



37525

**V Semester B.Com. (Vocational) Degree Examination,
November/December 2019**

CENTRAL GOODS AND SERVICES TAX — I (TPP)

(CBCS - New)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

SECTION - A

Answer **any five** of the following :

(5 × 2 = 10)

1. What is Central GST?
2. What are naturally bundled supplies?
3. Who is Casual Taxable Person?
4. What are the tax rates covered under composition scheme?
5. Write two examples for Electronic Commerce operator.
6. Expand (a) OIDAR (b) DSC.
7. Give the meaning of Refund of Tax.

SECTION - B

Answer **any three** of the following :

(3 × 5 = 15)

8. What are the activities to be treated as a supply even though without consideration?
9. What are the documents required for registration under CGST?
10. Siddu Company Ltd., Hyderabad supplied 100 Laptops to Shetty P.G. Center, Anantapur for Rs. 50,000 per Laptop along with the exchange of old Laptop. If the price of the new laptop without exchange is Rs. 55,000. Find out value of supply and GST payable if GST rate is 18%.
11. Find out the time of supply from the following information:
Issue of invoice – 28.02.2018
Date of invoice – 15.02.2018
Payment entered in the suppliers book – 10.02.2018
Amount was credited in the books of account – 26.02.2018



12. State whether the following activities would amounts to supply U/S 7 of CGST Act.
- (a) A Charitable trust, who gets eye treatment to needy people, free of cost.
 - (b) Finished goods are sent from factory (Delhi) to Mumbai (Depot) without consideration.
 - (c) Services received from London without consideration, not in the course/furtherance of business.
 - (d) Supply of goods between principal and agent without consideration.
 - (e) A dealer of air-conditioner permanently transfers all air-conditioners from his stock in trade for personal use.

SECTION – C

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

(3 × 15 = 45)

13. Explain the importance of CGST is present context in detail.
14. Write short note on :
- (a) Input tax credit.
 - (b) Composition scheme.
 - (c) TDS and TCS.
15. Mitra Advertising Agency provides following information relating their services for the quarter ended 31 March 2019.
- (a) Charges for making advertisement campaign for R.K. Electronics Rs. 3,75,000.
 - (b) Procuring T.V. time slots to telecast an advertisement to client company Rs. 2,50,000.
 - (c) For advertisements put on hoardings at common public places Rs. 2,75,000.
 - (d) Canvassing commissions charged (for advertisement) Rs. 4,70,000.
 - (e) Commission charged for getting printed advertisements in newspapers Rs. 6,50,000.
 - (f) For procuring time slot for advertisement on F.M. Radio Rs. 4,50,000.



Compute:

(i) Value of taxable services.

(ii) GST payable.

Rate for print media is 5%

Rate for other services 18%.

Note: All charges are exclusive of GST.

16. From the following information relating to a "Channa Mallikarjuna" Stores relating to a intra state supply. You are required to prepare date for GSTR-3B for the month of October 2019.

- Oct. 1 Supplies from Sugar factory Rs. 1,80,000 @ 5%
- " 2 Supplies from Radha Oil Mill 50 L S.F. oil 5,000 @ 12%
- " 3 Supplies from Flour manufacturers Rs. 2,80,000 @ 0% (unbranded)
- " 4 Supplies from Mega Mart Rs. 91,000 worth books and pens @ 12%
- " 5 Mallikarjuna Stores supplies from Nakoda Enterprises Hair oil Rs. 1,40,000 @ 18%
- " 16 Supply of Rs. 60,000 worth aerated drinks from Juice factory @ 28% GST rate
- " 17 Supply of Pens to stationery mart Rs. 26,000
- " 19 Outward supply of Sugar @ 5% Rs. 96,000
- " 25 Supply to Local Retail Shops Sugar Rs. 38,000
- " 27 Supply to Pens to Retail Shops Rs. 18,000
- " 29 Outward supply of Flour bags Rs. 15,000
- " 30 Supply of Oil to Retail Shops Rs. 14,000
- " 30 Supply of stock Rs. 30,000 to London as export

17. Hanuman General Stores a supplier in Mysore and furnished the following details for the year 18-19. Compute Aggregate turnover.

- 1. Supplied stationery items Rs. 1,00,000
- 2. Sold Readymade clothes Rs. 3,00,000
- 3. Sold Plastic items Rs. 8,00,000
- 4. Supplied text book Rs. 15,00,000
- 5. Sold Tobacco products Rs. 8,00,000
- 6. Sold Dinshaws Ice cream Rs. 3,00,000
- 7. Sold Food items Rs. 2,00,000
- 8. Sold Petroleum products Rs. 2,60,000



9. Turnover from flight booking tickets Rs. 10,00,000
10. Sold liquor for Human consumption worth Rs. 5,00,000
11. Turnover from Agriculture Rs. 25,00,000
12. Sold household equipments Rs. 3,00,000
13. Purchase of stationery items Rs. 4,00,000
14. Purchase of plastic items Rs. 28,000

They paid input tax on all purchases. Whether they eligible for composition levy?



37526

**V Semester B.Com. Degree Examination,
November/December 2019**

TPP (Vocational)

TAX PLANNING – I

(CBCS)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

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

(5 × 2 = 10)

1. What is Cash Flow Statement?
2. What is Tax Avoidance?
3. Define the term Business.
4. What do you mean by Tax Planning?
5. What is Annual Value?
6. What is Dividend Policy?
7. Who is a Resident?

SECTION – B

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

(3 × 5 = 15)

8. How do you find out the residential status of an individual and other persons? Explain.
9. Briefly explain the differences between Tax Planning and Tax Evasion.
10. Explain the tax planning factors in relation to Capital Gains.
11. Calculate cash flow from operating activities on the basis of the following information:

Particulars	2017 (Rs.)	2018 (Rs.)
Bills receivable	20,000	15,000
Debtors	2,70,000	1,65,000
Stock	1,00,000	1,20,000
Prepaid expenses	40,000	30,000



Accrued incomes	20,000	30,000
Creditors	10,000	15,000
Bills payable	15,000	21,000
Outstanding expenses	1,00,000	1,10,000
Incomes received in advance	40,000	30,000
Profit earned during the year	-	6,00,000

12. From the following forecasts of Income and Expenditure, prepare a Cash Budget for the months January to April 2018.

Months	Credit sales (Rs.)	Credit purchases (Rs.)	Wages (Rs.)	Other expenses (Rs.)
November	30000	15000	3000	1060
December	35000	20000	3200	1040
January	25000	15000	2500	1100
February	30000	20000	3000	1150
March	35000	22500	2400	1220
April	40000	25000	2600	1180

Additional information :

- The customers are allowed credit period of 2 months.
- A dividend of Rs. 10,000 is payable in April.
- The creditors are allowing credit of 2 months.
- Wages are paid in the next month.
- Balance of cash-in-hand on January is Rs. 15,000.

SECTION - C

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

(3 × 15 = 45)

- Briefly describe the scope of Tax Planning.
- Explain the tax planning considerations with respect to House property income.
- Explain the tax planning factors in relation to salary and business income.
- Following are the statements of Assets and Liabilities of Moon Co. Ltd. on 31.12.2017 and 31.12.2018.

Liabilities	2017 (Rs.)	2018 (Rs.)	Assets	2017 (Rs.)	2018 (Rs.)
Share capital	2,80,000	2,96,000	Land	80,000	1,20,000
Profit and loss	40,000	42,000	Goodwill	40,000	20,000
10% debentures	48,000	24,000	Stock	1,96,800	1,70,800
Sundry creditors	41,600	47,600	Sundry debtors	59,600	70,800
			(-) Provision for doubtful debts	2,800	3,200
			Cash at bank	36,000	31,200
	4,09,600	4,09,600		4,09,600	4,09,600



Additional information:

- (a) Dividend paid during 2018 was Rs. 14,000.
- (b) Land purchased for Rs. 40,000.
- (c) Goodwill written off Rs. 20,000.
- (d) Debentures of Rs. 24,000 were paid during 2018.

Prepare Cash flow statement as per AS-3.

17. Smt. Ashwini is an employee who gives the following information of her salary for the previous year 2018-19.

- (a) Basic salary Rs. 40,000 per month.
- (b) Dearness allowance Rs. 2,000 per month and 50% of it enters into retirement benefits.
- (c) City Compensatory Allowance Rs. 500 per month.
- (d) House Rent Allowance Rs. 5,000 per month.
- (e) Commission (1% on turnover achieved by her) Rs. 8,000.

Compute her taxable House Rent Allowance from the information given above for each of the situations given below:

Situations:

- (i) Living in own house.
- (ii) Living in a rented house at Belagavi by paying rent Rs. 5,000 p.m.
- (iii) Living in a rented house in Chennai by paying rent of Rs. 10,000 p.m.



37528

**V Semester B.Com.(Voc) Degree Examination,
November/December 2019
COMMERCE (Vocational) – COMPUTER SCIENCE
Paper 5.5 – Computer Networks
(CBCS)**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

Answer **any five** questions. Each question carries **2** marks : **(5 × 2 = 10)**

1. (a) Expand LAN.
- (b) Name any two transmission media.
- (c) How many layers the OSI consists?
- (d) Expand IEEE.
- (e) Define protocol.
- (f) Write any two advantages of LAN.
- (g) Define Ethernet.

SECTION – B

Answer **any four** questions. Each question carries **5** marks. **(4 × 5 = 20)**

2. Write the different components of computer networks.
3. Write a note on analog signal transmission.
4. Briefly explain the X.25 protocol.
5. Write the different services of LAN.
6. Explain in brief about concentrator.
7. Write a note on Gigabit Ethernet.

37528



SECTION - C

Answer **any four** questions. Each question carries **10** marks : **(4 × 10 = 40)**

8. Explain any two types of computer networks.
 9. With diagram explain any two layers of OSI reference model.
 10. Write a short note on IEEE802.5 token ring.
 11. Explain in brief LAN architecture.
 12. Write a short note on wireless LAN.
 13. Explain in brief FDDI networks.
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37529

V Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, November 2019

COMPUTER SCIENCE (VOCATIONAL)

**Paper 5.6 – Visual Programming
(CBCS)**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

Answer **any five** from the following :

(5 × 2 = 10)

1. (a) What is Form? Write any two properties of Form.
- (b) What is Array?
- (c) Write the syntax of **if then else** statement.
- (d) Write any two properties of Text Box.
- (e) Write the shortcut key to display Property Window.
- (f) What is Command Button?
- (g) What is MDI form?

SECTION – B

Answer **any four** from the following :

(4 × 5 = 20)

2. What are data types available in VB?
3. Explain the Select Case statement in VB with syntax.
4. What is List Box? Write any two properties and methods of List Box.
5. Write a VB program to find largest of two numbers.
6. What is an Event? Explain with example.
7. Write a note on For loop with an example.

SECTION – C

Answer **any four** from the following :

(4 × 10 = 40)

8. What is VB Programming? What are its advantages and disadvantages?

37529



9. Name the different types of tools present in VB. Explain any three VB controls.
 10. Explain the different forms of while statements with syntax and example.
 11. What is Data Control? Explain any four properties and methods of it.
 12. Write a VB program to find Simple Interest using VB Controls.
 13. Explain Menu Editor in VB with example.
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37523

**V Semester B.Com. Degree Examination,
November/December 2019**

COMMERCE

Paper 5.7 – Cost Accounting – I

(CBCS – New)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

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

(5 × 2 = 10)

1. What is cost?
2. What do you mean by EOQ?
3. What is weighted average price of materials issue?
4. What is labour turnover ratio?
5. What is Incentive plans?
6. What are the principles for apportionment of expenses?
7. State two examples of distribution of overhead.

SECTION – B

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

(3 × 5 = 15)

8. How the cost accounting entered the modern business world?
9. Calculate the value of closing stock under LIFO method for the month of January 2018.

Jan. 2.1.2018	Purchased 200 units at Rs. 2 per unit
Jan. 10.1.2018	Purchased 300 units at Rs. 2.40 per unit
Jan. 15.1.2018	Issued 260 units
Jan. 18.1.2018	Purchased 250 units at Rs. 2.60 per unit
Jan. 20.1.2018	Issued 200 units

10. In Bhoruka Textiles Ltd. the daily wage guaranteed for a worker is Rs. 48. The standard output is 1000 articles p.m. representing 100% efficiency. The daily wage rate is paid without bonus to those workers who show upto $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ of the standard efficiency beyond this there is a bonus payable in a graded scale is fixed ratio to the increased output as under :



Efficiency	Bonus
Upto 90%	10%
91% to 100%	20%

Further bonus increase of 1% for every 1% rise in efficiency is given.

Find out the total earnings of A, B and C who have worked 26 days in a month. Their output is as follows for the month:

A = 650 units, B = 950 units, C = 1050 units.

11. Calculate machine hour rate for the following :
 - (a) Cost of machine Rs. 23,500
 - (b) Estimated scrap value Rs. 1,500
 - (c) Repairs and maintenance charge per month Rs. 150
 - (d) Standing charges allocated to machine per month Rs. 70
 - (e) Effective working life of machine 10,000 hours
 - (f) Running time per month 166 hours
 - (g) Power used by machine 7 units per hour at 0.25 paise per unit.

12. From the following data, prepare a reconciliation statement.

	Rs.
Net profit as per costing books	3,33,800
Factory overheads under recover real in cost accounts	28,500
Over charge of depreciation in cost accounts	1,450
Interest received not included in cost accounts	2,250
Income tax provided in financial books	13,300
Bank interest credited in financial books	1,150
Stores adjustments credited in financial books only	2,100
Loss due to theft provided in financial books	1,300

SECTION - C

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

(3 × 15 = 45)

13. The following details are given of a certain materials for the month of March 2018.

March	1	Opening stock - 200 tons at Rs. 460 per ton
	2	Issue to Job 1 - 140 tons
	6	Purchase - 350 tons at Rs. 450 per ton
	8	Condemned due to deterioration in quality and transferred to scrap - 30 tons



37523

9	Issue to Job No. 2 - 80 tons
14	Issue to Job No. 3 - 210 tons
17	Purchase - 200 tons at Rs. 480 per ton
20	Issue to Job No. 4 - 120 tons
25	Purchase - 180 tons at Rs. 470 per ton
28	Issue to Job No. 5 - 280 tons
31	Excess found in stock - 43 tons, reason traced to the use wrong measure during the month.

Show the stores ledger entries assuming FIFO pricing system.

14. Calculate earnings of two workers. Arun and Varun under Halsey and Rowan's plans.

Standard time allowed to do a given piece of work is 75 hours.

Wage per hour 2.50

Arun took 60 hours, Varun took 65 hours

Both got a Dearness allowance of Rs. 10 per day of 8 hours paid on hours basis.

15. The Dolphin India Ltd. is divided into four departments, two production department X and Y and two service department P and Q. The actual costs for October 2005 are as follows:

	Rs.
Depreciation	38,000
Insurance on assets	9,500
Rent, rates and taxes	18,000
Power	12,500
Canteen expenses	5,400
Electricity	3,600

The following further information is available in respect of four departments:

	X	Y	P	Q
Floor space (sq.ft)	5000	4000	1000	2000
Assets value (in lakhs)	Rs. 10	Rs. 5	Rs. 3	Rs. 2
HP of machine	100	50	40	10
No. of workers	100	50	50	25
Light points	25	15	10	10
Direct wages for October 2005	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 3,000
Direct materials for October 2005	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 4,000	—

Prepare a primary distribution summary for the month of October, 2005 showing apportionment of cost of various departments.



16. Calculate the machine hour rate for the month of November 2018 to absorb the overhead cost given below relating to a machine:

	Rs.
(a) Rent of the department (1/5 th area occupied by this machine)	7,800
(b) Lighting (out of 12 points, 2 are from this machine)	2,880
(c) Insurance	360
(d) Waste cotton	600
(e) Foreman's salary (Look after similar be machine)	60,000
(f) Cost of the machine	92,000
(g) Scrap value of the machine	2,000

The machine will work for 1,800 hours per year.

Repairs and maintenance charges for the life time of the machine is Rs. 11,250.

The machine uses 5 units of power per hour and the cost of power is 60 paise per unit.

17. The net profit of a manufacturing company was Rs. 6,45,000 as per financial records for the year ending 31st Dec. 2018. The cost books, however, showed a net profit of Rs. 8,64,600 for the same period. A careful security of both the records revealed the following facts.

	Rs.
Interest on investment not included in cost accounts	40,000
Works overhead under recovered	15,500
Administrative overhead over recovered	8,500
Loss due to obsolescence	28,000
Income tax provided in financial books	2,00,000
Bank interest credited in financial books	2,500
Depreciation recovered in cost accounts	60,000
Depreciation charged in financial books	56,000
Loss due to depreciation in stock charges in financial accounts	33,500
Store adjustments credited in financial accounts	2,400

From the above prepare a statement reconciling the profit of the books.



32527

**V Semester B.Com. Degree Examination,
November/December 2019**

COMMERCE

Cost Accounting — I

(New Scheme)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

Instructions : Attempt **All** Sections according to internal choice.

SECTION – A

Answer **any ten** of the following :

(10 × 2 = 20)

1. What is reconciliation statement?
2. Define cost accounting.
3. Write the meaning of Bin card.
4. What is labour turnover?
5. Define overhead.
6. What is minimum stock level?
7. Expand EOQ.
8. What is step ladder method?
9. What do you mean by danger level?
10. What is normal price rate?
11. What are the items considered in cost accounts?
12. What is cost control?

SECTION – B

Answer **any three** of the following :

(3 × 5 = 15)

13. Write the specimen of reconciliation statement.
14. Calculate minimum stock level and maximum stock level.

Maximum consumption = 400 units

Minimum consumption = 200 units

32527



Normal consumption = 200 units

Economic order quantity = 8000 units

Reorder period = 24 to 30 days.

15. Calculate Labour Turnover under Separation method :

Workers on 1.4.17 – 450

Workers on 31.3.18 – 550

Workers resigned – 20

Workers died – 05

Workers left – 35

16. Write the features of Cost accounting.

17. Calculate EOQ from the following information :

Annual usage = 15000 units

Ordering cost = 20%

Carrying cost = Rs. 10.

SECTION – C

Answer **any three** of the following :

(3 × 15 = 45)

18. Write the importance of Cost Accounting.

19. Prepare a Stores ledger under LIFO method:

1.1.19 – Balance of stock 400 units at Rs. 10 each

3.1.19 – Purchased 1000 units at Rs. 11 each

7.1.19 – Issued 800 units

10.1.19 – 900 units purchased at Rs. 12

12.1.19 – 1100 units issued

15.1.19 – 560 units purchased at Rs. 9

20.1.19 – Returned to vendor 50 units

22.1.19 – Issued 410 units

25.1.19 – Stock verification revealed a shortage at 30 units.



32527

20. Agarwal Company Ltd has three production departments X, Y and Z and two service departments A and B. The following information is collected from the records of a company.

	Rs.
Rent and rates	15,000
Indirect wages	5,000
Depreciation on machinery	35,000
Electricity charges	3,600
Power	7,000
Sundries	16,000

	Particulars	Total	X	Y	Z	A	B
		Rs.					
1.	Floor space sq.feet	10,000	2500	2000	3000	2000	500
2.	Light points	70	15	15	25	10	5
3.	Direct wages (Rs.)	12,000	4000	2000	4000	1500	500
4.	HP of machine	150	60	30	50	10	—
5.	Value of machinery (Rs.)	3,00,000	70000	90000	100000	20000	20000

Apportion the costs to various departments on most equitable basis.

21. In a factory the standard output is 48 units per week for a working week at 48 hours. The hourly rate is Rs. 2. Five workers A, B, C, D and E produced 40, 50, 62, 75 and 95 units in a particular week. Tabulate their earnings under Halsey plan.
22. Prepare a Reconciliation statements from the following data :

	Rs.
Net profit as per costing books	34,000
(a) Factory overhead under recovered in cost accounts	3,000
(b) Depreciation charged in financial books only	1,900
(c) Administrative on cost recovered in excess in cost accounts	2,200
(d) Interest received but not included in cost accounting	300
(e) Income tax provided in financial books	1,400
(f) Bank interest credited in financial books only	200
(g) Salaries recorded in costing books only	2,000



37521

**V Semester B.Com. Degree Examination,
November/December 2019**

COMMERCE

Paper 5.1 – Principles and Practice of Auditing

(CBCS – New)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : Attempt all sections according to internal choice.

SECTION – A / ವಿಭಾಗ - ಎ

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

ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ಐದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ :

1. Define Auditing.
ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆ ನೀಡಿರಿ.
2. What is continuous audit?
ನಿರಂತರ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?
3. What is internal control?
ಆಂತರಿಕ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಎಂದರೇನು?
4. What is general reserve?
ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮೀಸಲು ನಿಧಿ ಎಂದರೇನು?
5. What is fraud?
ಅಪರಾಧ ಎಂದರೇನು?
6. Define verification.
ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿರಿ.
7. What is investigation in audit?
ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರ ತನಿಖೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?



SECTION - B/ವಿಭಾಗ - ಬಿ

Answer **any three** of the following :

(3 × 5 = 15)

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ :

8. Explain the objectives of an auditing.
ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
9. State the difference between reserves and provisions.
ಕಾಯ್ದುಟ್ಟ ನಿಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಇರುವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
10. What do you mean by internal audit? Briefly explain its objectives.
ಆಂತರಿಕ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಎಂದರೇನು? ಇದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
11. Distinguish between vouching and verification.
ದೃಢೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ.
12. Explain the objectives of investigation in brief.
ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರ ತನಿಖೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

SECTION - C/ವಿಭಾಗ - ಸಿ

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

(3 × 15 = 45)

ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ಮೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ :

13. What is auditing? Explain the qualification and qualities of an auditor.
ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಎಂದರೇನು? ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧಕನ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
14. Define Reserve. Explain auditors duties with regards to different types of reserves.
ಮೀಸಲು ನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿ. ಹಾಗೂ ವಿವಿಧ ಮೀಸಲು ನಿಧಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧಕನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
15. Define Vouching. What are the points to be taken into consideration before commencement of vouching?
ದೃಢೀಕರಣ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿರಿ. ದೃಢೀಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳಾವುವು? ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.



16. Explain procedure of investigation on behalf of incoming partner.

ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಪಾಲಾಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಯಾಗ ಬಯಸುವ ಸದಸ್ಯನ ಪರವಾಗಿ ತನಿಖಾ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

17. How do you vouch the following :

(a) Wages

(b) Director remuneration

(c) Rent received

ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ :

(a) ದಿನಗೂಲಿ

(b) ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಗೌರವ ಧನ

(c) ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದಿರುವುದು



37530

**V Semester B.Com. Degree Examination,
November/December 2019**

COMMERCE

**Paper 5.5 – Business Environment
(CBCS – New)**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : Attempt according to internal choice.

SECTION – A/ವಿಭಾಗ - ಎ

Answer **any five** of the following :

(5 × 2 = 10)

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಐದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ :

1. Define business environment.
ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿರಿ.
2. What is legal environment?
ಕಾನೂನಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿಸರ ಎಂದರೇನು?
3. What is micro business environment?
ಸಮಗ್ರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಪರಿಸರ ಎಂದರೇನು?
4. What is globalisation?
ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಎಂದರೇನು?
5. What is technological environment?
ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಪರಿಸರ ಎಂದರೇನು?
6. Expand FERA.
FERA ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
7. What is consumer protection?
ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ಹಿತರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?



SECTION - B/ವಿಭಾಗ - ಬಿ

Answer **any three** of the following :

(3 × 5 = 15)

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ :

8. Explain objectives of business.
ವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
9. Explain main components of economic environment.
ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಸರ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
10. Explain benefits of environment study.
ಪರಿಸರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
11. Write a features of New Economic Policy.
ಹೊಸ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೀತಿಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
12. Briefly explain about M.R.T.P.
M.R.T.P.ಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

SECTION - C/ವಿಭಾಗ - ಸಿ

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

(3 × 15 = 45)

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ :

13. What is business environment? Explain nature and scope of business environment.
ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಪರಿಸರ ಎಂದರೇನು? ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಪರಿಸರದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
14. Explain the social responsibility of business.
ವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
15. Explain the effect of technology on economy.
ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ಅರ್ಥ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೇಲಾಗುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
16. What is Consumer Protection Act? Explain its objectives.
ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ಹಿತರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಎಂದರೇನು? ಇದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
17. Explain the functions of government in promoting business.
ವ್ಯವಹಾರವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.



23504

**V Semester B.Com. Degree Examination,
November/December 2019**

COMMERCE

Paper 5.5 – Business Environment

(New)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

SECTION – A/ವಿಭಾಗ - ಎ

Answer **any ten** of the following :

(10 × 2 = 20)

ಬೇಕಾದ ಹತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ :

1. What is business?
ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಎಂದರೇನು?
2. What is business environment?
ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಪರಿಸರ ಎಂದರೇನು?
3. What is mixed economy?
ಮಿಶ್ರ ಆರ್ಥ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?
4. What is globalization?
ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ ಎಂದರೇನು?
5. What is capitalistic economy?
ಬಂಡವಾಳಶಾಹಿ ಆರ್ಥ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?
6. What do you mean by political environment?
ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಎಂದರೇನು?
7. Expand FEMA.
FEMA ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

23504



8. What do you mean by Technology transfer?
ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?
9. What is legal environment?
ಕಾನೂನಾತ್ಮಕ ಪರಿಸರ ಎಂದರೇನು?
10. What is social responsibility?
ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಎಂದರೇನು?
11. What is consumer protection?
ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?
12. Write any two objectives of M.R.T.P Act.
M.R.T.P. ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಎರಡು ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

SECTION - B/ವಿಭಾಗ - ಬಿ

Answer **any three** of the following :

(3 × 5 = 15)

ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ಮೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ :

13. Explain the benefits of environmental study.
ಪರಿಸರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
14. Explain Linkage between business and society.
ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜ ನಡುವಣದ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
15. Explain the advantages of privatisation.
ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣದ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
16. Explain types of industrial sickness.
ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಅಸ್ವಸ್ಥತೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
17. Which are the methods of social audit?
ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ವಿಧಾನಗಳಾವುವು?



23504

SECTION - C/ವಿಭಾಗ - ಸಿ

Answer **any three** of the following :

(3 × 15 = 45)

ಬೇಕಾದ ಮೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ :

18. Define business environment. Explain the factors influencing business environment.

ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿ. ಹಾಗೂ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಪರಿಸರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

19. Explain the social responsibilities of business.

ವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

20. Explain the features of 'New Economic Policy'.

ಹೊಸ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೀತಿಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

21. Explain the benefits of globalization on economy.

ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದಿಂದ ಅರ್ಥ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

22. What is technological environment? Explain the features of technological environment.

ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಪರಿಸರ ಎಂದರೇನು? ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಪರಿಸರದ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.



13506

**V Semester B.Com. Degree Examination,
November/December 2019**

COMMERCE

Paper 5.6 – Income Tax — I

(New)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

Instructions : Attempt **all** Sections according to the internal choice.

SECTION – A

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

(10 × 2 = 20)

1. What is "Gross Annual Value"?
2. What do you mean by Business?
3. State any four Fully Tax Free Incomes.
4. What is Previous Year?
5. Who is an Assessee?
6. What do you mean by Perquisites?
7. What do you mean by Gratuity?
8. What is Income?
9. What do you mean by Finance Bill?
10. What is Profession?
11. Expand the abbreviations of (a) PAN (b) TDS.
12. What do you mean by Assessment Year?

SECTION – B

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

(3 × 5 = 15)

13. Explain whether the following are admissible or not in case of business income:
 - (a) Income tax
 - (b) Reserve for doubtful debts
 - (c) Sales tax
 - (d) Cost of goods withdrawn for personal use
 - (e) Compensation paid to an employee for termination.



14. Mr. Swamy of Delhi provides you the following information :
- Basic salary – Rs. 8,000 P.M.
 - D.A. Rs. 4,000 P.M. (50% enters into retirement benefit)
 - H.R.A. received Rs. 1,800 P.M.
 - C.C.A. – Rs. 100 P.M.
 - Rent paid Rs. 2,500 P.M.
- Calculate taxable and tax free H.R.A. for the A.Y. 2019-20.
15. From the following details of House property, compute the Gross Annual Value.
- | Sl.No. | Particulars | House-A | House-B |
|--------|-----------------|---------|----------|
| 1. | Fair rent | 84,000 | 1,20,000 |
| 2. | Municipal value | 80,000 | 1,20,000 |
| 3. | Standard rent | 82,000 | 1,00,000 |
| 4. | Actual rent | 80,000 | 1,08,000 |
16. Mr. Sharana non-government employee getting a pension of Rs. 1,200 P.M. during the previous year. He commuted 2/3 of his pension and received Rs. 40,000.
Calculate the exempted and taxable commuted value of pension if (a) he received gratuity (b) he has not received gratuity during the P.Y. 2018-19.
17. Mr. Ravi is working in a private company. Company has contributed to the R.P.F. at 14% of salary of Rs. 49,200. The interest on R.P.F. is credited Rs. 7,000 at 14% P.A.
Calculate taxable amount of both for the A.Y. 2019-20.

SECTION – C

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

(3 × 15 = 45)

18. Mr. Ashok furnishes the following particulars of his income for the P.Y. 2018-19:
- Income from salary in Mangalore Rs. 1,20,000.
 - Income from business in U.S.A. received in Bangalore Rs. 20,000.
 - Interest from Post-office Savings Bank account Rs. 5,000.
 - Dividend from L & T company Rs. 15,000.
 - Agricultural income in Japan Rs. 90,000.
 - Income from business in London and deposited in a bank there, but business is being controlled from India Rs. 1,00,000.
 - Income from profession in Dharwad the amount being received in U.S.A. Rs. 1,50,000.
 - Interest from debentures of a company in U.K., but it was received in India Rs. 60,000.
 - Post untaxed foreign income which was brought to India during the P.Y. 2018-19 Rs. 40,000.
- Compute Total income for the A.Y. 2019-20 if he is (i) Resident (ii) Not ordinarily resident (iii) Non-resident.



19. Mr. Jayadev provides you the following salary particulars for the P.Y. ending 31.3.2019:
- Net salary (after deducting income tax, profession tax and Jayadev's contribution to R.P.F) Rs. 66,000.
 - Income tax deducted at source from salary Rs. 13,000.
 - Profession tax deducted at source from salary Rs. 2,000.
 - Jayadev's contribution to R.P.F. Rs. 9,000.
 - Employer's contribution to the above fund Rs. 19,200.
 - Interest credited to R.P.F. @ $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ P.A. Rs. 2,500.
 - H.R.A. received Rs. 18,000 (Actual rent paid is Rs. 1,500 P.M.)
 - Travelling allowance received for office duty Rs. 2,000.
- Compute his income from salary for the A.Y. 2019-20.

20. Mr. Suresh owns the following house properties in Bangalore.

Sl.No.	Particulars	House-1	House-2
1.	Municipal value	1,60,000	3,00,000
2.	Rent received	-	2,80,000
3.	Fair rent	1,50,000	2,90,000
4.	Standard rent	-	2,60,000
5.	Local taxes	10,000	20,000
6.	Interest on loan taken for construction	60,000	50,000
7.	Repair charges	15,000	20,000
8.	Land revenue	15,000	18,000
9.	Pre-construction period interest	70,000	80,000
10.	Nature of occupation	SOP	LOP

Compute his total income from House property for A.Y. 2019-20.

21. From the following particulars of Mr. Patil relating to Profit and Loss Account, compute his income from business for the A.Y. 2019-20.

Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31.3.2019

Dr.			Cr.		
Sl.No.	Particulars	Rs.	Sl.No.	Particulars	Rs.
1.	To Salary to staff	12,000	1.	By Gross profit	75,000
2.	To Rent	6,000	2.	By Commission	5,000
3.	To General expenses	7,000	3.	By Interest on POSB A/c	2,000
4.	To Advertising	4,000	4.	By Bad debts recovered (Previously allowed)	3,000
5.	To Bad debts Written-off	1,000	5.	By Agricultural income	10,000
6.	To Provision for bad debts	1,200			



Dr.					Cr.
Sl.No.	Particulars	Rs.	Sl.No.	Particulars	Rs.
7.	To Car expenses	2,000			
8.	To Furniture				
	Purchased	3,000			
9.	To Donation to				
	approved temple	1,000			
10.	To Wealth tax	500			
11.	To Depreciation	6,000			
	To Net profit	51,300			
		<u>95,000</u>			<u>95,000</u>

Other information:

- Half of the car expenses relate to private use.
- Depreciation allowable as per rules amounted to Rs. 8,500.
- General expenses included Rs. 500 being paid for his daughter's college fees.

22. Mr. N.C. Sharma is a Chartered Accountant. His Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31.3.2019 is as under:

Income and Expenditure Account

Dr.					Cr.
Sl.No.	Particulars	Rs.	Sl.No.	Particulars	Rs.
1.	To Office expenses	10,000	1.	By Audit fees	1,70,500
2.	To Salary to employees	5,000	2.	By Gift from	
3.	To Books (Not Annual			Father-in-law	5,050
	Publication)	5,500	3.	By Dividend	8,000
4.	To Personal expenses	1,02,000	4.	By Profit on sale of	
5.	To Interest	700		investments	6,450
6.	To Income tax	13,800			
7.	To Car expenses				
	(Except depreciation)	2,000			
	To Net surplus	51,000			
		<u>1,90,000</u>			<u>1,90,000</u>

Compute his income from profession for the A.Y. 2019-20 after considering the following details:

- The car is used equally for professional and personal purpose and depreciation allowed for professional work Rs. 500.
- Employees' salary includes Rs. 1,000 paid as salary to domestic servant.
- Loan has been taken for personal purpose.



37527

**V Semester B.Com. Degree Examination,
November/December 2019**

COMMERCE

**Paper 5.6 – Income Tax – I
(CBCS – New)**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : Attempt **all** Sections according to the internal choice.

SECTION – A

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

(5 × 2 = 10)

1. What do you mean by partly tax free income?
2. What is Annual value?
3. What are the deductions allowed U/S-16?
4. Write any four fully tax free incomes.
5. Write the meaning of Assessee.
6. What is Gross total income?
7. What is Profession?

SECTION – B

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

(3 × 5 = 15)

8. What are the kinds of Provident Fund? Explain them briefly.
9. Mr. Ravi retires from a private company on 30.6.2018. He is paid a pension of Rs. 7,500 p.m. He commutes 75% of the pension on 31.12.2018 and receives Rs. 4,50,000 as commuted pension.
Compute taxable amount of commuted pension for the A.Y. 2019-20 by assuming (a) received a gratuity of Rs. 5,40,000 (b) not received gratuity.
10. Miss. Harini is a manager in a city having less than 10 lakh population. She gives you the following salary details :
 - (a) Basic salary – Rs. 10,000 p.m.
 - (b) D.A. – Rs. 1,000 p.m.
 - (c) Medical Allowance – Rs. 1,000 p.m.



- (d) C.C.A. – Rs. 200 p.m.
- (e) Children Education Allowance for two children Rs. 250 p.m.

Compute the Rent Free Accommodation (RFA) for the A.Y. 2019-20.

11. Mr. Ramu let-out one house at Rs. 10,000 p.m. Its fair rent is Rs. 12,000 p.m. Municipal value Rs. 14,000 p.m. and standard rent Rs. 13,000 p.m. The house remained vacant for 2 months. There was unrealized rent for $1\frac{1}{2}$ months.

Calculate gross annual value of the house for the A.Y. 2019-20.

12. State whether the following are allowable or not while computing business income.
- (a) Purchase of machinery
 - (b) Sales tax
 - (c) Pooja expenses
 - (d) Salary to staff
 - (e) R.D.D.

SECTION – C

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

(3 × 15 = 45)

13. Mr. Santhosh furnishes the following particulars of his income for the P.Y. 2018-19:
- (a) Income from salary in Gulbarga Rs. 90,000.
 - (b) Income from business in U.K. received in Bangalore Rs. 80,000.
 - (c) Income from business in Japan and deposited in a bank there the business being controlled from India Rs. 60,000.
 - (d) Income from business in Mysore the amount being received in Singapore Rs. 95,000.
 - (e) Dividend from Indian company Rs. 10,000.
 - (f) Agricultural income in Burma Rs. 40,000.
 - (g) Post untaxed income earned in Japan and was brought to India Rs. 25,000.
 - (h) Interest on debentures of a company in U.S.A. which was received in India Rs. 18,000.

From the above particulars, compute the total income of Mr. Santhosh for the A.Y. 2019-20 if he is (i) Resident (ii) Not ordinarily resident (iii) Non-resident.



14. From the following details of income furnished by Mr. Narayan Rao for the P.Y. 2018-19, compute his income from salary for the A.Y. 2019-20.
- (a) Net basic salary (After deducting income tax Rs. 20,000) Rs. 2,20,000.
 - (b) D.A. Rs. 60,000 (25% includes for retirement benefit).
 - (c) Bonus Rs. 20,000.
 - (d) Education allowance Rs. 8,400. (His two children are studying)
 - (e) Entertainment allowance Rs. 12,000.
 - (f) His own contribution to R.P.F. Rs. 40,000.
 - (g) Employer's contribution to the above fund Rs. 40,400.
 - (h) Interest credited to the above fund @ 12% Rs. 12,000.
 - (i) He is provided with rent free accommodation in a city having a population of 12 lakh.
 - (j) Employer has also provided (i) sweeper salary Rs. 300 p.m. (ii) Domestic servant salary Rs. 250 p.m.
15. Mr. Raja is the owner of three houses and he gives the following particulars of the same for the P.Y.2018-19:
- (a) The first house of the annual rental value of Rs. 3,000 was occupied by him for his own residence. He paid municipal taxes of Rs. 300 and interest on borrowings for renovations of the house Rs. 800 for the year.
 - (b) The second house was let-out at Rs. 550 p.m. He has received this house as gift from his widow sister to whom he has to pay an annual charge of Rs. 1,000. The municipal taxes of Rs. 300 are in arrears. The house remained vacant for 6 months.
 - (c) The third house was let-out for residential purpose at a rent of Rs. 1,200 p.m. He paid insurance premium of Rs. 50.
- Compute his income from House property for the A.Y. 2019-20.
16. The following is the Profit and Loss Account of Mr. Anil for the previous year 2018-19. Compute his income from business for the Assessment year 2019-20.

Profit and Loss Account for the P.Y. 2018-19

Dr.			Cr.		
Sl.No.	Particulars	Rs.	Sl.No.	Particulars	Rs.
1.	To Office salaries	26,000	1.	By Gross profit	1,20,000
2.	To Proprietor's salary	15,000	2.	By Profit on sale of car	25,000
3.	To Interest on capital	5,000	3.	By Bad debts recovered	
4.	To General expenses	17,000		(Disallowed earlier)	5,000
5.	To Advertisement	4,700	4.	By Dividend from	
6.	To Depreciation	5,000		Indian company	7,200



Dr.					Cr.
Sl.No.	Particulars	Rs.	Sl.No.	Particulars	Rs.
7.	To Income tax	10,000.			
8.	To Donation to a school	2,500.			
9.	To Car expenses	2,000			
10.	To Provisions for bad debts	6,000.			
	To Net profit	64,000.			
		<u>1,57,200</u>			<u>1,57,200</u>

Additional information:

- Depreciation allowable under the rules is Rs. 4,000 (for business).
- Car expenses include Rs. 1,500 for personal purpose.
- Office salaries include Rs. 5,500 gift to a daughter on her birthday.
- General expenses include Rs. 4,000 paid for purchase of furniture.

17. The following is the summary of cash transactions for the year ended 31.3.2019 of a Lawyer.

Cash transactions

Sl.No.	Particulars	Rs.	Sl.No.	Particulars	Rs.
1.	Opening balance	814	1.	Establishment expenses	25,000
2.	Professional fees	1,75,000.	2.	Telephone expenses	3,500.
3.	Arbitration fees	12,000.	3.	Office rent	12,000.
4.	Dividend from co-operative society	1,200	4.	Printing charges	600.
5.	Gift from father	2,146	5.	Car expenses	3,000.
6.	Interest on POSB account	840	6.	Typewriter purchased	6,000
7.	Prize won in crossword puzzle	6,000	7.	Household expenses	1,26,900
			8.	Donation to political party	1,250
			9.	Advance income tax	8,750
			10.	Amount deposited in post office	6,000
				Closing balance	2,000
		<u>1,98,000</u>			<u>1,98,000</u>

From the above and other information given below, compute his income from profession:

- Establishment expenses include Rs. 1,000 being donation paid to the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund and Rs. 2,400 towards contribution to P.P.F.
- Half of the car expenses were relate to his private purpose.
- Depreciation on car amounted to Rs. 3,000 and on all other block of assets Rs. 1,100.



23503

**V Semester B.Com. Degree Examination,
November/December 2019**

COMMERCE

Paper 5.3 – Financial Management

(New)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

Instructions : Attempt **all** Sections according to internal choice.

SECTION – A

Answer **any ten** of the following :

(10 × 2 = 20)

1. Define financial management.
2. What is profit maximization?
3. What is IRR?
4. Write any two demerits of ARR.
5. What are liquid assets?
6. What is balanced capital structure?
7. What is EPS? How to calculate it?
8. What are the types of leverages?
9. What is working capital?
10. List the methods of estimating working capital.
11. What is retained earnings?
12. Define dividend policy.

SECTION – B

Answer **any three** of the following :

(3 × 5 = 15)

13. Explain the scope of financial management.
14. What are the advantages of proper working capital management?

23503



15. Calculate payback period if cost of the project is Rs. 6,00,000 and profit after depreciation at 10% but before tax at 50% is Rs. 96,000.
16. Calculate EPS if company has 30,00,000 equity capital at Rs. 10 per equity. Profit before tax is Rs. 12,00,000. Tax rate is 50%.
17. From the details below, calculate share price based on Walter's model:
Earning per share Rs. 4
Dividend per share Rs. 3
IRR (Internal rate) 10%
Return required by shareholders 15%.

SECTION - C

Answer **any three** of the following :

(3 × 15 = 45)

18. Cost of the project of XYZ Ltd. is Rs. 20,000. Life of the project is 5 years. Tax rate 50%. Cash inflow after tax before depreciation are as follows:

Year	Net cash inflow	PV factor at 10%
1	12,000	0.909
2	6,000	0.826
3	4,000	0.751
4	10,000	0.683
5	10,000	0.621

Calculate :

- (a) Payback period.
- (b) NPV at 10%.
- (c) Profitability index at 10%.
19. Star Ltd presently has equity capital consisting of 15000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each. It needs another 25 lakhs for expansion. Alternative sources of finance suggested are as follows :
- (a) To issue 25,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each.
- (b) To raise 25,00,000 debt at 8%.
- (c) To issue 25,00,000 preference share capital at 8%.
- Company's EBIT is 8,00,000. Tax rate is 46%. Calculate EPS and suggest best alternative.



23503

20. Calculate leverages from the following data:

Particulars	Blue Ltd.	Red Ltd.
Sales	5,000 units	10,000 units
Per unit selling price	Rs. 40	Rs. 50
Per unit variable cost	Rs. 20	Rs. 20
Fixed cost	50,000	50,000
Tax rate	30%	30%

21. Estimate the amount of working capital by operating cycle method, taking 360 days in a year.

Sales 10,000 units at Rs. 200 each

Material cost Rs. 100 per unit

Labour cost Rs. 50 per unit

Overhead Rs. 30 per unit

Customers are given 55 days credit and 50 days credit to taken from creditors. Raw material for 20 days and finished goods for 15 days are kept in stock. Production cycle period is 20 days.

22. The Rights Ltd. has capitalization rate 10% and EPS Rs. 25. Assumed rate of return on investment is (a) 12% (b) 8% (c) 10%. Show the effect of dividend policy on market price of shares applying Walter's model. Dividend payout ratio is (i) 20% (ii) 40% (iii) 80%.



37522

**V Semester B.Com. Degree Examination,
November/December 2019**

COMMERCE

Paper 5.3 – Financial Management

(New - CBCS)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions :

- 1) Read questions carefully and answer accordingly.
- 2) Attempt **all** Sections according to internal choice.

SECTION – A

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

1. Define 'Financial Management'.
2. Write any three major financial decisions.
3. Define 'Capital Budgeting'.
4. What is optimum capital structure?
5. What is operating leverage?
6. Write any four methods of estimating working capital.
7. What are 'Interim' and 'Final dividend'?

SECTION – B

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

8. Briefly explain the functions of financial management.
9. What are the assumptions of capital structure theories?
10. A project needs an investment of Rs. 60,000 and annual cash inflow is estimated evenly at Rs. 24,000 for 4 years. It was found that PV factor lies between 20% and 22% the annuity value being 2.5887 and 2.4936 respectively. Calculate IRR by interpolation.



11. Capital requirement of Rs. 12 lakhs is estimated for an expansion programme of a company. It plans to finance it with the following two alternatives.
- Issue of all equity shares at Rs. 10 per share.
 - Issue of 8,00,000 equity and 4,00,000 debt @ 8% interest. Tax rate being 40%. Calculate point of indifference.
12. Calculate number of operating cycle if customers are given 60 days credit and 30 days credit is taken from creditors. Raw materials are in stock for 30 days. Finished goods are kept for 20 days in stock. Production cycle period is 10 days. Consider 360 days in a year.

SECTION - C

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

(3 × 15 = 45)

13. Dreams Ltd. are planning to invest in a project costing Rs. 2,00,000. The life of the project is 5 years. The tax rate is 50%. The expected earnings before depreciation and tax are as follows :

Year	Profit before depreciation and tax
1	4,00,000
2	6,00,000
3	8,00,000
4	8,00,000
5	10,00,000

You are required to calculate

- Net present value at 10%.
- Profitability index at 10%.

PV factors at 10% are given:

Year:	1	2	3	4	5
PV factor:	0.909	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621

14. Rajkumar company has an equity share capital of 10,00,000 divided into shares of Rs. 10 each. It further wishes to raise another 5,00,000 to finance expansion programme. The following alternatives are considered:

- Issue of 50,000 equity at Rs. 10 per share.
- Issuing preference shares for Rs. 5,00,000 at 12%.
- 5,00,000 debt at 10%.

Tax rate is 50%.

The EBIT is 4,00,000.

Calculate EPS for present position and for alternatives. Suggest which alternative is better.



15. You are furnished below the details of two manufacturing units. Calculate leverages.

Particulars	Right Ltd.	Left Ltd.
Installed capacity	4,00,000 units	6,00,000 units
Production and sales	50% of installed capacity	50% of installed capacity
Selling price per unit	10	50
Variable cost per unit	6	30
Fixed cost	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 30,00,000
Tax rate	50%	50%

16. Best Business Ltd provides the following details:

Elements of cost

Material 40%

Direct labour 20%

Overhead 20%

The following information is also available:

- (a) The level of activity is of 3,00,000 units.
- (b) Selling price per unit is Rs. 15.
- (c) Raw materials will remain in stores for average period of one month.
- (d) Material process period on average of 1/2 month.
- (e) Finished goods will be in stock for an average period of one month.
- (f) Credit allowed to debtors is two months.
- (g) Credit allowed by suppliers is one month.

Assuming sales and production follow consistent pattern, estimate the working capital.

17. From the following information compute market price of the company share as per Walter's model. The return on investment at (a) 20% (b) 10%. Earnings per share is Rs. 20. Dividend payout ratio are (i) 25% (ii) 50% (iii) 100%.



13502

**V Semester B.Com. Degree Examination,
November/December 2019**

COMMERCE

**Paper 5.2 – Business Law – I
(Old)**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

SECTION – A/ವಿಭಾಗ - ಎ

Answer **any ten** of the following :

(10 × 2 = 20)

ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ಹತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ :

1. Define Contract.
ಒಪ್ಪಂದವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿರಿ.
2. What is valid contract?
ಉಚಿತ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಎಂದರೇನು?
3. What is offer?
ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವ ಎಂದರೇನು?
4. Give meaning of acceptance.
ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿರಿ.
5. Who is minor?
ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ವಯಸ್ಕನೆಂದರೆ ಯಾರು?
6. What is consent?
ಸಮ್ಮತಿ ಎಂದರೇನು?
7. Define Sale.
ಮಾರಾಟವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿರಿ.
8. What is free consent?
ಮುಕ್ತ ಸಮ್ಮತಿ ಎಂದರೇನು?

13502



9. What is coercion?
ಜುಲುಮೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?

10. What is fraud?
ವಂಚನೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?

11. What is general offer?
ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ ಎಂದರೇನು?

12. What does record include under RTA Act?
ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಕ್ಕಿನ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ದಾಖಲು ಎಂದರೇನು?

SECTION - B/ವಿಭಾಗ - ಬಿ

Answer **any three** of the following :

(3 × 5 = 15)

ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ :

13. Distinguish between agreement and contract.
ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಒಪ್ಪಂದಗಳ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

14. Briefly discuss the types of offer.
ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.

15. Discuss the features of coercion.
ಜುಲುಮೆಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.

16. Discuss the features of undue influence.
ಅನುಚಿತ ಪ್ರಭಾವದ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.

17. Briefly explain the objectives of RTI Act.
ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಕ್ಕು ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.



13502

SECTION - C/ವಿಭಾಗ - ಸಿ

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

(3 × 15 = 45)

ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ಮೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ :

18. Explain essential elements of valid contract.
ನ್ಯಾಯಬದ್ಧ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ವಿವಿಧ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
19. Discuss various rules for valid offer.
ನ್ಯಾಯಬದ್ಧವಾದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ವಿವಿಧ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.
20. Who is unpaid seller? What are his rights?
ಹಣ ಸಂದಾಯವಾಗದ ಮಾರಾಟಗಾರ ಎಂದರೆ ಯಾರು? ಅವನ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಯಾವುವು?
21. Who are the persons of unsound-mind? Discuss the effect of agreement made by him.
ಅಸ್ವಸ್ಥ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಯಾರು? ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.
22. Explain remedial measures for breach of contract.
ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಗಿರುವ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.



37524

**V Semester B.Com. Degree Examination,
November/December 2019**

COMMERCE

Paper 3.2 – Business Law – I

(CBCS – New)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A/ವಿಭಾಗ - ಎ

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

(5 × 2 = 10)

ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ಐದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ :

1. Define Contract.

ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿರಿ.

2. What is valid contract?

ಉರ್ಜಿತ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಎಂದರೇನು?

3. Who is minor?

ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ವಯಸ್ಕನೆಂದರೆ ಯಾರು?

4. What is 'free consent'?

ಮುಕ್ತ ಸಮ್ಮತಿ ಎಂದರೇನು?

5. What is undue influence?

ಅನುಚಿತ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಎಂದರೇನು?

6. Expand RTI.

RTI ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.

7. What is intellectual property?

ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಎಂದರೇನು?



SECTION - B/ವಿಭಾಗ - ಬಿ

Answer **any three** of the following :

(3 × 5 = 15)

ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ಮೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ :

8. Explain in brief the different types of contracts.
ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ವಿಧಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
9. Discuss Minors agreement.
ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ವಯಸ್ಕರೊಡನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.
10. Distinguish between Sale and Agreement to Sell.
ಮಾರಾಟ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರಾಟ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಇರುವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.
11. Discuss remedies for breach of Contract.
ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಗೆ ಇರುವ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.
12. Briefly explain the objectives of RTI Act.
ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಕ್ಕು ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

SECTION - C/ವಿಭಾಗ - ಸಿ

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

(3 × 15 = 45)

ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ :

13. Discuss the various essentials of Valid Contract.
ನ್ಯಾಯಬದ್ಧ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ವಿವಿಧ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.
14. What is acceptance? What are the essentials of a valid acceptance?
ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಎಂದರೇನು? ನ್ಯಾಯಬದ್ಧವಾದ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಅಂಶಗಳಾವುವು?
15. Explain the various provisions applicable to free consent.
ಮುಕ್ತ ಸಮ್ಮತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಹಲವು ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.



37524

16. Who is an un-paid seller? What are his rights?

ಸಂದಾಯವಾಗದ ಮಾರಾಟಗಾರನೆಂದರೆ ಯಾರು? ಅವನ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿರಿ.

17. Write a short note on :

(a) Fraud

(b) Consideration

(c) Undue influence

ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :

(a) ಮೋಸ

(b) ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ

(c) ಅನುಚಿತ ಪ್ರಭಾವ