

**BCMCMC 365**

**Credit Based VI Semester B.Com. Examination, September/October 2020
(Common to all Batches)**

COMMERCE**Cost and Management Accounting – IV**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 120

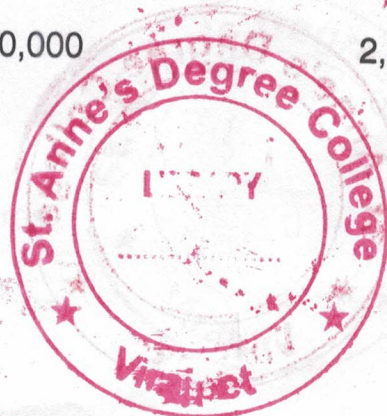
SECTION – AAnswer **any four** questions :**(4×6=24)**

1. Define marginal costing and explain its main features.
2. What is variance ? Explain the significance of variance analysis.
3. What is a Fund Flow Statement ? Write any 4 uses of Fund Flow Statement.
4. From the following details find out BEP.

Variable cost per unit Rs. 30. Total fixed cost Rs. 1,08,000. Selling price per unit Rs. 40. What would be the selling price per unit if BEP should be brought down to 6000 units ?

5. The following particulars are supplied to you from the records of GR Company. Prepare a production budget for the year ending on 31 March 2019.

Product	Sales (units) as per sales budget	Estimated Stock	
		as on 1 April 2018	as on 31 March 2019
X	92,000	3,000	4,000
Y	70,000	1,000	2,000
Z	40,000	2,500	2,500



P.T.O.

Reg. No.

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BCMCMC 362

Credit Based VI Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, Sept./Oct. 2020

COMMERCE

Auditing

(Common to All Batches)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 120

SECTION – A

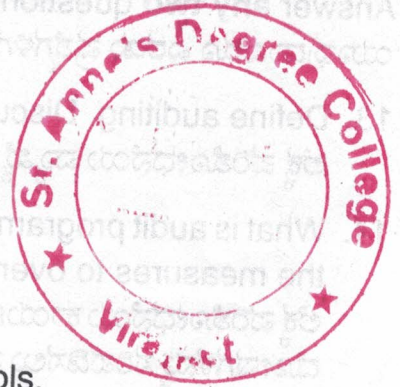
ವಿಭಾಗ - ಎ

Answer any four questions.

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

(4×6=24)

1. Write a note on Audit Working Papers.
ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
2. What are limitations of Auditing ?
ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನಾ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳಾವುವು ?
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. Write a note on general Electronic Data Processing Controls.
ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣೆಯ ಹತೋಟಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
6. What is significance of Audit note book ?
ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.



SECTION – B

ವಿಭಾಗ - ಬಿ

Answer any four questions.

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

(4×12=48)

7. Define “Internal Check”. What are its objects ?
“ಆಂತರಿಕ ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧದ” ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆ ನೀಡಿ. ಅದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
8. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of continuous Audit.
ನಿರಂತರ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತೊಂದರೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

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9. Explain the procedures to be followed for verification and valuation of stock in trade.
ಸರಕು ದಾಸ್ತಾನುವಿನ ದೃಢೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಣಯದ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
10. What is "Audit of computerised Accounts" ? What are the problems faced in the Audit of Computerised Accounts ?
"ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರೀಕೃತ ಲೆಕ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು" ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರೀಕೃತ ಲೆಕ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಾವುವು ?
11. Describe a suitable system of internal check applicable to the payment of wages.
ಮಜೂರಿ ಪಾವತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
12. What is meant by "CARO Report and Tax Audit Report" ? Explain.
"ಕಾರೋ ವರದಿ ಮತ್ತು ತೆರಿಗೆ ತಪಾಸಣಾ ವರದಿ" ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಅವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

SECTION - C

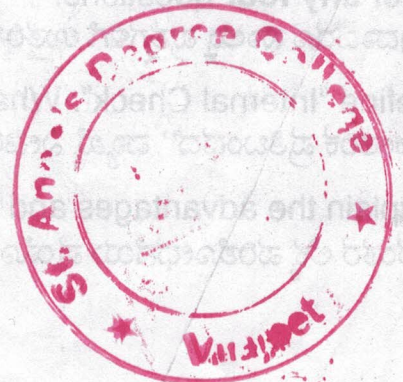
ವಿಭಾಗ - ಸಿ

Answer any two questions.

(2x24=48)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

13. Define auditing. Discuss the primary and secondary objects of audit.
ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆ ನೀಡಿರಿ. ಅದರ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪುರಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
14. What is audit programme ? Explain its advantages and disadvantages. Suggest the measures to overcome its disadvantages.
ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ. ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿರಿ.
15. What are the rights, duties and liabilities of a company auditor ?
ಕಂಪನಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧಕನ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು, ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.
16. "Vouching is the essence of audit" Explain. State the objectives of vouching. How would you vouch the cash book ?
"ದೃಢೀಕರಣವು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ಸಾರ" ಈ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ. ದೃಢೀಕರಣ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ತಿಳಿಸಿ. ನಗದು ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ರುಜುವಾತು ಪಡಿಸುವಿರಿ ?





6. A manufacturing concern, which has adopted standard costing, furnished the following information :

Standard :

- 1) Material for 70 kg finished products : 100 kg.
- 2) Price of materials : Re. 1 per kg.

Actual :

- 1) Output : 2,10,000 kgs
- 2) Materials used : 2,80,000 kg.
- 3) Cost of materials : Rs. 2,52,000

Calculate :

- 1) Material Cost Variance
- 2) Material Price Variance
- 3) Material Usage Variance.

SECTION – B

Answer **any four** questions :

(4×12=48)

7. Define Budget and Budgetary control. Explain types of budgets.

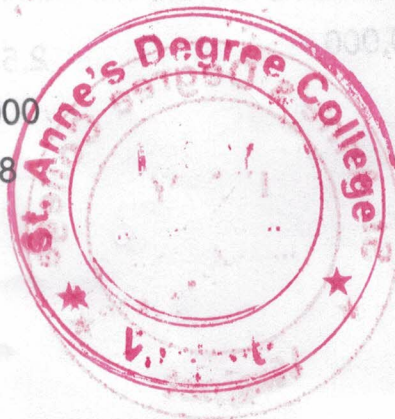
8. You are given the following data :

Year	Sales (Rs.)	Profit (Rs.)
2017	4,50,000	60,000
2018	5,10,000	75,000

You are required to calculate :

16.

- a) P.V. Ratio
- b) BEP
- c) Profit when sales are Rs. 1,80,000
- d) Margin of safety in the year 2018





9. From the following information calculate Cash Flow from operations.

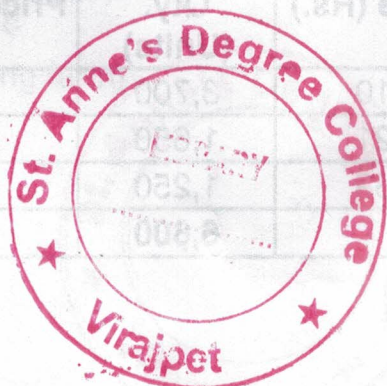
I) Balance as on	31 December 2018	31 December 2019
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Stock	49,500	38,500
Debtors	93,500	82,500
Bills payable	27,500	33,000
Creditors	60,500	41,250
Rent outstanding	16,500	5,500
Insurance prepaid	5,500	8,250
Cash and Bank	30,000	55,000

II) Additional information :

Provision for bad debts	8,250
Transfer to reserve	60,500
Depreciation : Building	16,500
Plant	5,500
Provision for taxation	1,54,000
Profit on sale of plant	16,500
Loss on sale of building	33,000
Preliminary expenses written off	16,500
Net profit for the year	9,79,000

10. The following are the summarised Balance Sheets of Sanjana Ltd. as at 31 December 2018 and 2019.

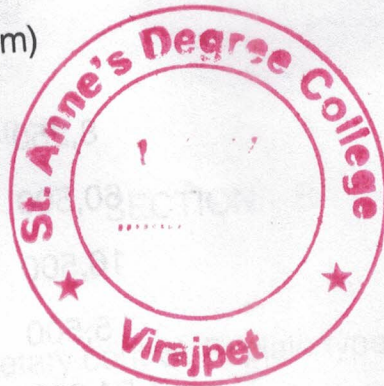
Liabilities	2018	2019
Capital :		
Equity shares	1,00,000	1,00,000
Preference shares	—	50,000



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General reserve	30,000	40,000
Profit and Loss A/c	25,000	70,000
Creditors	20,000	10,000
Bills payable	—	2,000
Overdraft	3,000	—
Taxation provision	7,000	12,000
Proposed dividend	10,000	16,000
	1,95,000	3,00,000
Assets	2018	2019
Fixed assets	95,000	1,20,000
Investments (long term)	—	10,000
Stock	40,000	60,000
Debtors	20,000	40,000
Bills receivable	5,000	2,000
Prepaid expenses	5,000	18,000
Cash	20,000	10,000
Advances	10,000	40,000
	1,95,000	3,00,000



You are required to prepare a statement showing the changes in working capital.

11. From the following data compute the Material Cost Variances.

Material	Standard		Actual	
	Qty. (Units)	Price (Rs.)	Qty. (Units)	Price (Rs.)
X	3,500	10	3,700	12
Y	1,500	21	1,650	20
Z	1,000	33	1,250	36
Total	6,000		6,600	



12. Mangalore Ltd. manufactures product X. An estimate of number of units expected to be sold in the first seven months of 2019 is given below :

Product	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
X :	1,400	1,400	1,200	1,000	800	800	900

Finished units equal to half the anticipated sales for the next month will be in stock at the end of each month (including December 2018).

The budgeted production and production cost for 2019 are as follows :

Product X	
Production (units)	12000
Direct material per unit	19
Direct wages per unit	7
Manufacturing charges (based on units produced)	48,000

Prepare :

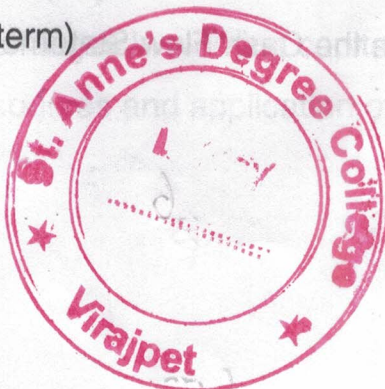
- i) A production budget showing the number of units to be manufactured each month
- ii) A production cost budget for six months ending on 30 June 2019.

SECTION – C

Answer any two questions : (2x24=48)

13. The following are the summarised Balance Sheets of a company as on 31st December 2018 and 2019.

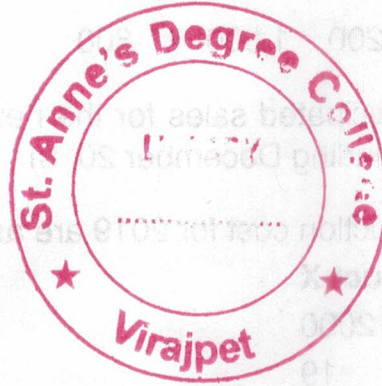
Liabilities	2018 (Rs.)	2019 (Rs.)
Share capital	2,00,000	2,50,000
General reserve	50,000	60,000
Profit and Loss A/c	30,500	30,600
Mortgage loan (long term)	70,000	—
Sundry creditors	1,50,000	1,35,200
Provision for tax	30,000	35,000
	5,30,500	5,10,800



7



Assets	2018	2019
Land and building	2,00,000	1,90,000
Machinery	1,50,000	1,69,000
Stock	1,00,000	74,000
Sundry debtors	80,000	64,200
Cash	500	600
Bank	—	8,000
Goodwill	—	5,000
	5,30,500	5,10,800



Additional information :

During the year ended 2019

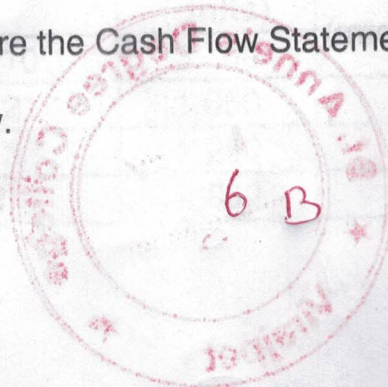
- 1) Dividend of Rs. 23,000 was paid.
- 2) Assets of another company was purchased for a consideration of Rs. 50,000 payable in shares.

The following assets were purchased : Stock Rs. 20,000, Machinery Rs. 25,000.

- 3) Machinery was purchased for Rs. 8,000.
- 4) Depreciation written off on machinery Rs. 12,000.
- 5) Income tax provided during the year Rs. 33,000.
- 6) Loss on sale of machinery Rs. 200 was written off to general reserve.

You are required to prepare the Cash Flow Statement.

Show the workings clearly.





14. The Balance Sheets of a company as on 31st December 2018 and 2019 are as follows :

Liabilities	2018	2019
Share capital	2,00,000	2,50,000
Retained earnings	1,60,000	3,00,000
Securities premium	—	5,000
Accumulated depreciation	80,000	60,000
Debentures	60,000	—
Account payable	37,800	40,200
	5,37,800	6,55,200
Assets	2018	2019
Fixed assets	3,50,000	4,75,000
Stock	1,00,000	95,000
Account receivable	43,000	50,000
Prepaid expenses	4,000	5,000
Cash	15,800	10,200
Commission on shares	25,000	20,000
	5,37,800	6,55,200

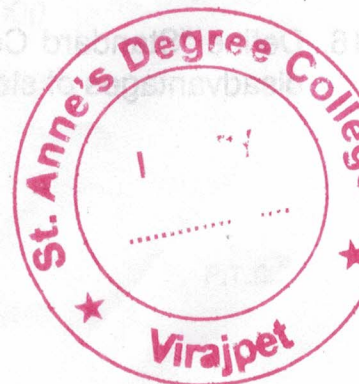
Additional information :

- 1) Net income for the year Rs. 1,50,000
- 2) An addition to the fixed asset was made during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,65,000 and fully depreciated machinery costing Rs. 40,000 was discarded, no salvage being realised.
- 3) Depreciation for the year Rs. 20,000.
- 4) Income tax paid was Rs. 40,000.
- 5) Interim dividend paid during the year Rs. 20,000.

You are required to prepare

- 1) a statement of changes in working capital and
- 2) a statement of sources and application of funds.

7 B





15. Standard labour hours and rate of production of 1 Article A are given below :

	Hours	Rate per Hour (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
Skilled workers	5	1.50	7.50
Unskilled workers	8	0.50	4.00
Semi-skilled workers	4	0.75	3.00
			14.50

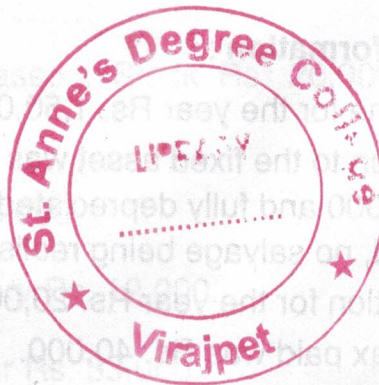
Actual data :

Articles produced : 1000 units

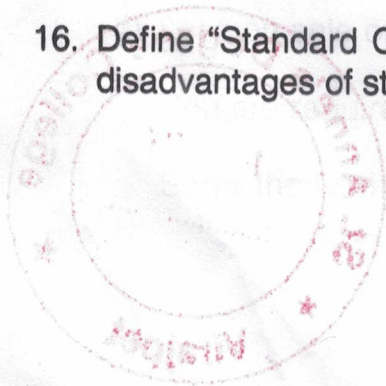
	Hours	Rate per hour (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
Skilled workers	4500	2	9,000
Unskilled workers	10000	0.45	4,500
Semi-skilled workers	4200	0.75	3,150
			16,650

Calculate :

- 1) Labour Cost Variance.
- 2) Labour Rate Variance
- 3) Labour Efficiency Variance
- 4) Labour Mix Variance
- 5) Labour Yield Variance



16. Define "Standard Costing" and "Standard Cost". Explain the advantages and disadvantages of standard costing.



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BCMCMC 364

Credit Based VI Semester B.Com. Examination, Sept./Oct. 2020

(Common to all Batches)

COMMERCE

Financial Accounting – VI

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 120

Instructions : Show working notes wherever necessary.

SECTION – A

Answer **any four** questions.

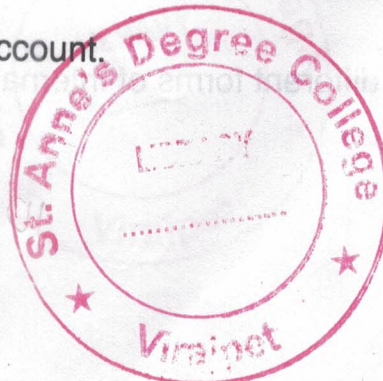
(6×4=24)

1. Sadashiva Ltd. went into voluntary liquidation following was the position :
 - a) Assets realized Rs. 3,80,000 (excluding securities given to secured creditors)
 - b) Share capital (of Rs. 100 each) Rs. 1,00,000.
 - c) Secured creditors Rs. 35,000 (securities realized Rs. 45,000)
 - d) Preferential creditors 26,000.
 - e) Unsecured creditors Rs. 1,85,000.
 - f) Debentures having floating charges on assets Rs. 2,00,000.
 - g) Liquidation expenses Rs. 6,250 and liquidators remuneration Rs. 8,750.

Prepare the liquidators final statement of account.

2. Explain the methods of amalgamation.

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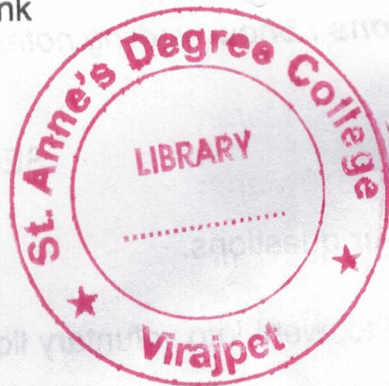


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3. Kavitha Ltd., agreed to acquire the business of Dinesh Ltd., as on 31-03-2020. The Balance Sheet of the Dinesh Ltd., on that date is given below.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital		Goodwill	50,000
15000 Preference share of Rs. 10 each	1,50,000	Land and Buildings	3,20,000
15000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1,50,000	Stock	84,000
General Reserve	85,000	Debtors	18,000
P/L Account	55,000	Bank	28,000
6% Debentures	50,000		
Creditors	10,000		
	5,00,000		5,00,000

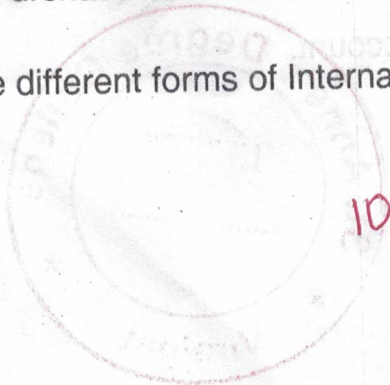


Purchase consideration is to be calculated as follows :

- a) Preference shares are to be paid at 6% premium by issuing equity shares in Kavitha Ltd.
- b) Nine equity shares in Kavitha Ltd. are to be issued for every five equity shares held in Dinesh Ltd. The face value of equity shares of both the companies are same.

Calculate Purchase Consideration.

4. Explain the different forms of Internal Reconstruction of companies.



10

P



5. Given below is an extract from the Trial Balance of Jayalakshmi Bank, as on 31-12-2019

	Dr. (Rs.)	Cr. (Rs.)
Bills discounted	7,50,000	-
Rebate on Bills discounted on 1-1-2019	-	2,670
Interest and discount	-	45,730

An analysis of the bills discounted shows the following :

Rs.	Due Date 2020	Rate of Discount % per annum
72,500	6 th March	5%
2,15,500	15 th March	6%
1,45,000	31 st March	4%
1,99,000	14 th April	3%
1,18,000	14 th April	4%

Calculate the rebate on bills discounted.

6. The following information of XYZ Company Ltd. is given :

Current ratio → 2.5 : 1

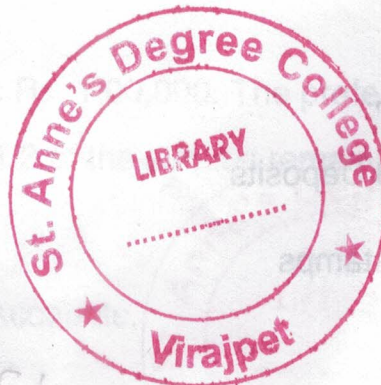
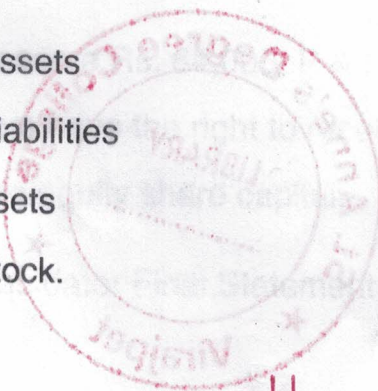
Acid test ratio → 1.5 : 1

Working capital Rs. 60,000

Bank overdraft : Rs. 10,000

Find out :

- a) Current Assets
- b) Current Liabilities
- c) Liquid Assets
- d) Closing stock.





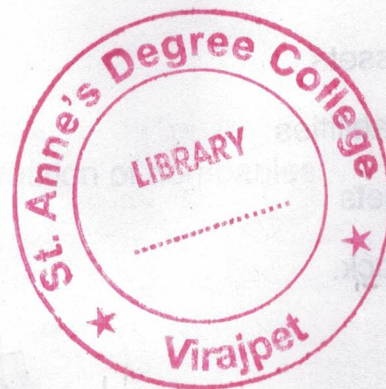
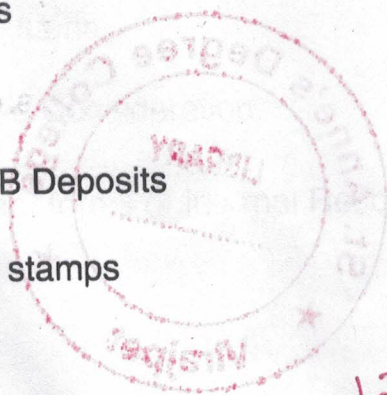
SECTION – B

Answer **any four** questions.

(12×4=48)

7. From the following information prepare P & L A/c Manorama Bank Ltd. for the year ended 31-03-2019.

	Rs.
Interest on loan	5,18,000
Interest on Fixed Deposits	5,50,000
Rebate on Bill discounted required	98,000
Commission (Cr.)	16,800
Salaries	1,08,000
Discount on Bills Discounted	3,90,000
Interest on cash credit	4,46,000
Interest on current accounts	84,000
Rent and taxes	36,000
Interest on overdrafts	3,08,000
Directors fees	6,000
Audit fees	2,400
Interest on SB Deposits	1,36,000
Postage and stamps	2,800





Printing and stationery	5,800
Sundry charges	3,400

Bad debts written off amounted to Rs. 80,000. Balance of profit from last year was Rs. 2,40,000. The directors have recommended a dividend of Rs. 40,000 for the year.

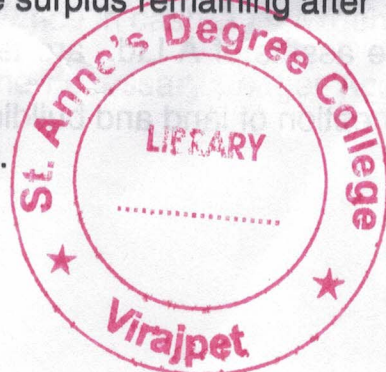
8. Nirmala Ltd., went into voluntary liquidation on 1st January 2020. The liquidator is to be paid commission at 3% on the amount realized on sale of assets and 2% on the amount distributed to share holders.

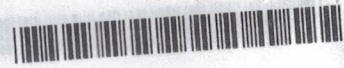
On 31-12-2019 the position of the company was as follows :

	Rs.
Cash realized on sale of assets	3,50,000
Liquidation Expenses	6,300
Creditors (including salaries for one month Rs. 4,200)	47,600
3500 Preference shares of Rs. 30/- each. (on which dividend is in arrear for one year)	1,05,000
7000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	
Rs. 9/- called up and paid up	63,000

General Reserve Rs. 84,000, P & L A/c Rs. 1,00,000. The preference shareholders have the right to receive 1/3 of the surplus remaining after repaying the equity share capital.

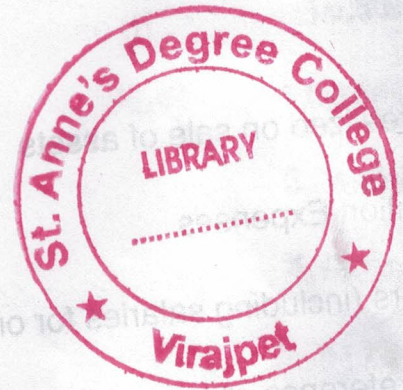
Prepare Liquidator Final Statement of Accounts.





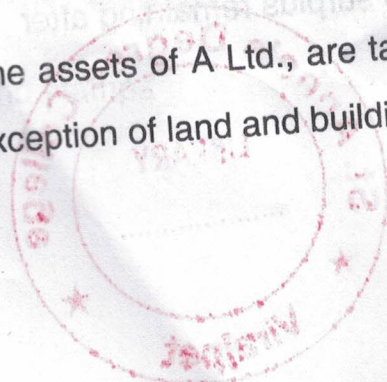
9. The following are the Balance Sheets of A Ltd. and B Ltd. as on 31-12-2019

Liabilities	A Ltd.,	B Ltd.,	Assets	A Ltd.,	B Ltd.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Equity Share Capital (Rs. 100 per share)	1,00,000	60,000	Land and Buildings	30,000	-
6% Debentures of Rs. 10 each	20,000	-	Plant and Machinery	1,10,000	50,000
Reserve Fund	34,000	-	Stock	16,000	8,000
Dividend Equalisation Fund	4,000	-	Cash	3,000	1,000
Employee's Provident Fund	3,000	-	Debtors	14,000	9,000
Trade Creditors	10,000	8,000			
Profit and Loss A/c	2,000	-			
	1,73,000	68,000		1,73,000	68,000



The two companies agree to amalgamate and form a new company called C Ltd., which takes over the assets and liabilities of both the companies. The authorized share capital of C Ltd., is Rs. 10,00,000 in equity shares of Rs. 10 each.

The assets of A Ltd., are taken over at a reduced valuation of 10% with the exception of land and buildings which are accepted at book value.



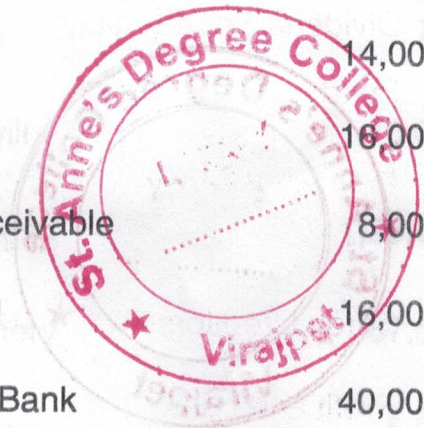
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Both the companies are to receive 5% of the net valuation of their respective business as goodwill. The entire purchase price is to be paid by C Ltd., in fully paid shares. Show the calculation of purchase consideration. Pass journal entries in the books of C Ltd., and also prepare the opening Balance Sheet of C Ltd.

10. Amitha Ltd., decided to sell its business to the Pallavi Corporation Ltd., as on 31-12-2019. On that date its Balance Sheet was as follows :

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Paid up Capital :		Free hold Property	66,000
8,000 shares of Rs. 10 each.	80,000	Stock	14,000
5% Debentures	40,000	Debtors	16,000
Creditors	12,000	Bills Receivable	8,000
Reserve Fund	20,000	Goodwill	16,000
Profit and Loss A/c	8,000	Cash at Bank	40,000
	1,60,000		1,60,000



The Pallavi Corporation Ltd., agreed to take over the Assets (excluding cash) at the amount stated in the Balance sheet except Goodwill for which the Co. agreed to pay Rs. 40,000 and discharge the liabilities to Sundry Creditors. The purchase price was to be discharged by the allotment of 4,800 shares of Rs. 10 each at Rs. 12.50 per share and the balance in cash. The expenses of liquidation amounted to Rs. 1,200. Write up the necessary Ledger Accounts in the book of Amitha Ltd.

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11. Following was the Balance Sheet of Sunset Ltd., as on March 31, 2020

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
2000, Equity shares of Rs. 100 each	2,00,000	Goodwill	25,000
1000, 7% Preference shares of Rs. 100 each	1,00,000	Plant and Machinery	75,000
6% Debentures	1,00,000	Land and Buildings	70,000
Sundry Creditors	1,00,000	Patent Rights	20,000
		Stock	80,000
		Debtors	1,07,500
		Cash in Hand	2,500
		Preliminary Expenses	12,500
		Discount on issue of Debentures	7,500
		Profit and Loss A/c	1,00,000
	5,00,000		5,00,000



The following scheme of reconstruction was duly approved :

- a) Equity shares are to be reduced to equal number of fully paid shares of Rs. 50 each.
- b) 7% Pref. shares are to be reduced by 30%.

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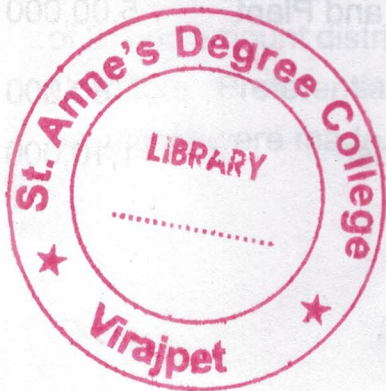


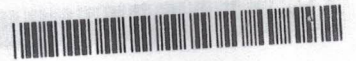
- c) The value of Land and Building to be increased by 10%.
- d) The Debentures are to be reduced by 20%.
- e) All nominal and fictitious assets are to be eliminated and any balance used to write off patents.
- f) Further, equity shares are to be issued for Rs. 50,000 for cash.

Give the journal entries for the above.

12. Following is the summarized Balance Sheet of XYZ Ltd., as on 31st March 2019.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity Share Capital	1,25,000	Goodwill	10,000
6% Preference Shares	75,000	Buildings	1,25,000
General Reserve	10,000	Machinery	87,500
P and L Account	7,500	Furniture	5,000
5% Debentures	50,000	Stock	45,000
Creditors	14,000	Debtors	10,500
Bills Payable	6,000	Bank	2,500
		Preliminary Expenses	2,000
	2,87,500		2,87,500



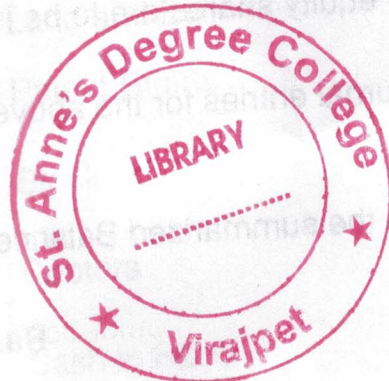


Additional Information :

- a) Total sales Rs. 2,00,000 which 20% is made on credit.
- b) Gross profit for the year amounted to Rs. 40,000 and net profit Rs. 10,000.

Calculate :

- 1) Current ratio
- 2) Liquid ratio
- 3) Debt-Equity ratio
- 4) Gross Profit ratio
- 5) Net Profit ratio
- 6) Capital Gearing Ratio.



SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions :

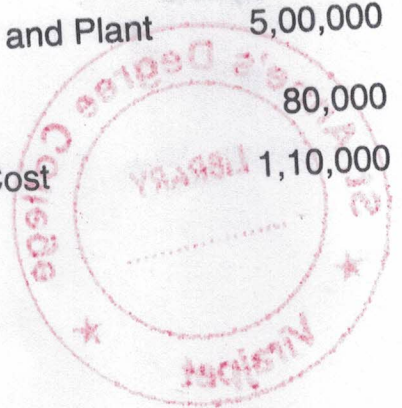
(24x2=48)

13. Prepare Liquidators Statement of Account from the following :

The Balance Sheet of Ravi Ltd., as on 31-12-2019

Liabilities	Rs. Assets	Rs.
Share Capital :	Land and Buildings	2,00,000
Authorised and subscribed :	Machinery and Plant	5,00,000
4,000 6% Preference Shares	Patents	80,000
of Rs. 100	4,00,000 Stock at Cost	1,10,000

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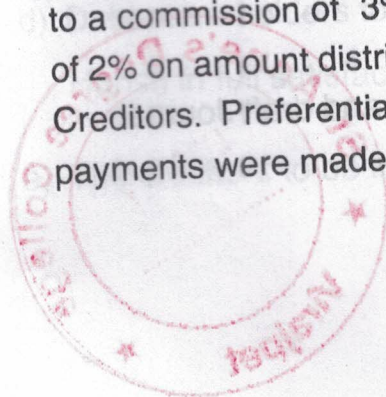
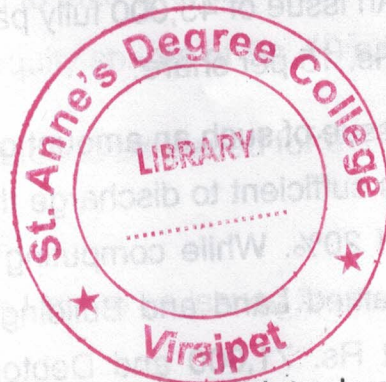
2,000 Equity shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 75 paid	1,50,000	Sundry Debtors	2,20,000
6,000 Equity shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 60 paid	3,60,000	Cash at Bank	60,000
5% Debentures having a floating charges on all assets	2,00,000	Profit and Loss A/c	2,40,000
Interest outstanding on above	10,000		
Creditors	2,90,000		
	14,10,000		14,10,000

The company went into liquidation on the above date.

The preference dividends were in arrears for two years. The arrears are payable automatically on liquidation. Creditors include a loan for Rs. 1,00,000 on the mortgage of land and buildings. The assets were realized as follows :

	Rs.
Loan and Buildings	2,40,000
Machinery and Plant	4,00,000
Patents	60,000
Stock	1,20,000
Sundry Debtors	1,60,000

The expenses of liquidation amounted to Rs. 20,000. The liquidator is entitled to a commission of 3% on all assets realized except cash and a commission of 2% on amount distributed among unsecured creditors including Preferential Creditors. Preferential Creditors amounted to Rs. 30,000. Assume all the payments were made on 30-06-2020.





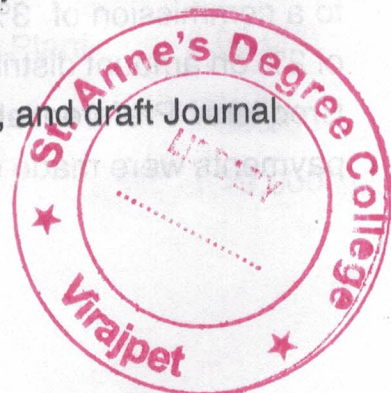
14. Aruna Ltd., agreed to acquire the Business of Rajesh Ltd., as on 31st December 2019. The Balance Sheet of Beta Ltd., on that date was as follows :

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
30,000 shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	3,00,000	Goodwill	50,000
General Reserve	50,000	Land and Building	3,00,000
Workmen's Compensation Fund	35,000	Plant	20,000
6% Debentures	50,000	Stock	84,000
Creditors	10,000	Debtors	18,000
Profit and Loss A/c	55,000	Cash	28,000
	5,00,000		5,00,000

The consideration payable was agreed as under :

- a) A cash payment of Rs. 2.50 for every share in Rajesh Ltd.,
- b) An issue of 45,000 fully paid shares of Rs. 10 each at a market value of Rs. 15 per share.
- c) Issue of such an amount of fully paid 8% Debentures in Aruna Ltd., at 96% is sufficient to discharge the 6% Debentures of Rajesh Ltd., at a premium of 20%. While computing the consideration the Directors of Aruna Ltd., valued Land and Buildings at Rs. 5,90,000; Plant at Rs. 10,000; Stock at Rs. 71,000 and Debtors of face value subject to a Reserve of 5% for doubtful debts. The cost of liquidation of Rajesh Ltd., amounted to Rs. 2,500 paid by Aruna Ltd.

Write the ledger accounts in the books of Rajesh Ltd., and draft Journal entries in the books of Aruna Ltd.





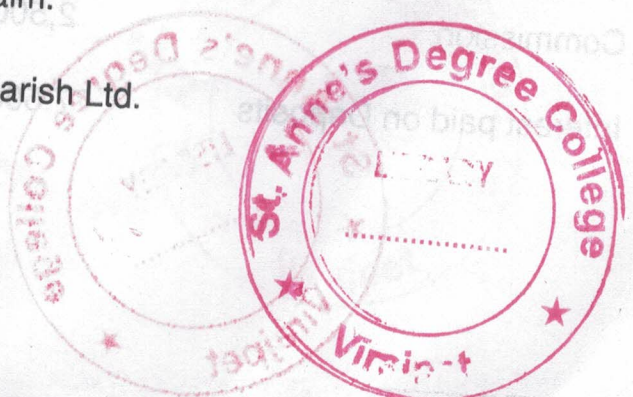
15. The following was the Balance Sheet of Namitha Ltd., as on 31-12-2019

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital :		Goodwill	80,000
10000 6% Preference Shares		Patents	30,000
of Rs. 10 each fully paid	1,00,000	Sundry Assets	3,29,000
30000 Equity shares of		Bank	1,000
Rs. 10 each fully paid	3,00,000	Profit and Loss A/c	56,000
6% Debentures	60,000	Preliminary Expenses	4,000
Creditors	40,000		
	5,00,000		5,00,000

The following scheme of reconstruction was decided :

- a) A new company Harish Ltd., was to be formed to take over the Business with an authorized capital of Rs. 6,50,000 in equity shares of Rs. 10 each.
- b) One equity share of Rs. 5/- paid up in Harish Ltd., to be issued for every equity share in Namitha Ltd.
- c) Two equity shares of Rs. 5/- paid up in Harish Ltd., to be issued for every preference share in Namitha Ltd.
- d) Debenture holders to receive 6,000 Equity shares as fully paid up in Harish in full satisfaction of their claim.
- e) The creditors to be taken over by Harish Ltd.

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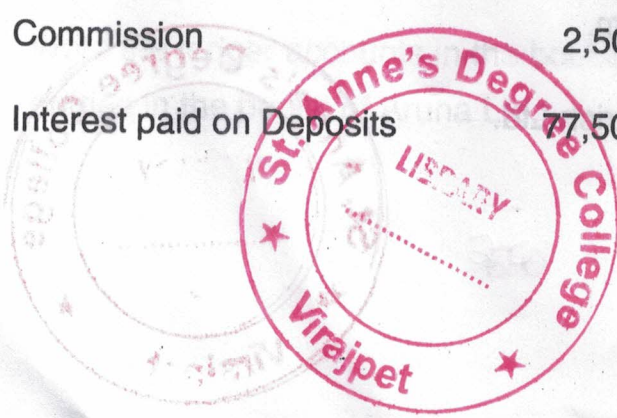
- f) The remaining unissued shares to be taken up by the directors and paid in full.
- g) Harish Ltd., takes over all assets except Patents subject to writing down Sundry Assets by Rs. 70,000.
- h) Patents realized Rs. 2,000 and liquidation expenses Rs. 2,000 were paid.

Close the Books of Namitha Ltd., by necessary ledger accounts and show Journal entries and prepare the Balance Sheet of New Company on the basis of above scheme.

16. From the following information you are required to prepare a Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet of Aparna Bank Ltd.

Trial Balance as on 31st December 2019

Particulars	Amount in Rs.	Particulars	Amount in Rs.
Cash in Hand	1,50,000	5,000 Shares of	
Cash at Bank	2,50,000	Rs. 100 each	5,00,000
Money at Call and Short Notice	1,50,000	Statutory Reserve fund	2,50,000
Govt. Securities	4,00,000	Deposits	7,50,000
Loan and Cash credits	9,15,000	Loan from Vijaya Bank	3,50,000
Bills discounted	75,000	Pension Fund	25,000
Commission	2,500	Commission	17,500
Interest paid on Deposits	77,500	Interest and Discount	3,57,500

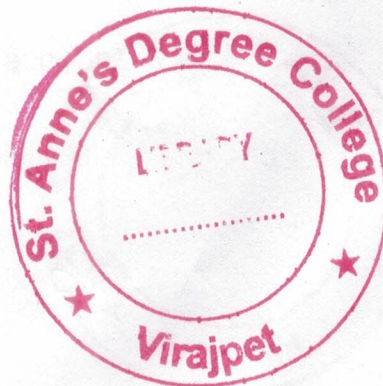


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Premises less depreciation	1,50,000	Profit on sale of Investments	5,000
Furniture less depreciation	30,000		
Directors' Fees	5,000		
Audit Fees	5,000		
Salaries and Allowances	30,000		
Depreciation on Property	7,500		
Printing and Stationery	3,000		
Postage and Telegrams	3,000		
Other Expenses	1,500		
	22,55,000		22,55,000

- a) Provide Rs. 25,000/- for doubtful debts.
- b) Make provision for income tax Rs. 30,000.
- c) A claim of Rs. 45,000 for bonus to workers is pending award.
- d) The average due date of all the bills discounted is 60 days including grace days. Bills have been discounted @ 10% per annum.



Reg. No.

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BCMCMC 371

**Credit Based VI Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, Sept./Oct. 2020
(Semester Scheme)**

COMMERCE

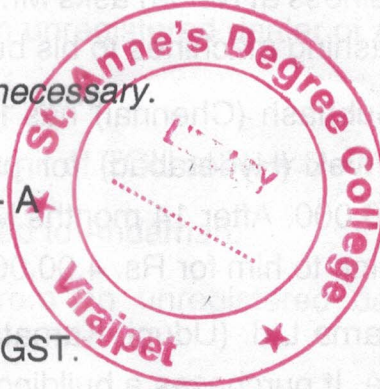
**Business Taxation – IV (Elective)
(GST and Customs Duty)
(2017-18 Batch Onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 120

Instruction : Give working notes wherever necessary.

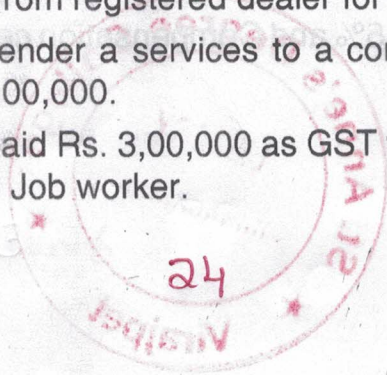
SECTION – A



Answer any four of the following questions :

(4×6=24)

1. State the taxes which are subsumed under GST.
2. Compute the aggregate turnover of Mr. Harshavardhan from the following under GST Act, 2017.
 - 1) Supplied goods to unregistered dealer at Hyderabad for Rs. 2,00,000.
 - 2) Sold goods to UK for UNO purpose Rs. 3,00,000.
 - 3) Sale of goods to Arun at Chamarajanagar Rs. 5,00,000.
 - 4) Sale of goods to Mr. Nagesh at Bidar for Rs. 2,00,000.
 - 5) Goods supplied to a job worker in Mangalore for Rs. 15,00,000.
 - 6) Job worker send back the goods after processing for Rs. 8,00,000 and another Rs. 9,00,000 goods supplied to SEZ developer at Bangalore.
 - 7) Harshavardhan purchased a truck for Rs. 8,00,000 and paid Rs. 2,00,000 as GST.
 - 8) Received goods from registered dealer for Rs. 1,00,000.
 - 9) Harshavardhan render a services to a company which is established in London for Rs. 2,00,000.
 - 10) Harshavardhan paid Rs. 3,00,000 as GST to Government and Rs. 50,000 as job charges to Job worker.



P.T.O.



3. Determine the place of supply in the following case :

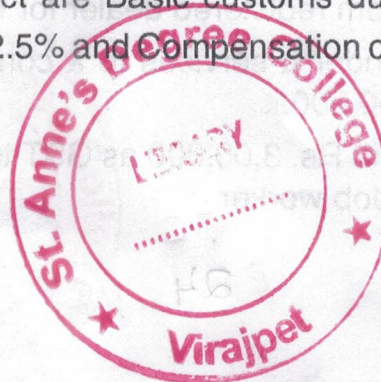
- 1) Mr. Arun of Mangalore, Karnataka sells 10 refrigerators to Mr. Bharath of Mandya, Karnataka for delivery at Mr. Bharath's place of business in Mandya, Karnataka.
- 2) Mr. Azad of Nagapur, Maharashtra sells 20 TVs to Mr. Bhagath of Ahmedabad, Gujarat for delivery at Mr. Bhagath's place of business in Ahmedabad.
- 3) Mr. Rajguru (a supplier registered in Uttar Pradesh having principal place of business at Noida) asks Mr. Sukhdev of Ahmedabad, Gujarat to deliver 50 washing machines to his buyer Mr. Bhagath at Jaipur, Rajasthan.
- 4) Mr. Subhash (Chennai) has leased his machine (cost Rs. 8,00,000) to Mr. Vivek (Hyderabad) for production of goods on a monthly rent of Rs. 40,000. After 14 months Mr. Vivek requested Mr. Subhash to sell the machine to him for Rs. 4,00,000, which is agreed to by Mr. Subhash.
- 5) Rituparna Ltd. (Udupi, Karnataka) opens a new branch office at Kochin, Kerala. It purchases a building for office from Chinmay Builders (Kochin). It also enters into a separate contract with Chinmay Builders for purchase of pre-installed office furniture and fixtures in the building.
- 6) Mr. Savarkar (Jalandhar, Punjab) purchases a machine from Mr. Bhoose (Jalandhar, Punjab) for being installed in his factory at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.

4. Write a note on GSTIN and UIN.

5. Write a note on documentary requirements for claiming input tax credit.

6. Assessable value of tobacco product imported into India is Rs. 10,000. The rates of taxes on such product are Basic customs duty @ 37.5%, IGST @ 28%, NCCD @ 1%, CVD @ 12.5% and Compensation cess @ 60%. Calculate customs duty payable.

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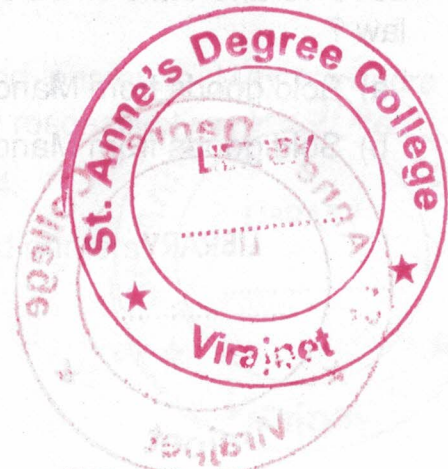
SECTION – B

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

(4×12=48)

7. Explain the salient features of GST.
8. M/S Madhav and Co., a registered dealer in Maharashtra furnishes the following information for the month of November 2019. Compute the turnover which is taxable under SGST/CGST and IGST.
 - a) Goods of Rs. 8,00,000 sold to a dealer at Patna (Bihar).
 - b) Commodity worth Rs. 3,50,000 sold to an unregistered dealer of Assam.
 - c) Goods of Rs. 2,20,000 supplied within the state.
 - d) Goods worth Rs. 5,00,000 supplied to a unit of EOU at New Delhi.
 - e) Goods amounting to Rs. 3,00,000 supplied to Andaman.
 - f) Goods worth Rs. 3,75,000 received from an unregistered dealer at Nagpur.
 - g) Commodity Z supplied to a dealer at London for Rs. 7,65,000.
 - h) Goods of Rs. 2,50,000 supplied from job worker place directly to dealer of Mumbai.
 - i) Commodity Z worth Rs. 6,10,000 transferred to their branches in Karnataka.
 - j) Goods purchased from an unregistered dealer of Mumbai for Rs. 10,00,000.
 - k) Goods worth Rs. 8,00,000 send to job worker at Nagpur. He supplied goods directly after processing to a dealer at Bangalore for Rs. 5,00,000 and a registered dealer at Pune for Rs. 4,00,000.

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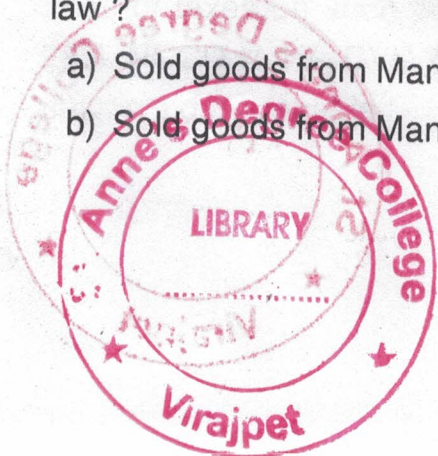
9. From the following information furnished by a dealer in Karnataka. Compute the amount of taxable supply and IGST payable.

Particulars	Interstate Supply	
	GST @12%	GST@18%
Gross sale	8,00,000	3,50,000
It includes the following		
Packing charges	3,500	1,500
Design charges	1,500	800
Trade discount	800	300
Exports	24,000	-
Freight (shown separately)	2,000	700
Freight (not shown separately)	18,000	13,000
Goods returned within 3 months	1,500	1,200
Installation expenses (shown separately)	5,600	5,100
Goods rejected within 8 months	3,000	1,600
Sales outside the state	9,000	8,000
Commission for additional sales	3,500	1,500

Goods worth Rs. 70,000 was sold within the state (included in gross sales turnover of Rs. 3,50,000).

10. Madhura Private Ltd. is having its manufacturing units at Mandya and Chennai and also has service unit at Mysore under same PAN. From the following information calculate aggregate turnover of Madhura Private Ltd. for the year 2018-19 and state whether they are eligible for composition levy under GST law?

- Sold goods from Mandya unit to a dealer at Delhi for Rs. 25,00,000.
- Sold goods from Mandya unit to a dealer at Mysore for Rs. 5,00,000.



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- c) Supplied goods from Chennai unit to UK for Rs. 20,00,000.
- d) Rendered service from Mysore unit to a person located in Hubli for Rs. 1,00,000.
- e) Mandya unit supplies non-taxable goods to Mr. Narayan at Bangalore for Rs. 2,50,000.
- f) Supplied goods from Mandya unit to SEZ located in Delhi for Rs. 5,00,000.
- g) Total IGST and CGST & SGST paid by Madhura Private Ltd. for the year Rs. 3,00,000.
- h) Supplied goods which are exempt from tax from Chennai unit to a dealer at Dharwad for Rs. 20,000.
- i) Rendered services to RBI at Mysore for Rs. 3,00,000.
- j) Supplied goods to UK for Rs. 8,00,000.
- k) Rendered services to a company located in London for Rs. 5,00,000.
- l) Transfer goods to its unit at Chennai for Rs. 3,00,000.

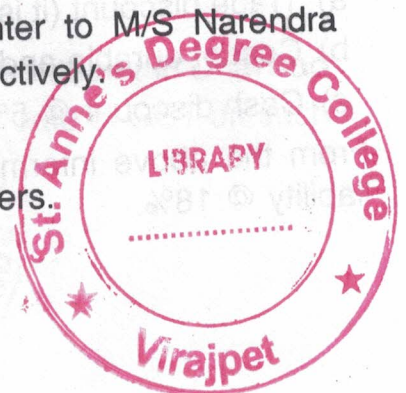
11. Explain the eligibility and conditions for taking input tax credit.

12. M/S Narendra Printers, Mangalore imported 10 IBM computers from USA and a latest new printer from France and furnishes the following information :

- a) Price per computer is \$ 500 and printer is € 5,000.
- b) Packing charges per computer \$ 10 and printer € 100.
- c) Air transportation charges upto Bajpe airport for computers \$ 500 and for printer € 250 upto New Mangalore Port.
- d) Transit insurance \$ 500 for computers and € 150 for printer.
- e) Brokerage paid to agent of exporters \$ 175 for computers and € 125 for printer.
- f) Lorry freight for transporting computers and printer to M/S Narendra Printers, Mangalore Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively.
- g) Rate of exchange : \$ = Rs. 64 and € = Rs. 74.

Compute the assessable value for computers and printers.

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SECTION – C

Answer **any two** of the following questions : (2×24=48)

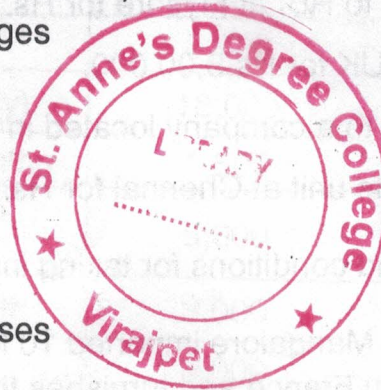
13. Explain the constitution, powers, functions and provisions of GST council in India.
14. Mr. Manohar a registered dealer in Goa supplied a goods worth Rs. 4,50,000 @ 18% GST to Ananthkumar of Bengaluru. The sale price does not include the following :

Particulars	Amount in Rs.
Pre-delivery inspection charges	10,000
Publicity expenses	25,000
Packing cost	15,000
Cost of special packing	5,000
Material purchased (includes 12% GST)	11,200
Design and Development charges	5,000
Royalty charges	4,000
Advertising charges	14,000
Servicing charges	5,000
Selling expenses	25,000
Freight charges	30,000
Installation and erecting expenses	6,000
Insurance cost	5,000
Transportation charges	6,000
Taxes, duties, cesses, fees and charges	4,000
Incentives paid to sales personnel	5,000
Warranty expenses	3,000
Materials imported from UK (including BCD @ 10% and IGST @ 18%)	11,800
Mark up @ 10% on cost of supply.	

But the selling price includes the following ;

- Trade discount (it is allowed before or at the time of supply) Rs. 10,000.
- Cost of durable and returnable packing Rs. 5,000.
- Cash discount @ 5% on total value of goods before allowing deductions.

From the above information compute the value of taxable supply and tax liability @ 18%.





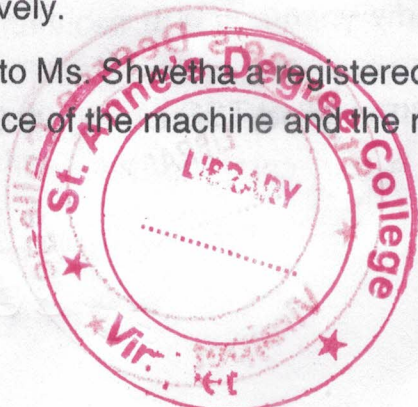
15. Ms. Srilatha a dealer of Mangalore submits the following information in relation to manufacture and selling of a machine. Compute the net GST payable by Srilatha.

Particulars	Rs.
Import of raw materials (excluding BCD @ 10% and IGST @ 5%)	1,40,000
Raw materials purchased from Karwar(including GST@28%)	5,12,000
Import of technical-know-how from Japan (excluding BCD @ 10% and IGST@ 18%)	2,40,000
Raw materials purchased from Mumbai GST@5%	40,000
Subsidy received from an NGO which was directly related to price of the goods	13,000
Penalty levied by Mr. Harsha for delayed payment	529
Subsidy received from Central Govt. which directly linked to the price of the output	14,000
Additional incentives paid to the employees of sales department	3,000
Warranty charges	9,600
Manufacturing expenses	3,800
Service received from a registered dealer to manufacture a machinery rate of GST applicable 18%	20,000
Service received from specialist from Pune which are exempted	30,000
Purchased raw materials which are charged at Zero rate	1,00,000

Along with the machine she supplied 3 accessories worth Rs. 79,000 in total which are naturally bundled along with machine. GST rate of the three products is 5%, 12%, and 28% respectively.

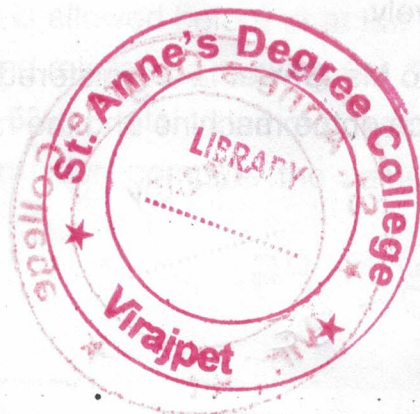
Ms. Srilatha sold the machine to Ms. Shwetha a registered dealer in Dharwad at a profit of 15% on selling price of the machine and the rate of GST on such sale is 18%.

1830





16. Sharadhi an importer imported cigars from London and furnished the following information to compute the liability to customs authority as duty. Calculate Assessable value and total duty payable on Cigars.
- Cost of the cigars 2,000 US \$.
 - Design and development charges of 200 US \$ were paid to a consultancy firm in USA.
 - Royalty of 50 US \$ paid by exporter to a Japan company.
 - Primary and secondary packing charges incurred 50 US \$.
 - Exporter spent 30 US \$ towards labours those who are exclusively engaged in packing process.
 - Importer spent an amount of Rs. 15,000 in India for development work connected with the cigars manufacturing process.
 - Rs. 2,000 were spent in transporting cigars from Indian port to the factory of importer.
 - Expenses incurred by a seller for further improving the designing of cigars at importers request 20 US \$.
 - Cost of additional work done in India on cigars Rs. 1,000.
 - Commission paid to local agents 2% on FOB.
 - Rate of exchange as per CBEC 1US \$ = Rs. 60.
 - As per CBEC notification importer is liable to pay BCD @ 15%, CVD @ 12%, NCCD @ 1%, IGST @ 28% and GST compensation cess @ 40%.
 - As per Notification issued by the Government of India, Safeguard duty @ 15% and Antidumping duty @ 25% has been imposed on these goods.



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Credit Based Sixth Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, Sept./Oct. 2020
(Common to all Batches)
COMMERCE
Financial Management – II

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 120

SECTION – A

Answer any four questions.

(4×6=24)

1. Explain the types of working capital.
2. What are the effects of cash deficit ?
3. Describe different types of mutual fund schemes based on the structure.
4. KXZ Ltd. issued 100000 Preference shares of Rs. 100 each. They are redeemable after 5 years at a premium of 5% and carry a dividend of 12%. Share issue expenses amounted to Rs. 2,00,000. Calculate the cost of preference shares : (a) If they are issued at 5% discount (b) If they are issued at 5% premium.
5. Xenova Ltd. achieved an EPS of Rs. 20 for the year. Its cost of equity was 15% and the rate of return was 18%. The dividend payout ratio was 20%. Calculate market price of the share using Gordon's model. What will be the share price if the payout ratio was increased to 50% ?
6. From the following Balance Sheet of Gixtz Ltd. prepare a Comparative Balance Sheet.

Liabilities	31-3-2018	31-3-2019	Assets	31-3-2018	31-3-2019
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Share Capital	5,00,000	5,00,000	Fixed Assets	2,50,000	2,25,000
Profit and Loss A/c	1,00,000	1,75,000	Investments	1,50,000	3,25,000
Debentures	1,50,000	1,50,000	Current Assets	4,00,000	3,50,000
Creditors	50,000	75,000			
	8,00,000	9,00,000		8,00,000	9,00,000

P.T.O.





SECTION – B

Answer any four questions.

(4×12=48)

7. Explain SEBI Regulations governing Bonus Issue of Shares.
8. What is an Asset Management Company ? Explain its features.
9. Gentex Ltd. furnishes the following details from which you are required to estimate working capital requirements using operating cycle. Assume 360 days in a year.

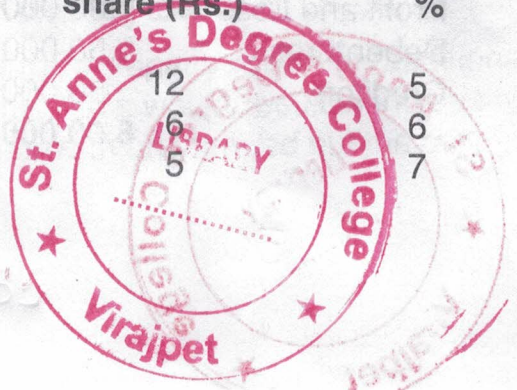
a) Average Inventory	Rs.
Raw materials	6,00,000
Work-in-Progress	5,00,000
Finished goods	10,00,000
b) Particulars of daily operations :	
Raw Materials consumed	60,000
Cost of production	1,00,000
Cost of Goods sold	2,00,000
Credit sales	3,00,000
Credit purchases	1,50,000
Total Debtors	24,00,000
Total Creditors	15,00,000

10. The financial details of eight companies for a year are given below along with expected growth rates. Calculate their cost of equity shares.

Sl.No.	Company	Face Value (Rs.)	Dividend (%)	Market Price (Rs.)	Growth Rate (%)
1	TATA	10	30	110	6
2	EID Parry	2	225	281	9
3	Ecoplast	10	40	275	5
4	Zuari	10	55	280	7
5	Gujarath Cement	100	25	600	9
6	Indian Hotels	10	18	320	5
7	Berger Paints	10	15	150	6
8	Wipro	100	30	900	5

11. Apply Modigliani-Miller hypothesis and determine the share prices of the following companies after the declaration of dividend.

Company	Face Value (Rs.)	Price before declaration of dividend (Rs.)	Dividend per share (Rs.)	Cost of Equity %
AX Ltd	10	600	12	5
DX Ltd	10	418	6	6
GX Ltd	10	206	5	7





VX Ltd	10	165	12	4
LX Ltd	10	5,980	20	5
PX Ltd	10	123	8	12
SX Ltd	10	425	15	11
ZX Ltd	10	135	10	6

12. Following are the Balance Sheets of Crown Ltd. and Brown Ltd.

Assets	Crown Ltd. (Rs.)	Brown Ltd. (Rs.)
Land and Building	2,40,000	3,60,000
Plant and Machinery	9,00,000	18,75,000
Investments	3,00,000	6,00,000
Stock	4,50,000	6,00,000
Sundry Debtors	3,00,000	3,60,000
Cash at Bank	2,10,000	4,05,000
Total	24,00,000	42,00,000
Liabilities		
Equity Share Capital	6,00,000	9,00,000
12% Debentures	3,00,000	6,00,000
10% Pref. Shares	6,00,000	7,50,000
Reserves and Surplus	3,00,000	3,60,000
Provisions	1,50,000	2,10,000
Sundry Creditors	4,50,000	12,30,000
Bank Overdraft	-	1,50,000
Total	24,00,000	42,00,000

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

SECTION - C

Answer any two questions.

(2x24=48)

13. Explain the factors determining dividend policy.

14. From the following information prepare Cash Budget for 6 months : Jan.-June 2020. It is assumed that cash balance in hand on 1st January 2020 is Rs. 72,500.

Month	Sales (Rs.)	Material Purchases (Rs.)	Salaries and wages (Rs.)	Production Overhead (Rs.)	Office and Selling Overhead (Rs.)
January	72,000	25,000	10,000	6,000	5,500
February	97,000	31,000	12,100	6,300	6,700

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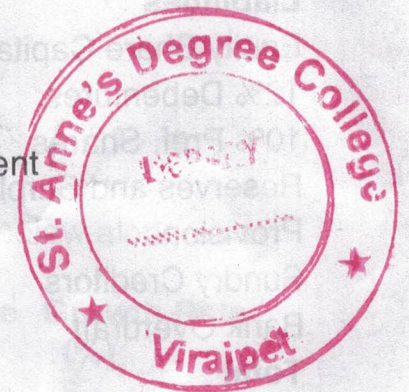
March	86,000	25,500	10,600	6,000	7,500
April	88,600	30,600	25,000	6,500	8,900
May	1,02,500	37,000	22,000	8,000	11,000
June	1,08,700	38,800	23,000	8,200	11,500

Assume that 50 per cent of total sales are cash sales. Debtors are allowed one month's credit. Creditors for materials purchased and overheads will be paid in the next month. Assets are to be acquired in the month of February and April for Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively.

An application has been made to the bank for the grant of loan of Rs. 30,000 and it is hoped that the loan amount will be received in the month of May. It is anticipated that a dividend of Rs. 35,000 will be paid in June. Sales commission at 3% on sales is paid to the salesman each month.

15. From the following details prepare an estimate of working capital requirements of FineTek Company Ltd.

Production	120000 units
Selling price	Rs. 5 per unit
Raw materials	60% of selling price
Direct wages	10% of selling price
Manufacturing overheads	20% of selling price
Raw material in stock	2 months requirement
Production process	1 month
Finished goods in stores	3 months
Credit from suppliers	2 months
Credit allowed to customers	3 months
Average cash balance	Rs. 20,000
Safety margin	20%



Wages and overheads are paid at the beginning of the next month.

16. Spintex Ltd. has the following capital structure as on 31-3-2018.

Equity share capital (300000 shares)	Rs. 30,00,000
6% Preference shares	Rs. 20,00,000
8% Debentures	Rs. 40,00,000
Total	Rs. 90,00,000

The market price of company's equity share is Rs. 30. It is expected that the company will pay a current dividend of Rs. 5 per share, which will grow at 20% forever. The tax rate may be presumed at 35%. 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 Rs. 20,00,000 debt by issuing 10% debentures. This would result in increasing the expected dividend to Rs. 8 and leave the growth unchanged but the price of the share will fall to Rs. 15 per share.

BCMCMC 361**Credit Based Sixth Semester B.Com. Examination, September/October 2020
(Common to All 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 meaning and importance of prospectus.
ಪರಿಚಯ ಪತ್ರದ ಅರ್ಥ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ.
2. What is Register of Members ? What are its contents ?
ಸದಸ್ಯರ ದಾಖಲೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಸದಸ್ಯರ ದಾಖಲೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಅಡಕಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ?
3. State the facts and judicial decisions in the case "Royal British Bank Vs Turquand".
"ರೋಯಲ್ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ತರ್ಕ್ವಂಡ್" ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಸತ್ಯಾಸತ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯಿಕ ತೀರ್ಪಿನ ಕುರಿತು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
4. Write a note on Private Ltd. Company.
ಖಾಸಗಿ ನಿಯಮಿತ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
5. Write a note on "The Doctrine of Constructive Notice".
"ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಸೂಚನೆಯ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ"ದ ಕುರಿತು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
6. What is Share Certificate ? What are its contents ?
ಶೇರುಪತ್ರ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಅದರ ಅಡಕಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ?

SECTION – B**ವಿಭಾಗ - ಬಿ**

Answer any four questions :

(4×12=48)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ :

7. What is meant by Doctrine of Indoor Management ? Narrate the exceptions to this doctrine.

ಆಂತರಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ತತ್ವ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಈ ತತ್ವದ ಅಪವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶದಪಡಿಸಿರಿ.

P.T.O.



8. What is buyback of shares ? Explain the provisions of the Companies Act with regard to buyback of shares.

ಶೇರುಗಳ ಮರುಖರೀದಿ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ.

9. Explain the various methods by which the membership of a company is acquired.

ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯತನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

10. List out the duties of the Company Directors.

ಕಂಪನಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಿರಿ.

11. What is transmission of shares ? Distinguish between transfer and transmission of shares.

ಶೇರು ಸಂವಹನ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಶೇರು ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಶೇರು ಸಂವಹನಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ.

12. What is Memorandum of Association ? Explain briefly its clauses.

ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿ. ಅದರ ಅಡಕ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

SECTION - C

ವಿಭಾಗ - ಸಿ

Answer any two questions :

(2×24=48)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ :

13. Define Joint Stock Company. Explain the features of Joint Stock Company.

ಕೂಡು ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ಕೂಡು ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

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

ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯನೆಂದರೆ ಯಾರು ? ಓರ್ವ ಸದಸ್ಯನ ಹಕ್ಕು ಮತ್ತು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

15. Discuss the requisites of a company general body meetings.

ಕಂಪನಿ ಶೇರುದಾರರ ಸಭೆಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

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

ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಪರದೆ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಯಾವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಪರದೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಸುಬಿಡುವುದು ? ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.

