ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand | NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY

[06-05-2025]
END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Commerce and Management

Program	**Bachelor of Business Administration**		
Subject Name	**Company Law**	**Session**	**Even, 2024-2025**
Semester	**IV**	**Year**	**May, 2025**
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	• Start writing from 2nd page onwards; **don't Write on the 1st Page Backside** • **Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory)** • **Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B** • **Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C** • **Possession of Mobile Phones** or any kind of **Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student** will comes under **Unfair Means** and will **Result** in the **Cancellation of the Papers**.		

Knowledge Level (KL)			
	K1 : Remembering	**K3 :** Applying	**K5 :** Evaluating
	K2 : Understanding	**K4 :** Analysing	**K6 :** Creating

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks

Q. N 1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	What is the primary reason for studying company administration? a) To understand financial markets b) To regulate stock exchanges c) To ensure corporate governance and compliance d) To manage public sector enterprises	01	CO1	K2
ii	The Companies Act, 2013 applies to which of the following types of companies? a) Private and public companies only b) Only foreign companies c) All types of companies d) Only government companies	01	CO2	K3
iii	A company in which another company holds more than 50% of its shares is known as a: a) Private Company b) Subsidiary Company c) Small Company d) Government Company	01	CO3	K4
iv	The minimum net profit required for a company to be mandatorily subject to CSR compliance under the Companies Act, 2013 is:	01	CO4	K5

	a) ₹1 crore b) ₹2 crore c) ₹5 crore d) ₹10 crore			
v	The first stage in the formation of a company is: a) Incorporation b) Promotion c) Capital raising d) Commencement of business	01	CO1	K1
vi	The Doctrine of Ultra Vires means: a) A company can act beyond its Memorandum of Association b) Directors have unlimited liability c) A company cannot act beyond its stated objectives d) Shareholders have no voting rights	01	CO3	K6
vii	The key difference between the Memorandum of Association (MOA) and Articles of Association (AOA) is: a) MOA defines the internal rules, while AOA defines the external objectives b) MOA is mandatory, while AOA is optional c) MOA states company objectives, while AOA governs internal management d) There is no difference between the two	01	CO4	K5
viii	Which of the following is NOT a type of company director? a) Independent Director b) Managing Director c) Non-Executive Director d) Executive Shareholder	01	CO4	K3
ix	The quorum for a board meeting in a company with more than 5 directors is: a) At least 3 directors or one-third of the total directors, whichever is higher b) At least 2 directors c) The entire board of directors d) One independent director	01	CO5	K4
x	The Statutory Meeting of a company must be held: a) Before incorporation b) Within one month of incorporation c) Within six months of incorporation d) Before the first Annual General Meeting	01	CO5	K2
xi	The Registrar of Companies (ROC) is responsible for: a) Framing company laws b) Regulating stock exchanges c) Registering companies and ensuring compliance d) Handling tax matters	01	CO2	K3
xii	The National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) is responsible for: a) Reviewing criminal cases related to companies b) Handling corporate disputes and company law cases c) Regulating foreign trade policies d) Managing stock market regulations	01	CO5	K4

Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks
(Each question Carry 07 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Differentiate between a Private Company and a Public Company.	07	CO1	K3
3	What is Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and why is it important?	07	CO4	K2
4	Define Memorandum of Association (MOA) and explain its significance.	07	CO3	K4
5	What is the Doctrine of Ultra Vires in corporate law?	07	CO2	K5
6	What are the different types of corporate meetings, and why are they conducted?	07	CO5	K6
7	Define a Joint Stock Company and mention any two of its features.	07	CO4	K3

Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks
(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Discuss the different types of companies as classified under the Companies Act, 2013.	15	CO1	K3
9	What is the Doctrine of Indoor Management? How does it differ from the Doctrine of Constructive Notice?	15	CO2	K4
10	ABC Ltd., a manufacturing company, sought a loan of ₹1 crore from XYZ Bank. The loan agreement was signed by Mr. Raj, the company's finance director, who had been dealing with financial matters on	15	CO5	K5

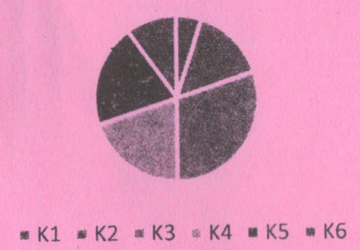
	behalf of the company for years. Relying on his authority, XYZ Bank approved and disbursed the loan. Later, ABC Ltd. refused to repay, claiming that the loan was unauthorized as per the company's Articles of Association, which required prior approval from the Board of Directors for any loan above ₹50 lakh. XYZ Bank sued ABC Ltd. for repayment. Legal Principle The Doctrine of Indoor Management, established in Royal British Bank v. Turquand (1856), states that external parties dealing in good faith with a company are not required to verify its internal procedures (Ramsay & Noakes, 2019). This doctrine protects third parties from internal irregularities unless they are aware of any fraud or irregularity (Gower et al., 2020). Judgment & Conclusion The court ruled in favour of XYZ Bank, holding that ABC Ltd. could not deny liability due to its internal restrictions. The bank had no obligation to check internal approvals and had acted in good faith. This case affirms the principle that third parties are entitled to assume that a company's internal rules have been followed unless proven otherwise. **Questions and Answers** 1. What is the Doctrine of Indoor Management? 2. Why did the court rule in favor of XYZ Bank? 3. What is a key limitation of the doctrine?			
11	Case Study: Satyam Computer Controversy, Company Law, And Acquisition By Tech Mahindra In 2009, Satyam Computer Services, one of India's largest IT companies, was embroiled in one of the most significant corporate scandals in the country's history. The company's founder, Ramalinga Raju, confessed to inflating Satyam's financials, including fictitious revenues, profits, and assets, amounting to over $1 billion. Raju admitted in a letter: "It was like riding a tiger, not knowing how to get off without being eaten." This massive fraud violated fundamental principles of company law, including directors' fiduciary duties to act in good faith, avoid conflicts of interest, and uphold financial transparency. In the aftermath of the scandal, the Indian government intervened by appointing a new board and conducting an investigation into the matter. Under the provisions of company law, particularly the Companies Act, 1956, the board had the responsibility to safeguard shareholder interests and ensure proper corporate governance. To restore stability, Tech Mahindra, a subsidiary of the Mahindra Group, acquired Satyam in April 2009 for approximately $350 million, an amount far below Satyam's original market value. Tech Mahindra's acquisition was crucial in preventing the collapse of the company and safeguarding the interests of employees and stakeholders. The acquisition was in line with provisions under the Indian Companies Act, which governs mergers and acquisitions in India. **Question:** What are the implications of the Satyam scandal for company law in India, especially concerning corporate governance and directors' responsibilities?	15	CO4	K6

CO- Course Outcomes, **KL**- Knowledge Level, **PO** – Program Outcome

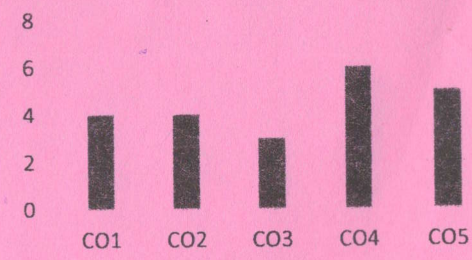
Course Outcomes	CO1	To know the procedures of Incorporation of companies under the Company's Act, 2013.
	CO2	To know about the various important documents and records which are required under Company Law
	CO3	To be exposed to the corporate functioning and its administration.
	CO4	To acquire knowledge about the key managerial people in a company and their powers and duties.
	CO5	To know about various statutory authorities governing a company.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



JGI ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand	NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY		[08-05-2025] **END SEM EXAMINATION** **School of Commerce and Management**	
Program	**Bachelor of Business Administration**			
Subject Name	**Essentials of E-Commerce**		**Session**	**Even, 2024-2025**
Semester	**IV**		**Year**	**May, 2025**
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	• Start writing from 2nd page onwards; **don't Write on the 1st Page Backside** • **Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory)** • **Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B** • **Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C** • **Possession of Mobile Phones** or any kind of **Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student** will comes under **Unfair Means** and will **Result** in the **Cancellation of the Papers**.			
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering	K3 : Applying	K5 : Evaluating	
	K2 : Understanding	K4 : Analysing	K6 : Creating	

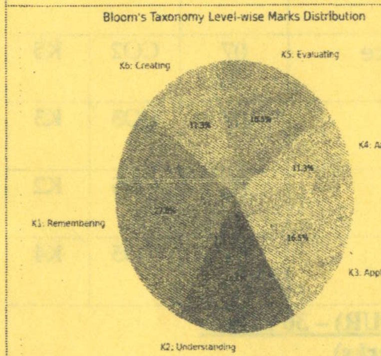
Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks

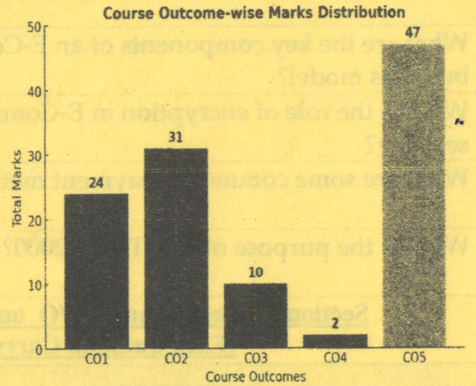
Q. N 1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	What is the main advantage of E-Commerce? a) Limited market reach b) Availability 24/7 c) High operational cost d) Lack of convenience	01	CO1	K1
ii	Which of the following is an example of a Business-to-Consumer (B2C) e-commerce model? a. Amazon selling books to customers b. Alibaba connecting wholesalers and retailers c. A company using online portals to buy raw materials d. A university managing internal administration online	01	CO1	K6
iii	Which of these is an example of an E-Commerce business model? a) Subscription Model b) Traditional Retail Model c) Manufacturing Model d) Wholesale Model	01	CO2	K1

CO- Course Outcomes, **KL**- Knowledge Level, **PO** – Program Outcome

Course Outcomes	CO1	The students will be able to understand the basic concepts of E-Commerce.
	CO2	The students will get to know the key components of e-commerce business models.
	CO3	The students will get to know about the unique features of e-commerce technology and their business significance.
	CO4	The students will learn to recognize business models in other emerging areas of e-commerce.
	CO5	The students will get to understand key business concepts and strategies applicable to ecommerce.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION





iv	The World Wide Web was invented by: a) Bill Gates b) Tim Berners-Lee c) Steve Jobs d) Mark Zuckerberg	01	CO3	K1
v	Which of the following is NOT an essential component for building an E-Commerce website? a) Selection of hardware b) Website domain name c) Office interior design d) Website security measures	01	CO3	K5
vi	Which method is used to protect E-Commerce websites from hacking and cyber threats? a) Ignoring security updates b) Using simple passwords c) Encryption technology d) Allowing unauthorized access	01	CO3	K4
vii	Which Indian law governs cybercrimes and digital transactions? a) Consumer Protection Act, 2019 b) IT Act, 2000 c) Companies Act, 2013 d) Banking Regulation Act, 1949	01	CO5	K1
viii	Which of the following is a popular e-commerce website? a) Wikipedia b) Flipkart c) Google Drive d) Microsoft Word	01	CO2	K6
ix	Which of the following is NOT an e-payment method? a) Debit Card b) Cash on Delivery c) Credit Card d) Smart Card	01	CO5	K1
x	What is the purpose of a payment gateway? a) To store customer emails b) To process online payments securely c) To track website visitors d) To deliver online orders	01	CO5	K2
xi	Which of the following industries benefits from E-Commerce? a) Banking b) Travel c) Entertainment d) All of the above	01	CO4	K2
xii	Which of the following is an online auction platform? a) LinkedIn b) eBay c) Wikipedia d) Zoom	01	CO4	K3

Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks
(Each question Carry 07 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	What is E-Commerce?	07	CO1	K1
3	What are the main types of E-Commerce?	07	CO2	K1
4	What are the key components of an E-Commerce business model?	07	CO2	K5
5	What is the role of encryption in E-Commerce security?	07	CO3	K3
6	What are some common e-payment methods?	07	CO5	K2
7	What is the purpose of the IT Act, 2000?	07	CO5	K4

Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks
(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Explain the advantages and disadvantages of E-Commerce.	15	CO1	K1
9	What are the different E-Commerce business models? Explain with examples.	15	CO2	K2
10	What are the key security threats in the E-Commerce environment, and how can they be prevented?	15	CO5	K3
11	Explain the different methods of e-payment systems and their importance in E-Commerce.	15	CO5	K6

JGI **ARKA JAIN University** Jharkhand — NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY

[10-05-2025]
END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Commerce & Management

Program	**Bachelor of Business Administration**		
Subject Name	**Strategic Management**	**Session**	**Even, 2024-2025**
Semester	**IV**	**Year**	**May, 2025**

Time: 3 Hour
Max. Marks : 70

- Start writing from 2nd page onwards; **don't Write on the 1st Page Backside**
- **Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory)**
- **Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B**
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Knowledge Level (KL)			
	K1 : Remembering	**K3 :** Applying	**K5 :** Evaluating
	K2 : Understanding	**K4 :** Analysing	**K6 :** Creating

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks

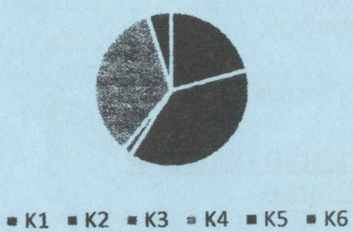
Q. N 1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	What is the main goal of strategic management? a) Profit maximization b) Long-term organizational success c) Daily operations d) None of these	01	CO1	K2
ii	The BCG growth-share matrix breaks down products into categories: a) Question marks – High Growth, Low Market Share (uncertainty) b) Dogs – Low Growth, Low Market Share (less profitable) c) Stars – High Growth, High Market Share (high competition) d) All of these	01	CO4	K4
iii	SWOT stands for: a) Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats b) Strategy, Work, Opportunities, Time c) Strengths, Work, Opportunities, Trends d) None of these	01	CO3	K6
iv	Porter's generic strategies are	01	CO5	K6

CO- Course Outcomes, **KL-** Knowledge Level, **PO** – Program Outcome

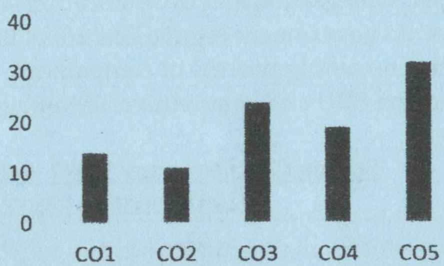
Course Outcomes	CO1	Develop an understanding about strategic Management and its importance.
	CO2	Should be able to analyze the external and internal environment.
	CO3	Critical thinking: The course will develop the student's ability to think critically and analyze the internal and external strategic environment.
	CO4	Conceptual skill: Students will be able to conceptualize the various corporate strategies.
	CO5	Decision making: Develop the student's ability to analyze the strategic environment and accordingly decide on the strategies they can best adopt.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



	a) Low price, differentiation, focus b) Cost leadership, differentiation, cost focus, focus differentiation c) Price leadership, differentiation, focus d) Low cost, differentiation, focus differentiation			
v	The word 'strategy' is derived from the Greek word ________. a) Stratum b) Strate c) Strategos d) Strategea	01	CO1	K1
vi	In the BCG Model, 'BCG' stands for ________. a) Business Communication Gap b) Business Consulting Group c) Benchmark Consulting Group d) Boston Consulting Group	01	CO1	K2
vii	A mission statement should be ____________. a) Be specific and measurable b) Be broad and flexible c) Be short and concise d) Be aligned with the company's values and goals	01	CO2	K2
viii	CSR stands for: a) Corporate Social Responsibility b) Competitive Strategic Research c) Cost Strategy Regulation d) None of these	01	CO1	K3
ix	Strategic management involves: a) Setting objectives b) Analyzing the competitive environment and the internal organization c) Evaluating strategies d) Ensuring that management rolls out the strategies across the organisation e) All of the above	01	CO1	K2
x	Which of the following does not include the characteristics of Strategic Management? a) Reactive b) Multidimensional c) Systematic d) Dynamic	01	CO3	K4
xi	A strategic vision focuses on a company's: a) Day-to-day operations b) Long-term goals c) Short-term profits	01	CO2	K4
	d) All of these			
xii	PEST analysis focuses on: a) Internal analysis b) Political, Economic, Social, Technological factors c) Customer satisfaction d) None of these	01	CO3	K3

Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks
(Each question Carry 07 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Discuss briefly the strategic management model.	07	CO1	K2
3	What do you understand by the Structure-Conduct-Performance model?	07	CO4	K2
4	What are the challenges businesses face during strategy implementation, and how can they be overcome?	07	CO5	K5
5	Explain integration and diversification strategies.	07	CO3	K4
6	How do government regulations affect the strategic decision-making process of companies?	07	CO2	K2
7	What are SBU and competitive advantages? Discuss briefly.	07	CO5	K5

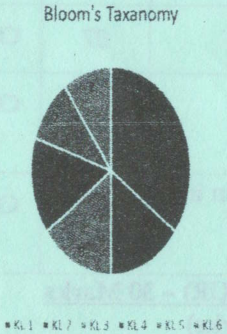
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks
(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

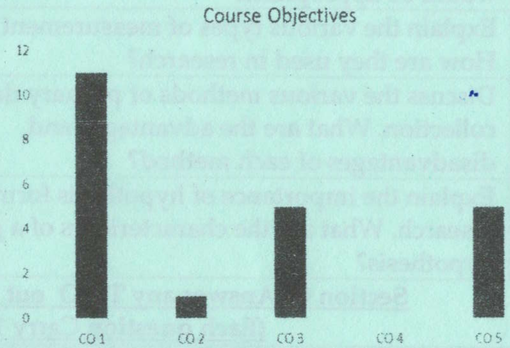
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Discuss in detail the Importance and Limitations of strategic Management.	15	CO1	K2
9	Define GAP analysis. How can businesses use it to align their current performance with their strategic goals?	15	CO5	K3
10	Describe PORTER'S five forces model.	15	CO4	K4
11	Write a short note on: a) Blue and red ocean strategy b) BCG matrix c) PEST Analysis	15	CO5	K3, K6

CO- Course Outcomes, **KL-** Knowledge Level, **PO** – Program Outcome

Course Outcomes	CO1	Develop understanding on various kinds of research, objectives of doing research, research process, research designs and sampling
	CO2	Have basic knowledge on qualitative research techniques
	CO3	Have adequate knowledge on measurement & scaling techniques as well as the quantitative data
	CO4	Develop capability amongst students to identify and select appropriate research topics
	CO5	Have basic awareness of data analysis-and hypothesis testing procedures

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION





JGI ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand	NAAC GRADE A	[13-05-2025] END SEM EXAMINATION School of Commerce and Management	
Program	**Bachelor of Business Administration**		
Subject Name	**Research Methodology**	**Session**	**Even, 2024-2025**
Semester	**IV**	**Year**	**May, 2025**

Time: 3 Hour
Max. Marks : 70

- Start writing from 2nd page onwards; **don't Write on the 1st Page Backside**
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Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering	K3 : Applying	K5 : Evaluating
	K2 : Understanding	K4 : Analysing	K6 : Creating

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks

Q. N 1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of good research? A. Systematic B. Objective C. Biased D. Logical	01	CO1	KL1
ii	The process of defining a research problem is most closely associated with: A. Data Analysis B. Hypothesis Formulation C. Sampling Design D. Report Writing	01	CO1	KL2
iii	The type of research aimed at finding a solution for an immediate problem is known as: A. Basic Research B. Applied Research C. Descriptive Research D. Analytical Research	01	CO1	KL1
iv	Qualitative research methods include: A. Surveys B. Experiments	01	CO2	KL1

	C. Interviews D. Statistical Analysis			
v	Which of the following is a probability sampling technique? A. Quota Sampling B. Snowball Sampling C. Simple Random Sampling D. Judgment Sampling	01	CO1	KL1
vi	In a normal distribution, the mean, median, and mode are: A. Always equal B. Always different C. Never equal D. None of the above	01	CO5	KL1
vii	The method used to determine the relationship between two variables is: A. Dispersion B. Correlation C. Scaling D. Hypothesis Testing	01	CO5	KL2
viii	The degree to which a measurement represents the true value is called: A. Validity B. Reliability C. Accuracy D. Precision	01	CO3	KL1
ix	Regression analysis is primarily used for: A. Testing Hypothesis B. Predicting Outcomes C. Sampling D. Data Collection	01	CO5	KL2
x	The method involving direct communication with respondents is known as: A. Questionnaire B. Secondary Data Collection C. Observation D. Interview	01	CO3	KL1
xi	Non-probability sampling includes: A. Simple Random Sampling B. Systematic Sampling C. Stratified Sampling D. Convenience Sampling	01	CO1	KL1
xii	Data editing is primarily done to: A. Delete relevant data B. Summarize data C. Remove errors and inconsistencies D. Establish relationships between variables	01	4	2

Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks
(Each question Carry 07 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Discuss the different types of research with suitable examples.	07	CO1	KL3
3	Explain the criteria of a good research design. Why is it important to have a well-defined research design?	07	CO1	KL3
4	Differentiate between qualitative and quantitative research techniques. Provide examples where each would be appropriate.	07	CO2	KL4
5	Explain the various types of measurement scales. How are they used in research?	07	CO3	KL4
6	Discuss the various methods of primary data collection. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each method?	07	CO3	KL3
7	Explain the importance of hypothesis formulation in research. What are the characteristics of a good hypothesis?	07	CO1	KL4

Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks
(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

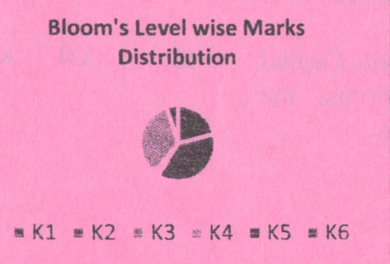
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Discuss the complete research process from identifying a research problem to report writing. Provide a real-life example to illustrate your answer.	15	CO1	KL5
9	What are the different measures of central tendency? Discuss their applicability and limitations in research.	15	CO5	KL5
10	Explain the importance of scaling techniques in research. Discuss any two scaling techniques with examples.	15	CO3	KL6
11	Discuss the concepts of correlation and regression. How are they different? Explain their application in quantitative data analysis.	15	CO5	KL6

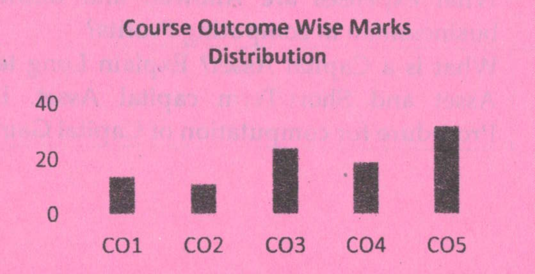
11	Compute Taxable salary of Mr. Anupam for the Assessment year 2024-2025. (a) Basic Salary Rs.5,00,000. (b) Dearness Allowance (Not a part of retirement benefit) Rs.20,000. (c) House Rent Allowance Rs.1,20,000. (d) Actual Rent Paid Rs.1,50,000. (e) Place of Service – Chennai (f) City Compensatory Allowance Rs.200 Per month. (g) Medical Allowance Rs.100 per month. (h) Rs.200 per month per child as educational Allowance for his Two children. (i) Rs.400 per month as Uniform Allowance fully spent for Employment purpose. (j) Entertainment Allowance of Rs.500 per month. Rs.500 per month per child as Hostel Allowance for his Three Children.	15	CO2	K3

CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO – Program Outcome

Course Outcomes	CO1	Gain knowledge about various terminologies of tax and they are able to find residential status of Individuals.
	CO2	Learn how to calculate taxable income from salary.
	CO3	Learn how to calculate income from house property and how to calculate income from business and profession.
	CO4	Understand the basic concept capital gain, Income from other sources, Deduction and rebate. And learn how to calculate taxable income from capital gain and income from other sources. They will be able to calculate how to compute gross total income of individuals.
	CO5	Learn about GST. And also know the different prospective of GST. And also learn how GST is different from other taxes.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION





ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand	NAAC GRADE A		[15-05-2025] END SEM EXAMINATION School of Commerce & Management
Program	Bachelor of Business Administration		
Subject Name	Taxation	Session	Even, 2024-2025
Semester	IV	Year	May, 2025
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	• Start writing from 2nd page onwards; <u>don't Write on the 1st Page Backside</u> • **Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory)** • **Answer Any <u>Four out of Six of Section B</u>** • **Answer Any <u>Two out of Four of Section C</u>** • **Possession of <u>Mobile Phones</u>** or any kind of **<u>Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student</u>** will comes under **<u>Unfair Means</u>** and will **<u>Result</u>** in the **<u>Cancellation of the Papers</u>**.		

Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering	K3 : Applying	K5 : Evaluating
	K2 : Understanding	K4 : Analysing	K6 : Creating

<u>Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks</u>

Q. N 1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	Interest for pre-Construction period is deductible in ………… instalments. (a) Four (c) Five (b) Three (d) Six	01	CO3	K1
ii	Under which the work of a Lawyer is covered: (a) Trade (c) Business (b) Profession (d) All of these	01	CO3	K2
iii	For capital gain being a long-term capital gain, an assesse should retain the asset for a period of: (a) More than 24 Months (c) More than 36 Months (b) More than 12 Months (d) All of these	01	CO4	K1
iv	Group of Assets falling within a class of assets comprising of tangible and Intangible assets is known as (a) Group of Assets (c) Set of Assets (b) Block of Assets (d) All of these	01	CO3	K2
v	The amount of dividend received from cooperative society is…… (a) Partly taxable (c) Exempted (b) Taxable (d) None of these	01	CO1	K1

vi	Surcharge is levied when the total income exceeds…. (a) RS. 1 Crore (c) 50 Lakh (b) RS. 2 Crore (d) 60 Lakh	01	CO1	K1
vii	What is the maximum limit for deduction under section 80C for an Individual taxpayer? (a) Rs. 1 Lakh (c) Rs.2.5 Lakh (b) Rs. 1.5 Lakh (d) Rs. 3 Lakh	01	CO4	K1
viii	Capital Assets include? (a) Land (c) Shares (b) Jewellery (d) All of these	01	CO3	K1
ix	The concept of GST aims to replace which of the following indirect taxes? (a) Income tax (b) Wealth Tax (c) VAT, Service Tax, and Excise Duty (d) Corporate Tax	01	CO5	K1
x	Salary Income of MP's are taxable under the head: (a) Income from Salary (b) Income from Capital gain (c) Income from other sources (d) Income from House Property	01	CO4	K2
xi	The education Allowance the amount exempted from taxable income is limited to (a) RS. Rs 1000 per month per child up to Three children (b) RS. 300 per month per child up to Three children (c) RS. 100 per month per child up to Two children (d) RS. Rs 800 per month per child up to Three children	01	CO2	K1
xii	Net Annual value of self-Occupied house is: (a) Equal to Municipal value (c) Nil (b) Equal to Municipal value (d) All of these	01	CO3	K2

Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks
(Each question Carry 07 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Explain the terms CGST, SGST, IGST and UTGST.	07	CO5	K1
3	What are the permissible deductions from salary income? Explain each	07	CO2	K2
4	Explain any four items charged under income from other sources.	07	CO3	K1
5	What are the provisions of interest on loan taken under income from house property?	07	CO3	K2
6	Explain the concept of block of assets within a class of assets and how depreciation is calculated.	07	CO1	K4
7	Explain the formula for long term capital gain.	07	CO1	K2

Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks
(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Mr. Prasad is the following incomes for the previous year ending on 31st March 2024: a) Income from salary in India from a Company(computed) Rs.50,000 b) Dividend (gross) from an Indian company received in England and spent there Rs.10,000. c) Income from House property in India received in USA Rs.20,000. d) Dividend from a foreign company received in England and deposit in a bank there Rs.10,000. e) Income from business in Kolkata managed from USA Rs.20,000. f) Income from business in the USA (controlled from Kanpur Head office) Rs.12,000. g) Income was earned in Australia and received there but brought into India Rs.25,000. h) His maternal uncle sent a Bank Draft from France as a gift to him on his marriage Rs.20,000. Compute his Gross Total Income, if he is:(i) Resident and Ordinarily Resident(ii) Resident but not Ordinarily resident and(iii) Non-resident of India.	15	CO1	K3
9	Define clearly the terms "Business" and "Profession". What expenses are Allowed and disallowed to a businessman in computing Profits?	15	CO3	K2
10	What is a Capital Asset? Explain Long term Capital Asset and Short-Term capital Asset. Discuss the Procedure for computation of Capital Gains.	15	CO4	K3