(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks: 10)

Choose the correct answer from the options provided:

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- 1. Errors of commission are
 - (a) errors of principle
 - (b) clerical errors
 - (c) off-setting errors
 - (d) errors of duplication
- 2. Recording purchase of larger quantities than actually supplied is
 - (a) misappropriation of goods
 - (b) misappropriation of cash
 - (c) fraudulent manipulation of accounts
 - (d) embezzlement of cash
- 3. Persons qualified to be a company auditor should
 - (a) have business relation with the company
 - (b) be a practicing chartered accountant
 - (c) provide specialized services to the company
 - (d) be employee of the company

Rot	ation of auditors must	(mar	ndatory)	be done	by			
(a)	all listed companies							
(b)	all private companies							
(c)	Both of the above							
(d)	None of the above							
		and	fair view	of the co	osting sy	rstems, te	chnique	
(a)	operational audit							
(b)	management audit							
(c)	cost audit							
(d)	tax audit							
		it in	India are	covered	d in the	Income-t	ax Act,	
(a)	Section 44AB							
(b)	Section 45AB							
(c)	Section 42AB							
(d)	Section 45AC							
	(a) (b) (c) (d) The and (a) (b) (c) (d) The 196 (a) (b) (c)	 (a) all listed companies (b) all private companies (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above The audit that gives a true and accounts is (a) operational audit (b) management audit (c) cost audit (d) tax audit The provisions for tax audited in the provisions for tax audited in the provision of the provisi	 (a) all listed companies (b) all private companies (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above The audit that gives a true and and accounts is (a) operational audit (b) management audit (c) cost audit (d) tax audit The provisions for tax audit in 1961 under (a) Section 44AB (b) Section 45AB (c) Section 42AB 	 (a) all listed companies (b) all private companies (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above The audit that gives a true and fair view and accounts is (a) operational audit (b) management audit (c) cost audit (d) tax audit The provisions for tax audit in India are 1961 under (a) Section 44AB (b) Section 45AB (c) Section 42AB 	 (a) all listed companies (b) all private companies (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above The audit that gives a true and fair view of the coand accounts is (a) operational audit (b) management audit (c) cost audit (d) tax audit The provisions for tax audit in India are covered 1961 under (a) Section 44AB (b) Section 45AB (c) Section 42AB 	 (b) all private companies (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above The audit that gives a true and fair view of the costing sy and accounts is (a) operational audit (b) management audit (c) cost audit (d) tax audit The provisions for tax audit in India are covered in the 1961 under (a) Section 44AB (b) Section 45AB (c) Section 42AB 	(a) all listed companies (b) all private companies (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above The audit that gives a true and fair view of the costing systems, te and accounts is (a) operational audit (b) management audit (c) cost audit (d) tax audit The provisions for tax audit in India are covered in the Incometing 1961 under (a) Section 44AB (b) Section 45AB (c) Section 42AB	(a) all listed companies (b) all private companies (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above The audit that gives a true and fair view of the costing systems, technique and accounts is (a) operational audit (b) management audit (c) cost audit (d) tax audit The provisions for tax audit in India are covered in the Income-tax Act, 1961 under (a) Section 44AB (b) Section 45AB (c) Section 42AB

7.	Which is the independent market regulator that was set up to bring in a new regime of greater disclosure and transparency?						
	(a)						
	(b)	The Securities and Exchange Board of India					
	(c)	The Companies Act, 2013					
	(d)	All of the above					
8.	Trea	ating all share owners, including minorities, equitably reflects					
	(a)	fairness					
	(b)	transparency					
	(c)	accountability					
	(d)	responsibility					
9.	Bet be	ter waste management including reducing emission from plants would					
	(a)	CSR and business ethics					
	(b)	corporate responsibility					
	(c)	environmental aspects of CSR					
	(d)	CSR and corporate sustainability					
10.	The	company can undertake CSR activities and incur spend through					
	(a)	their own trust or society					
	(b)	non-profit company set up by them					
	(c)	outside not-for-profit organizations					
	(d)	All of the above					

[Contd.

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(SECTION : B-SHORT ANSWER)

(Marks: 15)

Write short notes on the following:

 $3 \times 5 = 15$

UNIT-I

1. (a) Principles of audit

OR

(b) Vouching

UNIT-II

2. (a) Qualifications of company auditor

OR

(b) Liabilities of company auditor

UNIT-III

3. (a) Cost audit

OR

(b) Standard on auditing

UNIT-IV

4. (a) Common governance problems in corporate failures

OR

(b) Corporate governance reforms

UNIT-V

5. (a) CSR and business ethics

OR

(b) Corporate philanthrophy

[Contd.

(S	ECTION	:	C-DESCRIPTIVE)
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(Marks : 50)	
Answer the following questions :	10×5=50
Unit—I	
1. What is audit? Explain the classification of auditing.	3+7=10
OR	
2. What is internal control? Distinguish between internal check and inte audit.	rnal 4+6=10
Unit—II	
3. Discuss the rights and duties of a company auditor under the Company Act, 2013.	nies 5+5=10
OR	
4. What is auditor's report? Explain the contents and types of audit report.	or's 2+8=10
UNIT—III	
5. What is EDP audit? What are the considerations to be made for audi EDP environment?	t in 3+7=10
OR	
6. What is tax audit? Explain the special features of tax audit.	3+7=10
UNIT—IV	
7. Discuss the conceptual framework of corporate governance.	10
OR	
8. Explain the codes and standards on corporate governance.	10
/155	l Contd.

UNIT-V

9. Discuss the various CSR provisions under the Companies Act, 2013.

OR

10. Write notes on any two of the following:

5×2=10

10

- (a) Environmental aspects of CSR
- (b) CSR and corporate sustainability
- (c) Environmental aspects of CSR

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