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**BCMCMC 259**

**Credit Based IV Semester B.Com. Examination, September 2022**  
**(2019 – 20 and Earlier Batches)**  
**INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE – II**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

**SECTION – A**

ವಿಭಾಗ – ಎ

Answer **any four** questions.**(4×4=16)**

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

1. What are the causes of fluctuations in exchange rate ?  
ವಿನಿಮಯ ದರದ ಏರಿಳಿತಗಳ ಕಾರಣಗಳಾವುವು ?
2. Write a note on direct quotation of exchange rate.  
ವಿನಿಮಯ ದರದ ನೇರ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
3. Write a note on cross rates.  
ಕ್ರಾಸ್ ದರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
4. Write a note on Arbitrage.  
ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಿಕೆ (ಆರ್ಬಿಟ್ರೇಜ್) ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
5. Write a note on 'FEDAI'.  
'ಫೆಡಾಯಿ' ಕುರಿತು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
6. Write a note on NRI accounts.  
ಅನಿವಾಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಖಾತೆಯ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

**P.T.O.**



## SECTION – B

## ವಿಭಾಗ – ಬಿ

Answer **any four** questions.

(4×8=32)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of Multinational Corporations ?  
ಬಹುರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಒಳಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಡುಕುಗಳಾವುವು ?
8. What are the merits and demerits of foreign direct investment ?  
ವಿದೇಶೀ ನೇರ ಬಂಡವಾಳದ ಒಳಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಡುಕುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
9. Define NRI accounts. Explain the facilities available to NRIs.  
ಅನಿವಾಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿ. ಅನಿವಾಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯರಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
10. Explain the balance of payments theory of foreign exchange rate.  
ವಿದೇಶೀ ವಿನಿಮಯ ದರದ ಪಾವತಿ ಶೇಷ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
11. Explain the meaning and features of forward exchange contract.  
ಮುಂದಣ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಅರ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
12. Explain the meaning and functioning of correspondent banking.  
ಕರೆಸ್ಪಾಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್‌ನ ಅರ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

## SECTION – C

## ವಿಭಾಗ – ಸಿ

Answer **any two** questions.

(2×16=32)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

13. What are the types of International Capital Movements ? Explain the factors influencing International Capital Movements.  
ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಚಲನೆಯ ವಿಧಗಳಾವುವು ? ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಚಲನೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

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**BCMCMC 259**

**Credit Based IV Semester B.Com. Examination, September 2022**  
**(2019 – 20 and Earlier Batches)**  
**INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE – II**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

**SECTION – A**

**ವಿಭಾಗ – ಎ**

Answer any four questions.

(4×4=16)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

1. What are the causes of fluctuations in exchange rate ?

ವಿನಿಮಯ ದರದ ಏರಿಳಿತಗಳ ಕಾರಣಗಳಾವುವು ?

2. Write a note on direct quotation of exchange rate.

ವಿನಿಮಯ ದರದ ನೇರ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

3. Write a note on cross rates.

ಕ್ರಾಸ್ ದರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

4. Write a note on Arbitrage.

ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಿಕೆ (ಆರ್ಬಿಟ್ರೇಜ್) ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

5. Write a note on 'FEDAI'.

'ಫೆಡಾಯಿ' ಕುರಿತು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

6. Write a note on NRI accounts.

ಅನಿವಾಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಖಾತೆಯ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

P.T.O.





## SECTION – B

## ವಿಭಾಗ – ಬಿ

Answer **any four** questions.

(4×8=32)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of Multinational Corporations ?

ಬಹುರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಒಳಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಡುಕುಗಳಾವುವು ?

8. What are the merits and demerits of foreign direct investment ?

ವಿದೇಶೀ ನೇರ ಬಂಡವಾಳದ ಒಳಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಡುಕುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

9. Define NRI accounts. Explain the facilities available to NRIs.

ಅನಿವಾಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿ. ಅನಿವಾಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯರಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

10. Explain the balance of payments theory of foreign exchange rate.

ವಿದೇಶೀ ವಿನಿಮಯ ದರದ ಪಾವತಿ ಶೇಷ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

11. Explain the meaning and features of forward exchange contract.

ಮುಂದಣ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಅರ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

12. Explain the meaning and functioning of correspondent banking.

ಕರೆಸ್ಪಾಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್‌ನ ಅರ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

## SECTION – C

## ವಿಭಾಗ – ಸಿ

Answer **any two** questions.

(2×16=32)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

13. What are the types of International Capital Movements ? Explain the factors influencing International Capital Movements.

ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಚಲನೆಯ ವಿಧಗಳಾವುವು ? ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಚಲನೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.





14. Explain the purchasing power parity theory of foreign exchange rate determination. What are its limitations ?

ವಿದೇಶೀ ವಿನಿಮಯ ದರದ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಮತೆಯ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ. ಅದರ ಮಿತಿಗಳಾವುವು ?

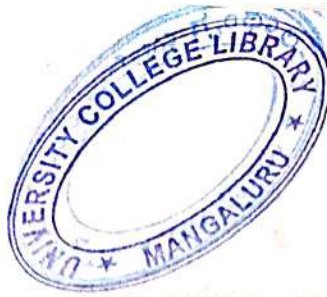
15. What is Foreign Exchange Market ? Explain its functions and participants.

ವಿದೇಶೀ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಅದರ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

16. Explain the merits and demerits of fixed and flexible exchange rates.

ಸ್ಥಿರ ಮತ್ತು ಬದಲಾಗುವ ವಿನಿಮಯ ದರದ ಒಳಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಡುಕುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

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**BCMCMC 260**

**Credit Based IV Semester B.Com. Examination, September 2022  
(2019-20 and Earlier Batches)  
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING – IV**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 120

**Instruction :** Provide working notes *wherever* necessary.

**SECTION – A**

Answer **any four** questions : (4×6=24)

1. Write a note on shortworkings and recoupment of shortworkings.
2. What are the features of independent branch ?
3. How do you allocate the following items in departmental accounts ?
  - a) Packing charges
  - b) Import duty
  - c) Factory rent
  - d) Carriage outwards
  - e) Depreciation on machinery
  - f) Canteen expenses.
4. Ramesh underwrites the new issues of Vijaya Ltd., to the extent of 20,000 shares of ₹ 10 each. The agreed commission was 6% payable as to 60% in cash and the rest in fully paid share. The public subscribed 8,000 shares and the balance had to be taken up by Ramesh.  
Show Journal Entries for the above.
5. Pass the adjusting entries in the books of the Head Office for the following transactions :
  - a) Goods amounting to ₹ 1,000 transferred from Udupi branch to Hubli branch.
  - b) Rent ₹ 500 of the branch paid by the Head Office.
  - c) Goods in transit ₹ 800 at end of the year.
  - d) Depreciation ₹ 500 on branch fixed assets when such account are kept in the Head Office book.





6. From the following information prepare minimum rent account.

Year	Royalty in ₹
2019	80,000
2020	1,00,000
2021	1,05,000

Minimum rent is ₹ 1,20,000.

### SECTION – B

Answer **any four** questions :

(4×12=48)

7. Ravi Company leased a colliery on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2018 at a minimum rent of ₹ 25,000 p.a. merging into a royalty of ₹ 10 per ton with a power to recoup short-working over the first three years of the lease. The output of the coal mine are

Year	Royalty in ₹
2018	1,500
2019	1,750
2020	3,000
2021	3,500

Prepare :

- Royalty Account
- Shortworkings Account
- Landlord Account.

8. Sanvi Ltd. invoices goods to its branch at Udupi at cost. From the following particulars for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021, prepare Branch account and Debtors A/c in the books of Head Office.

**Balance as on 1-1-2021**

	₹
Branch stock	12,000
Petty cash	150
Branch debtors	3,200
Cash sales	64,000

**Cash sent to branch for**

Rent	2,400
Salaries	7,200
Petty cash	1,500
Credit sales	32,000
Goods sent to branch	80,000
Cash received from debtors	30,000
Goods return by branch	500

**Balance as on 31-12-2021**

Branch stock	11,500
Petty cash	155
Branch debtors	?

9. Following is the Trial Balance of Delhi branch as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 :

Particulars	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
Chennai Head Office A/c	32,800	—
Stock on 01-04-2021	55,000	—
Purchases	1,80,000	—
Goods received from H.O.	93,000	—
Sales	—	3,90,000
Goods supplied to H.O.	—	55,000
Salaries	14,600	—
Debtors	37,000	—
Creditors	—	13,500
Rent	9,600	—
General expenses	4,700	—
Cash at Bank	17,800	—
Furniture	14,000	—
	<b>4,58,500</b>	<b>4,58,500</b>





The stock on 31-03-2022 was valued at 30,000. The Branch A/c in the Head Office Books on 31-03-2022 stood at ₹ 5,000 (debit). On 28-03-2022 Head Office forwarded goods to the value of 26,000 to the branch which were received by the branch on 03-04-2022.  
Prepare Branch Trading and Profit and Loss A/c and Branch A/c in the Books of Head Office.

10. Following is the Profit and Loss Account of Sakshi Ltd. for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Purchases : Dept. A	1,50,000	By Sales : Dept. A	1,70,000
Dept. B	1,30,000	Dept. B	1,40,000
Dept. C	85,000	Dept. C	40,000
To Salaries and wages	48,800	By Closing Stock :	
To Rent	10,000	Dept. A	60,200
To Sundry expenses	11,100	Dept. B	19,900
To Profit	40,100	Dept. C	44,900
	4,75,000		4,75,000

**Additional Information :**

- Dept. A and B are sales departments located at showroom and Dept. C is a production department.
  - Apportion salaries and wages at 30% to production department and 70% to showroom.
  - Showroom salaries and wages are to be divided in 1 : 2 ratio between A and B departments.
  - Rent of production department is ₹ 5,000, rent of showroom is apportioned equally between A and B departments.
  - Sundry expenses are apportioned in the sales ratio of the departments.
- Prepare departmental Trading and Profit and Loss Account.

11. Madhav Industries Ltd., issued 12,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 1 per share. The whole issue was underwritten by underwriters M, N and O as follows :

M – 5000 shares (Firm underwriting 2000 shares)

N – 4000 shares (Firm underwriting 2000 shares)

O – 3000 shares (Firm underwriting 1000 shares)

Applications were received for 10000 shares of which marked applications were :

M – 3000 shares

N – 2000 shares

O – 2000 shares

The underwriters were entitled to a commission of 5%. Calculate each underwriter's liability and pass Journal entries.

12. Pavani Ltd., operates a branch at Mysore. Goods are invoiced to the branch at cost plus 25%. From the following particulars prepare Mysore Branch A/c in the books of Head Office.

**Balances on 01-04-2021 :**

	₹
Branch stock	1,60,000
Petty cash	5,000
Branch debtors	85,000
Furniture	20,000
Cash sales	5,80,000
Total sales	8,80,000
Cash from debtors	2,90,000
Goods sent to branch	8,50,000
Discount allowed	2,500
Goods returned by branch	11,000
Goods returned by debtors	5,000

**Expenses paid by Head Office :**

Rent	24,000
Salary	42,000
Branch stock on 31-03-2022	1,20,000
Petty expenses	3,600

It is required to write-off depreciation on Furniture at 10% p.a.





## SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions :

(24×2=48)

13. Avish obtains a lease from Suhas to work a mine, the terms being a royalty of ₹ 5 per ton merging into a minimum rent of ₹ 50,000 p.a., there being granted to the lessee the right to recover shortworkings during the first four year of the lease. Avish sub-leases a part of the property to Kunal, the terms being a royalty of ₹ 7 per ton merging into a minimum rent of ₹ 30,000 p.a. Kunal has the right of recovery in the two years following the shortworkings.

The production was as under :

Year	Avish (tons)	Kunal (tons)
2017	5000	1000
2018	6500	2000
2019	8900	3400
2020	9800	5300
2021	10000	5800

Prepare necessary Ledger Accounts in the books of Avish.

14. The Head Office of a Company at Mumbai sends goods to Mandya Branch at selling price which is cost plus 25%. The following relate to the branch for the year ended 31-03-2022.

	₹
Opening stock (Invoice Price)	40,000
Opening debtors	21,000
Opening fixed assets	25,000
Goods sent to Branch (Invoice price)	1,30,000
Returns to Head Office	6,000
Remittance to Branch for expenses	14,000
Total sales	1,57,000
Credit sales	1,06,000
Received from debtors	95,000
Discount allowed	6,000
Bad debts written off	2,500
Depreciation on fixed assets	3,500
Surplus in stock	1,500

Prepare Branch Stock A/c, Branch Debtor A/c, Branch Expenses A/c, Branch Adjustment A/c, Branch Profit and Loss A/c.

15. Yash Ltd. has its independent branch at Mysore. The following are the balances appearing in the books of the Head Office and the branch as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022.

Debit	Head Office ₹	Branch Credit ₹		Head Office ₹	Branch ₹
Cash in hand	8,000	2,500	Share capital	2,00,000	—
Opening stock	52,000	29,500	Discount	2,000	1,000
Salaries	30,000	12,000	Sales	4,50,000	1,48,000
Wages	1,25,000	48,000	Creditors	30,000	5,000
General expenses	20,000	5,000	Purchase returns	5,000	1,000
Purchases	1,55,000	80,000	Head Office A/c	—	56,000
Goods received from Head office	—	15,000	Goods sent to branch	15,000	—
Rent	6,000	4,000			
Branch A/c	56,000	—			
Debtors	40,000	15,000			
Plant – Head office	1,50,000	—			
Branch	60,000	—			
	<b>7,02,000</b>	<b>2,11,000</b>		<b>7,02,000</b>	<b>2,11,000</b>

Closing stock : Head Office ₹ 42,000, Branch ₹ 30,000. Depreciation on Plant : Head office ₹ 31,550, Branch ₹ 10,550. Rent outstanding : Branch ₹ 600.  
From the above prepare columnar Trading and Profit and Loss Account of Mangala Ltd. and its branch and a Consolidated Balance Sheet. Give Journal Entries to Incorporate Branch items in the books of the H.O.

16. From the following Trial Balance of Acharya Ltd., prepare Departmental Trading and Profit and Loss A/c and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31-12-2021 :

	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
Stock on 1-1-2021 :		
X Dept.	1,75,000	—
Y Dept.	1,46,000	—
Purchases :		
X Dept.	3,55,000	—
Y Dept.	3,00,000	—





Sales :		
X Dept.	—	6,00,000
Y Dept.	—	4,00,000
Wages :		
X Dept.	82,000	—
Y Dept.	22,000	—
Rent	93,900	—
Sundry expenses	36,000	—
Salaries	30,000	—
Lighting	21,000	—
Discount	22,200	6,500
Advertising	36,600	—
Carriage inward	23,600	—
Furniture	30,000	—
Plant	2,10,000	—
Debtors and Creditors	60,600	3,06,500
Capital	—	4,76,000
Drawings	45,000	—
Cash at bank	1,00,100	—
	<b>17,89,000</b>	<b>17,89,000</b>

**Adjustments :**

- i) Internal transfer of goods from Dept. X to Dept. Y ₹ 4,200.
- ii) The items rent, sundry expenses, lighting, salaries and carriage inwards to be apportioned in 2 : 1 ratio to Dept. X and Dept. Y.
- iii) Advertising is to be apportioned equally.
- iv) Discounts are to be apportioned on the basis of sales and purchase (excluding transfer).
- v) Depreciation at 10% p.a. on furniture and plant, to be charged to Dept. X, Dept. Y in 3 : 1 ratio.
- vi) The stock at 31-12-2021
  - Dept. X ₹ 1,67,400
  - Dept. Y ₹ 1,20,500



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**BCMCMC 263**

**Credit Based IV Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, September 2022  
(2019 – 20 and Earlier Batches)**

**COMMERCE**

**Business Taxation – II (Paper – II)**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

**Instruction :** Provide working notes *wherever* necessary.

**SECTION – A**

Answer **any four** :

**(4×4=16)**

1. Explain briefly about the deductions permissible while computing income from house property.
2. How do you treat the following items under the head business income ?
  - a) Commission paid for securing order for the business.
  - b) Cash credit u/s 68.
  - c) Litigation expenses incurred for curing any defect in the title of assets.
  - d) Embezzlement of cash by an employee during office hours.
3. Define 'transfer' of capital assets u/s 2 (47).
4. Mr. Panduranga's investments during the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021 consisted of the following :
  - 1) ₹ 25,000, 7% Government Securities.
  - 2) ₹ 15,000, 8% Agra Municipal Bonds.
  - 3) ₹ 20,000, 9% Bombay Port Trust Bonds.
  - 4) ₹ 10,000, 7-Year Post Office N.S.C.
  - 5) ₹ 15,000, 6% Securities issued by a foreign government.
  - 6) ₹ 3,600 received as interest on the securities of a company (not listed).Find out his income from other sources.





5. Calculate the depreciation allowable for the A.Y. 2021 – 22 :

Block of Assets	WDV on 01-04-2020 ₹	Rate
Machinery A	10,00,000	15%
Machinery B	6,00,000	15%

During the year, a new machinery C was purchased for ₹ 50,000 on 20-09-2020. The assessee is entitled to additional depreciation at 20%.

6. X purchased a residential house at Udupi for ₹ 2,15,000 on 01-04-1998. On 01-04-2001 its Fair Market Value was ₹ 3,00,000. He gifted this house to his daughter Z on her marriage which took place on 01-08-2009. Then its fair market value was ₹ 6,80,000. Z sold the house on 01-10-2020 for ₹ 35,00,000.

Compute the taxable gains in the hands of Z, if a sum of ₹ 5,00,000 is deposited by Z on 25-07-2021 under Capital Gain Accounts Scheme. The CII for 2001-02 : 100, 2009 – 10 : 148, 2020 – 21 : 317.

### SECTION – B

Answer any four :

(4×8=32)

7. Explain the kinds of securities.

8. Mr. Sudhamsha Rao furnishes the particulars of the three houses used by him for his own residence :

	I	I	III
Municipal Valuation	80,000	1,76,000	2,40,000
Fair rent	1,44,000	2,24,000	3,00,000
Standard rent under Rent Control Act	1,20,000	2,40,000	2,80,000
Municipal taxes paid	4,000	6,000	8,000
Repairs	Nil	4,000	8,600

All the houses were completed in Dec. 2018. He has mortgaged all the houses for raising loan at 10% p.a. as under :

- House I is mortgaged in favour of a firm for raising a loan of ₹ 80,000 in order to finance his daughter's marriage.
- House II, mortgaged with HDFC for ₹ 2,00,000 for its construction.
- House III mortgaged in favour of his non-resident friend for ₹ 50,000. The money was utilized for its construction. The interest for the previous year (payable outside India) is still unpaid. No tax has been deducted at source. There is no person in India who may be treated as the agent of the lender. Compute the income from house-property.

9. Mr. Naresh has the following investments/Incomes in the P.Y. ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021.

- 1) ₹ 15,000, 10% Central Govt. securities.
- 2) ₹ 36,000, 10% tax-free commercial securities.
- 3) ₹ 30,000, 13.5% debentures of Reliance industries.
- 4) ₹ 20,000 units of UTI (dividend received ₹ 2,000).
- 5) ₹ 9,000 as interest received on debentures of local authority.
- 6) ₹ 5,000 as interest received on Karnataka Govt. bonds.
- 7) ₹ 6,000 interest on tax-free Govt. of India bonds.
- 8) ₹ 5,000 dividend received from a co-operative society.

On 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2020 he sold debentures of Reliance Industries at a profit of ₹ 2,000 and purchased ₹ 50,000, 9% Indian railway Bonds for ₹ 48,000. For this purpose he borrowed ₹ 20,000 from his friends at 10% p.a. Interest is payable on 1<sup>st</sup> July and 1<sup>st</sup> January every year.

Compute his income from other sources.

10. The following is the Profit and Loss Account of the Raj Oil Mills for the financial year 2020-21. Compute its business income on the basis of additional information.

### Profit and Loss Account

	₹		₹
Office Salaries	45,000	Gross Profits	2,40,000
General Expenses	21,000	Profit on sale of car	45,000
Bad Debts	3,000	Recovery of bad debts	15,000
Advertising expenses	11,100	Interest on Govt. Securities	10,500
Insurance Premium (fire)	4,500	Dividends	10,500
Depreciation	15,000	Gifts on the occasion of grihapravesam	15,000
Reserve for bad debts	9,000		
Donation to a school	7,500		
Car Expenses	6,000		
Net Profit	2,13,900		
	<b>3,36,000</b>		<b>3,36,000</b>





**Additional information :**

- a) General expenses include :
    - i) ₹ 7,500 as compensation paid to an Accountant who had to be removed from service in the interest of business, and
    - ii) ₹ 8,300 as contribution paid to the Govt. for laying electric cables for the company's plant.
  - b) Depreciation as regards the relevant blocks of assets under the Income Tax Act ₹ 9,500.
  - c) In the assessment year 2020 – 21 the Assessing Officer had refused to allow deduction for the bad debts of ₹ 5,000 now recovered.
  - d) Car expenses include ₹ 1,500 attributable to use of car for personal work.
11. Compute allowable depreciation from the following :

Block of Assets	WDV on 01-04-2020 ₹	Rate
1) Building	30,00,000	10%
2) Plant and Machinery	20,00,000	15%
3) Furniture	1,00,000	10%
4) Computer	2,00,000	40%

The assets purchased during the year were :

- Building on 24<sup>th</sup> July for ₹ 9,00,000
- Plant on 28<sup>th</sup> August for ₹ 10,00,000
- Machinery on 4<sup>th</sup> December for ₹ 15,00,000
- A computer (cost ₹ 40,000) was sold for ₹ 20,000 in Jan. of P.Y.

12. Abhay sold the following properties :

- 1) Jewellery costing ₹ 75,000 in 6<sup>th</sup> January 2017, sold for ₹ 2,00,000 in December 2020.
- 2) House at Mangalore let out for residence, sold on 30-11-2020 for ₹ 21,00,000. It was inherited by him in 1994 and its FMV on 01-04-2001 was ₹ 1,60,000. His father had acquired it for ₹ 1,00,000 in 1990. He purchased another house in Jan. 2021 for ₹ 3,00,000.



- 3) Agricultural land in Mysore sold for ₹ 6,25,000. It had cost him ₹ 85,000 in December 2010. He purchased agricultural land for ₹ 1,20,000 in July 2021.
- 4) Machinery purchased in July 2020 for ₹ 10,000 sold for ₹ 12,000 in February 2021.
- 5) Motor Truck Purchased during the year for ₹ 1,30,000 sold for ₹ 1,20,000 in February 2021.

Compute his taxable capital gains. CII for 2001-02 : 100, 2010-11 : 167, 2020-21 : 317.

### SECTION – C

Answer **any two** :

(2×16=32)

13. What do you mean by Cost of Acquisition ? Explain the provisions governing the determination of cost of acquisition.
14. Compute income from house from property from the following particulars.

	I	II	III	IV
Municipal Value	90,000	75,000	60,000	72,000
Fair Rental Value	84,000	1,05,000	90,000	1,20,000
Rent received	81,000	80,000	75,400	1,02,000
Standard Rent	96,000	90,000	1,01,000	1,08,000
Vacancy period (months)	3	—	1	1
Repairs	10,000	12,000	6,000	14,000
Municipal Taxes :				
Paid	3,000	1,500	—	—
Due	—	—	1,200	1,600

The assessee had borrowed on 01/08/15 ₹ 2,50,000 at 12% p.a. for the construction of the III house which was completed on 31/10/2018. As on 01/04/2020 ₹ 2,00,000 was outstanding. In respect of the IV house one month rent was unrealized, the claim was genuine and satisfied the conditions: and the rent received was for 10 months.





15. From the following Receipts and Payments A/c for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021 of Mr. Vikas C.A., Mangalore, compute the income from profession and Gross Total Income for the A.Y. 2021 – 22. He keeps his account on cash basis.

	₹		₹
To Balance b/d	50,000	By Office expenses	60,000
To Audit fees		By Salary to staff	
2019 – 20	75,000	2019 – 20	40,000
2020 – 21	50,000	2020 – 21	30,000
2021 – 22	25,000		70,000
	1,50,000	By Institute membership fees	7,000
To Tax consultancy fees	60,000	By Professional Books	8,000
To Arbitration fees	40,000	By Stipend to article clerks	45,000
To Examination Investigation fees	20,000	By Computers	40,000
To Accountancy work	1,00,000	By Repairs to computer	2,000
To Financial consulting fees	60,000	By Car expenses	8,000
To Project and feasibility report fees	20,000	By Interest on loans	12,000
To Presents and gifts	40,000	By Income tax	6,000
To Winning from lotteries	20,000	By Purchase of car	1,00,000
To Rent from LOP	75,000	By Household expenses	8,000
To Share of income from firm	12,500	By balance c/d	2,89,500
To Dividends	8,000		
	<b>6,55,500</b>		<b>6,55,500</b>



**Other information :**

- 1) Half of the car services were used for personal purpose.
  - 2) 50% of the loan taken is used for private purpose.
  - 3) Dep. allowable on car ₹ 15,000 ; on books ₹ 3,200 and on computers ₹ 16,000.
  - 4) Office expenses O/s ₹ 3,000.
  - 5) Commission earned but not received amounted to ₹ 12,000.
  - 6) Out of the gifts ₹ 10,000 received on his marriage anniversary and remaining were received from clients.
16. Smt. Geeta submits following particulars of her income for year. Compute her income from other sources.
- 1) Royalty income from publication of articles ₹ 10,000.
  - 2) Income from sub-letting  $\frac{1}{2}$  of house ₹ 50,000 p.a. She paid rent of ₹ 30,000 p.a. for this house.
  - 3) Gift from brother-in-law ₹ 20,000 gift from other persons ₹ 55,000.
  - 4) Winnings from cross-word puzzles ₹ 6,910.
  - 5) Examinership remuneration ₹ 5,000.
- She has also following investment and incomes.
- 6) ₹ 30,000, 6% tax free Govt. Securities.
  - 7) ₹ 11,000, 10% Karnataka State Govt. loan.
  - 8) ₹ 20,000, 13% less tax commercial securities.
  - 9) ₹ 36,000, 10% tax free listed debentures of X Ltd.
  - 10) ₹ 6,240, as interest on tax free debentures of a Steel Co. (listed).
  - 11) ₹ 3,200 dividend from UTI.
  - 12) ₹ 3,000 as interest on Govt. securities.
  - 13) ₹ 6,000 dividend received from TCS.
  - 14) Income from undisclosed source ₹ 10,000.
- In July she sold the above ₹ 36,000, 10% tax free debentures of a Co. In August, she inherited ₹ 40,000, 12% Pref. shares of XY Co. Ltd. from her father. Interest on above securities falls due on June 30<sup>th</sup> and Dec. 31<sup>st</sup> of every year.



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**BCMCMC-281**

**Choice Based Credit System IV Semester B.Com. Examination, September 2022**  
**(2020 – 21 Batch Onwards)**

**COMMERCE**  
**Direct Tax – II (Elective)**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

**SECTION – A**

Answer **any four** questions.

**(4×4=16)**

1. Explain briefly about the deductions permissible while computing income from house property.
2. Write a short notes on bond washing transaction.
3. How do you treat the following expenses while computing income from business or profession ?
  - i) Expenditure incurred on raising loan.
  - ii) Legal expenses incurred to defend against criminal liability.
  - iii) Expenses incurred in connection with income tax proceedings.
  - iv) Payment exceeding Rs. 25,000 in cash on one payment.
4. From the following information, compute depreciation allowable for the PY 2020 – 21.

	Rs.
WDV of plant A and B on 1-4-2020	4,00,000
Purchased Plant 'X' in July 2020	1,00,000
Purchased Plant 'Y' in January 2021	60,000
Sold Plant 'B' in March 2021	2,00,000
Rate of depreciation 15% p.a.	
The plant purchased is eligible for additional depreciation.	

5. Mr. Swamy's investments during the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 consisted of the following.
- i) Rs. 70,000 – 10% govt. securities.
  - ii) Rs. 40,000 – 12% Bangalore Municipal Bonds.
  - iii) Rs. 20,000 – 7 year Post Office NSC.
  - iv) Rs. 20,000 – 9% securities issued by foreign government.
  - v) Rs. 45,000 – 7% Government Bonds.
  - vi) 7% National Plan Certificates 50,000.
- He paid Rs. 2,500 as commission for collecting the interest taxable and Rs. 2,400 as interest on loan taken for the purpose of purchasing Bangalore municipal bonds. Compute the income from other sources.
6. Mr. Ravi is a resident of Mumbai. He did not own any house and lived in a rented house. He had purchased jewellery for Rs. 1,00,000 in April 2001. He sold this jewellery for Rs. 40,00,000 on July 2020 and incurred Rs. 25,000 as selling expenses.
- He purchased one residential house for Rs. 30,00,000 in August 2020.
- Determine his taxable capital gain if Cost Inflation Index (CII) for 2001 – 02 = 100 and 2020 – 21 = 301.

### SECTION – B

Answer **any four** questions.

(4×8=32)

7. Ranjith owns a big house, the construction of which completed in May 2019. Details are as follows.
- i) 60% of the floor area is letout for residential purposes on a monthly rent of Rs. 15,000 per month.
  - ii) 20% of the floor area is used by him for the purpose of his profession.
  - iii) 20% of the floor area is used for his own residence.
- Other particulars of the house are as follows.
- a) Municipal valuation of entire house Rs. 3,00,000
  - b) Standard rent of the entire house Rs. 3,60,000
  - c) Total Municipal tax paid Rs. 48,000
  - d) Fire insurance premium Rs. 12,000
  - e) Interest on capital borrowed for the construction the house Rs. 1,60,000.
- Compute taxable income from house property.





8. Dr. Chandana is a registered medical practitioner. From the following information income and expenditure account relating to the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, Compute taxable income from profession.

**Income and Expenditure A/c**

<b>Expenses</b>	<b>Amount (Rs.)</b>	<b>Incomes</b>	<b>Amount (Rs.)</b>
Household expenses	20,000	Consultation fees	10,000
Car purchased	30,000	Visiting fees	20,000
Travelling expenses (personal)	4,000	Race winnings	10,000
Charity and donations	1,000	Sale proceeds of old	
Income tax	2,000	house	24,000
Salaries	8,000	Dividend	30,000
Gift to Daughter	7,000	Interest on Post	
Establishment expenses	1,000	Office SB A/c	7,000
Surgical equipments purchased	4,000	Gifts from patients	2,000
Books	1,200	Interest on FD	17,900
Life insurance premium	2,000		
Fines and Penalties	1,000		
Interest on capital	1,000		
Surplus	38,700		
	<b>1,20,900</b>		<b>1,20,900</b>

9. Sharadhi gives the following particulars of her income for the previous year 2020 – 21. Compute her income from other sources.

- Income from letting on hire of building and machinery under on composite lease Rs. 50,000.
- Dividend on preference shares 12,000.
- Interest on fixed deposit in a Bank Rs. 6,000.
- Income from undisclosed source Rs. 10,000.
- Winnings from lottery (net) Rs. 21,000.
- Gift from father Rs. 60,000.
- Interest on Post Office SB A/c Rs. 5,000.
- Interest received from National Development Bond Rs. 15,000.

She claimed following deductions.

- Collection charges of dividend Rs. 300.
- Allowable depreciation on building and machinery Rs. 6,000.

10. From the following information compute depreciation allowance allowable to Pai and Co., a Chartered Accountants concern, for the AY 2020 – 21.

Assets	Rate of Dep. (in percentage)	WDV on 1-4-2019 (Rs.)
1) Computers	40	1,40,000
2) Type writers	15	30,000
3) Furniture and fittings	10	1,00,000
4) Office Building	10	5,00,000
5) Staff quartress	5	15,00,000

- 6) Purchased a new computer during the previous year Rs. 60,000.
- 7) Sold office building for Rs. 15,00,000 and purchased a new office building for Rs. 40,00,000 in December 2020.
- 8) Purchased books (annual publication) Rs. 40,000 (Rate of depreciation 40%).
11. How to compute annual value of both letout and self occupied house property ?
12. Explain the provisions relating to computation of depreciation on plant and machinery and additional depreciation on plant and machinery.

### SECTION – C

Answer any two questions.

(2×16=32)

13. Compute income from house property from the following information.

	House I	House II	House III	House IV
Municipal value	80,000	75,000	92,000	92,000
Fair rent	88,000	81,000	88,000	90,000
Standard rent	82,000	88,000	91,000	88,000
Monthly rent	9,000	—	7,000	9,000
Vacancy	3 months	—	1 month	1 month
Repairs	10,000	12,000	6,000	14,000
Municipal taxes Paid	3,000	1,500	—	—
Due	—	—	1,200	1,600



In respect of House I, an unrealised rent of Rs. 5,000 was recovered during the year which was belonging to earlier years.

House II was self occupied.

On House III, the assessee had borrowed on 1-8-2016 Rs. 2,50,000 at 12% p.a. for the construction of the house. Construction was completed on 1-4-2019.

As on 1-4-2020 Loan outstanding was Rs. 1,50,000.

In respect of House IV one month rent was unrealised, the claim was genuine and satisfied the conditions.

14. Following is the Profit and Loss Account of Mr. Gowtham, compute his gross total income for the AY 2021 – 22.

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
To Salaries	1,50,000	By Gross profit	9,56,000
To Rent	70,000	By Bad debts recovered	
To Advertisement	50,000	(Not allowed earlier)	2,000
To Interest on capital	10,000	By Rent from House	
To Depreciation	36,000	property	1,50,000
To Bad debts	8,000	By Interest on fixed	
To Local tax on LOHP	10,000	deposits	12,000
To Sales Tax	12,000	By Dividend on shares	14,000
To Income Tax	23,000	By Winnings from lottery	21,000
To Wealth Tax	15,000		
To Donations	18,000		
To Provision for Bad debts	2,000		
To Interest on Loan	12,000		
To Net profit	7,39,000		
	<b>11,55,000</b>		<b>11,55,000</b>

**Additional Information :**

- 1) Salary includes Rs. 24,000 to Gowtham, the proprietor.
- 2) Depreciation allowable is Rs. 30,000.
- 3) An excise duty of Rs. 10,000 of P.Y. 2018 – 19 was paid during the year which is not shown in the above profit and loss account.
- 4) Actual bad debts allowed is Rs. 6,000.
- 5) Interest on loan included an interest of Rs. 4,000 paid in respect of housing loan taken to acquire letout house property.
- 6) The opening stock Rs. 80,000 was undervalued by 20%.
- 7) Rent and taxes include a rent of Rs. 28,000 paid in cash.

15. a) Mr. Siddarth sold the following assets during the Previous Year 2020 – 21.

- i) Gold ornaments acquired in July 2019 for Rs. 1,50,000 were sold for Rs. 2,80,000 in June 2020.
- ii) Self cultivated land was sold for Rs. 12,00,000 in January 2021 and its purchase price in 2001 – 2002 was Rs. 50,000. He purchased a new land for cultivation in Jan. 2021 for Rs. 6,00,000.
- iii) Motor car sold on 1-12-2020 for Rs. 90,000 which was purchased by him in June 2019 for Rs. 1,40,000. Its written down value on 1-4-2020 was Rs.1,00,000.
- iv) Residential house purchased in July 2001 for Rs. 60,000 was sold for Rs. 12,50,000 on 1-1-2021.

During the year he purchased new residential house for Rs. 2,50,000 and invested Rs. 1,00,000 in specified bonds.

Compute capital gains taxable cost inflation index 2001 – 02 = 100,  
2019 – 20 = 289, 2020 – 21 = 301.





b) The following incomes are received by Mr. Shravan during the PY 2020 – 21.

	Rs.
a) Directors fees	30,000
b) Income from agricultural land in Nepal	12,000
c) Income from agricultural land in Udupi	25,000
d) Dividend from Indian company	15,000
e) Dividend from a foreign company	25,000
f) Rent received from subletting the house (2/3 was sublet)	26,000
g) Rent paid for whole house to landlord	30,000
h) Winnings from Lottery (net)	70,000

Compute taxable income from other sources for the AY 2021 – 22.

16. What do you mean by cost of acquisition ? Explain the provisions for the determination of cost of acquisition.

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**BCMCMC 282**

**Choice Based Credit System IV Semester B.Com. Degree  
Examination, September 2022  
(Semester Scheme)  
(2020-21 Batch Onwards)  
COMMERCE  
Financial Accounting – IV**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 120

**Instruction :** Provide working notes *wherever* necessary.

**SECTION – A**Answer **any four** questions.**(4×6=24)**

1. Write a note on royalty and shortworkings.
2. From the following information, show analytical table and prepare minimum rent A/c.

Year	Royalty (₹)
2019	70,000
2020	90,000
2021	1,00,000

Minimum rent is ₹ 80,000. Power to recoup shortworking in the subsequent two years following the shortworking.

3. What do you mean by profit prior to incorporation and profit after incorporation ?
4. How do you allocate the following items in departmental accounts ?
  - a) Bad debts
  - b) Labour welfare expenses
  - c) Repairs to machinery
  - d) Rent
  - e) Lighting
  - f) Advertisement.

**P.T.O.**





5. Bhargavi Ltd., invoices goods to Mangaluru Branch at cost. The branch sells the goods only for cash. From the following information, prepare branch account for the year ending 31-12-2021.

	₹
Stock on 01-01-2021	14,500
Stock on 31-12-2021	16,500
Goods sent to branch	47,400
Goods returned by branch	2,600
Petty cash on 01-01-2021	2,150
Petty cash on 31-12-2021	2,320
Cash remitted to branch for :	

	₹
Salary	6,500
Rent	3,200
Petty Cash	<u>3,000</u>
Cash sales	12,700
	83,300

6. Purojay Ltd., was incorporated on 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2020 to take over an established business from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2020. The company prepared its final accounts on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021.  
During the year 2020-21, the total sales were ₹ 48,00,000 out of which sales from 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021 were ₹ 30,00,000. Calculate the time ratio and sales ratio.

### SECTION – B

Answer **any four** questions.

(4×12=48)

7. On 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2017, Pogo Ltd., leased a land for minimum rent of ₹ 20,000 p.a. merging into a royalty of ₹ 1.50 per ton with a power to recoup shortworkings over the first 3 years of the lease. The output of the first four years were :

<b>Years :</b>	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Output (in tons) :</b>	9,000	12,000	16,000	20,000

Show Royalty Account, shortworking A/c and Lessor's A/c in the books of Pogo Ltd.



8. From the following particulars of Jasheera Ltd., prepare Departmental Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31-03-2021, after adjusting the unrealised profits, if any,

Particulars	Dept. X ₹	Dept. Y ₹
Opening Stock	25,000	20,000
Purchases	4,50,000	7,78,000
Sales	6,40,000	9,60,000

General expenses incurred for both departments were ₹ 75,000.

Other information are :

- Closing stock of Dept. X is ₹ 27,000 (including goods received from Dept. Y for ₹ 9,000 at cost)
  - Closing stock of Dept. Y is ₹ 30,000 (including goods received from Dept. X for ₹ 8,000 at cost)
  - Opening stock at Dept. X and Dept. Y includes goods of the value of ₹ 3,000 and ₹ 2,000 received from Dept. Y and Dept. X respectively at cost. The gross profit is uniform year to year.
9. Dora Ltd., operates a branch at Udupi. Goods are invoiced to the branch at cost plus 25%. From the following particulars, prepare Udupi Branch A/c in the books of Head Office.

Branch balance on 01-04-2020 :

	₹
Branch stock (at invoice price)	1,50,000
Petty cash	5,000
Branch debtors	85,000
Furniture	20,000
Cash sales	5,60,000
Total sales	8,80,000
Cash from debtors	2,85,000
Goods sent to branch	8,00,000
Goods returned by branch	10,000
Discount allowed	2,500
Petty expenses	3,600
Expenses paid by the head office :	
Rent	24,000
Salary	42,000
Branch stock on 31-03-2021 (at invoice price)	1,20,000
Goods returned by debtors	4,000

It is required to written off depreciation at 10% p.a.





10. The following is the trial balance of Mysore Branch as on 31-03-2022 :

Particulars	Debit ₹	Credit ₹
Head office A/c	16,200	—
Stock on 01-04-2021	30,000	—
Purchases	84,000	—
Goods received from H.O.	45,000	—
Sales	—	1,85,000
Goods supplied to the H. O.	—	30,000
Salaries	8,000	—
Debtors and creditors	18,500	9,250
Rent	4,300	—
Office expenses	2,350	—
Cash at bank	9,100	—
Furniture	6,800	—
	<b>2,24,250</b>	<b>2,24,250</b>

Stock on hand was valued at ₹ 13,500. The Branch A/c in the H.O. on 31-3-2022 stood at ₹ 2,300 (debit). On 28<sup>th</sup> March, 2022, H.O. forwarded goods of ₹ 12,500 to the branch which were received on 5<sup>th</sup> April, 2022. Similarly, a cash remittance of ₹ 6,000 by the branch on 29<sup>th</sup> March was received by H.O. on 3<sup>rd</sup> April, 2022.

Give incorporating entries, prepare Mysore Branch Trading and Profit and Loss A/c.

11. Sathyam Private Ltd., acquired the business of Sundaram Private Ltd., on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2020 and was incorporated on 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2020 and obtained the certificate of commencement of business on 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2020. The accounts of the company for the period ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021, disclosed the following facts :

- The turnover for the whole period amounted to ₹ 8,00,000 of which ₹ 2,00,000 related to the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2020.
- Gross profit for the year was ₹ 2,50,000.
- The amount debited to profit and loss account were as follows :

Particulars	₹
Rent, Rates and Taxes	90,000
Salaries	1,50,000
Directors fees	38,000
Audit fees	20,000



General expenses	
Preliminary expenses	48,000
Printing and stationery	10,000
Bad debts (out of which ₹ 2,000 related to prior incorporation)	36,000
Advertising	6,000
Interest to vendors at 12% on ₹ 1,00,000 from 01-04-2020 to 30-11-2020	18,000
Ascertain profit for pre and post incorporation period.	8,000

12. What is dependent branch ? Explain its features.

### SECTION – C

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

(2×24=48)

13. Ajay obtains a lease from Arjun to work a mine, the terms being a royalty of ₹ 10 per ton merging into a minimum rent of ₹ 20,000 p.a., there being granted to the lessee the right to recoup shortworkings during the first four years of the lease.

Ajay sublets part of the property to Abhay, the terms being a royalty of ₹ 12.50 per ton merging into a minimum rent of ₹ 9,600 p.a. Abhay has the right to recoupment in the two years following the shortworkings.

#### Output

Year	Ajay (tons)	Abhay (tons)	Total (tons)
2017	1100	400	1500
2018	1160	540	1700
2019	1300	700	2000
2020	1400	900	2300
2021	1800	1200	3000

Prepare the various ledger accounts in the books of Ajay.

14. From the following Trial Balance of Nayak Ltd., prepare Departmental Trading and Profit and Loss A/c and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31-12-2020.

	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
Stock on 01-01-2020 :		
X Dept.	1,74,000	—
Y Dept.	1,47,000	—





Purchases :		
X Dept.	3,50,000	—
Y Dept.	3,00,000	—
Sales :		
X Dept.	—	6,00,000
Y Dept.	—	4,00,000
Wages :		
X Dept.	87,000	—
Y Dept.	22,000	—
Rent	93,900	—
Sundry expenses	36,000	—
Salaries	30,000	—
Lighting	21,000	—
Discount	22,200	6,500
Advertising	36,800	—
Carriage inward	23,400	—
Furniture	30,000	—
Plant	2,10,000	—
Debtors and creditors	60,600	3,06,500
Capital	—	4,76,600
Drawings	45,000	—
Cash at bank	1,00,700	—
	<b>17,89,600</b>	<b>17,89,600</b>

**Adjustments :**

- i) Internal transfer of goods from Dept. X to Dept. Y ₹ 4,200.
- ii) The items rent, sundry expenses, lighting, salaries and carriage inwards to be apportioned  $\frac{2}{3}$  to Dept. X and  $\frac{1}{3}$  to Dept. Y.

- iii) Advertising is to be apportioned equally.  
 iv) Discounts are to be apportioned on the basis of sales and purchases (Excluding transfer).  
 v) Depreciation at 10% p.a. on furniture and plant, to be charged  $\frac{3}{4}$  to Dept. X and  $\frac{1}{4}$  to Dept. Y.  
 vi) The stock at 31-12-2020 :  
 Dept. X ₹ 1,67,400.  
 Dept. Y ₹ 1,20,500.

15. Puttur head office has a branch at Madikeri. The goods are invoiced to the branch at cost plus 50%. From the following particulars, prepare the necessary ledger accounts in the books of Head Office under "Stock and Debtor System".

	₹
Stock on 01-01-2021 (at invoice price)	1,20,000
Debtors on 01-01-2021	60,000
Goods sent to branch (at invoice price)	6,00,000
Cash sales	2,14,000
Credit sales	3,40,000
Cash received from debtors	2,92,000
Discount allowed to debtors	8,000
Goods returned from debtors	20,000
Goods returned by branch	30,000
Cash sent to branch for :	
Salary	40,000
Rent	20,000
Sundry expenses	<u>6,000</u>
Deficit in goods at branch (at invoice price)	66,000
Stock on 31-12-2021 (at invoice price)	6,000
	1,50,000





16. Arun Ltd. has an independent branch at Kundapur. The following is the trial balance of Kundapur Branch as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Opening stock	82,000	Creditors	27,000
Purchases	1,28,000	Sales	3,49,500
Wages	65,500	Discount earned	1,500
Manufacturing expenses	34,000	Purchase returns	3,000
Rent	17,000	Head office A/c	1,40,000
Salaries	55,000		
Debtors	40,000		
General expenses	20,000		
Goods from H.O.	72,000		
Cash at hand	7,500		
	<b>5,21,000</b>		<b>5,21,000</b>

**Additional information :**

- Closing stock at branch was ₹ 1,43,500.
- The branch fixed assets maintained at H.O. books were machinery ₹ 2,50,000, furniture ₹ 10,000 and depreciation is to be allowed at 10% on machinery and 15% on furniture.
- Outstanding rent payable was ₹ 1,500.
- A remittance of ₹ 40,000 made by branch on 25<sup>th</sup> December, 2021 was received by the H.O. on 4<sup>th</sup> January, 2022.
- Goods sent by the H.O. on 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2021 for ₹ 20,000 were received by the Branch on 5<sup>th</sup> January, 2022.
- The Branch A/c in the H. O. books showed a balance of ₹ 2,00,000 debit.

You are required to :

- Pass Journal entries to incorporate branch Trial Balance in the books of H.O.
- Prepare Branch Trading and Profit and Loss A/c in the H.O. books.
- Prepare Kundapur Branch A/c in the books of H. O.



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**BCMCMC 283**

**Choice Based Credit System IV Semester B.Com. Degree  
Examination, September 2022  
(2020 – 21 Batch Onwards)  
COMMERCE  
International Trade**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

**SECTION – A/ವಿಭಾಗ - ಎ**

Answer any four. Each answer should not exceed 1½ page.

**(4×4=16)**

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಉತ್ತರವು 1½ ಪುಟವನ್ನು ಮೀರಬಾರದು.

1. Write a short note on Internal Trade.

ಆಂತರಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಕುರಿತು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

2. Write a note on 'Infant Industry argument'.

'ಶಿಶು ಉದ್ಯಮ ವಾದ'ದ ಕುರಿತು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

3. Distinguish between balance of trade and balance of payment.

ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಬಾಕಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾವತಿ ಶಿಲ್ಕಿನ ನಡುವಿನ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

4. What are the features of MNCs ?

ಬಹುರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ?

5. Briefly explain the functions of Foreign Exchange Market.

ವಿದೇಶೀ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

6. Write a note on TRIPS.

TRIPS ನ ಕುರಿತು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.





## SECTION – B/ವಿಭಾಗ - ಬಿ

Answer any four. Each answer should not exceed 3 pages.  
ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಉತ್ತರವು 3 ಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀರಬಾರದು.

(4×8=32)

7. Explain the features of International Trade.  
ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
8. Briefly explain the arguments for free trade policy.  
ಮುಕ್ತ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ನೀತಿಯ ಪರ ವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
9. What are the merits and demerits of Foreign Direct Investment ?  
ವಿದೇಶಿ ನೇರ ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ?
10. Explain the role of international capital flows in developing countries.  
ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಶೀಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹರಿವಿನ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
11. Explain the instruments traded in the foreign exchange market.  
ವಿದೇಶಿ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿತ್ತೀಯ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
12. Explain the objectives and functions of BRICS.  
BRICS ನ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

## SECTION – C/ವಿಭಾಗ - ಸಿ

Answer any two. Each answer should not exceed 6 pages.  
ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಉತ್ತರವು 6 ಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀರಬಾರದು.

(2×16=32)

13. Critically explain the comparative cost theory of International Trade.  
ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ತುಲನಾತ್ಮಕ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
14. What are the causes for disequilibrium in BOP ? Explain the measures to correct it.  
ಪಾವತಿ ಶಿಲ್ಕಿನ ಅಸಮತೋಲನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ? ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಇರುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
15. Discuss the various types of International capital movements.  
ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಚಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ.
16. Explain the objectives and working of the WTO.  
ವಿಶ್ವ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.



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**BCMCMC 284**

**Choice Based Credit System IV Semester B.Com. Degree  
Examination, September 2022  
(2020-21 Batch Onwards)  
COMMERCE  
Cost and Management Accounting – II**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 120

**Instruction :** Give working notes wherever necessary.

**SECTION – A**Answer **any four** of the following questions :**(4×6=24)**

1. What are overheads ? Explain the classification of overheads on the basis of functions.
2. What is non-integrated accounting system ? What are its features ?
3. Explain the difference between overhead allocation and apportionment of overheads .
4. Secondary distribution summary of Amogha Ltd., reveal the following :

Departments	Overheads (Rs.)	Labour (Hours)	Machine (Hours)
X	18,000	6,000	18,000
Y	24,000	12,000	6,000
Z	30,000	30,000	10,000

Calculate absorption overhead rate based on labour hours and machine hours.

5. Pass the Journal Entries for the following transactions under Integrated Accounting System :

	Rs.
Raw materials purchased	1,60,000
Direct material issued to production	1,20,000





Payment to creditors	47,000
Wages paid (40% indirect)	1,00,000
Material returned to stores	20,000
Manufacturing expenses incurred	69,000

6. From the following figures prepare a reconciliation statement.

	Rs.
Net profit as per cost records	3,44,800
Works overhead under recovered in cost books	6,240
Selling overhead recovered in excess	3,400
Depreciation charged in financial books	22,400
Depreciation charged in cost books	25,000
Goodwill written off	11,400
Stores adjustment credited in financial books	950

### SECTION – B

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

(4×12=48)

7. In a factory there are 3 production departments A, B and C and 2 service department D and E. From the following details, prepare primary distribution summary.

	Rs.
Indirect materials	1,500
Indirect wages	1,500
Depreciation on Machinery	2,400
Rent and Taxes	1,000
Labour welfare	5,000
Power	1,000
Lighting	3,500
Sundries	1,500
Insurance	5,000



Other details are as follows :

Particulars	A	B	C	D	E
Direct material (Rs.)	20,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	5,000
Direct wages (Rs.)	10,000	10,000	4,000	2,000	4,000
Value of machinery (Rs.)	50,000	1,00,000	75,000	25,000	50,000
Floor area (sq. ft.)	1,000	1,500	500	500	500
H.P. of machine	8	7	15	5	5
Lighting points	6	8	12	4	5

8. In Shri Engineering Company there are three production departments A, B and C and two service departments X and Y. As per primary distribution summary the overheads of these departments are A – Rs. 6,00,000, B – Rs. 5,25,000, C – Rs. 3,75,000, X – Rs. 1,75,500 and Y – Rs. 2,25,000.

The expenses of the service departments are to be apportioned on percentage basis as follows :

	A	B	C	X	Y
X	20	40	30	—	10
Y	40	20	20	20	—

Prepare statement showing the distribution of service department's expenses to production departments under simultaneous equation method.

9. Pass the necessary journal entries for the following under Non-Integrated Accounting System of accounting for costs.

	Rs.
Materials purchased on credit	35,000
Direct wages	69,000
Direct wages allotted to production	62,000
Indirect wages of the factory	7,000
Materials issued to production	30,000





Materials issued for repairs in factory	5,000
Other factory overheads	62,000
Factory overheads absorbed	70,000
Selling and distribution overheads paid	26,000
Selling and distribution overheads allotted	24,000
Cost of completed work	1,00,000
Finished goods sold	1,50,000

10. Precision India has in a production department a mobile overhead

crane No. 0808. Cost of the crane Rs. 60,000. Scarp value after 10 years Rs. 3,750. Cost of repair of the crane per month Rs. 531.25, power consumption per hour 20 units at Rs. 1.10 per unit.

The details in respect of the production department are :

- Wages of each of two operators Rs.30,000 p.a. (Each operator is in charge of 2 cranes)
- Rent and rates Rs.18,000 p.a.
- Lighting Rs.750 p.m.
- General insurance premium Rs.1,350 per quarter.
- Supervisor's salary Rs. 1,000 p.m. The supervisor devotes 20% of his time for this crane. There are three other identical overhead cranes in the department.

Compute a comprehensive machine hour rate from the above details for crane No. 0808 assuming that it is expected to operate for 2,400 hours p.a. but 150 hours are lost for normal repairs and 750 hours lost due to maintenance.

11. Explain the reasons which result in the difference of profit as shown between cost and financial books.

12. Explain material cost and labour cost methods of absorbing overheads with their advantages.



## SECTION – C

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

(2×24=48)

13. Roy Reyon has three production departments A, B and C and two service departments D and E. From the following figures extracted from the records of the company calculate the overhead rate per labour hour.

Indirect materials	Rs. 15,000	Rent, Rates, Taxes	Rs. 10,000
Electric power for machinery	Rs. 15,000	Indirect wages	Rs. 10,000
Depreciation on machinery	Rs. 25,000	Electric power for lighting	Rs. 500
Depreciation on building	Rs. 5,000	General expenses	Rs. 15,000

Other details :

Items	A	B	C	D	E
Direct materials (Rs.)	20,000	10,000	19,000	6,000	5,000
Direct wages (Rs.)	15,000	15,000	4,000	2,000	4,000
Value of machinery (Rs.)	60,000	1,00,000	40,000	25,000	25,000
Floor area (sq.ft.)	15,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	10,000
H.P. of Machinery	50	60	30	5	5
No. of light points	15	10	10	5	10
Labour hours	5,000	5,000	2,000		

The expenses of service departments D and E are to be apportioned as follows by repeated distribution method :

	A	B	C	D	E
D	40	20	30	—	10
E	30	30	30	10	—

What will be the total cost of an article with material cost of Rs. 1,600, labour cost Rs. 800 which passes through departments A, B and C for 2, 3 and 4 hours respectively ?



14. From the following particulars you are required to prepare various ledger accounts for the year 2020 under Integrated Accounting System.

	Rs.
Opening Sundry Creditors	4,00,000
Opening Sundry Debtors	1,00,000
Opening Stores	1,50,000
<b>Transactions during the year 2020 :</b>	
Stores purchased	10,00,000
Stores issued to production	10,50,000
Wages incurred	6,00,000
Direct wages charged to production	5,50,000
Manufacturing expenses incurred	2,75,000
Manufacturing expenses charged to production	2,50,000
Selling expenses	90,000
Finished production at cost	17,00,000
Sales	22,00,000
Closing stock of finished goods	50,000
Payment to creditors	10,00,000
Receipts from debtors	20,00,000

15. The following figures have been extracted from the financial accounts of Moontech Ltd., for the year 2020.

	Rs.
Direct material	25,00,000
Direct wages	15,00,000
Factory overhead	8,00,000
Administration overheads	3,50,000
Selling and distribution overheads	4,80,000
Bad debts written off	40,000
Preliminary expenses written off	20,000
Legal charges	5,000



Dividend received	50,000
Interest received	10,000
Sales (60,000 units)	60,00,000
Closing stock: Finished goods (2,000 units)	1,60,000

Cost accounts for the year show that the direct material consumption was Rs. 28,00,000. Factory overhead is recovered at 20% on prime cost. Administration overhead is recovered at Rs.6 per unit and selling and distribution overhead is recovered at Rs.8 per unit.

**Prepare :**

- i) Profit and Loss Account
- ii) Cost sheet
- iii) Reconciliation statement.

16. What do you mean by Control Account ? What are its advantages ? Explain various Control Accounts maintained under Non-Integrated Accounting System.

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**BCMCCO 285****Choice Based Credit System IV Semester B.Com. Degree****Examination, September 2022****(2020-21 Batch Onwards) (Open Elective)****Group – II : COMMERCE****Basic Accounting**

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 40

**Instruction : Show working notes whenever necessary.****SECTION – A**Answer **any four** questions.**(2×4=8)**

1. Define Accounting.
2. What is a Ledger ?
3. What is Ind AS ?
4. What is final account ?
5. Define Petty Cash book.
6. What is Balance sheet ?

**SECTION – B**Answer **any four** questions.**(4×4=16)**

7. Distinguish between Accountancy and Book keeping.
8. Classify the following into Personal, Real and Nominal Accounts
  - a) Furniture A/c
  - b) Interest A/c
  - c) Cash A/c
  - d) Rent A/c
  - e) Debtors A/c
  - f) Repairs A/c
  - g) Investments A/c
  - h) Drawings A/c.



9. Prepare a Trading A/c of Mr. Gupta for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 from the following particulars.

	Amt (₹)
Stock of goods on 1-4-2020	35,000
Stock of goods on 31-3-2021	40,000
Purchases	45,000
Sales	60,000
Purchases return	7,000
Sales return	9,000
Carriage inward	1,000
Wages	500

10. Distinguish between Trading account and Profit and Loss Account.

11. Journalise the following transactions in the books of Mr. Ramesh.

2021	April	1	Ramesh started business with cash Rs. 2,00,000
		3	Paid into Bank Rs. 7,000
		5	Cash sales Rs. 30,000
		7	Cash purchases Rs. 10,000
		12	Paid salaries Rs. 12,000
		15	Paid rent Rs. 7,000
		25	Closing stock on hand Rs. 4,000

12. From the following transactions prepare the Ledger account 2021.

2021	Jan.	1	Commenced business with cash Rs. 10,000
		2	Deposited into Bank Rs. 5,000
		3	Purchased machinery for Rs. 5,000 from Rakesh
		15	Paid wages Rs. 3,500 and Rent Rs. 2,000

### SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions.

(2×8=16)

13. Explain the different types of accounting concepts.





14. From the following ledger balances, prepare Trial balance as on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021.

	Amt (₹)
Capital	51,000
Commission received	800
Furniture	4,000
Manufacturing expenses	600
Machinery	12,000
Purchases	26,000
Sales	1,72,000
Buildings	1,20,000
Opening stock	14,000
Wages	10,000
Factory rent	3,000
Advertisement	50,000
Salaries	10,000
Carriage inward	800
Carriage outward	1,400
Discount allowed	800
Discount received	400
Bad and doubtful debts reserve	800
Sundry debtors	45,000
Sundry creditors	91,200
Cash at Bank	12,000
Cash in hand	1,600

15. Prepare three-column Cash book of Mr. Sharada from the following particulars and balance the same at the end of month.

2020	Jan.	1	Cash in hand Rs. 15,000 at Bank Rs. 4,000
		4	Bought furniture for Rs. 2,000 and issued a cheque
		6	Deposited into Bank Rs. 6,000
		8	Bought goods for cash Rs. 2,500
		10	Paid Vikram 850 in full settlement of Rs. 900
		14	Received Rs. 1,250 from Tarun and allowed him a discount Rs. 40
		18	Sent a DD to Satish for Rs. 1,750
		20	Paid LIC premium Rs. 355
		25	Withdraw Rs. 800 by cheque for personnel.



16. From the following Trial Balance of Mr. Anush as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022. Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account and Balance sheet.

Particulars	Dr. (Rs.)	Cr. (Rs.)
Capital A/c	—	30,000
Drawings A/c	2,600	—
Plant and machinery	12,000	—
Stock on 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2021	5,000	—
Purchases	35,000	—
Sales	—	50,000
Return inwards	2,000	—
Return outwards	—	1,000
Sundry debtors	8,000	—
Sundry creditors	—	6,000
Carriage inward	500	—
Carriage outward	500	—
Wages	3,000	—
Salaries	2,000	—
Factory rent	200	—
Office rent	500	—
Insurance	500	—
Discount received	—	600
Discount allowed	300	—
Furniture	2,000	—
Bad debts	400	—
Commission paid	300	—
Building	8,000	—
Bills payable	—	2,000
Cash in hand	200	—
Cash at Bank	600	—
Bills Receivable	6,000	—
	<b>89,600</b>	<b>89,600</b>

Additional information :

- Closing stock, Rs. 20,000
- Prepaid insurance Rs. 200
- Interest on capital at 5%
- Office rent outstanding Rs. 400
- Depreciation is to be provided at 10% on Furniture and Plant and Machinery.





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BCMCCO 287

**Choice Based Credit System IV Semester B.Com.**  
**Examination, September 2022**  
**(2020 –2021 Batch Onwards)**  
**COMMERCE**  
**Personal Investment Management**  
**(Open Elective)**

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 40

## SECTION – A

ವಿಭಾಗ – ಎ

Answer **any four** of the following.

(2×4=8)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

1. Expand SIP and NIFTY.

SIP ಮತ್ತು NIFTY ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿ.

2. What do you mean by saving ?

ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

3. Mention any two types of Insurance.

ವಿಮೆಯ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ವಿಧಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ.

4. What do you mean by Mutual Fund ?

ಮ್ಯೂಚುವಲ್ ಫಂಡ್ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

5. Mention any two kinds of Money Market Instrument.

ಹಣದ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಸಾಧನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಎರಡು ವಿಧಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ.

6. What do you mean by 'Derivatives' ?

'ಡೆರಿವೇಟಿವ್ಸ್' ಎಂದರೇನು ?

P.T.O.

## SECTION – B

ವಿಭಾಗ – ಬಿ

(4×4=16)

Answer **any four** of the following.

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

7. Write a note on NAV.

NAV ಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

8. If the rate of return on investment is 12%, tax rate is 20.8% and inflation rate is 5%. Find the real rate of return.

ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ ದರವು 12%, ತೆರಗೆ ದರ 20.8% ಹಾಗೂ ಹಣದುಬ್ಬರ ದರ 5% ಆದರೆ ನಿಜವಾದ ಆದಾಯದ ದರ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

9. Explain the benefits of Mutual Funds.

ಮ್ಯೂಚುವಲ್ ಫಂಡ್‌ನ ಉಪಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

10. Explain the concept of risk in Stock Market.

ಶೇರು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಪಾಯಗಳ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

11. Explain the various principles of Investment.

ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

12. Classify the following types of loans into productive and unproductive and support your answer with the reasoning.

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಸಾಲಗಳ ವಿಧಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಅನುತ್ಪಾದಕ ಎಂದು ವರ್ಗೀಕರಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾರಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಿ.

a) Personal loan.

ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸಾಲ.

b) Working Capital loan.

ಕೆಲಸದ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಸಾಲ.

c) Vehicle Loan (Personal use).

ವಾಹನ ಸಾಲ (ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಬಳಕೆ).

d) Credit card loan.

ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಸಾಲ.





## SECTION – C

ವಿಭಾಗ – ಸಿ

Answer any two of the following.

(2×8=16)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

13. Explain in brief the various investment avenues.

ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಆಯಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

14. Briefly explain the various types of Mutual Funds.

ಮ್ಯೂಚುವಲ್ ಫಂಡ್‌ನ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಧಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

15. Mutual Fund has ₹ 1,00,00,000 worth of total investment in different securities, which is calculated based on the day's closing prices for each individual asset. It also has ₹ 7,00,000 of cash and cash equivalents on hand, ₹ 4,00,000 in accounts receivable. Accrued income for the day is ₹ 1,20,000. The fund has ₹ 18,00,000 in short-term liabilities and ₹ 2,50,000 in long-term liabilities. Accrued expenses for the day is ₹ 15,000. The fund has 5.2 lakh units; outstanding. Find NAV of a Mutual Fund unit.

ಮ್ಯೂಚುವಲ್ ಫಂಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಮೊತ್ತದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರತಿ ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ದಿನದ ಕೊನೆಯ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಆಧಾರಿಸಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನಗದು ಮತ್ತು ನಗದು ಸಮಾನ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ರೂ. 7,00,000, ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವ ಖಾತೆಗಳು ರೂ. 4,00,000, ದಿನದ ಸಂಚಿತ ಬಾಕಿ ಆದಾಯ ರೂ. 1,20,000, ಫಂಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಪಾವಧಿಯ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ರೂ. 18,00,000, ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿಯ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ರೂ. 2,50,000 ಇದೆ. ದಿನದ ಸಂಚಿತ ಬಾಕಿ ವೆಚ್ಚ ರೂ. 15,000. ನಿಧಿಯ ಒಟ್ಟು ಘಟಕಗಳು 5.2 ಲಕ್ಷ. ಮ್ಯೂಚುವಲ್ ಫಂಡ್‌ನ ನಿವ್ವಳ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

16. Harish wants to invest ₹ 20,000 p.m. Below is his requirement :

- ₹ 5,000 for long term investment (10 years and above).
- ₹ 5,000 for medium term (5 years and above).
- ₹ 10,000 for short term or emergency purpose.

Advice Harish on the suitable investment avenues and support your advice with reasoning.

ಹರೀಶನು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ರೂ. 20,000 ದಂತೆ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಬಯಸಿದ್ದು, ಅವನ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳು ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತಿವೆ :

- ರೂ. 5,000 ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿ ಹೂಡಿಕೆಗೆ (10 ವರ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು).
- ರೂ. 5,000 ಮಧ್ಯಾವಧಿ ಹೂಡಿಕೆಗೆ (5 ವರ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು).
- ರೂ. 10,000 ಅಲ್ಪಾವಧಿ ಹೂಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ತುರ್ತು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಿಗೆ.

ಹರೀಶನಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯ ಆಯಾಮವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಂಬಲಿತ ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರಿ.



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**BCMCCO 288**

**Choice Based Credit System Fourth Semester B.Com.  
Examination, September 2022  
(Open Elective Paper) (2020 – 21 Batch Onwards)  
BANKING PRACTICES**

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 40

**SECTION – A**

ವಿಭಾಗ – ಎ

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

(4×2=8)

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

1. What is National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) ?  
ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ ಫಂಡ್‌ಗಳ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ (NEFT) ಎಂದರೇನು ?
2. Name the documents which are used as 'proof of identity'.  
'ಗುರುತಿನ ಪುರಾವೆ' ಎಂದು ಬಳಸಲಾಗುವ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿ.
3. What is the meaning of dishonour of cheque ?  
ಚೆಕ್‌ನ ಅಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಎಂದರೇನು ?
4. What is banking ?  
ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಎಂದರೇನು ?
5. What is Electronic Clearing Services ?  
ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ ಕ್ಲಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಎಂದರೇನು ?
6. What is digital banking ?  
ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

P.T.O.





## SECTION – B

ವಿಭಾಗ – ಬಿ

Answer **any four** of the following.

(4×4=16)

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದೇ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

7. What are the advantages of Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) ?  
ರಿಯಲ್ ಟೈಮ್ ಗ್ರಾಸ್ ಸೆಟಲ್ಮೆಂಟ್ (RTGS) ನ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ?
8. Explain any four features of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana.  
ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಜನ್ ಧನ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
9. State the services offered in ATMs.  
ATM ನ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
10. Write a note on IMPS.  
IMPS ಕುರಿತು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
11. What are the objectives of crossing of cheques ?  
ಚೆಕ್ಯುಗಳ ರೇಖಣದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳೇನು ?
12. What is CIBIL ? What are the factors influencing CIBIL score ?  
CIBIL ಎಂದರೇನು ? CIBIL ಸ್ಕೋರ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ?

## SECTION – C

ವಿಭಾಗ – ಸಿ

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

(2×8=16)

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

13. What is a Negotiable instrument ? What are its features ?  
ಪರಕ್ರಾಮ್ಯ (ನೆಗೋಷಿಯೇಬಲ್) ಸಂಲೇಖಗಳು ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಅದರ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಗಳೇನು ?
14. Explain the procedure for opening savings bank account.  
ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುವ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
15. What are the advantages and disadvantages of internet banking ?  
ಇಂಟರ್ನೆಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್‌ನ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
16. What is Negotiated Dealing System (NDS) ? What are its benefits ?  
ನೆಗೋಷಿಯೇಟೆಡ್ ಡೀಲಿಂಗ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ (NDS) ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳೇನು ?