

SOMAIYA

VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

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

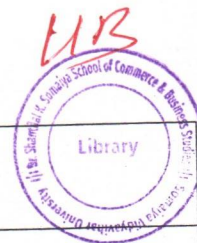
QUESTION PAPERS

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| BRANCH: Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting & Finance) | SEM: II |
| | APR-2025 |

| Sr. No. | Subject | Available |
|---------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. | Corporate Finance II | |
| 2. | Business Law | |
| 3. | 231U02C201 – Financial Accounting II | |
| 4. | 231U02C202 – Management Accounting | |
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| Semester (April 2025) Examination: End Semester Examination (UG Programmes) | | |
| Programme code: 02 Programme: Bachelor of Commerce in Accounting and Finance | Class: FY | Semester: II |
| Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College | | Name of the Department: Accounting and Finance |
| Course Code: | Name of the Course: Corporate Finance II | |
| Duration : 1 hour | Maximum Marks : 30 marks | |
| Instructions: 1) Answer any THREE questions out of the questions provided. 2) Use of a simple calculator is permitted. 3) Figures to the right indicate the marks assigned to the questions. 4) Working notes should form part of your answers. | | |

| Question No. | | Max. Marks | CO Attainment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|------------|----------------|------|----------------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|----------|---|--------|---|----------|---|--------|----|--------|----|-----|
| Q1 | <p>XYZ Ltd. is evaluating a project involving an outlay of Rs. 4,80,000 resulting in an annual cash flow of:</p> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Net Cash Flows</th><th>Year</th><th>Net Cash Flows</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>84,000</td><td>6</td><td>96,000</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>84,000</td><td>7</td><td>96,000</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>84,000</td><td>8</td><td>1,80,000</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>84,000</td><td>9</td><td>1,20,000</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>84,000</td><td>10</td><td>48,000</td></tr></table> <p>a) Calculate the Net Present Value using 10% as the cost of capital</p> <p>b) Calculate IRR</p> | Year | Net Cash Flows | Year | Net Cash Flows | 1 | 84,000 | 6 | 96,000 | 2 | 84,000 | 7 | 96,000 | 3 | 84,000 | 8 | 1,80,000 | 4 | 84,000 | 9 | 1,20,000 | 5 | 84,000 | 10 | 48,000 | 10 | CO1 |
| Year | Net Cash Flows | Year | Net Cash Flows | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 84,000 | 6 | 96,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 84,000 | 7 | 96,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 84,000 | 8 | 1,80,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 84,000 | 9 | 1,20,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 84,000 | 10 | 48,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q2 | <p>Calculate EVA from the following information:</p> <p>Investment Rs. 30,000</p> <p>Life 5 years</p> <p>Salvage value Nil</p> <p>Annual Revenue 24,000</p> | 10 | CO 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | Annual Cost Tax Debt Equity ratio Cost of equity Cost of debt | 12,000 (excluding depreciation interest and tax) 30% 3:2 20% 8% (post tax) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|-------------|--------------|--------|------------------------|----------|--------|------------------|--------|-------|-----|---|---|-----------|----|---|------------------------|----|----|----|------|
| Q3 | The following data of A Ltd. and T Ltd. are available: <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>A Ltd.</th><th>T Ltd.</th></tr><tr><td>Total Current Earnings</td><td>1,40,000</td><td>37,500</td></tr><tr><td>Number of shares</td><td>20,000</td><td>7,500</td></tr><tr><td>EPS</td><td>7</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>P/E ratio</td><td>10</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Market price per share</td><td>70</td><td>40</td></tr></table> <p>A Ltd. is the acquiring company, exchanging its one share for every 1.5 shares of T Ltd. Assume that company A expects to have the same earnings and P/E ratios after the merger as before (no synergy effect), analyse and explain the extent of gain accruing to the shareholders of two companies as a result of merger. Explain whether they are better or worse off than they were before the merger?</p> | | Particulars | A Ltd. | T Ltd. | Total Current Earnings | 1,40,000 | 37,500 | Number of shares | 20,000 | 7,500 | EPS | 7 | 5 | P/E ratio | 10 | 8 | Market price per share | 70 | 40 | 10 | CO 3 |
| Particulars | A Ltd. | T Ltd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Current Earnings | 1,40,000 | 37,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of shares | 20,000 | 7,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EPS | 7 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P/E ratio | 10 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Market price per share | 70 | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q4 | a) Explain the concept of MVA. (5 marks) b) Advantages of mergers and acquisitions. (5 marks) | | 10 | CO 2 CO 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



April 2025

Examination: End Semester Examination (UG/PG Programmes)

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------------------|--|
| Programme code: 02 | | Class: FY | Semester: II | |
| Programme: FYBAF | | | | |
| Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya | | Name of the Department : Accounting and Finance | | |
| Course Code: | Name of the Course: Business Law | | | |
| Duration : 2 Hr. | Maximum Marks : 60 | | | |
| Instructions: 1)Draw neat diagrams 2)Assume suitable data if necessary 3) | | | | |

| | | Max. Marks | CO |
|------|--|-------------------|----------------|
| Q. 1 | <p>Ramakant, a wholesale trader sells 1,000 kg of premium quality rice to Mehta stores for Rs. 5,00,000. As per Contract, payment was to be made within 15 days of delivery. Ramakant delivers goods on March 1, 2024 but Mehta stores fails to make payment by the due date. Despite repeated reminders, the payment remains unpaid. Ramakant now wants to exercise his rights as an unpaid seller.</p> <p>A. Elaborate the rights of Unpaid Seller</p> <p>B. Critize the concept of Unpaid Seller under Section 45 of Sale Of Goods Act 1930.</p> | 15 | CO2 |
| Q 2 | <p>Ravi, a supplier of construction materials, enter into a contract with PQR Builders to deliver 500 bags of cement by March 15, 2024. As per agreement, PQR Builders makes an advance payment of 30% of the total contract value. However Ravi fails to deliver the cement on time and completed the task on April 10, 2024. Due to this delay PQR Builders had to purchase cement from another supplier at a higher price, leading to financial losses. PQR Builders now seeks compensation from Ravi.</p> <p>A. Has Ravi breached the Contract ? Justify your answer with reference to the Indian Contract Act 1872</p> <p>B. What remedies are available to PQR Bulider for breach of the Contract.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>C. Interpret “ All Contracts are agreements but all agreements are not a contract” with the help of relevant provisions of Indian Contract Act 1872.</p> | 7 8 15 | CO1 CO1 |
| Q 3 | <p>A,B and C started a Partnership firm, “Professional Traders ” to trade in textiles. They did not register their partnership. Over time disputes arose among them regarding profit sharing and liabilities. B entered into a contract with a supplier on behalf of the firm without informing A and C. The supplier later sued the firm for non payment. Meanwhile A wanted to sue a third party for breach of contract but was advised that an unregistered firm faces limitations in legal proceedings.</p> <p>A. Analyze the legal implications of non registration of partnership firm</p> <p>B. Explain the procedure of registration of partnership firm</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> | 7 8 | CO2 |

| | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------------|-----|
| | C. Outline the requisites of Partnership and types of Partnership under Partnership Act 1932 | 15 | CO2 |
| Q 4 | <p>Preet, a businessman visited a local electronics store to buy a laptop for his work. The store had various models on display and the salesperson provided basic details. Without asking further questions about the specifications, Preet purchased a laptop. After a week, he realised that the laptop did not support high end software he needed for his business. He approached the seller demanding a replacement or refund. The seller refused stating that it was buyer's duty to check everything and there is no liability on seller.</p> <p>A. Explain the doctrine of Caveat Emptor as per Sale Of Goods Act 1930 and analyze how it applies to Preet's case</p> <p>B. Describe under what circumstances Buyer is not responsible for the quality and fitness of the goods which he purchased</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>C. Interpret "Goods must be in deliverable state during sale" with help of rules relating to delivery of goods under Sale Of Goods Act 1930.</p> | <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>15</p> | CO3 |



SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



Semester (April 2025)

Examination: End Semester Examination April 2025 (UG/PG Programmes)

Programme code: 02

Programme: Accounting and Finance

Class:

F.Y.B.A.F.

Semester: II

Name of the Constituent College: S K SOMAIYA COLLEGE

**Name of the Department
:Accounting and Finance**

Course Code: 231U02C201

Name of the Course: Financial Accounting -II

Duration : 2 Hrs.

Maximum Marks : 60

Instructions: 1)Draw neat diagrams 2)Assume suitable data if necessary 3) Use of simple calculator is allowed

| Question No. | | Max. Marks | Co Attainment |
|--------------|--|--|---------------|
| Q.1 | <p>a) A fire broke out on 1st June 2024 in the premises of Mahindra Ltd. On the date of the fire there was a stock of Rs 2,40,000 in the godown. The fire destroyed the goods completely leaving only goods worth Rs 16,800 as salvage. The godown stock was insured for Rs 1,80,000. Hence the insurance company refused to pay full claim. Is the decision of the insurance company valid. How much amount can be claimed by Mahindra Ltd.?</p> <p>b) Ganesha Traders of Gangapur sent goods worth Rs 1,00,000 to JK Enterprises of Agra on 1st April 2024. On the same day Ganesha Traders spent Rs 4,000 on insurance and Rs 8,000 on the loading and freight charges of the goods. JK Enterprises received the goods on 5th April and paid Rs3,000 for unloading charges and Rs 5000 for storage. By the end of 30th April 2024, 60% of the goods were sold out. You are required to value the stock of goods with the consignee.</p> <p>c) P, Q and R are equal partners in a partnership firm with capital of Rs 50,000 each. Then determine the excess capital of each partner and order of payment to the partners.</p> | (05) | |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| | |
| Total sales | 2,48,000 |
| Cash sales | 1,04,000 |
| Cash received from Debtors | 1,36,000 |
| Discount received by Debtors | 4,000 |
| Cash remitted to Branch for expenses | 32,000 |
| Closing Balance: | |
| Stock | 48,000 |
| Petty cash | 400 |
| Liabilities for expenses | 1,000 |

OR

Q.2.B. A trader having his Head Office at Delhi supplies goods to his Branch at Pune at cost. The Branch sell; the goods for cash and on credit and remits the proceeds to the Head Office by cheque. Following transactions, relate to the Branch for the year ended 31st March, 2024. Prepare branch Account in the Books of Head Office. (15)

02

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Opening Balance | | Collection from Debtors | 4,20,000 |
| Branch stock | 60,000 | Discount Allowed | 20,000 |
| Branch Debtors | 80,000 | Bad debts written off | 10,000 |
| Transactions during the year: | | Expenses paid by Head Office: | |
| Goods sent to Branch | 4,50,000 | Salaries | 50,000 |
| Cash Sales by Branch | 2,20,000 | Rent | 25,000 |
| Credit Sales by Branch | 5,20,000 | Petty Expenses | 5,000 |
| Returns from Debtors | 20,000 | Closing Balance: | |
| | | Stock at Branch | 90,000 |
| | | Debtors at Branch | ? |

| Q.3.A. | <p>Mehta Enterprises Ghatkopar consigned goods to R & Co. of Rajapur of the value of Rs. 80,000.They paid thereon Rs. 1200 for Freight & Cartage and Rs. 800 for Insurance. They drew on R & Co. for Rs. 20,000 as advance against the consignment. The consignee informed that $\frac{3}{4}$th of the goods were sold for Rs. 1,25,000 and R & Co.'s expenses amounted to Rs. 175 and their commission to Rs. 300. The unsold stock was valued at cost. Balance amount was received from R & Co. by cheque in settlement of account to date. Prepare consignment account and consignee account in the books of the Mehta Enterprises.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>A fire occurred on April 15, 2024, and destroyed the business premises of X & Co. The books of accounts and Stock amounting to ₹ 1,80,000 were saved and the following information was rendered available from the books:</p> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Sales (₹)</th><th>Gross Profit (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>Year ending December 31, 2019</td><td>86,00,000</td><td>21,50,000</td></tr><tr><td>Year ending December 31, 2020</td><td>71,00,000</td><td>21,30,000</td></tr><tr><td>Year ending December 31, 2021</td><td>60,00,000</td><td>20,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Year ending December 31, 2022</td><td>55,00,000</td><td>18,70,000</td></tr><tr><td>Year ending December 31, 2023</td><td>48,00,000</td><td>16,00,000</td></tr></table> <p>The stock on December 31, 2023, was valued at ₹ 9,70,000. The Purchases, sales and production wages from January 1, 2024 to April 14, 2024 were ascertained at ₹ 7,50,000, ₹ 15,90,000 and ₹ 3,00,000 respectively. You are to prepare a statement in support of your claim against the Insurance Company together with any comments you may feel necessary to make.</p> | Particulars | Sales (₹) | Gross Profit (₹) | Year ending December 31, 2019 | 86,00,000 | 21,50,000 | Year ending December 31, 2020 | 71,00,000 | 21,30,000 | Year ending December 31, 2021 | 60,00,000 | 20,00,000 | Year ending December 31, 2022 | 55,00,000 | 18,70,000 | Year ending December 31, 2023 | 48,00,000 | 16,00,000 | (15) | 01 |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------|----|
| Particulars | Sales (₹) | Gross Profit (₹) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year ending December 31, 2019 | 86,00,000 | 21,50,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year ending December 31, 2020 | 71,00,000 | 21,30,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year ending December 31, 2021 | 60,00,000 | 20,00,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year ending December 31, 2022 | 55,00,000 | 18,70,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year ending December 31, 2023 | 48,00,000 | 16,00,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.3.B. | | (15) | 03 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.4.A. | <p>From the following Balance Sheet of M/s Aruna Limited with R, L, M as partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Their Balance Sheet on the date of dissolution was as follows:</p> | (15) | 04 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Liabilities | ₹ | Assets | ₹ |
|---------------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| Partners' Capital : | | Fixed Assets | 80,000 |
| R | 38,800 | Current Assets | 60,000 |
| L | 20,400 | Cash in Hand | 9,600 |
| M | 26,000 | | |
| General Reserve | 19,200 | | |
| R's Loan | 21,200 | | |
| Sundry Creditors | 24,000 | | |
| | 1,49,600 | | 1,49,600 |

- 1) Realization expenses were estimated at ₹ 3,000.
2) The assets were realized as under : First installment ₹ 60,200
3) Second installment ₹ 28,720 Third installment ₹ 22,500
4) Actual realization expenses were ₹ 3,500 only.
Prepare a statement showing a piecemeal distribution of cash by adopting Excess Capital Method.

OR

Q.4. B.

A, B, C are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 2 : 1. They decided to dissolve the partnership as on 31st March, 2024 when their Balance Sheet was as follows :

(15)

04

| Liabilities | Rs | Asset | Rs |
|-----------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| Creditors | 11,600 | Cash in hand | 340 |
| General Reserve | 18,900 | Investment | 30,000 |
| Bank Overdraft | 32,500 | Stock | 1,28,300 |
| Capital: | | Debtors | 45,400 |
| A | 80,000 | Machinery | 32,600 |
| B | 1,60,000 | Furniture | 4,900 |
| C | 1,30,000 | Building | 1,91,460 |
| | 4,33,000 | | 4,33,000 |

Rs. 2,400 have to be provided for realization expenses.
Thereafter, all cash received should be distributed among the partners.

The amounts were realized as follows:

1st Instalment Rs 40,000.

2nd Instalment Rs 46,000.

3rd Instalment Rs 2,00,000.

4th Instalment Rs 82,000.

Prepare a statement showing distribution of cash as per Excess Capital Method.



| Semester (April 2025) | | |
|--|--|--------------|
| Examination: End Semester Examination April 25 (UG Programmes) | | |
| Programme code: 02 Programme: Accounting & Finance | Class: FYBAF | Semester: II |
| Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College | Name of the Department: Accounting & Finance | |
| Course Code: 231U02C202 | Name of the Course: Management Accounting | |
| Duration : 2 Hrs. | Maximum Marks : 60 | |
| Instructions: 1) Use of Simple Calculator is allowed 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks 3) Working notes will form part of your answer. | | |

| Q. No. | | Max. Mark | CO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|--------------------|--------|------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|------------------|----------|-----------------------|--------|---------------|--------|-----|----|----|----|--|---|
| Q.1 | Attempt the following (3 X 5 Marks) | (15) | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A) | <p>Following Data is provided by M/s Tanishk Ltd for the year ended on 31.3.2025</p> <table> <tr> <th>Balances as on 31.3.24</th><th>Amount</th><th>Balances as on 31.3.25</th><th>Amount</th></tr> <tr> <td>Sundry Debtors</td><td>3,25,000</td><td>Sundry Debtors</td><td>1,80,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bills Receivable</td><td>75,000</td><td>Bills Receivable</td><td>1,20,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sundry creditors</td><td>2,80,000</td><td>Sundry creditors</td><td>1,85,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bills Payable</td><td>20,000</td><td>Bills Payable</td><td>15,000</td></tr> </table> <p>Net Credit Sales for the year 2024-25 were Rs. 15,75,000 and Credit Purchases were Rs. 5,62,500.</p> <p>Find out Debtors Turnover Ratio and Creditors Turnover Ratio.</p> | Balances as on 31.3.24 | Amount | Balances as on 31.3.25 | Amount | Sundry Debtors | 3,25,000 | Sundry Debtors | 1,80,000 | Bills Receivable | 75,000 | Bills Receivable | 1,20,000 | Sundry creditors | 2,80,000 | Sundry creditors | 1,85,000 | Bills Payable | 20,000 | Bills Payable | 15,000 | | | | | | |
| Balances as on 31.3.24 | Amount | Balances as on 31.3.25 | Amount | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sundry Debtors | 3,25,000 | Sundry Debtors | 1,80,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bills Receivable | 75,000 | Bills Receivable | 1,20,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sundry creditors | 2,80,000 | Sundry creditors | 1,85,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bills Payable | 20,000 | Bills Payable | 15,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B) | <p>State the effect on operating activities in cash flow statement in respect of each of the following transactions respectively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in Debtors. Decrease in accounts receivables. Goodwill written off. Decrease in accounts payables' An increase in creditors. | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C) | <p>Prepare trend analysis from the following information.</p> <table> <tr> <th></th><th>2021 Rs.</th><th>2022 Rs.</th><th>2023 Rs.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Net sales</td><td>400</td><td>290</td><td>310</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cost of goods sold</td><td>180</td><td>170</td><td>150</td></tr> <tr> <td>Operating expenses</td><td>50</td><td>40</td><td>36</td></tr> <tr> <td>Loss on sale of asset</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tax</td><td>10</td><td>15</td><td>17</td></tr> </table> | | 2021 Rs. | 2022 Rs. | 2023 Rs. | Net sales | 400 | 290 | 310 | Cost of goods sold | 180 | 170 | 150 | Operating expenses | 50 | 40 | 36 | Loss on sale of asset | 5 | 6 | 7 | Tax | 10 | 15 | 17 | | 2 |
| | 2021 Rs. | 2022 Rs. | 2023 Rs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net sales | 400 | 290 | 310 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cost of goods sold | 180 | 170 | 150 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Operating expenses | 50 | 40 | 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loss on sale of asset | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tax | 10 | 15 | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Q.2
A)

The following details are provided by Jigar Ltd for the year ended on 31.3.2025

(15)

01

| Particulars | Amount | Particulars | Amount |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------|
| Equity Share Capital | 11,50,000 | Stock | 5,20,000 |
| Land and Building | 10,00,000 | Creditors | 4,00,000 |
| Reserves and surplus | 8,30,000 | Debtors | 6,00,000 |
| Plant & Machinery | 8,00,000 | Proposed dividend | 1,20,000 |
| 8% Debentures | 10,00,000 | Cash at Bank | ? |
| Goodwill | 6,00,000 | Depreciation fund | ? |
| Bank Overdraft | 1,00,000 | Advance Salary | 1,50,000 |
| Preliminary Expenses | 80,000 | | |

Prepare vertical Balance Sheet from the above details. Further informed that Working capital is 8,00,000. Also find out liquid assets and liquid liabilities.

OR

Q.2
B)

From the following Profit and Loss account and Balance sheet of Ramnath Polytex Ltd for the years ended 31st March 2021 and 31st March 2022. You are required to prepare a comparative income statement and comparative balance sheet in vertical form.

(15)

02

Profit and Loss a/c

| Particulars | 2021 | 2022 | Particulars | 2021 | 2022 |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| To COGS | 6,00,000 | 7,50,000 | By Sales | 8,00,000 | 10,00,000 |
| To Admin exp | 20,000 | 20,000 | | | |
| To Selling Exp | 30,000 | 40,000 | | | |
| To Net Profit | 1,50,000 | 1,90,000 | | | |
| | 8,00,000 | 10,00,000 | | 8,00,000 | 10,00,000 |

Balance sheet

| Liabilites | 2021 | 2022 | | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|
| Eq Shares | 4,00,000 | 4,50,000 | Plant | 3,00,000 | 2,70,000 |
| 10% Pref Shares | 3,00,000 | 2,50,000 | Land | 4,00,000 | 3,70,000 |
| General Res. | 2,45,000 | 2,00,000 | Furniture | 1,00,000 | 1,40,000 |
| Tax Payable | 1,00,000 | 1,50,000 | Stock | 2,00,000 | 3,00,000 |
| Creditors | 1,55,000 | 2,00,000 | Debtors | 2,00,000 | 3,00,000 |
| Debentures | 1,00,000 | 2,70,000 | Cash | 1,00,000 | 1,40,000 |
| | 13,00,000 | 15,20,000 | | 13,00,000 | 15,20,000 |

Q.3

A)

The following is the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet of M/s Rana Ltd for the year ended on 31st March, 2025

| | Particulars | Amount |
|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| | Sales | 10,80,000 |
| Less: | Cost of Sales | 7,40,000 |
| | Gross Profit | 3,40,000 |
| Less: | Operating Expenses | 1,40,500 |
| | Profit Before Interest and Tax | 1,99,500 |
| Less: | Interest on Long Term Loans | 15,000 |
| | Profit Before Tax | 1,85,000 |
| Less: | Income Tax | 29,000 |
| | Profit After Tax | 1,56,000 |

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2025

| Liabilities | Amount | Assets | Amount |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| Equity Share Capital | 5,00,000 | Fixed Assets | 8,75,000 |
| 8% Preference Capital | 2,00,000 | Current Assets | 1,50,000 |
| Reserves and Surplus | 1,00,000 | | |
| Borrowed Fund | 1,50,000 | | |
| Current Liabilities | 75,000 | | |
| | 10,25,000 | | 10,25,000 |

The company declares a dividend of Rs. 20 per share whereas market value of the equity share is Rs. 500 per share. Face Value of Equity Share is Rs. 10 per Share.

You are required to Find out:

- Return on Capital Employed
- Return on Equity
- Earnings Per Share
- Dividend Yield Ratio
- Price Earnings Ratio

OR

Q.3.

B)

Following is the Balance Sheet of Comet Ltd as on 31st March, 2025

| Liabilities | Amount | Assets | Amt |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| Equity Capital | 12,00,000 | Land & Building | 12,00,000 |
| (Rs. 10 each) | | Plant & Machinery | 12,00,000 |
| Reserves & Surplus | 8,00,000 | Stock | 3,20,000 |
| 8% Debentures | 10,00,000 | Debtors | 6,00,000 |
| Creditors | 4,00,000 | Cash and Bank | 2,00,000 |
| Outstanding Expenses | 1,20,000 | | |
| | 35,20,000 | | 35,20,000 |

Additional information:

(15)

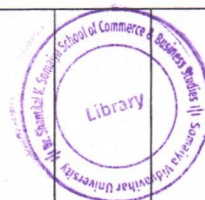
03



(15)

03

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------|------------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|---|----------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|----------|----------|-----------------|----|----------|---------------------|----------|----------|------|----|
| | Sales for the year were Rs. 30,00,000 of which 20% is Cash Sales and Gross Profit is 30%. Find Out: a) Stock turnover Ratio if Opening Stock is Rs. 2,40,000 b) Stock Working Capital Ratio c) Debtors Collection period in months if Opening Debtors are Rs. 10,00,000 d) Current Ratio e) Return on Capital Employed if Net Profit before Interest and Tax is Rs. 4,20,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.4. A) | <p>The Management of German Collaboration Limited has called for a statement showing the working capital needed to finance a level of activity of 75,000 units output for the year. The cost structure for the company's product for the said activity lend is detailed below :</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>Cost per Unit (Rs.)</td></tr><tr><td>Raw Material</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Direct Labour</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Overheads</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>Total Cost</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>Profit</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Selling Price</td><td>50</td></tr></table> <p>i. Past trend indicates that raw materials are held in stock on an average for three months. ii. Work in Progress will approximate to one month's production. iii. Finished goods remain in the warehouse on an average for two months. iv. Suppliers of materials extend two months' credit. v. Four months' credit is normally allowed to debtors. vi. A minimum cash balance of 10% of net working capital is expected to be maintained including cash.</p> <p>The production pattern is assumed to be even during the year.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> | | Cost per Unit (Rs.) | Raw Material | 20 | Direct Labour | 5 | Overheads | 15 | Total Cost | 40 | Profit | 10 | Selling Price | 50 | (15) | 04 | | | | |
| | Cost per Unit (Rs.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Raw Material | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Direct Labour | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Overheads | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Cost | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Profit | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Selling Price | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.4. B) | <p>From the following Balance sheet of Synergy Ltd as on 31-3-21 and 31-3-22 prepare cash flow statement for the year ended 31-3-2022.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Balance sheet</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>2021</td><td>2022</td></tr><tr><td>Liabilities</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Equity Capital</td><td>22,50,000</td><td>26,25,000</td></tr><tr><td>General Reserve</td><td>1,50,000</td><td>2,25,000</td></tr><tr><td>Capital Reserve</td><td>-</td><td>1,87,500</td></tr><tr><td>Profit and loss A/c</td><td>1,35,000</td><td>2,02,000</td></tr></table> | | 2021 | 2022 | Liabilities | | | Equity Capital | 22,50,000 | 26,25,000 | General Reserve | 1,50,000 | 2,25,000 | Capital Reserve | - | 1,87,500 | Profit and loss A/c | 1,35,000 | 2,02,000 | (15) | 05 |
| | 2021 | 2022 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liabilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equity Capital | 22,50,000 | 26,25,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Reserve | 1,50,000 | 2,25,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital Reserve | - | 1,87,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Profit and loss A/c | 1,35,000 | 2,02,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sundry Creditors | 3,30,000 | 4,87,000 |
| Provision for Tax | 2,10,000 | 2,40,000 |
| \Proposed dividend | 2,02,500 | 2,48,500 |
| | <u>32,77,500</u> | <u>42,15,000</u> |

| Assets | 2004 | 2005 |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Goodwill | 4,50,000 | 3,52,500 |
| Machinery | 6,75,000 | 14,32,500 |
| Land | 7,50,000 | 5,62,000 |
| Investments | 75,000 | 2,62,500 |
| Stock | 6,37,500 | 5,85,000 |
| Debtors | 4,50,000 | 6,75,000 |
| Insurance prepaid | 10,000 | 10,500 |
| Cash and Bank | 1,17,500 | 2,00,000 |
| Bills receivables | <u>1,12,500</u> | <u>1,35,000</u> |
| | <u>32,77,500</u> | <u>42,15,000</u> |

Additional information :

- During the year Machinery was sold for Rs. 90,000(WDV Rs. 1,12,500).
- Depreciation for the year on Machinery was amounted to Rs.1,35,000.
- Profit on sale of land was transferred to capital reserve.
- During the year interim dividend paid was Rs.75,000
- Income tax paid and Proposed dividend paid were Rs.2,10,000 and Rs. 2,02,500 respectively.