

(Pages : 4)

L – 1922

Reg. No. :

Name :

Sixth Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, March 2021

Career Related First Degree Programme Under CBCSS

Group 2 (a) – Commerce and Tax Procedure and Practice

Vocational Course X

CX 1672 – GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

(2018 Admission Regular)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

SECTION – A

Answer **all** questions in one or two sentences each. Each question carries **1** mark.

1. What is the relevance of supply under GST?
2. What is the use of form GSTR-1?
3. How imports taxed under GST Law?
4. For what purpose GSTR-3 is used?
5. What is meant by cascading effect of taxation?
6. What is the time limit within GST registration must be taken?
7. What is GSTN?
8. What is mean by value added tax?

P.T.O.

9. Which country in the world, introduced GST for the time?
10. How GST is levied on Imports?

(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

SECTION – B

Answer **any eight** questions in not exceeding one paragraph. Each question carries **2** marks.

11. State the provisions relating to TDS under GST.
12. What is SGST?
13. Which are the modes of payment of GST?
14. Why GST is called as 'a consumption based tax'?
15. What are dutiable goods?
16. What are the benefits of GST for consumers?
17. How supply chain is monitored under GST?
18. What is the nature of Australian Model of GST?
19. What were the challenges to implement GST in India?
20. Which are the laws govern GST in India?
21. What are the advantages of IGST model in India?
22. What is meant by Input tax?
23. What is the threshold limit of turnover for GST registration?

24. Who are not required under GST Laws?
25. Write any two disadvantages of GST implementation, at State level.
26. What are the initial inputs to be submitted to GST portal for registration?

(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)

SECTION – C

Answer **any six** questions. Each question carries **4** marks.

27. Which are the cases when ITC is not allowable?
28. Illustrate, how a particular transaction is subjected to dual GST?
29. State the conditions under Composition Tax Scheme under GST.
30. What are the advantages of taking registration under GST?
31. In which cases registration under GST Law is compulsory?
32. State rationale behind the implementation of GST in India.
33. Write the features of CGST.
34. Write a note on IGST.
35. Which were the state taxes subsumed into GST?
36. Why constitutional amendment was needed for implementing GST in India?
37. Which were the legislations implemented for introducing GST in India?
38. A person made intra-state sales of Rs. 1 lakh in January and collected CGST of Rs. 2,500 and SGST of Rs. 2,500 at the rate of 5%. In the same month, he had made purchases of Rs. 80,000 and paid CGST and SGST of Rs. 2,000 each at a rate of 5%. He had also paid a bill of internet of Rs. 1,000 plus GST of Rs. 180. How much is the net GST payable to government?

(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)

SECTION – D

Answer **any two** questions. Each question carries **15** marks.

39. State the provisions relating to Input Tax credit under GST.
40. Briefly explain the provisions relating to registration under GST.
41. Explain the different types of taxes levied under GST laws in different types of transactions, with examples.
42. Explain different models of GST, around the world.
43. Elaborate on how GST has impacted various sectors in India.
44. Explain the advantages and limitations of VAT.

(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)

(Pages : 8)

L – 1758

Reg. No. :

Name :

Sixth Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, March 2021

First Degree Programme under CBCSS

**Core Course : CO 1643/CX 1643/TT 1643/HM 1643/CC 1643
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING**

**(Common for Commerce/Commerce and Tax Procedure and
Practice/Commerce and Tourism and Travel Management/Commerce and
Hotel Management and Catering/Commerce with Computer Applications)**

(2018 Admission Regular)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

SECTION – A

Answer **all** questions in one or two sentences each. Each question carries **1** mark.

1. What do you meant by management accounting?
2. What is routine report?
3. What do you mean by fixed cost?
4. Mention any two application of fund.
5. What is a fund flow statement?
6. What is production budget?
7. What is NPV?
8. What is functional budget?
9. What is decision tree?
10. What do you mean by budget manual?

(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

P.T.O.

SECTION – B

Answer **any eight** questions in not exceeding one paragraph. Each question carries **2 marks**.

11. What are the objectives of management accounting?
12. How does a past cost differ from future cost?
13. State any four advantages of management accounting.
14. Briefly explain cost benefit analysis.
15. How does traditional method differ from modern methods of capital budgeting?
16. What do you mean by profitability index?
17. List any four advantages of payback period.
18. What are the importance of ZBB?
19. Calculate net profit from the following information.

	Rs.
Opening stock	5,000
Purchase	20,000
Sales	35,000
Closing stock	10,000
Expense	5,000

20. Calculate fund from operations from the following :
Net profit for the year 15,250
Depreciation on machinery 1,500
21. Company A is planning to undertake a project requiring initial investment of 1,50,000. The project is expected to generate 25,000 per year in net cash flows for 6 years. Calculate payback period of the project.

22. Net profit are 20,000. There is an increase in the amount of debtors of 5,000. What would be the amount of cash flow from operating activities?
23. Calculate cash flow from operating activities from the following information :
- Sales 1,20,000
- Purchase 70,000
- Wages 25,000
- Assume that all the transactions were in cash.
24. What is key factor?
25. What are opportunity costs?
26. What is meant by working capital?

(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)

SECTION – C

Answer **any six** questions in not exceeding **120** words each. Each question carries **4** marks.

27. Differentiate cost accounting from management accounting.
28. Explain different types of reporting.
29. Differentiate budget from forecast.
30. What are the techniques of management accounting?
31. What are the objectives of cash flow statement?
32. Explain the importance of fund flow statement.

33. From the following profit and loss account compute the funds from operation Profit and Loss Account.

	Rs.		Rs.
To Salaries	5,000	By Gross profit b/d	1,000
To Rent	2,000	By Discount	5,000
To Depreciation	1,000	By Interest on investment	4,000
To Preliminary expense	2,000	By Net loss	5,000
To Loss on sale of land	5,000		
	<u>15,000</u>		<u>15,000</u>

34. From the following information, estimate net cash from operating activities.

Cash revenue from operations (cash sales)	20,000
Collections from debtors	80,000
Payments to suppliers	35,000
Payments to employees	15,000
Business expenses met	20,000
Sale of fixed assets	10,000
Income tax paid	12,500

35. Glamour Ltd. has prepared a budget for the production of a lakh units of the only commodity manufactured by them for a costing period as under;

Raw material	2.52 per unit
Direct labour	0.75 per unit
Direct expenses	0.10 per unit
Works overhead (60% fixed)	2.50 per unit
Administrative overhead (80% fixed)	0.40 per unit
Selling overhead (50% fixed)	0.20 per unit

The actual production during the period was only 60,000 units, calculate the revised budgeted cost per unit.

33. From the following profit and loss account compute the funds from operation Profit and Loss Account.

	Rs.		Rs.
To Salaries	5,000	By Gross profit b/d	1,000
To Rent	2,000	By Discount	5,000
To Depreciation	1,000	By Interest on investment	4,000
To Preliminary expense	2,000	By Net loss	5,000
To Loss on sale of land	5,000		
	<u>15,000</u>		<u>15,000</u>

34. From the following information, estimate net cash from operating activities.

Cash revenue from operations (cash sales)	20,000
Collections from debtors	80,000
Payments to suppliers	35,000
Payments to employees	15,000
Business expenses met	20,000
Sale of fixed assets	10,000
Income tax paid	12,500

35. Glamour Ltd. has prepared a budget for the production of a lakh units of the only commodity manufactured by them for a costing period as under;

Raw material	2.52 per unit
Direct labour	0.75 per unit
Direct expenses	0.10 per unit
Works overhead (60% fixed)	2.50 per unit
Administrative overhead (80% fixed)	0.40 per unit
Selling overhead (50% fixed)	0.20 per unit

The actual production during the period was only 60,000 units, calculate the revised budgeted cost per unit.

36. X Ltd. has a budgeted sale of 3,20,000 units of its finished product for the year 2016-17. The stock of finished product on 1st April 2016 is 40,000 units and expected stock on 31st March 2017 is 80,000 units. Normal wastage in production is 10%.

Prepare production budget showing the number of units to be processed.

37. From the following particulars, calculate net cash from investing activities.

	Purchase	Sale
Land	2,00,000	
Furniture	50,000	20,000
Goodwill	1,00,000	
Investments	75,000	10,000
Interest received on debentures	5,000	
Dividend received on shares	7,500	
Dividend paid to shareholders	10,000	

38. Compute the net present value for a project with a net investment of 1,00,000 and the following cash inflows. Cost of capital is 10%. 1st year inflow 55,000, 2nd year 80,000, 3rd year 15,000. Present value factor for three years at 10% .909, .826, .751.

(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)

SECTION – D

Answer **any two** questions in not exceeding **4** pages each. Each question carries **15** marks.

39. What do you mean by reporting? Explain the essentials of a good reporting system.
40. What is short run decision? Explain any five short run decisions often made by management.

41. The Balance sheet of a company as on 31st December 2011 and 31st December 2012 were as follows :

Liabilities	2011	2012	Assets	2011	2012
Retained earnings	1,60,000	3,00,000	Stock	1,00,000	95,000
Premium on shares	—	5,000	Debtors	43,000	50,000
Accumulated depreciation	80,000	60,000	Prepaid expenses	4,000	5,000
Debentures	60,000	—	Cash	15,800	10,200
Accounts payable	37,800	40,200	Commission on shares	25,000	20,000
Share capital	2,00,000	2,50,000	Fixed assets	3,50,000	4,75,000
	<u>5,37,800</u>	<u>6,55,200</u>		<u>5,37,800</u>	<u>6,55,200</u>

Additional information :

Net income for the year 1,40,000

Depreciation for the year 20,000

Income tax paid was 40,000

Interim dividend paid during the year 20,000

An addition to the fixed asset was made during the year at a cost of 1,65,000 and fully depreciated machine costing 40,000 was discarded; no salvage being realized.

Prepare :

(a) A statement of changes in working capital

(b) A statement of sources and application of funds.

42. The expenses for the production of 500 units in a factory are given below;

	Per unit
Materials	80
Labour	60
Variable overhead (factory)	15
Fixed factory overhead(5000)	10
Administrative expenses (20% variable)	10
Selling and administration expenses (50% fixed)	10
Total per unit cost	<u>185</u>

You are also required to prepare a budget for 600 units.

43. From the following information, calculate IRR.

Cost 22,000

Cash inflows:

Year 1	12,000
2	4,000
3	2,000
4	10,000

44. The Balance sheets of a company as on 31st March 2016 and 2017 are given below.

Particulars	Balance sheet		
	Note No.	31.03.2016 Amount ()	31.03.2017 Amount ()
1. Equity and liabilities			
Shareholders funds			
Share capital		1,00,000	1,60,000
Reserves and surplus (P&L A/c)		70,520	85,500
Share application money pending allotment			
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings (12% Debentures)		50,000	-
Long term provisions (Accumulated Depreciation)		60,000	40,000
Current liabilities			
Trade payables (creditors)		28,000	48,000
Total		<u>3,08,250</u>	<u>3,33,500</u>

2. Assets

Non-current assets

Fixed assets :

Tangible assets	1,52,000	2,00,000
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Current assets

Inventories (stock)	93,400	89,400
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Debtors	30,800	21,100
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Cash and cash equivalents	28,100	20,000
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Other current assets (prepaid exp.)	3,950	3,000
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Total	<u>3,08,250</u>	<u>3,33,500</u>
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Additional information :

(a) Net profit 27,050

(b) Depreciation charged 10,000

(c) Cash dividend declared during 2016-17 12,000

(d) An addition to the building was made during the year at a cost of 78,000 and fully depreciated equipment costing 30,000 was discarded as no salvage being realized.

(e) Debentures were redeemed on 1.04.2016

You are required to prepare a cash flow statement.

(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)

(Pages : 6)

L – 1755

Reg. No. :

Name :

Sixth Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, March 2021.

First Degree Programme under CBCSS

Core Course : CO 1642/ CX 1642/ TT 1642/ HM 1642/ CC 1643

APPLIED COSTING

(Common for Commerce/ Commerce and Tax Procedure and Practice/Commerce and Tourism and Travel Management/Commerce and Hotel Management and Catering/ Commerce with Computer Applications)

(2015 – 2017 Admission)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

SECTION – A

Answer all questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. In which type of industries is job costing applicable?
2. What is cost plus contract?
3. What is process account?
4. What is normal loss?
5. What is composite cost unit?
6. What is the formula for computing cost per tonne kilometer?
7. Give two ways by which P/V ratio can be improved.

P.T.O.

8. What is meant by breakeven point?
9. What is material cost variance?
10. What is favorable variance?

(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

SECTION – B

Answer **any eight** questions. Each question carries **2** marks.

11. What is escalation clause?
12. What is equivalent production?
13. What are joint products?
14. Mention two objects of transport costing.
15. What is angle of incidence?
16. Distinguish between fixed cost and variable cost.
17. Define variance.
18. Annual demand: 12,800 units

Setup cost per batch: Rs. 100

Annual rate of interest 10%

Cost of production per unit Rs.40

Compute the economic batch quantity.

19. A transport company operates 5 buses on a route 120 kms. long. Each bus makes three round trips per day on all 30 days in a month. On an average 10% of the vehicles are in garage for repairs and maintenance. You are required to ascertain the total distance covered by the buses in one month period.

20. Calculate Material Price Variance

Standard: 20 kg @ Rs.5 per kg.

Actual: 22 kg @ Rs.6 per kg.

21. Compute abnormal loss.

Input introduced 1,000 kg

Output to next process 830 kg

It is estimated that in the process 5% of total weight is lost and 10% is scrap.

22. From the following information, find out the amount of profit during the year using marginal costing technique:

Fixed cost Rs. 4,00,000

Variable cost Rs. 10 per unit

Selling price Rs. 15 per unit

Output level 1,50,000 units

(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)

SECTION – C

Answer **any six** questions. Each question carries **4** marks

23. Explain the procedure for ascertaining job cost.

24. What are the features of process costing?

25. How does marginal costing help in selecting a suitable sales mix?

26. What are the benefits of variance analysis?

27. A contractor undertook a contract for Rs.6,00,000 and 70% of the work was completed. However, architect gave certificate only for 50% of the contract price on which 80% was paid. Cost incurred to date is Rs.3,50,000. Calculate the value of work certified and payment received.

28. The following figures have been taken from the books of a manufacturing company Pre separation point cost Rs.2,40,000

Product	Units produced
X	6,000
Y	4,000
Z	2,000

You are required to apportion joint cost under average unit cost method.

29. Following details relate to the transportation of goods by a transport company

	Quantity (tons)	Distance (km)
1st June	50	40
2 nd June	35	30
3 rd June	20	70
5 th June	10	35
6 th June	30	50

If the total cost is Rs. 22,050, calculate cost per ton-kilometre.

30. Fixed overhead	Rs.1,20,000
Variable overhead	Rs.2,00,000
Direct wages	Rs.1,50,000
Direct materials	Rs.4, 10,000
Sales	Rs. 10,00,000

Calculate breakeven point.

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

Standard Material for 70 kg finished product: 100 kg.

Price of materials: Rs.2 per kg.

Actual Output: 4,20,000 kg.

Material used: 5,60,000 kg.

Cost of material: Rs. 10,08,000.

Calculate Material Cost Variance

(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)

SECTION – D

Answer **any two** questions. Each question carries **15** marks

32. What is operating costing? What are the industries where operating costing can be applied?
33. Following information is obtained from T Ltd.:

	Product A	Product B
Selling price per unit	150	120
Direct material@ Rs.15 per kg	60	30
Direct labour @ Rs.10 per hour	50	60
Variable overhead	10	10
Total fixed overheads Rs. 16,000		

Comment on the profitability of each product when

- (a) Total sales potential in units is limited
- (b) Total sales potential in value is limited
- (c) Raw material is in short supply
- (d) Labour is in short supply

34. Following information is available:

	Standard			Actual		
	Units	Rate	Amount	Units	Rate	Amount
Material A	500	10	5,000	600	8	4,800
Material B	1,000	5	5,000	1,200	6	7,200

Compute:

- Material cost variance
- Material price variance
- Material usage variance
- Material mix variance

35. From the following details, prepare process account by following FIFO method:

Opening work-in-progress	- 2000-units
Materials (100% complete)	Rs.5,000
Labour (60% complete)	Rs.3,000
Overheads (60% complete)	<u>Rs. 1,500</u>
	Rs.9,500

Units introduced into the process - 8,000 units

There are 2,000 units in progress and the state of completion is estimated to be

Material 100%

Labour 50%

Overheads 50%

8,000 units are transferred to the next process

The process costs for the period are:

Materials	Rs. 96,000
Labour	Rs. 54,600
Overheads	Rs. 31,200

(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)

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L – 1752

Reg. No. :

Name :

Sixth Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, March 2021

First Degree Programme under CBCSS

Core Course : CO 1641/CX 1641/TT 1641/HM 1641/CC 1644

AUDITING

(Common for Commerce/Commerce and Tax Procedure and Practice/Commerce and Tourism and Travel Management/Commerce and Hotel Management and Catering/Commerce with Computer Applications)

(2015-2017 Admission)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

SECTION – A

Answer **all** questions in one or two sentences each. Each question carries **1** mark.

1. Why an audit is performed?
2. What is error of principle?
3. What is audit note book?
4. Give two examples of primary vouchers.
5. What are Tick Marks?
6. Enumerate the documents to be examined while vouching purchases.
7. Why test checking of transaction is often resorted to by auditors?

P.T.O.

8. How are auditors of Government Company appointed?
9. What is a clean audit report?
10. When can an auditor be held responsible for damage to third party?

(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

SECTION – B

Answer **any eight** questions in not exceeding **one** paragraph each. Each question carries **2** marks.

11. Define auditing.
12. What is an error and how does it differ from fraud?
13. What is audit risk?
14. Mention any four contents of permanent audit file?
15. What is flexible audit programme?
16. What is surprise check?
17. What is valuation?
18. How are the remuneration of an auditor fixed?
19. State the law relating to removal of the auditor of a company.
20. What is audit committee?
21. Bring out the difference between auditor's certificate and report.
22. In what aspect is auditing different from investigation?

(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)

SECTION – C

Answer **any six** questions in not exceeding **120** words each. Each question carries **4** marks.

23. What are the advantages of auditing?
24. Describe the significance of independence of auditor.
25. What are the benefits of working papers?
26. What are the features of internal control?
27. What is mean by verification of assets and liabilities?
28. Enumerate the procedure for vouching the sales book.
29. What are the contents of an audit report?
30. Briefly explain the liabilities of an auditor.
31. What are different types of investigations?

(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)

SECTION – D

Answer **any two** questions in not exceeding **four** pages each. Each question carries **15** marks.

32. What is meant by continuous audit? State the merits and demerits of such an audit.
33. Explain the term vouching and describe its importance.

34. What are the special considerations involved in the audit of a company?
35. What considerations should be borne in mind by auditors in conducting an investigation on behalf of an individual proposing to buy a running trading concern?

(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)

(Pages : 3)

L – 1921

Reg. No. :

Name :

BCom Tax

Sixth Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, March 2021
Career Related Degree Programme Under CBCSS
Group 2 (a) – Commerce and Tax Procedure and Practice
Vocational Course X
CX 1672 – GOODS AND SERVICES TAX
(2015-2017 Admission)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

SECTION – A

Answer all questions in one or two sentences each. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. How exports taxed under GST?
2. What is meant by E- Commerce?
3. Where is place of supply under GST law?
4. What is meant by 'Value added'?
5. What is input tax credit?
6. What is a Revenue Neutral Rate?
7. What is deemed registration?

P.T.O.

8. What is the threshold limit for Composition scheme?
9. What is the Purpose of Electronic Credit Ledger?
10. What is the quorum needed for GST Council meetings?

(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

SECTION – B

Answer **any eight** questions in not exceeding one paragraph. Each question carries **2** marks.

11. Why Constitutional amendment needed to implement GST in India?
12. Define the term 'aggregate turnover' under GST Act.
13. How Imports are taxed under GST?
14. What is the taxable event under GST?
15. Write any two causes for cancellation of registration certificate by proper officer.
16. What is requirement of TDS under GST laws?
17. What is HSN code?
18. Who is an ISD?
19. What are the roles of Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs?
20. When a taxable person can pay tax on provisional basis under GST law?
21. Which were the laws enacted to implement GST in India?
22. When IGST is levied?

(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)

SECTION – C

Answer **any six** questions. Each question carries **4** marks.

23. Compare between registered person and taxable person under CGST Law.
24. Which are the types of GST levied in India?
25. State rationale behind the implementation of GST in India.
26. Illustrate, how a particular transaction is subjected to dual GST.
27. Write a note on GST Council.
28. Distinguish between composite supply and mixed supply under GST.
29. Explain Canadian Model of GST.
30. What are the criticisms against GST in India?
31. What is GSTN?

(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)

SECTION – D

Answer **any two** questions. Each question carries **15** marks.

32. Who is liable to be registered under GST? Also state its procedure.
33. Explain the indirect taxes subsumed under GST.
34. Briefly explain the provisions relating to assessment under GST Laws.
35. Briefly explain the provisions relating to composition scheme under GST.

(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)

(Pages : 4)

L – 1920

Reg. No. :

Name :

Sixth Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, March 2021

Career Related First Degree Programme Under CBCSS

Group 2 (a) – Commerce and Tax Procedure and Practice

Vocational Course IX

CX 1671 – INCOME TAX PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

(2018 Admission Regular)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

SECTION – A

(Answer **all** questions. Each question carries **1** mark).

1. What is Income Tax Planning?
2. What is inter-corporate dividend?
3. What is Business Restructuring?
4. What is tax evasion?
5. What is tax holiday?
6. State the limitations of tax planning.
7. What is Amalgamation?
8. What is Tax avoidance?

P.T.O.

9. State the tax incentives to an amalgamating company.
10. What is resulting company?

(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

SECTION – B

(Answer any eight questions. Each question carries 2 marks).

11. State the necessity of tax planning.
12. What are the factors to be considered in tax planning?
13. State the tax exemptions to amalgamated company.
14. How tax planning differs from tax evasion.
15. Explain the economic and social implications of tax avoidance.
16. What are the factors to be considered in make or buy decisions based on tax planning?
17. State the conditions to be fulfilled for right to set off of amalgamating company.
18. Explain Tax heaven.
19. What is depreciation tax shield?
20. What are the conditions for claiming deduction of capital expenditure u/s 35 AD?
21. Explain tax planning in relation to income from other sources.
22. Differentiate tax avoidance from tax evasion.
23. What are practices commonly adopted for tax evasion?
24. What are the factors to be considered in own or lease decisions based on tax planning?

25. State the differences between tax planning and tax management.
26. Is tax avoidance legal?

(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)

SECTION – C

(Answer any six questions. Each question carries 4 marks).

27. What are the important areas of tax management?
28. Explain the tax planning in case of HUF.
29. State tax planning provisions in relation to clubbing of income.
30. Explain tax planning in relation to companies.
31. State the essentials of tax planning with respect to capital structure.
32. Explain tax planning in relation to bonus shares.
33. What are the limitations of tax planning?
34. What are the benefits available to new business ventures under Income Tax Act?
35. Explain the tax incentives to amalgamated company.
36. Discuss the tax planning based on residential status of assessee.
37. What are the tax planning provisions in relation to dividend income?
38. Explain the tax planning provisions for employer.

(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)

SECTION – D

(Answer **any two** questions. Each question carries **15** marks).

39. Explain the tax planning in relation to income from house property.
40. Discuss the tax planning for individuals.
41. Explain tax planning in relation to employees.
42. What are the provisions of tax planning with respect to profits and gains of business or profession?
43. Discuss the tax planning related to managerial remuneration.
44. Explain tax planning with respect to capital gains.

(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)

(Pages : 8)

L – 1757

Reg. No. :

Name :

Sixth Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, March 2021

First Degree Programme under CBCSS

Core Course : CO 1643/CX 1643/ TT 1643/ HM 1643/ CC 1642

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

(2015-2017 Admission)

(Common for Commerce/Commerce and Tax Procedure and Practice/Commerce and Tourism and Travel Management/Commerce and Hotel Management and Catering/Commerce with Computer Applications)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

SECTION – A

Answer **all** questions. **Each** question carries **1** mark.

1. State any two objectives of management accounting.
2. What are activity ratios?
3. What are common size financial statements?
4. What is meant by external analysis?
5. What is a fund flow statement?
6. What do you mean by the term cash equivalents?
7. State any two methods of cash equivalents?

P.T.O.

8. What is defensive-interval ratio?
9. What is EPS?
10. What are financial reports?

(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

SECTION – B

Answer any **eight** questions. **Each** question carries **2** marks.

11. State any four limitations of management accounting.
12. Write a short note on comparative financial statements.
13. Explain briefly net working capital.
14. Name any four sources of fund.
15. Explain briefly profitability ratios.
16. Write a short note on Master budget.
17. What are the three guiding principles of reporting to the various level of management?
18. From the following data find out current assets.

Current ratio 2.5;

Working capital Rs.1,50,000;

Liquid ratio 1.5

19. The current ratio of SF Ltd. is 2, while the quick ratio is 1.8. If the current liabilities are Rs.40,000, calculate the value of stock.
20. From the following information calculate operating profit ratio
Net profit before interest Rs.1,50,000; Net profit after interest Rs.1,40,000. Net sales Rs.15,00,000.

21. Calculate funds from operation:

Net loss for the current year Rs.20,000; Loss on sale of machinery Rs.15,000;
Depreciation on Plant and Machinery Rs.5,000

22. From the following information prepare a common-size income statement.

Sales Rs.16,00,000; Cost of sales Rs.10,80,000; Operating expenses Rs.10,000;
Interest paid Rs.60,000; Net profit Rs.3,60,000.

(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)

SECTION – C

Answer any **six** questions. **Each** question carries **4** marks.

23. Explain the types of financial analysis.

24. What are the advantages of budgetary control?

25. Explain the importance of reporting to management.

26. The following are the summary of cash transactions extracted from the books of Beta Ltd.

	(Rs.in '000')
Balance as on 1 st April, 2018	140
Receipts from customers	11,132
Issues of shares	1,200
Sale of fixed assets	512
	<hr/>
	12,984
	<hr/>
Payments to suppliers	8,188
Payments for fixed assets	920
Payments for overheads	460
Wages and salaries	276

35. Jupiter Ltd. has provided the following particulars. You are required to prepare a cash budget for three months ending 31st December, 2019.

(a) Months	Sales Rs.	Materials Rs.	Wages Rs.	Overheads Rs.
August	40,000	20,400	7,600	3,800
September	42,000	20,000	7,600	4,200
October	46,000	19,600	8,000	4,600
November	50,000	20,000	8,400	4,800
December	60,000	21,600	9,000	5,000

Credit terms are:

(b) Sales/Debtors – 10% sales are on cash, 50% of the credit sales collected next month and the balance in the following month.

Creditors – Materials 2 months, Wages 1/5 month, overheads 1/2 month.

(c) Cash balance on 1st October, 2019 is expected to be Rs.8,000.

(d) A machinery will be installed in August, 2019 at a cost of Rs.1,00,000. The monthly installment of Rs.5,000 is payable from October onwards.

(e) Dividend at 10% on preference share capital of Rs.3,00,000 will be paid on 1st December, 2019

(f) Advance to be received for sales of vehicle Rs.20,000 in December.

(g) Income tax (advance) to be paid in December Rs.5,000.

(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)

Reg. No. :

Name :

Sixth Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, March 2021

First Degree Programme under CBCSS

Open Course II : CO 1661.6/CX 1661.6/TT 1661.6/HM 1661.6/CC 1661.6

MARKETING MANAGEMENT

(Common for Commerce/Commerce and Tax Procedure and Practice/Commerce and Tourism and Travel Management/Commerce and Hotel Management and Catering/Commerce with Computer Applications)

(2015 – 2017 Admission)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

SECTION – A

Answer all questions in one or two sentences. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. Define market segmentation.
2. What do you mean by consumer behaviour?
3. What is product planning?
4. Define Product Life Cycle.
5. What are consumer goods?
6. What do you understand by promotion mix?
7. What is meant by price skimming?

8. What do you understand by physical distribution?
9. What is direct marketing?
10. What is demarketing?

(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

SECTION – B

Answer any **eight** questions in not exceeding **one** paragraph each. **Each** question carries **2** marks.

11. What is market positioning? What is its objective?
12. What do you mean by buying motives?
13. What is product innovation? Give an example.
14. What are the broad classifications of products?
15. What is institutional advertising?
16. Write a short note on penetration price policy.
17. Give a brief account of 'Push Promotional Strategy'?
18. What do you mean by selective distribution?
19. Give any two functions of physical supply.
20. Give a brief account of horizontal marketing system.
21. Write a short note on green marketing.
22. What do you understand by remarketing?

(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)

SECTION – C

Answer any **six** questions in not exceeding **120** words each. **Each** question carries **4** marks.

23. Explain the various bases of market segmentation.
24. What are the characteristics of consumer behaviour?
25. List out the elements of promotion mix.
26. Enumerate the characteristics of sales promotion.
27. Briefly explain the significance of pricing.
28. Distinguish between advertising and sales promotion.
29. What are the attributes of a good advertisement copy?
30. What are the objectives of advertising?
31. What are the major examples of direct marketing channels?

(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)

SECTION – D

Answer any **two** questions in not exceeding **four** pages each. **Each** question carries **15** marks.

32. Discuss in detail the steps involved in consumer buying process.
33. Discuss the various sales promotion schemes at the consumers' level.
34. What are the factors that are to be considered while selecting a promotion mix?
35. What are the functions of channel of distribution? Also explain the factors to be considered while selecting a suitable channel of distribution.

(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)

(Pages : 4)

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Reg. No. :

Name :

Sixth Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, March 2021

First Degree Programme under CBCSS

Open Course II : CO 1661.8/CX 1661.3/TT 1661.3/CC 1661.3/HM 1661.3

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

(Common for Commerce/Commerce and Tax Procedure and Practice/Commerce and Tourism and Travel Management/Commerce with Computer Applications/Commerce and Hotel Management and Catering)

(2018 Admission Regular)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

SECTION – A

Answer **all** questions in **one** or **two** sentences each. **Each** question carries **one** mark.

1. What do you mean by strategy?
2. What is a vision Statement?
3. What is corporate strategy?
4. What is competitive advantage?
5. Give the expansion of ETOP.
6. What is SWOT analysis?
7. What do you understand by Strategic Business Unit?

P.T.O.

8. Give the meaning of Gap Analysis.
9. Write a short note on strategy implementation.
10. What is strategic control?

(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

SECTION – B

Answer any **eight** questions in not exceeding one paragraph each. **Each** question carries **2** marks.

11. Enumerate the characteristics of objectives.
12. What is strategic analysis?
13. Distinguish between strategy and tactics.
14. Name any two advantages of vision statement.
15. What is environmental scanning?
16. Give a brief account of retrenchment strategies.
17. Furnish two examples of weaknesses of a firm.
18. Give the meaning of strategic intent.
19. Name two types of diversification strategies.
20. What are the various strategic alternatives available at the corporate level?
21. Give examples of strategic advantage profile of a firm.
22. Explain corporate portfolio analysis.
23. Write a short note on functional strategies.
24. Give a brief account of premise control.

25. Write a short note on Mckinsey's 7S Framework.
26. What are the different approaches available to strategy implementation?

(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)

SECTION – C

Answer any **six** questions in not exceeding **120** words. **Each** question carries **4** marks.

27. Explain the significance of strategic management.
28. Explain briefly the three dimensions of business definition.
29. Enumerate the functions of objectives.
30. List out the components of a mission statement.
31. Give two examples each of corporate vision and mission statements.
32. List out the advantages of ETOP.
33. Enumerate the steps involved in SWOT analysis.
34. What are the benefits of SWOT analysis?
35. Explain what you mean by Key Performance Indicators?
36. What are the basic characteristics of an effective strategy evaluation system?
37. Write a short note on BCG Matrix.
38. Give a brief account of Balanced Score card.

(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)

SECTION – D

Answer any **two** questions in not exceeding **four** pages each. **Each** question carries **15** marks.

39. Discuss the essential phases in strategic management process.
40. Discuss the advantages and limitations of strategic management.
41. Write short notes on :
 - (a) Core Competence
 - (b) Conglomerate diversification
 - (c) Benchmarking
 - (d) Differentiation Strategy
 - (e) Cost Leadership strategy
42. Define strategy implementation. Describe the steps involved in strategy implementation.
43. What is resource allocation? Discuss the factors that affect the decisions for resource allocation.
44. Discuss the steps involved in strategy evaluation system.

(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)

(Pages : 10)

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Reg. No. :

Name :

Sixth Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, March 2021

First Degree Programme Under CBCSS

Core Course : CO 1642 / CX 1642 / TT 1642/ HM 1642 / CC 1642

APPLIED COSTING

(2018 Admission Regular)

**(Common for Commerce / Commerce and Tax Procedure and Practice /
Commerce and Tourism and Travel Management / Commerce and Hotel
Management and Catering / Commerce with Computer Applications)**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

SECTION – A

**Very short answer. Answer all questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
(one sentence to maximum two sentences).**

1. What is De-Escalation Clause?
2. Name any two Specific order costing.
3. What is Retention money?
4. What is work uncertified?
5. What is notional profit?
6. Write any two expenses incurred by hospitals.
7. Write any two problems in setting standards.

P.T.O.

8. What is normal process loss?
9. What is waste?
10. What is split off point?

(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

SECTION – B

Short Answer. Answer **any eight** questions. **Each** question carries **2** marks.
(Not to exceed **one** paragraph)

11. Define Batch costing.
12. What is process costing?
13. Where we can apply a batch costing?
14. What is a joint product?
15. What is economic batch quantity?
16. Write any two methods of apportionment of joint cost.
17. Define marginal costing.
18. What is contribution?
19. What is break even point?
20. What is margin of safety?
21. Define standard costing.
22. What is variance?
23. What are composite cost units?
24. Define job costing.
25. What is a byproduct?
26. What is abnormal gain?

(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)

SECTION – C

Short Essay. Answer **any six** questions. **Each** question carries **4** marks. (Not to exceed **120** words).

27. Briefly discuss the Job Costing Procedure.
28. Prepare a specimen form of a contract account.
29. Distinguish between Job costing and Process costing.
30. Discuss the distinction between Absorption costing and Marginal costing.
31. Define operating costing. What are its features.
32. Compute the Economic Batch Quantity for a company using batch costing with the following information.

Annual demand for the parts	4,000 units
Setting up cost	Rs. 100
Cost of Manufacture : One unit	Rs. 200
Rate of interest per annum	10%

33. Gangaram Construction Limited undertook a number of contracts during 2020. Following particulars are available as regards the construction of a canteen building :

Materials at site on 1.1.2020	2,000
Materials purchased	50,000
Materials supplied from stores	10,000
Materials returned to stores	1,000
Materials costing Rs. 2,000 were stolen	
Materials worth Rs. 200 destroyed by fire	
Materials costing Rs.1,000 were sold for Rs.800	

Materials in hand at the end of the year	10,000
Materials received from hospital contract which was completed	20,000
Materials transferred to cinema contract	500
Plant issued to contract on 1.1.2020	50,000
Plant returned to stores	1,000
Plant costing Rs. 2,000 was sold for Rs. 2,500	
Plant worth Rs. 500 was stolen	
Plant worth Rs. 300 was destroyed by an accident	
Plant in hand at the site at the end of the year	10,000

Show how these transactions will appear in the Contract Account.

34. Write up Contract Account No. 99 from the following particulars.

Direct materials	9,000
Wages	6,000
Special plant	4,000
Stores issued	1,600
Loose Tools	750
Other expenses	1,300
Expenses of workmen	600
Contract price	30,000

- (a) The contract was completed in 20 weeks at the end of which period special plant is returned subject to a depreciation of Rs. 800.
- (b) The value of loose tools and stores returned were Rs.500 and Rs.200 respectively.
- (c) The value of the tractor was Rs. 9,750 and depreciation was to be charged to this contract at the rate of 20 percent per annum for 20 weeks.
35. Product X requires three distinct process and after the third process the product is transferred to finished stock. You are required to prepare various process accounts from the following information :

	Total	P1	P2	P3
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Direct materials	5,000	4,000	600	400
Direct labour	4,000	1,500	1,600	900
Direct expenses	800	500	300	—
Production overheads	6,000	—	—	—

Production overheads to be allocated to different processes on the basis of 150% of direct wages. Production during the period was 200 units. Assume there is no opening or closing stock.

36. Marginal costing (Prob 5) the following figures are supplied to you:

Fixed cost	₹ 1,00,000
Capacity sales	₹ 4,00,000
Variable cost	35 paise for each unit
Selling price per unit	₹ 1

Calculate the profit or loss at 60% capacity at the price of ₹ 1.50 per unit.

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

Quantity of groundnut required	3 kgs.
Price of groundnut	Rs. 2.50 per kg.
Actual production data	Production during the week : 1,000 kgs.
Quantity used	3,500 kgs
Price of groundnut per kg.	Rs. 3

Calculate :

- (a) Material cost variance.
- (b) Material price variance.
- (c) Material usage variance.

38. From the following data, calculate the cost per kilometer of a vehicle.

Value of vehicle	15,000
Road licence fee per year	500
Insurance charges per year	100
Garage rent per year	600
Driver's wages per month	200
Cost of petrol per litre	3.60
Kilometres per litre	8
Proportionate charges for tyre and maintenance per km	0.20
Estimated life	1,50,000 kms
Estimated annual kilometreage	6,000
Ignore interest on capital	

(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)

SECTION – D

Long Essay. Answer **any two** questions. **Each** question carries **15** marks.

39. Define contract costing. What are its features? Distinguish between Job costing and contract costing. Also discuss the treatment of notional profit in incomplete contracts.
40. From the information given below relating to an unfinished contract ascertain;
- (a) Profit on work certified
 - (b) Cost on work in progress at the end of the year

Materials sent to site	86,000
Labour engaged on site	65,000
Plant issued	80,000
Direct expenses	8,000
Establishment charges	4,000
Materials returned to stores	600
Work certified	1,90,000
Uncertified work	7,700
Material in hand	2,000
Wages accrued	300
Cash received	1,61,500
Depreciation on plant	7,000

41. Product X is obtained after it passes through three distinct processes. You are required to prepare Process accounts from the following information :

	Total	P1	P2	P3
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Material	15,084	5,200	3,960	5,924
Direct wages	18,000	4,000	6,000	8,000
Production overheads	18,000			

1,000 units @ Rs. 6 per unit were introduced in process I. Production overhead to be distributed as 100% on direct wages.

Process	Actual output Unit	Normal loss	Value of scrap per unit
Process I	950	5%	4
Process II	840	10%	8
Process III	750	15%	10

42. You are given the following information relating to the production and sale of X Ltd. for the year 2015 and 2016 :

Year	2015	2016
Sales	76,000	1,30,000
Profit	—	6,000
Loss	4,800	—

Calculate :

- BEP Sale volume.
- Profit when sales are 1,20,000.
- Loss when the sales go down to the level of 60,000.
- Sales required to earn a Profit of 10,000.
- Margin of safety in 2016.

43. A furniture manufacturer uses sunmica tops for tables. From the following information, find out the price variance and cost variance.

Standard quantity of sunmica per table	:	4 sq. ft.
Standard price per sq. ft of sunmica	:	5
Actual production of tables	:	1000
Sunmica actually used	:	4300 sq. ft
Actual purchase price per sq.ft.	:	5.50

44. From the following data, find out in an appropriate cost sheet form the generating cost of electricity per unit in an Iron and Steel Works during the month of April, 2020.

(a) Fuel :	Coal at the beginning of the month	500 tons
	Supply during the month	1100 tons.
	Balance at the end of the month	400 tons

Annual contract for supply of coal F.O.R. colliery at Rs. 10 per ton. Add 10% to cover freight and handling charges.

- (b) Oil : 10 tons at Rs. 250 per ton.
- (c) Water : 50,000 litres, pumping charges at 25 paise per 100 litres.
- (d) Depreciation of Steam Boiler : Capital value Rs.24,000 and the rate of depreciation is 12% per annum.
- (e) Salaries and wages of the Boiler House:
- 10 men at Rs. 100 per month each :
- 40 coolies at Rs.20 per month each:
- (f) Recovery on account of sale of ashes: 100 tones at Re. 1 per ton.

- (g) Salaries and wages of the generating station:
50 men at Rs.100 per month each
20 coolies at Rs.20 per month each
- (h) Repairs and maintenance of the generating equipments Rs. 2,600
- (i) Depreciation of Generating Equipment: Capital Value Rs. 1,20,000 and the rate of depreciation is $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ pa.
- (j) Share of administration charges : Rs. 1,750
- (k) Number of units generated : 1,46,000
- (l) Loss in the process : 2,000 units generated

(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)

Reg. No. :

Name :

Sixth Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, March 2021

First Degree Programme under CBCSS

Core Course : CO 1641 / CX 1641 / TT 1641 / HM 1641 / CC 1641

AUDITING

(2018 Admission, Regular)

**(Common for Commerce / Commerce & Tax Procedure and Practice /
Commerce and Tourism and Travel Management / Commerce and Hotel
Management and Catering / Commerce with Computer Applications)**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

SECTION – A

Very short answer. Answer **all** questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
(**one** sentence to maximum **two** sentences)

1. What is statutory audit?
2. Define internal control.
3. What is compensating error?
4. Define vouching.
5. What do you mean by contingent liability?
6. What is a clean audit report?
7. Give one example of errors of principle.

8. What do you mean by fraud?
9. Define verification.
10. What is interim audit?

(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

SECTION – B

Short Answer. Answer **any eight** questions. Each question carries **2** marks.
(Not to exceed **one** paragraph)

11. What are the objectives of a government audit?
12. What is Audit report?
13. What is the purpose of investigation?
14. What are the civil liability of the auditor?
15. What are the advantages of audit note book?
16. What is audit working paper?
17. What is routine checking?
18. What are different types of vouchers?
19. What is internal audit?
20. Write a note on Operational audit.
21. What is the purpose of efficiency audit?
22. What are the different kinds of Government audit?
23. Define Auditing.

24. What are the advantages of internal check to the auditor?
25. What is error of commission?
26. What are the objectives of routine checking?

(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)

SECTION – C

Short Essay. Answer **any six** questions. Each question carries **4** marks. (Not to exceed **120** words)

27. What are the advantages of auditing?
28. Discuss the types of private audit.
29. Explain the disadvantages of continuous audit.
30. Discuss the contents of audit working paper.
31. What are the types of audit papers?
32. What are the advantages of internal check?
33. Discuss the objectives of vouching.
34. Distinguish between internal check and internal audit.
35. What are the different classes of investigation?
36. What are the essentials of a valid voucher?
37. Write a note on investigation in 'misappropriation of goods'.
38. Briefly discuss the reasons for the development in the field of Auditing as a Profession.

(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)

SECTION – D

Long Essay. Answer **any two** questions. Each question carries **15** marks.

39. Discuss the Rights and Duties of Company Auditor.
40. Define auditing. What are the objectives of auditing?
41. Define Investigation. Discuss the different classes or objects of investigation.
42. What are the essentials of a good internal check system?
43. Discuss the guidelines for building an effective internal check system regarding wages.
44. Discuss the objectives and steps involved in verification of assets and liabilities.

(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)