



37630

B.Com VI Semester (CBCS) Degree Examination, May/June - 2019

COMMERCE

Financial Services

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

SECTION - A

ವಿಭಾಗ-ಅ

Answer any Five of the following.

(5×2=10)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಐದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

1. a) Define Financial services.
ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿ.
- b) State any two qualitative factors of leasing.
ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಗೇಣಿಯ ಎರಡು ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
- c) What do you mean by market making?
ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ರಚನೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?
- d) Define depositories.
ಸಂಗ್ರಾಹಕರು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿ.
- e) Give the meaning of mutual fund.
ಪರಸ್ಪರ ನಿಧಿಯ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರಿ.
- f) State any two advantages of Venture Capital.
ಸಾಹಸಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳದ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
- g) Define Insurance.
ವಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿ.

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SECTION - B
ವಿಭಾಗ-ಅ

Answer any **Three** of the following question.
ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

(3×5=15)

2. Briefly explain the nature and scope of financial services.
ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಸ್ವಭಾವ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
3. Write the difference between leasing and the hire purchasing.
ಗೇಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಖರೀದಿ ನಡುವಿನ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
4. Discuss the contents involved in prospects.
ಪರಿಚಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ.
5. Briefly explain the features of Venture Capital.
ಸಾಹಸಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳದ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
6. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of merger.
ವಿಲೀನೀಕರಣದ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಾನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

SECTION - C
ವಿಭಾಗ-ಅ

Answer any **Three** of the following question.
ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

(3×15=45)

7. Explain the functions of Financial services.
ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
8. What do you mean by leasing? Explain its advantages and disadvantages.
ಗೇಣಿ ಎಂದರೇನು? ಇದರ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಾನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
9. Explain the functions of merchant banking.
ವರ್ತಕ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
10. Explain the scope and functions of depositories.
ಸಂಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
11. What do you mean by mutual fund? Explain the benefits of Investing in mutual funds.
ಪರಸ್ಪರ ನಿಧಿಗಳು ಎಂದರೇನು? ಪರಸ್ಪರ ನಿಧಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಡೆಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.



23609

B.Com VI Semester (TPP) Degree Examination, May/June - 2019

COMMERCE

Financial Services

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

SECTION - A

ವಿಭಾಗ-ಅ

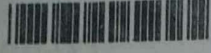
Answer any Ten of the following.

(10×2=20)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಹತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

1. What do you mean by financial services?
ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಎಂದರೇನು?
2. What is bill discounting?
ಹುಂಡಿ ಸೋಡೀಕರಣ ಎಂದರೇನು?
3. Write any two types of lease.
ಗೇಣಿಯ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
4. Define Hire purchase.
ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಖರೀದಿಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿ.
5. What is merchant banking?
ವರ್ತಕ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಎಂದರೇನು?
6. What do you mean by underwriting?
ಒಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಭರವಸೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?
7. What do you mean by offer for sale?
ಮಾರಾಟಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿಕೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?
8. State any two broking service of merchant banking.
ವರ್ತಕ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಮಧ್ಯವರ್ತಿ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

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9. What do you mean by venture capital?
ಸಾಹಸಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಎಂದರೇನು?
10. What is factoring?
ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಂಗ್ ಎಂದರೇನು?
11. State any two advantages of insurance.
ವಿಮೆಯ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
12. What is mutual fund?
ಪರಸ್ಪರ ನಿಧಿ ಎಂದರೇನು?

SECTION - B

ವಿಭಾಗ-ಬಿ

Answer any Three of the following.

(3×5=15)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

13. Briefly explain the scope of financial services.
ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
14. Explain the types of lease.
ಗೇಣಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
15. Write a short note on merchant bank scope in India
ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ತಕ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನ ಲಘು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
16. Explain the importance of venture capital.
ಸಾಹಸಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳದ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
17. Explain the features of mutual fund.
ಪರಸ್ಪರ ನಿಧಿಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.



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SECTION - C

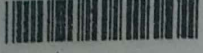
ವಿಭಾಗ-ಕ

Answer any **Three** of the following.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

(3×15=45)

18. Explain the types of financial services.
ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
19. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of leasing.
ಗೇಣಿಯ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಾನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
20. Explain the functions of merchant bank.
ವರ್ತಕ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
21. Explain the features of venture capital.
ಸಾಹಸಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
22. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of merger.
ವಿಲಿನಕರಣದ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಾನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.



23604

B.Com VI Semester Degree Examination, May/June - 2019

COMMERCE

Human Resource Management

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

SECTION - A

ವಿಭಾಗ-ಅ

Answer any Ten of the following.

(10×2=20)

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಹತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

1. Define Human Resource. Management.
ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿರಿ.
2. Name any two managerial functions of human resource management.
ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಎರಡು ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
3. What is Human Resource planning?
ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಯೋಜನೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?
4. Give the meaning of job analysis.
ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆಯ ಅರ್ಥ ನೀಡಿರಿ.
5. What is job evaluation?
ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮೌಲ್ಯೀಕರಣ ಎಂದರೇನು?
6. Define selection.
ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿ.
7. What is transfer?
ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?

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8. What is training?
ತರಬೇತಿ ಎಂದರೇನು?
9. What is career planning?
ಜೀವನ ವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?
10. What is formal interview?
ಔಪಚಾರಿಕ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಎಂದರೇನು?
11. What do you mean by management development?
ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಎಂದರೇನು?
12. What is performance appraisal?
ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಗುಣಾವಗುಣ ನಿಷ್ಕರ್ಷೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?

SECTION - B

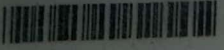
ವಿಭಾಗ-ಬಿ

Answer any **Three** of the following.

(3×5=15)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

13. What are the needs of human resource management?
ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳೇನು?
14. Explain the human resource planning process.
ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಯೋಜನೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
15. Explain the advantages of job evaluation.
ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮೌಲ್ಯೀಕರಣದ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
16. Distinguish between recruitment and selection.
ನೇಮಕಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
17. Explain the importance of training.
ತರಬೇತಿಯ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.



SECTION - C

ವಿಭಾಗ-ಕ

Answer any **Three** of the following.

(3×15=45)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

18. Discuss the role and responsibilities of HR manager.

ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕರ ಪಾತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.

19. What is job analysis? Explain the importance of job analysis.

ವೃತ್ತಿ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ ಎಂದರೇನು? ಅದರ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

20. Explain various sources of Recruitment.

ನೇಮಕಾತಿಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

21. What do you mean by an Interview? Explain the different methods of interview.

ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಎಂದರೇನು? ಸಂದರ್ಶನದ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಧಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

22. Explain the methods of performance appraisal.

ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನದ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.



37623

B.Com VI Semester Degree Examination, May/June - 2019

COMMERCE

Human Resource Management

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

SECTION - A

ವಿಭಾಗ-ಅ

Answer any Five of the following.

(5×2=10)

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಐದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

1. Name any two characteristics of Human Resource Management.
ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಎರಡು ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
2. What is Layoff?
ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ವಜಾ ಎಂದರೇನು?
3. Distinguish between recruitment and selection.
ಭರ್ತಿ ವಿಧಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ವಿಧಾನಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
4. Name any two types of training.
ತರಬೇತಿಯ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
5. What is promotion?
ಪದೋನ್ನತಿ ಎಂದರೇನು?
6. What is performance appraisal?
ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಎಂದರೇನು?
7. Mention any two types of interview.
ಸಂದರ್ಶನದ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ವಿಧಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.

[P.T.O]



SECTION - B
ವಿಭಾಗ-ಬ

Answer any **Three** of the following.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

(3×5=15)

8. What are the needs of Human Resource Management?
ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳೇನು?
9. Explain the Human Resource Planning Process.
ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಯೋಜನೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
10. Explain the advantages of job evaluation.
ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮೌಲ್ಯೀಕರಣದ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
11. Give the meaning of Induction. Explain the objectives of Induction.
ಕಾರ್ಯಾರಂಭದ ಅರ್ಥ ನೀಡಿರಿ. ಕಾರ್ಯಾರಂಭದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
12. Explain the types of training.
ತರಬೇತಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

SECTION - C
ವಿಭಾಗ-ಕ

Answer any **Three** of the following.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

(3×5=15)

13. Define Human Resource Management. Explain the functions of HRM.
ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆ ನೀಡಿ. ಅದರ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
14. What is job analysis? Explain the importance of job analysis.
ವೃತ್ತಿ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ ಎಂದರೇನು? ಅದರ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
15. Explain various sources of Recruitment.
ನೇಮಕಾತಿಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

16. Explain the methods of performance appraisal.

ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನದ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

17. Write short note on:

- a) Job Design.
- b) Career planning.
- c) Selection.

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ:

- a) ವೃತ್ತಿ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ.
- b) ಜೀವನ ವೃತ್ತಿ ಯೋಜನೆ.
- c) ಆಯ್ಕೆ (ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆ)



37624

B.Com. VI Semester (CBCS) Degree Examination, May/June - 2019

COMMERCE

Contemporary Auditing

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

SECTION - A

ವಿಭಾಗ-ಅ

Answer any Five of the following.

(5×2=10)

1. Who can become a company Auditor?
ಯಾರು ಕಂಪನಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧಕನಾಗಬಹುದು?
2. Name the authorities to appoint Company Auditor.
ಕಂಪನಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧಕರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿ.
3. State any 2 rights of Company Auditor.
ಕಂಪನಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧಕನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ
4. Define Audit Report.
ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧಕನ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿ.
5. Define Divisible Profit.
ಹಂಚಬಹುದಾದ ಲಾಭದ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಿ.
6. Give two merits of Audit for partnership Firm.
ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯಿಂದ ಪಾಲುದಾರಿಕೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಿರುವ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ.
7. Define Professional Negligence.
“ವೃತ್ತಿ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯತನ” ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿ.

[P.T.O]

SECTION - B

ವಿಭಾಗ-ಬ

Answer any **Three** of the following questions.

8. State the Disqualifications of Company Auditor.
ಕಂಪನಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧಕರ ಅನರ್ಹತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
9. What are the features of Audit Report?
ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನಾ ವರದಿಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
10. What are the types of Dividends?
ಲಾಭಾಂಶದ ಪಕ್ರಾರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
11. Briefly explain the cost Audit.
ವೆಚ್ಚ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
12. Distinguish between Profit and Divisible Profit.
ಲಾಭ ಮತ್ತು ಹಂಚಬಹುದಾದ ಲಾಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ.

SECTION - C

ವಿಭಾಗ-ಕ

Answer any **Three** of the following questions.

13. Explain the Rights and Duties of company auditor.
ಕಂಪನಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧಕರ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
14. What are the Contents of Audit Reports.
ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನಾ ವರದಿಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.



15. Give the audit programme of an educational institution.

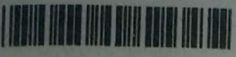
ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

16. Explain the duties of an auditor towards declaration and payment of final dividend.

ಲಾಭಾಂಶ ಘೋಷಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿತರಣೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧಕನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

17. What is Audit Report? Explain different types of audit report.

ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನಾ ವರದಿಯೆಂದರೇನು? ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನಾ ವರದಿಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.



23601

B.Com. VI Semester Degree Examination, May/June - 2019

COMMERCE

Contemporary Auditing

(Old)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

SECTION - A

ವಿಭಾಗ-ಎ

Answer any Ten from the following.

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಹತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

(10×2=20)

1. Give two disqualifications of company auditor.
ಕಂಪನಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧಕನ ಎರಡು ಅನರ್ಹತೆಯ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ.
2. State two features of audit report.
ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನಾ ವರದಿಯ ಎರಡು ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ.
3. Who should sign the audit report?
ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನಾ ವರದಿಗೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕುವವರಾರು?
4. What do you mean by profit?
ಲಾಭ ಎಂದರೇನು?
5. Give the meaning of dividend.
ಲಾಭಾಂಶದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
6. Define interim dividend.
ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ಲಾಭಾಂಶದ ಅರ್ಥ ವಿವರಣೆ ನೀಡಿ.

[P.T.O]

7. Define human resource audit.
ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?
8. Give two effects of showing more profit.
ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಲಾಭ ತೋರಿಸುವುದರಿಂದಾಗುವ ಎರಡು ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿರಿ.
9. State two contents of audit reports.
ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನಾ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಎರಡು ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ.
10. What is clean report?
ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವರದಿ ಎಂದರೇನು?
11. Define professional ethics of an auditor.
ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧಕನ ವೃತ್ತಿ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿ.
12. What do you mean by professional misconduct.
ವೃತ್ತಿ ದುರ್ನಡತೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?

SECTION - B

ವಿಭಾಗ-ಬಿ

Answer any Three from the following.
ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

(3×5=15)

13. State the disqualifications of company auditor.
ಕಂಪನಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧಕರ ಅನರ್ಹತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
14. Distinguish b/w profits and divisible profits.
ಲಾಭ ಮತ್ತು ಹಂಚಬಹುದಾದ ಲಾಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ.
15. What are the types of dividend.
ಲಾಭಾಂಶದ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
16. Define cost audit. State its objectives.
ವೆಚ್ಚ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿರಿ, ಅದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿರಿ.
17. State the importance of audit report.
ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನಾ ವರದಿಯ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಿರಿ.

SECTION - C

ವಿಭಾಗ-ಕ

Answer any **Three** from the following.

(3×15=45)

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

18. Discuss the necessity and importance of company auditor.

ಕಂಪನಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧಕನ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ.

19. Define audit report. Explain different types of audit report.

ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನಾ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿರಿ. ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನಾ ವರದಿಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

20. Give audit programme for partnership firm.

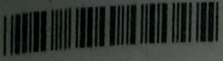
ಪಾಲುದಾರಿಕೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

21. Explain the duties and liability of company auditor.

ಕಂಪನಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧಕರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

22. Give the meaning of divisible profits. Explain the factors governing the determination of divisible profits.

ಹಂಚಲ್ಪಡುವ ಲಾಭದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ಹಂಚಲ್ಪಡುವ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.



37622

B.Com. VI Semester (CBCS) Degree Examination, May/June - 2019

COMMERCE

Cost Accounting - II

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

SECTION - A

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

(5×2=10)

1. What is output costing?
2. What is a statement of cost?
3. What is Job Costing?
4. What is Retention Money?
5. What do you mean by maintenance charges?
6. What is process costing?
7. What is Break Even Point(BEP)?

SECTION - B

Answer any THREE questions of the following.

(3×5=15)

8. Distinguish between cost sheet and statement of profit.
9. From the following information, prepare an estimate for job no.505:

Rs.

Raw materials consumed 17,000

Direct wages paid 20,000

Factory expenses 50% on wages.

Office expenses 20% an factory cost.

The Quotation should include a profit of 20% on selling price.

10. Following is the information relating to contract No.222:

Plant on 01-01-2017 Rs.1,00,000

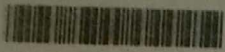
Plant purchased Rs.7,00,000

Plant issued from stores Rs.2,00,000

Plant costing Rs. 1,20,000 Sold for Rs. 1,40,000 Plant costing Rs.80,000 returned to stores. Plant costing Rs. 40,000 lost by accident charge depreciation on plant at 10% per annum.

Calculate plant at site on 31-12-2017.

[P.T.O



11. The Bindu transport Co. Ltd. Operates a fleet of trucks furnishes the following information.

No. of Trucks	Capacity	Capacity utilized
20	20 tons	80%
40	16 tons	50%
60	10 tons	60%

On an average each truck makes 4 trips per day covering a distance of 50 kms. The fleet operates 30 days in a month. The record shows that 10% of the vehicles are laid for repairs everyday.

Calculate effective ton Kms for the period.

12. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of marginal costing.

SECTION - C

Answer any **THREE** of the following questions.

(3×15=45)

13. Following are the particulars supplied by Manjunath sewing manufacturing company for 800 machines for the year ending 31-3-2017.

Cost of materials	Rs. 32,000
Direct Wages	Rs. 48,000
Manufacturing Charges	Rs. 20,000
Office Salaries	Rs. 24,000
Rent and Taxes	Rs. 4,000
Selling expenses	Rs. 8,000
General expenses	Rs. 12,000
Sales	Rs. 1,60,000

Following estimates were made by the costing department of the company for the year ending 31-3-2018.

- A) The output and sales will be of 1000 machines.
- B) The price of materials will rise by 25% on the previous year level.
- C) Wages during the year will rise by 12½%.
- D) Manufacturing cost will rise in proportion to the combined cost of materials and wages.
- E) Selling cost per unit will remain uncharged.
- F) Other expenses will remain unaffected by the rising output.

From the above information prepare the cost statement showing the price at which the machine would be marked. So as to show a profit of 12½% on the selling price.

14. The following particulars relates to a contract for Rs. 40,00,000.

Particulars	1996	1997	1998
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Materials	4,50,000	7,00,000	6,00,000
Wages	4,30,000	6,00,000	5,00,000
Carriage	20,000	60,000	50,000
General Expenses	20,000	50,000	16,000
Work Certified	9,00,000	30,00,000	40,00,000
Work Uncertified	10,000	50,000	-

Plant costing Rs. 1,00,000 was bought in the beginning of 1996 and depreciation was charged @ 25% on original cost. The Contractee was to pay 80% of work certified every year and settle the a/c at the end of the year.

Prepare contract A/c for three years.

15. A person owns a bus which runs between Bangalore and Mysore and back for 10 days in a month. The distance between Bangalore and Mysore is 130 kms. The bus completes the trip from Bangalore and Mysore and will be back on the same day. The bus goes to Nandi for another 10 days the distance between Bangalore and Nandi is 60 kms. This trip is also completed on the same day for the next 4 days of its operator it runs in the local city daily distance covered is 30Kms.

Calculate the charge to be made by the person when he wants to earn a profit of 25% on his taking. the other information is

Cost of the bus 3,00,000

Depreciation @ 20% p.a.

Salary of Clerk 250 p.m.

Insurance 7,500 p.a.

Diesel consumption 10 Kms per liter costing Rs. 4 per liter tax Rs. 6,000 per annum.

Lubricants Rs. 10 per 100 kms.

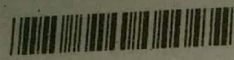
Repairs and maintenance Rs. 2,500 P.M.

Permit fees Rs. 1500 P.M.

Normal capacity 50 persons.

The bus generally occupies 90% of the capacity.

(4)



16. A groundnut oil company, provides the following cost data. You are required to prepare process account purchase of 10,000 tonnes of groundnut at Rs. 500 per ton.

Particulars	Crushing	Refining	Finishing
Cost of Labour	66,000	30,000	30,000
Electric Power	10,000	5,000	4,000
Sundry Material	7,000	2,000	—
Repairs to plant	5,000	4,000	4,000
Steam	2,500	1,500	1,000
Cost of casts	—	—	5,800

Other factory expenses Rs. 94,500 to be charged at 75% of wages.

Normal loss in process 1 was 30% of Input and the actual output of the process was to 6900 tonnes.

In process 2 900 tonns of by product was produced value at Rs. 62,000.

In process 3 normal loss was 5% of input value at Rs. 3300 and the actual output of the process was Rs. 5,800 tonn. Scrap is process valued at Rs. 10 tonns.

The turnover and profit during two period were as follows.

Year	Sales	Profit
2016	40,00,000	4,00,000
2017	60,00,000	8,00,000

Calculate on:

- i) P/V Ratio
- ii) BEP sales
- iii) Sales required to earn a profit Rs. 10,00,000
- iv) Profit when sales are Rs. 50,00,000.

B.Com. VI Semester Degree Examination, May/June - 2019

COMMERCE

Management Accounting

(Paper - 6.2)

(Old)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

Instructions to Candidates:

Attempt **ALL** sections according to internal choice.

SECTION - A

Answer any **TEN** of the following questions.

(10×2=20)

1. What is Management Accounting?
2. State two features of Management Accounting.
3. State two functions of Management Accounting.
4. What are the two limitations of Management Accounting?
5. Give the meaning of Ratio Analysis.
6. State two types of Ratio Analysis.
7. What is cash flow statement?
8. State two objectives of cash flow statement.
9. State two uses of fund flow statement.
10. What is funds from operation?
11. What is Financial Analysis?
12. State two methods of Financial Analysis.

SECTION - B

Answer any **THREE** of the following :

(3×5=15)

13. Explain the importance of Ratio's.
14. Explain the differences between cash flow and fund flow.
15. The Balance sheet of P. Ltd. as on 31-12-91 was as follows.

Liabilities	Amt.	Assets	Amt.
Equity share		Plant	24,000
Capital	40,000	Building	40,000
Capital Reserve	8,000	Furniture	16,000
8% Loan on		Stock	12,000
Mortgage	32,000	Debtors	12,000
Creditors	16,000	Short - term	
B O D	4,000	Investment	4,000

[P.T.O]



(2)

Cash

Taxation:	
Current	4,000
Future	4,000
P & L a/c	12,000
	<u>1,20,000</u>

23602
12,000

1,20,000

Compute - Current Ratio
Quick Ratio
Debt - Equity Ratio

16. Calculate funds from operations.

Particulars	Amt.
Profit as per statement of P & L.	71,000
Depreciation	30,000
Loss on sale of machinery	1,000
Goodwill written off	1,000
Patents written off	500
Discount on issue of shares	2,000
Profit on sale of Building	12,500

17. Net income of S. Ltd for the year ending 31-12-2017 was Rs. 1,60,000. Compute the cash flows from operating activities.

Particulars	01-01-17	31-12-17
Bills Receivable	20,000	24,000
Prepaid Expenses	6,000	4,000
Stock	1,10,000	1,20,000
O/S incomes	2,000	3,000
Debtors	60,000	80,000
Accumulated Depreciation	1,00,000	1,20,000
Doubt ful debts	3,000	4,000
Dividend Payable	-	6,000
Bills Payable	16,000	12,000
O/S Expenses	6,000	12,000
Creditors	96,000	60,000



SECTION - C

Answer any **THREE** of the following :

(3×15=45)

18. Explain the objectives of Management Accounting.
 19. From the following statement of H. Ltd. Calculate the following Ratio's.

- a) Current Ratio
 b) Liquid Ratio
 c) Gross Profit Ratio
 d) Net Profit Ratio
 e) Return on Investment Ratio

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

Particulars	Note No.	Amount	Total
I Equity & Liabilities			
1 Share holders Funds			
a) Share capital	1	4,00,000	
b) Reserves & Surplus	2	3,00,000	7,00,000
2 Current Liabilities			
Short term borrowings	3	60,000	
Trade Payables	4	2,00,000	2,60,000
Total			<u>9,60,000</u>
II Assets			
1 Non - current assets			
a) Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	4,60,000	4,60,000
b) Current assets			
Inventories	6	2,80,000	
Trade receivables	7	1,60,000	
Cash & Cash equivalent	8	60,000	5,00,000
Total			<u>9,60,000</u>

Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	Note No.	Amount	Total
I Continuing Operations			
1 Revenue from operations	1	17,00,000	
2 Other income	2	18,000	
Total Revenue			17,18,000
3 Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	3	9,91,500	
Finance cost	4	30,000	
Other expenses	5	3,96,500	14,18,000
Net Profit			<u>3,00,000</u>

[P.T.O]



Notes to accounts (Balance Sheet)

Note No.		Amount
1	Share capital Equity shares 40,000 of Rs. 10	4,00,000
2	Reserves & Surplus Gen. Reserve	1,80,000
	Profit & Loss	1,20,000
3	Short term borrowings	<u>3,00,000</u>
	Bank O.D.	60,000
4	Trade payable	1,60,000
	Creditors for Goods	40,000
	Creditors for Expenses	<u>2,00,000</u>
5	Tangible assets Plant	3,00,000
	Furniture	1,60,000
		<u>4,60,000</u>
6	Inventories - stock	2,80,000
7	Trade Receivables Debtors	1,40,000
	Bills receivable	20,000
		<u>1,60,000</u>
8	Cash & Cash equivalents Bank balance	60,000

Notes to accounts (Profit & Loss)

Note No.		Amount
1	Revenue from operations Sale of goods	17,00,000
2	Other incomes Profit on sale of investment	12,000
	Interest on investments	6,000
		<u>18,000</u>
3	Cost of materials consumed Opening stock	1,81,000
	Purchases	10,90,500
		<u>12,71,500</u>

Less	Closing stock	2,80,000
	Cost of materials consumed	9,91,500
4	Finance cost	
	Financial Exp's	30,000
5	Other expenses	
	Carriage inwards	28,500
	Office exp's	3,00,000
	Sales exp's	60,000
	Loss on sale of fixed assets	8,000
		<u>3,96,500</u>

20. Prepare a fund flow statement.

Particulars	Note	2016		2017	
		Amt.	Total	Amt.	Total
I Equity & Liab's					
1 Shareholders funds					
a) share capital	1	5,000		5,300	
b) Res & surplus	2	2,800	7,800	3,700	9000
2 Non - current Liab's					
long term borrowing	3		1,400		1,300
3 Current Liab's					
Trade Payables	4		2,000		2,100
Total			<u>11,200</u>		<u>12,400</u>
II Assets					
1 Non-current assets					
a) Fixed assets					
1) Tangible assets	5		2,900		3,300
2 current assets					
Inventories	6	3100		3200	
Trade Receivables	7	2400		2,700	
Cash & Cash equable	8	2,000		2,500	
Other current assets	9	800	8,300	700	9,100
Total			<u>11,200</u>		<u>12,400</u>

Notes to Accounts

Note	Particulars	2016	2017
1	Share Capital		
	Equity Capital	5,000	5,300

[P.T.O]

2	Reserves & surplus		
	Retained earnings	2,800	3,700
3	Long term borrowings		
	Long term debts	1,400	1,300
4	Current Liabilities		
	Accounts Payables	2,000	2,100
5	Tangible Assets		
	Fixed assets	5,000	5,800
	Less Depreciation	2,100	2,500
	Tangible assets	<u>2,900</u>	<u>3,300</u>
6	Inventories		
	Stock	3,100	3,200
7	Trade receivables		
	Accounts receivables	2,400	2,700
8	Cash & Cash equivalents		
	Cash	2,000	2,500
9	Other current assets	800	700

Adjustments :

- 1) Fixed assets costing Rs. 1200 were purchased.
- 2) Fixed assets (original cost- Rs. 400 accumulated depreciation Rs. 150) were sold for Rs. 200.
- 3) Depreciation for the year 2017 amounted to Rs. 550 duly debited to P & L a/c.
- 4) Dividend paid amounted to Rs. 300 in 2017.
- 5) Reported income for the year 2017 was Rs. 1200.

21. The financial position of a company as on 31.12.2014 and 2015 was as under.

Particulars	Note	2014		2015	
		Amt.	Total	Amt.	Total
I Equity & Liab's					
1 Shareholders funds					
a) share capital	1	2,00,000		2,00,000	
b) Res & Surplus	2	96,000	2,96,000	98,000	2,98,000
2 Non current Liab's					
Long term borrowings	3		60,000		90,000
3 Current Liab's					
Trade Payable	4		72,000		82,000
Total			<u>4,28,000</u>		<u>4,70,000</u>



II Assets

1	Non current Assets				
	Tangible Assets	5	3,00,000		3,42,000
2	Current assets				
	Inventories	6	50,000	44,000	
	Trade receivable	7	70,000	76,800	
	Cash	8	8,000	7,200	1,28,000
			<u>1,28,000</u>		<u>1,28,000</u>
			<u>4,28,000</u>		<u>4,70,000</u>

Notes to Accounts

Note	Particulars	2014	2015
1	Share Capital	2,00,000	2,00,000
2	Reserves & Surplus		
	Profit & Loss	96,000	98,000
3	Long term borrowings		
	Loan from bank	60,000	50,000
	Loan from Subsidiary Company	-	40,000
		<u>60,000</u>	<u>90,000</u>
4	Trade Payable		
	Creditors	72,000	82,000
5	Tangible Assets		
	Machinery	2,14,000	2,44,000
	Less : Depreciation	54,000	72,000
		<u>1,60,000</u>	<u>1,72,000</u>
	Building	1,00,000	1,10,000
	Land	40,000	60,000
		<u>3,00,000</u>	<u>3,42,000</u>
6	Inventories		
	Stock	50,000	44,000
7	Trade Receivable		
	Debtors	70,000	76,800
8	Cash & Cash equivalent		
	Cash	8,000	7,200

During the year Rs. 52,000 were paid as dividends. Prepare cash flow statement as per As-3.

22. The following is the P&L of H Ltd. for the year 2017 and its previous year 2016. Prepare comparative income statement. Statement of Profit & Loss.

Particulars	2016		2017	
	Amt.	Total	Amt.	Total
I continuing operations				
1 Revenue from operations	14,19,736		16,40,694	
2 Other incomes	22,090	14,41,826	12,824	16,53,518
Total revenue		14,41,826		16,53,518
3 Expenses				
Cost of sales	9,26,500		9,67,298	
Finance cost	8,550		7,000	
Other exp's	2,89,216	12,24,266	3,40,298	13,15,036
Profit before Tax		21,75,60		3,38,542
4 Less : Tax expenses		86,076		1,60,780
Profit after Tax		1,31,484		1,77,762

Notes to Accounts

Note	Particulars	2016	2017
1	Revenue from operations	14,42,912	16,68,500
	Less: Sales Returns	23,176	27,806
	Net Revenue	14,19,736	16,40,694
2	Other income		
	Dividend		
	Purchase Discount	7,590	5,240
	Profit on sale of land	8,500	7,584
	Other income	6,000	-
3	Cost of sales	22,090	12,824
4	Finance cost	9,26,500	9,67,798
	Interest Paid		
5	Other expenses	8,550	7,000
	Administrative Exps		
	Selling Exp's	93,062	1,08,274
	Loss on sale of F assets	1,93,646	2,31,264
	Other Expenses	2,500	7,000
6	Tax expenses	2,89,208	3,47,238
	Income Tax		
		86,076	1,60,780



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B.Com. VI Semester (CBCS) Degree Examination, May/June - 2019

COMMERCE

Management Accounting

Paper No. - 6.3

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Instructions to Candidates:

Attempt all the sections according to internal choice.

SECTION - A

Answer any **FIVE** of the following questions.

(5×2=10)

1. Define Management Accounting.
2. State two objectives of management accounting.
3. What is Financial Analysis?
4. State two objectives of Financial Analysis and interpretation.
5. State two types of Ratio's.
6. What is Fund?
7. Give the meaning of Cash flow.

SECTION - B

Answer any **THREE** of the following questions.

(3×5=15)

8. Explain the functions of Management Accounting.
9. State the advantages of Funds Flow Analysis.

[P.T.O



10. From the following information ascertain the Debtors Turn Over Ratio and Average collection period.

Total sales – Rs. 6,40,000

Cash sales – Rs. 4,00,000

Opening Debtors – Rs. 20,000

Closing Debtors – Rs. 28,000

Opening Bills Receivable – Rs. 16,000

Closing Bills Receivable – Rs. 24,000

11. Ascertain Funds from operations as at 31-12-2017.

Particulars	As on	As on
	31-12-2016	31-12-2017
Profit and loss as per statement	6,00,000	5,60,000
Gen Reserve	2,00,000	2,50,000
Good will	1,00,000	80,000
Provision for Depreciation	40,000	52,000
Preliminary expenses	30,000	20,000

12. From the following information calculate cash flow from operating activities.

Particulars	2014	2015
Cash	5,000	4,000
Debtors	50,000	40,000
Stock	70,000	90,000
Bills Receivables	10,000	8,000
Prepaid expenses	3,000	5,000
Accrued incomes	10,000	6,000
Profit & Loss (profit)	40,000	50,000
Bank overdraft	50,000	45,000
Creditors	60,000	78,000
Proposed dividend	10,000	12,000
Tax provision	15,000	13,000



SECTION - C

Answer any **THREE** of the following questions.

(3×15=45)

13. Explain the differences between Financial Accounting and Management Accounting.
14. From the following statement of Assets and Liabilities of ABC Ltd. Prepare Fund Flow statement.

Particulars	Note	2016		2017	
		Amount	Total	Amount	Total
I Equity & Liabilities					
1. shareholders Funds					
a) Share capital	1	9,00,000		10,00,000	
b) Res & Surplus	2	1,40,000	10,40,000	2,36,000	12,36,000
2. Current Liabilities					
Trade payables	3	1,50,000		1,98,000	
short term provision	4	1,64,000	3,14,000	2,00,000	3,98,000
			13,54,000		16,34,000
II Assets					
1. Non current Assets					
a) Fixed Assets					
i) Tangible Assets	5	5,60,000		7,40,000	
ii) In Tangible Assets	6	2,30,000	7,90,000	1,80,000	9,20,000
2. Current assets					
Inventories	7	1,54,000		2,18,000	
Trade receivables	8	3,60,000		4,60,000	
cash and cash					
Equivalentents	9	50,000	5,64,000	36,000	7,14,000
			13,54,000		16,34,000

Notes to Accounts

Note		2016	2017
1	Share capital, Equity capital	6,00,000	8,00,000
	Pref capital	3,00,000	2,00,000
	Share capital	9,00,000	10,00,000
2	Reserves and surplus		
	General Reserve	80,000	1,40,000
	Profit & Loss a/c	60,000	96,000
	Reserve and surplus	1,40,000	2,36,000

[P.T.O]



(4)

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3	Trade payables		
	Creditors	1,10,000	1,66,000
	Bills payables	40,000	32,000
	Trade Payables	1,50,000	1,98,000
4	Short term Provisions		
	Proposed dividend	84,000	1,00,000
	Provision for taxation	80,000	1,00,000
	Short term provisions	1,64,000	2,00,000
5	Tangible Assets		
	Land & Buildings	4,00,000	3,40,000
	Plant & Machinery	1,60,000	4,00,000
	Tangible assets	5,60,000	7,40,000
6	Intangible assets		
	Goodwill	2,30,000	1,80,000
	Intangible assets	2,30,000	1,80,000
7	Inventories - stock	1,54,000	2,18,000
	Inventories	1,54,000	2,18,000
8	Trade Receivables Debtors	3,20,000	4,00,000
	Bills Receivables	40,000	60,000
	Trade Receivables	3,60,000	4,60,000
9	Cash and cash equivalents		
	cash in hand	30,000	20,000
	cash at Bank	20,000	16,000
	cash and cash equivalents	50,000	36,000

Adjustments:

- Depreciation Rs. 20,000 on plant & Machinery & Rs. 40,000 on Land & Buildings.
- An interim dividend of Rs. 40,000 has paid in 2017.
- Income Tax Rs. 70,000 has been paid during 2017.

5. The statement of assets and liabilities of VEE Ltd is as follows.

Particulars	Note	2014		2015	
		Amount	Total	Amount	Total
I Equity & Liabilities					
1. Shareholders Funds					
a) Share capital	1	2,00,000		2,00,000	
b) Reserves & surplus	2	<u>3,92,000</u>	<u>5,92,000</u>	<u>3,96,000</u>	<u>5,96,000</u>
2. Non-current liabilities					
Long-term borrowings	3		1,24,000		1,80,000
3. Current liabilities					
Trade payable	4		1,44,000		1,64,000
Total			<u>8,60,000</u>		<u>9,40,000</u>
II Assets					
1. Non current Assets					
a) Fixed Assets					
b) Tangible Assets	5		6,00,000		6,84,000
2. Current Assets					
a) Inventories	6	1,00,000		88,000	
b) Trade receivable	7	1,40,000		1,53,600	
c) Cash and cash equivalent	8	20,000	2,60,000	14,400	2,56,000
			<u>8,60,000</u>		<u>9,40,000</u>

Notes to accounts

Note		2014	2015
1	Share capital,	2,00,000	2,00,000
	Share capital	<u>2,00,000</u>	<u>2,00,000</u>
2	Reserves & surplus		
	Gen. Reserve	2,00,000	2,00,000
	Profit & Loss a/c	1,92,000	1,96,000
	Reserve & surplus	<u>3,92,000</u>	<u>3,96,000</u>
3	Long term borrowings		
	Loan from the Co.	-	80,000
	Loan from Bank	1,24,000	1,00,000
	Long-term borrowings	<u>1,24,000</u>	<u>1,80,000</u>

[P.T.O]



4	Trade payable creditors	1,44,000	1,64,000
5	Tangible Assets		
	Land	80,000	1,20,000
	Buildings	2,00,000	2,20,000
	Machinery	3,20,000	3,44,000
	Tangible assets	<u>6,00,000</u>	<u>6,84,000</u>
6	Inventories		
	Stock	1,00,000	88,000
7	Trade Receivables		
	Debtors	1,40,000	1,53,600
8	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash	<u>20,000</u>	<u>14,400</u>

Adjustments:

- a) During the year Rs. 1,04,000 was paid as dividends.
- b) The provision for depreciation against machinery as on 01-01-2015 was Rs. 1,08,000 and Rs. 1,44,000 on 31-12-2015.

You are required to prepare the cash flow statement (As per AS - 3)

16. The statement of Assets and Liabilities of P. Co. Ltd and R.Co. Ltd are given as follows statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Particulars	Note	Amount	P. Co. Ltd.		R. Co. Ltd.	
			Total	Amount	Total	
I Equity & Liabilities						
1. Shareholders Funds						
Share capital	1	5,40,000		11,20,000		
Reserves & surplus	2	28,000	5,68,000	36,000	11,56,000	
2. Non-current Borrowings						
Long-term loans	3		2,30,000			2,60,000
3. Current liabilities						
Trade payable	4	28,000		8,000		
Short term provisions	5	20,000		1,80,000		
Other current Liabilities	6	30,000	78,000	12,000	2,00,000	



		(7)			37621
Total					
II Assets			8,76,000		16,16,000
1. Non current Assets					
a) Fixed Assets					
Tangible Assets	7		8,28,000		14,46,000
2. Current Assets					
Current Investment	8	2,000		80,000	
Inventories	9	20,000		50,000	
Trade receivable	10	8,000		16,000	
Cash and cash equivalents	11	16,000		20,000	
short term loans					
and Advance	12	2,000	48,000	4,000	1,70,000
Total			8,76,000		16,16,000

you are required to prepare a common size income statement and show necessary workings.

7. Following are the statement of Assets and Liabilities of a company as on 31-12-2016 and 31-12-2017.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

Particulars	Note	Amount	2016		2017	
			Total	Amount	Total	
I Equity & Liabilities						
1. Shareholders Funds						
a) Share capital	1	1,39,000		1,45,000		
b) Reserves & surplus	2	21,800	1,60,800	24,120	1,69,120	
2. Non-current liabilities						
Long-term borrowings	3		24,000		12,000	
3. Current liabilities						
Trade payables	4		20,000		23,680	
Total			2,04,800		2,04,800	
II Assets						
1. Non current Assets						
a) Fixed assets						
i) Tangible assets	5	40,000		60,000		
ii) InTangible assets	6	20,000	60,000	10,000	70,000	

[P.T.O



2. Current Assets					
a) Inventories	7	98,400		85,400	
b) Trade debtors	8	28,400		33,800	
c) Cash and cash equivalent	9	18,000	1,44,800	15,600	1,34,800
Total			<u>2,04,800</u>		<u>2,04,800</u>

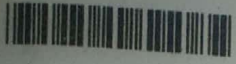
Notes to Accounts

Note:

			2016	2017
1	Share capital			
	Equity shares of Rs. 10 each		1,39,000	1,45,000
2	Reserves & surplus			
	Share premium		1,000	3,000
	Profit & Loss a/c		20,800	21,120
	Reserves and surplus		21,800	24,120
3	Long term borrowings			
	Debentures		24,000	12,000
4	Trade payables			
	Trade creditors		20,000	23,680
5	Tangible assets - Land		40,000	60,000
6	Intangible assets - Goodwill		20,000	10,000
7	Inventories - stock		98,400	85,400
8	Trade Receivables - Debtors		29,800	35,400
	Less - PDD		1,400	1,600
	Trade receivables		28,400	33,800
9	Cash and cash equivalents			
	cash in hand		18,000	15,600

Additional Information:

- Dividend were paid totalling Rs. 7,000.
 - Land was purchased for Rs. 20,000 and the amount provided for amortisation of Goodwill Rs. 10,000.
 - Debenture loan was repaid Rs. 12,000.
- you are required to prepare Fund Flow statement.



23603

B.Com. VI Semester Degree Examination, May / June - 2019

COMMERCE

Cost Accounting - II

Paper No. - 6.4

Time : 3 Hours

Instructions to Candidates:

Maximum Marks : 80

Answer all the sections according to internal choice.

Section - A

Answer any **ten** of the following questions:

(10×2=20)

1. What is works cost?
2. How do you value the closing stock of finished goods?
3. What is operating costing?
4. State any two objectives of transport costing.
5. What are the types of contracts?
6. What is work certified?
7. What is process costing?
8. What is abnormal gain in case of process costing? How is it calculated?
9. State any two industries where process costing is adopted.
10. What is marginal costing?
11. What is profit volume ratio?
12. What do you mean by margin of safety?

[P.T.O]

Section - B

(3×5=15)

Answer any **Three** of the following :

13. The following data relate to the manufacture and sale of 10,000 units of a standard product which is sold at Rs. 5 per unit.

Raw materials Rs. 20,000

Direct wages Rs. 12,000

Machine hours worked 1,000

Machine hour rate Rs. 5

Office overhead 10% on works cost selling & distribution overhead 50 paise per unit.

Prepare a cost sheet to find out:

- a) Cost of production per unit & b) Total profit.

14. From the following particulars, calculate passenger Kms for the month of may 2018.

No. of buses : 20

Distance covered : 100 kms

No. of trips : 2 round trips

Capacity of each bus : 40 passengers

Onward journey : Full capacity utilised

Return journey : Half empty

15. From the following information calculate the amount of profit to be transferred to profit & loss A/c.

Notional profit Rs. 65,000

Estimated profit Rs. 80,000

Value of work certified Rs. 7,50,000

Contract price Rs. 10,00,000

16. From the following information, calculate the values of abnormal loss:

Units introduced in process 'y' 20,000

Normal loss 10% on input

Actual production 17,000 units

Normal cost per unit Rs. 15.00

17. From the following particulars calculate:

a) P/V ratio

b) Fixed cost &

c) Break even point

I year : Sales Rs. 30,00,000, Profit Rs. 3,00,000

II year : Sales Rs. 50,00,000, Profit Rs. 7,00,000

Section - C

Answer any Three of the following :

18. Mahaveer Ltd. furnishes the following information for the year 2014.

(3×15=45)

Particulars	Amount
Output 4000 tons.	
Materials:	
Opening stock	
Closing stock	40,000
Purchases	1,00,000
Wages	8,60,000
Production overheads	4,80,000
Administration overheads	3,20,000
Selling & distribution overheads	1,60,000
Rate of profit 25% on selling price	40,000

It is estimated that production can be increased in the year 2015 by 50% due to spare capacity. Raw materials price will increase by 20%. The rate of profit will remain the same. 50% of all overheads are fixed and other 50% are variable. The wages will increase by 10%.

Prepare a statement showing cost, profit & sales.

19. From the following information, calculate the cost per running a kilometer of a vehicle.

Value of vehicle	Rs. 3,00,000
Garage rent per annum	Rs. 4,800
Insurance per annum	Rs. 2,200
Road tax per annum	Rs. 6,000
Drivers wages per month	Rs. 800
Cleaners wages per month	Rs. 200
Cost of petrol per litre	Rs. 16
Miscellaneous expenses per kilometer (including tyre & maintenances)	Rs. 2

Estimated life 1,50,000 kilometers per litre of petrol 8 kms estimated annual kilometers run - 10,000 kms.

[P.T.O]

(4)

20. Following information is given with reference to a contract of shopping centre undertaken by Apex contractors Ltd. for the year ending 31st March 2018.

Particulars	Amount
Contract price	10,00,000
Materials issued	2,10,000
Wages paid for (11 months)	2,20,000
Materials costing Rs. 5000 were sold for	Rs. 6,000
Plant issued on 01/4/2017	2,00,000
Administration expenses	40,000
Materials at site on 31/3/2018	5,000
Cash received from contractee	6,30,000
Retention money	10%
Depreciation on plant at 15% p.a.	

Work done since certification amounts to 10% of actual materials used & 5% of total wages. Write contract account contractees account & show the figures appears in the balance sheet for the above period.

21. A product passes through three processes A, B & C, the details of each process are as follows:

Particulars	A	B	C
Input (500 units) (Rs.)	4,000	—	—
S. Materials (Rs.)	5,200	4,000	2,050
Direct labour (Rs.)	4,500	7,360	2,800
Production overheads 100% of wages			
Actual output (units)	450	340	270
Normal loss (% on input)	10%	20%	25%
Scrap value per units (Rs.)	4.00	8.00	10.00

Prepare process accounts.

22. The sales & profits of 'X' Co. Ltd during the two periods were as follows.

Period	Sales (Rs.)	Profit (Rs.)
2017	1,80,000	30,000
2018	2,40,000	45,000

You are required to calculate:

- P/V Ratio
- BEP
- The sales Required to earn a profit of Rs. 60,000
- Profit when sales are Rs. 3,50,000
- Margin of safety at a profit of Rs. 75,000
- Variable costs of the two periods



37628

B.Com. (Voc) VI - Semester (CBCS) Degree Examination, May/June - 2019

COMPUTER SCIENCE
(Internet & E - Governance)

Paper - 6.5

(New)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

SECTION - A

I Answer any FIVE questions. Each question carries TWO marks. (5×2=10)

1. a. Expand WAN.
- b. Name the types of data transmission.
- c. Define protocol.
- d. Expand HTML.
- e. What is internet?
- f. Define web page.
- g. Who invented WWW?

SECTION - B

II. Answer any FOUR questions. Each question carries FIVE marks. (4×5=20)

2. Write the components of data communication.
3. What is network? Mention different types of it.
4. Write a note on NSFNET.

[P.T.O]



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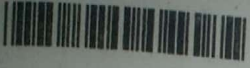
5. Write a note on HTTP.
6. Explain in brief internet history.
7. Write a note on URL.

SECTION - C

III Answer any **FOUR** questions. Each question carries **TEN** marks.

(4×10=40)

8. What is data communication? Write fundamental characters of it.
 9. Write a short note on E-mail.
 10. Explain in brief anatomy of E - Commerce.
 11. Write a short note on newsgroups.
 12. Explain national research educational network.
 13. Write a short note in EDI.
-



37625

B.Com. VI Semester (CBCS) Degree Examination, May/June - 2019

CENTRAL GOODS & SERVICE TAX - II

CGST - II (T.P.P)

Paper - 6.5

Time : 3 Hours

Instructions to Candidates:

Maximum Marks : 70

Attempt all Sections According to Internal choice.

SECTION - A

Answer the **FIVE** of the following :

(5×2=10)

1. What do you mean by special Audit?
2. Define the term "offense".
3. What is Non - cognizable offense?
4. Who can conduct audit of tax payers?
5. Mention any two objectives of Advance Ruling.
6. Write any four prescribed offenses under CGST Act.
7. What is the recovery of Tax?

SECTION - B

Answer any **THREE** of the following :

(3×5=15)

8. What is scrutiny of returns? Explain the provisions related to scrutiny of returns.
9. What is Audit? Explain the procedure of special Audit.
10. Explain the following under CGST Act.
 - a) Inspection
 - b) Search
11. a) M/s xyz company has stock worth Rs. 10,00,000 as on 10-06-2017. The company possess only VAT Invoice. The rate of tax under GST is 28%. Find the credit allowability, where stock has been sold in the month of July - 2017.
b) M/s Vasavi trading company has stock worth of Rs. 6,00,000 as on 10-06-2017. The trading company posses only VAT Invoices. The Rate of tax on output under GST is 12%. Find the credit allowability where such stock has been sold in the month of - July - 2017.
12. Mr. Kanaka Enterprises has opted a composition scheme for supply of Automobile products for the month of January - 2019, their tax liability is 196000.
 - a) What is the Due date for filing return?
 - b) What is the rate of Interest applicable, If they filed 2 Months after due date?

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SECTION - C

(3×15=45)

Answer any **THREE** of the following.

13. What are Basic principles to be observed during the search under CGST Act.
14. What are the modes of recovery of Tax available to the proper officer?
15. Explain the following :
- Liability in case of Amalgamation or merger of companies.
 - Access to business premises.
16. Sumlengala Books & Gift centre Hospet furnishes the following Information for the year 2018.
- Note Books Sold - 8,00,000.
 - Stationary sold - 1,40,000.
 - Pen & pencils sold - 4,00,000.
 - Income earned from project work - 5,00,000.
 - A"4 size paper sold - 5,40,000.
 - Gift items sold - 6,60,000.
 - Sold Rhymes Book - 5,50,000
 - Income from Book Binding work - 2,50,000.
 - Computer related spare parts - 2,56,000.
 - Exams pads sold - 1,44,000

The above items are purchased from mangalore. They have not collected GST from the customers.

- Are they eligible for composition of levy?
 - Calculate the tax liability.
 - Assume that sumungala Book centre has filed his returns late by 2 months. Compute her late fee and interest.
17. a) Gopal Restaurent provides food & Beverages (Non-Alchohal) for the 3rd quarter of october to December. Their Gross liability is 2,44,000.
- What is GST rate applicable to Gopal Restaurant.
 - What is the amount of Interest, If he returns filed delayed by 46-days.
- b) Lavanya enterprises a supplier of Books and stationary items for the month of Feburary - 2019. Their Gross liability is 2,50,000. Compute the amount of late fee, and rate of interest If they filed delayed by 3 months.

COMPUTER SCIENCE

(Multimedia)

Paper - 6.6

(New)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

SECTION - A

I. Answer any **Five** from the following.

(5×2=10)

1. a. Define Multimedia.
- b. Name the types of Graphics.
- c. What is Sampling?
- d. Expand MIDI.
- e. Name the types of Balance.
- f. What is KIOSK.
- g. Write the shortcut key for Slide Show view.

SECTION - B

II. Answer any **FOUR** from the following

(4×5=20)

2. What are major categories of Multimedia?
3. Write about Scanner and Digital Camera used in Multimedia.
4. Explain the types of 2D Animations.
5. Write the steps to save the presentation as webpage.

[P.T.O



6. Explain the basic design principles of multimedia.
7. Explain Testing phase of Multimedia Application.

SECTION - C

III. Answer any **FOUR** from the following.

(4×10=40)

8. Explain different types of MS PowerPoint Views.
 9. Explain Planning Phase in developing Multimedia.
 10. Explain Text and Graphics objects in Multimedia.
 11. Explain the process in distributing Multimedia Applications.
 12. Explain different issues and trends in multimedia industry.
 13. Write steps to apply Custom Animation in MS PowerPoint.
-

B.Com. VI Semester Degree Examination, May/June - 2019**COMMERCE****Income Tax - II****Paper - 6.6**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Instructions to Candidates:Attempt **ALL** sections according to Internal choice.**SECTION - A**Answer any **FIVE** questions from the following :**(5×2=10)**

1. What is Book profit?
2. Mention the types of securities.
3. Who is a "Sleeping partner"?
4. What is "long-term capital Gain"?
5. What is "partnership"?
6. What do you mean by "Karta"?
7. Expand
 - i) CBDT
 - ii) CCIT

SECTION - BAnswer any **THREE** questions from the following.**(3×5=15)**

8. A, B and C are the partners in a firm of which C is non-working partner. Net profit computed u/s - 28 to 44 D is Rs 2,40,000. The firm has debited to its Profit and loss account-salaries Rs 1,50,000, Rs 1,00,000 and Rs 80,000 to A, B and C respectively.
You are asked to calculate "Income From Business of Firm".

[P.T.O]



9. Write a note on

- i) Deduction of tax at source.
- ii) Refund of tax.

10. Mr. Ragavendra sells Jewellery on 15-8-2017 for Rs. 7,14,400. Cost of Jewellery to him on 20-5-2007 was Rs. 1,54,800 and paid Brokerage on sale Rs 20,000. On 16-12-2017 he purchased a residential house for Rs.3,47,200. On 15-7-2017 he owns on residential house.

The cost inflation indices for 2007-08 and 2017-18 were 129 and 272 respectively. Compute his taxable capital gain for the A.Y. 2018-19.

11. From the following information compute taxable income from other sources of Mr. Vinayak for the previous year 2017-18.

- i) Directors fees Rs. 3,000.
- ii) Income from Agricultural land in Bangalore Rs. 25,000.
- iii) A gold chain found lying in the railway platform Rs. 30,000.
- iv) Rent from Vacant land of Bangalore Rs. 20,000.
- v) Winnings from horse race (Gross) Rs. 20,000.
- vi) Interest from tax free debentures of X company Ltd. Rs. 9,000
- vii) Rs. 10,000, 7% capital investment Bounds
- viii) Interest received from fixed deposits with SBI Rs. 8,000.

12. From the following information, compute income from business of H.U.F.

Net profit Rs. 4,05,000 after charging salary to members Ravi Rs. 9,000 p.m. and Rama Rs. 15,000 p.m. The debits and credits in the Profit and Loss Account include the following.

- i) Taxable income from H.P. Rs. 60,000.
- ii) Loss from speculation Business Rs. 45,000.

- iii) Winnings from lotteries Rs. 30,000.
 iv) L.I.C. premium paid on the lives of members of family Rs. 45,000.

Assessing officer considers that Rama's salary is excessive. The justified amount is Rs. 12,000 p.m.

SECTION - C

Answer any **THREE** questions from the following :

(3×15=45)

13. Mr. Radhakrishna is furnishing the following details of income and payments. You are required to compute the total income for the AY-2018-19.

- a) Salary (Gross) Rs.2,40,000.
 b) Director's meeting fees Rs. 20,000.
 c) Winnings from karnataka lottery Rs. 60,000.
 d) Winning from cards games Rs. 16,000.
 e) Loss from house property computer Rs. 16,000.
 f) Factory building with machinery let - out.
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| i) Rent received | Rs. 1,60,000. |
| ii) Repair charges | Rs. 20,000. |
| iii) Insurance | Rs. 16,000. |
| iv) Interest paid on loan | Rs. 40,000. |
- g) Long-term capital gain on building.
- | |
|--|
| i) Sole proceeds Rs 3,92,000. |
| ii) Cost of Acquisition (2007-08) Rs. 1,29,000. |
| iii) Cost inflation indices for 2007-08=129 and 2017-18=272. |
- h) Dividend from Hindustan company Ltd. Rs. 40,000.

Payments and investments

- i) N.S.C. VIII Issue Rs. 60,000.
 ii) Contribution to P.P.F. Rs 48,000

- iii) Donation to temple (unapproved) Rs. 20,000.
- iv) Donation to family planning programme by approved institution Rs. 8,000.
- v) LIC premium paid on his life policy Rs. 40,000.

14. Mr. Nagaraj sold the following assets during the P.Y. 2017-18.

- i) Land purchased in May 2001 for Rs. 1,40,000 sold for Rs. 5,30,800.
- ii) Furniture purchased for Rs 60,000 in 2013 sold for Rs. 1,05,000 (W.D.V. as on 1-4-2017 was Rs. 30,000)
- iii) Machinery purchased in June 2015 for Rs. 6,000 sold for Rs. 8,500.
- iv) Building purchased in December 2004 for Rs. 1,60,460 sold for Rs 5,68,740.
- v) Residential house purchased in January 2005 for Rs 2,93,800 sold on 1-2-2018 for Rs. 17,07,200.
- vi) Rs 50,000, 12% debentures purchased in September 2017 sold on 31-3-2018 for Rs 60,000.

He purchased another residential house on 01-10-2017 for Rs. 6,70,000. Compute the taxable capital gains for the A.Y. 2018-19. The cost inflation indices for the financial years 2001-02, 2004-05, and 2017-18 were 100, 113 and 272 respectively.

15. Mr. Mahesh is the karta of H.U.F. The family is carrying cloth business along with some speculations business also. Following are the particulars of income of family and its members for the P.Y. - 2017-18

- a) Salary received by Mr. Rajan a coparcener Rs 20,000 P.M. From x company Ltd.
- b) Salary received by H.U.F. by Raghav and Raghuram other members of H.U.F Rs. 15,200 p.m. and Rs 19,200 P.M respectively. The assessing officer considers that Mr. Raghuram's salary is excessive. The justifiable amount is Rs 16,000 P.M.



- c) Interest and income
 - i) On government securities hold in the name of karta purchased from HUF funds Rs 20,000.
 - ii) On units of UTI inherited by the family Rs 14,000.
- d) Family business income net profit is Rs 1,80,000 after charging salary to Raghav and Raghuram. The debits and credits in the Profit & Loss Account included the following.
 - i) Taxable income from H.P. Rs 64000.
 - ii) Loss from speculation business Rs 40,000.
 - iii) Winnings from crossword puzzle Rs . 32,000.
 - iv) L.I.C. premium paid on the lives of members of the family Rs. 40,000.
 - v) Contribution to P.P.F. in the name of Raghav Rs 40,000.

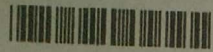
You are required to compute total income of HUF for the A.Y. 2018-19.

16. X,Y and Z are equal partners in a firm with "X" being non-working partner. The Profit & Loss account for the year ended 31-3-2018 is as under.

Dr profit and loss account for the period 31 - 3 - 2018

Dr.	Profit and Loss Account for the period 31-3-2018		Cr.
Particulars	Rs	Particulars	Rs
To Rent	60,000	By Gross Profit	12,15,000
To Office expenses	75,000	By Discount	30,000
To Salaries	3,00,000	By Bad debts recovered	6,000
To Sales tax	30,000	By Bank interest	9,000
To Advertisement	45,000		
To Charity and donations	15,000		
To Bad debts reserves	30,000		

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To Bad debts	45,000	
To Sundry expenses	60,000	
To Depreciations	75,000	
To Interest on capital		
"X"	1,50,000	
"Y"	90,000	
"Z"	60,000	
To Commission		
"X"	45,000	
"Y"	30,000	
"Z"	15,000	
To net profit (B/F)	1,35,000	
	<u>12,60,000</u>	<u>12,60,000</u>

Other information

- Salaries include partners salaries Y = Rs 45,000 and Z = Rs 30,000.
- Bad debts admissible by income tax department Rs. 37,500.
- Furniture purchased by "X" for personal use Rs 30,000 has been debited to sundry expenses.
- Donation includes donation to local school Rs. 10,500 to a club Rs. 3,000 and to trade association Rs. 1500.
- Capital Accounts of partners at the beginning of P.Y. were as follows X- Rs. 6,00,000, Y - Rs. 3,60,000 and Z = Rs. 2,40,000.

Your are asked to compute the total income of the firm for the A.Y. 2018-19.

17. From the following receipts and payments statement of Mrs. Padma a lawyer, compute her total income for the A.Y. 2018-19.

Receipts and payments details

Sl.No.	Receipts	Rs	Sl.No.	Payments	Rs
1.	Professional fees	17,500	1.	Salary to staff	3,000
2.	Arbitration fees	5,000	2.	General expenses	2,500
3.	Salary from college	3,000	3.	Office rent	2,400
4.	Dividend from co-operative society	5,00	4.	Telephone charges	600
5.	Interest on tax free debenture (Gross)	5,00	5.	Car expenses	2,250
6.	Profit on sale of securities	8,500	6.	Furniture purchased	2,250
			7.	Municipal taxes	150
			8.	Income tax	1200
			9.	Household expenses	6,000
			10.	LIC premium	1,500
			11.	Closing balance	13,150
		<u>35,000</u>			<u>35,000</u>

She also furnished the following information.

- i) General expenses included Rs 500 being donation paid to a political party.
- ii) 1/3 of car expenses relate to her private purposes.



- iii) Municipal tax paid was pertaining to her self-occupied house of which she is the owner which municipal value was Rs. 1500
 - iv) Depreciation allowable as per I.T. rules is Rs. 1500
 - v) The above securities which were purchased on 1-5-2016 for Rs. 15,000 have been sold for Rs. 23,500 on 15-4-2017.
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13608

B.Com. VI Semester Degree Examination, May/June - 2019

COMMERCE

Income Tax - II

Paper - 6.6

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

Instructions to Candidates:

Attempt **ALL** sections according to Internal choice.

SECTION - A

Note : Answer any **TEN** questions from the following :

(10×2=20)

1. Expand the abbreviations of PAN and TAN
2. What is Tax free commercial security?
3. What is capital Gain?
4. What do you mean by "Previous Year"?
5. Who is a working partner?
6. Who is carry forward of losses?
7. What do you mean by "Tax Deducted at source"?
8. What is Hindu undivided family?
9. Who is a karta?
10. What is Assessment year?
11. What is Meant by Dayabhaga school of law?
12. Who is an individual?

[P.T.O]



Answer any **THREE** questions from the following :

13. Mr. Naresh provides you the following information for the previous year 2017-18.

- a) Income from salary Rs. 10,50,000.
- b) Income from House property Rs. 1,00,000.
- c) Computed Business income Rs. 5,000.
- d) Long - Term capital Gain Rs. 2,00,000.

During the year, he donated Rs. 50,000 to the National defence fund and Rs.50,000 to the prime minister national relief fund.

Compute the taxable income of Mr. Naresh for the A.Y- 2018-19.

14. Smt. Roopa furnished the following details for the previous year ending 31-3-2018.

- a) Interest on central Government securities Rs. 20,000.
- b) Winnings from lotteries (Net) Rs. 14,000.
- c) Interest on Debentures of ABC Ltd. Rs. 3,600.
- d) Dividends from Indian company Rs. 5,000.
- e) Income from Non-Agriculture Rs. 6,000.

You are asked to compute Her income from other sources for the A.Y. 2018-19.

15. Mahesh and Naresh are the working partners in a firm sharing profit and losses in the ratio 2:1. Their capital stood at Rs. 1,00,000 each as on 1-4-2017. The profit and loss account of the firm showed a Net Profit of Rs.15,000 for the year ending 31-3-2018 after charging the following.

- a) Interest on Capital Rs. 14,000 to Mahesh and Rs. 14,000 to Naresh.
- b) Salary to partners Rs. 50,000 to Mahesh and Rs. 40,000 to Naresh.

Compute the Income of the Firm for the A.Y. - 2018 - 19.

16. Explain briefly "Different types of Assessment".

17. Mr. Deepak purchased a house on 1-5-2013 for Rs. 924000 and was used for residence. The owner had contracted to sell the property in June - 2016 for Rs. 1200000 and had received an advance of Rs. 1,00,000 towards sale. The intending purchaser did not proceed with the transaction and the advance was forfeited by Deepak in May 2017. The property



was sold to another party in December - 2017. For Rs. 15,61,400. He purchased a new House for Rs. 4,00,000 in January 2018.

The cost indices for the years were 2013-14 = 220 and 2017-18 = 272.

Compute the taxable capital gain of Mr. Deepak for the A.Y. - 2018-19.

SECTION - C

Note : Answer any **THREE** questions from the following : (3×15=45)

18. Mr. vijay has furnished the following information of his income, for the previous year - 2017-18.

- 1) Rs.20,000 P.M. as member of parliament.
- 2) Dividend from foreign company Rs. 12,000.
- 3) Dividend from Indian company Rs. 20,000.
- 4) Ground Rent of Rs. 20,000 on mining land.
- 5) Winnings from lottery of Rs. 70,000 (Net).
- 6) Director's fees Rs. 6,000.
- 7) Rs. 30,000, 7% capital investment Bonds of central Government.
- 8) Rs. 40,000, 8% Karnataka Government Bonds.
- 9) Rs. 36,000, 10% Tax free commercial securities (unlisted)
- 10) Rs. 25,000, 12% Bangalore Development Authority Bonds.

He claims the following expenses.

- a) Interest on loan for purchasing securities Rs. 2,000.
- b) Collection charges paid to the Banker Rs. 200.
- c) Rs. 1000 For purchasing lottery Ticket.
- d) Rs. 500 Brokerage paid for purchasing securities.

Compute income from other sources of Mr. vijay for the A.Y. - 2018 - 19.

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19. A and B are working partners in a Business firm sharing profit and loss in the ratio of 3:2 and their capital accounts showed credit Balance of Rs.2,00,000 and Rs.1,50,000 respectively as on 1-4-2017. The following is the P&L Account of the firm.

Profit and loss Account for the year ending 31-3-2018

Dr			Cr
Sl No. Particulars	Rs.	Sl. No. Particulars	Rs.
			2,50,000
(1) To Salary to staff	51,000	(1) By Gross profit	
(2) To commission to partners		(2) By Rent From House	
A - 20,000		Property	24,000
B - 10,000	30,000	(3) By interest on fixed	
(3) To Salary to partners		Deposit with Bank	
A - 24,000		(Gross)	9,000
B - 24,000	48,000	(4) By Interest on	
(4) To Repairs	9,000	P.O.S.B. A/C	2,000
(5) To Municipal Tax	2,000		
(6) To interest on capital			
A - 28,000			
B - 21,000	49,000		
(7) To Miscellaneous Expenses	23,000		
(8) To Charity	2,000		
(9) To depreciation	23,000		
(10) To car Expenses	10,000		
(11) To Bad Debts	5,000		
(12) To advertisement	8,000		
(13) To income Tax	15,000		
(14) To Net Profit			
A - 6,000			
B - 4000	10,000		
	<u>2,85,000</u>		<u>2,85,000</u>



Additional information :

- a) $\frac{1}{2}$ of car expenses relate to personal use of partners.
- b) Municipal Taxes pertain to House property let - out.
- c) $\frac{1}{2}$ of Repairs also pertains to House property let out.
- d) Miscellaneous expenses include Rs. 15,000 donation paid to municipal corporation for promoting family planning.
- e) Depreciation allowable as per rules is Rs. 8,000 for business.

Compute total income of the firm for the A.Y. - 2018-19.

20. Following are the particulars of income of H.U.F. for the previous year ending 31-3-2018.

- 1) Net profit from the family Business Rs.40,900. This profit was computed after debiting the following
 - a) Salary to karta Rs. 15,000
 - b) Salary to Member of family Rs. 16,000 (ITO considered Rs. 12000 as reasonable)
 - c) Loss from speculations Business Rs. 5,000.
 - d) Donation to V.S.K. university (approved) Rs. 2,000.
 - e) Donation to political party Rs. 6,000.
- 2) Family owns Two Houses : the details are
 - House-1-self occupied.
 - a) Municipal value Rs. 20,000.
 - b) Municipal Tax paid Rs. 2,000.
 - c) Interest on loan for construction Rs. 8,000.
 - House - 2-Let-out
 - a) Municipal value Rs. 33,000.
 - b) Fair Rent Rs. 30,000
 - c) Actual Rent Received Rs. 36,000.
- 3) Interest on Bank Deposit Rs. 8,000.
- 4) Long - term capital Gain Rs. 12,000.

You are asked to compute the total income of the H.U.F. for the Assessment year - 2018-19.

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21. From the following receipts and payments account of Dr. Madhu, compute his total income for the A.Y. - 2018-19.

Receipts and Payments Account

Dr		Cr	
Sl No. Receipts	Rs.	Sl. No. Payments	Rs.
(1) Cash on Hand	2,000	(1) Dispensary expenses	22,000
(2) Consultation fees	1,30,000	(2) Medical periodicals	800
(3) Visiting fees	20,000	(3) L.I.C. premium	12,000
(4) X-Ray Fees	50,000	(4) Salaries to staff	60,000
(5) Share from HUF	8,000	(5) Domestic Expenses	55,200
(6) Loan from Bank		(6) Donations	20,000
For purchase of		(7) Deposit in Bank	60,000
Surgical equipment	30,000	(8) Car Expenses	6,000
(7) Winnings from		(9) Cost of surgical	
Lottery (Net)	35,000	Equipment	60,000
(8) Rent from H.P.		(10) Cash in Hand	3,000
let out	24,000		
	2,99,000		2,99,000

Additional Information

- a) Depreciation allowable as per rule is Rs.5,000.
- b) Donations are Rs. 2000 to political party and Rs. 18,000 to an approved charitable institution.
- c) Domestic expenses include Rs. 6,000 being premium on mediclaim policy for himself.



(7)

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22. From the following information, compute the taxable capital gains of Mr. Praveen for the A.Y. 2018-19.

SL No.	Particulars	Jewellery	Non - Listed Shares
(1)	Cost of Acquisition	2,00,000	21,000
(2)	Year of purchase	1969-70	2002-03
(3)	Cost of Additions	40,000	25,800
(4)	Year of Additions	1999-2000	2007-08
(5)	Cost of Improvement	1,17,000	-
(6)	Year of Improvement	2005-06	-
(7)	Selling expenses	-	1,000
(8)	Sale proceeds	13,54,600	1,55,800
(9)	Year of sale	2017-18	2017-18

The fair market value of Jewellery as on 1-4-2001 was Rs.2,80,000.

The cost inflation Indices were 2001-02 = 100, 2002-03=105, 2005-06=117, 2007-08=129 and 2017-18=272.



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B.Com. VI (Vocational) Semester Degree Examination, May/June - 2019

COMMERCE (Tax Procedure and Practice)

Tax Planning - II (CBCS)

Paper No. - 6.7

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Instructions to Candidates:

Attempt **ALL** the sections according to the Internal choice.

SECTION - A

Answer any **Five** of the following:

(5×2=10)

1. What is Tax planning?
2. Give the meaning of foreign company.
3. What is Tax Free per quisites?
4. Define "Amalgamation" as per IT Act.
5. Give the meaning of Gestation period.
6. What is capital structure?
7. What is shut-down or continue managerial decision?

SECTION - B

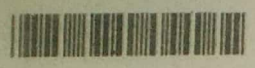
Answer any **Three** of the following:

(3×5=15)

8. Briefly explain the tax considerations in conversion of a firm into a company.
9. Discuss the Tax considerations in dividend policy.
10. Explain section 40(B) relating to remuneration.
11. What is Foreign Collaboration agreements? Briefly explain?

[P.T.O

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12. A, B and C are the partners of a firm with equal shares. The profits and loss for the year ended 31-3-2018 shows a Net profit of the 50,000 after debited the following items:
- a) Salary to partners:
 - A = Rs. 50,000
 - B = Rs 10,000
 - C = Rs 20,000
 - b) Bonus to partners
 - A = 20,000
 - c) Commission to partners
 - B = 15,000
 - C = 20,000
 - d) Interest on capital at 14% to
 - A = 4,200
 - B = 5,600
 - C = 7,000
 - e) Rent of the Building to B, Rs. 4000 compute the total income of the firm.

SECTION - C

Answer any **three** of the following:

(3×15=45)

- 13. Explain the tax considerations for Employees.
- 14. State the benefits under income Tax Act, 1961 to
 - a) An amalgamated company and
 - b) The amalgamating company and its share holders.
- 15. What do you mean by "Make or Buy" decision? Explain the Tax planning aspects?
- 16. The following information belongs to a capital structure of a company, which Alternative is best and give your reasons.

	Alternatives		
	1	2	3
Capital (Rs.)	250000	200000	50000
Loans	-	50000	200000
Total Investments	250000	250000	250000
Rate of Interest on loan : 10%			
Rate of Return : 25%, 10%, 8%			
Rate of Tax : 30%			