SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

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

QUESTION PAPERS

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

Sr. No.	Subject	Available
1.	146U04C201 – Corporate Account I	
2.	Equity Market	
3.	146U021021- Business Law	
4.	216U061301 – Indian Knowledge System	
5.		
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Sem - II

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March / April 2026 Examination: End Semester Examination (UG Programmes)		
Programme code:04 & ~~15~~ **Programme: BFM & ~~B.COM~~ ~~[D.A.]~~**	**Class:** FY	**Semester:** II
Name of the School: Dr. Shantilal K. Somaiya School of Commerce and Business Studies	**Name of the Department:- Accounting & Finance / Commerce**	
Course Code: 146U04C201 / 146U15C201	**Name of the Course: Corporate Account - I**	
Duration : 2 Hr.	**Maximum Marks : 60**	
Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory. 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks. 3) Use of simple calculator is allowed.		

Q. No.		Max. Marks	CO
Q.1.	ANSWER THE FOLLOWINGS:- [5 MARKS EACH]	15	
	A. OM Ltd. Issued 10,00,000 equity shares of ₹10 each. At a premium of ₹2 per share which was entirely underwritten as follows:- A– 40%, B – 30%, C – 20%, D – 10%. Company received applications for 9,00,000 equity shares including marked. Applications as below:- A – 2,85,000 shares, B – 3,00,000 shares, C– 1,10,000 shares, D – 1,05,000 shares. Underwriters are entitled to get 5% commission on face value. From the above information find out the liability of underwriters in shares. Prepare first working note only.		04
	B. From the following information prepare schedule of Fixed Assets as on 31st March 2026, related to final account of general insurance company.		02

Assets	Cost	Provision for Dep.	Depreciation Rate
	₹	[as on 1st April 2025]	
Goodwill	3,45,000	NIL	-
Building	6,00,000	45,000	10%
Furniture	45,000	10,500	5%
Motor Car	1,05,000	37,800	20%
Machinery	7,50,000	1,92,000	15%

Provide depreciation on W.D.V. of the assets.

C. PP limited given notice of its intention to redeemed it's outstanding ₹6,00,000 8% debentures of ₹ 100 each at ₹103. The holders the following options: (CO 01)

1. 10% preference shares of ₹20 each at ₹25.
2. 9% debentures at ₹96.
3. To have their holdings redeemed for Cash.

i. The holders of ₹1,80,000 debentures accepted proposal 01.
ii. The holders of ₹2,40,000 debentures accepted proposal 02.
iii. The remaining debenture holders accepted proposal 3.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Enron limited.

Q 2.	Following is the Trial Balance of PP Electronics Ltd. As on 31st March 2025	15	02

PARTICULARS	DR. ₹	PARTICULARS	CR. ₹
Cash in hand	19,500	Share Capital	9,20,000
Cash at bank	34,300	9% Debentures	3,00,000
Investments	10,000	Bank Overdraft	2,00,000
Bills Receivables	1,40,000	Creditors	2,40,000
Debtors	5,50,000	P & L a/c	2,90,000
Security Deposit	4,000	Securities Premium	90,000
Goodwill	65,000	Outstanding Interest	6,750
Building [cost ₹2,50,000]	1,90,000	Provision for tax	1,20,500
Machinery [cost ₹5,00,000]	3,00,000	Bills Payable	30,000
Furniture [cost ₹ 80,000]	45,000	General Reserve	1,00,000
Stock	8,49,450	Capital reserve	10,000
Advance tax	1,00,000		
	23,07,250		**23,07,250**

Additional Information:-

1. The Authorised Share Capital of the company was ₹ 30,00,000 divided into 3,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each.
2. Debtors which are all unsecured & considered good, include ₹ 90,000 due for more than six months.
3. Investments represents 2,500 Equity Shares in Y. Ltd. Of ₹ 10 each , ₹ 4 per share called & paid up.
4. Bills receivable discounted with banks, not matured till the Balance Sheet date, amounted to ₹7,500.

You are required to prepare Balance Sheet of PP Electronics as per Companies Act.

OR

Q.2.	Following is the Trial Balance of DJC Ltd. As on 31st March 2025	15	02

PARTICULARS	DR. ₹	PARTICULARS	CR. ₹
Opening Stock	1,00,000	Sales	6,50,000
Purchases	4,00,000	Discount Received	6,300
Wages	1,40,000	Profit & Loss Account	12,440
Discount Allowed	8,400	Creditors	70,400
Insurance [upto 30 June]	13,440	Reserves	50,000
Salaries	37,000	Unsecured Loan	31,400
Rent	12,000	Share Capital	5,00,000
General Expenses	17,900		
Printing	4,800		
Advertising	7,600		
Bonus	21,000		
Debtors	77,400		
Plant	3,61,000		
Furniture	34,200		
Bank	69,400		
Bad Debts	6,400		
Calls In Arrears	10,000		
	13,20,540		**13,20,540**

Additional Information:-

1. Closing stock was valued at ₹ 3,83,000.
2. Depreciation on Plant at 15%, on Furniture at 10% should be provided.
3. A tax provision of ₹ 16,000 is considered necessary.
4. The Directors declared an interim dividend on 15th March 25 @ 6% which is yet to be paid.

   Prepare Final Account of DJC Ltd.

Q.3. (15) (04)

Pooja Ltd. Came up with the public issue of 15,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each at ₹ 15 per share. X, Y & Z took underwriting of the issue in 3:2:1 ratio. Applications were received for 13,50,000 shares.
The Marked Applications were received as under: -
X: - 4,00,000 shares. Y: - 3,50,000 shares. Z: - 3,00,000 shares.
Commission payable to underwriters is 5% on face value of shares.
1. Calculate the liability of each underwriter's as regards the number of shares to be taken up.
2. Pass Journal Entries in the books of Pooja Ltd.

OR

Q.3. (15) (03)

The Balance Sheet of PRASHANT Ltd. as on 31-3-2026 is as follows:

Liabilities	**Rs.**	**Assets**	**Rs.**
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	12,50,000	Fixed Assets	20,00,000
Securities Premium A/c	2,50,000	Investments	7,50,000
General Reserves	5,00,000	**Current Assets:-**	
Profit and Loss A/c	5,00,000	Bank Balance	7,50,000
10% Debentures	12,50,000	Other Current Assets	12,50,000
Current Liabilities	10,00,000		
	47,50,000		**47,50,000**

Keeping in view all the legal requirements ascertain: -

1. Maximum number of Equity shares that company can Buy Back.
2. The maximum purchase price it can offer.
3. Pass necessary Journal Entries & prepare Balance Sheet after Buy Back.

Q.4. (15) (01)

Balance Sheet of A Ltd. as on 31st March 2016

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Equity Shares of ₹10 each	4,00,000	Land & Building	14,00,000
10% Preference Shares of ₹100 each	10,00,000	Plant & Machinery	10,00,000
General Reserve	2,00,000	Investments	5,00,000
Profit & Loss A/c	8,00,000	Stock	2,00,000
Debenture Redemption Reserve	1,50,000	Debtors	2,50,000
12% Debentures	1,50,000	Bank Balance	5,00,000
Sundry Creditors	11,50,000		
	38,50,000		38,50,000

Q.4.	**Additional Information:** 1.Preference shares are redeemable at 5% premium. 2.Investments sold for ₹8,00,000. 3.Issued 30,000 equity shares of ₹10 each at 20% premium. 4.All preference shares redeemed. 5.Debentures redeemed at par. **Required:** Pass journal entries and prepare revised Balance Sheet. **OR** Angel One Ltd. issued 1,500, 6% Debentures of ₹100 each on 1st January 2024 redeemable at par. The company decided to set aside every year a sum of ₹48,000 to be invested @6% outside the business. At the end of the third year, the investments were sold for ₹1,55,000 and the debentures were redeemed. **Required:** Pass necessary journal entries in the books of the company. (Without interest paid on Debentures)	15	01

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Sem - II

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March/April 2026 Examination: End Semester Examination (UG/PG Programmes)		
Programme code: 04 **Programme: Financial Markets**	**Class:** FY	**Semester: II**
Name of the School: Dr. Shantilal K Somaiya School of Commerce & Business Studies	**Name of the Department :** Accounting & Finance	
Course Code:	**Name of the Course: Equity Market**	
Duration : 2 Hr.	**Maximum Marks : 60**	
Instructions: 1) Question 1 is compulsory **2) All questions carry equal marks**		

Question No.		Max. Marks	CO
Q1	Read the given case study and answer the questions given below: In recent years, India has witnessed a significant transformation in its equity market landscape. With the rise of fintech platforms and mobile-based trading applications, retail participation has increased substantially. During and after the pandemic, low bank interest rates and increased savings led many individuals—especially young investors—to enter the stock market. The process of opening Demat and trading accounts became seamless through digital KYC norms. However, this surge also brought challenges. Many investors lacked proper financial literacy and relied heavily on social media tips, leading to speculative trading behavior. Instances of market volatility exposed the risks associated with uninformed investment decisions. In response, regulatory bodies introduced stricter compliance norms, enhanced disclosure requirements, and investor awareness initiatives to protect market participants and ensure transparency.		CO 1,2,3,4
(a)	Discuss the structure of the Indian equity market and the role of regulatory authorities in ensuring its smooth functioning.	5	
(b)	With relation to latest developments in the Indian Equity Markets, highlight the role of demat accounts and ASBA.	5	
(c)	Analyze the role of clearing corporations in facilitating efficient trading and investor protection.	5	
Q 2 (a)	A small investor is considering investing in an SME IPO with limited financial disclosures but high growth potential. Evaluate the risks and returns of SME IPOs and propose an investment decision framework.	7	CO 1
Q 2 (b)	Analyze the differences between primary and secondary markets in terms of functions, participants, and instruments.	8	CO 1
	OR		

Q 2 (c)	Assuming you are the lead manager of a company planning to raise capital from the primary market, how would you advise the firm on the available methods of raising funds through the various types of IPOs. Further, outline the complete IPO process.	15	CO 2
Q 3 (a)	An investor buys shares on Monday and receives them in his Demat account on Tuesday (T+1 cycle). Explain the process of trading, clearing, and settlement in this transaction and analyze their interrelationship	7	CO 3
Q 3 (b)	An older investor recalls trading through open outcry systems, while today's investors trade online via platforms like National Stock Exchange of India and Bombay Stock Exchange.Analyze the evolution and growth of stock exchanges in India and its impact on market efficiency.	8	CO 3
	OR		
Q3 (c)	Analyze the features of international exchanges in India and evaluate their role in attracting global investors.	7	CO 3
Q3 (d)	A trader uses intraday trading for quick profits, margin trading for leverage, and delivery trading for long-term investment. Analyze these trading types in terms of risk, return, and suitability for different investors.	8	CO 3
Q 4 (a)	A financial services firm plans to integrate high frequency trading into its operations. As a consultant, outline how this system will function, their key advantages, associated risks, and features.	7	CO 4
Q 4 (b)	As a financial technology analyst, give an overview of algorithmic trading in modern financial markets in India. Also, explain the implementation, features and its benefits.	8	CO 4
	OR		
Q 4 (c)	Discuss the environmental, social, and governance dimensions of ESG in detail, its benefits and a comprehensive overview of its development in India.	15	CO 4

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. Discussing whether Rashi can hold Aarav liable, considering the rule of caveat emptor and its exceptions under sale of goods act 1930 OR A Enumerate the rules of delivery of goods B Distinguish between sale and agreement to sell	15 8 7	CO3 CO3 CO3

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Sem-II

SOMAIYA VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

March/April 2026 **Examination: In Semester Examination (UG/PG Programmes)**	
Programme code: **Programme:**	**Class:** FY — **Semester:** II
Name of the School:	**Name of the Department**
Course Code: 216U061301	**Name of the Course: Indian Knowledge Systems**
Duration: 1 Hr.	**Maximum Marks: 20**
Instructions:	

Marks Obtained:

Seat No.											

Class:

Signature of Candidate	Signature & Name of The Block Supervisor with Date:

Question No.		Max. Marks	CO
Q 1	Consciousness refers to: A. Sleep B. Neutrality C. Ignorance D. Awareness **Answer:**	1 Marks	CO3
Q 2	What is the full form of I.K.S? A. Indian Kinetic Strategies B. International Knowledge Statistics C. Indian Knowledge Systems D. Internal Karyotype System **Answer:**	1 Marks	CO1
Q 3	Ayurveda represents: A. Political system B. Social Justice C. Holistic health approach D. Legal system **Answer:**	1 Marks	CO3

Q 4	IKS includes knowledge from: A. One field only B. Various branches C. Only science D. Only art **Answer:**	**1 Marks**	**CO1**
Q 5	What is included under the Spiritual and Philosophical scope of I.K.S.? A. Understanding the technological developments of machine learning and AI. B. Examining the development of nanobots C. Observing a complex medical operation D. Help to understand the nature of reality **Answer:**	**1 Marks**	**CO3**
Q 6	Coins as sources of IKS are studied under: A. Archaeology B. Numismatics C. Epigraphy D. Philology **Answer:**	**1 Marks**	**CO1**
Q 7	Dharma represents: A. Lawless behavior B. Duty and righteousness C. Profit D. Art **Answer:**	**1 Marks**	**CO3**
Q 8	Archaeological evidence mainly provides: A. Material remains B. Philosophical ideas C. Literary theories D. Oral traditions **Answer:**	**1 Marks**	**CO1**
Q 9	Through _____________, IKS helps to develop the aesthetic sense and enables one to understand and appreciate the arts and foster the creativity of humans. A. Visual arts and Performing arts B. Inscriptions C. Religious Scriptures D. Edicts **Answer:**	**1 Marks**	**CO3**

Q 10	Astronomy deals with: A. Atmosphere B. Saturn C. Stars and planets D. Galaxies **Answer:**	**1 Marks**	**CO1**
Q 11	The study of ancient scripts is called: A. Numismatics B. Epigraphy C. Paleography D. Archaeology **Answer:**	**1 Marks**	**CO1**
Q12	Yoga contributes to: A. Economic growth B. Trade C. Physical and mental balance D. Politics **Answer:**	**1 Marks**	**CO3**
Q 13	Textual sources are limited because they: A. Are always accurate B. Reflect specific perspectives C. Include all voices equally D. Are purely scientific **Answer:**	**1 Marks**	**CO4**
Q 14	Cultural expression in IKS primarily involves: A. Economy B. Science only C. Politics D. Art and Architecture **Answer:**	**1 Marks**	**CO3**
Q 15	Knowledge about agriculture and weather is part of: A. Philosophy B. Science C. Art D. Ethics **Answer:**	**1 Marks**	**CO1**

Q 16	IKS helps bridge the gap between: A. Art and science B. Past and present C. Theory and practice D. All of the above **Answer:**	**1 Marks**	**CO4**
Q 17	Epigraphy is the study of: A. Coins B. Architecture C. Inscriptions D. Paintings **Answer:**	**1 Marks**	**CO1**
Q 18	Which of the following is a textual source? A. Inscription B. Pottery C. Coin D. Vedic literature **Answer:**	**1 Marks**	**CO1**
Q 19	Spiritual inquiry differs from scientific inquiry because it focuses on: A. Inner experience B. Measurable facts only C. External observation D. Experiments only **Answer:**	**1 Marks**	**CO3**
Q 20	Studying IKS promotes: A. Fragmented knowledge B. Isolation C. Holistic understanding D. Memory **Answer:**	**1 Marks**	**CO4**