8136 – E31 – C – F – 23

FIFTH SEMESTER B.COM. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
FEBRUARY 2023
FINANCIAL SERVICES – I

Time : 3 Hours] [Max. Marks : 80

Instructions : *1) **All** Sections are **compulsory**.*
*2) Answer **all** questions according to **internal** choice.*
*3) Use of simple calculator is **allowed**.*
*4) Question No. **13** (case study) is **compulsory**.*

SECTION – A

I. Answer **any ten** of the following : **(10×2=20)**

1) a) Define financial services.
b) What is the meaning of financial lease ?
c) State any two advantages of financial services.
d) Who is lessee ?
e) State any two mutual fund company names in India.
f) What is meant by rematerialisation ?
g) What is the meaning of mutual fund ?
h) Expand : IPO and CDSL.
i) What is venture capital ?
j) What is the meaning of factoring ?
k) State any two importance of mutual fund.
l) Mention any two advantages of credit rating.

[P.T.O.

SECTION – B

II. Answer **any three** of the following : **(3×5=15)**

2) Explain the features of financial services.

3) Explain the structure of mutual funds.

4) Discuss features of venture capital.

5) Distinguish between factoring and forfeiting.

6) Explain the functions of depository participant.

7) Calculate present net value of cash outflows under leasing from the following information :

   1) The annual lease rent is Rs. 5,00,000

   2) Lease rent is payable at the end of each year for 4 year.

   3) Its current tax bracket is 50 percent.

   4) The present value of an annuity of one rupee (PVIFA) is 3.312 (1 to 4 year at 8%)

SECTION – C

III. Answer **any three** of the following. Question **13** is **compulsory**. **(3×15=45)**

8) Explain the types of financial services.

9) What is dematerialisation ? Describe its merits and demerits.

10) What is lease ? Explain the advantages leasing to the lessee.

11) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of credit rating.

12) Define mutual fund. Explain advantages of mutual fund.

13) Case study (**compulsory**) :

The following facts relate to lease proposal :

a) Rs. 7,50,000 is the cost of machine with salvage value of Rs. 50,000 after the expiry of 5 years.

b) Lease period 5 year

c) Tax 30% p.a.

d) Cost of capital is 14% p.a.

e) Lease rent Rs. 2,25,000 p.a.

f) Depreciation : 1st year – Rs. 1,87,500

2nd year – Rs. 1,40,000

3rd year – Rs. 1,05,000

4th year – Rs. 80,000

5th year – Rs. 60,000

g) P.V. factor of Re. 1 at (0.14 percent)

1st year – Rs. 0.877

2nd year – Rs. 0.769

3rd year – Rs. 0.675

4th year – Rs. 0.592

5th year – Rs. 0.519

Compute P.V. of cash inflows. Is it financially profitable for leasing company to lease out the machine ?

ಕನ್ನಡ ಆವೃತ್ತಿ

ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು : 1) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳೂ **ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ.**

2) **ಆಂತರಿಕ** ಆಯ್ಕೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟು **ಎಲ್ಲಾ** ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

3) ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕ್ಯಾಲ್ಕುಲೇಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ **ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬಹುದು.**

4) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ **13 ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ** (ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ವಿಭಾಗ – ಅ

I. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಬೇಕಾದ **ಹತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ** ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ : **(10×2=20)**

1) a) ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿರಿ.

b) ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಗೇಣಿ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

c) ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಎರಡು ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.

d) ಗೇಣಿದಾರ ಎಂದರೆ ಯಾರು ?

e) ಭಾರತದ ಪಾರಸ್ಪರಿಕ ನಿಧಿಯ ಎರಡು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿ.

f) ಮರುಭೌತೀಕರಣ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

g) ಪಾರಸ್ಪರಿಕ ನಿಧಿಗಳ ಅರ್ಥ ನೀಡಿರಿ.

h) IPO ಮತ್ತು CDSL ಅನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

i) ಸಾಹಸಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

j) ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಂಗ್ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

k) ಪಾರಸ್ಪರಿಕ ನಿಧಿಯ ಎರಡು ಮಹತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ.

l) ಪತ್ತಿನ ಶ್ರೇಣೀಕರಣದ ಎರಡು ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ.

ವಿಭಾಗ – ಬ

II. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಬೇಕಾದ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ : (3×5=15)

2) ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

3) ಪಾರಸ್ಪರಿಕ ನಿಧಿಯ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

4) ಸಾಹಸಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳದ ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.

5) ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಫೋರ್‌ಫೇಟಿಂಗ್ ಇವುಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

6) ಡಿಪೋಜಿಟರಿ ಭಾಗೀದಾರನ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

7) ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಗೇಣಿಯ ಸದ್ಯದ ನಿವ್ವಳ ನಗದು ಹೊರಹರಿವನ್ನು (Cash outflow) ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ :

   1) ಗೇಣಿಯ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ರೂ. 5,00,000

   2) ಗೇಣಿಯ ಬಾಡಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷದ ಕೊನೆಗೆ 4 ವರ್ಷದ ಅವಧಿಯವರೆಗೆ ನೀಡುವುದು.

   3) ಶೇಕಡಾ 50 ರ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

   4) ಶೇಕಡಾ 8 ರ ಕಡಿತದ ದರದಂತೆ 1 ರಿಂದ 4 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ. 1 ರ ಸದ್ಯದ ನಿವ್ವಳ ಮೌಲ್ಯವು 3.312 ಆಗಿದೆ.

ವಿಭಾಗ – ಕ

III. ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 13 ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ. (3×15=45)

8) ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

9) ಅಭೌತೀಕರಣ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಅಭೌತೀಕರಣದ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಾನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

10) ಗೇಣಿ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಗೇಣಿದಾರನಿಗೆ ಗೇಣಿಯ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

11) ಪತ್ತಿನ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಕರಣದ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಾನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.

12) ಪಾರಸ್ಪರಿಕ ನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿ. ಪಾರಸ್ಪರಿಕ ನಿಧಿಯ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

13) ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ (**ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ**) :

ಗೇಣಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯೊಂದರ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತಿರುತ್ತದೆ :

a) ರೂ. 7,50,000 ಯಂತ್ರದ ವೆಚ್ಚವಾಗಿದೆ. 5 ವರ್ಷದ ನಂತರ ಉಳಿದ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ರೂ. 50,000 ಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

b) ಗೇಣಿ ಅವಧಿ 5 ವರ್ಷ

c) ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಶೇಕಡಾ 30

d) ಬಂಡವಾಳದ ವೆಚ್ಚ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಶೇಕಡಾ 14

e) ಗೇಣಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ರೂ. 2,25,000

f) ಸವಕಳಿ : 1ನೇ ವರ್ಷ – ರೂ. 1,87,500

2ನೇ ವರ್ಷ – ರೂ. 1,40,000

3ನೇ ವರ್ಷ – ರೂ. 1,05,000

4ನೇ ವರ್ಷ – ರೂ. 80,000

5ನೇ ವರ್ಷ – ರೂ. 60,000

g) ಶೇಕಡಾ 0.14 ರ ಕಡಿತದ ದರದಂತೆ 1 ರೂ. ಮೌಲ್ಯವು ಹೀಗಿದೆ.

1ನೇ ವರ್ಷ – ರೂ. 0.877

2ನೇ ವರ್ಷ – ರೂ. 0.769

3ನೇ ವರ್ಷ – ರೂ. 0.675

4ನೇ ವರ್ಷ – ರೂ. 0.592

5ನೇ ವರ್ಷ – ರೂ. 0.519

ನಗದು ಒಳಹರಿವಿನ ಸದ್ಯದ ನಿವ್ವಳ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿರಿ. ಗೇಣಿಗಾರ ಕಂಪನಿಗೆ ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಗೇಣಿರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಲಾಭದಾಯಕವೇ ?

8137 – E32 – C – F – 23

FIFTH SEMESTER B.COM. DEGREE EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2023

PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (CBCS)

Time : 3 Hours] [Max. Marks : 80

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

*2) Question No. **11** (Case study) is **compulsory**.*

*3) **Only** simple calculator is **allowed**.*

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any ten** of the following : **(10×2=20)**

   a) What is management accounting ?

   b) Distinguish between management accounting and financial accounting.

   c) What is the formula of margin of safety ?

   d) Sales Rs. 2,50,000 and variable cost is Rs. 1,50,000. Calculate P/V ratio.

   e) State two advantages of Fund Flow Statement.

   f) Current assets of the X Co. Ltd. during the year 2022 was Rs. 4,50,000 and current liabilities are Rs. 2,00,000. Find working capital.

   g) Write two examples from financial activities of cash flow statement.

   h) Mention any two advantages of cash flow statement.

   i) What is ratio ?

   j) Find out liquid ratio from the following :

      Cash in hand Rs. 10,000, Debtors Rs. 20,000, Stock Rs. 30,000,

      Creditors Rs. 10,000, Bills payable Rs. 5,000.

   k) Mention any four techniques of management accounting.

   l) How do you calculate contribution ?

SECTION – B

Answer **any three** of the following : **(3×5=15)**

2. Briefly explain any five objectives of management accounting.

3. From the following balance sheet of Nihaal Ltd. as on 31st December 2022, prepare schedule of changes in working capital.

Liabilities	**2021 Rs.**	**2022 Rs.**	**Assets**	**2021 Rs.**	**2022 Rs.**
Share capital	2,00,000	2,30,000	Land and building	1,75,000	1,35,000
Debentures	50,000	60,000	Machinery	1,00,000	1,70,000
Profit or loss A/c	50,000	31,000	Cash in hand	40,000	30,000
Sundry creditors	1,00,000	85,000	Debtors	90,000	1,10,000
Bills payable	55,000	70,000	Stocks	60,000	35,000
Provision for taxation	10,000	4,000			
	4,65,000	**4,80,000**		**4,65,000**	**4,80,000**

4. From the following information calculate cash from operations.

Particulars	**2021 Rs.**	**2022 Rs.**
Profit or Loss A/c	75,000	3,00,000
Sundry debtors	1,50,000	1,70,000
Bills receivable	1,30,000	1,05,000
Stock	1,70,000	2,50,000
Sundry creditors	85,000	1,00,000
Bills payable	15,000	50,000

Additional Information :

a) Goodwill written off during the year Rs. 3,000.

b) Depreciation charged on the assets Rs. 4,500.

5. From the following information ascertain debt turnover ratio and debt collection period.

   Total sales Rs. 2,00,000

   Cash sales Rs. 40,000

   Opening balance of debtors Rs. 20,000

   Closing balance of debtors Rs. 30,000

   Opening balance of bills receivable Rs. 15,000

   Closing balance of bills receivable Rs. 25,000.

6. From the following information calculate :

   a) BEP in sales value, when P/V ratio is 40% and fixed cost is Rs. 1,20,000.

      Sales 10,000 units @ Rs. 50 per unit.

   b) Find P/V ratio if sales price is reduced by 20%.

SECTION – C

Answer **any three**. Question No. **11** is **compulsory** (Case study). **(3×15=45)**

7. Explain merits and demerits of management accounting.

8. From the following statement of assets and liabilities of Suresh Ltd. Dharwad, prepare fund flow statement.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

Particulars	**Note**	**2021 Amount Rs.**	**2021 Total Rs.**	**2022 Amount Rs.**	**2022 Total Rs.**
I) **Equity and liabilities :**					
1) Shareholders funds :					
a) Share capital	1	4,00,000		5,00,000	
b) Reserves and surplus	2	1,60,000	5,60,000	1,84,000	6,84,000

2) Current Liabilities :					
a) Short term loans	3	1,40,000		10,000	
b) Trade payables	4	1,60,000	3,00,000	1,30,000	1,40,000
			8,60,000		**8,24,000**
II) Assets :					
1) Non-current assets :					
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		5,00,000		5,28,000
2) Current Assets :					
i) Inventories	6	2,00,000		1,48,000	
ii) Trade receivable	7	1,50,000		1,28,000	
iii) Cash in hand equivalents	8	10,000	3,60,000	20,000	2,96,000
			8,60,000		**8,24,000**

Notes to Accounts

		2021 Rs.	2022 Rs.
Note – 1	Share capital	4,00,000	5,00,000
Note – 2	Reserves and surplus :		
	General reserve	1,00,000	1,20,000
	Profit and loss	60,000	64,000
		1,60,000	1,84,000
Note – 3	Short term loans :		
	Bank overdraft	1,40,000	10,000
Note – 4	Trade payables :		
	Sundry creditors	1,00,000	80,000
	Bills payable	60,000	50,000
		1,60,000	1,30,000
Note – 5	Tangible assets :		
	Plant and machinery	3,00,000	3,48,000
	Land and building	2,00,000	1,80,000
		5,00,000	5,28,000

Note – 6	Inventories stock	2,00,000	1,48,000
Note – 7	Trade receivables :		
	Debtors	1,00,000	80,000
	Bills receivables	50,000	48,000
		1,50,000	1,28,000
Note – 8	Cash and cash :		
	equivalents cash	10,000	20,000

Additional information :

a) Depreciation written off on plant in 2022 Rs. 28,000

b) Dividend of Rs. 40,000 was paid during the year 2022

c) Rs. 20,000 was transferred to general reserve.

9. Following is the statement of assets and liabilities of Arun Ltd. as on 31 Dec. 2021 and 2022.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

Particulars	Note	31-3-2021 Amount Rs.	31-3-2021 Total Rs.	31-3-2022 Amount Rs.	31-3-2022 Total Rs.
I) Equity and Liabilities					
1) Share holders funds :					
a) Share capital	1	6,00,000		7,60,000	
b) Reserves and surplus	2	1,50,000	7,50,000	2,91,600	10,51,600
2) Non-current Liabilities					
Long term borrowings	3	–	–	–	1,40,000
3) Current Liabilities :					
a) Trade payables	4	1,70,000		1,81,400	
b) Short term provisions	5	1,05,000	2,75,000	1,51,000	3,32,400
			10,25,000		**15,24,000**

II) Assets :					
1) Non current assets :					
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6	–	6,41,800	–	10,73,000
2) Current assets :					
Inventories	7	1,64,800		1,91,400	
Trade receivables	8	1,50,000		1,71,000	
Cash and cash equivalents	9	68,400	3,83,200	88,600	4,51,000
Total			**10,25,000**		**15,24,000**

Notes to Accounts :

		2021 Rs.	**2022 Rs.**
Note – 1	Share capital :		
	Equity share capital	6,00,000	7,60,000
Note – 2	Reserves and surplus :		
	General reserve	90,000	1,30,000
	Profit and loss	60,000	1,61,600
	Total	**1,50,000**	**2,91,600**
Note – 3	Long term borrowings :		
	10% Debentures	–	1,40,000
Note – 4	Trade payables :		
	Sundry creditors	1,70,000	1,81,400
Note – 5	Short term provisions :		
	Provision for taxation	1,05,000	1,51,000

Note – 6	Tangible assets :		
	Plant and machinery	6,41,800	10,73,000
Note – 7	Inventories :		
	Stock	1,64,800	1,91,400
Note – 8	Trade receivables :		
	Sundry debtors	1,50,000	1,71,000
Note – 9	Cash and cash equivalents :		
	Bank	68,400	88,600

Additional information :

Depreciation on plant and machinery Rs. 2,22,400.

Prepare Cash Flow Statement.

10. From the following information relating to Sony Ltd., compute :
    a) Current ratio
    b) Debtor – turnover ratio
    c) Creditor – turnover ratio
    d) Gross profit ratio
    e) Net profit ratio

	Rs.
Cash	90,000
Debtors	1,95,000
Bills receivables	1,05,000
Stock	2,40,000
Gross profit	4,80,000
Creditors	1,20,000
Bills payable	30,000

Bank overdraft	60,000
Net sales	13,20,000
Net purchases	6,00,000
Net profit	3,30,000

11. Case study (**compulsory** question) :

Drutika Ltd. has a plant which produces two types of product namely A and S. Following information is given to you for each unit of product.

Particulars	**Product A** Rs.	**Product S** Rs.
Raw material (Rs. 2 per kg)	24	–
Raw material (Rs. 3 per kg)	–	36
Wages	08	08
Sales price	60	80

Variable overhead 100% on wages

Fixed cost Rs. 2,40,000.

a) Calculate P/V ratio of each product.

b) State which product preferable if material is in short-supply.

c) State which of following sales mix will you recommend and why ?

	Product A Units	**Product S** Units
Sales mix I	14,000	6,000
Sales mix II	10,000	10,000
Sales mix III	8,000	12,000

8132 – E22 – C – F – 23

FIFTH SEMESTER B.COM. DEGREE EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2023
(CBCS)
Paper – I : INCOME TAX-LAW AND PRACTICE – I

Time : 3 Hours] [Max. Marks : 80

Instructions : *1) Answer **all** Sections according to internal choice.*
2) Use of simple and non-programmable calculator is allowed.
*3) Question No. **11** : Case study is **compulsory**.*
*4) Give working notes **wherever** is necessary.*

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any ten** of the following questions. **(10×2=20)**
   a) What do you mean by Income Tax ?
   b) What is assessment ?
   c) What are the additional conditions required for determining residential status of an individual ?
   d) What is agricultural income ?
   e) Give the meaning of salary for valueing HRA.
   f) How do you treat club bills of an employee paid by employer ?
   g) Name any four allowances which are fully taxable.
   h) Who is specified employee ?
   i) What are the deductions allowable u/s 24 of IT Act ?
   j) What is Standard Rent ?
   k) Write two professional incomes of a medical practitioner.
   l) How do you treat recovery of bad debts previously disallowed ?

[P.T.O.

SECTION – B

Answer **any three** of the following. **(3×5=15)**

2. Whether the following are agricultural Incomes ? (State True/False)
   a) Income from sale of wild grass and reeds of spontaneous growth.
   b) Income from growing flowers and creepers.
   c) Interest on capital received by a partner from the firm engaged in agricultural operations.
   d) Dividend paid by a company out of its agricultural income.
   e) Interest received by a money lender in the form of agricultural produce.

3. Mr. Ramesh is a citizen of America comes to India on 20-03-2021 for the first time and on 01-09-2021 he left India and went to Nepal on a business trip. Again he comes back to India on 26-02-2022.

   Determine his residential status for the Assessment year 2022-23.

4. Mr. Girish received Rs. 5,00,000 as gratuity on his retirement on 31-12-2021 after putting 25 years and 8 months of his service in XYZ Co. Ltd. At the time of retirement he was getting an average monthly salary of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 6,000 p.m. as D.A. (Half of it eligible for service benefits)

   Calculate taxable and exempted gratuity of Mr. Girish for the assessment year 2022-23 if he is not covered under Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

5. Mr. Kallinath is an employee in a Private Co. at Bengaluru drawing basic salary of Rs. 40,000 p.m., D.A. at Rs.16,000 p.m. (75% enters in to Retirement benefit), commission of Rs. 2,00,000 p.a., Bonus at Rs. 16,000 p.a. and medical allowances of Rs. 1,000 p.m. He is provided with a rent free furnished house which is owned by the employer. The cost of furniture provided was Rs. 22,000.

   Calculate the taxable value of the rent free house for the assessment year 2022-23.

6. From the following information, compute the annual value of the house property.

Municipal value Rs. 2,00,000

Fair Rental value Rs. 1,80,000

Standard Rent Rs. 2,25,000

Actual Rent Rs. 20,000 p.m.

Unrealised Rent Rs. 10,000 (conditions satisfied)

Municipal Taxes : 10% of municipal value (50% paid by the Tenant)

SECTION – C

Question No. **11** is **compulsory**. Answer **any two** of the remaining.

(3×15=45)

7. Write short notes on any three of the following.

a) Recognised provident fund.

b) Rent Free Accommodation.

c) Non-business incomes.

d) Unrealised Rent.

8. From the following particulars of Mr. Tippanna, compute his gross total income for the assessment year 2022-23 if he is :

A) Resident B) Not-ordinerily resident C) Non-resident.

a) Income from business in Hyderabad Rs. 1,00,000.

b) Profit from business in U.K. controlled from India Rs. 60,000.

c) Income from house property in Japan not received in India Rs. 50,000.

d) Income from business in India but received in Pakistan Rs. 30,000.

e) Salary received in India for services rendered in U.S.A. Rs. 70,000.

f) Interest on deposit with SBI in Puna Rs. 20,000.

g) Profit from business in Singapore controlled from India ($\frac{1}{3}^{rd}$ of profit received in India) Rs. 30,000.

h) Past untaxed foreign income brought to India Rs. 8,000.

i) Dividend received from Reliance Co. Ltd. Rs. 5,000.

j) Interest on Post-Office Savings Bank Account Rs. 1,000.

k) Agricultural income earned in Nepal Rs. 25,000

l) Commission received in India for the services rendered in Bhutan Rs. 10,000.

9. Miss Saniya is a government employee in Mumbai.

She is getting basic salary of Rs. 27,000 p.m. and D.A. of Rs. 7,500 p.m. during the p.y. 2021 – 22 and bonus of Rs. 12,000 for the year.

She received HRA of Rs. 7,500 p.m. and paid actual house rent of Rs. 94,400 for the year.

She is provided with a motor car of the C.C. of engine capacity exceeding 1.6 liters which is used by her for office and private purpose. The expenses of the car including driver salary are met by the employer.

The employer has also provided gas and electricity facilities by paying the bills worth Rs. 24,600.

She gets re-imbursement of medical bills of Rs. 55,000 during the year.

8132 – E22 – C – F – 23

FIFTH SEMESTER B.COM. DEGREE EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2023

(CBCS)

Paper – I : INCOME TAX-LAW AND PRACTICE – I

Time : 3 Hours] [Max. Marks : 80

Instructions : *1) Answer **all** Sections according to internal choice.*

2) Use of simple and non-programmable calculator is allowed.

*3) Question No. **11** : Case study is **compulsory**.*

*4) Give working notes **wherever** is necessary.*

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any ten** of the following questions. **(10×2=20)**

a) What do you mean by Income Tax ?

b) What is assessment ?

c) What are the additional conditions required for determining residential status of an individual ?

d) What is agricultural income ?

e) Give the meaning of salary for valueing HRA.

f) How do you treat club bills of an employee paid by employer ?

g) Name any four allowances which are fully taxable.

h) Who is specified employee ?

i) What are the deductions allowable u/s 24 of IT Act ?

j) What is Standard Rent ?

k) Write two professional incomes of a medical practitioner.

l) How do you treat recovery of bad debts previously disallowed ?

SECTION – B

Answer **any three** of the following. (3×5=1

2. Whether the following are agricultural Incomes ? (State True/False)
   a) Income from sale of wild grass and reeds of spontaneous growth.
   b) Income from growing flowers and creepers.
   c) Interest on capital received by a partner from the firm engaged in agricultural operations.
   d) Dividend paid by a company out of its agricultural income.
   e) Interest received by a money lender in the form of agricultural produce.

3. Mr. Ramesh is a citizen of America comes to India on 20-03-2021 for the first time and on 01-09-2021 he left India and went to Nepal on a business trip. Again he comes back to India on 26-02-2022.

   Determine his residential status for the Assessment year 2022-23.

4. Mr. Girish received Rs. 5,00,000 as gratuity on his retirement on 31-12-2021 after putting 25 years and 8 months of his service in XYZ Co. Ltd. At the time of retirement he was getting an average monthly salary of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 6,000 p.m. as D.A. (Half of it eligible for service benefits)

   Calculate taxable and exempted gratuity of Mr. Girish for the assessment year 2022-23 if he is not covered under Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

5. Mr. Kallinath is an employee in a Private Co. at Bengaluru drawing basic salary of Rs. 40,000 p.m., D.A. at Rs.16,000 p.m. (75% enters in to Retirement benefit), commission of Rs. 2,00,000 p.a., Bonus at Rs. 16,000 p.a. and medical allowances of Rs. 1,000 p.m. He is provided with a rent free furnished house which is owned by the employer. The cost of furniture provided was Rs. 22,000.

   Calculate the taxable value of the rent free house for the assessment year 2022-23.

6. From the following information, compute the annual value of the house property.

Municipal value Rs. 2,00,000

Fair Rental value Rs. 1,80,000

Standard Rent Rs. 2,25,000

Actual Rent Rs. 20,000 p.m.

Unrealised Rent Rs. 10,000 (conditions satisfied)

Municipal Taxes : 10% of municipal value (50% paid by the Tenant)

SECTION – C

Question No. **11** is **compulsory**. Answer **any two** of the remaining. **(3×15=45)**

7. Write short notes on any three of the following.

a) Recognised provident fund.

b) Rent Free Accommodation.

c) Non-business incomes.

d) Unrealised Rent.

8. From the following particulars of Mr. Tippanna, compute his gross total income for the assessment year 2022-23 if he is :

A) Resident B) Not-ordinerily resident C) Non-resident.

a) Income from business in Hyderabad Rs. 1,00,000.

b) Profit from business in U.K. controlled from India Rs. 60,000.

c) Income from house property in Japan not received in India Rs. 50,000.

d) Income from business in India but received in Pakistan Rs. 30,000.

e) Salary received in India for services rendered in U.S.A. Rs. 70,000.

f) Interest on deposit with SBI in Puna Rs. 20,000.

g) Profit from business in Singapore controlled from India ($\frac{1}{3}^{rd}$ of profit received in India) Rs. 30,000.

h) Past untaxed foreign income brought to India Rs. 8,000.

i) Dividend received from Reliance Co. Ltd. Rs. 5,000.

j) Interest on Post-Office Savings Bank Account Rs. 1,000.

k) Agricultural income earned in Nepal Rs. 25,000

l) Commission received in India for the services rendered in Bhutan Rs. 10,000.

9. Miss Saniya is a government employee in Mumbai.

She is getting basic salary of Rs. 27,000 p.m. and D.A. of Rs. 7,500 p.m. during the p.y. 2021 – 22 and bonus of Rs. 12,000 for the year.

She received HRA of Rs. 7,500 p.m. and paid actual house rent of Rs. 94,400 for the year.

She is provided with a motor car of the C.C. of engine capacity exceeding 1.6 liters which is used by her for office and private purpose. The expenses of the car including driver salary are met by the employer.

The employer has also provided gas and electricity facilities by paying the bills worth Rs. 24,600.

She gets re-imbursement of medical bills of Rs. 55,000 during the year.

She is getting entertainment allowance of Rs. 3,000 p.m. and also education allowance of Rs. 500 p.m. per child for three children.

Compute her income from salary for the assessment year 2022-23.

10. Mr. Ratnakar constructed a big house in November 2013. It's Municipal value is Rs. 1,60,000 p.a. The fair Rental value of the house is Rs. 1,50,000. Its standard Rent under Rent Control Act is Rs. 1,80,000. The house was used in the following manner during the previous year 2021-22.

    a) 25% portion for self residence.

    b) 25% portion for own business.

    c) 50% portion let out for residential purpose at a rent of Rs. 8,000 p.m.

    Other particulars are :

    i) Municipal taxes Rs. 25,000 (actual payment during the previous 2021-22 was Rs. 12,000)

    ii) Repairs Rs. 9,000 p.a.

    iii) Ground rent Rs. 12,000 p.a.

    iv) Fire insurance premium paid Rs. 4,000 p.a.

    He has taken a loan of Rs. 4,00,000 from Housing Board to construct the house at 12% interest p.a. Interest was due Rs. 48,000 during the previous year out of which Rs. 40,000 was paid.

    Compute his income from house property for the assessment year 2022-23.

11. Case study (**compulsory**).

From the following receipts and payments account for the year ending 31-03-2022 of Mr. Amrut a chartered accountant and tax consultant who keeps his books of accounts on cash basis, compute his income from profession for the assessment year 2022-23.

Receipts		**Rs.**	**Payments**		**Rs.**
To Balance b/d		25,000	By office expenses		
" Audit fees			2020-21	5,000	
2020-21	15,000		2021-22	25,000	30,000
2021-22	50,000		" Salary to staff		
2022-23	10,000	75,000	2020-21	25,000	
			2022-23	10,000	35,000
" Dividends		4,000	" Institute membership fee		3,500
" Share of income			" Professional books		4,000
from firm		16,250	" Stipend to articled clerks		22,500
" Gifts and Presents		20,000	" Computers		20,000
" Tax consultation fees		50,000	" Repairs to computers		1,000
" Accountancy Work		60,000	" Car expenses		4,000
" Financial consultation			" Interest on loan		6,000
fee		40,000	" Income Tax		3,000

" Rent from House property let	37,500	" Purchase of Car	50,000
		" House hold expenses	4,000
		" Balance c/d	1,44,750
	3,27,750		3,27,750

Other Information :

a) Half of the car pertains to personal use.

b) Allowable depreciation : on car Rs. 7,000, on books Rs. 2,500 and on computers Rs. 12,000.

c) Office expenses outstanding were Rs. 1,500.

d) Commission earned but not received Rs. 3,500.

e) Out of the gifts received Rs. 5,000 were on marriage anniversary and remaining from clients.

f) Interest on loan pertains to construction of house property.

Case study question.

i) If Mr. Amrut has followed mercantile system of accounting, will there be any changes in his professional income.

ii) If yes, justify your answer.

She is getting entertainment allowance of Rs. 3,000 p.m. and also education allowance of Rs. 500 p.m. per child for three children.

Compute her income from salary for the assessment year 2022-23.

10. Mr. Ratnakar constructed a big house in November 2013. It's Municipal value is Rs. 1,60,000 p.a. The fair Rental value of the house is Rs. 1,50,000. Its standard Rent under Rent Control Act is Rs. 1,80,000. The house was used in the following manner during the previous year 2021-22.

    a) 25% portion for self residence.

    b) 25% portion for own business.

    c) 50% portion let out for residential purpose at a rent of Rs. 8,000 p.m.

    Other particulars are :

    i) Municipal taxes Rs. 25,000 (actual payment during the previous 2021-22 was Rs. 12,000)

    ii) Repairs Rs. 9,000 p.a.

    iii) Ground rent Rs. 12,000 p.a.

    iv) Fire insurance premium paid Rs. 4,000 p.a.

    He has taken a loan of Rs. 4,00,000 from Housing Board to construct the house at 12% interest p.a. Interest was due Rs. 48,000 during the previous year out of which Rs. 40,000 was paid.

    Compute his income from house property for the assessment year 2022-23.

11. Case study (**compulsory**).

From the following receipts and payments account for the year ending 31-03-2022 of Mr. Amrut a chartered accountant and tax consultant who keeps his books of accounts on cash basis, compute his income from profession for the assessment year 2022-23.

Receipts		Rs.	Payments		Rs.
To Balance b/d		25,000	By office expenses		
" Audit fees			2020-21	5,000	
2020-21	15,000		2021-22	25,000	30,000
2021-22	50,000		" Salary to staff		
2022-23	10,000	75,000	2020-21	25,000	
			2022-23	10,000	35,000
" Dividends		4,000	" Institute membership fee		3,500
" Share of income			" Professional books		4,000
from firm		16,250	" Stipend to articled clerks		22,500
" Gifts and Presents		20,000	" Computers		20,000
" Tax consultation fees		50,000	" Repairs to computers		1,000
" Accountancy Work		60,000	" Car expenses		4,000
" Financial consultation			" Interest on loan		6,000
fee		40,000	" Income Tax		3,000

" Rent from House property let	37,500	" Purchase of Car	50,000
		" House hold expenses	4,000
		" Balance c/d	1,44,750
	3,27,750		**3,27,750**

Other Information :

a) Half of the car pertains to personal use.

b) Allowable depreciation : on car Rs. 7,000, on books Rs. 2,500 and on computers Rs. 12,000.

c) Office expenses outstanding were Rs. 1,500.

d) Commission earned but not received Rs. 3,500.

e) Out of the gifts received Rs. 5,000 were on marriage anniversary and remaining from clients.

f) Interest on loan pertains to construction of house property.

Case study question.

i) If Mr. Amrut has followed mercantile system of accounting, will there be any changes in his professional income.

ii) If yes, justify your answer.

8131 – E21 – C – F – 23

FIFTH SEMESTER B.COM. DEGREE EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2023

COST ACCOUNTING – I

(Paper – I) (CBCS)

Time : 3 Hours] [Max. Marks : 80

Instructions : *1) Answer **all** Sections according to **internal choice.***

*2) **Use** of simple and non-programmable calculator is **allowed.***

*3) Give working notes **wherever** necessary.*

*4) Question No. 11 (Case study) is **compulsory**.*

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any ten** of the following questions. **(10×2=20)**

   a) Write two significance of cost accounting.

   b) What is Cost Centre ?

   c) State the components of Prime Cost.

   d) What do you mean by functional classification of overhead ?

   e) Calculate cost of production, if sales are Rs. 2,00,000 and the profit is 20% on cost.

   f) What is purchase requisition ?

[P.T.O.

g) What is indirect material cost ?

h) What is maximum stock level ?

i) What is Time rate wage system ?

j) What is Idle time ?

k) What do you mean by overhead ?

l) What is allocation of overhead ?

SECTION – B

Answer **any three** of the following. **Each** question carries **5** marks. **(3×5=15)**

2. Write the steps involved in the installation of Cost Accounting System.

3. From the following particulars, prepare the Cost Sheet.

	Rs.
Opening stock of raw materials	2,00,000
Closing stock of raw materials	1,50,000
Materials issued from stores	40,000
Materials purchased	5,20,000
Direct wages	4,00,000
Sale of scrap	10,000

Factory overhead is 50% of direct wages.

Administration overhead is 25% of Factory cost sales price is Rs. 16,00,000.

4. From the following information relating to Kotresh Ltd. for the year ending 31-12-2022, compute material turnover ratio for material X and Y. Also express it in terms of number of days.

	Material X	Material Y
	Rs.	Rs.
Stock as on 31-12-2022	60,000	2,50,000
Purchase during 2022	7,60,000	5,00,000
Stock as on 31-12-2021	1,00,000	3,50,000

5. The following particulars relating to Mr. Akilesh.

Standard time allowed 60 hours.

Actual time taken 50 hours.

Wage rate Rs. 400 per day of 8 hours.

Find out Akilesh's earnings under Halsey plan and also find out the effective wage rate.

6. From the following information provided by Nandita and Co. Ltd. for the year ended 31st March 2022.

Factory overhead Rs. 62,000

Direct Labour Cost Rs. 98,000

Direct Labour hours 1,55,000 hrs.

Machine hours 50,000 hrs.

From the above figures, calculate overhead absorption rate using :

1) Direct Labour Cost

2) Direct Labour hours

3) Machine hours.

SECTION – C

Question No. **11** is **compulsory**. Answer **any two** of the **remaining**. **Each** question carries **15** marks. **(3×15**

7. What is Cost Accounting ? Explain the functions of Cost Accounting.

8. The following costing information relates to commodity 'A' for the year ending 31st December 2022.

	Rs.
Purchase of Raw materials	1,20,000
Rent, rates, insurance and works on cost	40,000
Direct Wages	1,00,000
Carriage inward	1,440
Stock on 1st January 2022 :	
Raw materials	20,000
Finished Products (1000 tons)	16,000
Stock on 31st December 2022 :	
Raw materials	22,240
Finished products (2000 tons)	34,000
Work-in-progress :	
On 1st January 2022	4,800
On 31st December 2022	16,000

8131 – E21 – C – F – 23

FIFTH SEMESTER B.COM. DEGREE EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2023

COST ACCOUNTING – I

(Paper – I) (CBCS)

Time : 3 Hours] [Max. Marks : 80

Instructions : *1) Answer **all** Sections according to **internal choice.***

*2) **Use** of simple and non-programmable calculator is **allowed.***

*3) Give working notes **wherever** necessary.*

*4) Question No. 11 (Case study) is **compulsory**.*

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any ten** of the following questions. **(10×2=20)**

a) Write two significance of cost accounting.

b) What is Cost Centre ?

c) State the components of Prime Cost.

d) What do you mean by functional classification of overhead ?

e) Calculate cost of production, if sales are Rs. 2,00,000 and the profit is 20% on cost.

f) What is purchase requisition ?

g) What is indirect material cost ?

h) What is maximum stock level ?

i) What is Time rate wage system ?

j) What is Idle time ?

k) What do you mean by overhead ?

l) What is allocation of overhead ?

SECTION – B

Answer **any three** of the following. **Each** question carries **5** marks. **(3×5=1**

2. Write the steps involved in the installation of Cost Accounting System.

3. From the following particulars, prepare the Cost Sheet.

	Rs.
Opening stock of raw materials	2,00,000
Closing stock of raw materials	1,50,000
Materials issued from stores	40,000
Materials purchased	5,20,000
Direct wages	4,00,000
Sale of scrap	10,000

Factory overhead is 50% of direct wages.

Administration overhead is 25% of Factory cost sales price is Rs. 16,00,000.

4. From the following information relating to Kotresh Ltd. for the year ending 31-12-2022, compute material turnover ratio for material X and Y. Also express it in terms of number of days.

	Material X	**Material Y**
	Rs.	**Rs.**
Stock as on 31-12-2022	60,000	2,50,000
Purchase during 2022	7,60,000	5,00,000
Stock as on 31-12-2021	1,00,000	3,50,000

5. The following particulars relating to Mr. Akilesh.

Standard time allowed 60 hours.

Actual time taken 50 hours.

Wage rate Rs. 400 per day of 8 hours.

Find out Akilesh's earnings under Halsey plan and also find out the effective wage rate.

6. From the following information provided by Nandita and Co. Ltd. for the year ended 31st March 2022.

Factory overhead Rs. 62,000

Direct Labour Cost Rs. 98,000

Direct Labour hours 1,55,000 hrs.

Machine hours 50,000 hrs.

From the above figures, calculate overhead absorption rate using :

1) Direct Labour Cost

2) Direct Labour hours

3) Machine hours.

SECTION – C

Question No. **11** is **compulsory**. Answer **any two** of the **remaining**.

Each question carries **15** marks. **(3×1**

7. What is Cost Accounting ? Explain the functions of Cost Accounting

8. The following costing information relates to commodity 'A' for the yea ending 31st December 2022.

	Rs.
Purchase of Raw materials	1,20,000
Rent, rates, insurance and works on cost	40,000
Direct Wages	1,00,000
Carriage inward	1,440
Stock on 1st January 2022 :	
Raw materials	20,000
Finished Products (1000 tons)	16,000
Stock on 31st December 2022 :	
Raw materials	22,240
Finished products (2000 tons)	34,000
Work-in-progress :	
On 1st January 2022	4,800
On 31st December 2022	16,000

Sales of finished products	3,00,000
Cost of factory supervision	8,000
Office overhead	6,000

Advertising and selling expenses cost Re. 1 per ton and 16,000 tonnes of commodity were produced during the period.

Prepare Statement of Cost and Profit.

9. The daily wage rate guaranteed for a worker is Rs. 200 and the standard output fixed for a week of 6 working days is 100 articles representing 100% efficiency. The guaranteed wage rate is paid without bonus to those workers who show efficiency upto 70% of the standard. Beyond this, the bonus is payable on a graded scale in the fixed ratio to the increased output as under :

Efficiency	Bonus payable
71% to 90%	10%
91% to 100%	20%

Further increase of 1% in bonus is given for every 1% increase in efficiency above 100%. Calculate the total earnings of 4 workers who have worked for a week and their output was as under :

A – 50 articles B – 90 articles

C – 100 articles D – 120 articles

10. Kottureshwar Engineering works supplies you the following information for the month ending January 2022. You are required to apportion the overheads to production departments.

	Production Departments			Service Departments	
	A	B	C	X	Y
Direct Wages (Rs.)	7,000	6,000	5,000	1,000	1,000
Direct Materials (Rs.)	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,500	1,000
Employees (Nos.)	200	150	150	50	50
Electricity (Kwh)	8000	6000	6000	2000	3000
Light point (Nos.)	10	15	15	5	5
Assets value	50,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	10,000
Area Occupied (Sq. yds.)	800	600	600	200	200

The expenses for the month were :

	Rs.
Stores overhead	400
Motive power	1,500
Electricity lighting	200
Labour welfare	3,000
Depreciation	6,000
Repairs and maintenance	1,200
General overheads	10,000
Rent and taxes	600

Apportion the expenses of Department X in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 3 and that of department Y in the proportion to direct wages of Department A, B and C respectively.

11. Case study (**Compulsory** question) :

The Stores Ledger of a manufacturing company recorded for material item X-5 for June 2022 the following information

Date	Receipts			Balance		
	Quantity Units	Rate P.U. Rs.	Value Rs.	Quantity Units	Rate P.U. Rs.	Value Rs.
June 2022						
1	–	–	–	100	4	400
10	200	4	800	300	4	1200
15	300	8	2400	300	4	1200
				300	8	2400
16	–	–	–	100	4	400
				300	8	2400
20	–	–	–	100	8	800
25	400	10	4000	100	8	800
				400	10	4000
28	–	–	–	200	10	2000
29	–	–	–	50	10	500

Note : On 30^{th} June 2022 stock verification showed that a surplus of 50 units.

1) State the method of pricing that was employed in the ledger.
2) Complete the Stores Ledger as per the method followed.
3) When this method is most suitable ?

8133 – E23 – C – F – 23

FIFTH SEMESTER B.COM. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2023
AUDITING AND ASSURANCE
DSC – 3E

Time : 3 Hours] [Max. Marks : 80

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

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

ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು : 1) ಆಂತರಿಕ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗೊಳಪಟ್ಟು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

2) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 11 (ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ) ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

SECTION – A
ವಿಭಾಗ – ಎ

1. Answer **any ten** of the following questions. **(10×2=20)**

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಬೇಕಾದ ಹತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

a) What is external audit ?

ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

b) What is error of commission ?

ದಾಖಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆದ ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದರೇನು ?

c) What is window dressing ?

ಕಿಟಕಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

d) Define vouching.

ಪಾವತಿ ಪುರಾವೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿರಿ.

[P.T.O.

e) What is internal control ?
ಆಂತರಿಕ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

f) Give two examples of current assets.
ಚರ ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಎರಡು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ನೀಡಿರಿ.

g) What is routine checking ?
ನಿಯತಕ್ರಮದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

h) Expand AASB and ICAI.
AASB ಮತ್ತು ICAI ಯನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

i) What is audit certificate ?
ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

j) What is fraud ?
ವಂಚನೆ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

k) What is audit sampling ?
ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ನಮೂನೆ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

l) What is statutory audit ?
ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

SECTION – B

ವಿಭಾಗ - ಬಿ

Answer **any three** of the following questions. (3×5=15)
ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

2. Explain different kinds of frauds.
ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳ ವಂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

3. Write a note on role of International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.
ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಖಾತ್ರಿಪಡಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

4. Explain the objectives of internal audit.

ಆಂತರಿಕ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

5. How do you vouch the payment of wages ?

ಕೂಲಿ ನೀಡಿದ ಪಾವತಿ ಪುರಾವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

6. Distinguish between audit report and audit certificate.

ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ವರದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರದ ನಡುವಿನ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿರಿ.

SECTION – C

ವಿಭಾಗ - ಸಿ

Answer **any three** of the following questions. Question No. **11** (case study) **compulsory**. **(3×15=45)**

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಬೇಕಾದ **ಮೂರು** ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ **11** (ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ) **ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ.**

7. Who is company auditor ? Explain his powers, duties and liabilities.

ಕಂಪನಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧಕ ಎಂದರೆ ಯಾರು ? ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧಕನ ಅಧಿಕಾರ, ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

8. Explain different kinds of audit.

ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

9. Explain elements of internal control.

ಆಂತರಿಕ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

10. How do you vouch the following ?

a) Credit sales

b) Cash purchases

c) Payment of salary.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪಾವತಿ ಪುರಾವೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವಿರಿ ?

a) ಉದ್ರಿ ಮಾರಾಟ

b) ನಗದು ಖರೀದಿ

c) ವೇತನ ಸಂದಾಯ.

11. Case study (**compulsory**) :

ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ (**ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ**) :

As an auditor of Moon Co. Ltd. you have audited the books of accounts for the year ending 31-3-2022. You are satisfied with the truth and fairness and there is nothing objectionable in the books of accounts. Draft the specimen such audit report.

ಮೂನ್ ಕಂ. ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್‌ನ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧಕರಾಗಿ ನೀವು ದಿನಾಂಕ 31-3-2022ಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂತಿಮಗೊಂಡ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಸದರಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಸ್ಪದವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಸತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ನೈಜತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂಶಗಳು ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಗಿವೆ.

ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನಾ ವರದಿ ನಮೂನೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

8135 – E25 – C – F – 23

FIFTH SEMESTER B.COM. DEGREE EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2023

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN BUSINESS (CBCS)

Time : 3 Hours] [Max. Marks : 80

Instructions : *1) Answer **all** Sections according to **internal** choice.*

*2) Question No. **12** case study is **compulsory**.*

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any ten** questions. **Each** carries **two** marks. **(10×2=20)**

a) Mention any two output devices.

b) Mention any two mobile operating systems.

c) Write the short cut keys to open a document and to save a document.

d) Mention the different change case options.

e) Mention the different methods of creating presentation.

f) What is animation ?

g) What is cell ?

h) Name the two methods to edit cell.

i) Name any two mathematical functions with syntax.

j) What is data base ?

k) Expand DBMS.

l) What is lease statement ?

[P.T.O.

SECTION – B

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** carries **five** marks. (3×5

2. What are the characteristics of a computer ?
3. Explain font group of home tab in M.S. Word.
4. Explain the steps to insert header and footer in M.S. Word.
5. Explain any five statistical functions with syntax and example in M.S. Excel
6. Explain the procedure to insert picture in slide of M.S. Powerpoint.
7. Explain the features of DBMS.

SECTION – C

Answer **any three** questions including Q. No. **12** which is **compulsory.** **Each** carries **fifteen** marks. (3×15=

8. Explain the parts of a computer with block diagram.
9. Explain clip board and paragraph group of home tab in M.S. Word.
10. Explain animation tab in M.S. Powerpoint.
11. Explain the components of chart in M.S. Excel with neat labelled diagram.

12. Write the steps to prepare employee salary sheet with the following fields in M.S. Excel.

Emp_Id, Name, Designation, Basic, DA, HRA, TA, PF, Gross_salary, Net_salary.

a) Enter 10 records.

b) Calculate Gross_Salary and Net_Salary using the conditions given below.

DA – 40% of the basic

HRA – 15% of the basic.

TA – 6% of the basic

PF – 10% of the basic.

13. Write short notes on **any three** of the following :

a) Classification of computers.

b) Types of charts in M.S. Excel.

c) Text functions in M.S. Excel.

d) Different views in M.S. Powerpoint.

e) Any three DML commands.

8134 – E24 – C – F – 23

FIFTH SEMESTER B.COM. (CBCS) DEGREE
EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2023

INDIAN ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Time : 3 Hours] [Max. Marks : 80

Instructions : 1) *Section – **A** should be answered at **one**-place **continuously**.*

2) *Draw diagrams **wherever** necessary.*

ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು : 1) ವಿಭಾಗ – ಅ ದಲ್ಲಿನ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದೇ ಕಡೆ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

2) ಅವಶ್ಯವಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ರೇಖಾ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿರಿ.

SECTION – A

ವಿಭಾಗ – ಅ

1. Answer **any ten** of the following questions in **2-3** sentences. **(10×2=20)**

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಬೇಕಾದ ಹತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ **2-3** ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

a) What is Economic Development ?

ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

b) Give the meaning of secondary sector.

ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವಲಯದ ಅರ್ಥ ಕೊಡಿರಿ.

c) What is poverty ?

ಬಡತನ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

d) What do you mean by globalization ?

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ಅರ್ಥ ಹೇಳಿರಿ.

e) Expand G.D.P.

G.D.P. ಯನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

[P.T.O.

f) Calculate N.N.P. from the following data.

G.N.P. = Rs. 1,20,000. Depreciation charges = Rs. 30,000.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಅಂಕಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ N.N.P.ಯನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿರಿ.

ಒಟ್ಟು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ (G.N.P.) = 1,20,000 ರೂ. ಸವಕಳಿ ವೆಚ್ಚ = 30,000 ರೂ.

g) Give the meaning of density of population.

ಜನ ಸಾಂದ್ರತೆಯ ಅರ್ಥ ಕೊಡಿರಿ.

h) What do you mean by Urban migration ?

ನಗರ ವಲಸೆ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

i) Write the period of 11th five year plan.

ಹನ್ನೊಂದನೆಯ ಪಂಚ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅವಧಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

j) What is Green Revolution ?

ಹಸಿರು ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

k) Mention any two non institutional source of agriculture finance in India.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕೇತರ ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ.

l) Who is the Deputy Chairman of NITI Aayog ?

ನೀತಿ ಆಯೋಗದ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಯಾರು ?

SECTION – B

ವಿಭಾಗ – ಬ

Answer **any three** of the following questions. **(3×5=15)**

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಬೇಕಾದ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

2. Discuss the characteristics of the Indian economy.

ಭಾರತದ ಅರ್ಥವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

3. Write a note on liberalization policy in India.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಉದಾರೀಕರಣ ನೀತಿ ಕುರಿತು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

4. Briefly explain the concepts of the national income.
ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆದಾಯದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

5. Explain the causes for rural migration in India.
ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ವಲಸೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

6. Briefly explain the causes for low agricultural productivity in India.
ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕತೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇರಲು ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

SECTION – C
ವಿಭಾಗ – ಕ

Answer **any three** of the following questions. Question No. **11** is **compulsory**. **(3×15=45)**

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ **11** ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

7. What is National income ? Explain the trends in size and composition of National income of India.
ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆದಾಯ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆದಾಯದ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಗಾತ್ರದ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

8. Discuss the causes and economic effects of population explosion in India.
ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸ್ಫೋಟದ ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.

9. Explain achievements and failures of economic planning in India.
ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಸಾಧನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಫಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

10. Discuss the defects of agricultural marketing in India and suggest the remedies.
ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೃಷಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಿಹಾರೋಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿರಿ.

11. Case study :

India's population has growing considerable. She is the second largest country in terms of population. The growth of population has slowed down the rise in per capita income. Population policy has not curbed the growth. India continues to face the problem of population. India has 2.5% of world's land area and 14.7% of world's population.

Questions :

1) Is population obstacle to growth ? Explain.
2) What is the position of India in terms of population ?
3) Whether population policy curbed population growth ? Explain.
4) What proportion of world's population lives in India ?

ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ :

ಭಾರತದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಗಣನೀಯವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 2ನೇ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ತಲಾ ಆದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ಏರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕುಗ್ಗಿಸಿದೆ. ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ನೀತಿಯು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಭಾರತವು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಭಾರತವು ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಭೂ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಶೇಕಡಾ 2.5 ರಷ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಶೇಕಡಾ 14.7 ರಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು :

1) ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಆತಂಕವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ? ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
2) ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಯಾವುದು ?
3) ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ನೀತಿ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಆಯಿತೇ ? ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
4) ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಶೇಕಡಾ ಎಷ್ಟರಷ್ಟು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ?