

G 301.6

(2010 batch onwards)

Reg. No.:

St Aloysius College (Autonomous)
Mangaluru
B.Com. Semester VI – Degree Examination
April - 2017

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING -VI

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

SECTION – A

Answer any FIVE of the following

(5×2=10)

1. State any two social responsibility of accountants.
2. Distinguish between Amalgamation and Absorption.
3. What is Internal Reconstruction?
4. What is cost of control?
5. What do you understand by 'Alteration of share Capital'?
6. How do you treat the following in the Liquidators Final statement?
 a) Call in advance b) Calls in arrears
7. What is minority interest? How it is treated in the consolidated Balance Sheet.

SECTION - B

Answer any FOUR of the following

(4×12=48)

8. The share capital of Beta Ltd which went into liquidation consists of
 1000, preference shares of ₹ 100 each, ₹ 90 paid up.
 800 'A' equity shares of ₹ 100 each, ₹ 80 paid up
 1000 'B' equity shares of ₹ 100 each, ₹ 60 paid up.
 The preference shares had no priority right as to the repayment of capital call in advance received from 'A' shareholders ₹ 2750.
 The various creditors were as follows:
 Preferential creditors ₹ 15,200
 Fully secured creditors ₹ 67,000
 Unsecured creditors ₹ 43,000
 (one of which ₹ 2000 was waived by them)
 Liquidators expenses amounted to ₹ 10,125.
 Liquidators remuneration was fixed at 4% on the amounts realized plus 2% on the payments to unsecured creditors. Assets realized amounted to ₹ 2,20,000. Prepare Liquidators statement of Accounts.
9. Sun Ltd absorbed the business of Moon Ltd as a going concern on 31st March 2012
 The assets and Liabilities of Moon Ltd on that date were as follows:

Particulars		Note No.	As at 31 st March 2012 (₹)
A	Equity and Liabilities		
1.	Share holder's funds		
	Equity Capital: 30,000 sheets of ₹ 10 each		3,00,000
	Preference Capital: 1000 sheets of ₹ 100 each		1,00,000
2.	Share application money pending allotment		-
3.	Non - current liabilities		-
4.	Current liabilities		
	Trade Payables : Creditors 30,000		
	Bills payable 50,000		80,000
	Total		4,80,000

Contd...2

B	Assets		
1.	Non-Current assets		
	Fixed assets : Buildings	1,50,000	
	Plant	80,000	2,30,000
2.	Current assets		
	Stock	1,40,000	
	Trade receivable : Debtors	70,000	
	Bills receivable	10,000	2,20,000
	Cash and cash equivalents: Bank		30,000
	Total		4,80,000

The terms agreed between two companies were as follows:

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

You are required to prepare Realization account, shareholders account in the Books of Moon Ltd and opening entries in the books of Sun Ltd.

10. A Ltd acquires $\frac{3}{4}$ of the share capital of B Ltd. on 31st Dec 2010, when the Balance Sheet of the two companies are as under:

Particulars		A Ltd (₹)	B Ltd (₹)
A	Equity and Liabilities		
1.	Share holder's funds		
	a) Share Capital: Authorised, issued and subscribed : Shares of ₹ 10 each	20,000	10,000
	b) Reserves and surplus : General Reserve	5,000	3,000
	Profit and loss A/c	3,000	2,000
2.	Share application money pending allotment	-	-
3.	Non-current liabilities		
	10% debenture	10,000	5,000
4.	Current liabilities		
	Trade payables: Sundry creditors	5,000	2,000
	Total	43,000	22,000
B	Assets		
1.	Non-current assets		
	Fixed assets: Fixed assets	20,000	10,000
	Investments in shares of B Ltd	10,000	-
2.	Current Assets	13,000	12,000
	Total	43,000	22,000

You are required to prepare the consolidated Balance Sheet as on 31st Dec 2010. Calculate minority interest and cost of control.

11. The Balance Sheet of Fortune Ltd. stood as follows as on 31.03.2011.

Particulars		Note No.	(₹)
A	Equity and Liabilities		
	a) Share capital: Authorised, issued and subscribed : 19,000 shares of ₹ 100 each		19,00,000
	b) Reserves and surplus: profit and loss A/c		-(9,70,000)
2.	Share Applications money pending allotment		-
3.	Non-current liabilities		
	long term honouring : Debentures		1,00,000
4.	Current liabilities		
	Trade payable : Creditors		1,00,000
	Total		11,30,000

B.	Assets		
1.	Non - current assets		
	Fixed assets : Land and Buildings		1,00,000
	Machinery		2,60,000
	Furniture		20,000
	good will		2,00,000
2.	current assets		
	Stock		3,70,000
	Debtors		1,80,000
	Total		11,30,000

The company is reconstructed as follows:

- Shares of ₹100 are to be reduced to an equal number of fully paid shares of ₹ 40 each.
- To issue 1,000 new shares of ₹ 40 each as fully paid up to debenture holders in full settlement.
- The amount available is to be utilized in writing off goodwill and profit and loss account and the balance in writing down the value of machinery.

Give the necessary journal entries and prepare reconstructed Balance sheet.

12. Nirlon Ltd decided to sell its business to the Reliance Corporation Ltd. as on 31st March 2013. On that date its Balance Sheet was as under:

Particulars		Note No	(₹)
A	Equity and Liabilities		
1.	Shareholders funds		
	Capital: Paid up: 4000 shares of ₹ 10 each		40,000
	Reserves and surplus : Reserve Fund		10,000
	Profit & loss a/c		4,000
2.	Share application money pending allotment		-
3.	Non-current liabilities : 5% debenture		20,000
4.	Current liabilities:		
	Trade payable : Creditors		6,000
	Total		80,000
B.	Assets		
1.	Non-current assets		
	Fixed assets : Freehold property		33,000
	Good will		8,000
2.	Current assets: Stock		7,000
	Trade receivables : Debtors		8,000
	Bills receivables		4,000
	Cash and cash equivalents : Bank		20,000
	Total		80,000

Reliance corporation Ltd agreed to take over assets (excluding cash) at the amount stated in the Balance sheet except goodwill for which the company agreed to pay ₹ 20,000 and discharge the liabilities to sundry creditors. The purchase price was to be discharged by the allotment of 2400 shares of ₹ 10 each at ₹ 12.50 per share and the Balance in cash.

The expenses of liquidation amounted to ₹600.
show the necessary accounts in the Books of Nirlon Ltd.

13. Discuss different forms of internal reconstruction.

Answer any TWO of the following

(2×16=32)

14. The books of A Co Ltd contained the following balances as on 31.03.2008.

	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)
Equity share capital of ₹ 10 each	-	12,00,000
Creditors	-	14,00,000
Patents and Trade marks	12,00,000	-
plant and machinery	4,00,000	-
Stock	3,00,000	-
Debtors	5,00,000	-
Cash	12,500	-
Preliminary expenses	72,500	-
Profit and Loss account	1,15,000	-
	26,00,000	26,00,000

The patents and trademarks are considerably over valued. The company is also not in a position to raise any further capital.

The following scheme of reconstruction has therefore been framed.

- The company will go into voluntary liquidation. A new company will be formed with an authorized capital of ₹ 20,00,000 to take over assets and liabilities.
- Liabilities will be discharged by B Ltd to creditors by payment of 25 paise in a rupee in cash and 50 paise in a rupee by issue of 9% debenture.
- 1,20,000 equity share of ₹ 10 each (₹ 5 per share paid) will be issued to the shareholders of A Ltd, the balance ₹ 5 per share to be paid on allotment.
- Expenses of liquidation amounting to ₹ 17,500 will be paid by B Ltd.

The scheme was approved by all concerned.

You are required to:

- Give the journal entries to open the books of B Co Ltd
- Prepare the opening Balance Sheet of B Co Ltd.

15. The following are the Balance Sheets of X Ltd and Y Ltd as on 31.3.2011

Particulars		X Ltd (₹)	Y Ltd (₹)
A	Equity and Liabilities		
	1. Shareholders funds		
	a) Share capital : Shares of ₹ 10 each	3,00,000	1,50,000
	b) Reserves & surplus : Reserve fund	60,000	40,000
	2. Share application money pending allotment	-	-
	3. Non- Current liabilities	-	-
	4. Current liabilities		
	Trade payables: Creditors	60,000	40,000
	Bills payable	5,000	10,000
	Total	4,25,000	2,40,000
B.	Assets		
	1. Non-current assets		
	Fixed assets	2,70,000	14,000
	2. Current assets		
	Trade receivables: Debtors	80,000	60,000
	Bills receivables	15,000	4,000
	Stock	50,000	30,000
	Cash and cash equivalents : Bank	10,000	6,000
		4,25,000	2,40,000

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Both the companies decided to amalgamate and form Z Ltd to take over the assets and liabilities of both the companies.

- 1) The shareholders of X Ltd issued 4 shares of ₹ 10 each at ₹ 12.50 per share, in exchange for 3 shares in X Ltd.
- 2) Assets and liabilities of Y Ltd are to be taken at book values subject to 5% provision on debtors and bills receivable and 10% depreciation on fixed assets. Goodwill of Y Ltd was valued at ₹ 27, 200.

The purchase consideration is settled in shares ₹ 10 each at 12.50 per share.

Pass the Journal entries in the books of X Ltd and Y Ltd and prepare the balance sheet of Z Ltd. (In the nature of purchase)

16. From the Balance Sheets as on 31 March 2015 and information given below, prepare consolidated balance sheet of H Ltd and its subsidiary S Ltd.

Particulars		H Ltd (₹)	S Ltd (₹)
A	Equity and Liabilities		
	1. Shareholders funds		
	a) Equity share capital :		
	Shares of ₹ each, fully paid	10,00,000	2,00,000
	b) Reserves & surplus : Reserve	1,00,000	60,000
	Profit and Loss A/c	4,00,000	1,20,000
	2. Share application money pending allotment	-	-
	3. Non- Current liabilities	-	-
	4. Current liabilities		
	Trade payables: Creditors	2,00,000	1,20,000
	Bills payable	-	30,000
	Total	17,00,000	5,30,000
B.	Assets		
	1. Non -current assets		
	Fixed assets	8,00,000	1,20,000
	Investments : 15,000 Share in S Ltd at cost	1,50,000	-
	2. Current assets: Stock	6,10,000	2,40,000
	Debtors	1,30,000	1,70,000
	Bills receivable	10,000	-
	Total	17,00,000	5,30,000

- 1) Entire profit of S Ltd has been earned since the shares were acquired on 1.4.2014 by H Ltd., but there was already reserve of ₹ 60,000 at the date.
- 2) The bills accepted by S Ltd ₹ 10,000 are in favour of H Ltd.
- 3) Sundry Assets of S Ltd are undervalued by ₹ 20,000
- 4) The stock of H Ltd includes ₹ 50,000 bought from S Ltd at a profit to the latter of 25% in cost.

SECTION - D

Answer the following

(1x10=10)

17. The ABC Ltd went into voluntary liquidation on 1-1-2015 on which date dividends on the preference shares were in arrears for two years
The subscribed capital of the company consisted of :

1. 40,000 6% preference shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid and
2. 50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each ₹ 6 paid

The assets realized ₹ 3,50,000. The expenses of liquidation came to ₹ 9,800. The liquidator is entitled to a remuneration of ₹ 11,000 and a commission of 2.5% on the amount paid to the preference shareholders as capital and dividend. The liabilities amounted to ₹ 20,000.

Prepare liquidators final statement of a account.



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St Aloysius College (Autonomous)
Mangaluru
B.Com. Semester VI – Degree Examination
April - 2017
FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGEMENT

Max Marks: 100

Time: 3 hrs.

SECTION – A**Answer any FIVE questions of the following:****(5x2=10)**

1. State the meaning of Foreign Exchange Market.
2. Give the meaning of foreign exchange rate.
3. What are the important functions of a correspondent bank? State any two.
4. What are foreign inward and outwards remittances known as?
5. State the meaning of Arbitrage?
6. In investing its foreign assets, what are the three principles guiding R.B.I?
7. What is the core objective of The Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA)?

SECTION – B**Answer any FOUR questions of the following:****(4x12=48)**

8. Explain the different functions of Foreign Exchange Market.
9. Elucidate the Purchasing Power Parity Theory.
10. Write a note on the merits of fixed and flexible exchange rates.
11. Explain the difference between a Nostro Vostro Account and Lero Account.
12. Write a note Forward Exchange Contracts.
13. Explain the salient features of authorized dealers scheme in Foreign Exchange Market.

SECTION – C**Answer any TWO questions of the following:****(2x16=32)**

14. Explain the different causes of fluctuations in the exchange rate.
15. Elucidate the role of R.B.I (Reserve Bank of India) in Foreign Exchange Markets in India.
16. Explain the regulations/rules under FEMA, the Foreign Exchange management Act.

SECTION – D**Answer the following:****(10)**

- 17.a) On 25 July a customer has presented a bank at right documents for USD 5000 under a letter of credit. Transit period of the bill is 25 days. What rate the bank will quote to the customer provided it requires an exchange margin of 0.15%. Also calculate the rupee amount payable to the customer.

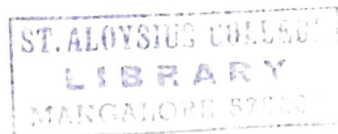
The rate quoted were:

Spot USD1= ₹63.6526/6650

Spot/August 6000/6100

Spot/September 6125/6136

- b) Write a short note on Cross rate.

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**St Aloysius College (Autonomous)
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**B.Com. Semester VI – Degree Examination
April - 2017**

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

Time: 3 hrs.

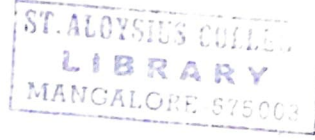
Max Marks: 100

SECTION – A

Answer any FIVE questions of the following:

(5x2=10)

1. State any two objectives of investment banks.
2. What do you mean by mutual funds?
3. Who is a merchant banker?
4. State any two features of lease financing.
5. State any two advantages of investment in real estate.
6. Expand: NSDL and CDSL
7. Define depository system.



SECTION - B

Answer any FOUR questions of the following:

(4x12=48)

8. Explain the features and functions of investment banking.
9. Give a detailed account of operational practices, pattern of investment and financial assistance to corporate enterprises by LIC of India.
10. State the SEBI regulations governing merchant banking in India.
11. What do you mean by Lease financing? Describe the different types of lease financing.
12. Explain the functions and objectives of Unit Trust of India.
13. Write a note on Stock Holding Corporation of India.

SECTION – C

Answer any TWO questions of the following:

(2x16=32)

14. What is 'Venture capital'? Explain the functions of venture capital and also explain the Indian venture capital scenario.
15. What are the benefits and functions of NSDL? Explain.
16. Give a detailed account of development and regulation of investment banking in India.

SECTION – D

Answer the following:

(10)

17. National Manufacturing Company can purchase a machine for ₹2,00,000 or make four annual lease prepayments of ₹ 60,000. The machine's life is 4 years with no residual value. The company pays TAX at 55%, approximately one year after earning its cash flows. A bank loan is available to finance the purchase at 20%. Should the company lease or borrow and buy, assuming that:
 - a) The company does not expect to pay corporate tax for the foreseeable future;
 - b) The company expects to pay corporate tax at 55%.

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St Aloysius College (Autonomous)
Mangaluru

B.Com. Semester VI – Degree Examination
April - 2017

CORPORATE LAW

Time: 3 hrs.

Max Marks: 100

SECTION – A

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

(5x2=10)

1. What is meant by lifting the corporate veil?
2. What is a Foreign company?
3. Give the meaning of cumulative preference shares.
4. What is red-herring prospectus?
5. How a member is different from a shareholder of a company?
6. Give the meaning of special resolution.
7. What is 'Quorum'? Must quorum be present throughout the meeting?



SECTION – B

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

(4x12=48)

8. What is Memorandum of Association? Explain briefly its clauses.
9. What are preference shares? Differentiate between preference shares and equity shares.
10. What is Registration of charges? What are the effects of non-registration?
11. Give the meaning of debenture. State its characteristics.
12. What is meant by register of members? State the contents of register of members.
13. Give the meaning of statutory meeting and list the contents of statutory report.

SECTION – C

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

(2x16=32)

14. Who is a 'director' of a company? What are his powers and duties?
15. Explain the various methods of acquiring membership in a company and how can the membership be terminated?
16. "A Joint Stock Company is a legal person with perpetual succession and common seal". Examine this statement with the characteristics of a company.

SECTION – D

Answer the following:

(10)

17. P is the father of Q, a minor. P as the guardian of Q applied to a company for the issue of shares in the name of Q. the company issued shares to and registered them in the name of Q.
 - a) Has Q acquired the membership of the company?
 - b) Can the following persons or institutions become members of a company?

Give reasons.

- i) minor ii) partnership firm iii) insolvent iv) company

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St Aloysius College (Autonomous)
Mangaluru
B.Com. Semester VI – Degree Examination
April - 2017

STRATEGIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

SECTION – A

Answer any **FIVE** questions:

(5x2=10)

1. What is technical appraisal of a project?
2. A company has earnings before interest and taxes of ₹ 2,50,000. It expects a return on its investment at a rate of 16%. You are required to find out the total value of the firm according to the Modigliani Miller Approach.
3. Give the meaning of Optimal Capital Structure.
4. What is meant by Corporate Governance?
5. A project costs ₹ 1,00,000 and yields an annual cash inflow of ₹ 20,000 for 8 years. Calculate its pay-back period.
6. What do you mean by constant payout ratio?
7. What is indifference point?



SECTION – B

Answer any **FOUR** questions:

(4x12=48)

8. What is meant by project appraisal? Explain the factors to be considered while appraising the project.
9. A firm has sales of ₹ 10,00,000, variable cost of ₹ 7,00,000 and fixed costs of ₹ 2,00,000 and debt of ₹ 5,00,000 at 10% rate of interest. What are the operating, financial and combined leverages?
10. The firms Nathan Limited and Alston Limited are identical in all respects including risk factors except for debt-equity mix. Firm Nathan Limited has issued 12% debentures of ₹ 15,00,000 while Alston Limited has issued only equity. Both the firm earn 30% before interest and taxes on their total assets of ₹ 25,00,000.
Assuming a tax rate of 50% and capitalization rate of 20% for an all equity company, you are required to compute the value of the two firms using
i) Net Income Approach and ii) Net Operating Income Approach.
11. Watson Limited was started a year back with a paid up equity capital of ₹ 40,00,000. The other details are as under:

Earnings of the company	₹ 4,00,000
Dividend Paid	₹ 3,20,000
Price – Earnings Ratio	12.5
Number of shares	40,000

Using Walters formula compute the value of the share under 50% and 75% dividend payout ratios.

Contd...2

12. Write a note on different types of dividends that can be offered to the shareholders of a company.
13. State the SEBI guidelines related to corporate governance.

SECTION - C

Answer any TWO questions:

(2x16=32)

14. What is meant by capital structure? What are the major determinants of capital structure?
15. Explain the Modigliani and Miller hypothesis for corporate dividend policy. What are its basic assumptions?
16. A company is considering an investment proposal to purchase a machine costing ₹ 2,50,000. The machine has a life expectancy of 5 years and no salvage value. The company's tax rate is 40%. The firm uses straight line method for providing depreciation. The estimated cash flows before tax after depreciation (CFBT) from the machine are as follows:

Year	1	2	3	4	5
CFBT (₹)	60,000	70,000	90,000	1,00,000	1,50,000

- Calculate: a) Pay back period b) Average Rate of Return
c) Net Present Value and Profitability Index at 10% discount rate.

Year	1	2	3	4	5
P.V. factor at 10%	0.909	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621

SECTION - D

Answer the Following:

(1x10=10)

17. The following data pertain to Manya Limited:

Existing capital structure: 10 lakhs equity shares of ₹ 10 each, tax rate 50%.

Manya Limited plans to raise additional capital of ₹ 100 lakhs for financing an expansion project. It is evaluating two alternative financing plans:

- i) Issue of 10,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each and
ii) Issue of ₹ 100 lakhs debentures carrying 14% interest.

You are required to compute indifference point.

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St Aloysius College (Autonomous)
Mangaluru
B.Com. Semester VI – Degree Examination
April - 2017

SECURITY ANALYSIS AND PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT - II

Time: 3 Hours

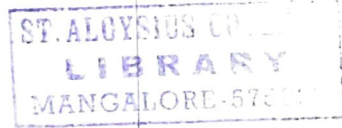
Max. Marks: 100

SECTION - A

Answer any Five questions

(5x2=10)

1. What is an asset mix?
2. What is meant by optimal portfolio?
3. State any two assumptions under CAPM.
4. What is portfolio performance evaluation?
5. What is an NAV?
6. Give the meaning of call option.
7. What are forward contracts?



SECTION - B

Answer any FOUR questions

(4x12=48)

8. Explain the various investment objectives.
9. Write short note on various schemes of mutual fund.
10. Distinguish between futures and options.
11. What is diversification? Explain the various benefits of portfolio diversification.
12. Mr Mohan paid a premium of ₹ 5 per share for a 6 month call option contract (total of ₹ 500 for 100) share of Reliance Corporation. At the time of purchase Reliance stock was selling at ₹ 57 per share and the exercise price of call option was ₹ 56.
 - a) Determine X's profit or loss if the price of Reliance's stock is ₹ 53 when option is exercised.
 - b) What is X's profit or loss if the price of Reliance stock is ₹ 63 when option is exercised.
13. Assume CAPM equilibrium model with unlimited borrowing and lending at the riskless rate of interest. Complete the blanks in the following table:

Security	Expected return	σ	β	e_i^2
A	0.15	<input type="text"/>	2.0	0.10
B	<input type="text"/>	0.25	0.75	0.04
C	0.09	<input type="text"/>	0.50	0.17

SECTION - C

Answer any TWO questions

14. Describe the basic arbitrage pricing theory model for one factor, two factor and multi-factor. (2x16=32)
15. A portfolio manager has got the following information about several stocks. He has to build a optimum portfolio for his client without short sales.

Security	Expected return	Beta	σ_{ei}^2
A	22	1.0	35
B	20	2.5	30
C	14	1.5	25
D	18	1.0	80
E	16	0.8	20
F	12	1.2	10
G	19	1.6	25
H	17	2.0	30

The market index variance is 12 per cent and the risk free rate of return is 7 percent.

16. With the details given below, evaluate the performances of the different funds using Sharpe, Treynor and Jensen performance evaluation techniques.

Funds	Return	Standard Deviation	Beta
A	2	20	0.98
B	12	18	0.97
C	8	22	1.17
D	9	24	1.22

Risk free rate of return is 4%.

SECTION - D

Answer the following

17. A financial analyst is analysing two investment alternatives of Z and Y. The estimated rates of return and their chances of occurrence for the next year are given in the table below: (1x10=10)

Probability of occurrence	Rates of return	
	Y	Z
0.20	22%	5%
0.60	14%	15%
0.20	-4%	25%

- a) Determine each alternatives expected rate of return, variance and standard deviation.
- b) Is Y comparatively riskless?
- c) If the financial analyst wishes to invest half in Z and another half in Y, would it reduce risk? Explain the reason for it.

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St Aloysius College (Autonomous)
Mangaluru
B.Com. Semester VI – Degree Examination
April - 2017
BUSINESS TAXATION II

Time: 3 hrs.

Max Marks: 100

SECTION – A

Answer any **FIVE** questions of the following: (5x2=10)

1. State whether Agro Ltd., is a dealer or not under the KVAT Act in the following cases:
 - a) Exclusively engaged in growing and selling rubber.
 - b) Selling agricultural produce grown on land cultivated by others.
2. What is CENVAT credit?
3. State the conditions for the levy of excise duty.
4. State any two differences between CST & VAT.
5. What are 'Goods' under Customs Act?
6. Define the term 'Dealer' under KVAT Act.
7. Mention any two transactions which are exempt from CST.



SECTION – B

Answer any **FOUR** questions of the following: (4x12=48)

8. Explain the principles determining the nature of sale under CST Act.
9. Briefly explain the various types of customs duties leviable on imported goods.
10. Following are the details of a dealer in Karnataka. Sale and purchase excludes tax.
 - a) Purchase of paddy (I Schedule) from agriculturists in Kateel (Karnataka) ₹1,00,000.
 - b) Sale of paddy ₹1,50,000.
 - c) Purchase of II schedule goods ₹5,00,000.
 - d) Sale of II schedule goods ₹2,00,000.
 - e) Purchase of III schedule goods from unregistered dealers ₹4,00,000.
 - f) Sale of above III schedule goods ₹5,00,000.
 - g) Purchase of IV schedule goods ₹1,00,000.
 - h) Sale of IV scheduled goods ₹2,00,000.
 - i) Purchase of unscheduled goods ₹20,00,000.
 - j) Sale of unscheduled goods ₹20,00,000.
 - k) Sale of cement to registered dealers in Mysore ₹6,00,000, cement was purchased from a factory in Bagalkot (Karnataka).
 - l) Sale of goods to registered dealer of Kerala ₹3,00,000. These goods were purchased from registered dealers in Mangalore for ₹2,60,000. (unscheduled goods).

Calculate the total turnover, taxable turnover, input tax, output tax and net tax payable under the KVAT Act.

Contd...2

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- 11.a) From the following information determine the CENVAT credit from the excise duty:

	Goods	Excise duty paid at the time of purchase of goods (₹)
1.	Components and accessories of machines	20,000
2.	Moulds and dies	5,000
3.	Pollution control equipments	25,000
4.	Appliances used in office	30,000
5.	Accessories which are removed from factory with final product	30,000
6.	Paints	5,000
7.	Packing materials	7,000
8.	Lubricating oil	1,000
9.	Petrol	8,000

(6)

- b) Write a note on transaction value, mentioning inclusions in and exclusions from transaction value, for the purpose of excise duty. (6)
- 12.a) Mangalore Advertisement Agency, Mangalore provides the following information:
- Road shows conducted for United Toyota, Mangalore ₹6,00,000.
 - Gross bills made for clients ₹7,50,000. Out of this ₹50,000 is due.
 - Advance received from a client by cheque ₹50,000.
 - Payment made to different media for carrying advertisements ₹6,00,000. Commission secured from the media ₹50,000.
 - Advertisement services provided in America ₹4,00,000.
 - Advertisement campaign against AIDS for World health Organisation ₹3,00,000.
 - Advertisement campaign conducted on behalf of American Embassy ₹5,00,000.
- Calculate Service tax payable. (6)
- b) Write a note on negative list of services. (6)
- 13.a) Mr. Arun, a registered dealer in Udupi has the following inter-state sales. Calculate the total turnover and CST payable.
- Sale of steel (excluding tax) ₹2,00,000.
 - Sale of Infosys shares ₹1,00,000.
 - Sale of stationery against Form C (excluding tax) ₹1,50,000.
 - Sale of hardware against Form C (including tax) ₹2,08,000.
 - Sale of vegetables ₹1,00,000.
 - Sale of tiles (including tax) ₹1,10,000.

Rate of tax:

Vegetables I schedule goods – Exempt.

Steel – declared goods – 2%.

Stationery items – 5.5%.

Hardware items – 14.5%.

Tiles – 14.5%.



(6)

- b) Define Turnover. How do you determine the taxable turnover under CST Act?

(6)

SECTION – C

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

(2x16=32)

14. Compute total turnover, taxable turnover and KVAT payable by a registered dealer of Mangalore, from the following information.
- Purchase of goods from unregistered dealers in Karnataka (III schedule) ₹3,00,000, out of this purchase, goods worth ₹15,000 were returned within the same month.
 - Sale of goods from the above purchases to a dealer of Udupi ₹3,50,000. Out of this sales, goods worth ₹10,000 were returned by the purchaser in the same month.
 - Sale of goods to a registered dealer of Goa ₹8,00,000. These goods were purchased from a registered dealer in Mysore for ₹6,00,000 (unscheduled).
 - Goods sold to unregistered dealers in Hasan ₹6,00,000 (III Schedule). These goods were purchased from registered dealers in Tamil Nadu for ₹4,50,000.
 - Sale of gold and bullion in Mangalore (II schedule) ₹8,00,000 from the purchases made in Mumbai for ₹7,00,000.
 - Purchased goods from registered dealers in Dharwad (III Schedule) ₹12,00,000. Out of these, goods worth ₹10,00,000 were sold in Sirsi.
 - Sale of cement (unscheduled) to registered dealers in Shimoga ₹5,00,000. Cement was purchased from a factory in Bagalkot for ₹4,50,000. Sales returns ₹50,000 within 5 months.
 - Transfer of goods to branch at Kasargod with form F ₹5,00,000.
15. Calculate total turnover, taxable turnover and CST payable by a registered dealer of Bangalore. (Tax is included in sales).
- Sale of declared goods to URD of Assam (KVAT 5%) ₹3,15,000.
 - Sale of undeclared goods to registered dealers of Kerala (KVAT 14.5%) ₹2,29,000.
 - Sale of goods to Government of Bihar (exempt under KVAT) ₹5,00,000.
 - Declared goods purchased from a registered dealer in Goa ₹2,80,000. But while the goods were in transit they were sold to registered dealer of Cochin (Kerala) with Form C by transfer of documents of title to goods for ₹3,20,000 (KVAT 5.5%).
 - Sale of declared goods to registered dealer of Orissa with Form C ₹4,24,000. He returned goods worth ₹40,000 after 4 months.

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- 6) Goods worth ₹3,60,000 were sent to his agent in Andhra Pradesh. But while the goods were in transit, they were sold to a registered dealer in Orissa with Form C by transfer of documents of title to goods for ₹4,08,000 (KVAT 5.5%).
- 7) Transfer of goods to Mumbai branch against Form F ₹2,80,000 (KVAT 5.5%).
- 8) Export sale to Japan ₹12,00,000.
- 16.a. State the circumstances under which relief from payment of customs duty is allowed? (4)
- b. An importer has imported a machine from USA with a invoice price of 15,000 Dollars. Other details are as follows:
- i) Freight from USA to Indian port was 800 Dollars.
 - ii) Insurance was paid to insurer in India ₹12,000.
 - iii) Design and development charges at 2,500 Dollars were paid to a consultancy firm in USA.
 - iv) The importer also spent an amount of ₹60,000 in India for development work connected with the machinery.
 - v) ₹17,500 were spent in transporting the machine from Indian port to the factory of importer.
 - vi) Rate of exchange as announced by RBI was ₹65=1\$.
 - vii) Rate of exchange as announced by Central Government by notification (CBEC) ₹63=1\$.
 - viii) Foreign exporter has an agent in India. Commission is payable to the agent in India Rupees @5% of invoice price.
 - ix) Customs duty payable was 10%. If similar goods were produced in India, excise duty payable as per tariff is 12.5%. There is an excise exemption notification which exempts the duty in excess of 8%.
 - x) SAD @ 4% and education cess @ 3% also charged.

Find out customs duty payable if importer is manufacturing and using the goods himself. (12)

SECTION – D**Answer the following:**

17. a) Write a note on schedules under KVAT Act. (10)
- b) A manufacturer has prepared the invoice as under: (5)
- i) Price of goods (excluding excise duty) ₹10,00,000.
 - ii) Publicity charges ₹1,00,000.
 - iii) Marketing and selling expenses ₹25,000.
 - iv) Outward handling charges ₹15,000.
 - v) Service charges ₹30,000.
 - vi) Outward freight and insurance ₹30,000.
 - vii) Sales tax 14.5%.

Discount allowed at 10% on price of goods. If the rate of Central excise duty is 12.5% how much amount he should charge to the customer as duty? Find out the price payable by the customer. (5)

(2010 Batch onwards)

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Reg. No:

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St Aloysius College (Autonomous)
Mangaluru
B.Com. Semester VI – Degree Examination
April - 2017

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT - II

Time: 3 Hours

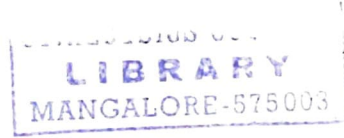
Max. Marks: 100

SECTION – A

Answer any **FIVE** questions:

(5x2=10)

1. State any four causes of employee attrition.
2. Mention any two objectives of employee benefits.
3. What is career planning?
4. What is meant by compensation?
5. What do you mean by outsourcing?
6. Give the meaning of labour welfare.
7. What is Human Resource Accounting?



SECTION – B

Answer any **FOUR** questions:

(4x12=48)

8. What is Quality of Work Life (QWL)? Discuss the factors affecting QWL.
9. Explain the methods of employee retrenchment.
10. What are incentives? Explain the long term incentive plans.
11. State and explain the concept of industrial relation approaches to industrial relations.
12. Distinguish between promotion and transfer.
13. Explain the labour welfare measures and its types.

SECTION – C

Answer any **TWO** questions:

(2x16=32)

14. Explain the components of compensation and principles governing compensation administration.
15. Explain the need and benefits of career planning.
16. What is industrial dispute? State the causes of industrial dispute. How to prevent industrial dispute?

SECTION - D

Answer the Following:

(1x10=10)

17. Describe the important provisions relating to Employees State Insurance Act.

G 310.6

(2010 batch onwards)

Reg. No.

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**St Aloysius College (Autonomous)
Mangaluru
B.Com. Semester VI – Degree Examination
April - 2017**

MARKETING MANAGEMENT II

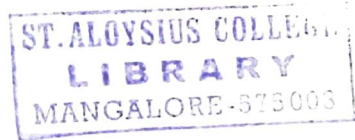
Time: 3 hrs.

Max Marks: 100

SECTION – A

Answer any FIVE questions of the following: (5x2=10)

1. What do you mean by Brand Extension?
2. Define Customer Relationship Management (CRM).
3. Write any two characteristics of rural consumer.
4. Define Service Marketing.
5. What do you mean by Test Marketing?
6. What is Consumerism?
7. What do you mean by Holistic Marketing?



SECTION – B

Answer any FOUR questions of the following: (4x12=48)

8. What are the significance of Brand? Explain main task in managing brand.
9. How to retain the customers? Explain issues in implementing C.R.M.
10. What is Rural Marketing Environment? Explain the importance of rural marketing.
11. Explain the difference between the product and service marketing.
12. Define Marketing Audit. Explain the application of marketing audit.
13. Explain the CRM application in consumer and business markets.

SECTION – C

Answer any TWO questions of the following: (2x16=32)

14. What are the different approaches in brand? Explain the concept of Brand Equity.
15. Differentiate C.R.M and P.R.M. How to form strong customer needs? Explain.
16. What are the problems of Service Marketing? Explain the service marketing in India.

SECTION – D

Answer the following: (Compulsory) (10)

17. Case Study:

Nestle, a Swiss Company which is known world wide for manufacturing high quality delicious chocolates had suffered a major setback by its product "Maggie Noodles". However, there is no decline in its market for chocolates. The company is hopeful in the market by getting the certificate from the authorities that the product is not harmful to the health of people.

The company has the following options:

- 1) Give up 'Maggie Noodles' and concentrate on other products.
- 2) Relaunch the "Maggie Noodles" under different name.

Suggest your strategy to overcome this crisis.