68,750 as on 31st March, 2016 has arisen?

Figures as per Balance Sheet as at 31st March, of each year are as follows :

	2015 (Rs.)	2016 (Rs)
Fixed Assets	7,50,000	11,20,000
Stock and stores	1,90,000	3,30,000
Debtors	3,80,000	3,35,000
Bank Balance	1,80,000	68,750 (overdraft)
Trade Creditors	2,70,000	3,50,000
Share Capital (in shares of Rs. 10 each)	2,50,000	3,00,000
B/R	87,500	95,000

Profit for the year ended 31st March, 2016 before charging depreciation and taxation amounted to Rs. 2,40,000.

5,000 shares were issued on 31st March, 2016 at a premium of Rs. 5 per share.

Rs. 1,37,500 were paid in March, 2016 by way of Income Tax.

Dividend was paid as follows :

2015 (Final) on the capital on 31.3.2015 at 10% less tax at 25%.

2016 (interim) 5% free of tax.

(Marks : 10)

HARYANA POWER UTILITIES

DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS EXAMINATION, December - 2016

SECTION OFFICER PART II

Paper VII

Time Allowed 3 Hours

Maximum Marks 100

FOR HVPNL CANDIDATES

Q No. 1 Answer the following:-

- (i) Under what circumstances the Commission can review its orders or decision according to the HERC(Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2004
- (ii) The licensee has received Rs. 10, 00,000/- on account of non tariff income. What treatment will be given to this amount while preparing the ARR for calculating the net revenue requirement?
- (iii) In how many days the commission is required to issue tariff order after supplying complete information by the licensee.
- (iv) Define " Collection Efficiency" according to HERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff for Generation, Transmission, Wheeling and Distribution and Retail Supply under Multi Year Tariff Framework) Regulations, 2012
- (v) The Chairperson of the Appellate Tribunal shall be appointed by the Central Government after consultation with the Chief Justice of India. (True or False)

Marks 1x5= 05

Q No. 2(a) What are the components for determination of Tariff of the Transmission Licensee for Transmission Business and SLDC Business according to the HERC (Terms and Conditions for determination of Tariff for Generation, Transmission, Wheeling and distributions of retail supply under Multi Year tariff framework) Regulation, 2012? Also explain connection charge.

QNO. 2(b) Explain the procedure and powers of the Appellate Tribunal as per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003.

Marks 6+6=12

OR

Define the following in accordance with the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003

- (a) Provision of subsidy by State Government
- (b) The major principles by which SERCs will be guided while determining Tariffs.
- (c) Other business of Transmission Licensee.

(d) Functions of Regional Load Despatch Centre.

Marks 3x4=12

Q No. 3 (a) Define the following according to the HERC guideline for filling of ARR

- (i) Preamble
- (ii) Statement of difference
- (iii) Performance standard
- (iv) Expected Revenue from Tariff Charges.

Q No. 3(b)(i) According to the provision of the Electricity Act, 2003, which authority establishes the "State Electricity Regulatory Commission Fund"? Also indicate which types of transactions are credited to this fund and for which types of transactions this fund is applied.

Q No. 3(b)(ii) Explain the provision of Electricity Act, 2003 regarding "Accounts and Audit of State Commission.

Marks 6+7= 13

FOR UHBVNL, DHBVNL CANDIDATES

Q No. 1 Answer the following:-

- (i) Under what circumstances the Commission can review its orders or decision according to the HERC(Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2004
- (ii) The licensee has received Rs. 10, 00,000/- on account of non tariff income. What treatment will be given to this amount while preparing the ARR for calculating the net revenue requirement?
- (iii) In how many days the commission is required to issue tariff order after supplying complete information by the licensee.
- (iv) Define " Revenue" according to HERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff for Generation, Transmission, Wheeling and Distribution and Retail Supply under Multi Year Tariff Framework) Regulations, 2012
- (v) The Chairperson of the Appellate Tribunal shall be appointed by the Central Government after consultation with the Chief Justice of India. (True or False)

Marks 1x5= 05

Q No. 2(a) What are the components for determination of Tariff of the Distribution Licensee for Retail Supply business according to the HERC (Terms and Conditions for determination of Tariff for Generation, Transmission, Wheeling and distributions of retail supply under Multi Year tariff frame work) Regulation, 2012.

Q No. 2(b) Explain the procedure and powers of the Appellate Tribunal as per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003.

Marks 6+6=12

OR

Define the following in accordance with the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003

- (a) Provision of subsidy by State Government
- (b) The major principles by which SERCs will be guided while determining Tariffs.
- (c) Power to recover charges.
- (d) Functions of Regional Load Despatch Centre

Marks 3x4=12

Q No. 3(a) Define the following according to the HERC guideline for filling of ARR

- (i) Preamble
- (ii) Statement of difference
- (iii) Performance standard
- (iv) Expected Revenue from Tariff Charges.

Q No. 3(b)(i) According to the provision of the Electricity Act, 2003, which authority establishes the "State Electricity Regulatory Commission Fund"? Also indicate which types of transactions are credited to this fund and for which types of transactions this fund is applied.

Q No. 3(b)(ii) Explain the provision of Electricity Act, 2003 regarding "Accounts and Audit of State Commission.

Marks 6+7= 13

FOR HPGCL CANDIDATES

QNo. 1 Answer the following:-

- (i) Under what circumstances the Commission can review its orders or decision according to the HERC(Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2004
- (ii) SLDC and Transmission charges paid for energy sold by the Company outside the State has been considered as expenses for determining generation tariff (Right or wrong)
- (iii) In how many days the commission is required to issue tariff order after supplying complete information by the licensee.
- (iv) Define " Additional Capitalization" according to HERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff for Generation, Transmission, Wheeling and Distribution and Retail Supply under Multi Year Tariff Framework) Regulations, 2012
- (v) The Chairperson of the Appellate Tribunal shall be appointed by the Central Government after consultation with the Chief Justice of India. (True or False)

Marks 1x5= 05

Q No. 2(a) What are the components for determination of Tariff for Generation Business according to the HERC (Terms and Conditions for determination of Tariff for Generation, Transmission, Wheeling and distributions of retail supply under Multi Year tariff framework) Regulation, 2012.

Q No. 2(b) Explain the procedure and powers of the Appellate Tribunal as per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003.

Marks 6+6=12

OR

Define the following in accordance with the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003

- (a) Provision of subsidy by State Government
- (b) The major principles by which SERCs will be guided while determining Tariffs.
- (c) Duties of generating companies.
- (d) Functions of Regional Load Despatch Centre.

Marks 3x4=12

Q No. 3(a) Define the following according to the HERC guideline for filling of ARR

- (i) Preamble
- (ii) Statement of difference
- (iii) Performance standard
- (iv) Expected Revenue from Tariff Charges.

Q No. 3(b)(i) According to the provision of the Electricity Act, 2003, which authority establishes the "State Electricity Regulatory Commission Fund"? Also indicate which types of transactions are credited to this fund and for which types of transactions this fund is applied.

Q No. 3(b)(ii) Explain the provision of Electricity Act, 2003 regarding "Accounts and Audit of State Commission.

Marks 6+7= 13

PART B

Q No. 4 Answer the following:-

- (i) Which one of the following is an "ordinary Business " for the purpose of an Annual General Meeting
 - (a) Change in the Articles of Association of the company
 - (b) Issue of debentures
 - (c) Change in the " object clause "of the Memorandum of Association.
 - (d) None of above.
- (ii) A meeting of the Board of Director must be held at least once every
 - (a) Two months
 - (b) Four months and at least three such meetings must be held every year
 - (c) Three months and at least four such meetings must be held every year

HARYANA POWER UTILITY
SECTION OFFICER PART - II (DAE - DECEMBER 2016)

Paper-VIII

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART - A (COMMERCIAL AUDITING)

Q1 Objective Type Questions:

- (a) An auditor is a watchdog and not a blood hound was used in the case.....
- (b) According to the nature of business, auditor prepares audit programme for each assistant is calledprogrammer.
- (c) Audit programme is aevidence of work done by every assistant of the audit team.
- (d) ICAI has issued..... Auditing and Assurance Standards.
- (e) Full form of SREs.....
- (f) Full form of SRSs.....
- (g) Internal auditor is appointed by
- (h) For the financial year 2014-15, tax audit report should be submitted by.....
- (i) According to section....., the assessing officer may impose penalty, if assessee fails to file tax Audit Report as required under section 44 AB.
- (j) e-filing of Tax Audit Report is now mandatory from the assessment year..... onwards. (10x1=10)

Q2. Write in detail the audit procedure in case of cash transactions. (Marks : 10)

Q3. What is internal audit ? Also discuss the objectives of such an audit. (Marks : 10)

Q4. Discuss the procedure for issuing the statement on Standard Auditing Practices. (Marks : 10)

Q5. What is tax audit? What are its objectives? Who should get their books audited? (Marks :10)

OR

Explain the following :

- (a) Whistle blowing and investigation
- (b) Propriety audit

PART - B (COMPANY AUDITING)

Q6. Objective Type Questions:

- (a) Sectiondeals with filling of a casual vacancy of a Government company.
- (b) Sectiondeals with qualifications and disqualifications of auditor.
- (c) Section..... deals with auditor to sign audit report etc.
- (d) Section..... of Companies Act, 2013 deals with the Central Govt. to specify audit of items of cost in respect of certain companies.
- (e) An auditor can render outsourced financial services (T/F). (Marks : 5x1=5)

Q7. Discuss the procedure for appointment of first auditors in case of a government company. Writing about the appointment of subsequent auditors also give the powers of CAG. (Marks: 12½)

Q8. What is Balance Sheet Audit? What is the purpose of conducting such an audit? Also discuss the guidelines for auditors in this regard. (Marks : 12½)

OR

Explain the following :

- a) Submission of cost audit report and penal provisions in case of default.
- b) Auditors Report

Q9. Make a précis of the following, suggesting a suitable title :

With the surge in digital transactions via e-wallets and other online payment gateways, mobile frauds are expected to grow to 60-65 % in the country by 2017, said a leading industry body. The joint study of Assocham and research firm Ey, titled, "Strategic National Measures to Combat Cybercrime" said a secure Cyberspace and the government's

PTO

initiatives in keeping tabs on cybercrime have become important criteria for businesses to establish, operate and flourish in any region. "Mobile frauds are areas of great concern for companies as 40-45% of financial transactions are done by mobile devices and this threat is expected to grow to 60-65%", the study noted.

Credit and debit card fraud cases top the chart of cyber crimes and there has been a six fold increase in such cases over the past three years. "According to the data, about 46% complaints of online banking related to /credit/debit card fraud followed by Facebook – related complaints (39%..... mostly morphed pictures/cyber stalling/cyber bullying)", the study said. Other major cyber complaints were cheating through mobile (21%), hacking of e-mail ID (18%), abusive/offensive/obscene calls and SMS (12%) and others. Enforcing data security measures and creating proactive security monitoring capabilities are vital for an organization to maintain a lead over emerging threats and protect their financial, intellectual and customer-related information, the study said.

(Marks : 10)

- Q10. Write a report to the Governor of RBI expressing your own views and the views of the people of your office and locality about demonetization. (Marks : 10)

HARYANA POWER UTILITY
SECTION OFFICER PART - II (DAE - DECEMBER 2016)

Paper-IX
COMPANY LAW AND INDUSTRIAL LAWS

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Max. Marks : 100

PART - A (COMPANY LAW)

Q1 Objective Type Questions:

- (a) Section 3 of Companies Act 2013 deals with.....of a company.
- (b) Section..... of Companies Act 2013 deals with alteration of memorandum.
- (c) Section of Companies Act, 2013 deals with declaration of dividend.
- (d) Section 142 of Companies Act, 2013 deals with..... of auditors.
- (e) Section..... of Companies Act, 2013, deals with disqualifications for appointment of directors.

(Marks : 5x1=5)

Q2. What is an annual general meeting ? Discuss the provisions regarding calling and holdings of such meeting. (Marks : 10)

Q3. Discuss the various duties of auditors as per Section 143 of Companies Act, 2013 (Marks : 10)

OR

Discuss the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 in respect of unpaid dividends, as per Section 124.

Q4. Explain the following :

- (i) Duty to register charges (Section 77 of Companies Act, 2013)
- (ii) One Person Company

(Marks : 5)

PART - B (INDUSTRIAL LAWS)

Q5. Objective Type Questions:

- (a) Sectionof Factories Act, 1948 deals with powers of inspectors.
- (b) Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 deals with of disputes.
- (c) Section 13 of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 deals withof gratuity.
- (d) Section 29 of Payment of Bonus Act, deals with..... by companies.
- (e) Section 10 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 deals with claims for compensation before the.....

(Marks : 5x1=5)

Q6. Give the provisions relating to hazardous process as per Factories Act, 1948. (Marks: 10)

Q7. What authorities have been set up under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for investigations and settlement of disputes? Briefly discuss their functions and powers. (Marks : 10).

OR

Name the various authorities established under EPF Act, 1952 for the administration of the employees - provident fund schemes, explaining in detail employee's provident funds appellate tribunal.

Q8. Explain the circumstances where claims for compensation (under workmen's Compensation Act, 1923), shall not be turned down for want of or irregularity in the notice of the accident. (Marks: 5)

PART - C (OTHER LAWS)

Q9. Objective Type Questions:

- (a) Section..... of Indian Contract Act, embodies a general rule that an agreement made without consideration is void.
- (b) Section..... of Indian Contract Act, deals with reimbursement of person paying money due by another in payment of which he is interested.
- (c) Section..... of Negotiable Instruments Act, deals with dishonour by non-payment.

- (d) An endorsement is said to beendorsement, if the endorser endorses the instrument in such a way that no expenses should be incurred on account of the bill.
- (e) Section..... of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 deals with place or venue of arbitration. **(Marks : 5x1=5)**

- Q10. What do you mean by Arbitral Award ? Discuss the various essentials of such an award. **(Marks:10)**
- Q11. Explain the meaning, features and objectives of Central Sales Tax Act. What will be its status, when GST is implemented? **(Marks : 10)**
- Q12 Mr. A, employed with XYZ Ltd. upto 31.10.2015 received following emoluments.

S.No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Basic Pay p.m.	13,000
2.	Bonus for the year received in July, 2015	72,000
3.	Club facility (for private use only) Expenditure by employer p.m.	700
4.	HRA p.m.	2,800
5.	Employer's Contribution to URPF p.m. (Mr. A also made equal contribution)	1,000

With effect from 01.11.2015 Mr. A joined PQR Ltd., with following pay package :

1.	Basic pay p.m.	18,000
2.	HRA p.m.	1,600
3.	Club facility (for private use only) Expenditure by employer p.m.	1,100
4.	Use of Car for journey between office and residence employer's expenditure p.m.	600
5.	Employer's contribution to RPF p.m. (Mr. A also made equal contribution)	2,000

Other particulars of Mr. A are as under:

1.	Mr. A resides at Amritsar paying a monthly rent of	3,500
2.	Mr. A's income from other sources	95,000
3.	Mr. A contributed to LIC/PPR/NSC etc.	20,000

Compute Mr. A's taxable income and tax liability for the A.Y. 2016-17.

(Marks : 15)

HARYANA POWER UTILITY
DAE FOR SECTION OFFICER - PART -II : APRIL, 2017
PAPER - VI

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Max.Marks : 100

PART - A (ADVANCED ACCOUNTING)

Q1 Objective Type Questions:

- a) Ind AS 7 deals with statement of
- b) A red-herring prospectus is to be filed with the registrar atleast.....days prior to the opening of the subscription list and the offer.
- c) As per Section.....only sweat equity shares can be issued at a discount.
- d) H.O. can send the goods to the branch either at cost or at.....price.
- e) In hire-purchase, the title of goods is transferred on the payment of.....instalment.
- f) In single entry system, we prepare.....Trading Account to find out purchases or opening stock.
- g) In preparing final accounts of Companies, the word schedule has been replaced with the word.....
- h) Preference share capital forms the part of minority interest (T/F)
- i) When interest is not specified on the face of a debenture certificate, it is called.....coupon debenture.
- j) As per Companies Act. 2013, no company can issue irredeemable preference shares. (T/F).

(Marks : 10x1=10)

Q2. Following are the Balance Sheets of H.Ltd. and S.Ltd. as on 31st March, 2017:

Liabilities	H.Ltd.	S.Ltd.	Assets	H.Ltd. (Rs.)	S. Ltd. (Rs.)
Share Capital			Fixed Assets	3,00,000	1,00,000
Share of Rs. 10 each fully paid	5,00,000	2,00,000	60% shares is S Ltd. (At cost)	1,62,400	
General Reserve	1,00,000	50,000	Current Assets	2,77,600	2,39,000
P/L A/c	60,000	35,000	Preliminary Expenses		6,000
Creditors	80,000	60,000		7,40,000	3,45,000
	7,40,000	3,45,000			

H.Ltd. acquired the shares on 1st April 2016 on which date General Reserve and P/L A/c of S. Ltd. showed balances of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 8,000 respectively. No part of preliminary expenses was written off during the year ending 31st March, 2017.

Prepare a consolidated Balance Sheet of H.Ltd. and its subsidiary S.Ltd. as on 31st March, 2017.

(Marks : 10)

Q3. A company made an issue of 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, payable Rs. 3 on application, Rs. 4 on allotment and the balance on call. 43,825 shares were applied for including an application for 300 shares from a person, who paid for the full face value of the shares. Owing to over subscription, allotments were scaled down as follows :

Applicants for 11,825 shares (in respect of applications for 500 or less) received 5,750 shares (including the applicant for 300 shares who got 150 shares). Applicants for 32,000 shares (in respect of applications for over 500 shares) received 4250 shares.

Contd.....p/2

The amounts received were first applied towards allotment and call monies (after satisfying amount due on application) and any balance left was returned.

Show the cash book and ledger accounts to record the above transactions.

(Marks : 10)

Q.4 Mr. PQ has a small trading business for which the following procedures are followed:

- a. All collections are deposited with the bank each day.
- b. All payments except petty expenses are made by cheque.
- c. To meet petty expenses a cheque of Rs. 500 is withdrawn from the bank on the first day of each month.
- d. Mr. PQ makes personal drawings from the bank.
- e. Assets and liabilities are as under :

	01.01.2016 (Rs.)	01.01.2017 (Rs.)
Cash in hand	320	200
Bank	2,500	5,000 (O.D.)
Debtors	20,000	30,000
Creditors	20,000	30,000
Stock	10,000	30,000

Payment to creditors during the year Rs. 20,000. Sales made during the year Rs. 30,000. Mr. PQ spent Rs. 200 from the office cash for his personal expenses.

Prepare final accounts.

(Marks : 10)

Q.5 M/s Bright and Co. had four departments, A,B,C & D, each department being managed by a department manager whose commission was 10% of the respective department profit before such commission, subject to a minimum of Rs. 6,000 in each case. Inter-departmental transfers took place at a loaded price as follows :

From Department	A to B	10% above cost
	A to D	20% above cost
	C to D	20% above cost
	C to B	20% above cost

For the year ended 31st March, 2017 the firm had already prepared and closed the departmental Trading & P/L A/c. Subsequently, it was discovered that the closing stocks of departments had included inter departmentally transferred goods loaded price instead of cash price. From the following information, prepare a statement recomputing the departmental profit or loss.

	Deptt. A	B	C	D
Final Profit/Loss	Rs. 38,000 (loss)	Rs. 30,400 (profit)	Rs. 72,000 (profit)	Rs. 1,08,000 (profit)
Inter-departments transfers included at loaded price in the departmental price in the departmental stocks.	---	70,000 (Rs. 22,000 from Deptt. A and Rs. 48,000 from Deptt.C)	---	4,800 (Rs. 3,600 from Deptt. C and Rs. 1200 from Deptt. A)

OR

- (a) Give any five Ind AS (for example Ind AS 103 : Business Combinations)
- (b) Wholesale and Retail profit at branch.

(Marks : 10)

Contd.....p/3

PART – B (COST ACCOUNTING)

Q. 6. Objective Type Questions :

- a) Imputed costs are a type ofcosts.
- b) Repeated distribution method is also called.....method.
- c) Full form of FIFO is.....
- d) Contribution is $S - V$ or
- e) Material yield variance =

(Marks : 5x1 = 5)

Q.7. A Japanese soft drink company is planning to establish a subsidiary Company in India to produce mineral water. Based on the estimated annual sales of 40,000 bottles of mineral water, cost studies revealed the following estimates for the Indian subsidiary:

	Total Annual Cost (Rs.)	%of total annual cost which is variable
Materials	2,10,000	100%
Labour	1,50,000	80%
Factory overheads	92,000	60%
Administration expenses	40,000	35%

Indian production will be sold by manufacturer's representative who will receive a commission of 8% of the sale price. No portion of Japanese office expenses is to be allocated to Indian subsidiary.

- (i) Compute the sale price per bottle to establish the management to realise an estimated 10% profit on sale proceeds in India.
- (ii) Calculate break even sales and BEP in number of bottles for the Indian subsidiary on the assumption that the sale price is Rs. 14 per bottle.

(Marks : 12½)

Q.8. A manufacturing unit produces electronic circuits at the rate of 6 pieces an hour. The unit works in single shift of 8 hours during a 6 day week and remains closed for 18 days a year, on account of holidays. Average idle hours per month is 20 for cleaning and maintenance of equipments. Against an average annual output of 12,000 pieces during last 10 years, the actual output achieved during the year was 10,800 pieces. The fixed overheads for the year amounted to Rs. 5,40,000.

You are required to calculate the idle capacity costs on the assumption that overhead recovery rates are based on maximum capacity, practical capacity, normal capacity and actual capacity respectively.

(Marks : 12½)

OR

The Chief Cost Accountant of Vikas Ltd. found to his surprise that the actual profit for the period ending 30.06.2016 was the same as budgeted inspite of realising 10% more than the budgeted selling prices. The following were the results:

Particulars	Budget (Rs.)	Actuals (Rs.)
Sales	5,00,000	8,25,000
Variable cost of sales	3,00,000	5,75,000
Fixed costs	1,00,000	1,50,000
Profit	1,00,000	1,00,000

You are required to assist the Chief Cost Accountant in preparing the necessary explanations as to why the profit remains the same despite an increase in sales.

Contd.....p/4

PART – C (MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING)

- Q9. Following are the income statements of S Ltd. Bombay, for the years 2015 and 2016. Prepare a comparative income statement and comment on the profitability :

Income Statement

	2015 (Rs.)	2016 (Rs.)		2015 (Rs.)	2016 (Rs.)
To opening stock	85,000	2,00,000	By sales less returns	10,00,000	12,00,000
To purchases less returns	5,00,000	5,50,000	By closing stock	2,00,000	2,25,000
To wages	60,000	80,000	By income from investments	12,000	15,000
To salaries	42,000	64,000	By dividend received	5,000	7,500
To rent, rates and insurance	35,000	40,000			
To Depreciation	40,000	60,000			
To selling expenses	12,000	12,000			
To Discount	5,000	7,000			
To loss on sale of plant	--	8,000			
To interest	12,000	14,000			
To Net Profit	4,26,000	4,12,500			
	12,17,000	14,47,500		12,17,000	14,47,500

(Marks : 10)

- Q.10. Balance Sheets and Income Statement of ABC Ltd. as on 31st December 2015 and 2016 are as follows:

Liabilities	2015 (Rs.)	2016 (Rs.)		2015 (Rs.)	2016 (Rs.)
Accounts payable	30,000	50,000	Cash	10,000	4,000
Cash Credit	26,000	20,000	Accounts Receivable	20,000	16,000
O/s expenses	4,000	6,000	Loans and Advances (Short term)	10,000	----
Bank Loan	60,000	40,000	Inventories	40,000	50,000
Capital	60,000	60,000	Fixed Assets (Net)	1,20,000	1,30,000
Surplus	20,000	24,000			
	2,00,000	2,00,000		2,00,000	2,00,000

**Income Statement
(For the year 2016)**

Sales	(Rs.) 4,00,000
Less Cost of Goods sold (including depreciation)	3,40,000
G.P.	<u>60,000</u>
Less other expenses	40,000
Income before tax	<u>20,000</u>
Less Provision for Tax	10,000
Retained earnings :	<u>10,000</u>

Prepare a statement of sources and applications of funds, taking reasonable assumptions, wherever necessary. (Marks : 10)

HARYANA POWER UTILITIES

DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS EXAMINATION, April - 2017

SECTION OFFICER PART II

Paper VII

Time Allowed 3 Hours

Maximum Marks 100

PART A

FOR HVPNL CANDIDATES

Q No. 1 Answer the following:-

- (i) Define "Control Period" according to HERC (Terms and Conditions for determination of Tariff for Generation, Transmission, Wheeling and distributions of retail supply under Multi Year tariff framework) Regulation, 2012.
- (ii) 30% of the charges collected from the short term open access consumers on account of application money and transmission charges shall be retained by the transmission licensee and balance 70 % shall be considered as non tariff income and adjusted towards reduction in the transmission service charges payable by the long term and medium term users. (Right or Wrong)
- (iii) In how much period the Licensee, who is aggrieved by an order issued by the appropriate Commission, can file an appeal with the Appellate Tribunal.
- (iv) State whether the annual accounts of the State Commission as certified by the Comptroller Auditor General of India is required to be laid before the State Legislature?
- (v) How much rebate is to be given by the transmission company to the beneficiary company if the payment of bills of transmission and other charges is made by the beneficiary company from 15-21 days from the receipt of the bills.

(Marks 1x5=5)

Q No. 2(a) Define the following:-

- (i) Additional Capitalization
- (ii) Collection Efficiency
- (iii) Revenue
- (iv) Additional Surcharge
- (v) Late payment Surcharge

Q No. 2(b) Explain the functions of State Transmission Utility as enumerated in the Electricity Act, 2003.

Marks 6+6=12

P.T.O.

OR

Describe the following in accordance with the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003

- (i) Duties of transmission Licensee
- (ii) Revocation of License
- (iii) Establishment of Fund by State Govt. for Commission
- (iv) Function of Regional Load Despatch Centre

(Marks 3x4=12)

Q No.3 (a) Define the relevant provisions under the Electricity Act, 2003 relating to procedure adopted by the SERC for "Determination of tariff".

Q No. 3(b) Certain powers are available to the licensee under the Electricity Act, 2003 to enter premises and to remove fittings or other apparatus of Licensee. Explain

(Marks 6+7=13)

FOR UHBVNL and DHBVNL

Q No. 1 Answer the following:-

- (i) Define "Control Period" according to HERC (Terms and Conditions for determination of Tariff for Generation, Transmission, Wheeling and distributions of retail supply under Multi Year tariff framework) Regulation, 2012.
- (ii) 30% of the charges collected from the short term open access consumers on account of application money and transmission charges shall be retained by the transmission licensee and balance 70 % shall be considered as non tariff income and adjusted towards reduction in the transmission service charges payable by the long term and medium term users. (Right or Wrong)
- (iii) Which category of Consumers pays the Cross- subsidy surcharge?
- (iv) In how much period the Licensee, who is aggrieved by an order issued by the appropriate Commission, can file an appeal with the Appellate Tribunal.
- (v) How much norm has been fixed by the Commission for Collection Efficiency for the year 2016-2017 for distribution licensee?

(Marks 1x5=5)

Q No. 2(a) Define the following:-

- (i) Additional Capitalization
- (ii) Collection Efficiency
- (iii) Revenue
- (iv) Additional Surcharge
- (v) Late payment Surcharge

QNo. 2(b) Define the relevant provisions under the Electricity Act, 2003 relating to "Power to recover charges"

(Marks 6+6=12)

OR

Describe the following in accordance with the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003

- (i) Duties of Distribution Licensee
- (ii) Revocation of License
- (iii) Establishment of Fund by State Govt. for Commission
- (iv) Function of State Load Despatch Centre

(Marks 3x4=12)

Q No. 3(a) Define the relevant provisions under the Electricity Act, 2003 relating to procedure adopted by the SERC for "Determination of tariff".

Q No.3(b) Certain powers are available to the licensee under the Electricity Act, 2003 to enter premises and to remove fittings or other apparatus of Licensee. Explain

(Marks 6+7=13)

HPGCL CANDIDATES

Q No. 1(a) Answer the following:-

- (i) Define "Control Period" according to HERC (Terms and Conditions for determination of Tariff for Generation, Transmission, Wheeling and distributions of retail supply under Multi Year tariff framework) Regulation, 2012.
- (ii) When the HERC (Conduct of Business) Regulation came into force.
- (iii) How much rebate is to be given by the Generation Company to the beneficiary company if the payment of bills of capacity and energy charges is made by the beneficiary company from 22-30 days from the receipt of the bills?
- (iv) SLDC and transmission charges paid for energy sold outside the state shall be considered as expenses for determining generation tariff. (Right or Wrong).
- (v) In how much period the Licensee, who is aggrieved by an order issued by the appropriate Commission, can file an appeal with the Appellate Tribunal.

(Marks 1x5=5)

Q No. 2(a) Define the following:-

- (i) Additional Capitalization
- (ii) Collection Efficiency

P.T.O.

- (iii) Revenue
- (iv) Additional Surcharge
- (v) Late payment Surcharge

Q No. 2(b) Define the relevant provisions under the Electricity Act, 2003 relating to "Accounts and audit of State Commission.

(Marks 6+6=12)

OR

Describe the following in accordance with the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003

- (i) Duties of Generating Companies
- (ii) Revocation of License
- (iii) Establishment of Fund by State Govt. for Commission
- (iv) Function of State Load Despatch Centre

(Marks 3x4=12)

Q No. 3(a) What is PPA and what are its salient features?.

Q No. 3(b) Certain powers are available to the licensee under the Electricity Act, 2003 to enter premises and to remove fittings or other apparatus of Licensee. Explain

(Marks 6+7=13)

PART B

Q No.4 Answer the following:-

- (i) Every notice of the Annual General Meeting must be accompanied by
 - (a) The Director's Report
 - (b) The audited annual accounts
 - (c) The Auditor's Report
 - (d) All the above
- (ii) In the case of a listed Company , the annual returns are to be signed by a
 - (a) Company Secretary
 - (b) Shareholders
 - (c) Debenture holders
 - (d) Director
- (iii) Which of the following is not a feature of private companies under the Companies Act?
 - (a) Limitation on the number of its members
 - (b) Restriction on the right of transfer of its shares

- (c) Ban on floating of debentures
- (d) Prohibition of any invitation to the public
- (iv) Company Secretary has duties towards Shareholders. (True or false)
- (v) A copy of the annual return is to be filed with the Registrar withindays of the Annual General Meeting. (Fill in the blank).

(Marks 1x5=5)

Q No. 5 States the various classes of companies that can be formed under the Companies Act, 2013. Also give brief description.

(Marks 10)

Q No. 6 Set out the different steps in the formation of a Public company with limited liability from promotion to commencement of business, indicating the documents to be filed with the Registrar before and after the Incorporation of a company.

(Marks 10)

Q No. 7 What is the difference between "Members" and "Share holders" of a company? What are the rights and liabilities of a member of a Joint Stock Company?

OR

What is the procedure for converting a private limited company into a public limited company?

(Marks 10)

PART C

Q No. 8 Answer the following:-

- (i) Which of the following factors is the most important determinant of the form of business organization
 - (a) Type of business
 - (b) Expected volume of business
 - (c) Area of operations
 - (d) Financial requirements
- (ii) The oldest form of business organization is
 - (a) Partnership
 - (b) Sole proprietorship
 - (c) Cooperative undertaking
 - (d) Joint stock company
- (iii) How many partners can a firm carrying on banking business have at the most?
 - (a) 7
 - (b) 10
 - (c) 20
 - (d) 50

P.T.O.

- (iv) Dissolution of the firm takes place upon the
(a) Death or insolvency of any one partners
(b) Retirement of any one partner
(c) Expiry of the term
(d) Insolvency of all but one partner
- (v) Leadership is a function of all the following except
(a) Work Group (b) Product or service (c) Leader (d) Situation

(Marks 1x5=5)

Q No. 9 "Criticism of business class is the main aspect of the day and the question of social responsibility of business class has become the matter of deep thought" Discuss this statement.

(Marks 10)

Q No. 10 "Principles of Management are flexible not absolute, but must be utilized in the light of changing and specialized conditions" Comment. Summarize the principles of management as suggested by Henry Fayol.

(Marks 10)

Q No. 11 Define Communication and explain its essential elements. Discuss the importance of effective communication in business management.

OR

Why is the form of organization needed? State the names of different forms of organization. Discuss the line organization with its merits and demerits.

(Marks 10)

HARYANA POWER UTILITY
DAE FOR SECTION OFFICER PART – II : APRIL 2017
PAPER - VIII

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Max.Marks : 100

PART – A (COMMERCIAL AUDITING)

Q.1 Objective Type Questions:

- a) Internal auditor is appointed by the shareholders. (T/F)
- b) Internal control system reduces the possibility of occurrence of employees fraud and management fraud. (T/F)
- c) There are eight principles listed in AAS1 which govern auditor's professional obligation. (T/F)
- d) Time required and costs involved in an external audit are much lower as compared to internal audits. (T/F)
- e) Internal and external audit are similar in that both report to shareholders. (T/F)
- f) A factor which distinguishes error from fraud and irregularity is its materiality. (T/F)
- g) Management audit and efficiency audit are not the same. (T/F)
- h) An audit compulsory by law is called internal audit. (T/F)
- i) The potential duty of an audit committee is the review of shareholder's register. (T/F)
- j) An audit procedure that involves detailed examination of assets and liabilities in the financial records at the year end, is known as compliance test. (T/F)

(Marks : 10x1=10)

Q.2 Name the five interrelated components of a client's internal control. Discuss the factors to be considered in assessing client's control environment. **(Marks : 10)**

Q.3 What is audit programme ? Discuss the audit programme suitable for the audit of staff salaries of a Company. **(Marks : 10)**

Q.4 To assess the adequacy or otherwise of the effect of financial responsibilities, propriety audit should be conducted/ should examine, which broad lines? Also discuss the limitations of propriety audit. **(Marks : 10)**

Q.5 Discuss the provisions of Section 212 of Companies Act 2013 in the context of investigation of affairs of Company by Serious Fraud Investigations Office (SFIO).

(Marks : 10)

OR

Explain the following

- i) Penalties for not getting the accounts audited as required by Section 44AB (Tax Audit)
- ii) Freezing of assets of Company on inquiry and investigation, as per Section 221 of Companies Act, 2013.

(PTO)

PART – B (COMPANY AUDITING)

Q6. Objective Type Questions:

- a) First auditor of a Company appointed, holds office for a period of one year. (T/F)
- b) A vacancy caused by the resignation of auditor is filled only by the BOD of the Company. (T/F)
- c) A Company required to furnish cost audit report to the Central Government shall do so under Section.....
- d) Cost audit was initially introduced in the year.....
- e) CAS 5 deals with cost of utilities. (T/F)

(Marks : 5x1=5)

Q7. Discuss the provisions of Section 139 of the Companies Act 2013, in the context of appointment of auditors. **(Marks : 12½)**

Q8. What is an audit report ? Discuss its various types. **(Marks: 12½)**

Q9. Make a précis of the following, suggesting a suitable title :

Whenever there is an imbalance between two cognitive-behavioural systems in the human brain, there is a higher rate of problematic use of social networking sites (SNS), says a new study published in Journal of Management Information Systems. It found that the impulsive act of checking Facebook while driving, in a work meeting, or at other times that could lead to negative consequences, has been linked to a deficiency in the balance between two systems in the brain. Researchers studied responses from 341 college students who use Facebook. They analysed problematic Facebook use data to track their academic performance — in this case using grade point average — for both semesters and cumulatively. At least 76 per cent reported using Facebook in class, while 40 per cent reported using it while driving. Experts found that problematic use of Facebook negatively affected student's academic performance, with the higher the problematic use, the lower the GPA. The study suggested that individuals could begin to limit their problematic social media use by, for example, turning off social media notifications on their phone.

(Marks : 10)

Q10. Write a report to the Finance Ministry/Governor of RBI, suggesting some measures to resolve the issue of bad loans (NPAs) crisis in Indian Banking. **(Marks :10)**

XXXXX

HARYANA POWER UTILITY
DAE FOR SECTION OFFICER PART – II : APRIL 2017
PAPER - IX
COMPANY LAW AND INDUSTRIAL LAWS

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Max.Marks : 100

PART -A (COMPANY LAW)

Q.1 Objective Type Questions:

- a) Authorised share capital can never be increased by a company. (T/F)
- b) A company cannot have more than two subsidiaries. (T/F)
- c) A Govt. Company is one, in which Govt. holds more than 50% of share capital.(T/F)
- d) Unclaimed dividend cannot be transferred to IEPF. (T/F)
- e) A company is allowed to pay scrip dividend. (T/F).

(Marks : 5x1=5)

Q.2 Majority of members of audit committee including its Chairperson shall be persons with ability to read and understand the financial statements. In the light of this statement, discuss the provisions of Section 177 of Companies Act, 2013 regarding the constitution of audit committee. **(Marks : 10)**

Q.3 Discuss the provision of Section 87 of Companies Act, 2013 in the context of rectification by Central Government in register of charges. **(Marks : 10)**

OR

Discuss the provisions of Section 12 of Companies Act, 2013 in the context of registered office of company.

Q.4 Write a brief note on calling of extraordinary general meeting. **(Marks : 5)**

PART – B (INDUSTRIAL LAWS)

Q.5 Objective Type Questions:

- a) Sectionof Factories Act, 1948 deals with power to exempt public institutions.
- b) Sectionof Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 deals with penalty for retrenchment without previous permission.
- c) Section.....of Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 deals with Act not to apply to certain classes of employees.
- d) Section.....of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 deals with introduction of scheme of compulsory insurance.
- e) In workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 for determining the Compensation Section 4 has to be read with Schedule..... **(Marks : 5x1=5)**

Q.6 Discuss the matters to be provided for in the employee's deposit – linked scheme as per Schedule IV of the EPF and MP Act., 1952. **(Marks : 10)**

Q.7 Discuss the provisions of Section 4(1) in respect of nomination, as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. **(Marks : 10)**

OR

Give the list of employees who are excluded from the benefits under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

P.T.O.

- Q.8 Discuss the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 regarding compensation for temporary disablement. (Marks : 5)

PART – C (OTHER LAWS)

- Q.9 Objective Type Questions:

- a) Sectionof Indian Contract Act, deals with discharge by impossibility.
b) Section.....of Indian Contract Act, deals with agreement made by incompetent parties.
c) Section.....of Negotiable Instruments Act, deals with compensation for dishonour.
d) Section.....of Negotiable Instruments Act, deals with drawee's time for deliberation.
e) As per the latest Finance Bill, Income Tax exemption limit for women has been fixed at Rs..... (Marks : 5x1=5)

- Q.10 As per latest indications, GST is likely to be effective from which date? Discuss the provisions of GST in relation to Central Sales Tax Act. (Marks : 10)

- Q.11 When does the termination of agency take effect as per Section 208 of the Contract Act? Also discuss various modes of termination of agency. (Marks : 10)

- Q.12 Mr. Ajay Kumar Arora had the following details during the financial year 2015-16 (AY 2016-17).

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Profit from M/s R.S. Enterprises	38,162
Interest from M/s Rama Builders	2,50,800
Interest from Saving Bank Account	23,783
Interest on FDR with SBI	64,395
Interest on FDR with South Indian Bank	30,080
Interest on FDR with IDBI Bank	81,067
Dividend from UTI	10,597
Interest on Application Money	3,700
Interest from Tax-free Bonds	58,271
Interest from PPF Account	68,722
Life Insurance Premium Paid	5,608
Amount deposited in PPF Account	1,50,000
Medical Insurance Premium Paid	11,388
TDS Deduction:	
M/s Rama Builders	25,080
IDBI Bank	8,107
SBI	6,441
South Indian Bank	3,008
Personal details of Mr. Ajay Kumar Arora:	
Pan :	AABBC5252X
D.O.B.	28.10.1954
Ward No.	70(1) Delhi
Status	Individual

Show the Computation of Income of Mr. Ajay Kumar Arora. Also give form No. to be used by him to submit the return for the above mentioned details. (Marks: 15)