

# SOMAIYA

## VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

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

### QUESTION PAPERS

BRANCH: Bachelor of Commerce (Financial Market)	SEM: II
	APR-2024

Sr. No.	Subject	Available
1.	Business Law (A)	
2.	Management Accounting (A)	
3.	Business Law (B)	
4.	Management Accounting (B)	
5.	Financial services (A), (B)	
6.	131U04K201 - computer skill	
7.		
8.		
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15.		



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**SOMAIYA**  
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



April 2024			
Examination: End Semester Examination (UG/PG Programmes)			
Programme code: 04		Class:FYBFM	Semester: II
Programme: Financial Markets			
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College		Name of the Department: Accounting & Finance	
Course Code:	Name of the Course: Business Law		
Duration: 2 Hrs.	Maximum Marks: 60		
Instructions: 1) Draw neat diagrams 2) Assume suitable data if necessary			

Q No.		Max. Marks	Co Attainment
Q.1	<p><b>a. Answer the questions below on the basis of the following case study (All questions are compulsory)</b></p> <p>Mr. A enters into a contract with Mr. B to deliver a package of goods at a specified address by a certain date in exchange for payment. However, due to unforeseen circumstances, Mr. A is unable to fulfill his part of the contract and the goods are not delivered on time. Mr. B suffers a financial loss as a result of the breach of contract.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p>1. How does the Indian Contract Act, 1872 define the breach of contract and what remedies are available to the aggrieved party in case of a breach?</p> <p>2. In this case, what are the possible consequences for Mr. A for failing to fulfill his contractual obligations and what are the options available to Mr. B to seek redress for the financial loss suffered?</p> <p>3. How does the principle of mitigation of damages apply in this case and what steps can Mr. B take to reduce his losses as a result of the breach of contract by Mr. A?</p>	<p>05 M</p> <p>05 M</p> <p>05 M</p>	<p>C01, C02, C03</p>
Q.2	<p>a. Critique the provisions related to the retirement of a partner from a partnership firm under the Indian Partnership Act, 1972.</p> <p>b. Determine the procedure for the settlement of disputes among partners in a partnership firm under the Indian Partnership Act, 1972.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>c. Formulate a case study illustrating the application of the Indian Partnership Act, 1972 in resolving a legal dispute related to a partnership firm.</p>	<p>08 M</p> <p>07M</p> <p>15 M</p>	<p>CO 2</p> <p>CO 2</p> <p>CO 2</p>
Q.3	<p>a. Analyze a specific case where the Sales of Goods Act, 1930 was applied to resolve a dispute between a buyer and seller.</p> <p>b. Evaluate the effectiveness of the Sales of Goods Act, 1930 in protecting consumer rights.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>c. Describe the requirements for a valid contract of sale under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930.</p> <p>d. Define the Term Caveat Emptor under Sale of Goods Act, 1930.</p>	<p>08 M</p> <p>07 M</p> <p>08 M</p> <p>07 M</p>	<p>CO 3</p> <p>CO 3</p> <p>CO 3</p> <p>CO 3</p>
Q.4	a. Explain the concept of consideration and its importance in contract formation under the Indian Contract Act.	08 M	CO 1

	b. List down the rights and duties of parties involved in a contract as per section 42 of the Indian Contract Act?	07 M	CO 1
	OR		
	c. Explain the concept of free consent under section 13 and its significance in contract formation under the Indian Contract Act.	08 M	CO 1
	d. Discuss the remedies available to parties in case of breach of contract under the Indian Contract Act.	07M	CO 1





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**April 2024**

**Examination: End Semester Examination (UG/PG Programmes)**

Programme code:04		Class: FY	Semester: II
Programme: Financial Markets			
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya		Name of the Department: Accounting & Finance	
Course Code:	Name of the Course: MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING		
Duration: 2 Hr.	Maximum Marks: 60		
Instructions: (1) Answer all questions subject to internal options. (2) Marks are indicated at the end of each question.			

Q. No		Marks	CO																																																		
1.	<p>a) Following is the extract of balance sheet of a company</p> <table><tr><th>Liabilities</th><th>₹</th></tr><tr><td>Equity Share Capital</td><td>3,90,000</td></tr><tr><td>10% Preference Share capital</td><td>2,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>9% Debenture</td><td>2,50,000</td></tr><tr><td>General Reserve</td><td>60,000</td></tr><tr><td>Capital Reserve</td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td>11 % Bank Loan</td><td>1,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Creditors</td><td>1,25,000</td></tr><tr><td>Bank Overdraft</td><td>1,35,000</td></tr><tr><td>Provision for Tax</td><td>1,40,000</td></tr><tr><td>Outstanding Expenses</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td>Profit and loss A/c</td><td>1,40,000</td></tr><tr><td>Depreciation provision</td><td>80,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>17,00,000</u></td></tr></table> <p>Calculate i. Proprietors' Funds    ii. Current Liabilities</p> <p>b) The following balance appears in the balance sheet of M/s Kadu and Bros at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023. You are required to prepare balance sheet in a form suitable for financial analysis.</p> <table><tr><th>Particular</th><th>₹</th></tr><tr><td>Cash and Bank</td><td>16,000</td></tr><tr><td>Land and Building</td><td>58,000</td></tr><tr><td>Stock</td><td>40,000</td></tr><tr><td>Trade Creditors</td><td>8,000</td></tr><tr><td>General Reserve</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td>Debtors</td><td>18,000</td></tr><tr><td>Plant and Machinery</td><td>55,000</td></tr><tr><td>Term Loan from Bank</td><td>35,000</td></tr><tr><td>Bank Overdraft</td><td>34,000</td></tr><tr><td>Capital</td><td>80,000</td></tr></table>	Liabilities	₹	Equity Share Capital	3,90,000	10% Preference Share capital	2,00,000	9% Debenture	2,50,000	General Reserve	60,000	Capital Reserve	50,000	11 % Bank Loan	1,00,000	Creditors	1,25,000	Bank Overdraft	1,35,000	Provision for Tax	1,40,000	Outstanding Expenses	30,000	Profit and loss A/c	1,40,000	Depreciation provision	80,000		<u>17,00,000</u>	Particular	₹	Cash and Bank	16,000	Land and Building	58,000	Stock	40,000	Trade Creditors	8,000	General Reserve	30,000	Debtors	18,000	Plant and Machinery	55,000	Term Loan from Bank	35,000	Bank Overdraft	34,000	Capital	80,000	(05)	1
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c) From the information given below compute (i) Quick Assets (ii) Quick Liabilities (iii) Quick ratio.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Cash	4,000	Outstanding Salaries	1,000
Debtors	9,000	Bank Overdraft	7,000
Creditors	4,000	Stocks	13,000
Pre-paid Insurance	500	Bills Payable	6,000
Bills Receivable	1,000		

(05)

3

2. a) Prepare a Comparative Balance Sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2022 and 2023

	2022 ₹	2023 ₹
<b>Assets:</b>		
<b>Current Assets:</b>		
Cash	29,000	32,000
Debtors	1,14,000	85,000
Inventories	1,13,000	1,11,000
Prepaid Expenses	6,000	8,000
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<u>2,62,000</u>	<u>2,36,000</u>
Long- term Investment	18,000	9,000
Property, Plant and Equipment	5,07,000	3,99,000
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u>7,87,000</u>	<u>6,44,000</u>
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities:</b>		
Bills Payable	42,000	27,000
Creditors	73,000	68,000
Accrued Liabilities	27,000	31,000
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<u>1,42,000</u>	<u>1,26,000</u>
Long-term Debt	2,89,000	1,98,000
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<u>4,31,000</u>	<u>3,24,000</u>
<b>Equity Share Capital</b>	1,86,000	1,86,000
<b>Retained Earnings</b>	1,70,000	1,34,000
<b>Total Shareholders' funds</b>	<u>3,56,000</u>	<u>3,20,000</u>
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<u>7,87,000</u>	<u>6,44,000</u>

(15)

OR

b) From the following information provided by M/s. P & Co. Pvt. Ltd., prepare a statement showing Working Capital requirements for the year 2022-23:

- Estimated sales for the year 2022-23 1,08,000 units
- Estimated cost structure ratios to selling price-  
Raw Materials 60%, Labor 20% and Overheads 10%
- Selling Price ₹ 20 per unit
- Raw Materials remain in stock for 2 months.
- Materials remain in process for 1 month.
- Customers are allowed 2 months credit.

2



- (vii) Suppliers allow 1 month credit.  
 (viii) Time lag in payment of wages is one month.  
 (ix) Time lag in payment of overhead is half a month.  
 (x) Cash and Bank Balance is expected to be Rs. 90,000.  
 (xi) Provide a Margin of Safety at 10%.

(15)

3. a) Following financial statement are of XYZ Ltd. for 2022:

**Trading and Profit and Loss A/c for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022**

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Opening stock	70,000	By Sales	16,60,000
To purchases	15,00,000	By Closing Stock	1,60,000
To Gross Profit	2,50,000		
	18,20,000		18,20,000
To Depreciation	36,000		
To Other		By Gross Profit	2,50,000
Expenses	74,000	By Commission	10,000
To Tax Provision	56,000		
To Net Profit	94,000		
	<u>2,60,000</u>		<u>2,60,000</u>

**Balance Sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022**

Liabilities	₹	Asset	₹
Share Capital	3,00,000	Cash	48,000
Bank Overdraft	38,000	Stock	1,60,000
Creditors	34,000	Debtors	1,38,000
Debentures	54,000	Land and Building	92,000
Provision for Tax	56,000	Machinery	1,49,000
Profit & Loss A/c	1,80,000	Bills Receivable	75,000
	<u>6,62,000</u>		<u>6,62,000</u>

Calculate:

- (i) Gross profit ratio (ii) Net Profit ratio (iii) Stock Turnover Ratio (iv) Debtors Turnover Ratio (v) Creditors Turnover Ratio .

(15)

OR

b) Following are the balance-sheets of X Ltd and A Ltd as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023.

**Balance Sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023**

Liabilities	X Ltd ₹	A Ltd ₹	Assets	X Ltd ₹	A Ltd ₹
Equity Share capital	2,00,000	3,50,000	Goodwill	30,000	50,000
8% Debentures	50,500	60,000	Building	1,20,000	2,40,000
Profit and loss A/c	12,250	1,02,200	Plant	29,000	42,000
Bank overdraft	11,250	14,800	Stock	66,000	93,000
Sundry Creditors	36,000	58,000	Debtors	85,000	1,75,000
Provision for Taxation	20,000	15,000			
	<u>3,30,000</u>	<u>6,00,000</u>		<u>3,30,000</u>	<u>6,00,000</u>



You are required to compute the following ratios of both companies-  
(i) Current Ratio (ii) Liquid Ratio (iii) Proprietary Ratio (iv) Debt-Equity Ratio  
(v) Stock to Working capital Ratio.

(15)

4. a) You are required to prepare cash Flow Statement as per AS-3 for the year ended 31-3-2023 from following Balance Sheets as on 31<sup>st</sup> March and additional information of SUCCESS Ltd.

Liabilities	2022 ₹	2023 ₹	Assets	2022 ₹	2023 ₹
Share Capital	5,00,000	7,50,000	Building	1,00,000	2,90,000
Share Premium	50,000	75,000	Machinery	90,000	2,70,000
Profit and loss A/c	-	13,000	Investment	1,00,000	1,00,000
12% Debentures	1,00,000	1,20,000	Stock	3,70,000	3,00,000
Creditors	80,000	49,000	Debtors	68,000	1,09,000
Tax Provision	16,000	68,000	Cash	11,000	6,000
			Profit and loss A/c	7,000	-
	<b>7,46,000</b>	<b>10,75,000</b>		<b>7,46,000</b>	<b>10,75,000</b>

**Additional Information:**

- Income tax paid during the year ₹ 20,000
- Depreciation provided on Building ₹10,000 and Machinery ₹ 20,000

(15)

OR

- b) From the following balance sheet of Tulip Company Limited as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 and 2023 you are required to prepare cash flow statement for the year ended March 2023.

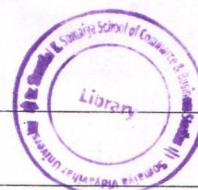
Liabilities	2022 ₹	2023 ₹	Assets	2022 ₹	2023 ₹
Share Capital	1,00,000	1,00,000	Goodwill	12,000	12,000
General Reserve	14,000	18,000	Building	40,000	36,000
Profit and loss	16,000	13,000	Plant	37,000	36,000
Sundry Creditors	8,000	5,400	Investment	10,000	11,000
Bills Payable	1,200	800	Stock	30,000	23,400
Provision for Taxation	16,000	18,000	Bills Receivable	2,000	3,200
Provision for Doubtful Debts	400	600	Debtors	18,000	19,000
			Cash at Bank	6,600	15,200
	<b>1,55,600</b>	<b>1,55,800</b>		<b>1,55,600</b>	<b>1,55,800</b>


**Additional Information:**

- Depreciation charged to plant ₹ 4,000
- Provision for Taxation of ₹ 19,000 was made during the year 2024.

(15)





April 2024			
Examination: End Semester Examination (UG/PG Programmes)			
Programme code: 04		Class:FYBFM	Semester: II
Programme: Financial Markets			
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College		Name of the Department: Accounting & Finance	
Course Code:	Name of the Course: Business Law		
Duration: 2 Hrs.	Maximum Marks: 60		
Instructions: 1) Draw neat diagrams 2) Assume suitable data if necessary			

Q No.		Max. Marks	Co Attainment
Q.1	<p>Gopal and Ramesh - Partners in a firm engaged in trading of textiles. Mohan and Rohit - Partners in a separate firm engaged in manufacturing of garments. Gopal and Ramesh entered into a partnership agreement to start a textile trading firm. They contributed equally to the capital of the firm and shared the profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. The partnership was going well until they decided to expand their business by venturing into garment manufacturing.</p> <p>Mohan and Rohit, who were already partners in a garment manufacturing firm, proposed a partnership with Gopal and Ramesh to start a new venture in the manufacturing of garments. Gopal and Ramesh agreed to the proposal and entered into a new partnership agreement with Mohan and Rohit. The new partnership agreement stated that the profits and losses of the new venture would be shared in the ratio of 2:1:1:1 among Gopal, Ramesh, Mohan, and Rohit. However, after a few months of operating the new venture, Gopal and Ramesh noticed discrepancies in the accounts and suspected that Mohan and Rohit were manipulating the profits to their advantage. They raised their concerns with Mohan and Rohit, but the latter denied any wrongdoing. Gopal and Ramesh then decided to dissolve the partnership with Mohan and Rohit and sought legal recourse to resolve the dispute over the division of profits.</p> <p>1. Whether there was a breach of the partnership agreement by Mohan and Rohit. Substantiate your answer with valid reasons.</p> <p>2. Whether Gopal and Ramesh are entitled to damages for the alleged manipulation of profits, Substantiate your answer with valid reasons.</p> <p>3. Whether the partnership between Gopal, Ramesh, Mohan, and Rohit should be dissolved. Substantiate your answer with valid reasons.</p>	<p>05 M</p> <p>05 M</p> <p>05 M</p>	CO 1, CO2, CO3
Q.2	<p>a. Explain the rights and duties of partners in a partnership firm according to the section 27 of Indian Partnership Act, 1972.</p> <p>b. Determine the procedure for the settlement of disputes among partners in a partnership firm under the Indian Partnership Act, 1972.</p>	<p>08 M</p> <p>07M</p>	COO2 COO2



	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>c. Formulate a case study illustrating the application of the Indian Partnership Act, 1972 in resolving a legal dispute related to a partnership firm.</p> <p>d. Determine the procedure for the settlement of disputes among partners in a partnership firm under section 48 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1972.</p>	08 M	COO2
		07M	COO2
Q.3	<p>a. List down the key rights conferred upon consumers by the Sales of Goods Act, 1930.</p> <p>b. Compare the remedies available to buyers and sellers under the Sales of Goods Act, 1930.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>c. Explain the difference between implied and express warranties under the Sales of Goods Act, 1930..</p> <p>d. Describe the main responsibilities of sellers under section 35 of the Sales of Goods Act, 1930.</p>	08 M	COO3
		07M	COO3
		08 M	CO 3
		07M	CO 3
Q.4	<p>a. Explain the rights and duties of parties involved in a contract as per the Indian Contract Act?</p> <p>b. Discuss the rules regarding capacity to contract under section 11 of the Indian Contract Act.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>c. Critically examine the term Minor under Indian Contract Act, 1872</p> <p>d. Analyze the provisions of the Indian Contract Act related to performance and discharge of contracts.</p>	08 M	COO1
		07M	COO1
		08 M	COO1
		07M	COO1



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**April 2024**

**Examination: End Semester Examination (UG/PG Programmes)**

Programme code: 04		Class: FY	Semester: II
Programme: Financial Markets			
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya		Name of the Department: Accounting & Finance	
Course Code:	Name of the Course: MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING		
Duration: 2 Hr.	Maximum Marks: 60		
Instructions: 1)Answer all questions subject to internal options. 2)Marks are indicated at the end of each question.			

Q No		Mark s	CO																												
1.	<p>a)From the following information calculate (i)proprietary ratio and (ii) Debt-Equity ratio of A Ltd.:</p> <table> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>₹</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Equity Share Capital</td> <td>1,30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Preference Share Capital</td> <td>50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Debentures</td> <td>1,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reserves</td> <td>20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current Assets</td> <td>1,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fixed Assets</td> <td>2,00,000</td> </tr> </table> <p>(05)</p> <p>b) Compute Working capital requirements from the following Data of XYZ Ltd:</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td>₹</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Projected Annual sales</td> <td>13,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage of net profit</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average credit allowed to the Debtors</td> <td>10 weeks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average Credit allowed by the Creditors</td> <td>4 weeks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average stock carrying</td> <td>8 weeks</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Add 10% to computed figures to allow for contingencies</td> </tr> </table> <p>(05)</p> <p>c) Horizon Ltd. Engaged in the following transactions. Identify whether it is (i) an operating (ii) an investing (iii) a financing activity.</p> <p>Dividend paid.</p> <p>Interest paid.</p> <p>Issued equity shares.</p> <p>Purchased long term investment</p> <p>Equipment sold.</p> <p>Purchased land.</p> <p>Received cash from customers.</p> <p>Wages paid to workers.</p> <p>(05)</p>	Particulars	₹	Equity Share Capital	1,30,000	Preference Share Capital	50,000	Debentures	1,00,000	Reserves	20,000	Current Assets	1,00,000	Fixed Assets	2,00,000		₹	Projected Annual sales	13,00,000	Percentage of net profit	25%	Average credit allowed to the Debtors	10 weeks	Average Credit allowed by the Creditors	4 weeks	Average stock carrying	8 weeks	Add 10% to computed figures to allow for contingencies		3	2
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Add 10% to computed figures to allow for contingencies																															
		4																													



2.	<p>a)From the following Balance Sheet of Praful Ltd., prepare a Trend Percentage Statement in Vertical Form: <b>Balance sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March.</b></p> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>2021 ₹</th><th>2022 ₹</th><th>2023 ₹</th></tr><tr><td><b>Equity and Liabilities</b></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Equity Share Capital</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>2,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>8% Preference Share Capital</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>1,50,000</td><td>90,000</td></tr><tr><td>General Reserve</td><td>20,000</td><td>22,000</td><td>42,000</td></tr><tr><td>Debenture</td><td>75,000</td><td>92,500</td><td>90,000</td></tr><tr><td>Bills Payable</td><td>5,000</td><td>7,000</td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td>Creditors</td><td>10,000</td><td>10,000</td><td>24,000</td></tr><tr><td>Bank overdraft</td><td>5,000</td><td>7,500</td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td><b>Total</b></td><td><b>4,15,000</b></td><td><b>4,89,000</b></td><td><b>4,66,000</b></td></tr><tr><td><b>Assets</b></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Fixed Assets</td><td>1,50,000</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>2,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Investment</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>1,50,000</td><td>1,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Cash</td><td>50,000</td><td>25,000</td><td>40,000</td></tr><tr><td>Debtors</td><td>70,000</td><td>60,000</td><td>63,000</td></tr><tr><td>Stock</td><td>45,000</td><td>54,000</td><td>63,000</td></tr><tr><td><b>Total</b></td><td><b>4,15,000</b></td><td><b>4,89,000</b></td><td><b>4,66,000</b></td></tr></table> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>b)From the following estimates and information relating to Nirmala Products Private Limited, calculate working capital requirement for the year 2022-23.</p> <p>i. Expected level of production and sale of the year- 1,80,000 units. ii. Cost per unit- Raw materials ₹ 9, Direct labor ₹ 4 and Overhead ₹ 6. iii. Selling price per unit ₹ 22. iv. Raw materials in stock on an average for 30 days. v. Materials are in process on an average for 15 days. vi. Finished goods in stock on an average for 30 days. vii. Credit allowed by suppliers is 30 days. viii. Credit allowed to customers is 60 days. ix. Time lag in payment of labor is 15 days. x. Time lag in payment of overhead is 30 days. xi. Cash and Bank balance is expected to be ₹67,000/-. xii. Company works for 360 days during an accounting year.</p>	Particulars	2021 ₹	2022 ₹	2023 ₹	<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>				Equity Share Capital	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	8% Preference Share Capital	1,00,000	1,50,000	90,000	General Reserve	20,000	22,000	42,000	Debenture	75,000	92,500	90,000	Bills Payable	5,000	7,000	10,000	Creditors	10,000	10,000	24,000	Bank overdraft	5,000	7,500	10,000	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,15,000</b>	<b>4,89,000</b>	<b>4,66,000</b>	<b>Assets</b>				Fixed Assets	1,50,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	Investment	1,00,000	1,50,000	1,00,000	Cash	50,000	25,000	40,000	Debtors	70,000	60,000	63,000	Stock	45,000	54,000	63,000	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,15,000</b>	<b>4,89,000</b>	<b>4,66,000</b>	(15)	1
Particulars	2021 ₹	2022 ₹	2023 ₹																																																																				
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3.	<p>a)The following are Financial Statement of A to Z Ltd for two years ended 31-3-2022 &amp; 31-3-2021.</p> <table><tr><th>Particular</th><th>31-3-2022 ₹in Lakhs</th><th>31-3-2021 ₹in Lakhs</th></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>	Particular	31-3-2022 ₹in Lakhs	31-3-2021 ₹in Lakhs				(15)	3																																																														
Particular	31-3-2022 ₹in Lakhs	31-3-2021 ₹in Lakhs																																																																					





Cash at Bank	205	76
Debtors	380	300
Stock	600	400
Prepaid Expenses	15	24
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>800</b>
Fixed Assets	2,600	1,500
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>2,300</b>
Creditors	950	780
Provision for Tax	50	20
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>800</b>
Debentures	500	500
Equity Shares Capital (of ₹ 100 FV)	2,000	800
Reserve and Surplus	300	200
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>2,300</b>

### Operating Statement

Particulars	31-3-2022 ₹in Lakhs	31-3-2021 ₹in Lakhs
Sales	2100	1,200
Less: Cost of Goods Sold	<u>1,575</u>	<u>800</u>
Gross profit	525	400
Less: Selling Expenses	200	160
Less: Administration Expenses	<u>225</u>	<u>200</u>
Net Profit before Tax	100	40

### Additional Information:

Stock on 31-3-20 was ₹200 Lakhs

Calculate for each of the two years the following ratios:

- (i) Gross Profit Ratio (ii) Net Profit Ratio (iii) Current Ratio (iv) Debtors Turnover ratio (v) (iii) Inventory Turnover Ratio

OR

b)Tango Limited Furnishes the following Balance sheet for the Two years 2022 and 2023. Calculate the following ratios for each of the two years:

- (i) Current ratio (ii) Quick ratio (iii) Debt-Equity ratio and (iv) Proprietary Ratio

Liabilities	2022 ₹	2023 ₹	Assets	2022 ₹	2023 ₹
Share Capital	6,30,000	8,40,000	Fixed Assets	6,20,000	6,70,000
Debenture	1,00,000	50,000	Investment	30,000	50,000
General reserve	2,10,000	1,80,000	Debtors	1,75,000	2,00,000
Creditors	80,000	85,000	Stock	3,21,000	4,08,000
Bills payable	10,000	5,000	Bills Rec.	20,000	20,000
O/s Expenses	15,000	20,000	Cash	20,000	10,000
Temporary Loan	16,000	48,000	Prepaid Exp.	15,000	10,000
Bank overdraft	1,40,000	1,40,000			
	<u>12,01,000</u>	<u>13,68,000</u>		<u>12,01,000</u>	<u>13,68,000</u>

4

a)From the following balance sheets of A Ltd. as on 3st March, Prepare Cash Flow Statement for the year 2023.

4



Liabilities	2022 ₹	2023 ₹	Assets	2022 ₹	2023 ₹
Equity share	3,00,000	4,00,000	Goodwill	1,15,000	90,000
8 % Pref. Share	1,50,000	1,00,000	Building	2,00,000	1,70,000
General Reserves	40,000	70,000	Plant	80,000	2,00,000
P and L A/c	72,000	98,000	Debtors	1,60,000	2,00,000
Creditors	55,000	83,000	Stock	77,000	1,09,000
Bills payable	20,000	16,000	Bills		
Prov. for Tax	40,000	50,000	Receivable	20,000	30,000
			Bank	15,000	10,000
			Cash	10,000	8,000
	<u>6,77,000</u>	<u>8,17,000</u>		<u>6,77,000</u>	<u>8,17,000</u>

**Additional Information:** During the year 2023,

- Depreciation to the extent of ₹10,000 and ₹20,000 have been provided on Plant and Building respectively.
- An interim dividend of ₹20,000 has been paid.
- Income-tax of ₹35,000 has been paid during the year 2023.

OR

(15)

b) Tara Ltd. Gives you the following Balance sheets for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 and 2023. Prepare a cash flow statement for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023.

Liabilities	31-3- 2022 Rs.	31-3- 2023 Rs.	Assets	31-3- 2022 Rs.	31-3- 2023 Rs.
Equity Capital	3,20,000	3,70,000	Land	2,10,000	2,70,000
Preference Capital	90,000	60,000	Building	2,85,000	2,70,000
General Reserves	30,000	39,000	Stock	27,000	36,300
Profit and Loss A/c	15,240	28,080	Debtors	43,560	39,480
O/s Expenses	9,360	11,040	Bills Rec.	--	750
Provision for tax	3,120	5,100	Prepaid		
Creditors	1,28,560	1,20,950	Exp.	8,880	9,000
			Bank	15,840	3,240
			Misc. Exp.	6,000	5,400
	<u>5,96,280</u>	<u>6,34,170</u>		<u>5,96,280</u>	<u>6,34,170</u>

**Other Information:** In the year 2023,

- The company has paid interim dividend of 5% on equity shares.
- Income tax paid during the year is Rs. 15,000.
- Depreciation charged on Land Rs. 30,000 and on Building Rs. 15,000.

(15)



**SOMAIYA**  
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



Semester (NOV 2023 to MARCH 2023)		
Examination: End Semester Examination April 2024 (UG Programmes)		
Programme code: 04	Class: FY	Semester: II
Programme: BFM		
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College	Name of the Department: Accounting & Finance	
Course Code:	Name of the Course: FINANCIAL SERVICES	
Duration: 2 Hrs.	Maximum Marks: 60	
Instructions: All questions are compulsory.		

Question No.		Max. Marks	Co.
Q.1.	<b>Attempt the following: (05 Marks Each)</b> a. Explain traditional mortgages with examples. b. Differentiate between a financial lease and operating lease. c. Discuss Endowment policy, Joint life policy and Whole life policy.	15	CO-03 CO-01 CO-02
Q.2.	A. Define financial services. Explain its characteristics. B. Assess the driving forces for growth of the financial service industry. <b>OR</b> C. Examine the features of operating lease with examples. D. Elaborate different methods of evaluating a lease.	08 07 08 07	CO-01 CO-01 CO-01 CO-01
Q.3.	A. Enumerate the features of factoring in detail. B. Highlight the various functions of Factor. <b>OR</b> C. Examine the different types of risks involved in housing finance. D. Evaluate the benefits of Insurance.	08 07 08 07	CO-02 CO-02 CO-02 CO-02
Q.4.	A. Analyze the various ways in which credit ratings contribute to enhancing investor confidence. B. Explain features of Securitization. <b>OR</b> C. Critically analyze the key functions of CDSL.	08 07 15	CO-03 CO-03 CO-04





**SOMAIYA**  
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

BFM-II

Fin. Ser.



Semester (NOV 2023 to MARCH 2023)			
Examination: End Semester Examination April 2024 (UG Programmes)			
Programme code: 04		Class: FY	Semester: II
Programme: BFM			
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College		Name of the Department: Accounting & Finance	
Course Code:		Name of the Course: FINANCIAL SERVICES	
Duration: 2 Hrs.		Maximum Marks: 60	
Instructions: All questions are compulsory.			

Question No.		Max. Marks	Co
Q.1.	<b>Attempt the following. (05 Marks Each)</b> A. Assess the benefits of graduated payment mortgage. B. Distinguish between factoring and forfaiting. C. Evaluate how depositories can make it easier for investors to access and manage their holdings compared to physical certificates.	15	CO-03 CO-01 CO-04
Q.2.	A. Critically evaluate the role of financial services. B. Describe the modern activities undertaken by financial intermediaries. <b>OR</b> C. Examine advantages of Leasing to the Lessor with examples. D. Enumerate the drawbacks of hire purchase agreements.	08 07 08 07	CO-01 CO-01 CO-01 CO-01
Q.3.	A. Evaluate the various drawbacks of factoring. B. Analyse the advantages of Forfeiting. <b>OR</b> C. Why housing finance industry growing in India? D. Analyze the various functions undertaken by the IRDA and their implications for the insurance industry in India.	08 07 08 07	CO-02 CO-02 CO-02 CO-02
Q.4.	A. Explain the credit rating scale and its significance in assessing the creditworthiness of entities. B. Describe the benefits of securitization of non-mortgage assets. <b>OR</b> C. Define Pledge. Explain its features.	08 07 15	CO-03 CO-03 CO-04





Semester (Old ATKT)			
Examination: ATKT Examination March/April 2024 (UG Programmes)			
Programme code: 04		Class: FY	Semester: II
Programme: BFM			
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College (SKSC)		Name of the Department Financial Market	
Course Code: 131U04K201		Name of the Course: Computer Skill	
Duration : 2 Hrs.		Maximum Marks: 60	
Instructions: 1)Draw neat diagrams 2)Assume suitable data if necessary			

Q.NO		Max Marks	CO Attainment
Q.1	A. Explain the term E commerce and explain all types of E commerce with suitable examples. 15 Marks	15	CO1
	OR		
	B. Operating system is which category of software? Explain different types of operating system? 07 Marks		CO2
	C. Write in brief about types of cloud computing based on deployment methods (Public, Private...etc.) 08 Marks		CO4
Q.2	A. Discuss the evolution of mobile network from 1G to 5G including the features and drawbacks of each generation in detail. 15 Marks	15	CO2
	OR		
	B. What is wireless network technology? Discuss Pros and Cons of wireless networks. 07 Marks		CO4
	C. Name and explain functions of layers of OSI network model. 08 Marks		CO3
Q.3	A. Compare G-Suit and Office 365 - app by app in detail for the following productivity software 15 Marks	15	CO3
	• Google Sheet V/S Microsoft Excel		
	• Google Drive V/S Microsoft One Drive		
	• Google Meet V/S Microsoft Team		
	OR		
	B. What is an Extranet? Write the benefits of Extranet? 07 Marks		CO4
	C. What is PHP? Why do we use PHP? What can we do with PHP? 08 Marks		CO2
Q.4	Read the scenario below and answer the questions based on the same with your understanding of the scenario.  Recent statistics show that 85% of the global workforce is actively disengaged at work, causing a global impact of \$7 trillion in lost productivity. It's vital to the success of your organization that you find innovative methods of engaging your workforce to increase productivity. Implementing these productivity tools could have a positive effect on improving employee engagement and achieving your organizational	15	P.T.O



goals. There are thousands of productivity tools to choose from that will help your office excel. It's essential, however, to select the ones that best fit the needs of your business and employees. 92% of employees agree that when a company optimizes the right tools and technology necessary for their work, it can positively impact their satisfaction and productivity at work.

- A. Discuss the concept of productivity software tool for an organization?
- B. List of different productivity software tools that any company needs to manage the business.
- C. List all components of Google for workspace which forms productivity suite for end users.

CO3

CO4

CO2