



MS – 473

67
VI Semester B.Com. Examination, May 2016
(Semester Scheme) (Repeaters) (Prior to 2014-15)
COMMERCE

Paper – 6.6 : Elective Paper – IV : Accounting Information Systems
100 Marks – 2013-14 only
80 Marks – Prior to 13-14

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100/80

- Instructions :** 1) Answer should be **completely** written either in **English** or in **Kannada**.
2) Section **A, B, C** – Common to **all** Students.
3) Section **D** – **Compulsory** for **100** marks paper.

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any ten** sub-questions. **Each** sub-question carries **two** marks. (10×2=20)
- a) Give the meaning of Accounting Information System.
 - b) Name any two financial statements.
 - c) What do you mean by MIS ?
 - d) Expand VAT and TDS.
 - e) For what purpose the following function keys are used in Tally ?
 - i) F₂
 - ii) F₅
 - iii) F₇
 - iv) F₁₂
 - f) What is Tally software ?
 - g) State the command to display VAT reports in tally.
 - h) What is information audit ?
 - i) What is a cost sheet ?
 - j) How do you delete the company in tally ?
 - k) Mention any two objectives of budgetary control.
 - l) Write the command used in group creation.

P.T.O.



SECTION – B

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

(6×5=30)

2. What are the advantages of computerised accounting ?
3. Write the commands to view in detail the following :
 - a) Cash Book
 - b) Day Book
 - c) Trial Balance
 - d) P&L A/c
 - e) Balance Sheet.
4. Distinguish between Financial Accounting and Management Accounting.
5. What is VAT ? Explain the different types of VAT.
6. Under which group the following ledgers are created in tally ?
 - a) Furniture A/c
 - b) Partner's Capital A/c
 - c) Depreciation A/c
 - d) Leela's A/c (customer)
 - e) Kumar's A/c (supplier).
7. Narrate the scope of MIS.
8. Design the format of contra voucher with imaginary figures.
9. Mention the importance of the command F₁₁ in tally.

SECTION – C

Answer **any two** of the following. **Each** question carries **fifteen** marks.

(2×15=30)

10. Explain the difference between manual and computerised accounting.
11. Explain briefly the various steps for conducting information audit.



12. Create necessary ledgers and mention the procedures for making the voucher entries for the following transactions.

1-3-2016 : Ms. Keerthana started "Keerthana Global Solutions Ltd." business with cash ₹ 10,00,000.

3-3-2016 : Opened a bank account with Vijaya Bank by depositing ₹ 4,00,000.

4-3-2016 : Purchased the following and issued a cheque :

a) Plant and machinery ₹ 40,000

b) Mobile phone ₹ 20,000

c) Computer ₹ 60,000

d) Motor cycle ₹ 60,000

8-3-2016 : Paid rent ₹ 5,000

10-3-2016 : Paid salaries by cheque ₹ 15,000

11-3-2016 : Purchased goods for cash ₹ 2,00,000

12-3-2016 : Purchased goods from Ganesh on credit ₹ 50,000

15-3-2016 : Sold goods for cash ₹ 2,50,000

18-3-2016 : Sold goods to Nisha on credit ₹ 60,000

24-3-2016 : Withdrawn from Bank ₹ 5,000 for personal use

30-3-2016 : Received a commission of ₹ 10,000 in cash and dividend of ₹ 10,000 by cheque.

13. From the following particulars extracted from the books of Leela Ltd.

Compute :

a) Current ratio

b) Acid test ratio

c) Stock turnover ratio

d) Debtors turnover ratio

e) Creditors turnover ratio

f) Average collection period.



Particulars	1-4-2015	31-3-2016
Bills receivable	30,000	60,000
Bills payable	60,000	30,000
Sundry debtors	1,20,000	1,50,000
Sundry creditors	75,000	1,15,000
Stock in trade	96,000	1,44,000

Additional Information :

- i) On 31-3-2016 there were assets : Building ₹ 2,00,000, Car ₹ 1,20,000 and Cash at bank ₹ 96,000.
- ii) Cash purchases ₹ 1,38,000 and return outwards ₹ 18,000.
- iii) Cash sales ₹ 1,50,000 and return inwards ₹ 6,000.
- iv) Rate of Gross profit 25% on sales and actual gross profit was ₹ 1,50,000.

SECTION – D

Compulsory for 100 marks paper.

Answer the following questions.

(2×10=20)

14. Explain the procedures for creation of a company in tally.

15. Given :

Selling price per unit	₹ 30
Variable cost per unit	₹ 20
Fixed costs	₹ 6,00,000
Units produced	2,00,000
Units sold	1,50,000

Calculate :

- i) Break-Even-Point (in Rupees) and
- ii) Increase in sales required to earn a profit of ₹ 2,00,000.