024KAN041 – E – 25 – 2430

FOURTH SEMESTER B.COM./B.B.A./B.COM. (CS) (NEP) DEGREE
EXAMINATION, JULY 2025

Paper – I : KANNADA (AECC)

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಪತ್ಯ ಮ.ಲ.ಪ್ರ.ಭಾ.- ೪ (4)

Time : 2 Hours] [Max. Marks : 60

ಸೂಚನೆ : ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬರಹದ ಶುದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಗಮನಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಭಾಗ - ಅ

ಬೇಕಾದ ಐದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ. **(5×2=10)**

1. ವಿ. ಕೃ. ಗೋಕಾಕ್ ಅವರ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಹೆಸರೇನು ? ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು ?
2. ಚೆನ್ನೂರು ಜಲಾಲಸಾಬ್‌ರ ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿಯರು ಯಾರು ? ಅವರ ಅಂಕಿತನಾಮವೇನು ?
3. ಸವಿತಾ ನಾಗಭೂಷಣರವರು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದರು ? ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿಯರು ಯಾರು ?
4. ಷಡಕ್ಷರದೇವನ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿರಿ. ಆತನ ಗುರುವಿನ ಹೆಸರೇನು ?
5. ವೈ. ಎಂ. ಭಜಂತ್ರಿಯವರು ಜನಿಸಿದ್ದು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ? ಅವರ ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರೇನು ?
6. ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪ ಲೇಖನ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

ಭಾಗ - ಬ

ಬೇಕಾದ ನಾಲ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ. **(4×5=20)**

7. ಸಲಿಲ ಲೀಲೆ
8. ಹಿಂಗೊಂದು ಕಥೆ
9. ಸುಧೀರ
10. ಸವಿತಾ ನಾಗಭೂಷಣ
11. ವರದಿಗಳು.

[P.T.O.

ಭಾಗ - ಕ

ಬೇಕಾದ ಮೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ. **(3×10=30)**

12. 'ವಂಡೂರಿನ ಹವಳದ ದಂಡೆಗಳು' – ಲೇಖಕರ ಪ್ರವಾಸದ ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

13. ''ತಿರುಕೊಳವಿನಾಚಿಯ ಮಗನ ಸಾವು ಶೋಕಸಾಗರದ ಮಡುವಾಗಿದೆ.'' – ಈ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸಿರಿ.

14. ವಿಮೆ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ವಿಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

15. ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪ ಲೇಖನದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ, ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು, ಲೇಖನ ಬರೆಯುವಾಗ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ.

024ENG041 – E – 25 – 2429

FOURTH SEMESTER B.COM./B.B.A./B.COM.(CS) (NEP)
DEGREE EXAMINATION, JULY 2025
ENGLISH
Generic English – 4
Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course (AECC)
Text : Gulliver's Travels

Time : 2 Hours] [Max. Marks : 60

PART – A

Questions with numbers **1-6** carry **2** marks **each**. Answer **any 5** of the following questions. **(5×2=10)**

1. What is the capital of Lilliput ? Which features of Gulliver attract the Lilliputians ?
2. What kind of punishment Lilliputians wished to give Gulliver ?
3. How did Gulliver save Lilliput from Blefuscudian invasion ? Which title was given to him ?
4. Name the two political parties in Lilliput.
5. On what conditions did Gulliver get his freedom ? Mention any two.
6. Who was Reldresal ? Why did he meet Gulliver ?

PART – B

Questions with numbers **7-11** carry **5** marks **each**. Answer **any 4** questions as directed. **(4×5=20)**

7. How did the Lilliputians capture Gulliver ?
8. What conflict existed between Lilliput and Blefuscu ? Explain in brief.

[P.T.O.

9. Prepare a minute for the meeting held to discuss organising Janapada Jatre (Folk Festival) in the college.

10. Write an e-mail to the college Principal seeking information regarding admission to B.Com. degree course.

11. Write a short blog on 'Women Empowerment'.

PART – C

Questions with numbers **12-15** carry **10** marks **each**. Attempt **any 3** of the following questions.

(3×10=30

12. Sketch the character of Gulliver.

13. Critically comment on the thematic aspects of 'Voyage to Lilliput'.

14. Make precis for the following passage and give a suitable title.

English education and English language have done immense good to India, in spite of their glaring drawbacks. The notions of democracy and self-government are born of English education. Those who fought and died for mother India's freedom were nursed in the cradle of English thought and culture. The West has made contribution to the East. The history of Europe has fired the hearts of our leaders. Our struggle for freedom has been inspired by the struggles for freedom in England, America and France. If our leaders were ignorant of English and if they had not studied this language, how could they have been inspired by these heroic struggles for freedom in other lands ? English, therefore, did us great good in the past and if properly studied will do immense good in future. English is spoken throughout the world. For international contact our commerce and trade, for development of our practical ideas, for scientific studies, English is indispensable. "English is very rich in literature." Our own literature has been made richer by this foreign language. It will really be a fatal day if we altogether forget Shakespeare, Milton, Keats and Shaw.

15. Choose the correct words given in the bracket and complete the paragraph (Cloze Test).

It was midnight when the last guest left. I sighed heavily as I looked around. The living room was ________ of cigarette smell and stale perfume. As I looked around, I ________ wet patches of spilt beer on my best Persian carpet. My antique vases were totally smashed. They had even ________ my antique oak tables as ashtrays. These guests of ________ had done their best to destroy my expensively decorated living room ! What a night this had turned ________ to be.

I shook my head. The mess would ________ hours to clear. Getting ________ of the smell would require days. My housekeeper would have resigned ________ the spot if she saw the mess. I had to do ________ fast. I could not afford to lose her ________ she is the best cook I have ever had.

(rid, saw, out, something, full, on, take, mine, as, used)

024COM011 – E – 25 – 2437

FOURTH SEMESTER B.COM. (NEP) DEGREE EXAMINATION, JULY 2025

COMMERCE

Company Accounts – II

DSC – I

Time : 2 Hours] [Max. Marks : 60

Instructions : *1) Answer **all** the questions as per **internal** choice.*
*2) Simple calculators are **allowed** to be used.*
*3) Q. No. **11** (Case Study) is **compulsory**.*

SECTION – A

Answer **any five** questions carry **2** marks **each**. **(5×2=10)**

1. a) What are the two types of goodwill ?
   b) Expand E.R.D.
   c) What is merger ?
   d) What is purchase consideration ?
   e) Mention any two types of liquidation.
   f) What is cost of acquisition of shares ?
   g) What is performing assets ?

SECTION – B

Answer **any four** questions carry **5** marks **each**. **(4×5=20)**

2. Write the proforma of Schedule No – 03 of Balance Sheet of Banking companies.

3. ‘A’ Ltd. and ‘B’ Ltd. have decided to amalgamate and form ‘C’ Ltd. when their financial position was as under.

	‘A’ Ltd. **Rs.**	**‘B’ Ltd.** **Rs.**
Assets	8,00,000	6,00,000
Liabilities	2,00,000	1,50,000
Equity share capital Rs. 10 each	6,00,000	4,50,000

‘C’ Ltd. agreed to issue 60,000 shares of Rs. 10 each at 10% premium to ‘A’ Ltd. and 40,000 shares of Rs. 10 each at 10% premium to ‘B’ Ltd.
Calculate Purchase Consideration and Goodwill or Capital reserve.

[P.T.O.

4. From the following information compute the value of each equity shares of "Swati" Ltd.

   Preference shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid Rs. 1,00,000
   10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid Rs. 1,00,000
   5,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each Rs. 7 paid Rs. 35,000
   Value of Assets – Rs. 4,20,000
   External Liabilities – Rs. 1,10,000.

5. Ram Ltd. went into voluntary liquidation on 31-3-2025 and following is the information available.

	Rs.
Cash in hand	50,000
Assets realised	3,00,000
Unsecured creditors	2,20,000
Preferential creditors	80,000
Cost of liquidation	20,000
Liquidator remuneration	
a) 5% on assets realised	
b) 5% on amount paid to unsecured creditors.	

   Prepare liquidator final statement of accounts.

6. Soumya Ltd. acquired 75% of shares in Sonu Ltd. on 1-10-2024 at Rs. 15 per share. The following is the information of Sonu Ltd. as on 31-3-2025.
   a) 1,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each = Rs. 10,00,000
   b) Reserve and Surplus :
      General reserve on 1-4-2024 = Rs. 2,00,000
      Profit and loss A/c on 1-4-2024 = Rs. 1,50,000
      Profit for current year = Rs. 1,50,000

   Calculate Minority Interest.

SECTION – C

Answer **any three** from the following. Question No. **11** is (**Compulsory**) Case Study. **(3×10=30)**

7. Explain difference between external reconstruction and amalgamation.

8. From the following information of Nayak Bank Ltd. Prepare the profit and loss account for the year ending 31-3-2025.

	Rs.
Interest earned	2,00,000
Other income	50,000
Interest expanded	90,000

Operating expenses	60,000
Rebate on bills discounted	50,000
Provision for doubtful debts	7,500
Provision for taxation	30,000

Profit and loss account balance on 1-4-2024 Rs. 50,000.
25% of the profit to be transferred to statutory reserve.
Proposed dividend – Rs. 1,500.
Provide Tax on dividend on 15%.

9. Prapti Company went into voluntary liquidation on 31-12-2024 on which date the following information is available.

Share capital

a) 10,000, 9% preference shares of Rs. 10 each = Rs. 1,00,000
b) 15,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each = Rs. 1,50,000

Other information

a) Cash in hand Rs. 14,000
b) Assets realised Rs. 2,86,000
c) Cost of liquidation Rs. 20,080
d) Unsecured creditors Rs. 40,000 including Rs. 10,000 preferential creditors
e) Preference dividend arrears for one year

The liquidator remuneration was fixed at

i) Fixed remuneration Rs. 13,620
ii) 5% on assets realised
iii) 3% on amount distributed to equity share holders

Prepare liquidator final statement of account.

10. The Balance sheets of H Ltd. and S Ltd. as on 31-3-2025 were as follows.

Particulars	**Note No.**	**H Ltd. (Rs.)**	**S Ltd. (Rs.)**
I) Equity and liabilities :			
Share holder fund	01	4,00,000	2,00,000
Reserve and surplus	02	2,00,000	1,00,000
Current liabilities – Trade payable	–	1,60,000	20,000
Total		**7,60,000**	**3,20,000**
II) Assets : Sundry assets	–	5,80,000	3,20,000
Non current investment	03	1,80,000	–
Total		**7,60,000**	**3,20,000**

Notes

		H Ltd. (Rs.)	S Ltd. (Rs.)
1.	Share Capital : share of Rs. 10 each	**4,00,000**	**2,00,000**
2.	Reserve and Surplus :		
	General reserve	1,20,000	60,000
	Profit and loss A/c	80,000	40,000
	Total	**2,00,000**	**1,00,000**
3.	Non current investment		
	12,000 shares in S Ltd.	1,80,000	–

H Ltd. acquired 12,000 shares in S Ltd. on 1-10-2024. There was a credit balance of Rs. 40,000 to general reserve and Rs. 20,000 to profit and loss account of S Ltd. on 1-10-2024.

Prepare Consolidated Balance Sheet.

11. **Compulsory** – Case study :

Following particulars are available in respect of Sahitya Ltd.

a) Trading profit for the past 5 years.

Year		Amount (Rs.)	
2020	–	40,000	
2021	–	35,000	
2022	–	55,000	(Profit included non recurring income Rs. 15,000)
2023	–	20,000	
2024	–	35,000	

b) Average capital employed in business Rs. 3,00,000

c) Normal Rate of returns is 8%

Compute Goodwill under the following methods.

i) 3 year purchase of simple average profit method

ii) 4 year purchase of super profit method

iii) Capitalisation of super profit method and

Suggest which method is suitable from the point of view of the Purchaser and from the point of view of the Seller.

FOURTH SEMESTER B.COM. (NEP) DEGREE EXAMINATION, JULY 2025

COMMERCE (DSC – 2)

Financial Management

Time : 2 Hours] [Max. Marks : 60

Instructions : *1) Answer **all** the questions subject to **internal** choice.*
*2) Question No. 11 (Case Study) is **compulsory**.*
*3) Simple calculator is **allowed**.*

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any five** of the following : **(5×2=10)**
   a) Define Financial Management.
   b) Mention any two differences between profit maximisation and wealth maximisation.
   c) State different sources of capital.
   d) What is time value of money ?
   e) Give formula to compute working capital.
   f) Find the present value of ₹ 20,000 to be received after 5 years from now assuming 10% rate of interest. (Discount factor Re. 1 @ 10% for 5 years is 0.621).
   g) Calculate Kd from the following :
   10% debentures of ₹ 10,00,000 issued at par. Tax slab 50%.

SECTION – B

Answer **any four** of the following : **(4×5=20)**

2. Explain the importance of Financial Management.
3. Calculate future value at the end of five years of the following series of payment at 10% interest rate.

Year	Series of Payment (₹)	Compounded interest factor at 10% (₹)
1	5,000	1,000
2	10,000	1,100
3	15,000	1,210
4	10,000	1,331
5	7,500	1,464

[P.T.O.

4. Calculate operating leverage, financial leverage and earning per share for the following data.

Sales Units	50,000
Selling price per unit	₹ 48
Variable cost per unit	₹ 32
Fixed cost per annum	₹ 1,60,000
Interest per annum	₹ 60,000
Tax rate	50%
Number of equity shares	20,000

5. A company raised preference shares capital ₹ 5,00,000 by issue of 10% preference shares of ₹ 10 each. Calculate cost of preference capital when they are issued

i) At par

ii) At 10% discount

iii) At 10% premium.

6. A project cost ₹ 5,00,000 and yields annual cash flows as follows for 5 years.

Year	Cash flows (₹)
1	1,20,000
2	40,000
3	80,000
4	2,00,000
5	1,00,000

Compute pay back period.

SECTION – C

Answer **any three** from the following, question number **11** (Case Study) is **compulsory.** **(3×10=30)**

7. Explain the functions of Financial Management.

8. Calculate the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) (Book value and market value) after tax from the following. The tax rate is 50%.

Sources of Capital	Book Value (₹)	Market Value (₹)	Cost of each source before tax
Equity share capital	2,50,000	5,00,000	24%
Preference share capital	1,00,000	1,50,000	27%
Debt capital	5,00,000	6,50,000	8%
Retained earnings	1,50,000	–	18%

9. There are two proposals to buy a machine costing ₹ 10,00,000 having 5 years of life.

Proposal 'A' (Cost of Capital 10%)			Proposal 'B' (Cost of Capital 12%)		
Year	Cash flow (₹)	P.V. factor	Year	Cash flows (₹)	P.V. factor
1	2,40,000	0.909	1	3,00,000	0.893
2	3,00,000	0.826	2	4,00,000	0.797
3	4,00,000	0.751	3	6,00,000	0.712
4	4,00,000	0.683	4	4,00,000	0.636
5	5,00,000	0.621	5	2,00,000	0.567

Which proposal is accepted based on NPV ?

10. A client is seeking your advice about average working capital requirement in the first of trading. Add 10% provisions for contingencies.

Elements of cost	Amount (₹) per unit
Raw Materials	80
Direct Labour	30
Overheads	60
	170
Profit	30
Selling price	200

Further, following information is available :

Raw materials are in stock – 1 month

Credit allowed by suppliers – 1 month

Lag in payments of wages – 2 weeks

Lag in payments of overheads – 1 month

Materials are in process on an average – 1 month

Finished goods are in stock – 2 months

Cash in hand is expected to be ₹ 25,000

You are required to prepare a statement showing working capital needs to finance a level of activity of 1,04,000 Units.

11. Case Study (**Compulsory** question).

Good News Co. Ltd. want to set up new factory at an investment of ₹ 80,00,000. The new factory is expected to yield EBIT ₹ 16,00,000. For maximising its EPS the company is considering the following alternative financial proposals.

Financial Proposal I : All in equity shares of ₹ 100 each.

Financial Proposal II : ₹ 40,00,000 in 12% debentures and remaining in equity shares of ₹ 100 each.

The company is in 50% tax bracket. As a finance adviser, which financial proposal you may recommend ? And why ?

004MAT051 – E – 25 – 2453

FOURTH SEMESTER B.A./B.SC. (NEP) DEGREE EXAMINATION, JULY 2025

MATHEMATICS (OEC)

Mathematical Finance

Time : 2 Hours] [Max. Marks : 60

Instruction : *Answer all questions.*

I. Answer **any five** of the following : **(5×2=10)**

1) A pen cost Rs. 50 after 10% discount, then what is the actual price of the pen ?

2) What is true discount ?

3) Solve the inequality $64 \leq -8x - 8 \leq 72$.

4) Show that the three points (7, 12), (7, – 13) and (–5, –4) form a right angle triangle.

5) What is transportation problem ?

6) What is optimal solution ?

II. Answer **any four** of the following : **(4×5=20)**

7) On selling a mobile phone for Rs. 15,500 a person losses 4%. With profit and loss formula, find for how much amount it was purchased ?

8) A farmer sold his old tractor for Rs. 68,000 with the help of an agent. If the commission paid by the farmer is Rs. 2,550. Find the rate of commission and the net amount received by the farmer.

9) Calculate the area and perimeter of the triangle formed by the set of vertices (–4, – 5), (–4, 3), (2, 3).

[P.T.O.

10) Obtain the initial basic feasible solution for the following transportation problem by North West corner method.

Origin	Destinations				
	Pune	Dharwad	Madurai	Trivendram	Total supply
Mumbai	3	2	7	6	5,000
Chennai	7	5	2	3	6,000
Kolkata	2	5	4	5	2,500
Total Demand	6,000	4,000	2,000	1,500	13,500

11) Find the initial basic feasible solution for the following transportation problem by Vegel's Approximation method.

Source	Destination				
	D_1	D_2	D_3	D_4	Supply
D_1	11	13	17	14	250
D_2	16	18	14	10	300
D_3	21	24	13	10	400
Demand	200	225	275	250	950

III. Answer **any three** of the following : **(3×10=30)**

12) a) A man sold two articles at Rs. 2,590 each. These were sold at 8% gain and 4% loss respectively. Find the gain or loss percent in the whole transaction.

b) A bill of Rs. 4,380 drawn on May 10th for four months was discounted for Rs. 4,290 at 12½% per annum. On what date was it discounted ?

13) a) Find the equation of straight line cutting off an intercept –1 from y-axis and being equally inclined to axes.

b) Minimize, $z = 5x + 4y$, subject to the constraints $x + 2y \geq 10$, $x + y \geq 8$, $2x + y \geq 12$, $x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$ by graphical method.

14) a) Show that the following linear programming problem has unbounded solution. Objective function to be maximised.

$z = 8x + 5y$, constraints : $x - 2y \leq 12$, $x + 2y \geq 20$, $x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$.

b) Plot the points (3, 2), (11, 8), (8, 12), (0, 6). Also show that these points are the vertices of a rectangle.

15) a) Solve the Transportation problem and obtain optimal solution.

S \ D	D_1	D_2	D_3	Supply
S_1	2	2	3	10
S_2	4	1	2	15
S_3	1	3	1	40
Demand	20	15	30	

b) Find the solution of travelling salesman problem.

From \ To	A	B	C	D
A	∞	4	9	5
B	6	∞	4	8
C	9	4	∞	9
D	5	8	9	∞

004COM061/004FIA061 – E – 25 – 2442

FOURTH SEMESTER ALL U.G. (NEP) DEGREE EXAMINATION, JULY 2025

COMMERCE (Mandatory)

Financial Education and Investment Awareness (SEC)

Total No. of Questions : 30	Time : 60 Minutes
Maximum : 30 Marks	

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. The question paper will be given in the form of a Question Booklet.
2. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the question booklet supplied to him/her contains all the **30** questions in serial order. The question booklet does not have unprinted or torn or missing pages and if so, he/she should bring it to the notice of the Invigilator and get it replaced by a complete booklet. This is most important.
3. Blank pages of the question booklet may be used for rough work.
4. Each question is provided with four choices **(A)**, **(B)**, **(C)** and **(D)** having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and darken the bubble corresponding to the question number using Ball Pen in the OMR answer sheet.
5. Each correct answer carries **1** mark and no negative mark for unattended questions.
6. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall till the end of the session and without handing over his/her Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. Candidates should ensure that the Invigilator has verified all the entries in the Register Number Coding Sheet and that the Invigilator has affixed his/her signature in the space provided.
7. Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Any malpractice or attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the Examination will result in the summary disqualification of the Candidate.
8. Mobile phones are not allowed in the exam hall.
9. Simple calculators are allowed but not scientific calculators.

[P.T.O.

1. Savings means
   (A) Income less expenses
   (B) Expenses less incomes
   (C) Income plus expenses
   (D) None of the above

   ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಎಂದರೆ
   (A) ಆದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುವುದು
   (B) ಖರ್ಚುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುವುದು
   (C) ಆದಾಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸುವುದು
   (D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

2. All the output generated within the border of the country is called as
   (A) Gross production (B) Gross domestic product
   (C) Gross products and services (D) None of these

   ಒಂದು ದೇಶದ ಗಡಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು __________ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.
   (A) ನಿವ್ವಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ (B) ಒಟ್ಟು ದೇಶೀಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ
   (C) ನಿವ್ವಳ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವೆಗಳು (D) ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

3. Tax structure is divided as
   (A) Direct tax and indirect tax (B) Goods and service tax
   (C) Sales tax and income tax (D) None of the above

   ತೆರಿಗೆ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ
   (A) ನೇರ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರೋಕ್ಷ ತೆರಿಗೆ (B) ಸರಕು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವಾ ತೆರಿಗೆ
   (C) ಮಾರಾಟ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ (D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

4. Tax levied on individual gross income is called as
   (A) Indirect tax (B) GST (C) Direct tax (D) Wealth tax

   ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಒಟ್ಟು ಆದಾಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗುವ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆ ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ
   (A) ಪರೋಕ್ಷ ತೆರಿಗೆ (B) ಜಿ.ಎಸ್.ಟಿ. (C) ನೇರ ತೆರಿಗೆ (D) ಸಂಪತ್ತು ತೆರಿಗೆ

5. Which Act was enacted in the year 1934 ?
   (A) RRB (B) RIB (C) RBI (D) RCB

   ಯಾವ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯನ್ನು 1934 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲಾಯಿತು ?
   (A) ಆರ್.ಆರ್.ಬಿ. (B) ಆರ್.ಐ.ಬಿ. (C) ಆರ್.ಬಿ.ಐ. (D) ಆರ್.ಸಿ.ಬಿ.

6. Income earned from the business is termed as

(A) Wages (B) Commission (C) Salary (D) Profit

ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಿಂದ ಗಳಿಸಿದ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆ ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ

(A) ವೇತನಗಳು (B) ದಲ್ಲಾಳಿ (C) ಸಂಬಳ (D) ಲಾಭ

7. Who is the present Chairperson of SEBI ?

(A) Mr. Shaktikanta Das (B) Smt. Madhuri Puri

(C) Sri. Tuhin Pandey (D) Smt. Nirmala Sitaraman

ಸೆಬಿಯ (SEBI) ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಯಾರು ?

(A) ಶ್ರೀ ಶಕ್ತಿಕಾಂತ ದಾಸ್ (B) ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಮಾಧುರಿ ಪುರಿ

(C) ಶ್ರೀ ತುಹಿನ ಪಾಂಡೆ (D) ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಲಾ ಸೀತಾರಾಮನ್

8. ____________ is the indicator of market behaviour.

(A) Arbitrage (B) Index (C) Investments (D) None of these

____________ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸೂಚಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

(A) ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಿಕೆ (B) ಸೂಚ್ಯಾಂಕ (C) ಹೂಡಿಕೆ (D) ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

9. Which of these rates are decided by RBI ?

(A) Bank rate (B) Repo rate (C) CRR (D) All of the above

ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ದರವನ್ನು RBI ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ?

(A) ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ದರ (B) ರೆಪೋ ದರ (C) ಸಿ.ಆರ್.ಆರ್. (D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

10. What is the full form of KYC ?

(A) Know Your Character (B) Know Your Customer

(C) Know Your Career (D) None of the above

ಕೆ.ವೈ.ಸಿ. ಯ (KYC) ವಿಸ್ತೃತ ರೂಪ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(A) ನೋ ಯುವರ್ ಕ್ಯಾರೆಕ್ಟರ್ (B) ನೋ ಯುವರ್ ಕಸ್ಟಮರ್

(C) ನೋ ಯುವರ್ ಕ್ಯಾರಿಯರ್ (D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

11. Debit and credit card funds are called

(A) Cash money (B) Plastic money

(C) Digital money (D) None of these

ಡೆಬಿಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಫಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಏನೆಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ?

(A) ನಗದು ಹಣ (B) ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಹಣ

(C) ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಹಣ (D) ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

12. NSDL stands for
(A) National Security Defence Standard Limited
(B) National Security Stock Market Derivatives Limited
(C) National Security Development Limited
(D) National Security Depository Limited

NSDL ಎಂದರೆ
(A) ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿ ಡಿಫೆನ್ಸ್ ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ಡ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್
(B) ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿ ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ಡಿರೈವೇಟಿವ್ಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್
(C) ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್
(D) ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿ ಡಿಪೊಸಿಟರಿ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್

13. Greater the risk ____________ the expected returns.
(A) Greater (B) Lesser (C) Medium (D) All of the above

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಪಾಯ ____________ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಆದಾಯ.
(A) ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ (B) ಕಡಿಮೆ (C) ಮಧ್ಯಮ (D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

14. In India ____________ is the stock market regulator.
(A) SEBI (B) RBI (C) BSE (D) AMFI

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಷೇರು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ?
(A) ಎಸ್.ಇ.ಬಿ.ಐ. (B) ಆರ್.ಬಿ.ಐ. (C) ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಇ. (D) ಎ.ಎಮ್.ಎಫ್.ಐ.

15. Which of these is not physical assets ?
(A) Real estate (B) Equity
(C) Gold (D) None of the above

ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಭೌತಿಕ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಅಲ್ಲ ?
(A) ರಿಯಲ್ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್ (B) ಈಕ್ವಿಟಿ
(C) ಬಂಗಾರ (D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

16. Channel for sales of new securities
(A) Primary market (B) Secondary market
(C) Share market (D) None of the above

ಹೊಸ ಸೆಕ್ಯುರಿಟಿಗಳ ಮಾರಾಟದ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳು
(A) ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ (B) ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ
(C) ಷೇರು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ (D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

17. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bhima Yojana is
    (A) Accident insurance (B) Life insurance
    (C) Fire insurance (D) None of the above

    ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಸುರಕ್ಷಾ ಭೀಮಾ ಯೋಜನೆ ಒಂದು
    (A) ಅಪಘಾತ ವಿಮೆ (B) ಜೀವ ವಿಮೆ
    (C) ಅಗ್ನಿ ವಿಮೆ (D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

18. Factors of production include
    (A) Land (B) Labour
    (C) Capital (D) All of the above

    ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಅಂಗಗಳು
    (A) ಭೂಮಿ (B) ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ
    (C) ಬಂಡವಾಳ (D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

19. ATM stands for
    (A) Any Time Money (B) Automated Teller Machine
    (C) All Time Money (D) None of the above

    ಎ.ಟಿ.ಎಮ್. ಎಂದರೆ
    (A) ಸಾರ್ವಕಾಲಿಕ ಹಣ (B) ಆಟೋಮ್ಯಾಟೆಡ್ ಟೆಲ್ಲರ್ ಮೆಷೀನ್
    (C) ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ (D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

20. Money market instruments include
    (A) Treasury bonds (B) Treasury bills
    (C) Commercial bills (D) All of the above

    ಹಣದ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಸಾಧನಗಳು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ
    (A) ಟ್ರೆಜರಿ ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳು (B) ಟ್ರೆಜರಿ ಬಿಲ್‌ಗಳು
    (C) ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬಿಲ್‌ಗಳು (D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

21. Increase in cost of goods and services is termed as
    (A) Capital appreciation (B) Inflation
    (C) Rate of return (D) None of these

    ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಸರಕು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವೆಗಳ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ?
    (A) ಬಂಡವಾಳದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ (B) ಹಣದುಬ್ಬರ
    (C) ರೇಟ್ ಆಫ್ ರಿಟರ್ನ್ (D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

22. Customs duty comes under which type of tax in India ?
(A) Direct tax (B) Indirect tax
(C) Provisional tax (D) None of the above
ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಸ್ಟಮ್ಸ್ ಸುಂಕವು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ?
(A) ನೇರ ತೆರಿಗೆ (B) ಪರೋಕ್ಷ ತೆರಿಗೆ
(C) ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ತೆರಿಗೆ (D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

23. Investors avoid risks are called
(A) Risk seekers (B) Risk averse
(C) Risk neutral (D) None of these
ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೂಡಿಕೆದಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರನ್ನು ಅಪಾಯ ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುವವರು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ?
(A) ಅಪಾಯ ಹುಡುಕುವವರು (B) ಅಪಾಯ ವಿಮುಖರು
(C) ಅಪಾಯ ತಟಸ್ಥರು (D) ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

24. D.B.T. stands for
(A) Direct Benefit Transfer (B) Direct Bank Transfer
(C) Direct Benami Transfer (D) Direct Ban Transfer
ಡಿ.ಬಿ.ಟಿ. ಎಂದರೆ
(A) ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟ್ ಬೆನಿಫಿಟ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ (B) ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್
(C) ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟ್ ಬೆನಾಮಿ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ (D) ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾನ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್

25. Exchanging one currency for another is a part of
(A) Securities market (B) Forex market
(C) Commodity market (D) None of the above
ಒಂದು ಕರೆನ್ಸಿಯನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ____________ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ.
(A) ಸೆಕ್ಯುರಿಟಿ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ (B) ಫಾರೆಕ್ಸ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್
(C) ಕಮಾಡಿಟಿ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ (D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

26. Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme was introduced by the Govt. in the year
(A) 2020 (B) 2022 (C) 2015 (D) 2001
ಸಾವರಿನ್ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಬಾಂಡ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿತು
(A) 2020 (B) 2022 (C) 2015 (D) 2001

27. We invest, because
(A) To keep money safe
(B) To help money grow
(C) To save up for retirement
(D) All of these

ನಾವು ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ
(A) ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿಡಲು
(B) ಹಣದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು
(C) ನಿವೃತ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಸಲು
(D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

28. __________ risk refers to the internal risk that an organisation is exposed to and are usually controllable.
(A) Systematic
(B) Unsystematic
(C) Natural
(D) All of the above

__________ ಅಪಾಯವು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಅಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಬಹುದು.
(A) ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ
(B) ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಲ್ಲದ
(C) ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ
(D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

29. Compounding is a technique used to calculate
(A) The present value of the future cash flow
(B) Time value of money
(C) The future value of the present cash flow
(D) None of the above

ಸಂಯೋಜಕವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ ?
(A) ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ನಗದು ಹರಿವಿನ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಮೌಲ್ಯ
(B) ಹಣದ ಸಮಯದ ಮೌಲ್ಯ
(C) ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ನಗದು ಹರಿವಿನ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಮೌಲ್ಯ
(D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

30. Income Tax Act was passed in
(A) 1956 (B) 1961 (C) 1966 (D) 1968

ಆದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯು __________ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿತು.
(A) 1956 (B) 1961 (C) 1966 (D) 1968

004CAP051 – E – 25 – 2427

FOURTH SEMESTER B.A. (NEP) DEGREE EXAMINATION, JULY 2025
COMPUTER APPLICATIONS (Optional)
Electronic Commerce (OEC)

Time : 2 Hours] [Max. Marks : 60

Instruction : *Answer **all** questions of different Sections according to **internal** choices.*

PART – A

I. Answer **any five** questions. **Each** question carries **2** marks.

1) What is HTML5 ?
2) What is Web ?
3) Define E-commerce.
4) What is Mobile App ?
5) What is Credit Card ?
6) List four advantages of E-commerce. **(5×2=10)**

PART – B

II. Answer **any four** questions. **Each** question carries **5** marks.

7) Explain any five HTML tags.
8) Explain the text level elements in HTML.
9) Write the steps to download the Mobile App.
10) Explain any five security threats in E-commerce.
11) What is Location Based Marketing ? **(4×5=20)**

PART – C

III. Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **10** marks.

12) Explain the table tags with examples.
13) Write a program to add image in HTML.
14) Explain in detail E-commerce website creation.
15) What is Internet Marketing ? Explain the types of Internet Marketing.

(3×10=30)

024COM013 – E – 25 – 2439

FOURTH SEMESTER B.COM. (NEP) DEGREE EXAMINATION, JULY 2025

COMMERCE

Business Regulatory Framework (DSC – 3)

Time : 2 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Instructions : 1) *Answer* ***all*** *questions subject to* ***internal*** *choice.*

2) *Q. No.* ***11*** *is* ***compulsory*** *(case study).*

ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು : 1) *ಆಂತರಿಕ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗೊಳಪಟ್ಟ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.*

2) *ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ* ***11*** *ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. (ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ).*

SECTION – A

ವಿಭಾಗ – ಎ

Answer **any five** of the following questions. **(5×2=10)**

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಬೇಕಾದ ಐದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

1. a) What is agreement ?

   ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

   b) Who is Major ?

   ವಯಸ್ಕನೆಂದರೆ ಯಾರು ?

   c) What is Bailment ?

   ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

   d) What are future goods ?

   ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ತಿನ ಸರಕುಗಳೆಂದರೇನು ?

   e) What is cyber law ?

   ಸೈಬರ್ ಕಾನೂನು ಎಂದರೇನು ?

   f) Expand LLP.

   LLP ಯನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

SECTION – B

ವಿಭಾಗ – ಬಿ

Answer **any four** of the following questions. **(4×5=20)**

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಬೇಕಾದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

2. What is acceptance ? State the essentials of valid acceptance.
   ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಊರ್ಜಿತ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ.

3. Write the duties of Agent in detail.
   ಕಾರ್ಯಭಾರಿಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

4. Distinguish between conditions and warranties.
   ಷರತ್ತುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಭರವಸೆಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ.

5. State the rights and duties of partners.
   ಪಾಲುದಾರರ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

6. Write the features of Information Technology Act, 2000.
   ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ, 2000 ಇದರ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

SECTION – C

ವಿಭಾಗ – ಸಿ

Q. No. **11** is **compulsory**. Answer **any two** of the remaining questions. **(3×10=30)**

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ **11** ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಉಳಿದವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ಎರಡಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

7. Explain in detail the essential elements of valid contract.
   ಊರ್ಜಿತ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

8. Explain the rights and duties of Bailee.
   ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಿತನ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

9. Briefly explain the various modes of dissolution of partnership firm.
   ಪಾಲುದಾರಿಕೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವಿಸರ್ಜನೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಸವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

10. Explain the rights of unpaid seller.

ಪಾವತಿಯಾಗದ ಮಾರಾಟಗಾರನ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

11. Case study (**Compulsory** Question).

ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ (ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ).

a) Ashok sold groceries to Vishwas who is minor on credit. Vishwas fails to pay the bill to Ashok. Can Ashok recover the due amount from Vishwas ? Give reasons for your answer.

ಅಲ್ಪವಯಿಯಾದ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸನು ಅಶೋಕನಿಂದ ದಿನಸಿಯನ್ನು ಉದ್ರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ನಂತರ ಅಲ್ಪವಯಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸನು ದಿನಸಿ ಬಾಕಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಫಲನಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅಶೋಕನು ಆ ಬಾಕಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಪಾವಯಿಯಾದ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸನಿಂದ ವಸೂಲಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೇ ? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ.

b) Prashant agrees with Rohan to convert Silver into Gold by magic. Is the agreement valid ? Explain.

ಪ್ರಶಾಂತನು ತನ್ನ ಚಮತ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯನ್ನು ಬಂಗಾರವಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ರೋಹನ್‌ನಿಗೆ ವಾಗ್ದಾನ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಈ ವಾಗ್ದಾನವು (ಒಪ್ಪಂದ) ಊರ್ಜಿತವೇ ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
