SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

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

QUESTION PAPERS

BRANCH: Bachelor of Commerce (Financial Market)	**SEM: II**
ATKT	**APR - 2026**

Sr. No.	Subject	Available
1.	Equity Market Research	
2.	Financial Accounting	
3.	Business Law	
4.		
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Semester (DEC2025 to APRIL 2026) Examination: End Semester Examination April 2026 (UG/PG Programmes)			
Programme code: 04 Programme: FINANCIAL MARKETS		Class: FY MINOR	Semester: II
Name of the Constituent College: S K S S C B S		Name of the Department: Accounting & Finance	
Course Code: -	Name of the Course: EQUITY MARKET RESEARCH		
Duration: 2 Hrs.	Maximum Marks: 60		
Instructions: All questions are compulsory.			

No.	Questions	Marks	Co Attainment
Q.1	a) List the participants in the Equity Market. b) Explain the concept of Private Placement. c) Explain the importance of Equity Research in financial markets.	5 5 5	CO-1,4,3
Q.2	a) Apply the regulatory framework to explain the role of SEBI in the Equity Market . OR b) Explain the key terminologies used in the Primary Market with suitable examples. c) Distinguish between IPO & FPO	15 8 7	CO- 1 , 2
Q.3	a) Analyse the structure of the Secondary Market and examine the role of its various participants. OR b) Analyse the role of custodians in the functioning of the Secondary Market. c) Explain the functions of National Securities Depository Limited.	15 8 7	CO - 3
Q.4	a) Evaluate the process of Equity Research from data collection to investment recommendation, highlighting its strengths and limitations. OR b) Explain the Industry analysis using Porter's five forces model. c Explain SWOT analysis.	15 8 7	CO - 4

ATKT BFM sem-II

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MARCH 2026 Examination: ATKT Examination MARCH 2026 (UG Programmes)		
Programme code: 04 Programme: B.com -FINANCIAL MARKET	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: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING	
Duration : 2 Hrs.	Maximum Marks : 60	
Instructions: 1.Only simple calculator is allowed.2. Question no. 4 is compulsory.		

Question No.		Max Marks	Co Attainment
Q.1.	**A.** Honda Limited issued 10,000 equity shares of 100 each payable as follows: Rs. 20 on application, Rs. 30 on allotment, Rs. 20 on first call and Rs. 30 on second and final calls 10,000 shares were applied for and allotted. All money due was received with the exception of both calls on 300 shares held by Supriya. These shares were forfeited. **Give necessary journal entries.**	15	CO 1
	OR		
	B. Ashok Limited issued 3,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 2 per share, payable as : Rs. 3 on application, Rs. 5 on allotment (including premium) and the balance in two calls of equal amount. Applications were received for 4,00,000 shares and pro-rata allotment was made to all the applicants. The excess application money was adjusted towards allotment. Mukesh who was allotted 800 shares failed to pay call and his shares were forfeited after the second call. Record necessary journal entries in the books of Ashok Limited and also show the balance sheet extract.	15	CO 1
Q.2.	**A.** The Balance sheet of a company on 30th June 2021 is as follows:	15	CO 2

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid	40,00,000	Plant	25,00,000
		Furniture	9,00,000
Preference shares of Rs.20 each fully paid	12,00,000	Investment	3,50,000
		Stock	15,00,000
Security Premium a/c	20,000	Debtors	14,00,000
Profit and loss a/c	7,00,000	Bank a/c	3,50,000
Creditors	10,80,000		
	70,00,000		**70,00,000**

Following additional information is available to you:
1. Preference shares are redeemed on 1st July 2021 at a premium of Rs. 10%
2. Debentures of Rs.1,00,000 were issued.
3. Investments are sold for Rs.3,00,000.
4. 80,000 Equity shares of Rs.10 each are issued at 10% premium.

Pass journal entries and prepare Bank a/c in the books of Company to record above transaction.

OR

B. A. The Balance sheet of ICC Ltd as at 31st Dec.2021 inter alia includes the following: (15)

Particulars	**Rs.**

	2,50,000 6% Preference shares of Rs. 100 each Rs.70 paid-up 1,75,00,000 5,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid-up 5,00,00,000 Securities Premium 25,00,000 Capital Redemption Reserve 1,50,00,000 General Reserve 3,00,00,000 Under the terms of their issue, the preference shares are redeemable on March 31st, 2022 at a premium of 5%. In order to finance the redemption, the company made right issue of 1,20,000 equity shares of Rs.100 each at a premium of Rs.10 per share. The preference shares were redeemed after fulfilling the necessary conditions of the company Act. The company issued one bonus share for every two shares held including new issue. **You are asked to pass the necessary journal entries in books of company giving effect to the above adjustments.**		
Q.3.	**A.** A Finance company Ltd hold as on 1st April 2021 Rs. 1,20,000 (Cost Rs.1,17,600) 6% Gold Bond as investment on which interest is payable half yearly on 1st January and 1st July. **The following Transactions took place during the accounting year ended 31st March 2023** **Purchases :-**	15	CO 3

On 1st August 2021	Face value Rs.24,000 at Rs.102 cum interest
On 1st December2021	Face value Rs.48,000 at Rs.105 Ex- interest.
Sales: -	
On 1st November 2021	Face value Rs. 12,000 at Rs. 104 Cum -interest
On 1st February 2022	Face value Rs.36,000 at Rs102 Ex-interest .

Market price of bond is Rs.103 per bond as on 31st March 2023.

Write up Investment account as on 31st March 2023, assume FV of bond Rs.100. (Apply AS-13)

OR CO 4

B. The following is the Trial Balance of Modern Ltd. on 31st March 2021 15

Opening Stock	9,00,000	
Purchases	49,00,000	
Sales		68,00,000
Wages	6,00,000	
Discount		60,000
Carriage inward	1,00,000	
Furniture	4,00,000	
Salaries	5,50,000	
Rent	1,20,000	
Share Capital		20,00,000
Investment in Government Securities	4,00,000	
Debtors	5,50,000	
Creditors		3,50,000
Machinery	6,00,000	
Cash at Bank	1,20,000	
General Reserve		4,00,000
Bills Receivable	1,00,000	
Bills Payable		1,40,000
Patents and Trademarks	10,00,000	
Interest on Debentures	1,00,000	
Debentures		8,00,000

Staff Welfare	1,20,000	
Contribution to Provident Fund	80,000	
Loss by Theft	1,60,000	
Profit on sale of Fixed Assets		2,50,000
	1,08,00,000	**1,08,00,000**

Adjustments:

1. Stock on 31st March 2022 was valued at Rs.12,00,000
2. Make provision for Tax @32%
3. Depreciate Machinery @15% and Furniture @10% p.a.
4. Share capital includes shares having face value of Rs.5 each.

You are required to prepare Profit and loss a/c and Balance Sheet.

Q.4. **Attempt the following.** **(05 Marks each)** 15

A. On 1st April 2022 Dakshinamukhi purchases 1,000 Equity shares of Rs. 100 each in laxmi Ltd at Rs.120 each. **CO 3**

On 31st January 2023 Bonus was declared in the ratio of 1:2. Before and after the record date of bonus shares.

On 31st March 2023 Dakshinamukhi sold bonus shares for Rs.110.

Show the investment account in the books of Dakshinamukhi.

B. Following items appear in the balance sheet of Bharat limited Amazon 31st March 2025. **CO 1**

40,000 equity shares of rupees 10 each	₹4,00,000
Capital redemption reserve	₹55,000
Security premium	₹30,000
General reserve	₹1,05,000
Profit and loss account	₹50,000

the company decided to issue to equity shareholders fully paid up bonus shares at the rate of one share for every four shares held and for this purpose it decided that there should be the minimum reduction in free reserves

Pass necessary journal entries.

C. Throw light on Capital Reserves with examples. **CO 2**

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April 2026 **Examination: In Semester Examination (UG Programmes)**			
Programme code: 02 **Programme:** Accounting & Finance		**Class:** FY	**Semester:** II
Name of the School: Dr. Shantilal K Somaiya school of commerce and business studies		**Name of the Department:** Accounting & Finance	
Course Code: 146U021021	**Name of the Course:** Business Law		
Duration : 1 Hr.	**Maximum Marks :** 60		
Instructions: 1)Draw neat diagrams 2)Assume suitable data if necessary 3)			

Question No.		Max. Marks	CO
Q1	Shlok, Zaheer & Yana agree to run a textile business together. Shlok and Zaheer invest capital, while Yana contributes skill and management expertise. It is agreed that Yana will not receive any fixed monthly remuneration but will receive 20% of the profits. The business is carried on jointly and decisions are taken collectively. Analyse whether Yana can be considered a partner in the firm, even though she does not get monthly remuneration, also discuss the other essential elements of partnership under Indian Partnership Act 1932.	15	CO2
Q 2	Swapnil, without any request helped Harshita during a financial crisis by paying off her urgent business debts. Later, Harshita promised to compensate Swapnil for his past assistance. However, after her business stabilized, she refused to pay, arguing that there was no consideration at the time of the act. Swapnil claims that his past voluntary service forms valid consideration under the law. Evaluate whether Harshita is legally bound to compensate Swapnil under the provisions of Indian Contract Act 1872, in the light of 'No consideration no contract' and its exceptions.	15	CO1
	OR		
	A Write a brief note on 'Free Consent'	8	CO1
	B Explain 'Time is an essence of contract' with relevant provisions	7	CO1
Q 3	Vidhi and Chinmay are partners in a consultancy firm, admitted Ansh a 16 years old boy to the benefits of partnership with the consent of all partners. Ansh was entitled to share in the profits but was not made liable for any losses and creditors sought to hold Ansh personally liable. Examine whether Ansh can be held personally liable for the losses of the firm, considering the provisions relating to positions of minor in partnership.	15	CO2
	OR		
	A Discuss the liabilities of 'Incoming Partner'	8	CO2
	B Distinguish between partnership firm and company	7	CO2

Q 4	Rashi purchased a laptop from Aarav, a leader relying on his assurance that it was suitable for high-end professional work. However after purchase the laptop failed to perform as required for such purposes. Rashi had informed Aarav about her specific requirement before buying. She later claimed that the doctrine of caveat emptor does not apply in her case. Discuss whether Rashi can hold Aarav liable, considering the rule of caveat emptor and its exceptions under sale of goods act 1930	15	CO3
	OR		
	A Enumerate the rules of delivery of goods	8	CO3
	B Distinguish between sale and agreement to sell	7	CO3