

Program	Bachelor of Commerce (Hons.)	
Subject Name	Macro Economics	Semester II
		Year June 2024
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory) Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C Possession of <u>Mobile Phone</u> or any kind of <u>Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussion with Co-Student</u> will come under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result in the Cancellation of the Paper(s)</u>. 	

Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	One of the following is not a concept of macroeconomics theory a) Theory of money b) Theory of cost c) Theory of international trade d) Theory of national income	01	CO1	KL1
ii	Which of the following are transfer payments a) Old age pension b) Gifts received from relatives c) Donations d) All of these	01	CO2	KL2
iii	The equilibrium condition of circular flow of income in a closed economy is: a) $S = I$ b) $S + T = I + G$ c) $S + T + M = I + G + X$ d) $C + I = S + I$	01	CO1	KL1
iv	NNP _{FC} is called a) Domestic Income b) National Income c) Personal Income d) Private income	01	CO1	KL1
V	In an economy, the value of net factor income from abroad is 400 crores and the value of factor income to abroad is 80 crores, identify the value of factor income from abroad. a) 480 crores b) 320 crores	01	CO2	KL3

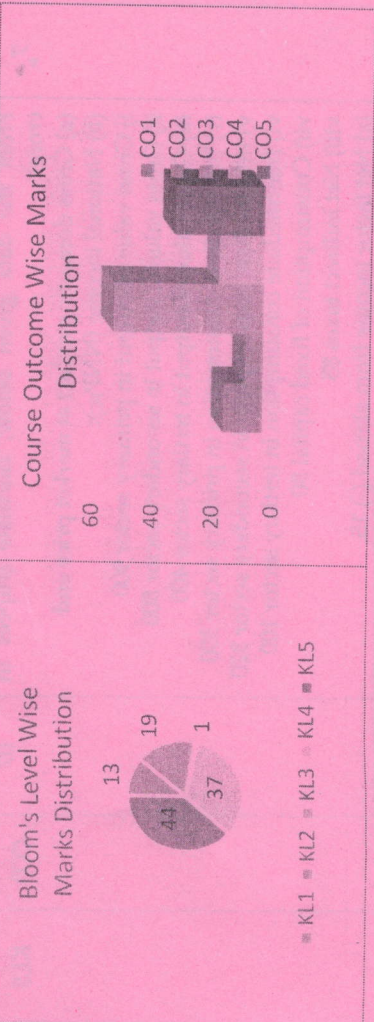
9	Compare demand pull and cost push inflation. What are the effects of inflation on our economy?	15	CO4	KL5
10	Analyse Keynes's theory of employment.	15	CO5	KL4
11	Explain income method and expenditure method of measuring national income. What are the difficulties in measuring national income by the above two methods?	15	CO3	KL5

CO- Course Outcomes, **KL-** Knowledge Level, **PO** – Program Outcome

Course Outcomes	CO1: To acquaint the student with basic concepts of economy and its tools to study.
	CO2: Concept clarification about the economy in macroeconomic aspect.
	CO3: Understanding the problems and limitations of macroeconomics and concept of flow of Income in various subsections of economy.
	CO4: To evaluate the economy and have better understanding of causes of inflation, deflation and recession and measures to cope up such economic scenarios.
	CO5: To analyze the reasons of any measures undertaken by central bank and government to smoothen the functioning of economic activities

Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering	K3 : Applying	K5 : Evaluating
	K2 : Understanding	K4 : Analysing	K6 : Creating


GRAFICAL REPRESENTATION



■ KL1 ■ KL2 ■ KL3 ■ KL4 ■ KL5

vi	c) 300 crores d) 400 crores Currency notes are a form of: a) Fiat money b) Legal tender c) Inconvertible money d) All the above	01	CO1	KL1
vii	If revenue ratio is 10 % and primary deposit is 1250 crores, the total deposits created by commercial bank will be: a) 13,500 crores b) 10,000 crores c) 12,500 crores d) 11,500 crores	01	CO2	KL2
viii	Demand deposits does not include which of the following: a) Saving account deposits b) Current account deposits c) Fixed deposits d) None of these	01	CO1	KL1
ix	If the values of APC is 0.8 and national income is 4000 crores, the amount of saving will be: a) 100 crores b) 200 crores c) 800 crores d) 500 crores	01	CO2	KL2
x	Effective demand is known as: a) Ex-post demand b) Actual aggregate demand c) Planned demand d) Both (a) & (b)	01	CO1	KL1
xi	Which of the following statements is true about the consumption function: a) The consumption function relationship between aggregate demand and aggregate supply. b) The consumption function is a functional relationship between consumption and national income. c) The consumption function is a relationship between national income and private income. d) The consumption function is functional relationship between consumption and aggregate demand.	01	CO2	KL2
xii	Which of the following statements is an accurate description of propensity to consume: a) It is the additional income that gets spent on consumption b) It denotes the ratio of the consumption to income. c) It defines the tendency of a consumer to consume	01	CO2	KL2

	more than usual. d) It denotes the actual level of income at which it is equal to the consumption expenditure.				
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)					
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL	
2	Explain any four major difficulties in the estimation of national income.	07	CO3	KL4	
3	Explain the factors affecting Consumption function.	07	CO3	KL2	
4	Explain the concept of money. Discuss main functions performed by money in any economy.	07	CO1	KL1	
5	How do Commercial banks create credit? Explain the process.	07	CO3	KL2	
6	On the basis of the following data, (a) estimate net value added at MP and (b) national income by value-added method: (rupees in core) a) Domestic sale 10,800 b) Increase in stocks 1200 c) Imports of raw material 600 d) Exports 1,100 e) Purchase of raw materials and other inputs from domestic sector 3,600 f) Depreciation of fixed capital 450 g) Net indirect taxes 300 h) Net factor income from abroad (-) 20.	07	CO3	KL5	
7	From the data given below, calculate (rupees in crore) (a) Gross domestic product at market price and (b) National income (NNP _{FC}): i) Gross value of output in primary sector 900 ii) Gross value of output in secondary sector 800 iii) Gross value of output in tertiary sector 400 iv) Intermediate consumption in primary sector 350 v) Intermediate consumption in secondary sector 320 vi) Intermediate consumption in tertiary sector 100 vii) Consumption of fixed capital 80 viii) Net indirect taxes 85 ix) Net factor income from abroad (-) 15.	07	CO3	KL5	
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) - 30Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)					
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL	
8	Describe the various methods employed by Central bank to control credit in an economy.	15	CO5	KL4	



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END SEM EXAMINATION
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Program	Bachelor of Commerce (Hons.)	
Subject Name	Managerial Communication	II
	Semester	Year
	June 2024	

Time: 3 Hour
Max. Marks: 70

- Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't write on the 1st Page Backside
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Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering K2 : Understanding K3 : Applying K4 : Analysing	K5 : Evaluating K6 : Creating
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Section A (Each question Carry 01 Marks from Q1-i to xii - 12 Marks)

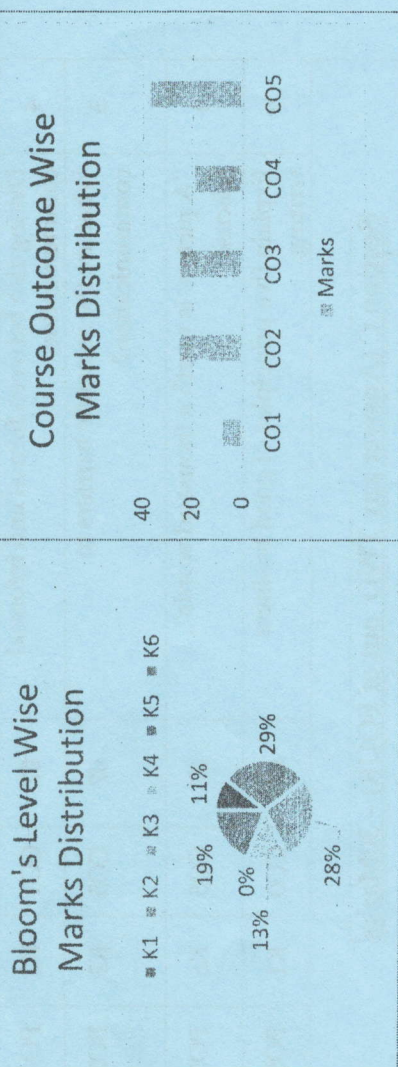
Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL	PO
i	The most important goal of business communication is a) Favorable relationship between sender and receiver b) organizational goodwill c) receiver response d) receiver understanding	01	CO1	K1	PO1
ii	Downward communication flows from to a) Upper to lower b) Lower to upper c) Horizontal to diagonal d) Diagonal to horizontal	01	CO3	K2	PO1
iii	The formal greeting with which a business letter begins is called a) Reference b) Subject c) Salutation d) Body copy	01	CO2	K2	PO1

10	What do you understand by written business communication? What is its importance in business community?	15	CO4	K3	PO5
11	How are the request letter planned? Write a letter for complaint to railway authorities asking compensation for damaged goods.	15	CO2	K4	PO4

CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO - Program Outcome

CO1 :	Acquire the necessary knowledge in order to recognize the importance of Ethics.
CO2:	Ability to analyze and select the most appropriate methods and tools for identifying and
CO3:	Implementing ethics management system.
CO4:	Explain the evolutionary course of ethical practices.
CO5:	Graduates will be able to implement various theories of values and ethics into business.

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iv	The following is (are) non-verbal communication a) Facial expression b) Appearance c) Posture d) All of the above	01	CO2	K3	PO2
V	Communication is the task of imparting a) training b) information c) knowledge d) message	01	CO3	K3	PO2
vi	Complaint letter should be called a) Persuasive letters b) Claim letter c) Inquiry letters d) Sales letters	01	CO2	K2	PO2
vii	All of the following might be involved in nonverbal communication except a) touch b) facial expressions c) gestures d) phone messages	01	CO4	K3	PO1
viii	Communication is: a) One way Process b) Two way Process c) Discontinuous Process d) None of these	01	CO4	K2	PO3
ix	Semantic problems are related to: a) Badly expressed message b) Meaning associated with word c) Intention of the speaker d) None of these	01	CO3	K1	PO2
x	Which of the following is a demerit of written business communication? a) Written information is red tapism b) Time and money consuming c) Lack of secrecy d) All of the above	01	CO4	K1	PO3
xi	Which of the following combination is / are examples / s of written communication? a) Letters and voicemail	01	CO5	K1	PO2

xii	b) Reports and email c) Circulars and voicemail d) All of the above	01	CO4	K1	PO1
	The study of communication through touch is				
	a) Chronemics b) Haptics c) Proxemics d) Semantics				

Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 28 Marks

(Each question Carry 7 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL	PO
2	"Communication is most often distorted by noise". Explain.	07	CO5	K3	PO3
3	What is meant by business communication? What are its objectives?	07	CO2	K2	PO2
4	Distinguish between formal and informal communication.	07	CO1	K2	PO4
5	What are the semantic barriers to communication?	07	CO5	K3	PO3
6	"A picture is worth a thousand words". Discuss.	07	CO5	K6	PO5
7	Explain five principles of good business writing.	07	CO3	K1	PO5

Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) - 30Marks

(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

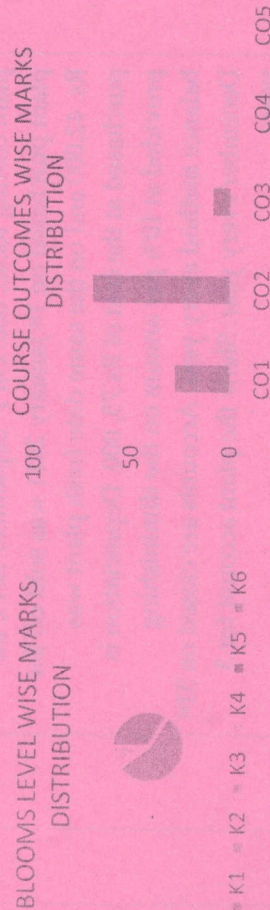
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL	PO
8	What are the barriers to communication? Give suggestions to overcome these barriers.	15	CO3	K2	PO1
9	"In an effective communication, conciseness, completeness are as important as courtesy and clarity." Discuss.	15	CO5	K6	PO3

PART - C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR- 30 Marks)
(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	What Journal entries are made in the books of Transferor Company (amalgamation of merger) at the time of amalgamation of companies? Explain with narration.	15	CO 22	KL2
9	Give specimen of a company's Balance Sheet And Statement of Profit & Loss according to the companies act, 2013.	15	CO 12	KL2
10	Surya Ltd. Issued a prospectus offering 10,000 shares of Rs.50 each at Rs.55 per share, payable as on application Rs.15, on Allotment Rs.20 (including premium), on 1 st Call Rs.10 & on Final call Rs.10. Rakesh, the holder of 500 shares, did not pay the amount due on allotment and first call. These 500 shares were forfeited and 300 of these shares were subsequently re-issued credited Rs.40 paid for Rs.36 per share. Final call was made afterwards and the amount was duly received. Pass Necessary Journal entries in the books of Surya Ltd.	15	CO 2	KL1
11	The Balance Sheets of Ajay Ltd and Rajeev Ltd. on 31 st march 2015 were as follows: On 1 st April, 2015 Ajay Ltd. acquired 80% shares of Rajeev Ltd. at Rs. 15 per share. Prepare Consolidated Balance sheet on 1 st April, 2015.	15	CO 2	KL2

CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO - Program Outcome

Course Outcomes	CO1	To study the basic concepts and conventions of accounting and also learn about the Indian Accounting Standards.
	CO2	To have a basic understanding of the concepts and applications of Hire Purchase accounting.
	CO3	To be exposed to accounting techniques with respect to branches and transactions between branches.
	CO5	To learn the techniques of computerized accounting and enable practical exposure on accountings software



Program Bachelor of Commerce (Hons.)

Subject Name Corporate Accounting

Semester II

Year June 2024

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Time: 3 Hour

Max. Marks: 70

Knowledge

Level (KL)

K1 : Remembering K3 : Applying K5 : Evaluating

K2 : Understanding K4 : Analysing K6 : Creating

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii - 12 Marks)

Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	Total amount of liabilities side includes the following: a) Authorized Capital b) Paid-up Capital c) Issued Capital d) None of these	01	1	1
ii	The profit on re-issue of forfeited shares in in transferred to: a) Bonus share account b) General Reserve c) Capital Reserve account d) Share Capital	01	2	2
iii	Discount on issue of debentures is? a) Fixed Asset b) Current Asset c) Fictitious Asset d) Real Asset	01	1	2
iv	Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve Account can be made from: a) Capital Reserve b) Share Premium c) General Reserve d) None of these	01	3	3

PART - B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX- 28 Marks)
(Each question carry 07 Marks)

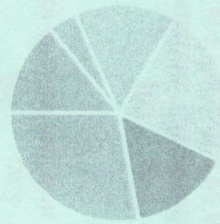
Q. N 1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Distinguish between Debenture holder and Shareholder.	07	Co1	KL1
3	What do you understand by amalgamation in the nature of merger? Discuss its essential conditions.	07	co2	KL1
4	Distinguish between Reserve capital and Capital Reserve.	07	co3	KL2
5	Total assets of Roy Ltd. Was Rs. 12,75,500 (including preliminary expenses Rs.5500). This company's creditors amounted to Rs.1,70,000, Reserve Rs.1,00,000 and Capital of Rs.10,00,000. Total assets of Singhania Ltd. amounted to Rs.7,50,000, creditors Rs.50,000, Bills payable Rs.20,000, P/L account credit balance Rs.80,000 and balance of Rs. 6,00,000 as capital. After amalgamation of these companies, Ravi Ltd. was formed. Calculate Purchase consideration for both companies.	07	co2	KL1
6	JK Ltd. purchased assets worth Rs.4,18,000 from Krishna Ltd. and issued debentures of Rs.100 each, fully paid, in satisfaction of the purchase consideration. Show the Journal entries in the books of JK Ltd. assuming that the debentures were issued (i) at par (ii) at a premium of 10% and (iii) at a discount of 5%. Show working note clearly.	07	co2	KL2
7	Mohan Ltd. Purchased on 1 st January, 2011 a plant for Rs.80,000. On 1 st April, 2012, it purchased additional plant costing Rs.48,000. On 1 st September 2013, the plant purchased on 1 st January 2011 was sold off for Rs. 42,000 and on the same date fresh plant was purchased at the cost of Rs.75,000. Depreciation is provided at 10% per annum on the diminishing balance method every year. Accounts are closed on 31 st December every year. Show the plant account for 3 years.	07	Co3	KL2

V	Preliminary expenses are shown in B/S under the head: a) Reserve & Surplus b) Investments c) Non-current liabilities d) None of these	01	2	2
vi	Pre-acquisition profit in subsidiary company is considered as: a) Capital profit b) Good will c) Revenue profit d) Capital Reserve	01	1	4
vii	Profit earned after acquisition of share is treated as: a) Capital profit b) General Reserve c) Revenue profit d) Goodwill	01	1	1
viii	A Combination of two or more companies into one, in which the merging entities lose their identity, is known as: a) Take over b) Amalgamation c) Joint Venture d) Take Charge	01	3	1
ix	Which of the following is not a method for calculating the amount of purchase consideration? a) Net Payment method b) Gross receipt method c) Net Asset Method d) None of these	01	2	1
x	The depreciation charged on an asset is credited to: a) Depreciation account b) Profit & Loss account c) Asset's account d) None of these	01	1	1
xi	Depreciation is a process of: a) Allocation b) Depletion c) Valuation d) All of these	01	1	3
xii	The loss on sale of an asset is debited to: a) Asset account b) Balance sheet c) Profit & Loss account d) Trading account	01	2	2

CO1	To compute several statistical measures and analyze given bivariate data.
CO2	To acquire knowledge of time series, factors or components responsible for fluctuations in a time series and methods of measuring important of them.
CO3	To deal with the work of computing the probability in different situations and to be familiar with important sampling methods and distributions
CO4	To apply Statistical Inference Techniques in Decision making
CO5	To draw samples from some given population and apply suitable tests of significance

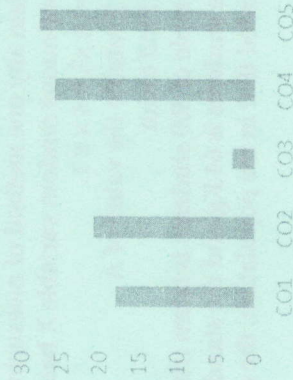
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Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



* K1 = K2 = K3 = K4 = K5 = K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



Program Bachelor of Commerce (Hons.)

Subject Name Introduction to Business Statistics

Semester II
Year June 2024

- Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside
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Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering	K3 : Applying	K5 : Evaluating
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Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii – 12 Marks)

Q.N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
1				
i	The median of first 8 even natural numbers (2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16) is a) 8 b) 9 c) 10 d) None of these	01	CO1	K5
ii	In a data, the values and corresponding frequencies are given, then the type of data is called a) Individual observations b) Discrete series c) Continuous series d) None of these	01	CO1	K2
iii	Correlation analysis deals with the work of a) Finding approximate relationship between the two variables of a bivariate data b) Measuring covariation between the two variables of a bivariate data c) Measuring standard deviations of the two variables of a bivariate data d) None of these	01	CO1	K2
iv	The range of Rank correlation coefficient is a) -1 to 1 b) 0 to 1 c) Greater than one d) None of these	01	CO1	K1

xii	Under Statistical tests of significance, Chi square test is a) Large sample test b) A small sample test c) A parametric test d) None of these	01	CO5	K2
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PART - B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX - 28 Marks)

(Each question carry 07 Marks)

QNO.	QUESTION	MARKS	CO	KL
2.	What do you understand by measures of dispersion? Explain any two of them.	[07]	co.1.	K2]
3.	Find standard deviation of the first ten natural numbers, i. e. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.	[07]	co.1.	K3]
4.	What is meant by regression analysis? Write down the equations to two regression lines.	[07]	co.1.	K2]
5.	Explain any one method of measuring trend.	[07]	co.2	K2]
6.	A continuous random variable X has the probability density function given by $f(x) = A x^2, 0 \leq x \leq 1$. a. Evaluate the value of A b. Find mean	[07]	co.3.	K4]
7.	A sample of 400 students is taken from a large population. The mean weight of these students is 64 Kg and the standard deviation is 4 Kg. Can it be reasonably regarded that in the population, the mean height is 66 Kg? [07 co.4. K4]	[07]	co.4.	K4]

PART - C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR-30 Marks)

(Each question carry 15 Marks)

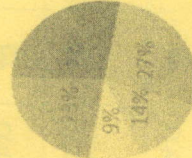
QNO.	QUESTION	MARK	CO	KL																						
8.	What are requisites of a good measures of central tendency? Critically evaluate mean, median and mode on the basis of these requisites.	[15]	CO 1	K1]																						
9.	Obtain the line of regression of Y on X for the following data: <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>9</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>12</td> <td>11</td> <td>13</td> <td>14</td> <td>16</td> <td>15</td> <td>18</td> </tr> </table> Also find approximate value of Y when X = 10. 10. A die is thrown 8 times. If obtaining 6 is taken as success, apply binomial probability rule to evaluate the following (X denotes the number of sixes) (a) $P(X < 3)$, (b) $P(2 < X \leq 5)$, (c) $P(X \geq 7)$ 11. Find Student's t - statistics for the following variant values in a sample of eight: - 4, - 2, - 2, 0, 2, 2, 3, 3. Taking the mean of the universe to be zero. How would you proceed further? [The tabular values of t - statistic at 5% level for 7 d. f. is 2.365 and for 8 d. f. is 2.306]	X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Y	9	8	10	12	11	13	14	16	15	18	[15]	CO 1	K5]
X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10																
Y	9	8	10	12	11	13	14	16	15	18																
		[15]	CO 4	K5]																						

V	Negative value of correlation coefficient indicates that the two variables of the bivariate data a) Are changing in the same direction b) Are changing in opposite directions c) Are changing in random directions d) None of these	01	CO1	K2
vi	Which one of the following is a method of measuring trend a) Correlation method b) Regression method c) Moving average method d) None of these	01	CO2	K2
vii	The seasonal indices of a given time series data is affected by a) Natural seasons like summer, winter, etc b) Man-made conventions like vacations festivals, etc. c) Both the above d) None of these	01	CO2	K2
viii	Which one of the following is taken as an ideal index number? a) Laspeyre's formula b) Paasche's formula c) Fisher's formula d) None of these	01	CO2	K2
ix	The number of parameters of a binomial distribution is a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) None of these	01	CO3	K1
x	Which one of the following statements is true? a) Stratified random sampling is a case of probability sampling b) A sample is a small part of the population that represents the entire population c) Sampling method is usually preferred to census method d) None of these	01	CO3	K2
xi	An alternative hypothesis is a) Similar in sense to the null hypothesis b) Opposite in sense to the null hypothesis c) Similar or opposite in sense to the null hypothesis d) None of these	01	CO4	K2

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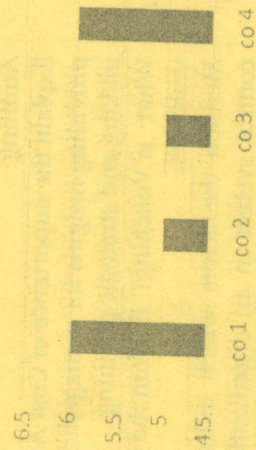
[CO1]	To understand the need of Auditing
[CO2]	The difference between Internal Audit and check.
[CO3]	To understand the process of vouching
[CO4]	The pre-requisites to become an Auditor of a limited company

BLOOM'S TAXONOMY



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5

Course outcome wise marks distribution



GRAFICAL REPRESENTATION

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NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY
END SEM EXAMINATION
 School of Commerce & Management

Program	Bachelor of Commerce (Hons.)	
Subject Name	Principles of Auditing	Semester II
		Year June 2024
Time: 3 Hour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory) Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B Answer Any Three out of Five of Section C 	
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Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering	K3 : Applying
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Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks			PO
		COs	KL	PO	
i	Which of the following is not a primary objective of verifying assets in an audit? a) Ensuring existence b) Confirming ownership c) Evaluating liquidity d) Assessing fair value	01	CO1	K1	PO1
ii	In auditing investments in securities, auditors are primarily concerned with which assertion? a) Existence b) Valuation c) Rights and obligations d) Completeness	01	CO4	K2	PO3
iii	When auditing investments, auditors primarily focus on: a) The fair value of the investments b) The accuracy of dividends received c) The market share owned by the company d) The profitability of the investments	01	CO1	K3	PO3
iv	The primary responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal control lies with: a) External auditors b) Shareholders c) Management d) Regulatory agencies	01	CO2	K4	PO6

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v	What is the primary objective of internal check? a) Detecting fraud only b) Ensuring compliance with tax regulations c) Safeguarding assets and preventing errors and fraud d) Preparing financial statements	01	CO3	K5	PO4
vi	The responsibility of ensuring compliance with internal check procedures primarily lies with: a) Internal auditors b) External auditors c) Management d) Shareholders	01	CO2	K5	PO3
vii	Which of the following is a key component of the internal audit process? a) Risk assessment b) Financial statement preparation c) Inventory management d) Sales forecasting	01	CO2	K5	PO7
viii	Vouching primarily helps in: a) Ensuring the accuracy of financial statements b) Improving employee morale c) Increasing market share d) Reducing income tax liabilities	01	CO3	K3	PO2
ix	Which of the following is NOT a benefit of vouching? a) Detection and prevention of errors and frauds b) Enhancement of internal controls c) Reduction of audit fees d) Assurance of compliance with laws and regulations	01	CO3	K4	PO3
x	Which principle of the auditor's code of ethics emphasizes the need for auditors to maintain integrity and objectivity in their work? a) Confidentiality b) Professional competence and due care c) Independence d) Integrity	01	CO4	K6	PO1
xi	Which duty requires an auditor to maintain an attitude of impartiality and fairness in their professional judgments? a) Professional competence and due care b) Professional skepticism c) Independence d) Confidentiality	01	CO4	K4	PO5

xii	Which auditing standard is typically followed when auditing banking companies? a) Generally Accepted Auditing Standards (GAAS) b) International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) c) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) d) Basel III Accord	01	CO1	K1	PO5
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question 7 Marks)					
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL	PO
2	Discuss the need, scope and importance of Auditing.	07	CO1	K1	PO6
3	Explain the importance of Cost Audit reports in providing insights for management decision-making and strategic planning.	07	CO1	K3	PO7
4	What is Vouching? Explain the different types of vouchers.	07	CO3	K2	PO2
5	Mention the factors which influences Internal control system in an organization.	07	CO2	K5	PO4
6	Briefly explain the Professional ethics of a Company Auditor.	07	CO4	K3	PO5
7	What are the key objectives of auditing Banking Companies, and how do they differ from audits in other industries?	07	CO4	K6	PO3
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)					
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL	PO
8	Mention the objectives of valuation of assets and liabilities. Discuss the duties of an auditor as regards the valuation of assets.	15	CO3	K1	PO1
9	State the qualifications and disqualifications of a Company Auditor. Also mention their rights and duties.	15	CO4	K4	PO6
10	Explain the objectives of Internal Audit. Also differentiate it with Internal Check system	15	CO2	K2	PO3
11	Differentiate between Auditing and Accountancy. What specific financial areas are typically scrutinized during audits of educational institutions?	15	CO1	K5	PO7