

SOMAIYA

VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

Dr. Shantilal K. Somaiya School of Commerce and Business Studies

QUESTION PAPERS

BRANCH: Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting & Finance)	SEM: III
	OCT-2022

Sr. No.	Subject	Available
1.	131U03C301 – Corporate Accounting - I	
2.	131U02V301 – Auditing Techniques (A)	
3.	131U02C301 – Corporate A/C (A)	
4.	131U02C301 – Corporate A/C (B)	
5.	131U02K301 – Statistical Techniques (A)	
6.	131U02K301 – Statistical Techniques (B)	
7.	131U02C302 -	
8.	131U02V302 – Financial Management I	
9.	131U02C303 – Direct Taxes I	
10.	131U02V301 - Auditing Techniques (B)	
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		



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Semester (June 2022 to October 2022)		
Examination: End Semester Examination October 2022 (UG Programmes)		
Programme code: 03	Class:	Semester: III
Programme: Accounting & Finance	SYBAF(Hons)	
Name of the Constituent College:	Name of the Department: Accounting & Finance	
S K Somaiya College		
Course Code: 131U03C301	Name of the Course: Corporate Accounting – I	
Duration : 2 Hrs.	Maximum Marks : 60	
Instructions: 1)Draw neat diagrams 2)Assume suitable data if necessary 3) Use of Simple Calculator is allowed		

Q. No.		Max. Marks
Q.1.	<p>A) Innovative Ltd offered for public subscription 2,000 shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 20 per share. On the following terms and conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Application money to be paid before 30th June 21 – Rs. 40 per sharesAllotment money to be paid before 30th September, 21 – Rs 50 per share including premium1st and Final Call money to be paid before 31st December 21 – Rs. 30 per shares <p>Applications for 4,000 shares were received, the company decided to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Allot in full 200 shares to 4 applications who had applied for the same.Reject the applications for 1,400 shares applied for by persons suspected to be agent of rival coAllot the balance number of share proportionately, to the remaining applicants and to apply the excess money paid towards the allotment dues. <p>Anand, who had applied for 100 shares and who was allotted all the shares applied or could not pay allotment money.</p> <p>Mandar who was allotted 60 shares on the proportion basis could not pay the final call. After due notice all such shares were forfeited and re-issued at a discount of 20% of the face value of the shares to Kshitij.</p> <p>Pass necessary journal entries and give schedule of Share Capital and Reserves and Surplus.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">X.Ltd. issued 15,000, 10% debentures of Rs 100 each. Give journal entries and the Balance Sheet in each of the following cases: (i) The debentures are issued at a premium of 10%; (ii) The debentures are issued at a discount of 5%; (iii) The debentures are issued as a collateral security to bank against a loan of Rs 12,00,000; and (iv) The debentures are issued to a supplier of machinery costing Rs 13,50,000.Distinguish between shares and debentures	(15)
Q.2.	<p>A) Authorized Share Capital of M/s Sonchakra Ltd was 12,50,000 Equity shares of Rs 10 each. Company issued 80% shares at a premium of 2 per share. Which was entirely underwritten as follows:</p>	(15)

Ram	40%	Laxman	30%
Shatrughna	20%	Bharat	10%

Company received applications for 9,00,000 Equity shares including marked applications as below:

Ram	2,85,000 Shares	Laxman	3,00,000 shares
Shatrughna	1,10,000 shares	Bharat	1,05,000 shares

Underwriters are entitled to get 5% commission on face value

From the above information find out net liability of underwriter, prepare statement of amount due to or due from company and pass journal entries in the Books of M/s Sonchakara ltd.

OR

B) The Balance Sheet of the Firm Ved on 31.3.2021 is as follows:

Balance Sheet As on 31.3.2021

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Sundry Creditors	74,000	Cash on Hand	6,000
Capital Account:		Sundry Debtors	68,000
Mihir	80,000	Stock	78,000
Nihar	60,000	Machinery	1,02,000
Omkar	54,000	Current Account:	
		Nihar	8,000
		Omkar	6,000
	2,68,000		2,68,000

Partner's profit sharing ratio is 4:3:3. Due to conflicts among them they decided to dissolve the firm and assets realized as follows:

- April 2021: Rs. 30,000 from debtors and Rs 40,000 from sale of stock. Expenses on realization were Rs. 1000
- May, 2021: Balance of Debtors realized Rs 20,000. Balance stock fetched Rs. 48,000
- June, 2021: Part of Machinery was sold for Rs 36,000. Expenses on sale of machinery were Rs. 1,200
- July 2021: Part of Machinery valued in the books at Rs. 10,000 was taken by P in Part discharge at an agreed value of Rs. 20,000 and balance machinery was sold at Rs. 60,000 (net)

Prepare Statement of Piecemeal Distribution under Highest Relative Capital Method.

Q.3. A) Following are the Balance Sheets of Tik & co and Tok & Co as on 31.3.2021

Balance Sheet as on 31.3.2021

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>TIK & Co</i>	<i>TOK & Co</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>TIK & Co</i>	<i>TOK & Co</i>
Capital Account:			Building	20,000	41,000
Sushant	60,000	---	Furniture	6,000	---
Prashant	30,000	---	Investments	30,000	12,000
Ronit	---	40,000	Stock	34,000	46,600
Vinit	---	65,000	Debtors	20,000	75,000
Creditors	20,000	46,000	Cash & Bank	10,000	10,400
Bank Loan	10,000	34,000			
	1,20,000	1,85,000		1,20,000	1,85,000

The partners of respective firm decided to amalgamate their business and to form new firm TIKTOK & Co on 1.4.2021 on following terms and conditions:

1. In case of TIK & Co
 - a) Goodwill was valued at Rs. 20,000
 - b) Partners take over Bank loan
 - c) Building was taken to be worth Rs. 60,000
 - d) Stock to be valued at Rs. 30,000
 - e) Provision for doubtful debts to be created @ 5% on debtors
2. In case of TOK & Co
 - a) Goodwill was valued at Rs. 10,000
 - b) Building was taken to be worth Rs 80,000
 - c) Investments were not taken over by New Firm. They are taken over by Vinit at Rs. 10,000
 - d) Stock was valued at Rs. 42600
 - e) Provision for Doubtful debts to be created @ 5% on debtors

Prepare all necessary accounts.

OR

B) Attempt following:

I) Aerospace Ltd purchased goods from Marvel Ltd of USA for US \$ 60,000 on 11th January 2021 when exchange rate was 1 US \$ = 72.25

The Payment for the same was made as follows:

Date	Amount	Exchange Rate per US \$
25 th January, 2021	40,000	Rs. 73.75
21 st February, 2021	10,000	Rs. 72.50
12 th April, 2021	10,000	Rs. 73.50

Aerospace ltd closes its books on 31st March every year. The Rate of exchange on 31st March, 2021 was 1 US \$ = Rs. 72.85. Pass Journal Entries in the Books of Aerospace Ltd.

II) Pramanik Ltd exported goods to US Company Alfa Ltd worth US \$ 50,000 on 9th March, 2021 on which date Exchange rate was 1 US \$ = Rs. 73

The payment was received as follows

Date	Amount	Exchange Rate per US \$
2 nd March, 2021	15,000	Rs. 73.25
14 th March, 2021	20,000	Rs. 73.50
30 th March, 2021	15,000	Rs. 72.75

The accounting year ends on 31st March every year. Pass Journal Entries in the Books of Pramanik Ltd to record above transactions.

Q.4. Attempt the following (5 Marks each)

A) Fill in the Blanks

1) In Balance Sheet, Employee Stock Options Outstanding will appear as part of

a. Shareholder's Equity b. Current Liability c. Investment

- 2) On amalgamation of Partnership firm, assets and liabilities of vendor firm are transferred to _____
 a. Realization Account b. Balance Sheet c. Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c
- 3) Shares purchased by underwriter in addition to underwriting liability is _____
 a. Marked Application b. Firm Underwriting c. Unmarked Application
- 4) Increase in currency rate at the time of receipt against export proceeds will results in _____
 a. Foreign Exchange Gain b. Foreign Exchange Loss c. Increase in Creditors
- 5) Debentures for which charge is created on assets of the company are known as _____
 a. Convertible Debentures b. Mortgage Debentures c. Registered Debentures

B) Match the following

Group "A"		Group "B"	
1	Premium on redemption of debentures	A	Accounting Standard 13
2	Reserves on amalgamation of Firm	B	Currency used in financial statement
3	Foreign currency Transaction	C	Realization Expenses
4	Reporting Currency	D	Creditors to Partners Capital A/c
5	Expenses on Dissolution of Firm	E	Loss on issue of debentures

C) State whether following statements are True or False

1. In Excess Capital Method the minimum capital is equal to the lowest Unit Capital
2. Inventory is a Non-monetary item.
3. Unmarked applications are known as direct application
4. Exchange rate is the proportion between two currency
5. Profit of reissue of forfeited shares is a Capital profit



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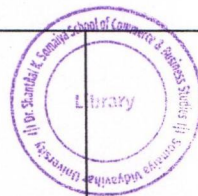
Semester (June 2022 to October 2022)

Examination: End Semester Examination October 2022 (UG Programmes)

Programme code:02			Class: SYBAF			Semester: III		
Programme: Accounting & Finance								
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College				Name of the Department: Accounting & Finance				
Course Code: 131U02V301			Name of the Course: Auditing Techniques					
Duration : 2 Hrs.			Maximum Marks : 60					
Instructions:1) Figures to the right indicates the full marks.								

Question No.		Max. Marks
Q.1	(A) Briefly explain the auditor's duties regarding frauds & errors in an Indian company. (08) (B) Explain the term "audit programme" and discuss the disadvantages of an audit programme. (07) OR (C) Explain the meaning and objectives of 'Audit planning'. (08) (D) Explain the meaning of current audit file. State the contents of a 'Current Audit file'. (07)	(15)
Q.2	(A) Describe the benefits of review of internal control by the auditors. (07) (B) State the factors to be considered in determining sample size. Tata Ltd a large manufacturing company has appointed XY & associates as external auditor. XY & associate decided to use sampling technique. Suggest the factors that the auditor need to focus while selecting the sample size. (08) OR (A) Discuss the advantages of test checking in audit. (07) (B) You have been appointed as external auditor of ABC Ltd. While conducting the audit, some discrepancies were found in the salary related payments. Suggest ABC Ltd. about the internal controls that need to be put in place for payment of salary. (08)	(15)
Q.3	(A) As an internal auditor of Charmis ltd., identify the scope of audit work that needs to be undertaken. (08) (B) Elaborate any eight Principles of audit need to be followed by auditor during the course of audit. (07)	(15)

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(C) Discuss the factors to be considered while preparing audit plan. (08)</p> <p>(D) Distinguish between Internal audit and external audit. (07)</p>	
Q.4	<p>(A) Multiple choice questions: (07)</p> <p>1) Which of the following is not a limitation of audit as per SA 240?</p> <p>a) An auditor cannot rely upon experts</p> <p>b) Auditor cannot check all transactions</p> <p>c) Audit evidence is not conclusive</p> <p>d) Auditor cannot discover all frauds.</p> <p>2) The risk of fraud increases when</p> <p>a) The working capital is high</p> <p>b) The cash sales are high</p> <p>c) The auditors remain the same</p> <p>d) Management is in the hands of a single person</p> <p>3) An auditor should plan his work to enable him to conduct an effective audit in _____ manner.</p> <p>a) A professional</p> <p>b) Permanent</p> <p>c) Client work</p> <p>d) An efficient and timely manner</p> <p>4) When the auditor is an employee of the organization being audited (auditee), the audit is classified as a _____ audit.</p> <p>A) internal</p> <p>B) external</p> <p>C) compliance</p> <p>D) Statutory</p> <p>5) The work of one clerk is automatically check by another clerk is called _____</p> <p>a) Internal control</p> <p>b) Internal check</p>	(15)



- c) Internal audit
- d) External audit

6) Which of the following is not an advantage of the preparation of working paper?

- a) To provide a basis for review of audit work
- b) To provide a basis for subsequent audits.
- c) To ensure audit work is being carried out as per programme
- d) To provide a guide for advising another client on similar issues.

7) The objective of internal check is to _____

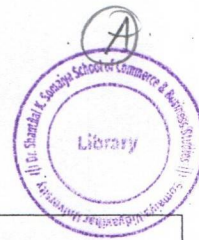
- a) Control wastages of resources
- b) Prevent errors and frauds
- c) Verify the cash receipts and payments
- d) Facilitate quick decision by the management

(B) State whether true or false: (08)

- 1) A tallied trial balance will not reveal deeply laid frauds.
- 2) auditing of accounts is compulsory in partnership firm.
- 3) Audit Plans once developed should never be revised during the course of the audit.
- 4) The audit technique of observation consists of examining records, documents or tangible assets.
- 5) Repairs to furniture is debited to furniture account is an error of omission.
- 6) Size of sample depends on effectiveness of an internal control system
- 7) Test checking should be used when the auditor has less time to complete the audit.
- 8) Audit notebook is part of permanent audit file.



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October 2022

Examination: Semester III Examination (UG programme)

Programme code: 02 and 03 Programme: Bachelor of Commerce in Accounting and Finance and Bachelor of Commerce in Accounting and Finance (Honours)		Class: TY	Semester: III
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College (SKSC)		Name of the Department: Accounting and Finance	
Course Code: 131U02C301		Name of the Course: CORPORATE A/C'S	
Duration: 2 hours		Maximum Marks: 60	
Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory 2) Figures to the right indicates full marks			

Q.1.A What Journal entries would be made if 1000 6% Debenture of ₹.100 each were: (15)

- Issued at par and repayable at ₹.100
- Issued at a discount of ₹.5, repayable at par
- Issued at a premium of 5%, repayable at par.
- Issued at par, repayable at premium of ₹.5.
- Issued at a discount of 5%, repayable at premium of ₹.5 and (f) Issued at a premium of 5%, repayable at a premium of 10%.

OR

Q.1.B (15)

A, B & C were partners carrying partnership business and sharing profit and losses in the losses of 1:2:3 respectively. On 31st March, 2019, their balance sheet was as under:-

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Capital:-		Building	20,000
- A	10,000	Machinery	30,000
- B	20,000	Car	5,000
- C	30,000	Stock	15,000
Loan from B	20,000	Debtors	20,000
Creditors	15,000	Bank Balance	9,000
Bills Payable	5,000	Investment	1,000
	1,00,000		1,00,000

On 31-03-2019 a new company named "Laxmi Ltd" was formed and it took over the business at the following terms and conditions :-

- All assets (except cash and investment) and all the liabilities (except B'S Loan) to be taken over by the company for which all assets are taken at book value except the following:-
Building Rs.27,000; Stock Rs.14,000; Goodwill Rs.30,000
 - B's Loans will be settled by taking over the firms cash and Investment at book value and for the balance amount he will be given 8% debentures in LAXMI Ltd.
 - Balance of purchase consideration will be received in the form of equity shares of the company which are to be distributed appropriate amongst partners.
- Pass Journal Entries & Ledger accounts in the books of the firms.

Q.2.A

(15)

Following were the Balance sheet of Two firm M/s A & B; M/s X & Y as on 31st March, 2019.

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	A & B Co Rs.	X & Y Co. Rs.	Assets	A & B Co Rs.	X & Y Co. Rs.
Creditors	3,00,000	1,50,000	Building	2,00,000	-
Bills Payable	1,05,000	90,000	Plant and Machinery	2,50,000	1,75,000
Capital : A	2,50,000	-	Fixtures and Patterns	50,000	35,000
B	2,50,000	-	Furniture	30,000	50,000
C	-	1,35,000	Debtors	1,50,000	1,25,000
D	-	1,35,000	Stock in hand	2,20,000	1,05,000
			Cash at bank	5,000	20,000
	9,05,000	5,10,000		9,05,000	5,10,000

A & B were sharing Profit and Losses in the ratio of 3:1 and X & Y were sharing profits equally. The two firms were amalgamated on the date and assets and liabilities were revalued as follows:-

1. Fixture and Patterns of A and B were revalued at Rs.40,000 that of X and Y that at Rs.50,000.
2. 5% Reserve for Doubtful debts is to be provided on Debtors of both the firms.
3. Reserve 2% for discount on creditors of both the firms.
4. Furniture of both the firms was taken at 5% depreciation.
5. Building was appreciated by 30% but plant and Machinery of both the firms were to be depreciated by 15%.
6. Other asset and liabilities were taken at book values.

Prepare Ledger Accounts in the books of A&B Co and amalgamated Balance sheet.

OR

Q.2.B.

(8)

Pass Journal Entries for the following transaction in foreign currency in the books of DBK Industries Ltd.

DBK Industries Ltd invoiced goods to west Germany worth US \$ 1,00,000 on 10th March, 2014 on which date exchange rate of US \$ 1 was Rs.61.00. The payment for the same was received as under:-

Date of Payment	Received	Exchange rate for 1US \$
20-03-2014	US \$ 40,000	Rs.62.60
29-03-2014	US \$ 35,000	Rs.61.00
15-04-2014	US \$ 25,000	Rs.63.25

The company closes its accounting year on 31st March. The exchange rate on 31-03-2014 was 1US \$ Rs.64.00.

Q.2.C.

(7)

Kunal Ltd. issued 1000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at Rs. 12 each payable as under Rs.2.50 on application, Rs. 4.50 allotment (including premium), Rs. 2.00 on first call and Rs. 3.00 on final call. Full Allotment money done as the issue was fully subscribed. First call and final call money was also received in full except on 200 shares held by DK. These shares were forfeited by the directors and reissued for Rs 8 again to HP.

Pass entries only for forfeiture and reissue of shares along with profit on reissue. Workings shall form part of the answer.(other entries are not required)

Q.3. A

(8)

Kiran Limited issued 10,000 shares of Rs.10 each. These shares were underwritten as follows.

A. 6,000 shares, B: 2,500 shares, C: 1,500 shares.

In addition to the above underwritten as follows: A: 800 shares, B: 300 shares, C: 1,000 shares

Total subscriptions received by the company including firm underwriting and marked applications were 7,000 shares.

The applications were marked as follows: A: 1,000 shares, B: 2,000 shares, C: 500 shares

You are required to determine the liability of underwriting , if underwriters were given credit for firm underwriting.

Q.3.B. Discuss the order of payment of external liabilities and partners capital in case of excess capital method.

(7)

OR

Q.3.C

(15)

Mr. X, Mr. Y and Mr. Z were in partnership with a capital of Rs.30,000 originally contributed in the ratio of 3:2:1 respectively and sharing profit and losses in the same proportion. Their firm was dissolved as on 31st March 2022 on which date the Balance Sheet of the firm was as under

Balance Sheet As At 31st March, 2022

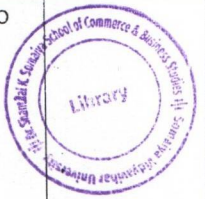
Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capitals :		Cash	8,000
Mr. X	36,000	Debtors	80,000
Mr. Y	20,000	Stock	32,000
Mr. Z	4,000		
Loans			
Mr. X	12,000		
Mr. Y	8,000		
Creditors	40,000		
	1,20,000		1,20,000

It was agreed that the realisation should be distributed in their due order at the end of each calendar month. The realisation and expenses were as under:

Particulars	Debtors Rs.	Stocks Rs.	Expenses Rs.
April	15,000	8,000	3,000
May	19,000	2,000	1,000
June	13,000	15,000	2,000
July	19,000	2,500	500
August	5,000	7,000	1,000

Show the Statement of distribution of cash on the basis of excess capital method.

Section		Max. Marks
Q4.A.	<p>Fill in the blanks:</p> <p>1) In case, Debentures of Rs 10,000 are issued at par but payable at a premium of 10% the premium payable will be debited to -----</p> <p>(A) Debenture Suspense Alc</p> <p>(B) Loss on issue of Debenture A/C</p> <p>(C) Premium on Redemption of Debentures AC</p> <p>(D) None of these</p> <p>2) The maximum allowable Underwriting commission is -----% of issue price of Debentures.</p> <p>(A) 5</p> <p>(B) 10</p> <p>(C) 2.5</p> <p>(D) 8</p> <p>3) In piecemeal distribution according to surplus capital Method, final deficit of each partner.</p> <p>(A) will be in ratio of capital</p> <p>(B) will be in mutually agreed ratio</p> <p>(C) will be in profit sharing ratio</p> <p>(D) will not be in profit sharing ratio</p> <p>4) An amount of Rs. 20,000 was kept a side for the dissolution expenses, but the actual amount of expenses comes to Rs. 16,000, then:</p> <p>(A) Rs. 4,000 will be deducted from the Last installment.</p> <p>(B) Rs. 4,000 will be added the last installment.</p> <p>(C) Rs. 16,000 will be deducted from the last installment.</p>	07



(D) Rs. 20,000 will be deducted from the first installment and Rs. 4,000 will be added to the last installment.

5) Purchase consideration may be settled in....

- A) Cash/shares/debenture of Ltd. Co.
- B) Cash only
- C) Shares of Ltd. Co. Only
- D) Debenture of Ltd. Co only

6) Which of the following is not external liability

- A) Realisation Exp.
- B) Govt. Dues
- C) Loan from Partners
- D) Secured Assets

7) On conversion of firm into a limited company A.

- A) new company is formed
- B) Old firm is dissolved
- C. A new partner is admitted
- D) Both A & B

Q.4.B

(8)

State whether the following statements are true or false :

1. Profit/loss on realisation should be distributed among the partners in their profit sharing ratio.
2. Provident fund is preferential liability
3. Maximum Loss method and excess capital method both are same.
4. Outstanding wages is unsecured liability.
5. AS 14 deals with Amalgamation of firm.
6. Underwriting is compulsory for every company undergoing public issue.

	7. Old firm continues in case of conversion of a firm into limited company.	
	8. Profit on reissue is transferred to security premium account.	



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October 2022		
Examination: Semester III Examination (UG programme)		
Programme code: 02 and 03 Programme: Bachelor of Commerce in Accounting and Finance and Bachelor of Commerce in Accounting and Finance (Honours)	Class: SY	Semester: III
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College (SKSC)	Name of the Department: Accounting and Finance	
Course Code: 131U02C301	Name of the Course: CORPORATE ACCOUNTING-I	
Duration: 2 hours	Maximum Marks: 60	
Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory 2) Figures to the right indicates full marks		

Q.1.A

(15)

Sun Ltd. made an issue of 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 15 each payable as follows:

- (A) Rs.4 per share on application
- (B) Rs.7 (including Rs. 2 as premium) per share on allotment, and
- (C) Rs. 6 per share on first call. X holding 50 shares failed to pay the allotment and call money.

Y holding 80 shares failed to pay the call money. All these shares were forfeited and subsequently re- issued to Z as fully paid up at a discount of Rs. 2 per share. Pass journal entries to record the above issue, forfeiture and reissue of shares in the books of the company.

OR

Q.1. B

(7)

Jay Ltd. Issued 10,000 shares of Rs.10 each. These shares were underwritten as follows:

A: 6,000 shares, B 2,500 shares, C 1,500 shares.

In addition to the above underwriting there was a firm underwriting as follows:

A 800 shares, B 300 shares, C 1,000 shares

Total subscriptions received by the company (Including firm underwriting and marked applications) were 7,500 shares.

The marked applications were as follows: A 1,000 shares, B 2,000 shares, C 500 shares.

You required to determine the liability of underwriters if underwriters were not given any credit for firm underwriting.

Q.1. C

(8)

Pass Journal Entries for the following transaction in foreign currency in the books of Deepika Ltd.

Deepika Ltd exported goods to "Jerry Trading Company" worth US \$ 60,000 on 10th January 2022, on which date exchange rate of 1 US \$ was Rs.79.50. The payment for the same was received as under:-

Date of Payment	Received	Exchange rate for 1US \$
25-01-2022	US \$ 15,000	Rs.79.25
23-02-2022	US \$ 10,000	Rs.78.60
24-03-2022	US \$ 15,000	Rs.78.90
28-04-2022	US \$ 20,000	Rs.78.90

Priyanka Ltd closes its books on 31st March every year. The exchange rate on 31st March 2022 was 1US \$ = Rs.78.65.

Q2.A

(15)

S, R and K were in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio 2:1:1. They decided to dissolve the partnership on the basis of the following Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2020.

Liabilities		Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Sundry Creditors		15,000	Land and Building	1,20,000
Loan (on Mortgage of land and building)		90,000	Sundry Debtors	1,80,000
Partner's Loan (partner S)		45,000	Inventory	2,10,000
General Reserve		30,000	Cash and bank	9,000
Partners' Capital:				
S	1,50,000			
R	1,20,000			
K	69,000	3,39,000		
		5,19,000		5,19,000

The assets were realized piecemeal as follows:

June 2020 – Rs. 21,000 received after meeting in full the mortgage loan.

July 2020 – Debtors Rs. 15,000; Stock Rs. 10,000

August 2020 – Debtors Rs. 20,000; Stock Rs. 25,000

September 2020 – Debtors Rs. 17,000; Stock Rs. 23,000 (Final)

The Sundry Creditors were settled for Rs. 4,000. The partners decided to distribute cash as and when realized. You are required to show the distribution of cash, applying the “highest relative capitals’ method.

OR

Q.2.B Following are the Balance sheet of BHOR Bros & Banerjee Bros as on 31st March 2019. **(15)**

Liabilities	M/s Bhor Rs.	M/s Banerjee Rs.	Assets	M/s Bhor Rs.	M/s Banerjee Rs.
Sundry Creditors	3,75,000	7,50,000	Cash	1,80,000	2,40,000
Loan from HSBC Bank	1,50,000	--	Stock	8,70,000	6,60,000

Bills Payable	3,75,000	--	Furniture	3,00,000	1,50,000
Rent Payable	--	1,50,000	Office premises	13,50,000	--
Capital : satish	15,00,000		Debtors	4,50,000	7,50,000
Sachin	7,50,000		Investments	--	6,00,000
Sapan	--	7,50,000			
Sandeep	--	7,50,000			
	3150000	2400000		3150000	2400000

They shared profit and losses in proportion to their capital. They decided to amalgamate their business with effects from 1st April 2019 as per the following terms and conditions: -

- That the name of the new firm shall be Maxima and associates.
 - Loan is taken over by Satish.
 - That Investment of Banerjee Bros not to be taken over by new firm and were to be distribution between partners equally at book value.
 - That goodwill of M/s Bhor Bros and M/s Banerjee Bros is fixed at Rs.3,15,000 and Rs.3,75,000 respectively.
 - Those office premises of Bhor Bros are valued at Rs.14,85,000.
 - That stock in trade of M/s Bhor Bros be reduced by Rs.1,35,000 and that of M/s Banerjee Bros be increased by Rs.75,000.
 - That a reserve for bad debts be created at the rate of 5% on debts of both the old firms.
- Calculate the purchase consideration for both the firms and prepare the following ledger accounts in the books of Bhor Bros. : - 1) Realisation A/c 2) Partners Capital A/c 3) New Firm's A/c.

Q.3.A

(15)

Sai-sara Ltd was incorporated with an authorized capital of Rs.3,00,000 consisting of 20,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each and 10,000 8% Preference Share of Rs.10 each to purchase on 1.7.2022, the business of John Traders (owned by partners Johny and Jinny) who were sharing Profit and Losses in the ratio of 3:2. Their Balance sheet as on 30.6.2022 was as follow: -

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Capital A/c		Plant and machinery	3,60,000
JOHNY	3,70,000	Land and building	1,60,000
JINNY	3,70,000	Copyright	40,000
General Reserve	2,00,000	Stock of film	3,40,000
Bank overdraft	1,60,000	Bills Receivable	2,40,000
Creditors	1,00,000	Sundry Distributors	60,000
	12,00,000		12,00,000

The company took over all the assets and assumed all the liabilities. The purchase consideration was fixed at Rs.4,00,000. In calculating the purchase consideration followings assets were revalued.

Land and Building Rs.1,20,000, Plant and Machinery Rs.40,000, Stock Rs.30,000 & Debtors Subject to 5% of doubtful debts.

The purchase price was settled by the issues of 6,600 equity shares of Rs.10 each to the firm & 5,000 Preference share of Rs.10 each and balance in cash. Shares were distributed in the ratio of final capital Balance.

Prepare: - balancesheet of the new company and also show calculation of purchase consideration by net assets and net payments .

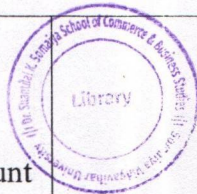
OR

Q.3.B Discuss the methods of calculating purchase consideration under amalgamation of firm. (7)

Q.3.C. Discuss the order of payments of external creditors and partners in case of piecemeal distribution. (8)

Q.4.

Section		Max. Marks
Q4A.	<p>Fill in the blanks:</p> <p>1) The maximum allowable Underwriting commission is ----- % of issue price of the Shares.</p> <p>(A) 5</p> <p>(B) 10</p> <p>(C) 20</p> <p>(D) 8</p> <p>2) Public issue of 50,000 shares of Rs 10 each is entirely underwritten by X and Y equally is termed as -----</p> <p>(A) Sole underwriting</p> <p>(B) Partial underwriting</p> <p>(C) Full underwriting</p> <p>(D) None of the above</p> <p>3) Debenture holders are ----- of the Company</p> <p>(A) Members</p> <p>(B) Donors</p> <p>(C) Debtors</p>	(10)



(D) Creditors'

4) The piece-meal distribution of cash should be done in a manner that the amount finally left unpaid is

- (A) in capital ratio
- (B) in profit sharing ratio
- (C) none of these
- (D) in mutually agreed ratio

5) As per surplus capital method, after paying outside liabilities and partner's Loan the balance amount of cash.

- (A) is distributed among the partners as per their profit and loss sharing ratio.
- (B) is paid in context to the excess capital of a partner having highest capital.
- (C) is paid to a particular partner having highest capital on the basis of profit and loss sharing ratio.
- (D) is equally distributed amongst partners without considering profit and loss sharing ratio as well as the payable capital to each partner.

6) Creditors, Outstanding Expenses are examples of....

- A.) Personal liability
- B). Internal liability
- C). External liability
- D). All of the above

7) Assets taken over by partner is ---

- A). Debited to partners' capital A/c
- B). Credited to partners' capital A/c
- C.) Debited to Realisation A/c
- D.) None

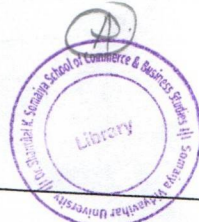
8) _____ is the amount payable by the purchasing firm to the vendor firm for taking over its business.

- A) Price
- B) Purchase consideration
- C) Cash price

	<p>D)None of these</p> <p>9) Assets and liabilities are transferred to Realisation A/c at_____.</p> <p>(A)Cost price</p> <p>(B) Book Value</p> <p>(C) Market Value</p> <p>(D) Agreed value.</p> <p>10) Goodwill written off is debited to _____.</p> <p>(A) Cash/ Bank A/c</p> <p>(B) Realisation A/c</p> <p>(C)Partner's Capital A/c</p> <p>(D) Partner's Loan A/c</p>	
Q.4.B	<p>State whether the following statements are true or false:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Liabilities assumed by partner are debited to Partners Capital A/c 2. Credit balance on Realisation shows Profit on Realisation. 3. The old firm which is taken over is called vendor firm and new firm which takes over the old firm is called as Purchasing Firm. 4. Under Net Assets Method, agreed value of assets and liabilities are taken into account. 5. Under Piecemeal Distribution assets realized gradually. 	(5)



SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



2022

Semester (June 2022 to October 2022)

Examination: End Semester Examination October 2022 (UG Programmes)

Programme code: 04/02/03

Programme: BFM/BAF/BAF HONS.

Class: SY

Semester: III

Name of the Constituent College: S.K.Somaiya college

Name of the Department: Commerce and Business Studies

Course Code:

131U04K301/131U02K301/131U03K301

Name of the Course: Statistical Techniques

Duration : 2 Hrs.

Maximum Marks : 60

- Instructions:**
- 1) All Questions are compulsory.
 - 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 - 3) Use of SIMPLE Calculator is allowed.
 - 4) Graph paper will be provided on request.

Question No.		Max. Marks																										
Q.1 a)	Explain various methods of collecting primary data	10																										
Q.1 b)	A random sample of 120 observations was taken from a population and it was found to have mean=40.4 and standard deviation=8.6 obtain 90% confidence interval for population mean.	05																										
Q.1 a)	<div>OR</div> <div>Define following terms</div> <div>1) Population</div> <div>2) Cross sectional data</div> <div>3) Ordinal data</div> <div>4) Attribute</div> <div>5) Ratio scale</div>	10																										
Q.1 b)	<div>Calculate 4 yearly moving averages for following data</div> <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>No. of workers</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1995</td><td>432</td></tr><tr><td>1996</td><td>470</td></tr><tr><td>1997</td><td>448</td></tr><tr><td>1998</td><td>459</td></tr><tr><td>1999</td><td>478</td></tr><tr><td>2000</td><td>470</td></tr><tr><td>2001</td><td>470</td></tr><tr><td>2002</td><td>492</td></tr><tr><td>2003</td><td>480</td></tr><tr><td>2004</td><td>484</td></tr><tr><td>2005</td><td>490</td></tr><tr><td>2006</td><td>498</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	No. of workers	1995	432	1996	470	1997	448	1998	459	1999	478	2000	470	2001	470	2002	492	2003	480	2004	484	2005	490	2006	498	05
Year	No. of workers																											
1995	432																											
1996	470																											
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2006	498																											
Q.2 a)	Find Cramer-Rao lower bound for $f(x, \theta) = 3 \theta^3 / (x + \theta)^4$	10																										
Q.2 b)	A sample analysis of examination results of 1000 students was made. It was found that 260 students had failed, 110 secured first class, 420 secured second class and the rest obtained pass class. Are these figures commensurate with general examination result which is in the ratio of 2:1:4:3 respectively, at 5%	05																										

level of significance.

OR

Q.2 a)

A sample of 200 similar firms in a big industrial town revealed the following distribution of fatal accidents in a year. Fit Poisson distribution corresponding to it and test at 1% level of significance, whether the fit is good.

No. of accidents	0	1	2	3	4	5
No. of firms	91	69	33	4	2	1

10

Q.2 b)

According to specifications, the mean blowing time of a fuse is 12 seconds. What can be concluded for a large shipment of these fuses if a sample of 36 fuses is found to have mean blowing time 11.8 seconds with standard deviation of 0.60 seconds? test at 5% level of significance

05

Q.3

Calculate the coefficient of correlation for following data and interpret your answer.

Marks in history / Marks in Civics	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
0-10	2	1	--	--	--
10-20	4	3	2	--	--
20-30	3	2	2	3	1
30-40	--	1	1	2	1
40-50	--	--	--	2	--

15

OR

Q.3 a)

The ranks of 10 students in three subjects A,B and C are given below, Find the rank correlation coefficient for each of three possible pairs and comment on the result.

Rank in A	Rank in B	Rank in C
1	3	2
3	5	3
4	1	5
2	2	1
5	6	4
10	10	9
8	4	6
6	9	7
7	7	8
9	8	10

10

Q.3 b)

The coefficient of correlation between income and expenditure for a group of families was found to be 0.8. the average income and expenditure were Rs.3250 and Rs. 2830 respectively with standard deviations Rs. 103 and Rs. 93 respectively. Find the expected expenditure when income is Rs. 3280 also find the income when expenditure is Rs. 2785.

05

Q.4 a)

Multiple choice questions

08

1)

If the value of coefficient of correlation is -1 then it is _____

- a) Absence of correlation
- b) Negative correlation

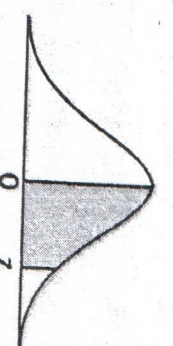
	c) Positive correlation d) Perfect negative correlation	
2)	For two tailed test, 1% level of significance, value of z is a) 1.96 b) 2.58 c) 1.64 d) 3	
3)	The error of accepting null hypothesis when it is false is, a) Type II error b) Type I error c) Zero error d) Error of estimation	
4)	If $H_0: P=P_0$ then the test is 1) Two-tailed 2) Left tailed 3) Right tailed 4) None of these	
5)	A null hypothesis is a hypothesis of _____ 1) Similarity 2) No difference 3) Difference 4) None of these	
6)	Employment status is _____ 1) Nominal scale 2) Interval scale 3) Ordinal scale 4) Ratio scale	
7)	If b_{xy} and b_{yx} values are negative then coefficient of correlation is _____ 1) Positive 2) Negative 3) Zero 4) None of these	
8)	When data set involves only one variable it is called 1) Multivariate 2) Bivariate 3) Univariate 4) None of these	



Q.4 b)	Match the columns				
		Column A			07
	1)	S			
	2)	μ	a)	Maximum likelihood estimator	
	3)	θ	b)	Average	
	4)	\bar{x}	c)	Population mean	
	5)	Σ	d)	Population standard deviation	
	6)	X	e)	Chi	
	7)	λ	f)	Sample mean	
			g)	Sample standard deviation	

TABLE A1 | Normal Area Table

This table gives area between mean and a specific value of z .



z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.0000	0.0040	0.0080	0.0120	0.0160	0.0199	0.0239	0.0279	0.0319	0.0359
0.1	0.0398	0.0438	0.0478	0.0517	0.0557	0.0596	0.0636	0.0675	0.0714	0.0753
0.2	0.0793	0.0832	0.0871	0.0910	0.0948	0.0987	0.1026	0.1064	0.1103	0.1141
0.3	0.1179	0.1217	0.1255	0.1293	0.1331	0.1368	0.1406	0.1443	0.1480	0.1517
0.4	0.1554	0.1591	0.1628	0.1664	0.1700	0.1736	0.1772	0.1808	0.1844	0.1879
0.5	0.1915	0.1950	0.1985	0.2019	0.2054	0.2088	0.2123	0.2157	0.2190	0.2224
0.6	0.2257	0.2291	0.2324	0.2357	0.2389	0.2422	0.2454	0.2486	0.2517	0.2549
0.7	0.2580	0.2611	0.2642	0.2673	0.2704	0.2734	0.2764	0.2794	0.2823	0.2852
0.8	0.2881	0.2910	0.2939	0.2967	0.2995	0.3023	0.3051	0.3078	0.3106	0.3133
0.9	0.3159	0.3186	0.3212	0.3238	0.3264	0.3289	0.3315	0.3340	0.3365	0.3389
1.0	0.3413	0.3438	0.3461	0.3485	0.3508	0.3531	0.3554	0.3577	0.3599	0.3621
1.1	0.3643	0.3665	0.3686	0.3708	0.3729	0.3749	0.3770	0.3790	0.3810	0.3830
1.2	0.3849	0.3869	0.3888	0.3907	0.3925	0.3944	0.3962	0.3980	0.3997	0.4015
1.3	0.4032	0.4049	0.4066	0.4082	0.4099	0.4115	0.4131	0.4147	0.4162	0.4177
1.4	0.4192	0.4207	0.4222	0.4236	0.4251	0.4265	0.4279	0.4292	0.4306	0.4319
1.5	0.4332	0.4345	0.4357	0.4370	0.4382	0.4394	0.4406	0.4418	0.4429	0.4441
1.6	0.4452	0.4463	0.4474	0.4484	0.4495	0.4505	0.4515	0.4525	0.4535	0.4545
1.7	0.4554	0.4564	0.4573	0.4582	0.4591	0.4599	0.4608	0.4616	0.4625	0.4633
1.8	0.4641	0.4649	0.4656	0.4664	0.4671	0.4678	0.4686	0.4693	0.4699	0.4706
1.9	0.4713	0.4719	0.4726	0.4732	0.4738	0.4744	0.4750	0.4756	0.4761	0.4767

(Contd.)

[illegible]

TABLE A3 | Chi-square Distribution Critical Values

df	UPPER TAIL AREAS									
	0.995	0.990	0.975	0.950	0.900	0.100	0.050	0.025	0.010	0.005
1			0.001	0.004	0.016	2.706	3.841	5.024	6.635	7.879
2	0.010	0.020	0.051	0.103	0.211	4.605	5.991	7.378	9.210	10.597
3	0.072	0.115	0.216	0.352	0.584	6.251	7.815	9.348	11.345	12.838
4	0.207	0.297	0.484	0.711	1.064	7.779	9.488	11.143	13.277	14.860
5	0.412	0.554	0.831	1.145	1.610	9.236	11.070	12.833	15.086	16.750
6	0.676	0.872	1.237	1.635	2.204	10.645	12.592	14.449	16.812	18.548
7	0.989	1.239	1.690	2.167	2.833	12.017	14.067	16.013	18.475	20.278
8	1.344	1.646	2.180	2.733	3.490	13.362	15.507	17.535	20.090	21.955
9	1.735	2.088	2.700	3.325	4.168	14.684	16.919	19.023	21.666	23.589
10	2.156	2.558	3.247	3.940	4.865	15.987	18.307	20.483	23.209	25.188
11	2.603	3.053	3.816	4.575	5.578	17.275	19.675	21.920	24.725	26.757
12	3.074	3.571	4.404	5.226	6.304	18.549	21.026	23.337	26.217	28.300
13	3.565	4.107	5.009	5.892	7.042	19.812	22.362	24.736	27.688	29.819
14	4.075	4.660	5.629	6.571	7.790	21.064	23.685	26.119	29.141	31.319
15	4.601	5.229	6.262	7.261	8.547	22.307	24.996	27.488	30.578	32.801
16	5.142	5.812	6.908	7.962	9.312	23.542	26.296	28.845	32.000	34.267
17	5.697	6.408	7.564	8.672	10.085	24.769	27.587	30.191	33.409	35.718
18	6.265	7.015	8.231	9.390	10.865	25.989	28.869	31.526	34.805	37.156
19	6.844	7.633	8.907	10.117	11.651	27.204	30.144	32.852	36.191	38.582
20	7.434	8.260	9.591	10.851	12.443	28.412	31.410	34.170	37.566	39.997
21	8.034	8.897	10.283	11.591	13.240	29.615	32.671	35.479	38.932	41.401
22	8.643	9.542	10.982	12.338	14.041	30.813	33.924	36.781	40.289	42.796
23	9.260	10.196	11.689	13.091	14.848	32.007	35.172	38.076	41.638	44.181
24	9.886	10.856	12.401	13.848	15.659	33.196	36.415	39.364	42.980	45.559
25	10.520	11.524	13.120	14.611	16.473	34.382	37.652	40.646	44.314	46.928
26	11.160	12.198	13.844	15.379	17.292	35.563	38.885	41.923	45.642	48.290
27	11.808	12.879	14.573	16.151	18.114	36.741	40.113	43.195	46.963	49.645
28	12.461	13.565	15.308	16.928	18.939	37.916	41.337	44.461	48.278	50.993
29	13.121	14.256	16.047	17.708	19.768	39.087	42.557	45.722	49.588	52.336
30	13.787	14.953	16.791	18.493	20.599	40.256	43.773	46.979	50.892	53.672
31	14.458	15.655	17.539	19.281	21.434	41.422	44.985	48.232	52.191	55.003
32	15.134	16.362	18.291	20.072	22.271	42.585	46.194	49.480	53.486	56.328
33	15.815	17.074	19.047	20.867	23.110	43.745	47.400	50.725	54.776	57.648
34	16.501	17.789	19.806	21.664	23.952	44.903	48.602	51.966	56.061	58.964
35	17.192	18.509	20.569	22.465	24.797	46.059	49.802	53.203	57.342	60.275
36	17.887	19.233	21.336	23.269	25.643	47.212	50.998	54.437	58.619	61.581
37	18.586	19.960	22.106	24.075	26.492	48.363	52.192	55.668	59.893	62.883
38	19.289	20.691	22.878	24.884	27.343	49.513	53.384	56.896	61.162	64.181
39	19.996	21.426	23.654	25.695	28.196	50.660	54.572	58.120	62.428	65.476
40	20.707	22.164	24.433	26.509	29.051	51.805	55.758	59.342	63.691	66.766

TABLE A5
F-Distribution Critical Values (0.05)

Denominator df	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	161.448	199.500	215.707	224.583	230.162	233.986	236.768	238.883	240.543
2	18.513	19.000	19.164	19.247	19.296	19.330	19.353	19.371	19.385
3	10.128	9.552	9.277	9.117	9.013	8.941	8.887	8.845	8.812
4	7.709	6.944	6.591	6.388	6.256	6.163	6.094	6.041	5.999
5	6.608	5.786	5.409	5.192	5.050	4.950	4.876	4.818	4.772
6	5.987	5.143	4.757	4.534	4.387	4.284	4.207	4.147	4.099
7	5.591	4.737	4.347	4.120	3.972	3.866	3.787	3.726	3.677
8	5.318	4.459	4.066	3.838	3.687	3.581	3.500	3.438	3.388
9	5.117	4.256	3.863	3.633	3.482	3.374	3.293	3.230	3.179
10	4.965	4.103	3.708	3.478	3.326	3.217	3.135	3.072	3.020
11	4.844	3.982	3.587	3.357	3.204	3.095	3.012	2.948	2.896
12	4.747	3.885	3.490	3.259	3.106	2.996	2.913	2.849	2.796
13	4.667	3.806	3.411	3.179	3.025	2.915	2.832	2.767	2.714
14	4.600	3.739	3.344	3.112	2.958	2.848	2.764	2.699	2.646
15	4.543	3.682	3.287	3.056	2.901	2.790	2.707	2.641	2.588
16	4.494	3.634	3.239	3.007	2.852	2.741	2.657	2.591	2.538
17	4.451	3.592	3.197	2.965	2.810	2.699	2.614	2.548	2.494
18	4.414	3.555	3.160	2.928	2.773	2.661	2.577	2.510	2.456
19	4.381	3.522	3.127	2.895	2.740	2.628	2.544	2.477	2.423
20	4.351	3.493	3.098	2.866	2.711	2.599	2.514	2.447	2.393
21	4.325	3.467	3.072	2.840	2.685	2.573	2.488	2.420	2.366
22	4.301	3.443	3.049	2.817	2.661	2.549	2.464	2.397	2.342
23	4.279	3.422	3.028	2.796	2.640	2.528	2.442	2.375	2.320
24	4.260	3.403	3.009	2.776	2.621	2.508	2.423	2.355	2.300
25	4.242	3.385	2.991	2.759	2.603	2.490	2.405	2.337	2.282
26	4.225	3.369	2.975	2.743	2.587	2.474	2.388	2.321	2.265
27	4.210	3.354	2.960	2.728	2.572	2.459	2.373	2.305	2.250
28	4.196	3.340	2.947	2.714	2.558	2.445	2.359	2.291	2.236
29	4.183	3.328	2.934	2.701	2.545	2.432	2.346	2.278	2.223
30	4.171	3.316	2.922	2.690	2.534	2.421	2.334	2.266	2.211
40	4.085	3.232	2.839	2.606	2.449	2.336	2.249	2.180	2.124
60	4.001	3.150	2.758	2.525	2.368	2.254	2.167	2.097	2.040
120	3.920	3.072	2.680	2.447	2.290	2.175	2.087	2.016	1.959

(Contd.)

TABLE A4 | F-Distribution Critical Values (0.10)



Denominator df	Numerator df								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	39.863	49.500	53.593	55.833	57.240	58.204	58.906	59.439	59.858
2	8.526	9.000	9.162	9.243	9.293	9.326	9.349	9.367	9.381
3	5.538	5.462	5.391	5.343	5.309	5.285	5.266	5.252	5.240
4	4.545	4.325	4.191	4.107	4.051	4.010	3.979	3.955	3.936
5	4.060	3.780	3.619	3.520	3.453	3.405	3.368	3.339	3.316
6	3.776	3.463	3.289	3.181	3.108	3.055	3.014	2.983	2.958
7	3.589	3.257	3.074	2.961	2.883	2.827	2.785	2.752	2.725
8	3.458	3.113	2.924	2.806	2.726	2.668	2.624	2.589	2.561
9	3.360	3.006	2.813	2.693	2.611	2.551	2.505	2.469	2.440
10	3.285	2.924	2.728	2.605	2.522	2.461	2.414	2.377	2.347
11	3.225	2.860	2.660	2.536	2.451	2.389	2.342	2.304	2.274
12	3.177	2.807	2.606	2.480	2.394	2.331	2.283	2.245	2.214
13	3.136	2.763	2.560	2.434	2.347	2.283	2.234	2.195	2.164
14	3.102	2.726	2.522	2.395	2.307	2.243	2.193	2.154	2.122
15	3.073	2.695	2.490	2.361	2.273	2.208	2.158	2.119	2.086
16	3.048	2.668	2.462	2.333	2.244	2.178	2.128	2.088	2.055
17	3.026	2.645	2.437	2.308	2.218	2.152	2.102	2.061	2.028
18	3.007	2.624	2.416	2.286	2.196	2.130	2.079	2.038	2.005
19	2.990	2.606	2.397	2.266	2.176	2.109	2.058	2.017	1.984
20	2.975	2.589	2.380	2.249	2.158	2.091	2.040	1.999	1.965
21	2.961	2.575	2.365	2.233	2.142	2.075	2.023	1.982	1.948
22	2.949	2.561	2.351	2.219	2.128	2.060	2.008	1.967	1.933
23	2.937	2.549	2.339	2.207	2.115	2.047	1.995	1.953	1.919
24	2.927	2.538	2.327	2.195	2.103	2.035	1.983	1.941	1.906
25	2.918	2.528	2.317	2.184	2.092	2.024	1.971	1.929	1.895
26	2.909	2.519	2.307	2.174	2.082	2.014	1.961	1.919	1.884
27	2.901	2.511	2.299	2.165	2.073	2.005	1.952	1.909	1.874
28	2.894	2.503	2.291	2.157	2.064	1.996	1.943	1.900	1.865
29	2.887	2.495	2.283	2.149	2.057	1.988	1.935	1.892	1.857
30	2.881	2.489	2.276	2.142	2.049	1.980	1.927	1.884	1.849
40	2.835	2.440	2.226	2.091	1.997	1.927	1.873	1.829	1.793
60	2.791	2.393	2.177	2.041	1.946	1.875	1.819	1.775	1.738
120	2.748	2.347	2.130	1.992	1.896	1.824	1.767	1.722	1.684

(Contd.)



SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



Semester (June 2022 to October 2022)

Examination: End Semester Examination October 2022 (UG Programmes)

Programme code: 04/02/03

Programme: BFM/BAF/BAF HONS.

Class: SY

Semester: III

Name of the Constituent College: S.K.Somaiya college

Name of the Department: Commerce and Business Studies

Course Code:

131U04K301/131U02K301/131U03K301

Name of the Course: Statistical Techniques

Duration : 2 Hrs.

Maximum Marks : 60

- Instructions:**
- 1) All Questions are compulsory.
 - 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 - 3) Use of SIMPLE Calculator is allowed.
 - 4) Graph paper will be provided on request.

Question No.		Max. Marks														
Q.1 a)	If on an average 2 customers arrive at a shopping mall per minute, what is the probability that 1) In a given minute exactly 3 customers will arrive 2) In a given minute atmost 3 customers will arrive	08														
Q.1 b)	Write a note on different types of scales of measurement	07														
OR																
Q.1a)	What is secondary data? What are various sources of secondary data?	08														
Q.1 b)	Find maximum likelihood estimator for the following probability distribution, where the data points are 1,1,2,1,0,0,2,2,1,0,2,0,0,1,1 <table><tr><td>X</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>p</td><td>θ^3</td><td>$2\theta/3$</td><td>$(1-\theta)/3$</td></tr></table>	X	0	1	2	p	θ^3	$2\theta/3$	$(1-\theta)/3$	07						
X	0	1	2													
p	θ^3	$2\theta/3$	$(1-\theta)/3$													
Q.2 a)	A manufacturer of LCD TV has found that in a sample of 400 household surveyed, 180 households own LCD TV. Obtain 95% and 99% level of confidence for the proportion of households who own LCD TV	08														
Q.2 b)	The manager of a university café claims that of the customers visiting the café, 40 percent prefer to have self- service. To test this claim, a sample of 150 visitors is examined randomly and it is found that 54 percent of them prefer self-service, examine the claim of manager at 10% level of significance.	07														
OR																
Q.2 a)	One hundred samples, each containing five voters, are taken independently from a metropolitan city, and the number of voters in favour of certain new legislation in each sample is counted. The results of this survey are as follows, <table><tr><td>No. in favour</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>No. of samples</td><td>7</td><td>12</td><td>38</td><td>24</td><td>15</td><td>4</td></tr></table>	No. in favour	0	1	2	3	4	5	No. of samples	7	12	38	24	15	4	10
No. in favour	0	1	2	3	4	5										
No. of samples	7	12	38	24	15	4										

	Fit a binomial distribution to these data and test the goodness of fit at 5% level of significance.																									
Q.2 b)	Calculate 3 yearly moving averages for following data <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Sales (in thousand)</th></tr><tr><td>1990</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>1991</td><td>33</td></tr><tr><td>1992</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>1993</td><td>34</td></tr><tr><td>1994</td><td>36</td></tr><tr><td>1995</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td>1996</td><td>34</td></tr><tr><td>1997</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>1998</td><td>35</td></tr><tr><td>1999</td><td>30</td></tr></table>	Year	Sales (in thousand)	1990	30	1991	33	1992	31	1993	34	1994	36	1995	32	1996	34	1997	31	1998	35	1999	30	05		
Year	Sales (in thousand)																									
1990	30																									
1991	33																									
1992	31																									
1993	34																									
1994	36																									
1995	32																									
1996	34																									
1997	31																									
1998	35																									
1999	30																									
Q.3) a)	Find coefficient of correlation for following data <table><tr><th>Demand</th><th>Supply</th><th>Price</th></tr><tr><td>14</td><td>12</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>13</td><td>16</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>18</td><td>13</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>14</td><td>10</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>15</td><td>11</td><td>11</td></tr></table>	Demand	Supply	Price	14	12	13	16	14	12	12	12	14	13	16	16	18	13	13	14	10	12	15	11	11	10
Demand	Supply	Price																								
14	12	13																								
16	14	12																								
12	12	14																								
13	16	16																								
18	13	13																								
14	10	12																								
15	11	11																								
Q.3 b)	Find y when x=12 for following data <table><tr><th></th><th>x</th><th>y</th></tr><tr><td>Mean</td><td>40</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>Standard deviation</td><td>10</td><td>15</td></tr></table> Coefficient of Correlation = 0.9		x	y	Mean	40	60	Standard deviation	10	15	05															
	x	y																								
Mean	40	60																								
Standard deviation	10	15																								
OR																										
Q.3 a)	Two random variables have the regression lines with equations $3X+2Y=26$ and $6X+Y=31$, Find mean values of x and y, coefficient of correlation also find standard deviation of y when standard deviation of x=5	10																								
Q.3 b)	Calculate Rank coefficient of correlation for following data <table><tr><td>X</td><td>87</td><td>79</td><td>82</td><td>97</td><td>93</td><td>88</td><td>81</td><td>76</td><td>72</td></tr><tr><td>Y</td><td>56</td><td>57</td><td>54</td><td>45</td><td>48</td><td>43</td><td>49</td><td>44</td><td>60</td></tr></table>	X	87	79	82	97	93	88	81	76	72	Y	56	57	54	45	48	43	49	44	60	05				
X	87	79	82	97	93	88	81	76	72																	
Y	56	57	54	45	48	43	49	44	60																	
Q.4 a)	Multiple choice questions	08																								
1)	The hypothesis rejecting Null hypothesis is _____ 1) Full 2) Positive 3) Alternate 4) Non-Null																									
2)	If $H_0: P < P_0$ then the test is																									

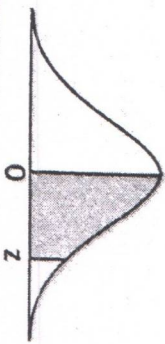


	1) Two-tailed 2) Left tailed 3) Right tailed 4) None of these	
3)	Coefficient of correlation lies between 1) 1 and 2 2) 0 and 1 3) -1 and 0 4) -1 and +1	
4)	For a normal distribution, mean and mode are 1) Same 2) Different 3) Mean is greater than mode 4) Mean is less than mode	
5)	MLE stands for 1) Maximum likelihood estimator 2) Minimum likelihood estimator 3) Maximum likeliness estimator 4) Minimum likeliness estimator	
6)	The data arranged in chronological order are known as 1) Cross-sectional data 2) Time-series data 3) Nominal data 4) None of these	
7)	There are _____ components of time series 1) Six 2) Two 3) Three 4) Four	
8)	The _____ is not a property of good estimator 1) Efficiency 2) Unbiasedness 3) Variability 4) Sufficiency	

Q.4 b)	Match the columns		07
	Column A	Column B	
	1) Hypothesis	a) Point estimate	
	2) Seasonal variation	b) Infinite set	
	3) Sample	c) Earthquake	
	4) Population	d) Assumption	
	5) Specific value	e) Diwali	
	6) Range of values	f) Finite set	
	7) Irregular variation	g) Interval estimate	

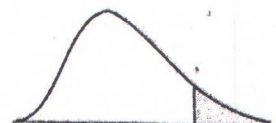
TABLE A1 | Normal Area Table

This table gives area between mean and a specific value of z .



z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.0000	0.0040	0.0080	0.0120	0.0160	0.0199	0.0239	0.0279	0.0319	0.0359
0.1	0.0398	0.0438	0.0478	0.0517	0.0557	0.0596	0.0636	0.0675	0.0714	0.0753
0.2	0.0793	0.0832	0.0871	0.0910	0.0948	0.0987	0.1026	0.1064	0.1103	0.1141
0.3	0.1179	0.1217	0.1255	0.1293	0.1331	0.1368	0.1406	0.1443	0.1480	0.1517
0.4	0.1554	0.1591	0.1628	0.1664	0.1700	0.1736	0.1772	0.1808	0.1844	0.1879
0.5	0.1915	0.1950	0.1985	0.2019	0.2054	0.2088	0.2123	0.2157	0.2190	0.2224
0.6	0.2257	0.2291	0.2324	0.2357	0.2389	0.2422	0.2454	0.2486	0.2517	0.2549
0.7	0.2580	0.2611	0.2642	0.2673	0.2704	0.2734	0.2764	0.2794	0.2823	0.2852
0.8	0.2881	0.2910	0.2939	0.2967	0.2995	0.3023	0.3051	0.3078	0.3106	0.3133
0.9	0.3159	0.3186	0.3212	0.3238	0.3264	0.3289	0.3315	0.3340	0.3365	0.3389
1.0	0.3413	0.3438	0.3461	0.3485	0.3508	0.3531	0.3554	0.3577	0.3599	0.3621
1.1	0.3643	0.3665	0.3686	0.3708	0.3729	0.3749	0.3770	0.3790	0.3810	0.3830
1.2	0.3849	0.3869	0.3888	0.3907	0.3925	0.3944	0.3962	0.3980	0.3997	0.4015
1.3	0.4032	0.4049	0.4066	0.4082	0.4099	0.4115	0.4131	0.4147	0.4162	0.4177
1.4	0.4192	0.4207	0.4222	0.4236	0.4251	0.4265	0.4279	0.4292	0.4306	0.4319
1.5	0.4332	0.4345	0.4357	0.4370	0.4382	0.4394	0.4406	0.4418	0.4429	0.4441
1.6	0.4452	0.4463	0.4474	0.4484	0.4495	0.4505	0.4515	0.4525	0.4535	0.4545
1.7	0.4554	0.4564	0.4573	0.4582	0.4591	0.4599	0.4608	0.4616	0.4625	0.4633
1.8	0.4641	0.4649	0.4656	0.4664	0.4671	0.4678	0.4686	0.4693	0.4699	0.4706
1.9	0.4713	0.4719	0.4726	0.4732	0.4738	0.4744	0.4750	0.4756	0.4761	0.4767

[illegible]

TABLE A3 | Chi-square Distribution Critical Values

df	UPPER TAIL AREAS									
	0.995	0.990	0.975	0.950	0.900	0.100	0.050	0.025	0.010	0.005
1			0.001	0.004	0.016	2.706	3.841	5.024	6.635	7.879
2	0.010	0.020	0.051	0.103	0.211	4.605	5.991	7.378	9.210	10.597
3	0.072	0.115	0.216	0.352	0.584	6.251	7.815	9.348	11.345	12.838
4	0.207	0.297	0.484	0.711	1.064	7.779	9.488	11.143	13.277	14.860
5	0.412	0.554	0.831	1.145	1.610	9.236	11.070	12.833	15.086	16.750
6	0.676	0.872	1.237	1.635	2.204	10.645	12.592	14.449	16.812	18.548
7	0.989	1.239	1.690	2.167	2.833	12.017	14.067	16.013	18.475	20.278
8	1.344	1.646	2.180	2.733	3.490	13.362	15.507	17.535	20.090	21.955
9	1.735	2.088	2.700	3.325	4.168	14.684	16.919	19.023	21.666	23.589
10	2.156	2.558	3.247	3.940	4.865	15.987	18.307	20.483	23.209	25.188
11	2.603	3.053	3.816	4.575	5.578	17.275	19.675	21.920	24.725	26.757
12	3.074	3.571	4.404	5.226	6.304	18.549	21.026	23.337	26.217	28.300
13	3.565	4.107	5.009	5.892	7.042	19.812	22.362	24.736	27.688	29.819
14	4.075	4.660	5.629	6.571	7.790	21.064	23.685	26.119	29.141	31.319
15	4.601	5.229	6.262	7.261	8.547	22.307	24.996	27.488	30.578	32.801
16	5.142	5.812	6.908	7.962	9.312	23.542	26.296	28.845	32.000	34.267
17	5.697	6.408	7.564	8.672	10.085	24.769	27.587	30.191	33.409	35.718
18	6.265	7.015	8.231	9.390	10.865	25.989	28.869	31.526	34.805	37.156
19	6.844	7.633	8.907	10.117	11.651	27.204	30.144	32.852	36.191	38.582
20	7.434	8.260	9.591	10.851	12.443	28.412	31.410	34.170	37.566	39.997
21	8.034	8.897	10.283	11.591	13.240	29.615	32.671	35.479	38.932	41.401
22	8.643	9.542	10.982	12.338	14.041	30.813	33.924	36.781	40.289	42.796
23	9.260	10.196	11.689	13.091	14.848	32.007	35.172	38.076	41.638	44.181
24	9.886	10.856	12.401	13.848	15.659	33.196	36.415	39.364	42.980	45.559
25	10.520	11.524	13.120	14.611	16.473	34.382	37.652	40.646	44.314	46.928
26	11.160	12.198	13.844	15.379	17.292	35.563	38.885	41.923	45.642	48.290
27	11.808	12.879	14.573	16.151	18.114	36.741	40.113	43.195	46.963	49.645
28	12.461	13.565	15.308	16.928	18.939	37.916	41.337	44.461	48.278	50.993
29	13.121	14.256	16.047	17.708	19.768	39.087	42.557	45.722	49.588	52.336
30	13.787	14.953	16.791	18.493	20.599	40.256	43.773	46.979	50.892	53.672
31	14.458	15.655	17.539	19.281	21.434	41.422	44.985	48.232	52.191	55.003
32	15.134	16.362	18.291	20.072	22.271	42.585	46.194	49.480	53.486	56.328
33	15.815	17.074	19.047	20.867	23.110	43.745	47.400	50.725	54.776	57.648
34	16.501	17.789	19.806	21.664	23.952	44.903	48.602	51.966	56.061	58.964
35	17.192	18.509	20.569	22.465	24.797	46.059	49.802	53.203	57.342	60.275
36	17.887	19.233	21.336	23.269	25.643	47.212	50.998	54.437	58.619	61.581
37	18.586	19.960	22.106	24.075	26.492	48.363	52.192	55.668	59.893	62.883
38	19.289	20.691	22.878	24.884	27.343	49.513	53.384	56.896	61.162	64.181
39	19.996	21.426	23.654	25.695	28.196	50.660	54.572	58.120	62.428	65.476
40	20.707	22.164	24.433	26.509	29.051	51.805	55.758	59.342	63.691	66.766

TABLE A5 F-Distribution Critical Values (0.05)

Denominator df	Numerator df								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	161.448	199.500	215.707	224.583	230.162	233.986	236.768	238.883	240.543
2	18.513	19.000	19.164	19.247	19.296	19.330	19.353	19.371	19.385
3	10.128	9.552	9.277	9.117	9.013	8.941	8.887	8.845	8.812
4	7.709	6.944	6.591	6.388	6.256	6.163	6.094	6.041	5.999
5	6.608	5.786	5.409	5.192	5.050	4.950	4.876	4.818	4.772
6	5.987	5.143	4.757	4.534	4.387	4.284	4.207	4.147	4.099
7	5.591	4.737	4.347	4.120	3.972	3.866	3.787	3.726	3.677
8	5.318	4.459	4.066	3.838	3.687	3.581	3.500	3.438	3.388
9	5.117	4.256	3.863	3.633	3.482	3.374	3.293	3.230	3.179
10	4.965	4.103	3.708	3.478	3.326	3.217	3.135	3.072	3.020
11	4.844	3.982	3.587	3.357	3.204	3.095	3.012	2.948	2.896
12	4.747	3.885	3.490	3.259	3.106	2.996	2.913	2.849	2.796
13	4.667	3.806	3.411	3.179	3.025	2.915	2.832	2.767	2.714
14	4.600	3.739	3.344	3.112	2.958	2.848	2.764	2.699	2.646
15	4.543	3.682	3.287	3.056	2.901	2.790	2.707	2.641	2.588
16	4.494	3.634	3.239	3.007	2.852	2.741	2.657	2.591	2.538
17	4.451	3.592	3.197	2.965	2.810	2.699	2.614	2.548	2.494
18	4.414	3.555	3.160	2.928	2.773	2.661	2.577	2.510	2.456
19	4.381	3.522	3.127	2.895	2.740	2.628	2.544	2.477	2.423
20	4.351	3.493	3.098	2.866	2.711	2.599	2.514	2.447	2.393
21	4.325	3.467	3.072	2.840	2.685	2.573	2.488	2.420	2.366
22	4.301	3.443	3.049	2.817	2.661	2.549	2.464	2.397	2.342
23	4.279	3.422	3.028	2.796	2.640	2.528	2.442	2.375	2.320
24	4.260	3.403	3.009	2.776	2.621	2.508	2.423	2.355	2.300
25	4.242	3.385	2.991	2.759	2.603	2.490	2.405	2.337	2.282
26	4.225	3.369	2.975	2.743	2.587	2.474	2.388	2.321	2.265
27	4.210	3.354	2.960	2.728	2.572	2.459	2.373	2.305	2.250
28	4.196	3.340	2.947	2.714	2.558	2.445	2.359	2.291	2.236
29	4.183	3.328	2.934	2.701	2.545	2.432	2.346	2.278	2.223
30	4.171	3.316	2.922	2.690	2.534	2.421	2.334	2.266	2.211
40	4.085	3.232	2.839	2.606	2.449	2.336	2.249	2.180	2.124
60	4.001	3.150	2.758	2.525	2.368	2.254	2.167	2.097	2.040
120	3.920	3.072	2.680	2.447	2.290	2.175	2.087	2.016	1.959

(Contd.)

TABLE A4 | F-Distribution Critical Values (0.10)

Denominator		Numerator df								
df	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	39.863	49.500	53.593	55.833	57.240	58.204	58.906	59.439	59.858	
2	8.526	9.000	9.162	9.243	9.293	9.326	9.349	9.367	9.381	
3	5.538	5.462	5.391	5.343	5.309	5.285	5.266	5.252	5.240	
4	4.545	4.325	4.191	4.107	4.051	4.010	3.979	3.955	3.936	
5	4.060	3.780	3.619	3.520	3.453	3.405	3.368	3.339	3.316	
6	3.776	3.463	3.289	3.181	3.108	3.055	3.014	2.983	2.958	
7	3.589	3.257	3.074	2.961	2.883	2.827	2.785	2.752	2.725	
8	3.458	3.113	2.924	2.806	2.726	2.668	2.624	2.589	2.561	
9	3.360	3.006	2.813	2.693	2.611	2.551	2.505	2.469	2.440	
10	3.285	2.924	2.728	2.605	2.522	2.461	2.414	2.377	2.347	
11	3.225	2.860	2.660	2.536	2.451	2.389	2.342	2.304	2.274	
12	3.177	2.807	2.606	2.480	2.394	2.331	2.283	2.245	2.214	
13	3.136	2.763	2.560	2.434	2.347	2.283	2.234	2.195	2.164	
14	3.102	2.726	2.522	2.395	2.307	2.243	2.193	2.154	2.122	
15	3.073	2.695	2.490	2.361	2.273	2.208	2.158	2.119	2.086	
16	3.048	2.668	2.462	2.333	2.244	2.178	2.128	2.088	2.055	
17	3.026	2.645	2.437	2.308	2.218	2.152	2.102	2.061	2.028	
18	3.007	2.624	2.416	2.286	2.196	2.130	2.079	2.038	2.005	
19	2.990	2.606	2.397	2.266	2.176	2.109	2.058	2.017	1.984	
20	2.975	2.589	2.380	2.249	2.158	2.091	2.040	1.999	1.965	
21	2.961	2.575	2.365	2.233	2.142	2.075	2.023	1.982	1.948	
22	2.949	2.561	2.351	2.219	2.128	2.060	2.008	1.967	1.933	
23	2.937	2.549	2.339	2.207	2.115	2.047	1.995	1.953	1.919	
24	2.927	2.538	2.327	2.195	2.103	2.035	1.983	1.941	1.906	
25	2.918	2.528	2.317	2.184	2.092	2.024	1.971	1.929	1.895	
26	2.909	2.519	2.307	2.174	2.082	2.014	1.961	1.919	1.884	
27	2.901	2.511	2.299	2.165	2.073	2.005	1.952	1.909	1.874	
28	2.894	2.503	2.291	2.157	2.064	1.996	1.943	1.900	1.865	
29	2.887	2.495	2.283	2.149	2.057	1.988	1.935	1.892	1.857	
30	2.881	2.489	2.276	2.142	2.049	1.980	1.927	1.884	1.849	
40	2.835	2.440	2.226	2.091	1.997	1.927	1.873	1.829	1.793	
60	2.791	2.393	2.177	2.041	1.946	1.875	1.819	1.775	1.738	
120	2.748	2.347	2.130	1.992	1.896	1.824	1.767	1.722	1.684	

(Contd.)

(Contd.)



SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



Semester (June 2022 to October 2022)		
Examination: End Semester Examination October 2022 (UG Programmes)		
Programme code:02	Class: SY	Semester: III
Programme: BAF&BAF(HONS)		
Name of the Constituent College:	Name of the Department Accounting and Finance	
Course Code: 131U02C302	Name of the Course:	
Duration : 2 Hrs.	Maximum Marks : 60	
Instructions: All the question are compulsory		

Question No.		Max. Marks
Q.1	(A) In the Acura LLP firm, there are 20 partners. The LLP got notice from ROC for noncompliance relating to Designated Partner. The LLP made appointment of t 2 Designated Partners who are NRI. Please explain to them their mistake with provisions relating to Designated Partner.	8
	(B) Explain the Right of Partners.	7
	OR (C) A Zodiac Partnership firm has been running their Alcohol selling business for 10 years in the State of Gujarat. But recently some amendments were made in the Laws according to which Alcohol selling was banned in Gujarat. Now they are required to dissolve their partnership firm. Whether this dissolution is voluntary? Explain this point with a detailed note on dissolution of the Partnership Act.	15
Q.2	(A) Ms. Natasha a factory worker is a widow, when she is at her workplace, she is getting comments from other male colleagues which are sexually colored. She is not comfortable with such an atmosphere at workplace, but she does not have the courage to go to the Police station. What Ms. Natasha will be called under POSH Act., explain it with a definition And explain what the employer should do in such a situation.	8
	(B) Describe the Health provision under Factory Act.	7
	OR (C) In a Rupmati Beauty Parlor, 5 girls are working. They have 10 working hours with no weekly off. Even on some of the days when there is a lot of work the staff is not getting any time to have their lunch or to relax. Is this a proper situation for an Establishment? If not, then explain the provision relating to opening and closing hours, daily and weekly hour, spread over in Shops and Establishments.	15
Q.3	(A) Enumerate the IC under POSH Act.	8
	(B) A renowned singer who sang more than 800 songs in his lifetime now retired from his work. The singer is living with his child who is mentally handicap. All his relatives are not happy with his decision as they are thinking that now for his own livelihood and his son's treatment, he will start asking them for money. Is their fear correct? What is your opinion?	7

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(C) There are 2 friends Mr. Sleepysingh and Mr. Hardwoxkingh. Mr. Sleepysingh made detailed research on how to sleep for 48 hours at a stretch. Now his is applying for Patent registration. Also Mr. Hardwoxkingh made research and developed mediation program for a relax mind with a peaceful sleep. His is also applying for patent registration. Who will get the Patent? Explain with provision relating to Patent with case studies</p>	15																
Q.4	<p>(A) STATE TRUE OR FALSE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Joint owner sharing gross return is a partner2. A partner can assign his rights or interest in a partnership firm to an outsider without consent3. Digital signature is must in LLP4. Manufacturing process is making, altering, repairing, ornamenting5. Female adolescent is not allowed to work between 10am -6pm6. At least 2 NGO members should be in Local complaint committee7. The term of every patent in India is 60 years from the date of filing the patent application8. Establishment where goods are sold <p>(B) MATCH THE FOLLOWING</p> <table><tr><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td></tr><tr><td>1) Nominal partner</td><td>a) Infringement of IPR</td></tr><tr><td>2) Can own property</td><td>b) ICC</td></tr><tr><td>3) Presiding officer</td><td>c) Lends the name</td></tr><tr><td>4) Eminent woman from block</td><td>d) LLP</td></tr><tr><td>5) Ten- and half-hour</td><td>e) Patent</td></tr><tr><td>6) Industrial application</td><td>d) Spread over</td></tr><tr><td>7) Civil punishment</td><td>e) Local Complaint Committee</td></tr></table>	A	B	1) Nominal partner	a) Infringement of IPR	2) Can own property	b) ICC	3) Presiding officer	c) Lends the name	4) Eminent woman from block	d) LLP	5) Ten- and half-hour	e) Patent	6) Industrial application	d) Spread over	7) Civil punishment	e) Local Complaint Committee	8
A	B																	
1) Nominal partner	a) Infringement of IPR																	
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7) Civil punishment	e) Local Complaint Committee																	



SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



A

October 2022			
Examination: Semester Examination (UG Programmes)			
Programme code: 02		Class: SYBAF	Semester: III
Programme: Accounting and Finance			
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College, Somaiya Vidyavihar University		Name of the Department: Accounting and Finance	
Course Code: 131U02V302		Name of the Course: Financial Management – I	
Duration : 2 Hr.		Maximum Marks : 60	
Instructions:			
1) All Questions carries equal marks			
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks			

Question No.		Max. Marks																					
Q1	a) What do you mean by technical Analysis? Explain the various charting techniques of technical analysis.	(08)																					
	b) Distinguish between technical analysis and fundamental analysis	(07)																					
	OR																						
Q.1.	c) The following information is available relating to X Limited and Y Limited. <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> <tr> <th>Particulars</th><th>X Limited</th><th>Y Limited</th></tr> <tr> <td>Equity Share Capital (Rs.10 face value)</td><td>Rs.300 lakhs</td><td>Rs.350 lakhs</td></tr> <tr> <td>Profit after tax</td><td>Rs.50 lakhs</td><td>Rs.70 lakhs</td></tr> <tr> <td>Proposed Dividend</td><td>Rs.35 lakhs</td><td>Rs.40 lakhs</td></tr> <tr> <td>Market Price Per Share</td><td>Rs.200</td><td>Rs.280</td></tr> <tr> <td>Current Assets</td><td>Rs.80 lakhs</td><td>Rs.90 lakhs</td></tr> <tr> <td>Current Liabilities</td><td>Rs.40 lakhs</td><td>Rs.45 lakhs</td></tr> </table> <p>Calculate:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> (a) Earnings per share (b) P/E Ratio </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> (c) Dividend Payout Ratio (d) Return on Equity Shares </div> (e) Current Ratio <p>As an analyst inform the investor which is good in investing.</p>	Particulars	X Limited	Y Limited	Equity Share Capital (Rs.10 face value)	Rs.300 lakhs	Rs.350 lakhs	Profit after tax	Rs.50 lakhs	Rs.70 lakhs	Proposed Dividend	Rs.35 lakhs	Rs.40 lakhs	Market Price Per Share	Rs.200	Rs.280	Current Assets	Rs.80 lakhs	Rs.90 lakhs	Current Liabilities	Rs.40 lakhs	Rs.45 lakhs	(15)
Particulars	X Limited	Y Limited																					
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Current Assets	Rs.80 lakhs	Rs.90 lakhs																					
Current Liabilities	Rs.40 lakhs	Rs.45 lakhs																					
Q.2.	a) Explain the various factors involved in the valuation of a Bond.	(08)																					
	b) Discuss various types of Bond Risk.	(07)																					
	OR																						
Q.2.	c) Find the duration of bond with the face value of Rs.1,000 making annual interest rate of 7%, if it has 14 years until maturity. The bond is redeemable at 10% premium. The current annual market interest rate is 8%. (Calculate upto 4 decimal points)	(08)																					
	d) A Bond with face value Rs.1000 yield 6% return with maturity value of 4 years. Currently the market price of the bond is Rs.840. Calculate the yield to maturity in the bond.	(07)																					
Q.3.	a) The following data related to Suraj Ltd Rate of return = 15% Earning per share = Rs.80 Find the market price per share in the following cases using Gordon Model – <table style="margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> <tr> <th>Sr. No</th><th>Dividend Payout Ratio</th><th>Cost of Capital (%)</th></tr> <tr> <td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>	Sr. No	Dividend Payout Ratio	Cost of Capital (%)				(08)															
Sr. No	Dividend Payout Ratio	Cost of Capital (%)																					

	<div>150%12%</div> <div>260%18%</div>																							
	<p>b) What would be the intrinsic value of the share on the basis of the following data?</p> <p>Last dividend (D_0) Rs.4</p> <p>Growth rate in dividend for next two years 10%</p> <p>Growth rate in dividends thereafter 5%</p> <p>The required rate of return 20%</p>	(07)																						
	OR																							
Q.3.	<p>c) Explain the various factor affecting investment decision of portfolio management.</p>	(08)																						
	<p>d) A Ltd. has paid dividend @ 10% in the last year. The paid-up equity capital of the company is Rs.3,00,000 and preference share capital of Rs.50,000. Net operating profit is Rs.2,00,000. The tax rate is 32%. The company expects a growth rate of 5%. Compute the value of equity share using:</p> <p>1. Dividend Approach 2. Dividend Growth Approach 3. Earning Approach</p>	(07)																						
Q.4.	<p>A] Match the following</p> <table><tr><th>Column "A"</th><th>Column "B"</th></tr><tr><td>1. Intrinsic value</td><td>a) Zero growth model</td></tr><tr><td>2. Short term investment</td><td>b) Gordon model</td></tr><tr><td>3. Bond Valuation</td><td>c) Short term solvency</td></tr><tr><td>4. Equity Valuation</td><td>d) Earnings per share</td></tr><tr><td>5. Portfolio</td><td>e) Fundamental Analysis</td></tr><tr><td>6. Dividend decision</td><td>f) Dow Theory</td></tr><tr><td>7. Liquid Ratio</td><td>g) Present value</td></tr><tr><td>8. Minor movement</td><td>h) Future value</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>i) Capital growth</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>j) Technical Analysis</td></tr></table>	Column "A"	Column "B"	1. Intrinsic value	a) Zero growth model	2. Short term investment	b) Gordon model	3. Bond Valuation	c) Short term solvency	4. Equity Valuation	d) Earnings per share	5. Portfolio	e) Fundamental Analysis	6. Dividend decision	f) Dow Theory	7. Liquid Ratio	g) Present value	8. Minor movement	h) Future value		i) Capital growth		j) Technical Analysis	(0)
Column "A"	Column "B"																							
1. Intrinsic value	a) Zero growth model																							
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7. Liquid Ratio	g) Present value																							
8. Minor movement	h) Future value																							
	i) Capital growth																							
	j) Technical Analysis																							
	<p>B] State whether the following statement are True or False:</p> <p>1) Fundamental analysis is a method of evaluating a security.</p> <p>2) Relationship between dividend per share and earnings per share is known as Dividend Yield Ratio.</p> <p>3) Interest on debenture is calculated on market value.</p> <p>4) Dividend discount model is also known as Gordon's model.</p> <p>5) Larger expected portfolio returns come only with larger portfolio risk.</p> <p>6) Insider trading is done by outsider.</p> <p>7) YTM can be calculated using IRR.</p>	(0)																						



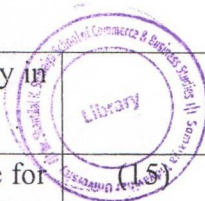
SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



		October 2022	
Examination: Semester III Examination (UG programme)			
Programme code: 02 and 03		Class: TY	Semester: III
Programme: Bachelor of Commerce in Accounting and Finance and Bachelor of Commerce in Accounting and Finance (Honours)			
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College (SKSC)		Name of the Department: Accounting and Finance	
Course Code: 131U02C303 and 131U03C303		Name of the Course: Direct Taxes I	
Duration: 2 hours		Maximum Marks: 60	
Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory 2) Figures to the right indicates full marks			

Section		Max. Marks
Q1.A	<p>Mrs. Sharmita is an employee of Indian railways she has following income during the year</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(8 MARKS)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Basic salary Rs 32,000 per month Dearness allowance Rs 12,000 per month Arrears of salary received Rs 1,43,000. Gift from Indian railways a RADO watch worth Rs 1,30,000 Transport allowance received Rs 1500 per month. Winnings from horse races Rs 190000 and gambling Rs 1,00,000 During the year she deposited Rs 9000 per month in the compulsory term deposit scheme. <p>Compute her total income for the assessment year 2022-23.</p>	(8)
Q1.B	<p>Ramesh an Indian citizen left India for the first time on 1-3-2021 for higher education to UK. He returned to India on 1-2-2022 for his friend's marriage and returned to UK again on 31-3-2022. Determine the residential status of Ramesh for assessment year 2022-23.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(7MARKS)</p>	(7)
OR		
Q1.C.	<p>Raj Kumar Shah is employed with Yashraj Films as an event manager. Details of his income are; as under a) Basic salary of Rs. 45,000 and dearness allowance @200% of basic salary. b) oversight allowance Rs 10000 per month. c) additional overtime allowance received Rs 2,500 per month. d) he was provided with a free laptop and mobile phone for carrying out his official duties efficiently. e) he was paid following allowances as well: i) Child education allowance Rs 3000 per month (he has one son studying in 8th standard) ii) overnight allowance Rs 2000 per month f) Profession tax deducted from his salary Rs2,500.</p> <p>Other than salary he also had a house property which was self-occupied for the whole year. Interest paid on loan borrowed for acquiring the property was Rs 1,20,000 (assume loan borrowed after 1-4-1999). He contributed Rs 60,000 towards</p>	(15)

	approved provident fund and Rs 15,000 as premium for life insurance of self and dependent family members. Compute the total income of Mr. Shah for assessment year 2022-23.							
Q2.A	<p>Mr. Rakesh owns house properties in Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.</p> <p>property at Mumbai is self-occupied. on this property Rakesh paid Rs 32000 as municipal tax and Rs 167000 as interest on loan borrowed for purchase of house property</p> <p>Property at Chennai is let out to his brother at monthly rentals of Rs 45,000. municipal taxes paid Rs 32,000 (50% borne by his brother) and interest paid on home loan Rs 2,10,000</p> <p>The property at Kolkata was self-occupied from 1-4-2021 to 1-8-2021 and let out thereafter at monthly rental of Rs 19,000. Municipal value of the property is Rs 1,20,000 and fair rent for similar property is expected around Rs 4,00,000. Property tax demanded by municipal council was outstanding Rs 30,000 and interest on loan for buying the said property Rs 3,10,000 is also unpaid.</p> <p>He has earned dividend income Rs 12,000 from Indian companies and RS 54,000 as dividend from foreign companies.</p> <p>Calculate his gross total income for the assessment year 2022-23.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>i) Mr. Radhe purchased a house property on 1-3-2010 for Rs 1,35,000 and added additional floor on 1-6-2013 at a cost of Rs 1,00,000. During the previous year 2021-22 he sold off the said property at Rs12,00,000. Determine the capital gains taxable in the hands of the assessee for the assessment year 2022-23.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">COST INFLATION INDEX IS AS UNDER:</p> <table> <tr> <td>2009-10 - 148</td> <td>2010-11 - 167</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011-12 - 184</td> <td>2012-12 - 200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021-22 - 317</td> <td>2022-23 - 331 (7marks)</td> </tr> </table> <p>ii) Discuss taxability of following income in case an individual is: (8 marks)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> resident and ordinarily resident resident but not ordinarily resident and nonresident <p>and compute the total taxable income under each case:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rental income from house property in South Africa Rs 1,75,000. Salary received in Chennai for services rendered in United Kingdom Rs 3,70,000. Winnings from lotteries in U.S.A. Rs 45,00,000. 	2009-10 - 148	2010-11 - 167	2011-12 - 184	2012-12 - 200	2021-22 - 317	2022-23 - 331 (7marks)	15
2009-10 - 148	2010-11 - 167							
2011-12 - 184	2012-12 - 200							
2021-22 - 317	2022-23 - 331 (7marks)							



	4) Money remitted to India Rs 5,00,000 by an Indian citizen to his family in India.	
Q3.A	<p>John is a professional lawyer who has determined his total professional income for the previous year 2021-22 at Rs 2,10,000. This was calculated after taking into account following adjustments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Amount debited to profit, and loss account includes drawings worth Rs 1,20,000.b) Depreciation charged RS 75000 in profit and loss account whereas depreciation under income tax rules amounted to Rs 1,20,000c) He failed to record a gift received from client valued at Rs 90,000d) He paid employment tax Rs 2500 during the year but same was not considered while computing the professional incomee) Rentals debited to profit and loss account Rs 130000 belonged to his residential home to the extent of 40%. <p>Other than above details his other financial details are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i) He worked as a visiting faculty with J.J. School which paid him Rs 5000 per month.ii) He invested in NSC VIII issue Rs 60,000 during the year and paid medical insurance for his family Rs 26,000. <p>Compute the total income of John for assessment year 2022-23 and tax liability thereof.</p>	(15)
	OR	
Q3.B.	Discuss any 7 expenses which can be claimed as deduction under section 80C and the maximum deduction available under 80C. (7MARKS)	
Q3.C	Explain the deduction available to an individual assessee under section 80 TTA and 80 TTB and discuss can an assessee claim deduction for both in the same assessment year. (8 MARKS)	
Q4.A.	<p>Fill in the blanks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. A senior resident Mr. Verma can claim deduction under section _____ up to Rs 50,000 in the assessment year 2022-23.<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) 80TTAb) 80 TTBc) 80 Ud) 80 E2. Interest on post office saving bank account is allowed as deduction up to Rs.<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) 3,500b) 7,000c) 10,000d) 15,0003. Maximum deduction under section 80 E is _____<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Rs 50,000b) Rs 10,000	07

- c) Rs 1,00,000
 - d) No limit
4. Transport allowance can be claimed as exempt by a handicapped individual up to Rs ____ per month
- a) 3,200
 - b) 1,600
 - c) 1,000
 - d) 5,000
5. Senior citizen resident can claim tax free income up to Rs ____
- a) 3,00,000
 - b) 2,50,000
 - c) 2,00,000
 - d) 10,00,000
6. Any income exceeding Rs10,00,000 is taxable at a flat rate of ____
- a) 30%
 - b) 20%
 - c) 10%
 - d) 50%
7. Under scope of income maximum income is taxable in case of ____
- a) Resident and ordinarily resident
 - b) Resident but not ordinarily resident
 - c) Nonresident
 - d) None of these

Q.4.B

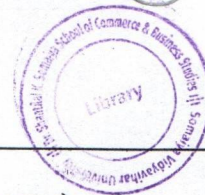
State whether the following statements are true or false:

1. Interest on home loan is allowed as deduction under section 24(b) even if it is unpaid during the year.
2. Agricultural income from agricultural land situated in Sri Lanka is fully exempt.
3. Income from salary allows standard deduction up to Rs 15000 or 1/3rd of gross salary.
4. Senior citizen cannot claim deduction under section 80TTA.
5. Basic exemption limit for a normal assessee below 60 years is Rs 2,50,000.
6. Gross annual value of maximum 3 house properties can be claimed as NIL.
7. Indian income is always taxable in case of non-resident.
8. An assessee individual with total income of Rs 500000 has to pay total tax of Rs 12500 plus Cess.

(8)



SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



Semester (June 2022 to October 2022)		
Examination: End Semester Examination October 2022 (UG Programmes)		
Programme code:02	Class: SYBAF	Semester: III
Programme: Accounting & Finance		
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College	Name of the Department: Accounting & Finance	
Course Code: 131U02V301	Name of the Course: Auditing Techniques	
Duration : 2 Hrs.	Maximum Marks : 60	
Instructions: 1) Figures to the right indicates full marks.		

Question No.		Max. Marks
Q. 1	<p>(A) "Auditing is a systematic and independent examination of records and financial statements". Analyse the statement highlighting the advantages of auditing. (08)</p> <p>(B) Explain the substantive procedure of auditing. (07)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(C) Differentiate between Auditing and Investigation. (08)</p> <p>(D) Raja limited is appointing you as a statutory auditor. Identify the contents that you would include in working papers while conducting audit. (07)</p>	(15)
Q. 2	<p>(A) An auditor wants to plan the internal audit of a manufacturing firm BATA Ltd. He wants you to help him how to carry out inventory purchase audit and points to be covered while evaluating the internal control procedure. Advice as an expert on internal control regarding purchase of inventory. (08)</p> <p>(B) Discuss the factors that need to be consider for designing an audit sample. (07)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(C) "Routine checking helps the auditor to check the arithmetic accuracy and to detect error and frauds". Analyse the statement indicating advantages and disadvantages of routine checking. (08)</p> <p>(D) Explain the responsibility of the management regarding internal control of the company. (07)</p>	(15)
Q. 3	<p>(A) Explain the importance of Internal Audit. (08)</p> <p>(B) Internal control of Sana Ltd were found to be very strong. As Statutory auditor identify which type of audit is suitable for Sana Ltd. Justify your answer. (07)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(C) Explain "Internal audit". Discuss the objective of internal audit. (08)</p> <p>(D) Write a short note on Audit note book. (07)</p>	(15)
Q. 4	<p>(A) Fill in the blanks with appropriate words and rewrite the Statements: (07)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> _____ is responsible for establishing a private company's internal control.(internal auditor/senior management/ICAI) An audit programme may be _____(statutory/Permanent/fixed or flexible) 'Letter of weakness' deals with weakness in _____.(statutory audit/internal controls/financial position) The total of sales was not posted to the ledger. This is error of _____.(omission/commission/principle) Audit technique of _____ means a formal inquiry from outsiders.(confirmation/inquiry/observation) 	(15)

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| | <p>6. Division of work is an integral aspect of _____.(internal check/test check/internal audit)</p> <p>7. Working papers are the property of the _____.(client/client and auditor/auditor)</p> <p>(B) State whether the following statement are True or False: (08)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Error of principal will affect the trial balance.2. An audit programme should not be in writing as it is confidential.3. In test checking selection of sample depends upon the personal judgement of the auditor.4. Once internal control is implemented, there can be no fraud or error.5. The audit technique of inspection consists of examining, records, document or tangible assets.6. Audit procedure means the method used to obtain audit evidence.7. The smaller the tolerable error , the greater the sample size will need to be.8. Final audit and continues audit is one and the same | |
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