

Question Bank for B.Com I Semester I (Major: Accountancy)

on

Ancient Indian Accounting and Auditing Practices (IKS)

Developed by

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Type of Question: Multiple Choice Question (Allotted Marks: 04)

1. The **Indian knowledge system** is a rich and ancient tradition of learning and scholarship that has its roots in the Indian subcontinent.
 - a) Indian Knowledge system B) Indian Education system
 - c) Indian science system d) Indian Accounting System
2. Indian Knowledge System encompasses a vast array of disciplines, including philosophy, science, mathematics, medicine, literature, art, and **spirituality**.
 - a) Spirituality B) Sports
 - c) Science d) None of the Above
3. The Indian knowledge system has its origins in the Indus Valley Civilization, which dates back to around **2500 BCE**.
 - a) 2500 BCE B) 2400 BCE
 - c) 2300 BCE d) 2200 BCE
4. Indian Knowledge System evolves various periods, including the **Vedic**, Classical, Medieval, and Modern eras.
 - a) Vedic B) Semi Modern
 - c) Nomedik d) None of the above
5. The Vedas, which are among the oldest religious texts in the world, are foundational to the **Indian knowledge system**.
 - a) Indian Knowledge system B) Indian Education system
 - c) Indian science system d) Indian Accounting System
6. Vedas contain hymns, rituals, and philosophical teachings that cover a wide range of subjects, including cosmology, **ethics**, and metaphysics.

- a) ethics B) education
c) morals d) all of the above
7. Aryabhata's work in **mathematics** and astronomy and the concept of zero's invention are notable examples of ancient Indian scholars significant contributions.
a) Mathematics B) Science
c) Astrology d) Physics
8. **Ayurveda** is an ancient system of medicine that emphasizes holistic well-being and the balance of bodily humors.
a) Astrology B) Ayurveda
c) Psychology d) Physics
9. Indian art and culture includes classical music, dance, and **visual** arts.
a) Visual B) Both (a) and (c)
c) Audio Visual d) None of the above
10. India has a vast literary tradition in multiple **languages**, including Sanskrit, Tamil, Hindi, Bengali, and others.
a) Languages B) Systems
c) Writings d) None of the above
11. The ancient Indian text known as the **Arthashastra**, attributed to Kautilya contained guidelines for economic and financial management.
a) Arthshastra B) Rigved
c) Mathematics d) None of the above
12. Praniptika and Setubandha served as records of **gifts**, endowments, and land grants made by individuals to temples or religious institutions.
a) Gifts B) Prize
c) Honour d) All of the above
13. Ancient Indian accounting and auditing practices were characterized by a strong emphasis on accuracy, transparency, and **accountability**.
a) Accountability B) Authenticity
c) Accurateness d) None of the above
14. The **treasury** played a central role in storing and safeguarding state resources, including money, valuables, and records of transactions.

- a) Bank B) Financial Institutions
c) Treasury d) All of the above
15. The "Arthashastra" suggests that periodic **audits** should be conducted to verify the accuracy of accounts, especially in the collection of taxes and disbursement of funds.
a) Check B) Audit
c) Examination d) None of the above
16. The economic reforms initiated in the **1990s**, which included opening up the Indian economy, led to increased international trade and investment.
a) 1990 b) 1991
c) 1992 d) 1993
17. National Advisory Committee on Accounting Standards was established in **2001** as an advisory body to recommend accounting standards to the government.
a) 2003 b) 2002
c) 2001 d) 2004
18. **Indian Accounting Standards** (Ind AS) are a set of accounting standards and principles that have been adopted by Indian companies for the preparation and presentation of their financial statements.
a) Indian Auditing Standards b) Indian Accounting Standards
c) Indian Accounting and Auditing Standards d) None of the Above
19. Indian Accounting Standards promotes transparency in financial reporting by requiring comprehensive disclosures and ensuring that financial statements provides a **true and fair view** of a company's financial performance and position.
a) True and False View b) True and Correct View
c) True and Actual View d) True and Fair View
20. Indian AS supports compliance with regulatory requirements, particularly those under the **Companies Act** and regulations issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA).
a) Companies Act b) Corporate Act
c) Concerns Act d) None
21. The applicability of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) in India is primarily determined by the **size and nature** of the company.
a) Quality and Work b) Name and Credit

- c) Size and nature d) all of the above
22. Ind AS is mandatory for all companies **listed** on Indian stock exchanges for the preparation of their consolidated and standalone financial statements.
- a) Registered B) Listed
c) Recorded d) Notified
23. Ind AS enhances transparency in **financial reporting** by requiring more comprehensive disclosures and providing a clearer picture of a company's financial performance and position.
- a) Financial Reporting B) Financial Recording
c) Financial Review d) Financial Reconciliation
24. Companies adhering to Ind AS may find it easier to access global capital markets and attract **foreign investment** due to the familiarity of international investors with IFRS.
- a) Foreign Investment b) Foreign currency
c) Foreign money d) All of the above
25. In India, the accounting standards are issued by the **ICAI**.
- a) ICFAI b) ICAI
c) ICAAI d) ICCI

Type of Question: True or False (Allotted Marks: 04)

1. Indian Knowledge System has a history that spans thousands of years. T
2. The Indian knowledge system dates back to around 2500 BCE. T
3. Indian Knowledge System does not involves Classical era. F
4. Foundation to the Indian knowledge system is Veda. T
5. Traditions explore fundamental questions about the nature of reality, consciousness, and the self. T
6. Ancient Indian scholars made significant contributions to mathematics and science. T
7. Ayurveda is an ancient system of medicine. T
8. Ayurveda includes herbal medicine, dietary guidelines, and lifestyle practices. T
9. Indian art and culture are renowned for their diversity and intricacy. T
10. India is the birthplace of several spiritual and religious traditions, including Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism. T
11. Indian philosophy places a strong emphasis on ethics, morality, and social justice.

12. The Indian knowledge system is characterized by its holistic approach, interconnectedness of various domains, and a deep respect for tradition and innovation. T
13. India is home to several major philosophical traditions, including Vedanta, Nyaya, Samkhya, Yoga, and Buddhism. T
14. The Sumerians and Babylonians used clay tablets to record financial transactions, including sales, purchases, loans, and taxes. T
15. The use of Persian and Arabic accounting methods influenced Indian accounting practices, especially in trade and commerce. T
16. Indian Accounting standards are largely converged with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). T
17. ASB's objectives revolve around the formulation of accounting standards to enhance transparency, comparability, and accountability in financial reporting in India. T
18. Ind AS, as a subset of these standards, further emphasizes convergence with international practices and the quality of financial reporting to meet global expectations and promote investor confidence. T
19. Inventories Valuation standard provides accounting standards in brief and the guidelines for determining the value of the inventories reported in financial statements. T
20. Revenue Recognition standard lists how to recognise revenue in the entity's Profit & Loss Statement. T
21. Amalgamations Accounting standard deals with the accounting of reserves, goodwill etc., occurring in the amalgamation of firms. T
22. Financial segments reporting standards establishes reporting principles for different financial information types, products, segments, services, enterprise produce etc. T
23. The convergence with international standards and improved quality of financial reporting under Ind AS fosters investors confidence, both domestically and internationally.
24. Ind AS provides more relevant and reliable financial information, aiding stakeholders in making informed financial decisions. T
25. Ind AS promotes consistency and standardization in financial reporting practices, reducing the potential for creative accounting and financial manipulation. T

Type of Question: Write Short Answer (Allotted Marks: 08)

1. Explain in detail concept, definition and meaning of Indian Knowledge System
2. Describe Indian Knowledge System and need for study of Indian Knowledge System.
3. Define Indian Knowledge System and Ancient Indian Accounting System.
4. Describe the Historical overview Accounting in Ancient India and Accounting and Auditing practices over the world
5. Discuss Indian Knowledge System and contribution Indian Scholar Koutilya.
6. Describe contribution of Ancient Indian Scholar Koutilya's to accounting
7. Explain Ancient Accounting and Auditing practices in India
8. Explain the History of Accounting and Auditing
9. Describe 'Ancient Indian Scholar : Koutilya'
10. Describe contribution of Ancient Indian Scholar Koutilya's to accounting with reference to Book Keeping Rules
11. Describe contribution of Ancient Indian Scholar Koutilya's to accounting with reference to Maintenance of Accounts
12. Describe contribution of Ancient Indian Scholar Koutilya's to accounting with reference to Role of Treasury and Auditor
13. Describe contribution of Ancient Indian Scholar Koutilya's to accounting with reference to Verification and Auditing of Accounts
14. Critically evaluate the role of Ancient Indian Scholar Koutilya's to accounting with reference to Koutilya's Arthshastra.
15. Critically evaluate the Ancient Indian Accounting Practices and Modern Indian Accounting Practices.

16. State the origin and development of Indian Accounting Standards
17. Describe in brief major applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
18. Write in detail on History of Financial Reporting In India
19. Describe the Origin and History of Indian Accounting Standards
20. Explain Meaning of Accounting Standards and describe establishment of Accounting standards Board and its objectives.
21. Describe Indian accounting standards and its applicability
22. State in brief Indian Accounting Standards and its benefits.
23. Explain Indian Accounting Standards in short and its advantages to accounting world.
24. Describe in detail stages of implementation of Indian Accounting standards
25. Explain in brief major applicable accounting standards.
26. Explain in detail the role of Accounting standards Board in setting up the Indian Accounting Standards.