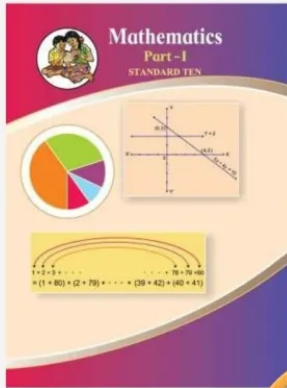


# Maharashtra Board Solutions for Class 10-Maths (Part 1): Chapter 4- Financial Planning

BOOK SOLUTIONS  
**CLASS 10**

CHAPTER 4  
**Financial Planning**



Maharashtra Board Solutions→

For any clarifications or questions you can write to [info@indcareer.com](mailto:info@indcareer.com)

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# Maharashtra Board Solutions for Class 10-Maths (Part 1): Chapter 4- Financial Planning

Class 10: Maths Chapter 4 solutions. Complete Class 10 Maths Chapter 4 Notes.

## Maharashtra Board Solutions for Class 10-Maths (Part 1): Chapter 4- Financial Planning

Maharashtra Board 10th Maths Chapter 4, Class 10 Maths Chapter 4 solutions

### Practice Set 4.1

#### Financial Planning Class 10 Practice Set 4.1 Question 1.

‘Pawan Medical’ supplies medicines. On some medicines the rate of GST is 12%, then what is the rate of CGST and SGST?

**Solution:**

$$\text{Rate of GST} = 12\%$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Rate of CGST} = \text{Rate of SGST} &= \frac{\text{Rate of GST}}{2} \\ &= \frac{12}{2} = 6\%\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Rate of CGST} = \text{Rate of SGST} = 6\%$$

#### Question 2.

On certain article if rate of CGST is 9% then what is the rate of SGST? and what is the rate of GST?

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**Solution:**

Rate of CGST = 9%

But, rate of SGST = rate of CGST

∴ Rate of SGST = 9%

Rate of GST = Rate of SGST + Rate of CGST = 9% + 9%

∴ Rate of GST = 18%

**Financial Planning Class 10 Question 3.**

**‘M/s. Real Paint’ sold 2 tins of lustre paint and taxable value of each tin is ₹ 2800. If the rate of GST is 28%, then find the amount of CGST and SGST charged in the tax invoice.**

**Solution:**

Taxable value of 1 tin = ₹ 2800

∴ Taxable value of 2 tins =  $2 \times 2800$

= ₹ 5600

Rate of GST = 28 %

∴ Rate of CGST = Rate of SGST = 14 %

CGST = 14% of taxable value 14

=  $14/100 \times 5600$

∴ CGST = ₹ 784

∴ SGST = CGST = ₹ 784

∴ The amount of CGST and SGST charged in the tax invoice is ₹ 784 each.

**Question 4.**

**The taxable value of a wrist watch belt is ₹ 586. Rate of GST is 18%. Then what is price of the belt for the customer?**

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**Solution:**

Taxable value of wrist watch belt = ₹ 586

Rate of GST = 18%

∴ GST = 18% of taxable value

=  $18100 \times 586$

∴ GST = ₹ 105.48

∴ Amount paid by customer = Taxable value of wrist watch belt + GST

=  $586 + 105.48$

= ₹ 691.48

∴ The price of the belt for the customer is ₹ 691.48.

**Question 5.**

The total value (with GST) of a remote-controlled toy car is ₹ 1770. Rate of GST is 18% on toys. Find the taxable value, CGST and SGST for this toy-car.

**Solution:**

Let the amount of GST be ₹  $x$ .

Total value of remote controlled toy car = ₹ 1770

∴ Taxable value of remote controlled toy car = ₹  $(1770 - x)$

Now, GST = 18% of taxable value

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$$\begin{aligned}\therefore x &= \frac{18}{100} \times (1770 - x) \\ \therefore 100x &= 18(1770 - x) \\ \therefore 100x &= 18 \times 1770 - 18x \\ \therefore 100x + 18x &= 18 \times 1770 \\ \therefore 118x &= 18 \times 1770 \\ \therefore x &= \frac{18 \times 1770}{118} = 18 \times 15 = 270 \\ \therefore \text{GST} &= ₹ 270 \\ \therefore \text{Taxable value of remote controlled toy car} \\ &= ₹(1770 - x) \\ &= ₹(1770 - 270) \\ &= ₹ 1500 \\ \text{But, CGST} &= \text{SGST} = \frac{\text{GST}}{2} \\ \therefore \text{CGST} &= \text{SGST} = \frac{270}{2} = ₹ 135\end{aligned}$$

∴ Taxable value of toy car is ₹ 1500 and CGST and SGST for it is ₹ 135 each.

#### Question 6.

‘Tiptop Electronics’ supplied an AC of 1.5 ton to a company. Cost of the AC supplied is ₹ 51,200 (with GST). Rate of CGST on AC is 14%. Then find the following amounts as shown in the tax invoice of Tiptop Electronics.

- i. Rate of SGST
- ii. Rate of GST on AC
- iii. Taxable value of AC
- iv. Total amount of GST
- v. Amount of CGST

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vi. Amount of SGST

**Solution:**

i. Rate of CGST = 14%

But, Rate of SGST = Rate of CGST

∴ Rate of SGST = 14%

ii. Rate of GST on AC

= Rate of SGST + Rate of CGST

= 14% + 14% = 28%

∴ Rate of GST on AC is 28%.

iii. Let the cost (Taxable value) of AC be ₹ 100.

Given, GST = 28%

∴ The cost of AC with GST is ₹ 128.

For the total value of ₹ 128, the taxable value is ₹ 100.

For the total value of ₹ 51200, let the taxable value be ₹ x

Since,  $\frac{\text{total value}}{\text{taxable value}} = \text{constant}$ , as rate of GST

is same

$$\therefore \frac{51200}{x} = \frac{128}{100}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{51200 \times 100}{128} \\ = ₹ 40000.$$

∴ Taxable value of AC is ₹ 40,000.

iv. Total amount of GST = 28% of taxable value

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$$= 28100 \times 40000$$

$$= ₹ 11,200$$

∴ Total amount of GST is ₹ 11,200.

∴ Amount of CGST is ₹ 5600.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{v. } \text{CGST} &= \frac{\text{GST}}{2} \\ &= \frac{11200}{2} \\ &= ₹ 5600\end{aligned}$$

∴ **Amount of CGST is ₹ 5600.**

vi. Amount of SGST = Amount of CGST

$$= ₹ 5600$$

Amount of SGST is ₹ 5600.

#### Question 7.

**Prasad purchased a washing-machine from 'Maharashtra Electronic Goods'. The discount of 5% was given on the printed price of ₹ 40,000. Rate of GST charged was 28%. Find the purchase price of washing machine. Also find the amount of CGST and SGST shown in the tax invoice.**

#### Solution:

Printed price of washing machine = ₹ 40,000

Rate of discount = 5%

Amount of discount = 5% of printed price

$$= 5100 \times 40000 = ₹ 2000$$

∴ Taxable value = Printed price – Discount

$$= 40000 - 2000 = ₹ 38000$$

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Rate of GST = 28%

∴ Rate of CGST = 14% and

Rate of SGST = 14%

CGST = 14% of taxable value

=  $14100 \times 38000$

∴ CGST = ₹ 5320

∴ CGST = SGST = ₹ 5320

Purchase price of washing machine

= Taxable value + CGST + SGST

=  $38000 + 5320 + 5320$

= ₹ 48,640

∴ Purchase price of washing machine is ₹ 48640. Amount of CGST and SGST in tax invoice is ₹ 5320 each.

#### Question 1.

Observe the given bill and fill in the boxes with the appropriate number. (Textbook pg. no. 82 and 83)

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| Tax invoice of goods purchase(Sample)           |          |                 |                |                 |                |                                    |       |              |       |               |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------|
| <b>SUPPLIER : A to Z SWEET MART</b>             |          |                 |                |                 |                | GSTIN: 27ABCDE1234H1Z5             |       |              |       |               |
| 143, Shivaji Rasta, Mumbai : 400001 Maharashtra |          |                 |                |                 |                |                                    |       |              |       |               |
| Mob. No. 92636 92111 email: atoz@gmail.com      |          |                 |                |                 |                |                                    |       |              |       |               |
| <b>Invoice No. GST / 110</b>                    |          |                 |                |                 |                | <b>Invoice Date : 31-Jul -2017</b> |       |              |       |               |
| Sr. No.                                         | HSN Code | Name of Product | Rate           | Quantity        | Taxable Amount | CGST                               |       | SGST         |       | Total         |
|                                                 |          |                 |                |                 |                | Rate                               | Tax   | Rate         | Tax   | ₹             |
| 1                                               | 210690   | Pedhe           | ₹ 400 per kg.  | 500 gm          | 200.00         | 2.5 %                              | 5.00  | 2.5 %        | 5.00  | 210.00        |
| 2                                               | 210691   | Chocolate       | ₹80            | 1 bar           | 80.00          | 14 %                               | 11.20 | 14 %         | 11.20 | 102.40        |
| 3                                               | 2105     | Ice-cream       | ₹ 200 per pack | 1 pack (500 gm) | 200.00         | 9 %                                | 18.00 | 9 %          | 18.00 | 236.00        |
| 4                                               | 1905     | Bread           | ₹ 35           | 1 pack          | 35.00          | 0 %                                | 0.00  | 0 %          | 0.00  | 35.00         |
| 5                                               | 210690   | Butter          | ₹ 500 per kg   | 250 gm          | 125.00         | 6 %                                | 7.50  | 6 %          | 7.50  | 140.00        |
| <b>Total Rupees</b>                             |          |                 |                |                 |                | <b>41.70</b>                       |       | <b>41.70</b> |       | <b>723.40</b> |

### Solution:

i. Price of 1 kg of Pedhe is ₹ 400, therefore cost of 500 gm. of Pedhe is ₹ 200.

CGST for pedhe at the rate of 2.5% is ₹ [5] and SGST at the rate of [2.5] % is ₹ 5.00. It means that the rate of GST on Pedhe is  $2.5\% + 2.5\% = 5\%$  and hence the total GST is ₹ 10.

ii. The rate of GST on chocolate is [28] % and hence the total GST is ₹ [22.40]

iii. Rate of GST on Ice-cream is [18] %, hence the total cost of ice-cream is ₹ 236

iv. On butter CGST rate is [6] % and SGST rate is also [6] %. So GST rate on butter is [12] %.

### Question 2.

Fill in the blanks with the help of given information for the table given below. (Textbook pg. no. 83)

### Solution:

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| Tax invoice of services provided (Sample)      |             |     |                |                   |                            |        |                |        |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| Food Junction, Khed-Shivapur, Pune             |             |     |                |                   |                            |        | Invoice No. 58 |        |
| Mob. No. 7588580000 email: ahar.khed@yahoo.com |             |     |                |                   |                            |        |                |        |
| GSTIN : 27 AAAAA5555B1ZA                       |             |     |                |                   | Invoice Date : 25-Dec-2017 |        |                |        |
| SAC                                            | Food items  | Qty | Rate<br>(in.₹) | Taxable<br>Amount | CGST                       |        | SGST           |        |
| 9961                                           | Coffee      | 1   | 20             | 20.00             | 2.5 %                      | ₹ 0.50 | 2.5 %          | ₹ 0.50 |
| 9963                                           | Masala Tea  | 1   | 10             | 10.00             | 2.5%                       | ₹ 0.25 | 2.5 %          | ₹ 0.25 |
| 9962                                           | Masala Dosa | 2   | 60             | 120.00            | 2.5%                       | ₹ 3    | 2.5%           | ₹ 3    |
|                                                |             |     | Total          | 150.00            |                            | ₹ 3.75 |                | ₹ 3.75 |
| Grand Total = ₹ 157.5                          |             |     |                |                   |                            |        |                |        |

### Question 3.

Make a list of ten things you need in your daily life. Find the GST rates with the help of GST rate chart given in the textbook, news papers or books, internet, or the bills of purchases. Verify these rates with the list prepared by your friends. (Textbook pg. no. 85)

Solution:

| Goods                       | Rate of GST | Goods             | Rate of GST |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. Geometry box             | 12%         | 6. Bicycle pumps  | 12%         |
| 2. Notebook                 | 12%         | 7. Perfumes       | 18%         |
| 3. Cheese                   | 12%         | 8. Condensed milk | 12%         |
| 4. Fruit juice based drinks | 12%         | 9. Refrigerators  | 18%         |
| 5. Tooth powder             | 12%         | 10. Newspapers    | 0%          |

### Question 4.

Make a list of ten services and their GST rates as per activity 1. (e.g. Railway and ST bus booking services etc.) You can also collect service bills and complete the given information (Textbook pg. no. 85)

Solution:

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| Services                          | Rate of GST | Services                                      | Rate of GST |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Railway booking                | 5%          | 6. Tour operator services                     | 5%          |
| 2. Courier services               | 18%         | 7. Beauty services                            | 18%         |
| 3. Building construction services | 18%         | 8. Passenger transport services by radio taxi | 5%          |
| 4. Education services             | 18%         | 9. Sporting services – race club              | 28%         |
| 5. Tailoring services             | 5%          | 10. Services for printing of journals         | 12%         |

#### Question 5.

Complete the given table by writing remaining SAC and HSN codes with rates and add some more items in the list. (Textbook pg, no. 85)

**Solution:**

| Services                     | SAC    | GST rate | Goods                  | HSN      | GST rate |
|------------------------------|--------|----------|------------------------|----------|----------|
| Bus station services         | 996741 | 18%      | Dulux paint            | 3208     | 18%      |
| Airways services (economy)   | 996425 | 18%      | Ball bearing           | 84821011 | 28%      |
| Foreign exchange services    | 997157 | 18%      | Three wheeled vehicles | 8703     | 28%      |
| Brokerage services           | 997152 | 18%      | Potatoes               | 0701     | Nil      |
| Taxi services                | 996423 | 18%      | Pasta                  | 1902     | 12%      |
| Five-star Hotel services     | 9963   | 28%      | Medicated toilet soap  | 34011110 | 18%      |
| Water well drilling services | 995434 | 18%      | Candles                | 34060010 | 12%      |

[Note : The above Activities has many answers students may write answers other than the ones given]

#### Practice Set 4.2

**Question 1.** 'Chetana Store' paid total GST of ₹ 1,00,500 at the time of purchase and collected GST ₹ 1,22,500 at the time of sale during 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2017 to 31<sup>st</sup> July 2017. Find the GST payable by Chetana Stores.

**Answer:**

Output tax (Tax collected at the time of sale)

= ₹ 1,22,500

Input tax (Tax paid at the time of purchase)

= ₹ 1,00,500

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ITC (Input Tax credit) = ₹ 1,00,500.

GST payable = Output tax – ITC

= 1,22,500 – 1,00,500

= ₹ 22,000

GST payable by Chetana stores is ₹ 22,000.

**Question 2. Nazama is a proprietor of a firm, registered under GST. She has paid GST of ₹ 12,500 on purchase and collected ₹ 14,750 on sale. What is the amount of ITC to be claimed? What is the amount of GST payable?**

**Solution:**

Output tax = ₹ 14,750

Input tax = ₹ 12,500

∴ ITC for Nazama = ₹ 12,500.

∴ GST payable = Output tax – ITC

= 14750 – 12500

= ₹ 2250

∴ Amount of ITC to be claimed is ₹ 12,500 and amount of GST payable is ₹ 2250.

**Question 3. Amir Enterprise purchased chocolate sauce bottles and paid GST of ₹ 3800. He sold those bottles to Akbari Bros, and collected GST of ₹ 4100. Mayank Food Corner purchased these bottles from Akbari Bros, and paid GST of ₹ 4500. Find the amount of GST payable at every stage of trading and hence find payable CGST and SGST.**

**Solution:**

For Amir Enterprise:

Output tax = ₹ 4100

Input tax = ₹ 3800

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ITC for Amir enterprise = ₹ 3800.

∴ GST payable = Output tax – ITC

= 4100 – 3800

= ₹ 300

For Akbari Bros.:

Output tax = ₹ 4500

Input tax = ₹ 4100

ITC for Akbari Bros = ₹ 4100.

GST payable = Output tax – ITC

= 4500 – 4100 = ₹ 400

∴ Statement of GST payable at every stage of trading:

| Company         | GST payable | CGST payable | SGST payable |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Amir Enterprise | ₹ 300       | ₹ 150        | ₹ 150        |
| Akbari Bros.    | ₹ 400       | ₹ 200        | ₹ 200        |
| Total           | ₹ 700       | ₹ 350        | ₹ 350        |

**Question 4.** Malik Gas Agency (Chandigarh Union Territory) purchased some gas cylinders for industrial use for ₹ 24,500, and sold them to the local customers for ₹ 26,500. Find the GST to be paid at the rate of 5% and hence the CGST and UTGST to be paid for this transaction, (for Union Territories there is UTGST instead of SGST.)

**Solution:**

For Malik Gas Agency:

Output tax = 5% of 26500

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$$= 5100 \times 26500$$

$$= ₹ 1325$$

Input tax = 5% of 24500

$$= 5100 \times 24500$$

$$= ₹ 1225$$

ITC for Malik Gas Agency = ₹ 1225.

∴ GST payable = Output tax – ITC

$$= 1325 - 1225$$

$$= ₹ 100$$

$$\text{CGST} = \text{UTGST} = \frac{\text{GST payable}}{2} = \frac{100}{2}$$

∴ CGST = UTGST = ₹ 50

∴ The GST to be paid at the rate of 5% is ₹ 100 and hence, CGST and UTGST paid for the transaction is ₹ 50 each.

#### Question 5.

**M/s Beauty Products paid 18% GST on cosmetics worth ₹ 6000 and sold to a customer for ₹ 10,000. What are the amounts of CGST and SGST shown in the tax invoice issued?**

**Solution:**

Output tax = 18% of 10,000

$$= 18100 \times 10,000$$

$$= ₹ 1800$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{CGST} = \text{SGST} &= \frac{\text{Output tax}}{2} \\ &= \frac{1800}{2} = ₹ 900\end{aligned}$$

∴ Amount of CGST and SGST shown in the tax invoice issued is ₹ 900 each.

#### Question 6.

Prepare Business to Consumer (B2C) tax invoice using given information. Write the name of the supplier, address, state, Date, Invoice number, GSTIN etc. as per your choice.

Supplier: M/s \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Invoice No. \_\_\_\_\_  
GSTIN \_\_\_\_\_

#### Particulars

Rate of Mobile Battery ₹ 200 Rate of GST 12% HSN 8507 1 PC

Rate of Headphone ₹750 Rate of GST 18% HSN 8518 1 Pc

#### Solution:

Rate of Mobile Battery = ₹200

CGST = 6% of 200

=  $6100 \times 200$

= ₹ 12

∴ CGST = SGST = ₹ 12

Rate of Headphone = ₹ 750

COST = 9% of 750

=  $9100 \times 750$

= ₹ 67.5

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∴ CGST = SGST = ₹ 67.5

| Tax Invoice of goods purchase                                                                                                  |          |                 |       |          |                |                            |        |      |        |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|-------|----------|----------------|----------------------------|--------|------|--------|-------|
| SUPPLIER: ABC Mobile centre,<br>48, Raj Business Park, Mumbai: 400086, Maharashtra<br>Mob. No. 8234765820 Email: ABC@gmail.com |          |                 |       |          |                | GSTIN: 27PQRST2345K1Z4     |        |      |        |       |
| Invoice No. GST/120                                                                                                            |          |                 |       |          |                | Invoice Date : 3-Jan -2018 |        |      |        |       |
| Sr. No                                                                                                                         | HSN code | Name of product | Rate  | Quantity | Taxable Amount | CGST                       |        | SGST |        | Total |
|                                                                                                                                |          |                 |       |          |                | Rate                       | Tax    | Rate | Tax    | ₹     |
| 1                                                                                                                              | 8507     | Mobile Battery  | ₹ 200 | 1 pc     | 200            | 6%                         | ₹ 12   | 6%   | ₹ 12   | 224   |
| 2                                                                                                                              | 8518     | Headphone       | ₹ 750 | 1 pc     | 750            | 9%                         | ₹ 67.5 | 9%   | ₹ 67.5 | 885   |
| Total Rupees                                                                                                                   |          |                 |       |          |                |                            | 79.5   |      | 79.5   | 1109  |

### Question 7.

Prepare Business to Business (B2B) Tax Invoice as per the details given below, name of the supplier, address, Date etc. as per your choice.

Supplier – Name, Address, State, GSTIN, Invoice No., Date

Recipient – Name, Address, State, GSTIN,

Items:

i. Pencil boxes 100, HSN – 3924, Rate – ₹ 20, GST 12%

ii. Jigsaw Puzzles 50, HSN 9503, Rate – ₹ 100 GST 12%.

**Solution:**

Cost of 100 Pencil boxes

$$= 20 \times 100$$

$$= ₹ 2000$$

CGST = 6% of 2000

$$= 6/100 \times 2000$$

$$= ₹ 120$$

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$$\therefore \text{CGST} = \text{SGST} = ₹ 120$$

$$\text{Cost of 50 Jigsaw Puzzles} = 100 \times 50$$

$$= ₹ 5000$$

$$\text{CGST} = 6\% \text{ of } 5000$$

$$= 6100 \times 5000$$

$$= ₹ 300$$

$$\text{CGST} - \text{SGST} = ₹ 300$$

| Tax Invoice of goods purchase                                                                                                               |          |                 |                  |          |                |                             |      |      |      |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|----------|----------------|-----------------------------|------|------|------|---------|
| <b>SUPPLIER:</b> XYZ Wholesaler Store,<br>12, Shakti heights, Mumbai: 400088, Maharashtra<br>Mob. No. 9025805866 Email: XYZ@gmail.com       |          |                 |                  |          |                | GSTIN: 27UVWXY9821K1Z4      |      |      |      |         |
| <b>RECIPIENT:</b> PQR Stationary Store,<br>4/408, Swaraj Apartment, Mumbai: 400042, Maharashtra<br>Mob. No. 9851752115 Email: PQR@gmail.com |          |                 |                  |          |                | GSTIN: 27MNOPQ5432K1Z4      |      |      |      |         |
| Invoice No. GST/128                                                                                                                         |          |                 |                  |          |                | Invoice Date: 23 –Feb –2018 |      |      |      |         |
| Sr. No                                                                                                                                      | HSN code | Name of product | Rate             | Quantity | Taxable Amount | CGST                        |      | SGST |      | Total ₹ |
|                                                                                                                                             |          |                 |                  |          |                | Rate                        | Tax  | Rate | Tax  |         |
| 1                                                                                                                                           | 3924     | Pencil boxes    | ₹ 20 Per box     | 100      | ₹2000          | 6%                          | ₹120 | 6%   | ₹120 | 2240    |
| 2                                                                                                                                           | 9503     | Jigsaw Puzzles  | ₹ 100 Per Puzzle | 50       | ₹5000          | 6%                          | ₹300 | 6%   | ₹300 | 5600    |
| Total Rupees                                                                                                                                |          |                 |                  |          |                |                             | 420  |      | 420  | 7840    |

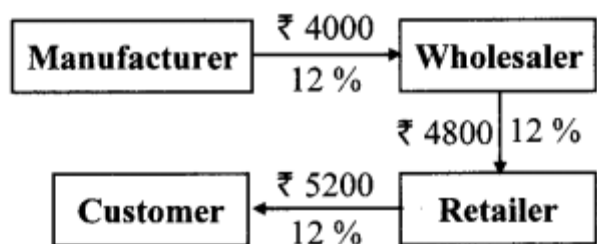
### Question 1.

Suppose a manufacturer sold a cycle for a taxable value of ₹ 4000 to the wholesaler. Wholesaler sold it to the retailer for ₹ 4800 (taxable value). Retailer sold it to a customer for ₹ 5200 (taxable value). Rate of GST is 12%. Complete the following activity to find the payable CGST and SGST at each stage of trading. (Textbook pg. no. 92)

**Solution:**

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Trading chain:



Output tax of manufacturer = 12% of 4000

$$= \frac{12}{100} \times 4000 = ₹ 480$$

GST payable by manufacturer = ₹ 480

Output tax of wholesaler

$$= 12\% \text{ of } 4800 = \frac{12}{100} \times 4800 = ₹ 576$$

∴ GST payable by wholesaler

$$= \text{Output tax} - \text{Input tax}$$

$$= 576 - 480$$

$$= ₹ 96$$

Output tax of retailer = 12% of 5200

$$= \frac{12}{100} \times 5200 = ₹ 624$$

GST payable by Retailer

= Output tax of retailer – ITC of retailer

$$= ₹ 624 - ₹ 576$$

$$= ₹ 48$$

Statement of GST payable at each stage of trading:

| Individual   | GST payable | CGST payable | SGST payable |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Manufacturer | ₹ 480       | ₹ 240        | ₹ 240        |
| Wholesaler   | ₹ 96        | ₹ 48         | ₹ 48         |
| Retailer     | ₹ 48        | ₹ 24         | ₹ 24         |
| Total        | ₹ 624       | ₹ 312        | ₹ 312        |

**Question 2.** Suppose in the month of July the output tax of a trader is equal to the input tax, then what is his payable GST?(Textbook pg. no. 93)

**Answer:**

Here, output tax is same as input tax.

∴ Trader payable GST will be zero.

**Question 3.**

Suppose in the month of July output tax of a trader is less than the input tax then how to compute his GST? (Textbook pg. no. 93)

**Answer:**

If output tax of a trader in a particular month is less than his input tax, then he won't be able to get entire credit for his input tax. In such a case his balance credit will be carried forward and adjusted against the subsequent transactions.

**Practice Set 4.3**

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**Practice Set 4.3 Financial Planning Question 1.** Complete the following table by writing suitable numbers and words.

| Sr.No | FV    | Share is at   | MV    |
|-------|-------|---------------|-------|
| i.    | ₹ 100 | Par           | ...   |
| ii.   | ...   | Premium ₹ 500 | ₹ 575 |
| iii.  | ₹ 10  | ...           | ₹ 5   |

**Solution:**

i. Here, share is at par.

$$\therefore MV = FV$$

$$\therefore MV = ₹ 100$$

ii. Here, Premium = ₹ 500, MV = ₹ 575

$$\therefore FV + \text{Premium} = MV$$

$$\therefore FV + 500 = 575$$

$$\therefore FV = 575 - 500$$

$$\therefore FV = ₹ 75$$

iii. Here, FV = ₹ 10, MV = ₹ 5

$$\therefore FV > MV$$

Share is at discount.

$$FV - \text{Discount} = MV$$

$$\therefore 10 - \text{Discount} = 5$$

$$\therefore 10 - 5 = \text{Discount}$$

$$₹ \text{Discount} = ₹ 5$$

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| Sr.No | FV    | Share is at    | MV    |
|-------|-------|----------------|-------|
| i.    | ₹ 100 | Par            | ₹ 100 |
| ii.   | ₹ 75  | Premium ₹ 500  | ₹ 575 |
| iii.  | ₹ 10  | Discount = ₹ 5 | ₹ 5   |

**Practice Set 4.3 Question 2.** Mr. Amol purchased 50 shares of Face value ₹ 100 when the Market value of the share was ₹ 80. Company had given 20% dividend. Find the rate of return on investment.

**Solution:**

Here, MV = ₹ 80, FV = ₹ 100,

Number of shares = 50, Rate of dividend = 20%

∴ Sum invested = Number of shares × MV

$$= 50 \times 80$$

$$= ₹ 4000$$

Dividend per share = 20% of FV

$$= 20\% \times 100 = ₹ 20$$

∴ Total dividend of 50 shares = 50 × 20

$$= ₹ 1000$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Now, rate of return} &= \frac{\text{Total dividend}}{\text{Sum invested}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{1000}{4000} \times 100 \\ &= 25\%\end{aligned}$$

∴ Rate of return on investment is 25%.

**Practice Set 4.3 Question 3.**

**Joseph purchased following shares, Find his total investment.**

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**Company A : 200 shares, FV = ₹ 2, Premium = ₹ 18.**

**Company B : 45 shares, MV = ₹ 500**

**Company C : 1 share, MV = ₹ 10,540**

**Solution:**

For company A:

FV = ₹ 2, premium = ₹ 18,

Number of shares = 200

∴ MV = FV + Premium

= 2 + 18

= ₹ 20

Sum invested = Number of shares × MV

= 200 × 20

= ₹ 14000

For company B:

MV = ₹ 500, Number of shares = 45

Sum invested = Number of shares × MV

= 45 × 500 = ₹ 22,500

For company C:

MV = ₹ 10,540, Number of shares = 1

∴ Sum invested = Number of shares × MV

= 1 × 10540

= ₹ 10,540

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∴ Total investment of Joseph

= Investment for company A + Investment for company B + Investment for company C

= 4000 + 22,500 + 10,540

= ₹ 37040

∴ Total investment done by Joseph is ₹ 37,040.

#### Practice Set 4.3 Class 7th Question 4.

**Smt. Deshpande purchased shares of FV ₹ 5 at a premium of ₹ 20. How many shares will she get for ₹ 20,000?**

**Solution:**

Here, FV = ₹ 5, Premium = ₹ 20,

Sum invested = ₹ 20,000

∴ MV = FV + Premium

= 5 + 20

∴ MV = ₹ 25

Now, sum invested = Number of shares × MV

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Number of shares} &= \frac{\text{Sum invested}}{\text{MV}} \\ &= \frac{20,000}{25} \\ &= 800\end{aligned}$$

∴ Smt. Deshpande got 800 shares for ₹ 20,000.

#### Question 5.

**Shri Shantilal has purchased 150 shares of FV ₹ 100, for MV of ₹ 120. Company has paid dividend at 7%. Find the rate of return on his investment.**

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**Solution:**

Here, FV = ₹ 100, MV = ₹ 120

Dividend = 7%, Number of shares = 150

∴ Sum invested = Number of shares × MV

$$= 150 \times 120 = ₹ 18000$$

Dividend per share = 7% of FV

$$= 7100 \times 100 = ₹ 7$$

∴ Total dividend of 150 shares

$$= 150 \times 7 = ₹ 1050$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Now, rate of return} &= \frac{\text{Total dividend}}{\text{Sum invested}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{1050}{18000} \times 100 = 5.83\%\end{aligned}$$

∴ Rate of return on investment is 5.83%.

**4.3 Class 10 Question 6.** If the face value of both the shares is same, then which investment out of the following is more profitable?

**Company A :** dividend 16%, MV = ₹ 80,

**Company B :** dividend 20%, MV = ₹ 120.

**Solution:**

Let the face value of share be ₹ x.

For company A:

MV = ₹ 80, Dividend = 16%

Dividend = 16% of FV

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$$= \frac{16}{100} \times x = ₹ 0.16x$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate of return} &= \frac{\text{Dividend}}{\text{Sum invested}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{0.16x}{80} \times 100 = ₹ 0.2x\end{aligned}$$

**For company B:**

MV = ₹ 120, Dividend = 20%

Dividend = 20% of FV

$$= \frac{20}{100} \times x = ₹ 0.2x$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate of return} &= \frac{\text{Dividend}}{\text{Sum invested}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{0.2x}{120} \times 100 = ₹ 0.17x\end{aligned}$$

∴ Rate of return of company A is more.

∴ Investment in company A is profitable.

**Question 1.**

Smita has invested ₹ 12,000 and purchased shares of FV ₹ 10 at a premium of ₹ 2. Find the number of shares she purchased. Complete the given activity to get the answer. (Textbook pg. no. 101.)

**Solution:**

FV = ₹ 10, Premium = ₹ 2

$$\therefore \text{MV} = \text{FV} + \boxed{\text{Premium}}$$

$$= \boxed{10} + \boxed{2} = \boxed{₹12}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{No. of shares} &= \frac{\text{Total investment}}{\text{MV}} = \frac{12000}{\boxed{12}} \\ &= \boxed{1000} \text{ shares}\end{aligned}$$

**Ans:** Smita has purchased **1000** shares.

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#### Practice Set 4.4

##### Question 1.

Market value of a share is ₹ 200. If the brokerage rate is 0.3% then find the purchase value of the share.

**Solution:**

Here, MV = ₹ 200, Brokerage = 0.3%

Brokerage = 0.3% of MV

$$= 0.3100 \times 200$$

$$= ₹ 0.6$$

∴ Purchase value of the share = MV + Brokerage

$$= 200 + 0.6$$

$$= ₹ 200.60$$

∴ Purchase value of the share is ₹ 200.60.

##### Question 2.

A share is sold for the market value of ₹ 1000. Brokerage is paid at the rate of 0.1%. What is the amount received after the sale?

**Solution:**

Here, MV = ₹ 1000, Brokerage = 0.1%

∴ Brokerage = 0.1 % of MV

$$= 0.1100 \times 1000$$

$$∴ \text{Brokerage} = ₹ 1$$

∴ Selling value of the share = MV – Brokerage

$$= 1000 - 1$$

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= ₹ 999

∴ Amount received after the sale is ₹ 999.

### Question 3.

Fill in the blanks given in the contract note of sale-purchase of shares.

(B – buy S – sell)

|                       |       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| No. of shares         | 100 B | 75 S  |
| MV of share           | ₹ 45  | ₹ 200 |
| Total value           |       |       |
| Brokerage 0.2%        |       |       |
| 9% CGST on brokerage  |       |       |
| 9% SGST on brokerage  |       |       |
| Total value of shares |       |       |

### Solution:

For buying shares:

Here, Number of shares = 100,

MV of one share = ₹ 45

∴ Total value =  $100 \times 45$

= ₹ 4500

Brokerage = 0.2% of total value 0.2

=  $0.2100 \times 4500$

CGST = 9% of brokerage

=  $9100 \times 9 = ₹ 0.81$

But, SGST = CGST

∴ SGST = ₹ 0.81

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∴ Purchase value of shares

= Total value + Brokerage

= 4500 + 9 + 0.81 + 0.81

= ₹ 4510.62

ii. For selling shares:

Here, Number of shares = 75,

MV of one share = ₹ 200

∴ Total value = 75 × 200

= ₹ 15000

Brokerage = 0.2% of total value

= 0.2100 × 15000

= ₹ 30

CGST = 9% of brokerage

= 9100 × 30 = ₹ 2.70

But, SGST = CGST

∴ SGST = ₹ 2.70

∴ Selling value of shares = Total value – (Brokerage + CGST + SGST)

= 15000 – (30 + 2.70 + 2.70)

= 15000 – 35.40

= ₹ 14964.60

|                       |           |            |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| No. of shares         | 100 B     | 75 S       |
| MV of share           | ₹ 45      | ₹ 200      |
| Total value           | ₹ 4500    | ₹ 15000    |
| Brokerage 0.2%        | ₹ 9       | ₹ 30       |
| 9% CGST on brokerage  | ₹ 0.81    | ₹ 2.70     |
| 9% SGST on brokerage  | ₹ 0.81    | ₹ 2.70     |
| Total value of shares | ₹ 4510.62 | ₹ 14964.60 |

**Question 4.**

Smt. Desai sold shares of face value ₹ 100 when the market value was ₹ 50 and received ₹ 4988.20. She paid brokerage 0.2% and GST on brokerage 18%, then how many shares did she sell?

**Solution:**

Here, face value of share = ₹ 100,

MV = ₹ 50,

Selling price of shares = ₹ 4988.20,

Rate of brokerage = 0.2%, Rate of GST = 18%

Brokerage = 0.2% of MV

$$= \frac{0.2}{100} \times 50$$
$$= ₹ 0.1$$

GST = 18% of brokerage

$$= \frac{18}{100} \times 0.1$$
$$= ₹ 0.018$$

Selling price of one share

$$= MV - (\text{Brokerage} + \text{GST})$$

$$= 50 - (0.1 + 0.018)$$

$$= 50 - 0.118$$

$$= ₹ 49.882$$

∴ Number of shares

$$= \frac{\text{Selling price of all shares}}{\text{Selling price of one share}}$$

$$= \frac{4988.20}{49.882}$$

$$= 100$$

∴ Smt. Desai sold 100 shares.

#### Question 5.

Mr. D'souza purchased 200 shares of FV ₹ 50 at a premium of ₹ 100. He received 50% dividend on the shares. After receiving the dividend he sold 100 shares at a discount of ₹ 10 and remaining shares were sold at a premium of ₹ 75. For each trade he paid the brokerage of ₹ 20. Find whether Mr. D'souza gained or incurred a loss? By how much?

**Solution:**

For purchasing shares:

Here, FV = ₹ 50, Number of shares = 200,

premium = ₹ 100

MV of 1 share = FV + premium

$$= 50 + 100$$

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$$= ₹ 150$$

$$\therefore \text{MV of 200 shares} = 200 \times 150 = ₹ 30,000$$

$\therefore$  Mr. D'souza invested amount

$$= \text{MV of 200 shares} + \text{brokerage}$$

$$= 30,000 + 20$$

$$= ₹ 30,020$$

For selling shares:

$$\text{Rate of dividend} = 50 \%, \text{ FV} = ₹ 50,$$

$$\text{brokerage} = ₹ 20$$

$$\text{Number of shares} = 200$$

$$\text{Dividend per share} = 50\% \text{ of FV}$$

$$= 50 \times 50$$

$$= ₹ 25$$

$$\therefore \text{Dividend of 200 shares} = 200 \times 25 = ₹ 5,000$$

Now, 100 shares are sold at a discount of ₹ 10.

$$\therefore \text{Selling price of 1 share} = \text{FV} - \text{discount}$$

$$= 50 - 10$$

$$= ₹ 40$$

$$\therefore \text{Selling price of 100 shares} = 100 \times 40$$

$$= ₹ 4000$$

$\therefore$  Amount obtained by selling 100 shares

$$= \text{selling price} - \text{brokerage}$$

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$$= 4000 - 20$$

$$= ₹ 3980$$

Also, remaining 100 shares are sold at premium of ₹ 75.

$$\therefore \text{selling price of 1 share} = \text{FV} + \text{premium}$$

$$= 50 + 75$$

$$= ₹ 125$$

$$\therefore \text{selling price of 100 shares} = 100 \times 125$$

$$= ₹ 12,500$$

$$\therefore \text{Amount obtained by selling 100 shares}$$

$$= \text{selling price} - \text{brokerage}$$

$$= 12,500 - 20$$

$$= ₹ 12,480$$

$$\therefore \text{Mr D'souza income} = 5000 + 3980 + 12480$$

$$= ₹ 21460$$

Now, Mr D'souza invested amount > income

$\therefore$  Mr D'souza incurred a loss.

$$\therefore \text{Loss} = \text{amount invested} - \text{income}$$

$$= 30020 - 21460$$

$$= ₹ 8560$$

$\therefore$  Mr. D'souza incurred a loss of ₹ 8560.

#### Question 1.

Nalinitai invested ₹ 6024 in the shares of FV ₹ 10 when the Market Value was ₹ 60. She sold all the shares at MV of ₹ 50 after taking 60% dividend. She paid 0.4% brokerage at

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each stage of transactions. What was the total gain or loss in this transaction? (Textbook pg. no. 106)

**Solution:**

Rate of GST is not given in the example, so it is not considered.

For Purchased Shares:

FV = ₹ 10, MV = ₹ 60

$$\text{Brokerage per share} = \frac{0.4}{100} \times 60 = \boxed{\text{₹ 0.24}}$$

$$\therefore \text{Cost of one share} = 60 + 0.24 = \boxed{\text{₹ 60.24}}$$

$$\therefore \text{Number of shares} = \frac{6024}{60.24} = 100$$

**For sold Shares:**

FV = ₹ 10, MV = ₹ 50

$$\therefore \text{Brokerage per share} = \frac{0.4}{100} \times 50 = \boxed{\text{₹ 0.20}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Selling price per share} &= 50 - 0.20 \\ &= \boxed{\text{₹ 49.8}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Selling price of 100 shares} &= 100 \times 49.80 \\ &= \boxed{\text{₹ 4980}} \end{aligned}$$

Dividend received 60%

$$\therefore \text{Dividend per share} = \frac{60}{100} \times 10 = \text{₹ 6}$$

$$\therefore \text{Dividend on 100 shares} = 6 \times 100 = \boxed{\text{₹ 600}}$$

$$\therefore \text{Nalinitai's income} = \boxed{4980} + \boxed{600} = \text{₹ 5580}$$

Sum invested = ₹ 6024

$$\therefore \text{Loss} = \boxed{6024} - \boxed{5580} = \boxed{\text{₹ 444}}$$

**$\therefore$  Nalinitai's loss is ₹ 444.**

**Question 2.**

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**In the above example if GST was paid at 18% on brokerage, then the loss is ₹ 451.92. Verify whether you get the same answer. (Textbook pg, no. 107)**

**Solution:**

For Purchased Shares:

FV = ₹ 10, MV = ₹ 60, sum invested = ₹ 6024, brokerage = 0.4 %, GST = 18%

Brokerage per share =  $0.4100 \times 60 = ₹ 0.24$

GST per share =  $18100 \times 0.24 = ₹ 0.0432$

∴ Cost of one share =  $60 + 0.24 + 0.0432$

= ₹ 60.2832

∴ Cost of 100 shares =  $100 \times 60.2832 = ₹ 6028.32$

For sold shares:

FV = ₹ 10, MV = ₹ 50, brokerage = 0.4 %, GST = 18%, Number of shares = 100

Brokerage per share =  $0.4100 \times 50 = ₹ 0.20$

GST per share =  $18100 \times 0.20 = ₹ 0.036$

Selling price per share =  $50 - 0.2 - 0.036$

= ₹ 49.764

Selling price of 100 shares =  $100 \times 49.764$

= ₹ 4976.4

Dividend received 60 %

∴ Dividend per share =  $60100 \times 10 = ₹ 6$

Dividend on 100 shares =  $6 \times 100 = ₹ 600$

∴ Nalinitai's income =  $4976.4 + 600 = ₹ 5576.4$

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∴ Cost of 100 shares = ₹ 6028.32

∴ Loss = 6028.32 – 5576.4 = ₹ 451.92

∴ Nalinitai's loss is ₹ 451.92.



# Maharashtra Board Solutions

## Class 10 Maths (Part 1)

- Chapter 1- Linear Equations in Two Variables
- Chapter 2- Quadratic Equations
- Chapter 3- Arithmetic Progression
- Chapter 4- Financial Planning
- Chapter 5- Probability
- Chapter 6- Statistics

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