



# SOMAIYA

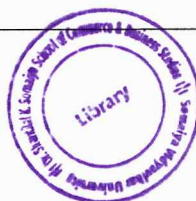
## VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

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

### QUESTION PAPERS

<b>BRANCH: Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting &amp; Finance)</b>	<b>SEM: VI</b>
	<b>APR - 2026</b>

Sr. No.	Subject	Available
1.	231U02C601 – Advanced Financial Accounting	
2.	231U02C602 – Indirect Tax IV	
3.	231U02C603 – Advanced Costing Techniques	
4.	231U02C604 – Introduction to International Finance	
5.	231U02C605 – Management Theories & Application	
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		



**LIBRARY**



<b>March/April 2026</b>		
<b>Examination: In Semester Examination (UG/PG Programmes)</b>		
<b>Programme code: 02</b> <b>Programme: BAF</b>	<b>Class: TY</b>	<b>Semester: VI</b>
<b>Name of the School: Dr. Shantilal K. Somaiya School of Commerce and Business Studies</b>		<b>Name of the Department: Accounting and Finance</b>
<b>Course Code: 231U02C601</b>	<b>Name of the Course: Advanced Financial Accounting</b>	
<b>Duration: 2 Hr.</b>	<b>Maximum Marks: 60</b>	
<b>Instructions: 1) Assume suitable data if necessary 2) Use of simple calculator is allowed</b>		

Question No.		Max. Marks	CO																				
Q1	<b>Attempt the following questions: (3 X 5 Marks)</b>	<b>15</b>																					
A	<p>The following information relates to the business of Aman &amp; Co.:</p> <p>Capital employed in the business = ₹5,00,000</p> <p>Normal rate of return = 12%</p> <p>Profits of the last four years were:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Year</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Profit (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>70,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>80,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023</td> <td>75,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2024</td> <td>85,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Goodwill of the firm is to be calculated at 4 years purchase of super profits.</p> <p>Required: Calculate the value of goodwill using the Super Profit Method.</p>	Year	Profit (₹)	2021	70,000	2022	80,000	2023	75,000	2024	85,000		CO4										
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2024	85,000																						
B	<p>Apex Consumer Finance Ltd. is a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) providing Hire Purchase solutions for acquiring consumer durables. The following information is extracted from its books for the year ended 31st March, 2025:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px; border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;">Asset Funded</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Period Overdue</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Interest Overdue but recognised in Profit &amp; Loss (₹ in crore)</th> <th style="width: 45%;">Net Book Value of Assets Outstanding (₹ in crore)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LCD Televisions</td> <td>Up to 12 months</td> <td>960.00</td> <td>40,246.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Washing Machines</td> <td>For 24 months</td> <td>204.00</td> <td>4,820.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refrigerators</td> <td>For 30 months</td> <td>101.00</td> <td>2,560.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Air Conditioners</td> <td>For 45 months</td> <td>53.50</td> <td>1,294.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Requirement: Calculate the amount of provision to be made as per the applicable RBI prudential norms for NBFCs.</p>	Asset Funded	Period Overdue	Interest Overdue but recognised in Profit & Loss (₹ in crore)	Net Book Value of Assets Outstanding (₹ in crore)	LCD Televisions	Up to 12 months	960.00	40,246.00	Washing Machines	For 24 months	204.00	4,820.00	Refrigerators	For 30 months	101.00	2,560.00	Air Conditioners	For 45 months	53.50	1,294.00		CO3
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C	<p>On the basis of the following information of Apex Bank Ltd. for the year ended 31st March, 2024; prepare Schedule 13 and Schedule 14:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="247 264 1241 616"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i) Interest and Discount</td> <td>21,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) Interest on Balances with RBI</td> <td>120</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii) Income on Investments</td> <td>5,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv) Profit on Exchange Transactions</td> <td>2,100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(v) Loss on Sale of Investments</td> <td>250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(vi) Profit on Sale of Investments</td> <td>900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(vii) Commission, Exchange and Brokerage</td> <td>4,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(viii) Profit on Sale of Land, Buildings &amp; Other Assets</td> <td>2,400</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Amount	(i) Interest and Discount	21,500	(ii) Interest on Balances with RBI	120	(iii) Income on Investments	5,800	(iv) Profit on Exchange Transactions	2,100	(v) Loss on Sale of Investments	250	(vi) Profit on Sale of Investments	900	(vii) Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	4,200	(viii) Profit on Sale of Land, Buildings & Other Assets	2,400		CO2												
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Q2 A	<p>The following balances are extracted from the books of Lena Bank Ltd. for the year ended 31st March 2025:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="247 750 1093 1214"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Amount (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Interest on Advances</td> <td>12,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interest on Investments</td> <td>4,50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interest on Deposits</td> <td>8,20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commission and Exchange</td> <td>1,10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit on Sale of Investments</td> <td>40,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salaries and Allowances</td> <td>2,10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rent, Taxes and Lighting</td> <td>70,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Directors' Fees</td> <td>30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Printing and Stationery</td> <td>25,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depreciation on Bank Property</td> <td>45,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provision for Doubtful Debts</td> <td>50,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>You are required to prepare:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Profit and Loss Account of the Bank as per Banking Regulation Act.</li> <li>Relevant Schedules</li> </ol>	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Interest on Advances	12,00,000	Interest on Investments	4,50,000	Interest on Deposits	8,20,000	Commission and Exchange	1,10,000	Profit on Sale of Investments	40,000	Salaries and Allowances	2,10,000	Rent, Taxes and Lighting	70,000	Directors' Fees	30,000	Printing and Stationery	25,000	Depreciation on Bank Property	45,000	Provision for Doubtful Debts	50,000	15	CO1						
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Q2 B	<p>The following balances are taken from the books of A Commercial Bank as on 31 March 2025:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="247 1556 1034 2116"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Amount (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Capital</td> <td>12,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reserve Fund</td> <td>3,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash in Hand</td> <td>2,10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Balance with RBI</td> <td>3,80,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Investments</td> <td>7,20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bank Premises</td> <td>2,80,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Furniture &amp; Fixtures</td> <td>1,20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loans</td> <td>10,50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bills Purchased &amp; Discounted</td> <td>3,10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current Deposits</td> <td>8,60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Savings Deposits</td> <td>6,40,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fixed Deposits</td> <td>9,20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Borrowings</td> <td>3,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Liabilities</td> <td>1,50,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Capital	12,00,000	Reserve Fund	3,00,000	Cash in Hand	2,10,000	Balance with RBI	3,80,000	Investments	7,20,000	Bank Premises	2,80,000	Furniture & Fixtures	1,20,000	Loans	10,50,000	Bills Purchased & Discounted	3,10,000	Current Deposits	8,60,000	Savings Deposits	6,40,000	Fixed Deposits	9,20,000	Borrowings	3,00,000	Other Liabilities	1,50,000	15	CO1
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	Provide 5% provision for doubtful debts on Loans and Advances. Prepare the Balance Sheet with relevant schedules as per Banking Regulation Act.																																															
Q3 A	<p>From the following information of Safeline Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025, Prepare Revenue A/c and relevant Schedules, transfer 40% to URR &amp; to additional reserve Rs. 3,50,000.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Reserve for unexpired risk on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024</td> <td>7,50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Additional reserve on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024</td> <td>1,50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Claims Paid</td> <td>9,60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outstanding claims on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024</td> <td>97,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outstanding claims on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025</td> <td>1,35,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expenses of Management (including Rs. 45,000 in connection of claims)</td> <td>4,20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Re-insurance premium paid</td> <td>1,12,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Re-insurance recoveries</td> <td>30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Premiums</td> <td>16,80,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interest and Dividend</td> <td>75,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit on sale of investments</td> <td>15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commission</td> <td>1,75,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Rs.	Reserve for unexpired risk on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2024	7,50,000	Additional reserve on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2024	1,50,000	Claims Paid	9,60,000	Outstanding claims on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2024	97,500	Outstanding claims on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2025	1,35,000	Expenses of Management (including Rs. 45,000 in connection of claims)	4,20,000	Re-insurance premium paid	1,12,500	Re-insurance recoveries	30,000	Premiums	16,80,000	Interest and Dividend	75,000	Profit on sale of investments	15,000	Commission	1,75,000	15	CO2																			
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Q3 B	<p>XYZ General Insurance Company submits the following information for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Direct Business Rs.</th> <th>Re-Insurance Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Premium Received</td> <td>75,25,000</td> <td>8,25,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Premium paid</td> <td>-</td> <td>4,90,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Claim paid during the year</td> <td>49,70,000</td> <td>5,10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Claims payable:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>01<sup>st</sup> April, 2024</td> <td>6,85,000</td> <td>95,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025</td> <td>7,38,000</td> <td>70,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Claims received</td> <td>-</td> <td>3,95,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Claims receivable:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1<sup>st</sup> April, 2024</td> <td>-</td> <td>75,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025</td> <td>-</td> <td>1,25,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expenses of Management</td> <td>2,90,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commission:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>On Insurance accepted</td> <td>1,60,000</td> <td>15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On Insurance ceded</td> <td>-</td> <td>18,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The following additional information is also available:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expenses of Management include Rs. 45,000 Surveyor's fees and Rs. 55,000 legal expenses for settlement of claims.</li> <li>Reserve for unexpired risk is to be maintained @ 40%. The balance of reserve for unexpired risk as on 1-4-2024 was Rs. 28,40,000.</li> </ol> <p>You are required to make the Revenue Account with relevant schedules for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025.</p>	Particulars	Direct Business Rs.	Re-Insurance Rs.	Premium Received	75,25,000	8,25,000	Premium paid	-	4,90,000	Claim paid during the year	49,70,000	5,10,000	Claims payable:			01 <sup>st</sup> April, 2024	6,85,000	95,000	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2025	7,38,000	70,000	Claims received	-	3,95,000	Claims receivable:			1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2024	-	75,000	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2025	-	1,25,000	Expenses of Management	2,90,000	-	Commission:			On Insurance accepted	1,60,000	15,000	On Insurance ceded	-	18,000	15	CO2
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Q4 A

The Balance Sheet of Gayatri Ltd. as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2025 was as follows:

15

CO4

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
<b>SHARE CAPITAL</b>		<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>	
90,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid	9,00,000	Goodwill	30,000
4,000 10% Preference shares of Rs.100 each fully paid	4,00,000	Land & Building	3,00,000
<b>RESERVES &amp; SURPLUS</b>		Plant & Machinery	6,50,000
Capital Reserves	1,50,000	<b>INVESTMENTS</b>	
General Reserves	60,000	6% Govt. Securities at Cost	90,000
<b>SECURED LOAN</b>		[Face value 80,000]	
8% Debentures	2,40,000	<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>	
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES &amp; PROVISIONS</b>		Stock	5,00,000
Trade Creditors	2,50,000	Debtors	4,00,000
Provision for Tax	30,000	Cash & Bank	60,000
	<b>20,30,000</b>		<b>20,30,000</b>

The assets are revalued as follows:

Land and Building Rs. 2,00,000

Plant &amp; Machinery Rs. 7,50,000

The normal rate of return on capital employed for the valuation of goodwill is 10%.

Goodwill should be valued on the basis of 3 years purchase of super-profits of the company. The average annual profit of the company is Rs. 1,80,000.

40% of the money invested in Building is treated as non-trading assets because Rent of Rs. 15,000 is collected annually from the building.

Compute the intrinsic value of an Equity share of the company. Ignore Taxation.

**OR**

Q4 B

While closing its books of account on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025, Vertex Finance Ltd., a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC), has its advances classified as follows:

08

CO3

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount (₹ in lakhs)</b>
Standard Assets	33,600
Sub-Standard Assets	2,680
<b>Secured Portions of Doubtful Debts:</b>	
– Up to one year	640
– One year to three years	180
– More than three years	60
Unsecured Portions of Doubtful Debts	194
Loss Assets	96

**Requirement:**

Calculate the amount of provision which must be made against the advances as per:

1. Non-Banking Financial Company – Non-Systemically Important Non-



	Deposit Taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016, and 2. Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit Taking Company and Deposit Taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016.		
Q4 C	Analyze how Human Resource Accounting contributes to strategic planning and risk management in an organization.	07	CO5



**SOMAIYA**  
VIDYAPEETH UNIVERSITY



BCAF  
Sem-VI  
2/4/26

March/April - 2026		
Examination: In Semester Examination (UG - Programmes)		
<b>Programme code:</b> 02	<b>Class:</b> TYBAF	<b>Semester:</b> VI
<b>Programme:</b> Accounting and Finance		
<b>Name of the School:</b> Dr. Shantilal K Somaiya School of Commerce and Business Studies		<b>Name of the Department :</b> Accounting and Finance
<b>Course Code:</b> 231U02C602	<b>Name of the Course:</b> Indirect Tax IV	
<b>Duration :</b> 2 Hr.	<b>Maximum Marks :</b> 60	
<b>Instructions:</b>		
1) QNo 2 to QNo 4 are compulsory with Internal Choice.		
2) QNo 1. is compulsory.		
3) Each Questions carries 15 marks.		
4) Figures to the right indicate marks assigned to the questions.		
5) Working notes should form part of your answer.		

Q. No.		Max. Marks	CO
Q.1.	Conceptual Questions		
a)	Neha sent an I-phone by courier to her brother Nilesh on 10/3/2026 as a birthday gift. The parcel arrived at the airport post office and the proper officer demanded 40% custom duty based on invoice attached of Rs 1, 20,000. Neha refused to pay the duty claiming one phone is allowed to be imported as baggage. a) Advice her is she eligible for exemption? b) Will your answer change if she brings the iPhone with her while coming back to India instead of sending it as a parcel?	05	
b)	Mohan imported a machinery worth Rs. 40, 00,000 on 10/6/2025. The basic custom duty is 30%. Integrated tax leviable is 15%. Assume SWS @ 10%. Determine the total customs duty payable on the imported machine.	05	
c)	Malik & Co. imported inputs without payment of duty under DFIA. CIF value of such inputs is ₹ 8, 00,000. Final product is exported to Australia using the same inputs procured without payment of duty. What is the minimum value addition expected as per DFIA in order to claim export benefits. Will your answer change if the goods are exported under advance authorization scheme?	05	
Q.2.A]	Determine Effective date of registration in the following two cases: a) The aggregate turnover of Dhampur Industries of Delhi exceeds Rs. 20 Lakhs on 1 <sup>st</sup> September. It submits the application for registration on 20th September. Registration certificate is granted on 25th September b) Mehta Teleservices is an internet service provider in Lucknow. Its aggregate turnover exceeds Rs. 20 Lakhs on 25th October. It submits the application for registration on 27th November. Registration certificate is granted on 5th December	08	
Q.2.B]	Mr. Kalpesh, registered in state of Maharashtra, provides following details for the month of July. Calculate net Tax Liability for the month of July.	07	





Q.3.A]	<p>From the following particulars, calculate total customs duty and integrated tax payable:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="319 201 1244 784"> <tr> <td>Date of presentation of bill of entry:</td> <td>20.6.20XX [Rate of BCD 20%; Inter-bank exchange rate: Rs. 61.60 and rate notified by CBIC Rs. 70]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of arrival of aircraft in India:</td> <td>30.6.20XX [Rate of BCD 10%; Inter-bank exchange rate: Rs. 61.80 and rate notified by CBIC Rs. 73.00]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rate of Integrated tax</td> <td>12%.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Ignore GST Compensation Cess</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">CIF value 2,000 US Dollars</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Air freight</td> <td>500 US Dollars</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Insurance cost</td> <td>100 US Dollars</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Social Welfare Surcharge 10%</td> </tr> </table>	Date of presentation of bill of entry:	20.6.20XX [Rate of BCD 20%; Inter-bank exchange rate: Rs. 61.60 and rate notified by CBIC Rs. 70]	Date of arrival of aircraft in India:	30.6.20XX [Rate of BCD 10%; Inter-bank exchange rate: Rs. 61.80 and rate notified by CBIC Rs. 73.00]	Rate of Integrated tax	12%.	Ignore GST Compensation Cess		CIF value 2,000 US Dollars		Air freight	500 US Dollars	Insurance cost	100 US Dollars	Social Welfare Surcharge 10%		15
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<b>OR</b>																		
Q.3.B]	<p>Compute the assessable value and custom duty payable from the following information: Date of import 20th February 2025</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FOB value of Machine – 8,000 UK Pounds</li> <li>Freight paid (air) – 2500 UK Pounds</li> <li>Design of development charges paid in UK – 500 UK Pounds</li> <li>Commission payable to local agent @2% of FOB in Indian</li> <li>Date of bill of entry 24-02-2025 (Rate BCD 10% Exchange rate by CBIC ₹100 per UK Pound)</li> <li>Date of arrival of aircraft 20-02-2025 (Rate BCD 18% Exchange rate as notified by CBIC ₹95 per UK Pound)</li> <li>Integrated tax leviable under section 3(7) of CTA 1975 @ 12%.</li> </ol>	15																
Q.4.A]	<p>Mr. Iyer, an Indian entrepreneur went to London to explore new business opportunities on 7th April, 2016. 35550 His wife also joined him in London after three months.</p> <p>The following details are submitted by them with the Customs authorities on their return to India on 21.04.2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>used personal effects worth Rs. 90,000,</li> <li>2 music systems each worth Rs. 50,000,</li> <li>the jeweler brought by Mr. Sujoy worth Rs. 49,500 [20 grams] and the jeweler brought by his wife worth Rs. 97,500 [40 grams]</li> </ul> <p>With reference to Baggage Rules, 2016, determine whether Mr. and Mrs. Iyer will be required to pay any customs duty?</p>	08																
Q.4.B]	<p>Discuss the storage of goods in warehouse without payment of duty. Also explain the process of removal of goods from such warehouse.</p>	07																
<b>OR</b>																		
Q.4.C]	<p>Determine reward under MEIS from the following particulars, rate of reward way be taken as 6%</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Goods 'P': FOB value declared in shipping bill is ₹9, 50,000. FOB value realised due to exchange gains ₹9, 90,000.</li> <li>Goods 'Q': FOB value declared in shipping bill is ₹5, 60,000. FOB value</li> </ol>	08																

	<p>realised due to exchange gains ₹4,90,000</p> <p>3) Goods 'R': FOB value declared in shipping bill is ₹12, 80,000. FOB value realised due to exchange gains ₹10, 60,000.</p> <p>4) Product 'P': Export through e-commerce platform - FOB value ₹55,000.</p> <p>5) Product 'Q': Export through e-commerce platform - FOB value - ₹35,000.</p> <p>6) Product 'R': Export through e-commerce platform - FOB value - ₹20,000.</p> <p>7) Supplies of products through DTA units to BTP - ₹5,00,000</p>		
Q.4.D]	<p>BM Ltd. is a service exporter of a specified service, having net free foreign exchange earnings of US \$60,000 during the proceeding financial year, requires you to compute its duty scrip entitlement for current year under SEIS:</p> <p>(1) Supply from India to US \$ 60,000.</p> <p>(2) Supply from India to service consumer of US in India \$80,000.</p> <p>(3) Supply from India through commercial branch in a city of US = \$90,000.</p> <p>(4) Supply from India through presence of employees in another city of US = \$10,000.</p> <p>The total expenses/payments of B Ltd. related to supplies are: _____</p> <p>6% of Gross receipt in foreign exchange.</p> <p>B Ltd. also received Loans of \$8,000 from US</p> <p>Assume notified rate for service is 5%</p>	07	



**SOMAIYA**  
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



sem - VI  
BCAF

**07 APR 2026**

<b>March/ April 2026</b>		
<b>Examination: End Semester (UG Programmes)</b>		
<b>Programme code:</b> <b>Programme: Bachelor of Commerce ( Accounting &amp; Finance )</b>	<b>Class: TY</b>	<b>Semester: VI</b>
<b>Name of the School: Dr. Shantilal K Somaiya School of Commerce &amp; Business Studies</b>	<b>Name of the Department : Accounting &amp; Finance</b>	
<b>Course Code: 231002C603</b>	<b>Name of the Course: Advanced Costing Techniques</b>	
<b>Duration : 2 Hr.</b>	<b>Maximum Marks : 60</b>	
<b>Instructions: 1)Draw neat diagrams 2)Assume suitable data if necessary 3)Use of Simple calculator only is allowed 4) Do not write name on Graph Paper.</b>		

Questi on No.		Max. Mar ks	CO
Q1	<p><b>A.</b> For making 500kg of a Product , the standard material requirement is Mat A- 400 kg @ Rs.6 per kg , Mat-B -200kg @ 4 per kg.During September 10000 kg of Product was produced. The actual consumption of material is as follows : Mat A- 7500 kg @ Rs.7 per kg , Mat-B -5000kg @ Rs.5 per kg , What is Material Cost Variance.</p> <p><b>B.</b> XLtd manufactures auto parts . Cost incurred to produce 10000 units is Direct Material Rs. 5 lakhs and Other Variable cost is Rs.14 lakhs , Fixed cost is Rs. 5 Lakhs . The Purchase price of same auto part is Rs.220 , and there will be reduction of Fixed cost by Rs. 1 Lakhs and in addition to this plant capacity will generate rental income of Rs.1.5 lakhs . Is it better to Purchase or Make?</p> <p><b>C.</b> If Sales for Period I is Rs. 810,000, and for Period II is Rs. 10,26,000 and Profit for period I is Rs.. 21600 and Period II is Rs. 64800, What is PV Ratio &amp; Fixed Cost ?</p> <p><b>D.</b> Explain the concept of Intra firm competition.</p> <p><b>E.</b> Sales for January, February and March are Rs.1,60,000; Rs.1,60,000; and Rs.1,50,000 respectively. 20% sales are cash sales and the collection period is half a month. Calculate receipts from sales for the month of February and March.</p>	03  03  03  03	CO4  CO3  CO2  CO5  CO1
Q2	<p><b>A.</b> KAY Ltd. a company has a fixed cost of Rs.9,00,000. On Sales of 45,000 units which is equal to 40% of Margin of Safety , it earned a contribution of Rs.1,80,000.</p> <p>Calculate : a) Break even point in Units</p> <p>b) Total present sales in units</p>	08	CO2

c) If Fixed cost is increased by 15% , how many units should be sold to earn a profit of Rs. 3,45,000.

**AND**

**B.** Selling price Rs. 400 per unit, Marginal Cost Rs. 240 per unit, Fixed cost Rs. 36,00,000.

Draw a BEP chart and indicate: BEP, Fixed cost line, Sales Line, Margin of Safety, Area of loss/Area of Profit, Angle of incidence.

**OR**

**C.** M/s. Aswad Ltd has given the following details, find the most profitable product mix and prepare statement of Profitability of the product for given situations:

	Product X	Product Y	Product Z
Units Budgeted to be produced & Sold	18000	30000	12000
Selling Price per unit (Rs.)	120	110	100
Direct Material per Unit (@Rs. 8 per Kg )	Rs.40	Rs. 24	Rs. 32
Direct labour per Unit (@ Rs.4 per hour )	Rs.16	Rs.12	Rs.16
Variable Overheads per Unit	Rs.14	Rs.26	Rs.16
Fixed Overheads Per Unit	Rs.20	Rs.20	Rs.20
Maximum possible Units of Sales	40000	50000	15000

All the three products are produced from the same material using the same type of Machines & Labour.

Situation 1: Material is Key factor , is limited to 370000 kgs

07

CO2

15

CO3



Situation 2: Labour turnover is high & is key factor - Labours hours available is 350000 hours

Evaluate both the situation independently - prepare product mix & statement of Profitability under both situation.

Q3

A. From the following data compute Variable Overhead Variances & Fixed Overhead Variances:

Particulars	Budgeted	Actual
Production (in Units)	1600	1440
Man Hours to produce above	16000	14000
Variable Overheads (Rs.)	32000	30600
Fixed Overheads (Rs.)	80000	84000

OR

B. The standard cost of a chemical mixture is as follows:

60% of Material A @ Rs. 60 per kg

40% of Material B @ Rs.70 per kg

A standard loss of 25% on output is expected in production. The cost records for a period has shown the following usage:

540 kg of Material A @ Rs. 70 per kg 260 kg of Material B @ Rs. 60 per kg

The quantity processed was 680 kilograms of good product.

From the above given information calculate:

- (1) Material Cost Variance
- (2) Material Price Variance
- (3) Material Usage Variance
- (4) Material Mix Variance
- (5) Material Yield Variance

15

CO4

15

CO4

Q4

A. From the following details prepare budget and forecast profit / loss at 60%, 70% and 90% capacity

15

CO 1

Particulars	Expense at 50% (Rs.)
<b>Fixed expenses</b>	
Salaries	1,50,000
Rent & Taxes	80,000
Depreciation	1,00,000
Administrative expenses	1,40,000
<b>Variable expenses</b>	
Material	4,00,000
Labour	5,00,000
Others	80,000
<b>Semi variable Expenses</b>	
Repairs	2,00,000
Indirect Labour	3,00,000
Others	1,80,000

It is estimated that fixed expense remains constant at all capacity. Semi variable expense will not change between 45% and 60% , it will rise by 10% between 60% to 75% capacity , further increase of 5% when capacity crosses 75% .  
Estimated sales at 60% - Rs. 22 lacs, 70%- 26 lacs and at 90% - 32 Lacs.

OR

B. ABC Ltd. is a multiproduct company, manufacturing three products A, B and C. The budgeted costs and production for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March are as follows:

15

CO 5

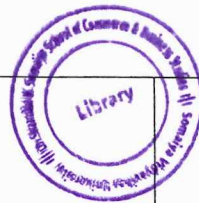
	A	B	C
Production quantity (Units)	5,000	4,000	2,600
Resources per Unit:			
- Direct Materials (Kg.)	4	6	3
- Direct Labour (hours)	0.5	0.75	1

The budgeted direct labour rate was Rs. 10 per hour, and the budgeted material cost was Rs. 2 per kg. Production overheads were budgeted at Rs.99,450 and were absorbed to products using the direct labour hour rate. ABC Ltd. followed the Absorption Costing System.

ABC Ltd. is now considering to adopt an Activity Based Costing system. The following additional information is made available for this purpose.

Budgeted overheads were analysed into the following:

Cost Pool	Amt (Rs.)
Material handling	29,100
Storage costs	31,200



Electricity

39,150

The cost drivers identified were as follows:

Material handling	Weight of material handled
Storage costs	Number of batches of material
Electricity	Number of Machine operations

Data on Cost Drivers was as follows:

	A	B	C
For complete production:			
Batches of material	10	5	15
Per unit of production:			
Number of Machine operations	6	3	2

You are requested to:

1. PREPARE a statement for management showing the unit costs and total costs of each product using the absorption costing method.
2. PREPARE a statement for management showing the product costs of each product using the ABC approach.



<b>March/April 2026</b>		
<b>Examination: End Semester Examination (UG Programmes)</b>		
<b>Programme code: 02</b> <b>Programme: BAF</b>	<b>Class: TY</b>	<b>Semester: VI</b>
<b>Name of the School: Dr. Shantilal K. Somaiya School of Commerce and Business Studies</b>	<b>Name of the Department: Accounting and Finance</b>	
<b>Course Code: 231U02C604</b>	<b>Name of the Course: Introduction to International Finance</b>	
<b>Duration : 1 Hr.</b>	<b>Maximum Marks : 30</b>	
<b>Instructions: Answer any three out of four of the following Questions.</b>		

<b>Question No.</b>		<b>Max. Marks</b>	<b>CO</b>
Q1	A. State different types of derivative instruments used in the foreign exchange market.	05	CO1
	B. Discuss key features of the Interbank rate. Identify how it differs from the Merchant Rate, with a suitable example.	05	CO1
Q2	A. Explain Rollover of Deliverable Forward Contract. An Indian importer signed a 3-month forward contract to buy \$1,000,000 at ₹75/USD for payment due in June. However, due to a temporary liquidity issue, they are unable to make the payment and need to extend the contract. Calculate profit/loss to the Indian importer. When will the payment be due?	10	CO2
Q3	List International direct investment strategies.	10	CO2
Q4	Examine the aspects of international project appraisal. Calculate NPV for a project with an initial investment of Rs. 1,00,000 with a life of 1 year and cash inflow for 1 <sup>st</sup> Year Rs. 1,20,000.	10	CO2


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**3 APR 2026**

<b>January/February 2026</b>		
<b>Examination: In Semester Examination (UG/PG Programmes)</b>		
<b>Programme code:</b> <b>Programme: BAF</b>	<b>Class: TY</b>	<b>Semester: VI</b>
<b>Name of the School:</b> <b>SK Somaiya College</b>	<b>Name of the Department : Accounting &amp; Finance</b>	
<b>Course Code: 231UO2C605</b>	<b>Name of the Course: Management Theories &amp; Application</b>	
<b>Duration : 1 Hr.</b>	<b>Maximum Marks : 30</b>	
<b>Instructions: 1) Draw neat diagrams 2) Assume suitable data if necessary 3) Ans any 3 out of 4</b>		

Question No.		Max. Marks	CO
Q1	<p>In the early 20th century a French industrialist Henri Fayol stated that management had five main functions viz. Planning, organizing, commanding(leading), coordinating and controlling. Since then several debates have taken place but broadly everyone agrees that what Henri Fayol stated stands valid even now. Bengal Steels located at Durgapur is considered a progressive business organization. It holds conferences and workshops at regular intervals where executives are allowed to express their viewpoints on academic and business matters. In one such conferences executives had brainstorming session about the functions of management. Mr. Vikas Pandey HR manager asserted that the true function of management is to take care of the needs of the staff and allow the staff to take care of the goals of the organization. Some agreed while some others disagreed. Mr. Ramesh Nair, the marketing manager stated that the real function of management is to take care of the market and staff has to work within the broad policies of the organization. In this regard, the staff will not get any option.</p> <p>Questions:            (1) Which of these views is correct and why?            (2) Can you think of any other opinion about functions of management?</p>	10	CO1
Q2	<p>Roads are considered to be one of the most cost effective and preferred modes of transportation. It is easily available and accessible to all the sections of the society. India has one of the largest road networks in the world. Apoorva Chouhan started working in a roadways company when he moved to Mumbai at the age of 30. After 10 years he established his own company Chouhan Roadways. Keeping with the need of the business he procured National Permit. His strategy was to take the roadways wherever there was cargo. Slowly he increased his fleet of trucks. He selected well built routes with safety of movement. He said as I earn from the services of my staff hence they are well looked after. Trucks were sent for regular servicing. The clients were kept happy with high quality of service. His operation costs declined because of superior planning. Due to its low operating costs, it survived competition and emerged victorious in his line of business. He kept his trucks full on both upward and downward trips. He granted concessions in rates to major clients particularly in return trips. He made it a point to meet them in person on the occasion of Diwali or at least speak on phone. This public relation exercise paid rich dividend to him.</p>	10	CO1

	<p>(1) Outline some policies that made Apoorva Chouhan successful in business.</p> <p>(2) Advise him to keep ready some contingency plans.</p>		
Q3	<p>Business organizations are not built in a day. It takes many decades for a business to emerge with its organizational culture. Organisational culture determines organizational behaviour. Certain organizations impact the public mind e.g., the moment you mention government organizations people share their experience of delays, indifference and insensitivity. They seem to make up the bureaucratic culture. Within government establishments, some have made a name for themselves for efficiency, quality and quick service e.g., BEST in Mumbai, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC), National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and so on. How does an organization acquire a culture of its own? To answer this question, one has to go back to the very origin of the organization because everything depends upon the vision and leadership of those who conceived it and got it going. We remember the pioneers who established the traditions and implanted the systems.</p> <p>They were careful in the selection of people who ran the organization. They inculcated high norms, values and ethics in business. Can anything be done to turn around and tone up the culture of an organization which is not up to the mark or has fallen from its once great heights? Although it is difficult but certainly possible. Management must involve itself directly in every aspect of the turnaround</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p>(1) How an organization cultivates its culture?</p> <p>(2) Make out a case for and against organizational culture.</p>	10	CO2
Q4	<p>India has a large market for selling patented medicines. A major expansion started in 1970 when the Indian government took two important decisions. Firstly it decided to allow domestic manufacturers to produce generic versions of patented medicines and secondly small scale pharmaceutical companies were eligible for huge financial incentives and state subsidies. 21st Century Medico Corporation produces and sells drugs all over the country. It also exports nearby 25 percent of its total production. The company's business is fast expanding but the company is facing severe market competition from Ayurvedic products which are cheaper and claim not to have no known side effects. At present the company has five functional departments viz., production, sales, finance, HR and R&amp;D. The company employs technical staff who are well versed with the technical aspects of business. It also employs a small number of workers in the production plant where mostly work is done by automatic machines. As there is stiff competition in pharmaceutical industry, the company has employed result-oriented sales staff. The business desires to bring about improvements in its organisational set ups.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p>(1) Should the present functional departments be abolished, reduced or added?</p> <p>(2) Would you suggest customer departmentation or territorial departmentation?</p>	10	CO2