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BCMCMC 361

Credit Based Sixth Semester B.Com. Examination, September 2022
(2020-21 and Earlier Batches)

COMMERCE
Indian Corporate Law

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 120

SECTION – A

ವಿಭಾಗ - ಎ

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

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ :

1. State the facts and judicial decision in the case of 'Solomon and Solomon and Company'.
ಸೋಲೋಮನ್ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸೋಲೋಮನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಪನಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ತೀರ್ಪಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
2. Explain the meaning and importance of prospectus.
ಪರಿಚಯ ಪತ್ರದ ಅರ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
3. What is register of members ? What are its contents ?
ಸದಸ್ಯರ ದಾಖಲೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಸದಸ್ಯರ ದಾಖಲೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಅಡಕಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ?
4. Write a note on private limited company.
ಖಾಸಗಿ ನಿಯಮಿತ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
5. Distinguish between a member and a shareholders of a company.
ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯನಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಶೇರುದಾರರಿಗೂ ಇರುವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
6. What is share certificate ? What are its contents ?
ಶೇರು ಪತ್ರ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಅದರ ಅಡಕಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ?

SECTION – B

ವಿಭಾಗ - ಬಿ

Answer **any four** questions :**(4×12=48)**

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ :

7. What is meant by doctrine of indoor management ? Narrate the exceptions to this doctrine.
ಆಂತರಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ತತ್ವ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಈ ತತ್ವದ ಅಪವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

P.T.O.



8. Discuss the rules relating to allotment of shares.
ಶೇರು ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಕುರಿತು ಇರುವ ಕಾನೂನುಬದ್ಧ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ.
9. Define a member. Who can be a member of a company ?
ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯನ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರಿ. ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಲು ಯಾರು ಅರ್ಹರು ?
10. Explain the various methods by which the membership of a company is acquired.
ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯತನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
11. List out the duties of the company directors.
ಕಂಪನಿಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಿರಿ.
12. What is buy-back of shares ? Explain various legal provision relating to buy-back of shares.
ಶೇರುಗಳ ಮರು-ಖರೀದಿ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕಂಪನಿ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ.

SECTION – C

ವಿಭಾಗ - ಸಿ

Answer any two questions :

(2×24=48)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ :

13. Define joint stock company. Explain the features of joint stock company.
ಕೂಡು ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ಕೂಡು ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
14. What is memorandum of association ? Explain briefly its contents. Distinguish between memorandum of association and articles of association.
ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯೆಂದರೇನು ? ಅದರ ಅಡಕ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ. ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗೂ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗೂ ಇರುವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
15. Discuss the requisites of a company general body meetings.
ಕಂಪನಿ ಶೇರುದಾರರ ಸಭೆಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
16. Who is a member of a company ? Explain the rights and liabilities of members.
ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯನೆಂದರೆ ಯಾರು ? ಓರ್ವ ಸದಸ್ಯನ ಹಕ್ಕು ಮತ್ತು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.



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BCMCMC 362

Credit Based VI Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, September 2022
(2020-21 and Earlier Batches)

AUDITING

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 120

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

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

1. What are the advantages of Auditing ?
ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳಾವುವು ?
2. List out the contents of audit note book.
ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನಾ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಕವಾಗಿರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಿಮಾಡಿ.
3. What is Internal Audit ? What are its advantages ?
“ಆಂತರಿಕ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ” ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಅದರ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳಾವುವು ?
4. Distinguish between Auditing and Accountancy.
ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
5. What are Vouchers ? Explain with example.
ಪುರಾವೆಗಳೆಂದರೇನು ? ಉದಾಹರಣೆಸಹಿತ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
6. Write a note on General Electronic Data Processing Controls.
ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣೆಯ ಹತೋಟಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

SECTION – B**ವಿಭಾಗ - ಬಿ**Answer **any four** questions.**(4×12=48)**

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

7. Define auditing. Explain the limitations of auditing.
ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆ ನೀಡಿರಿ. ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

P.T.O.



8. Describe the procedure for the vouching of credit sales.
ಉದ್ದರಿ ವಿಕ್ರಯಗಳ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ದೃಢೀಕರಣದ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

9. What is internal check ? Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of internal check.
ಆಂತರಿಕ ತಪಾಸಣೆ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಆಂತರಿಕ ತಪಾಸಣೆಯ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ.

10. What are the qualifications and disqualifications of company auditor ?
ಕಂಪೆನಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧಕರ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನರ್ಹತೆಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ?

11. What is meant by 'CARO Report and Tax Audit Report' ? Explain.
'ಕಾರೋ ವರದಿ ಮತ್ತು ತೆರಿಗೆ ತಪಾಸಣಾ ವರದಿ' ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಅವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

12. Explain in detail the method of verification and valuation of 'Stock in trade'.
ಸರಕು ದಾಸ್ತಾನಿನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದ ದೃಢೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯನಿರ್ಣಯದ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಸವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

SECTION - C

ವಿಭಾಗ - ಸಿ

Answer any two questions.

(2×24=48)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

13. Explain the internal check system followed for the payment of wages in large concern.
ಒಂದು ಬೃಹತ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿ ಬಟವಾಡೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಆಂತರಿಕ ತಪಾಸಣಾ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

14. Define Auditing. Discuss the primary and secondary objects of Audit.
ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆ ನೀಡಿರಿ. ಅದರ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

15. Explain the rights and duties of a company auditor under The Company's Act of 1956.
ಕಂಪೆನಿ ಕಾಯಿದೆ, 1956ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಕಂಪೆನಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧಕನ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

16. What is "Audit of Computers Accounts" ? What are the problems faced in the audit of computerised accounts ? Explain.
ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರೀಕೃತ ಲೆಕ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರೀಕೃತ ಲೆಕ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಾವುವು ? ವಿವರಿಸಿ.



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BCMCMC 363

Credit Based VI Semester B.Com. Examination, September 2022
(2020 – 21 and Earlier Batches)

COMMERCE**Financial Management – II**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 120

Instruction : Provide working notes *wherever* necessary.**SECTION – A**Answer **any four** questions.

1. Explain the different types of working capital. 6
2. What are the activities of the sponsor of a mutual fund ? 6
3. What are Bonus Shares ? Explain SEBI guidelines governing bonus issue of shares (any five). 6
4. Bhushan Ltd.'s after tax cost of capital is :
Cost of debt 8%
Cost of equity shares 17%
Cost of preference shares 14%
Its capital structure is debt ₹ 3,00,000
Equity shares ₹ 5,00,000
Preference shares ₹ 2,00,000
Calculate the weighted average cost of capital. 6
5. Sunrise Ltd., issued 12% preference shares of ₹ 100 each, redeemable at par after 6 years.
Calculate the cost of preference shares if the issue is made at
a) Par 6
b) At 8% discount.
6. Sagar Ltd., had an EPS of ₹ 25, its rate of return was 15%, while cost of equity was 14%. Using Gordon's dividend model, calculate the market price of the equity share of the company, if the retention ratio is :
a) 70% 6
b) 60%.

P.T.O.



SECTION – B

Answer **any four** questions.

7. Explain the merits and demerits of mutual funds. 12
8. Explain the factors which influence the size of working capital. 12

9. Pranam Ltd., provides you the following :

Average inventory

	₹
Raw materials	9,00,000
Work-in-progress	6,50,000
Finished goods	12,00,000

Operational details per day

Raw materials consumed	60,000
Cost of production	1,30,000
Cost of goods sold	1,50,000
Credit sales	1,00,000
Credit purchases	80,000
Total debtors	25,00,000
Total creditors	16,00,000

You are required to estimate the working capital requirement. Assume 365 days for a year. 12

10. Prepare a cash budget for 3 months from October to December 2022 :

Cash at bank on 01-10-2022 ₹ 25,000

Monthly salaries and wages ₹ 10,000

Interest payment in November 2022 ₹ 5,000

	September	October	November	December
Cash sales	1,20,000	1,40,000	1,52,000	1,21,000
Credit sales	1,00,000	80,000	1,40,000	1,20,000
Purchases	1,60,000	1,70,000	2,40,000	1,80,000
Sundry expenses	18,000	20,000	22,000	21,000

Additional information :

- 1) Credit sales are collected 50% in the month of sale and 50% in the following month.
- 2) Collection from credit sales are subject to 10% discount, if received in the month of sale and 5% discount if received in the following month.
- 3) 10% of the purchases are in cash and the balance is paid in the next month.



11. PQR Ltd., provide the data about sales and inventory for a period of 6 years.
Determine the trend values.

	₹ Sales (in crores)	₹ Inventory (in crores)	
2016	1,100	210	
2017	1,700	280	
2018	1,900	360	
2019	2,500	480	
2020	2,300	400	
2021	2,000	410	12

12. Describe the functions of treasury management. 12

SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions.

13. Explain the factors which influence the dividend policy of a concern. 24

14. You are supplied with the following information :

Output of the year – 70,000 units
 Raw materials in store – 3 months
 Production process – 1 month
 Finished goods in store – 2 months
 Suppliers credit – 2 months
 Accounts receivable credit – 4 months
 Selling price per unit – ₹ 50
 Raw materials – 40% of selling price
 Direct wages – 20% of selling price
 Overheads – 20% of selling price
 Wages are paid in the next month of accrual.
 Cash at Bank is estimated to be ₹ 50,000
 Provide safety margin at 10%
 Estimate the working capital requirement.



15. Consider the following data :

Particulars	Firm A	Firm B	Firm C
Return on Investment	18%	16%	14%
Cost of Equity	12%	16%	16%
EPS	₹ 10	₹ 10	₹ 10

Using Walter's dividend model, calculate the market price of shares of the firm, if the pay-out ratio is

- 0%
- 25%
- 50%
- 75%.

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16. Following information is given to you :

	₹ (in crores)
Equity share capital	400
12% Debentures	400
18% term loans	1,200
	2,000

- Determine the weighted average cost of capital of the firm, if it had been paying dividend at a consistent rate of 20% P.A.
- What difference will it make, if the current price of the ₹ 100 share is ₹ 160 ?
- Determine the effect of income tax on the cost of capital under both the circumstances.

Assume tax rate at 40%.

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Credit Based VI Semester B.Com. Examination, September 2022
(2020-21 and Earlier Batches)
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING – VI

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 120

Instruction : Show working notes **wherever** necessary.**SECTION – A**Answer **any four** questions.**(6×4=24)**

1. Explain different methods of purchase consideration.
2. Write a note on "Rebate on bills discounted".
3. The Zeenith Ltd. went into liquidation. Its assets realised ₹ 3,50,000 excluding amount realised by sale of securities held by the secured creditors. The following was the position.

	₹
Share Capital :- 50,000 shares of ₹ 10 each	– 5,00,000
Secured creditors [Securities realised ₹ 40,000]	– 35,000
Preferential creditors	– 6,000
Unsecured creditors	– 1,40,000
Debenture having a floating charges on all assets of the company	– 2,50,000
Liquidation Expenses	– 5,000
Liquidator remuneration	– 7,500

Prepare liquidator final statement of account.

4. From the following Balance Sheet of Raman Ltd., calculate current ratio, debt equity ratio and proprietary ratio.

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Share capital	2,00,000	Fixed assets	4,00,000
Reserves and surplus	1,00,000	Stock	1,00,000
Secured loan (long term)	3,00,000	Debtors	1,00,000
Creditors	1,00,000	Cash	1,00,000
	7,00,000		7,00,000

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5. Uplift Ltd. has just recovered from a great financial difficulty. Its balance sheet as on 31st March 2022 is as follows.

Liabilities		Assets	
	₹		₹
Equity Share Capital	6,00,000	Buildings	4,00,000
8% preference share capital	4,00,000	Plant and Machinery	2,00,000
Creditors	1,50,000	Current assets	2,00,000
		Profit and Loss A/c	3,50,000
	11,50,000		11,50,000

Prosperous Ltd. is formed to take over building @ ₹ 3,00,000, plant and machinery at ₹ 1,40,000 and stock at ₹ 60,000. Purchase consideration is to be satisfied by 7% preference shares and equity shares of ₹ 10 of Prosperous Ltd. in the ratio of 3 : 2 preference shareholders are to be settled in full by the allotment of the new preference shares. Debtors realised ₹ 1,50,000 and ₹ 1,10,000 was paid to creditors in full settlement. There is no other current asset except stock and debtors.

Prepare realisation a/c and share holder a/c in the book of uplift Ltd. a/c.

6. The following is an extract from the trial balance of Punjab Bank Ltd. as on 31st March 2022.

	₹
Bills discounted	6,32,000
Rebate on bills discounted on 1/4/2021	11,080
Discount received	52,854

An analysis of the bills discounted is as follows :

Amount (₹)	Duedate	Rate of discount
70,000	5 th June 2022	14% p.a.
2,18,000	12 th June 2022	14% p.a.
1,41,000	25 th June 2022	14% p.a.
2,03,000	6 th July 2022	16% p.a.

Compute rebate on bills discounted and amount to be credited to profit and loss a/c.



SECTION – B

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

(4×12=48)

7. What is ratio analysis ? What are its uses and limitations ?

8. Following is the balance sheet of M/s Weldone Ltd. as on 31-3-2022.

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Equity Share Capital	3,00,000	Land	50,000
8% preference share capital	4,00,000	Building	3,00,000
General Reserve	50,000	Plant and Machinery	3,00,000
Profit and Loss a/c	50,000	Furniture	40,000
12% Debentures	2,00,000	Debtors	2,00,000
Trade Creditors	60,000	Stock	1,50,000
Outstanding Expenses	15,000	Cash	40,000
Provision for tax	20,000	Prepaid expenses	10,000
Proposed dividend	30,000	Preliminary expenses	35,000
	11,25,000		11,25,000

You are required to calculate :

- 1) Current ratio.
- 2) Debt to equity ratio.
- 3) Capital gearing ratio.
- 4) Liquid ratio.
- 5) Proprietary ratio.

9. Sun Ltd. absorbed the business of Moon Ltd. as a going concern on 31st March 2022. The assets and liabilities of Moon Ltd. on that date were as follows.

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Paid up capital		Goodwill	50,000
30,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	3,00,000	Land	2,00,000
1000 preference shares of ₹ 100 each	1,00,000	Plant	1,00,000
Creditors	30,000	Debtors	50,000
Bills payable	50,000	Stock	30,000
		Bank	35,000
		Preliminary Exp.	5,000
		Profit and Loss a/c	10,000
	4,80,000		4,80,000



Terms agreed between two companies were as follows.

- 1) For every 10 equity shares of Moon Ltd., Sun Ltd issued 12 fully paid shares of ₹ 10 each and paid ₹ 10 in cash.
- 2) The preference share holders of Moon Ltd. were paid at a premium of 5% by the issue of 6% preference shares of Sun Ltd. at par.
- 3) All assets and liabilities were taken over except cash to the extent of ₹ 3,000 which was left for meeting realisation expenses.
- 4) Plant was revalued at ₹ 1,83,000 other assets and liabilities taken at respective book values.

You are required to prepare realisation a/c and share holders a/c in the book of Moon Ltd. and opening entries in the books of Sun Ltd.

10. The balance sheet of National Ltd. as at 31st March 2022 was as follows.

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Share Capital :		Goodwill	15,000
2000 preference shares		Freehold property	2,00,000
of ₹ 100 each	2,00,000	Plant	3,00,000
4000 equity shares of			
₹ 100 each	4,00,000	Stock	50,000
9% Mortgage Debenture	1,00,000	Debtors	40,000
Bank overdraft	50,000	Profit and loss a/c	2,45,000
Creditors	1,00,000		
	8,50,000		8,50,000

The Company got the following scheme of reconstruction approved by the court :

- 1) The preference shares to be reduced to ₹ 75 per share.
- 2) The equity shares to be reduced by ₹ 62.50 per share.
- 3) The debenture holders took over the stock and book debt in full satisfaction of the amount due to them.
- 4) The freehold property to be depreciated by 50%.
- 5) The value of plant to be increased by ₹ 50,000.
- 6) The goodwill and profit and loss a/c to be eliminated.

Give the journal entries and prepare the revised balance sheet.

11. Vishal Ltd. went into liquidation. Following was its position, prepare liquidators final statement of accounting allowing for his remuneration at 2% on the amount realised and 2% on the amount distributed to unsecured creditors other than preferential creditors.

	₹
Preferential creditors	10,000
Unsecured creditors	31,000
Debentures	10,000
Assets realised	39,650
Liquidation expenses	1,000

12. The following are the figures extracted from the books of modern Bank Ltd. as on 31-3-2022. Prepare profit and loss a/c in the prescribed form.

	₹
Interest and discount received	6,25,000
Interest paid on deposits	3,25,000
Commission exchange and brokerage	1,20,000
Rent received	20,000
Profit on sale of investment	10,000
Loss on sale of investment	2,500
Salaries and allowances	1,80,000
Directors fees and allowances	15,000
Rent and taxes paid	12,000
Printing and stationery	6,000
Postage and stamps	2,500
Other expenses	2,000
Audit fees	1,500
Depreciation on bank's property	7,500
Balance of profit as on 1-4-2021	1,20,000

Other Information :

- 1) Provide ₹ 7,500 for doubtful debts.
- 2) Provide ₹ 30,000 for taxation.
- 3) Rebate on bills discounted on 31-03-2022 ₹ 20,000.
- 4) Provide 10% dividend proposed on paid up capital of ₹ 5,00,000.
- 5) Provide statutory Reserve at 20% of net profit.



SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions.

(24×2=48)

13. The Fibres Ltd. is absorbed by Fabrics Ltd. as on 31st March 2022 on which date its balance sheet was as under

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Paid up capital :		Goodwill	50,000
2000 shares of ₹100 each	2,00,000	Freehold property	1,50,000
Debentures	1,00,000	Plant and Tools	83,000
Creditors	30,000	Stock	35,000
Reserve Fund	50,000	Bills receivable	4,500
Profit and loss a/c	20,000	Debtors	27,500
		Cash at bank	50,000
	4,00,000		4,00,000

Fabrics Ltd. agreed to take over the assets [exclusive of cash and goodwill] at 10% less than the book value, to pay ₹ 75,000 for goodwill and to take over the debentures.

The purchase consideration was to be discharged by the allotment to the Fibres Ltd. of 1,500 shares of ₹ 100 each at a premium of ₹ 10 per share and the balance in cash. The cost of liquidation of ₹ 3,000.

Show the necessary accounts in the books of Fibres Ltd. and entries in the books of Fabrics Ltd.

14. The balance sheet of Konark Ltd. as on 31st March 2022 is as follows.

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Share Capital :			
2500 6% preference shares of ₹ 20 each	50,000	Patents	24,000
3,000 Eq.shares of ₹ 20 each	60,000	Buildings	60,000
5% Debentures 10,000		Cash	1,000
Add : Interest <u>2,000</u>	12,000	Debtors	12,000
Creditors	8,000	Stock	18,000
	1,30,000	Profit and loss a/c	15,000
			1,30,000

The following scheme was passed and sanctioned :

- 1) Kotak Ltd. to be formed to take over the business.
- 2) One equity share of ₹ 10 fully paid in the new company to be issued for every three equity shares in the old company.
- 3) Three shares of ₹ 10 fully paid in the new company to be issued for every five preference shares in the old company.
- 4) Debenture holders to be paid in fully by Kotak Ltd.
- 5) The creditors to receive 80% of the sums due to them in fully paid shares of ₹ 10 each in the new company in full settlement.
- 6) Patents and profit and loss a/c to be written off.
- 7) Arrears of preference dividend to be cleared by issuing one ₹ 10 fully paid equity share in Kotak Ltd. for every 20 shares held.
- 8) Any balance available by the scheme to be used in writing down buildings.

Prepare necessary ledger a/c in the book of Konark Ltd. Prepare balance sheet of Kotak Ltd.

15. The following particulars relate to POSCO Ltd., which has gone into voluntary liquidation. You are required to prepare the liquidators final statement of account allowing for his remuneration @ $2\frac{1}{2}$ % on all assets realised excluding call money received and @ 2% on the amount paid to unsecured creditors including preferential creditors.

Share Capital issued :

10,000 Preference shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid.

50,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up.

30,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 8 paid up.

Assets realised ₹ 20,00,000 excluding the amount realised by sale of securities held by partly secured creditors.

	₹
Preferential creditors	50,000
Unsecured creditors	18,00,000
Partly secured creditors (Assets realised ₹ 3,20,000)	3,50,000
Debentures having floating charge on all assets of the company	6,00,000
Expenses of liquidation	10,000

A call of ₹ 2 per share on the partly paid equity share was duly received except in case of one share holder owning 1,000 shares.



16. The following is the trial balance of Kaveri Bank Ltd. as on 31st March 2022

	₹	₹
Subscribed Capital [50,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10]		5,00,000
General Reserve		3,00,000
Loans and Advances	62,80,000	
Bank Premises	3,55,000	
Govt. Securities	18,20,000	
Deposits		83,64,000
Cash on hand and with R.B.I.	6,10,000	
Interest, discount etc.		2,00,000
Money at call	1,24,000	
Salaries	57,000	
General Expenses	55,000	
Rent, Rates etc.	4,600	
Directors Fees	3,600	
Bills Discounted	60,000	
Profit and Loss a/c on 1/4/2021		25,000
Miscellaneous income		200
Interim dividend	20,000	
	93,89,200	93,89,200

The following further information is furnished :

- 1) Provide for bad and doubtful debts ₹ 2,000.
- 2) All the bills discounted will mature on an average on 12th June 2022 and they are discounted at 10% p.a.
- 3) Value of government securities is ₹ 17,90,000 and it is to be reduced to this figure.
- 4) Interest accrued on investment ₹ 12,200.
- 5) Make provision for Statutory Reserve at 20% of net profit.

Prepare profit and loss a/c and balance sheet of the bank in the prescribed form.



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BCMCMC 365

**Credit Based VI Semester B.Com.
Examination, September 2022
(2020 –2021 and Earlier Batches)
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING – IV**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 120

SECTION – A

Answer **any four** questions.

(4×6=24)

1. What is cash flow statement ? What are the uses of cash flow statement ?
2. Distinguish between marginal costing and absorption costing.
3. What do you understand by Budgetary control ? What are its objectives ?

4. From the following data Calculate BEP, P/V ratio and Margin of safety.

Total sales ₹ 50,00,000

Variable cost ₹ 30,00,000

Profit ₹ 10,00,000.

5. Calculate funds from operations from the following.

Net Profit after considering the following transactions ₹ 70,000.

- i) Preliminary exp written off ₹ 5,000.
- ii) Dividend received ₹ 2,500.
- iii) Depreciation on Machinery ₹ 2,000.
- iv) Office Salary ₹ 8,000.

- v) Interest on Bank Deposit received ₹ 2,000.
- vi) Goodwill written off.

6. From the following information Find out :

- a) Labour cost variance,
- b) Labour rate variance,
- c) Labour efficiency variance.

Standard

Actual

Output 1,000 units

1200 units

Rate of payment ₹.6/unit

Wages paid at ₹ .8,000

Time taken 50 hrs.

40 hrs.

SECTION – B

Answer **any four** questions.

(4×12=48)

7. Explain the application of marginal costing techniques in decision making.

8. What is standard costing ? What are its advantages ?

9. Aradhya Ltd. made a Profit of ₹ 1,85,000 after considering the following :

Depreciation on Fixed Assets ₹ 5,000

Loss on sale of Machinery ₹ 4,000

Transfer to Reserve ₹ 10,000

Profit on sale of Building ₹ 10,000

Taxation provision ₹ 10,000

Amortisation of fictitious Asset ₹ 2,000

The other details for the year as follows :

Particulars	31-03-2020	31-03-2021
	₹	₹
Debtors	18,000	17,000
Creditors	12,000	9,000
Bills Receivables	7,000	4,000
Bills Payables	3,000	4,000
Bank	1,000	1,500

Calculate the Operating cash profit and Cash flow from operation.

10. Prepare production budgets from the following budgeted sales figures for 6 months.

Year 2022	Product X	Product Y
	Units	Units
January	2,000	4,000
February	4,000	6,000
March	8,000	12,000
April	16,000	20,000



May	24,000	28,000
June	28,000	32,000
July	34,000	38,000

Finished Stock equal to 50% of sales of next month. Kept in stock at the end of every month. There is no work in progress either at the beginning or at the end of any month.

11. Calculate labour cost variance, labour rate variance and labour efficiency variance for Department A and B.

	Dept. A	Dept. B
Actual Direct Wages	₹ 2,000	₹ 1,800
Standard hours for actual output produced	8,000	6,000
Standard rate/hr.	30 paise	35 paise
Actual hours worked	8,200	5,800

12. The Goutham Industries Ltd. specialise in the manufacture of small capacity motors. The cost structure of a motor is as under.

Materials ₹ 50

Labour ₹ 80

Fixed overhead of the company amounted to ₹ 2.40 lakhs per annum.

The sale price of the motor is ₹ 230 each.

- Determine the number of motors that have to be produced and sold in a year in order to break even.
- How many motors have to be made and sold to make a profit of ₹ 1,00,000 per year ?
- If the sales price is reduced by ₹ 15 each, how many motors have to be sold to break even ?

SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions.

(2×24=48)

13. The following are the summarised Balance Sheet of Ruchi Company Ltd. as on 31 December 2020 and 2021.

Liabilities	2020 ₹	2021 ₹	Assets	2020 ₹	2021 ₹
Share Capital	2,00,000	2,50,000	L & B	2,00,000	1,90,000
General Reserve	50,000	60,000	Machinery & Plant	1,50,000	1,69,000
P & L A/c	30,500	30,600	Stock	1,00,000	74,000
Mortgage loan	70,000	—	Debtors	80,000	64,200
Sundry Creditors	1,50,000	1,35,200	Cash	500	600
Provision for			Bank	—	8,000
taxation	30,000	35,000	Goodwill	—	5,000
(NEL)	5,30,500	5,10,800		5,30,500	5,10,800

Additional Information :

During the year ended 31st March 2021 :

- 1) Dividend of ₹ 23,000 was paid.
- 2) Assets of another company was purchased for a consideration of ₹ 50,000 payable in Shares.

The following Assets were purchased :

Stock ₹ 20,000, Machinery ₹ 25,000.

- 3) Machinery was further purchased for ₹ 8,000.
 - 4) Depreciation written off of Machinery ₹ 12,000.
 - 5) Income Tax provided during the year ₹ 33,000.
 - 6) Loss on sale of Machinery ₹ 200 was written off to general reserve.
- You are required to Prepare the Cash flow statement.



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14. Chandra Ltd. furnishes the following information of its cost and profit for the year 2020 and 2021.

Year	Cost	Sales
2020	₹ 12,00,000	₹ 14,00,000
2021	₹ 15,00,000	₹ 18,00,000

Compute the following :

- Profit volume ratio.
- Fixed Cost.
- Variable cost for 2020 and 2021.
- Margin of safety for 2020 and 2021.
- Most likely Profit when the sales are ₹ 20,00,000.
- Break even sales.
- Estimated sales when the desired Profit is ₹ 5,00,000.

15. The following information is taken from the books of a Raj Company Ltd.

Materials	Std output for (1,000 kgs)			Actual output for (20,000 kgs)		
	Qty.	Rate ₹	Amount ₹	Qty.	Rate ₹	Amount ₹
A	450	20	9,000	10,000	19	1,90,000
B	400	40	16,000	8,500	42	3,57,000
C	250	60	15,000	4,500	65	2,92,500
Loss	100			3,000		

Calculate all the material variances.



16. Prepare funds flow statement and changes in working capital from the following.

Balance Sheets

Liabilities	31-12-2019	31-12-2020	Assets	31-12-2019	31-12-2020
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Capital	2,00,000	4,00,000	Fixed Assets	4,00,000	6,00,000
P & L A/c	3,00,000	5,00,000	Debtors	14,000	18,000
Bank loan	1,00,000	80,000	Bills Receivable	6,000	4,000
Creditors	10,000	12,000	Cash Balance	1,94,000	3,76,000
O/S Expenses	4,000	6,000			
	6,14,000	9,98,000		6,14,000	9,98,000

Additional Information :

- i) Depreciation on Fixed Asset amounted to ₹ 20,000.
 - ii) Income Tax paid during the year ₹ 90,000.
 - iii) Dividend paid for the year 2019 ₹ 40,000.
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BCMCMC 381

**Choice Based Credit System VI Semester B.Com.
Examination, September 2022
(2021 – 22 Batch Onwards)
GST AND CUSTOMS DUTY**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 120

Instruction : Provide working notes *wherever* necessary.

SECTION – A (6 marks each)

(4×6=24)

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

1. State the taxes which are subsumed under GST.
2. Write a short note on GST Council in India.
3. Explain the types of GST.
4. Determine the following supplies into composite supply and mixed supply.
 - a) Supply of mouse, laptop and keyboard.
 - b) Supply of mobile phone with charger.
 - c) Supply of toothpaste with brush.
 - d) Supply of furniture and mat.
 - e) Supply of Diwali gift box consisting of sweets, cakes and chocolates.
 - f) Supply of coconut oil with cans.
5. Determine the total amount of GST payable on a machine using the details given below.
 - a) Selling price of the machine (Inclusive of CGST @ 9% and SGST at 9%) ₹ 1,50,000.
 - b) Design and development charges ₹ 10,000.
 - c) Warranty charges charged separately by the seller ₹ 5,000.
 - d) Cost of durable and returnable packing included in the sale price ₹ 2,000.
 - e) Rate of GST @ 18%.



6. Bajaj Limited has its head office at Mysore and has 4 branches at Mumbai, Tamil Nadu, Delhi and Gujarat. It seeks the services of We Care Security Solutions based at Mysore for security for its H.O. and its branches We Care Security Solutions raises a bill which include GST amounting ₹4,00,000 on the H.O. the turnover of H.O. and branches during the quarter ending 31-12-2021 were as follows :

Mysore head office	20,00,000
Mumbai	11,20,000
Tamil Nadu	6,50,000
Delhi	10,80,000
Gujarat	7,00,000

Compute the distribution of input tax by the Mysore head office.

SECTION – B (12 marks each)

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

(4×12=48)

7. State the various objectives of GST.
8. Explain the persons liable for registration under GST.
9. M/s Shruthi is a registered dealer in Hassan. From the following particulars find out taxable turnover and IGST payable under GST act.
 - a) Supplied goods to a dealer at Delhi rate of GST is 12% for ₹ 5,00,000.
 - b) Goods amounting to ₹ 2,00,000 were sold to a firm of Japan GST at 18%.
 - c) Sale of petroleum products to a registered dealer in Madhya Pradesh for ₹ 3,50,000.
 - d) Sale of cell phones worth ₹ 1,50,000 to a dealer in Mandya for ₹ 4,00,000 at 18% GST.
 - e) Rendered service worth ₹ 8,00,000 to a dealer in Jammu and Kashmir at 18% GST.
 - f) Goods purchased from registered dealer of Haryana for ₹ 6,00,000 at 12%.



- g) Commodity sold to an unregistered dealer of Assam for ₹ 3,50,000 at 12%.
 - h) Transfer of goods to a branch at Mandya for ₹ 5,00,000 .
 - i) Ayurvedic medicines worth ₹ 2,00,000 are sold to the registered dealer of Andhra Pradesh at 5% GST.
 - j) Supply of branded cardamom to a dealer of Maharashtra for ₹ 4,50,000 at 5%.
 - k) Supply of tea powder for an unregistered dealer for ₹ 1,30,000 at 5%.
 - l) Services provided to RBI ₹ 2,50,000 at 18%.
10. A dealer in Karnataka entered a contract with a supplier in Kerala to Deliver. Machinery along with essential accessories. From the following information determine the Total Amount of GST payable U/S 15 of the CGST Act, 2017 (Composite supply).
- a) Machinery cost (Excluding taxes) ₹ 10,00,000.
 - b) Selling expenses ₹ 10,000.
 - c) Pre-delivery inspection charges ₹ 6,000.
 - d) Installation charges charged separately ₹ 50,000.
 - e) Cost of materials supplied by buyer free of cost ₹ 20,000.
 - f) Secondary packing charges ₹ 80,000.
 - g) Design charges paid by the buyer ₹ 25,000.
 - h) Cost of insurance ₹ 10,000.

Other information :

- a) Trade discount @ 10% on cost of machinery.
- b) Cash discount @ 3% on cost of machinery.
- c) The machine is supplied along with accessories at ₹ 20,000 which are necessary for the working of the machinery. These bought out accessories are charged for tax at the rate of 5%.
- d) Rate of GST on machinery @ 18%.
- e) Rate of profit @ 12% on cost of the goods.



11. Assessable value of the tobacco products imported into India is ₹ 8,00,000. The rates of taxes on such product are BCD @ 37.5 %, IGST @ 28%, National calamity contingent duty @ 1%, counter vaking duty @ 12.5%, anti dumping duty at ₹ 10 per kg, safeguard duty at 15% and compensation cess at 60%. Calculate total customs duty payable. Quantity imported is 100 kg.
12. Mr. Varun is a casual taxable dealer in Mangalore and furnished the following information for the year 2021 – 22. Compute the aggregate turnover under CGST Act, 2017 for the purpose of registration from the following information and state whether he is eligible for composition levy under GST law.
- Supplied goods to X company ₹ 5,00,000.
 - Supplied goods to unregistered dealer at Bangalore for ₹ 2,50,000.
 - Sale of goods to Arun at Chamarajanagar ₹ 4,00,000.
 - Purchased goods from Hyderabad for ₹ 10,00,000.
 - Goods supplied to job worker in Mangalore for ₹ 2,00,000.
 - Supplied goods from his branch at Mandya for ₹ 3,00,000.
 - Sold food and drinks for ₹ 1,00,000.
 - Supplied products which are exempt from tax ₹ 3,50,000.
 - Varun render a software services to a company at Mysore for ₹ 2,50,000.
 - Supplied goods to U.K. for ₹ 5,00,000.
 - Supplied goods to unit of SEZ located in Delhi for ₹ 10,00,000.

SECTION – C (24 marks each)

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

(2×24=48)

13. What is GST ? Explain the different benefits of GST.
14. From the following information you are required to calculate value of taxable supply and amount of GST payable by the dealer on his transaction (GST rate @ 12%).

The sale price of ₹ 10,00,000 does not include the following.

	₹
Selling expenses	10,000
Servicing charges	4,000
Insurance cost	8,000
Publicity expenses	12,000
Installation and erection expenses	20,000
Pre delivery inspection charges	7,000
Warranty expenses	15,000
Material imported (including BCD but excluding IGST)	25,000
Design and development charges	15,000
Freight charges	40,000
Incentives paid to sales personnel	10,000
Taxes, duties, cesses, fees charges	50,000
Royalty charges	9,000
Transportation charges	20,000

Selling price includes the following :

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| a) Cost of durable and returnable packing | 70,000 |
| b) Trade discount (it is allowed before or at the time of supply) | 50,000 |
| c) Mark up @ 10% on cost of supply. | |



15. Ajantha Private Ltd. Bengalure furnished the following information on manufacturing goods. Compute the net GST payable by Ajantha Private Ltd. for the month of March 2021.

a) Details of purchases and other expenses :

- 1) Purchased from local market (Inclusive of GST @ 5%) ₹ 2,10,000.
- 2) Goods purchased from an unit of SEZ in Mangalore for ₹ 1,50,000 (Net of taxes and duties) @ 12% GST.
- 3) Raw materials which are specified U/S 9(3) of CGST Act, purchased from an unregistered dealer in Manda for ₹ 30,000 rate of GST applicable to such materials is 18%.
- 4) Materials purchased from SEZ in Bangalore (Including BCD and GST @ 5%) ₹ 2,10,000.
- 5) Materials purchased within the State from a registered dealer who opted for composition scheme under GST for ₹ 3,00,000, rate of GST to this product is 12%.
- 6) Materials purchased from America including BCD and excluding GST @ 28% for ₹ 70,000.
- 7) Freightage paid to Goods transport agency of ₹ 40,000 (GST @ 12%) to brought raw materials.
- 8) Manufacturing expenses is ₹ 1,20,000.
- 9) Profit to a manufacturer is ₹ 50,000.

b) Details of sales @ 18% GST out of the total finished goods.

- 1) 20% sold to an unit of SEZ in Mangalore.
- 2) 30% sold to an unregistered dealer of Rajasthan.
- 3) 20% sold to a dealer of Bangalore who opted for composition scheme under GST and
- 4) The balance was sold to a registered dealer in Mysore.

16. A commodity is imported by Arun Ltd. from America. Determine the duty liability under the Customs Act, 1962 from the following information :
- a) Cost of the imported product \$ 30,000.
 - b) Design and development charges \$ 400.
 - c) Packing charges \$ 3,000.
 - d) Cost of container \$ 200.
 - e) Buying commission paid to an agent in India ₹ 5,000.
 - f) Royalty charges paid by exporter \$ 100.
 - g) Freight charges from America to airport of Bangalore \$ 5,000.
 - h) Cost of insurance is paid on product but no details are available.
 - i) Transport cost incurred by supplier from his factory to airport in America \$ 100.
 - j) Cost of technical know how incurred by supplier \$ 1500.
 - k) Date of bill of entry 10-01-2019 (Rate of basic customs duty @ 10%, IGST @ 28%, exchange rate as 'notified by CBEC ₹ 60 per \$).
 - l) Date of entry inward 15-04-2018 (Rate of basic custom duty @ 18%, IGST @ 28%, exchange rate as notified by CBEC ₹ 50 per \$).
 - m) Additional duty payable under Section 3(5) of Customs Tariff Act, 1975 @ 16%.
 - n) Social welfare surcharge is as applicable.
 - o) As per notification issued by the Government of India, safeguard duty has been imposed on these goods @ 30%.
 - p) Anti dumping duty has been imposed on these goods imported from America @ 40%.
 - q) Compensation cess applicable @ 30%.
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BCMCMC 382

**Choice Based Credit System VI Semester B.Com.
Examination, September 2022
(2021-22 Batch Onwards)
CORPORATE ACCOUNTING – II**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 120

Instruction :** Show working notes wherever necessary.SECTION – A**Answer **any four** questions.**(6×4=24)**

1. What is goodwill ? How does it arise in a firm ?
2. What is meant by 'B list contributories' ? What is the liability of contributories in the list ?
3. From the following information, calculate the value of an equity share :
 - i) The subscribed share capital of a company consists of 10,000 14% preference shares of ₹ 100 each and 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. All the shares are fully paid up.
 - ii) The average annual profits of the company after providing for depreciation but before taxation are ₹ 25,00,000. It is considered necessary to transfer ₹ 1,25,000 to General Reserve before declaring any dividend. Rate of taxation is 50%.
 - iii) The normal return expected by investors on equity shares from the type of business carried on by the company is 20%.
4. Kaveri Ltd. agreed to acquire the business of Krishna Ltd. as on 31-3-2022. The Balance Sheet of Kaveri Ltd. on that date is given below :

Liabilities	Amt. (₹)	Assets	Amt. (₹)
Share capital :		Goodwill	1,00,000
30,000 preference shares		Land and Buildings	6,40,000
of ₹ 10 each	3,00,000	Stock	1,68,000
30,000 equity shares of		Debtors	36,000
Rs. 10 each	3,00,000	Bank	56,000
General Reserve	1,70,000		
P/L Account	1,10,000		

P.T.O.

6% Debentures	1,00,000	
Creditors	20,000	10,00,000
	10,00,000	

Purchase consideration is to be calculated as follows.

- 1) Equity shares are to be redeemed at 6% premium by issuing equity shares in Kaveri Ltd.
- 2) Nine preference shares in Kaveri Ltd. are to be issued for every five preference shares held in Krishna Ltd. The face value of preference shares of both the companies same. Calculate purchase consideration.

5. The Balance Sheet of Mamatha Ltd. as on March 31, 2022 was as follows :

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Equity share capital	80,000	Plant and Machinery	48,000
Capital Reserve	16,000	Land and Buildings	80,000
8% Loan on Mortgage	64,000	Furniture	32,000
Creditors	32,000	Stock	24,000
Bank overdraft	8,000	Debtors	24,000
Taxation :		Investments (short term)	8,000
Current	8,000	Cash in hand	24,000
Future	8,000		
Profit and Loss A/c	24,000		
	2,40,000		2,40,000

From the above compute :

- a) Current ratio
 - b) Quick ratio
 - c) Debt equity ratio.
6. How do you classify the investments as current and non-current investments ? Give two examples each for current and non-current investments.

SECTION – B

Answer **any four** questions.

(12×4=48)

7. Define Ratio Analysis. Analyse the role of ratios in financial decision making.
8. The East West Co. Ltd. sells its business to Vasu Ltd. as on March 31, 2022 on which date its balance sheet was as under :

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Paid up share capital		Goodwill	50,000
(2000 shares of ₹ 100 each)	2,00,000	Property	1,50,000
Debentures	1,00,000	Plant	83,000
Creditors	30,000	Stock	35,000



General Reserve	50,000	Bills Receivables	4,500
Profit and Loss A/c	20,000	Debtors	27,500
		Bank	50,000
	4,00,000		4,00,000

Vasu Ltd. agreed to take over the assets (exclusive of goodwill and bank) at 10% less than the book values to pay ₹ 75,000 for goodwill and to take over debentures.

The purchase consideration was to be discharged by the allotment to the East West Co. Ltd., 1,500 shares of ₹ 100 each at a premium of ₹ 10 per share and the balance in cash.

The cost of liquidation amounted to ₹ 3,000.

Show Realisation Account, Shareholders Account, Vasu Ltd. Account and Bank Account in the books of Vendor company.

9. Zee Ltd. went into voluntary liquidation on 1st July, 2021. The Balance Sheet of the Co. as follows.

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Share capital		Plant	2,00,000
12,000 10% preference shares of ₹ 10 each	1,20,000	Stock	1,00,000
20,000 ordinary shares of ₹ 10 each	2,00,000	Debtors	1,50,000
5% Debentures	60,000	Cash	3,000
Creditors	1,03,000	P and L Account	30,000
	4,83,000		4,83,000

Preference dividend was in arrears for one year and payable on liquidation. Plant and Stock realised ₹ 2,75,000, Debtors worth ₹ 25,000 were bad creditors include ₹ 5,000, preferential liquidation expenses amounted to ₹ 1,600, Liquidators remuneration was agreed at 2% on amount realised except cash and 2% on the amount distributed to the ordinary shareholders. Debenture holders were paid on 31-12-2021.

Prepare Liquidators Final Account.

10. From the following information, calculate the value of goodwill according to
- Super profits basis
 - Capitalisation method
 - Annuity method after assuming ₹ 1 in 8 years at 12% per annuity table as ₹ 4.9618 :
 - Average capital employed in the business ₹ 6,00,000.
 - Net trading profits of the concern for the past three years were : ₹ 1,07,600, ₹ 90,700 and ₹ 1,12,500.



- c) Rate of interest expected from capital having regard to the risk involved 12%.
- d) Fair remuneration to the proprietors for their services ₹ 12,000 per annum.
- e) Sundry assets of the business ₹ 7,54,762.
- f) Current liabilities ₹ 31,329.

11. On March 31, 2022, the balance sheet of a Limited Company was as follows :

Liabilities		₹	Assets	₹
Issued capital in ₹ 10 shares	4,00,000		Fixed assets	5,00,000
Reserves	90,000		Current assets	2,00,000
Profit and Loss A/c	20,000		Goodwill	40,000
5% Debentures	1,00,000			
Current liabilities	1,30,000			
	7,40,000			7,40,000

On March 31, 2022, the fixed assets were independently valued at ₹ 3,50,000 and the goodwill at ₹ 50,000.

The net profit for the three years were :

2019-20 ₹ 51,600, 2020-21 ₹ 52,000, 2021-22, ₹ 51,650 of which 20% was placed to reserve, this portion being considered reasonable in the industry in which the company is engaged and where the fair investment return may be taken at 10%.

Compute the value of share by

- a) the net assets method and
- b) the yield method.

12. Prepare a Balance Sheet in Vertical form of Roshni Ltd. as on 31-3-2022.

	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
Share capital		
1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10		10,00,000
8000 preference shares of ₹ 100		8,00,000
Security premium		8,00,000
General Reserve		32,00,000
Secured loans		18,00,000
Unsecured loans		3,10,000
Fixed assets	50,00,000	
Goodwill	2,60,000	



Investment	2,50,000	
Closing stock	14,00,000	
Sundry debtors	14,20,000	
Cash and Bank	3,40,000	
Loans and Advances	5,30,000	
Creditors		12,50,000
Bills payable		3,00,000
Provision for taxation		2,00,000
Miscellaneous expenditure	60,000	
Profit and Loss A/c (Loss)	4,00,000	
	96,60,000	96,60,000
Provide for		
1) Depreciation on fixed assets ₹ 6,00,000.		
2) Provision for doubtful debts ₹ 40,000.		

SECTION – C

Answer any two questions.

(2×24=48)

13. Alpha Ltd. agreed to acquire the business of Beta Ltd. as on 31-12-2021. The Balance Sheet of Beta Ltd. on that date was as follows :

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Share capital		Goodwill	1,00,000
60,000 shares of ₹ 10 each		Land and Buildings	6,00,000
fully paid	6,00,000	Plant	40,000
General Reserve	1,00,000	Stock	1,68,000
Workmen's compensation fund	70,000	Debtors	36,000
6% Debentures	1,00,000	Cash	56,000
Creditors	20,000		
Profit and Loss A/c	1,10,000		
	10,00,000		10,00,000

The consideration payable was agreed as under :

A cash payment of ₹ 2.50 for every share in Beta Ltd.

An issue of ₹ 90,000 fully paid shares ₹ 10 each at a market value of ₹ 15 per share.

Issue of such an amount of fully paid 8%.

Debentures in Alpha Ltd. at 96% is sufficient to discharge the 6% debentures of Beta Ltd. at a premium of 20%, while computing the consideration the directors of Alpha Ltd., valued Land and Buildings at ₹ 11,80,000, Plant at ₹ 20,000, Stock at ₹ 1,42,000 and debtors of the face value subject to a Reserve of 5% for doubtful debts. The cost of liquidation of Beta amounted to ₹ 5,000 paid by Alpha Ltd.

Write the Ledger Accounts in the books of Beta Ltd. and draft Journal entries in the books of Alpha Ltd.



14. The authorised capital of Goodluck Co. Ltd. is ₹ 3,00,000 consisting of 1,500, 6% preference shares of ₹ 100 each and 15000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each.

	Amount ₹	Amount ₹
Investments in shares	25,000	—
Purchases	2,65,545	—
Packing charges	9,000	—
Delivery charges	17,700	—
Stock on 1 st Jan. 2021	72,600	—
Wages	15,000	—
Salaries	9,000	—
Directors fees	2,000	—
Rates and taxes	7,750	—
Carriage	4,100	—
Dividend for 2020	6,000	—
Preference dividend for half year 30-6-2021	3,000	—
Machinery	12,500	—
Discount on issue of debentures	1,000	—
Preliminary expenses	500	—
Bills receivable	20,750	—
Interest on bank loans	2,900	—
Debenture interest half year 30-6-2021	1,875	—
Debtors	25,050	—
Creditors	—	43,925
Building	1,75,000	—
Furniture (cost ₹ 25,000)	17,500	—
Preference share capital	—	1,00,000
Equity share capital	—	1,00,000
5% mortgage debentures	—	75,000
Dividend and interest	—	22,420
Profit and Loss Account	—	14,250
Sales	—	3,40,250
Bank loan by hypothecation of stock and B/R	—	75,000
Technical know how at cost	75,000	—
Cash	2,075	—
	7,70,845	7,70,845

You are required to prepare Trading and Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31-12-2021 and Balance Sheet on that date taking into account the following :

- 1) Closing stock valued at ₹ 71,250.
- 2) Wages include ₹ 1,000 incurred for installation of machinery.
- 3) Purchases include goods worth ₹ 2,500 distributed freely among customers.
- 4) Depreciate furniture at 10% on original cost.
- 5) Write off half of the discount on issue of debentures.
- 6) Provide for the remaining half years preference dividend.
- 7) Technical know how is to be written down over 15 years.
- 8) Provide for taxation ₹ 5,000.

15. From the following Balance Sheet of a Limited Company as at March 31, 2022, compute the break up value of each equity share :

	₹		₹
Share capital		Land and Buildings	1,00,000
10000, equity shares of ₹ 10		Plant and Machinery	1,50,000
each fully paid up	1,00,000	Furniture	50,000
10000, equity shares of ₹ 10		Investments (Trading)	50,000
each, ₹ 8 paid up	80,000	Stock	80,000
15000, 6% preference shares of		Sundry Debtors	1,00,000
₹ 10 each fully paid up	1,50,000	Preliminary expenses	50,000
General Reserve	2,00,000	Underwriting commission	30,000
Profit and Loss A/c		Bank	40,000
Balance on 1-4-21	8,000	Cash	8,000
Profit for the year	<u>50,000</u>		
	58,000		
Creditors	50,000		
Provision for taxation	20,000		
	6,58,000		6,58,000

The adjusted profits for the last four years were : 2018-19 ₹ 75,000, 2019-20 ₹ 80,000, 2020-21 ₹ 70,000 and 2021-22 ₹ 50,000.

Normal return on average capital employed is 10%, Goodwill is to be valued at 4 years purchase of profits. Land and Buildings and Plant and Machinery are revalued at ₹ 1,50,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 respectively.



16. Following is the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet of a company. Redraft them for the purpose of analysis and calculate the following ratios :

- i) Gross profit ratio
- ii) Net profit ratio
- iii) Current ratio
- iv) Liquidity ratio
- v) Stock turnover ratio
- vi) Debtors turnover ratio
- vii) Operating profit ratio
- viii) Debt equity ratio.

Profit and Loss Account

	₹		₹
To Opening stock of finished goods	1,00,000	By Sales : Cash	2,00,000
" Opening stock of raw materials	50,000	Credit	8,00,000
" Purchases of raw materials	3,00,000	" Closing stock of raw materials	1,50,000
" Direct wages	2,00,000	" Closing stock of finished goods	1,00,000
" Manufacturing expenses	1,00,000	" Profit on sale of shares	50,000
" Administrative expenses	50,000		
" Selling and distribution expenses	50,000		
" Loss on sale of plant	25,000		
" Interest on debentures	10,000		
" Net profit	4,15,000		
	13,00,000		13,00,000

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Equity share capital	1,00,000	Fixed assets	2,50,000
Preference share capital	1,00,000	Stock of raw materials	1,50,000
Reserves	1,00,000	Stock of finished goods	1,00,000
Debentures	2,00,000	Sundry debtors	1,00,000
Sundry creditors	1,00,000	Bank	50,000
Bills payable	50,000		
	6,50,000		6,50,000



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BCMCMC 383

**Choice Based Credit System VI Semester B.Com. Degree
Examination, September 2022
(2021 – 22 Batch Onwards)
COMMERCE
Financial Management – II**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 120

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

1. What are the effects of cash deficit ?
2. What is an operating cycle ? How is it calculated ?
3. What are the activities of the sponsor of a mutual fund ?
4. Skynet enterprises achieved an earnings per share of ₹ 30 for the year 2020 – 21. Its cost of equity was 15% and the rate of return was 19%. The dividend payout ratio was 30%. Calculate the market price of the share using Gordon's dividend model. What will be the market price if the payout ratio was increased to 40% ?
5. Vishwas Ltd., furnishes the following data. Determine the trend values. The year 2018 is considered as base period.

Year	Sales (₹)	Debtors (₹)	Inventory (₹)
2018	2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000
2019	2,50,000	1,25,000	62,500
2020	3,00,000	1,50,000	75,000
2021	4,00,000	1,90,000	1,00,000

P.T.O.

6. Wealth Plus mutual fund has the following assets in Scheme Evergreen at the closure of business on 31st March 2022.

Company	Number of shares	Market price per share
		₹ 20
ABC Ltd.	5,00,000	₹ 30
XYZ Ltd.	2,00,000	₹ 50
TEC Ltd.	3,00,000	

The total number of units of Scheme Evergreen are 1 lakh. The Scheme Evergreen has accrued expenses of ₹ 2,50,000 and other liabilities of ₹ 1,50,000. Calculate the NAV per unit of the Scheme Evergreen.

SECTION – B

Answer **any four** questions.

(4×12=48)

7. What are mutual funds ? Describe different types of mutual funds.
8. Explain the benefits of bonus shares to the company and shareholders.
9. From the following data pertaining to a company. Compute operating cycle.

Particulars	Amount for the Year
Stocks :	(₹)
Raw materials	70,000
Work-in-progress	40,000
Finished goods	50,000
Purchase of raw materials	1,10,000
Cost of goods sold	4,00,000
Sales	4,50,000
Debtors	1,50,000
Creditors	70,000

Also, estimate the size of working capital based on operating cycle. You can assume 360 days in a year for the purpose of calculation.

10. Apply Modigliani Miller Model to determine the share prices of the following companies after the declaration of dividend.

Company	Face Value	Price before declaration of dividend	Dividend per Share	Cost of Equity (%)
	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)	
A	10	81	5	8
B	10	123	8	12
C	10	425	15	11
D	10	75	6	7
E	10	135	10	6

11. The financial details of eight Pharma companies for the year 2020 – 21 are given below along with expected growth rates. Calculate their cost of equity shares.

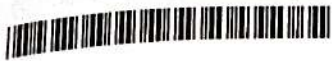
Sl. No.	Company	Face Value (₹)	Dividend (%)	Market Price (₹)	Estimated Growth Rate (%)
1	A Co. Ltd.	10	20	34	4
2	B Co. Ltd.	2	85	77	6
3	C Co. Ltd.	2	250	281	8
4	D Co. Ltd.	10	40	103	5
5	E Co. Ltd.	10	20	78	5
6	F Co. Ltd.	10	40	190	6
7	G Co. Ltd.	10	25	34	4
8	H Co. Ltd.	10	18	234	7



12. Following are the Balance Sheet of Popular Co. Ltd. and Famous Co. Ltd. as on 31-12-2021.

Assets	Popular Co. Ltd.	Famous Co. Ltd
	(₹)	(₹)
Land and Buildings	80,000	1,20,000
Plant and Machinery	3,00,000	6,25,000
Investment	1,00,000	2,00,000
Stock	1,50,000	2,00,000
Debtors	1,00,000	1,20,000
Cash at bank	70,000	1,35,000
Total	8,00,000	14,00,000
Liabilities		
Equity Share Capital	2,00,000	3,00,000
12% Debentures	1,00,000	2,00,000
10% Pref. Share Capital	2,00,000	2,50,000
Reserves and Surplus	1,00,000	1,20,000
Dividend Provisions	50,000	70,000
Sundry Creditors	1,50,000	4,10,000
Bank O.D.	—	50,000
Total	8,00,000	14,00,000

Compare the financial position of the two companies with the help of Common Size Balance Sheet.



SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions.

(2×24=48)

13. Explain the factors affecting dividend policy of a company.
14. The proforma of a cost sheet of a company shows the following particulars.

Elements of a cost	Amount per unit (₹)
Raw materials	140
Direct labour	60
Overheads	100
Profit	100
Selling price	400

The following particulars are available.

- a) Raw materials are in stock on an average for 2 months.
- b) Materials are in process for 1 month, Finished goods are in stock on an average for 2 months.
- c) Credit allowed by suppliers is 2 months and allowed to customers is 2 months.
- d) Lag in payment of wages is 1 month.
- e) Lag in payment of overhead expenses is $\frac{1}{2}$ month.
- f) $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the output is sold for cash.
- g) Cash in hand is 60000. Assume 10% for contingencies.
- h) There is a regular production and sales cycle.

You are required to prepare a statement showing the working capital needed to finance a level of activity of 1,00,000 units of production.



15. Prepare a cash budget for the three months ending 30th June, 2021 from the information given below :

a) Month	Sales (₹)	Materials (₹)	Wages (₹)	Overheads (₹)
February	1,40,000	96,000	30,000	17,000
March	1,50,000	90,000	30,000	19,000
April	1,60,000	92,000	32,000	20,000
May	1,70,000	1,00,000	36,000	22,000
June	1,80,000	1,04,000	40,000	23,000

- b) Sales – 10% sales are on cash, 50% of the credit sales are collected next month and the balance in the following month.
- c) The creditors are allowing a credit period of 2 months.
- d) Delay in payment of wages and overheads $\frac{1}{2}$ month.
- e) Cash and bank balance on 1st April 2021 is expected to be ₹ 20,000.
- f) Other relevant informations are :
- Plant and Machinery will be installed in February, 2021 at a cost of ₹ 9,60,000. The monthly installment of ₹ 20,000 is payable from April onwards.
 - Dividend at 5% on preference shares capital of ₹ 20,00,000 will be paid on 1st June.
 - Advance to be received for sale of vehicles ₹ 90,000 in June.
 - Dividends from investments amounting to ₹ 10,000 are expected to be received in June.
 - Income Tax (advance) to be paid in June is ₹ 20,000.

16. A Ltd. has the following capital structure :

	₹
Equity Share Capital (50,000 shares)	50,00,000
8% Preference Shares (F.V. Rs. 100)	20,00,000
9% Debentures (F.V. Rs. 100)	20,00,000
Total	90,00,000

The market price of the company's equity share is ₹ 30. It is expected that the company will pay a current dividend of ₹ 5 per share, which will grow at 20% forever. The tax rate may be presumed at 50%. You are required to compute the following :

- A weighted average cost of capital based on existing capital structure.
 - The new weighted average cost of capital, if the company raises an additional ₹ 10,00,000 debt by issuing 10% debentures. This would result in increasing the expected dividend to ₹ 8 and leave the growth unchanged but the price of the share will fall to ₹ 25 per share.
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BCMCMC 384

**Choice Based Credit System VI Semester B.Com. Degree
Examination, September 2022**

(2021 – 22 Batch Onwards)

COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING – IV

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 120

SECTION – A

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

1. Define Marginal Costing and explain its features.
2. Define Standard Costing and Standard Cost.
3. Write a note on Purchase Budget and Sales Budget.
4. Calculate cash from operating activities from the following :

	31st March 2020	31st March 2021
Profit and Loss A/c	60,000	65,000
Debtors	85,000	48,000
Bills Receivable	40,000	81,000
General Reserve	1,72,000	2,07,000
Wages outstanding	26,000	8,000
Salaries prepaid	8,000	10,000
Goodwill	70,000	60,000

5. From the following particulars, find out the selling price per unit if BEP is to be brought down to 9000 units :

Variable cost per unit = Rs. 75

Fixed expenses = Rs. 2,75,000

Selling price per unit = Rs. 100

P.T.O.



6. The standard cost card shows the following details relating to material needed to produce 1 kg of groundnut oil :

Quantity of groundnut required – 3 kg

Price of groundnut – Rs. 2.50 per kg

Actual production data :

Production during month – 1,000 kg

Quantity of material used – 3,500 kg

Price of groundnut – Rs. 3 per kg

Calculate :

- Material Cost Variance
- Material Price Variance
- Material Usage Variance.

SECTION – B

Answer **any four** of the following.

(4×12=48)

- Explain the various advantages and disadvantages of standard costing.
- 100 grade A workers, 40 grade B workers and 60 grade C workers were to work for 30 hours to get an engineering job completed. The standard hourly wages were Rs. 60, Rs. 36 and Rs. 24 respectively.

The job was completed in 32 hours by 80 grade 'A' workers, 50 grade 'B' workers and 70 grade 'C' workers who were paid Rs. 65, Rs. 40 and Rs. 20 respectively as hourly wages.

Find out labour cost variance, labour rate variance, labour efficiency variance and labour mix variance.

- Prepare a cash flow statement on the basis of the information given in the Balance sheets on Sanjana Ltd.

Liabilities	2020 (Rs.)	2021 (Rs.)
Share capital	2,00,000	2,50,000
12% debentures	1,00,000	80,000
General reserve	50,000	70,000



Creditors	40,000	60,000
Bills payable	20,000	1,00,000
Outstanding expenses	25,000	20,000
	4,35,000	5,80,000
Assets	2020 (Rs.)	2021 (Rs.)
Goodwill	10,000	2,000
Land and Building	2,00,000	1,80,000
Machinery	1,00,000	1,30,000
Debtors	40,000	1,60,000
Stock	70,000	90,000
Cash	15,000	18,000
	4,35,000	5,80,000

10. In a factory producing two products, the limiting factor is the availability of Material.

From the following particulars, decide the product you would recommend for priority.

	Product X	Product Y
	Cost per unit (Rs.)	Cost per unit (Rs.)
Material	25	40
Labour	10	15
Variable overheads	05	05
Fixed Expenses	<u>04</u>	<u>04</u>
Total cost	44	64
Selling price	<u>55</u>	<u>80</u>
Profit	11	16

Each unit of Product X consumes 3 units and product Y consumes 5 units of raw-material.



11. For production of 10,000 units, the following are the Budgeted expenses.

	Per Unit (Rs.)
Direct material	60
Direct labour	30
Variable factory overheads	05
Fixed factory overhead (Rs. 1,50,000)	15
Office expenses (Fixed for all levels Rs. 50,000)	5
Variable selling expenses	15

Prepare a budget for production of 6,000 and 8,000 units.

12. Explain the advantages and limitations of Marginal Costing.

SECTION – C

Answer **any two** of the following.

(2×24=48)

13. Following figures relate to a company manufacturing a varied range of product.

Year	Sales (Rs.)	Profit (Rs.)
2020	1,50,000	4,000
2021	1,90,000	11,500

Calculate :

- P/V Ratio
- Fixed cost
- Profit for a sale of Rs. 1,20,000
- Sales required to earn a profit of Rs. 20,000
- Margin of safety in 2020 and 2021
- Variable cost in 2020 and 2021
- Break even sales.

14. The following Balance Sheet of Dr. Reddy Ltd.

	2020 (Rs.)	2021 (Rs.)
Liabilities		
Equity share capital	3,00,000	4,00,000
Redeemable pref. share capital	1,50,000	1,00,000
General reserve	40,000	70,000
Profit and Loss A/c	30,000	48,000
Proposed dividend	42,000	50,000
Creditors	55,000	83,000
Bills payable	20,000	16,000
Provision for taxation	40,000	50,000
	6,77,000	8,17,000
Assets	2020 (Rs.)	2021 (Rs.)
Goodwill	1,15,000	90,000
Land and Building	2,00,000	1,70,000
Plant	80,000	2,00,000
Debtors	1,60,000	2,00,000
Stock	77,000	1,09,000
Bills receivable	20,000	30,000
Cash in hand	15,000	10,000
Cash at bank	10,000	8,000
	6,77,000	8,17,000

It is also given that

- Depreciation of Rs. 20,000 on land and building and Rs. 10,000 on plant has been charged in 2021.
- Interim dividend of Rs. 20,000 has been paid in 2021.
- Income Tax Rs. 35,000 has been paid during 2021.

Prepare cash flow statement for the year 2021.



15. The standard mix to produce one unit of product is as follows :

Material A 60 units at Rs. 15 per unit = 900

Material B 80 units at Rs. 20 per unit = 1,600

Material C 100 units at Rs. 25 per unit = 2,500

240 units

5,000

During the month of July, 10 units were actually produced and consumption was as follows :

Material A 640 units at Rs. 17.50 per unit = 11,200

Material B 950 units at Rs. 18.00 per unit = 17,100

Material C 870 units at Rs. 27.50 per unit = 23,925

2,460 units

52,225

Calculate all material variances.

16. Puneeth Ltd. Manufactures two products A and B. A forecast of the number of units to be sold in the first seven months of a year is given.

	Product A	Product B
January	1,000	2,800
February	1,200	2,800
March	1,600	2,400
April	2,000	2,000
May	2,400	2,600
June	2,400	1,600
July	2,000	1,800



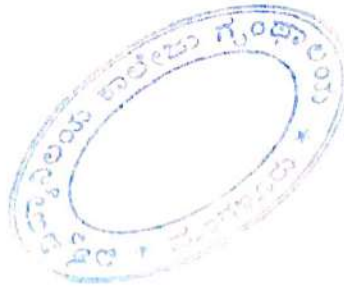
It is anticipated that :

- a) There will be no work-in-progress at the end of any month.
- b) Finished units equal to half the sales for the next month will be stock at the end of each month (including December of the previous year)

Budgeted production and production costs for the year ending 31st December are as follows :

	Product A	Product B
Production (Units)	22,000	24,000
Direct Material cost per unit	12.50 Rs.	15.00 Rs.
Direct wages per unit	4.50 Rs.	7.00 Rs.
Total factory overhead apportioned to each product	66,000	96,000

Prepare for the six months period ending 30th June of the year a production budget for each month and a summarised production cost budget for the year.



Reg. No.

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BCMCMC 385

**Choice Based Credit System VI Semester B.Com.
Examination, September 2022
(2021 – 22 Batch Onwards)
INDIAN CORPORATE LAW**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 120

SECTION – A

ವಿಭಾಗ - ಎ

Answer **any four** questions :

(4×6=24)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ :

1. Explain the meaning and importance of prospectus.
ಪರಿಚಯ ಪತ್ರದ ಅರ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
2. Distinguish between a member and a shareholders of a company.
ಕಂಪೆನಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯನಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಶೇರುದಾರರಿಗೂ ಇರುವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
3. Write a note on Private Limited Company.
ಖಾಸಗಿ ನಿಯಮಿತ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
4. State the facts and judicial decisions in the case of Solomon and Solomon and Company.
ಸೋಲೋಮನ್ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸೋಲೋಮನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಪೆನಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ತೀರ್ಪಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
5. Write a note on Proxy.
ಬದಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯ ಕುರಿತು ಒಂದು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
6. Write a note on "The Doctrine of Constructive Notice".
"ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಸೂಚನೆಯ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ"ದ ಕುರಿತು ಕಿರು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.



SECTION – B

ವಿಭಾಗ - ಬಿ

Answer **any four** questions :

(4×12=48)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ :

7. What is memorandum of association ? Briefly explain its clauses.
ಕಂಪೆನಿಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಅದರ ಅಡಕ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಕಿರುಪರಿಚಯ ನೀಡಿರಿ.
8. What is Buy-Back of shares ? Explain the provisions of the Companies Act with regard to Buy-Back of shares.
ಶೇರುಗಳ ಮರುಖರೀದಿ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯ ಕಾಯಿದೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
9. Explain the various methods by which the membership of a company acquired.
ಕಂಪೆನಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
10. List out the duties of Company Directors.
ಕಂಪೆನಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ವಿವಿಧ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ.
11. What is meant by Doctrine of Indoor Management ? Narrate the exceptions to this rule.
ಆಂತರಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ತತ್ವ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಈ ತತ್ವದ ಅಪವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
12. What is transmission of shares ? Distinguish between transfer and transmission of shares.
ಶೇರು ಸಂವಹನ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಶೇರು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಶೇರು ಸಂವಹನಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ.

SECTION – C

ವಿಭಾಗ - ಸಿ

Answer **any two** questions :

(2×24=48)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ :

13. Define joint stock company. Explain the features of joint stock company.
ಕೂಡು ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ಕೂಡು ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.



14. Explain the requisites of Company's General Meetings.

ಕಂಪೆನಿ ಶೇರುದಾರರ ಸಭೆಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

15. Who is a member of a company ? Explain the rights and liabilities of members.

ಕಂಪೆನಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯನೆಂದರೆ ಯಾರು ? ಓರ್ವ ಸದಸ್ಯನ ಹಕ್ಕು ಮತ್ತು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

16. What is Corporate Veil ? Explain the circumstances under which it is lifted ?

ಕಂಪೆನಿಯ ಪರದೆ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಯಾವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯ ಪರದೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಸಬಹುದು ? ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

Reg. No.

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BCMCMC 386

**Choice Based Credit System VI Semester B.Com. Degree
Examination, September 2022
(2021 – 22 Batch Onwards)
COMMERCE
Auditing**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 120

SECTION – A/ವಿಭಾಗ - ಎ

Answer **any four** questions.

(4×6=24)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

1. What are the limitations of auditing ?
ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳಾವುವು ?
2. Write a note on Government audit.
ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ಕುರಿತು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
3. List out the contents of the audit notebook.
ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನಾ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಕವಾಗಿರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಿಮಾಡಿ.
4. What are vouchers ? Explain with examples.
ಪುರಾವೆಗಳೆಂದರೇನು ? ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಸಹಿತ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
5. Write a note on 'CARO' report.
'ಕಾರೋ' ವರದಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
6. What are the four Ps of corporate governance ?
ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತದ ನಾಲ್ಕು Pಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ?

P.T.O.



SECTION – B/ವಿಭಾಗ - ಬಿ

Answer any four questions.

(4×12=48)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

7. Distinguish between Continuous audit and Annual audit.
ನಿರಂತರ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಲಾವಧಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ನಡುವಿನ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ.
8. What is an audit program ? Explain its advantages and disadvantages.
ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಮತ್ತು ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
9. Define corporate governance. Explain the different factors influencing corporate governance.
ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತದ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ?
10. Explain the computer assisted auditing techniques.
ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
11. Explain the benefits of social audit.
ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ಲಾಭಗಳಾವುವು ? ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
12. How are auditors of a company appointed under different circumstances ?
ಕಂಪನಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧಕನನ್ನು ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ?

SECTION – C/ವಿಭಾಗ - ಸಿ

Answer any two questions.

(2×24=48)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

13. Define auditing and explain the various objects of auditing.
ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆ ನೀಡಿರಿ. ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
14. Explain the rights and duties of the company auditor under the Companies Act, 1956.
ಕಂಪನಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ, 1956 ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಂಪನಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧಕನ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
15. Describe a suitable system of internal check applicable to the payment of wages.
ಮಜೂರಿ ಪಾವತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
16. "Vouching is the essence of audit". Explain. State the objectives of Vouching.
How would you vouch the cash book ?
"ದೃಢೀಕರಣವು ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ಸಾರ" ಈ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ. ದೃಢೀಕರಣ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ತಿಳಿಸಿ. ನಗದು ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ರುಜುವಾತು ಪಡಿಸುವಿರಿ ?