



SOMAIYA

VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

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

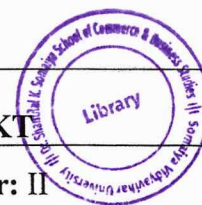
QUESTION PAPERS

BRANCH: Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting & Finance)	SEM: II
ATKT	APR-2026

Sr. No.	Subject	Available
1.	Accounting	
2.	Corporate Accounting I	
3.	Management Accounting	
4.	Corporate Finance II	
5.	Financial Accounting II	
6.	Business Law	
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		



LIBRARY



April 2026

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

Programme code:	Class: FY	Semester: II
Programme:		
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya	Name of the Department: Accounting and Finance	
Course Code:	Name of the Course: Finance Accounting	
Duration : 2 Hr.	Maximum Marks : 60	
Instructions: 1) Draw neat diagrams 2) Assume suitable data if necessary 3) Working notes should form part of your answer		

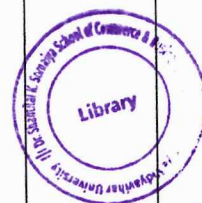
Question No.		Max. Marks	CO
Q1	A) Explain the concept of Maximum Loss Method and Highest Relative Capital Method for Piecemeal Distribution of cash.	5	CO 4
	B) Units dispatched by consignor to consignee 1000 at the cost price Rs.10 each. 700 units sold on credit at Rs.20 each. 200 units sold for cash @ Rs.18 each. Expenses of consignor: Freight Rs.8,000, Insurance Rs.4,000. Expenses of Consignee: Unloading Charges: Rs.5,000. Go down Rent: Rs. 8,000 Advertising: Rs.1,500. Calculate value of closing stock.	5	CO 1
	C) Heena Associates having Head office at Mumbai and Branch office at Pune. Head office invoiced goods to branch at cost plus 50%. Provides following further details: Opening Stock at Branch Rs. 90,000 (IP); Goods Sent to Branch by H.O Rs. 1,50,000 (Cost). Closing Stock at Branch Rs. 1,20,000 (IP), Goods returned by Branch Rs. 10,000 (Cost). Prepare Branch Stock and Branch Adjustment Account.	5	CO 2
Q2	A. Jai of Mumbai sent 400 cookers at ₹1,000 each to Disha of Nagpur and paid 2,000, packaging ₹2,500, and insurance ₹3,000. Disha accepted a 3month bill drawn by Jai for ₹80,000, discounted by Jai with bankers for ₹77,600. Discount charged to consignment account. Jai received account sales showing: - 340 cookers sold at ₹1,400 each for cash. - 40 cookers sold at ₹1,500 each for credit. Disha's expenses: -Rent and Taxes: ₹3,200. -Advertisement: ₹1,800. - Commission: 10% of sales, including del-credere commission of 2%. Prepare Consignment A/c and Consignee's A/c in Jai's books and also prepare Jai's A/C in the books of Disha.	15	CO1
	OR B. The premises of Shlok Ltd. were engulfed by fire on 1st November 2018, whereby substantial stock was severely destroyed. The records available with the company yield the following information:	15	CO3

	<p>(a) For the year ended 31st March 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Stock ₹ 1,20,000 • Closing Stock ₹ 1,95,000 • Purchases ₹ 12,00,000 • Sales ₹ 25,00,000 • Wages ₹ 4,50,000 • Direct Expenses ₹ 3,00,000 <p>(b) For the period 1st April 2018 to 31st October 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchases ₹ 8,75,000 • Sales ₹ 15,75,000 <p>(d) The wages and direct expenses during the period 1st April 2018 to the date of fire were at the same rate per month as in the last year.</p> <p>(e) Salvage value is ₹ 26,250.</p> <p>(f) The policy amount was ₹ 3,10,000. The claim was subject to the average clause.</p> <p>Compute the amount of claim to be lodged with the insurance company.</p>																																										
Q 3	<p>A. Tejaswi Ltd is having branch at Nasik. Goods are invoiced to the branch at 25% profit on sale. Branch has been instructed to send all cash daily to head office. All expenses are paid by head office except petty expenses, which are made by the branch. From the following particulars, prepare a branch account in the books of head office.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="263 907 1244 1444"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Rs.</th> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><u>Opening assets:-</u></td> <td></td> <td>Cash sales</td> <td>1,20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Stock at IP</td> <td>40,000</td> <td>Credit sales</td> <td>70,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Debtors</td> <td>25,000</td> <td>Discount allowed to debtors</td> <td>300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Cash</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>Expenses paid by H.O.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Furniture</td> <td>4,000</td> <td>- Salary</td> <td>4,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goods invoiced from H.O at IP</td> <td>1,80,000</td> <td>- Staff welfare</td> <td>750</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goods returned to H.O at IP</td> <td>6,000</td> <td>- Telephone expenses</td> <td>1,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goods returned by Debtors</td> <td>1,250</td> <td>Other expenses paid by branch</td> <td>700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash received from debtors</td> <td>65,000</td> <td>Closing stock at IP</td> <td>35,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Depreciation is to be provided on furniture @ 10%.</p>	Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.	<u>Opening assets:-</u>		Cash sales	1,20,000	- Stock at IP	40,000	Credit sales	70,000	- Debtors	25,000	Discount allowed to debtors	300	- Cash	1,000	Expenses paid by H.O.		- Furniture	4,000	- Salary	4,000	Goods invoiced from H.O at IP	1,80,000	- Staff welfare	750	Goods returned to H.O at IP	6,000	- Telephone expenses	1,200	Goods returned by Debtors	1,250	Other expenses paid by branch	700	Cash received from debtors	65,000	Closing stock at IP	35,000	15	CO 2
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	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B. The following data is available for Maheshwar branch for the year 2023.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="263 1657 1244 2116"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>₹</th> <th>Particulars</th> <th>₹</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Opening Stock</td> <td>12,000</td> <td>Collection from Debtors</td> <td>68,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opening Petty Cash</td> <td>1000</td> <td>Cash Sales</td> <td>3,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opening Debtors</td> <td>16,000</td> <td>Salaries</td> <td>4,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goods sent to Branch</td> <td>48,000</td> <td>Rent</td> <td>3,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goods returned by Branch</td> <td>1600</td> <td>Closing Stock</td> <td>16,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Remittance from Branch</td> <td>67,000</td> <td>Cash sent to Branch</td> <td>4,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Returns from Debtors</td> <td>4,000</td> <td>Discount Allowed</td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bad Debts</td> <td>300</td> <td>Closing Petty Cash</td> <td>900</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹	Opening Stock	12,000	Collection from Debtors	68,000	Opening Petty Cash	1000	Cash Sales	3,000	Opening Debtors	16,000	Salaries	4,000	Goods sent to Branch	48,000	Rent	3,000	Goods returned by Branch	1600	Closing Stock	16,000	Remittance from Branch	67,000	Cash sent to Branch	4,400	Returns from Debtors	4,000	Discount Allowed	200	Bad Debts	300	Closing Petty Cash	900	15	CO 2				
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Commission Paid	1500	Closing Debtors	18,000
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You are required to prepare:

1. Branch Stock A/c
2. Branch Debtors A/c
3. Branch Cash A/c
4. Branch Expenses A/c
5. Branch Profit and Loss A/c
6. Goods sent to Branch A/c



Q 4

A. Pavan, Nihar and Ashish were in partnership sharing profits & losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. Their firm was dissolved as on 31st March, 2023 on which date the Balance Sheet of the firm was as under:

15

CO4

LIABILITIES	AMT(Rs.)	ASSETS	AMT(Rs.)
Capitals		Land & Building	25,000
Pavan	20,000	Plant	15,000
Nihar	40,000	Furniture	20,000
Ashish	40,000	Debtors	30,000
General reserve	30,000	Bank	3,000
Loan from Bank	12,000	Other Current Assets	66,500
Creditors	17,500		
	1,59,500		1,59,500

Rs 1,500 to be provided for realisation expenses. Following were the realisations:

Date	Amt(Rs.)
1 st Realisation	15,000
2 nd Realisation	15,000
3 rd Realisation	25,000
4 th Realisation	50,000

Actual realisation expenses were Rs 1,000 only. Prepare a statement showing distribution of cash by Excess Capital Method.

OR

B. A, B and C are partners sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. They decided to dissolve and following details are available.

15

CO4

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	2,000	Sundry Assets	48,500
A's Loan	5,000	Cash	500
Capital Accounts:			
- A	15,000		
- B	18,000		
- C	9,000		
Total Liabilities	49,000	Total Assets	49,000

Installment	Realised Amount (₹)		
I	1,000		
II	3,000		
III	3,900		
IV	6,000		
V	20,000		

Prepare statement of distribution of cash under maximum loss method.

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April 2026		
Examination: End Semester Examination (UG Programmes)		
Programme code: 02	Class: FY	Semester: II
Programme: BAF/Minor in Accounting		
Name of the School: Dr. Shantilal K. Somaiya School of Commerce and Business Studies		Name of the Department: Accounting and Finance
Course Code:	Name of the Course: Corporate Accounting I (Minor in Accounting)	
Duration : 2 Hrs.	Maximum Marks : 60	
Instructions: 1) Draw neat diagrams 2) Assume suitable data if necessary 3) Working notes should form part of your answers		

Question No.		Max. Marks	CO																
Q1	<p>A) A company has balances as under:</p> <p>Security Premium ₹ 1,00,000 General Reserve ₹ 1,50,000 Redeemable Preference Share Capital ₹ 5,00,000</p> <p>Preference shares are to be redeemed at a premium of 10%. Find out the amount of fresh issue of shares as per the requirements of company law.</p> <p>B) From the following information prepare notes to account on Revenue from operations and other income</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">₹ in lakhs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sale of products</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2710</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interest income</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loss on sale of Investment</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trading commission received</td> <td style="text-align: right;">60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dividend received</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sale of services</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rental Income</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15</td> </tr> </table> <p>C) Discuss the reasons for buy back of securities.</p>		₹ in lakhs	Sale of products	2710	Interest income	20	Loss on sale of Investment	4	Trading commission received	60	Dividend received	10	Sale of services	30	Rental Income	15	5	CO 1
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Q2	<p>A) Teebee Limited had issued 1,50,000 – 10% preference shares of ₹10 each, redeemable at a premium of 10% on 31st December, 2025. The company has adequate balance in General Reserves.</p> <p>To provide funds for redemption, the company:</p> <p>(i) Sold investments costing ₹2,00,000 for ₹3,00,000. (ii) Issued for cash 2,500 – 15% Debentures of ₹100 each at par. (iii) Issued 50,000 equity shares of ₹10 each at a premium of ₹4 per share.</p> <p>Pass journal entries for redemption.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B) Beeta Limited had issued 5,000 12% Debentures of ₹ 100 each under SEBI regulations redeemable on 31st December, 2013 at a premium of</p>	15	CO 1																
		15	CO 1																

	<p>5%. The company offered three options to Debenture holders as follows:</p> <p>(i) 14% Preference Shares of ₹ 10 at ₹ 12; (ii) 15% Debentures of ₹ 100 at par; (iii) Redemption in cash.</p> <p>The options were accepted as under:</p> <p>(i) option by holders of 1,500 debentures; (ii) option by holders of 1,500 debentures; (iii) option by holders of 2,000 debentures.</p> <p>The redemption was carried out by the company after creating Debenture Redemption Reserve for twice the minimum amount required by law. Show Journal entries.</p>																																														
Q3	<p>A) From the following ledger balances of Regal Limited as on 31st March, 2017, you are required to prepare the Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2017 as per Schedule III of the Companies Act.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="309 801 1294 1525"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>₹</th> <th>Particulars</th> <th>₹</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Office Equipment</td> <td>4,80,600</td> <td>General Reserve</td> <td>4,15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9% Debentures in APCO Ltd.</td> <td>2,45,000</td> <td>Creditors for Goods</td> <td>1,68,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loose Tools</td> <td>1,63,000</td> <td>Creditors for Expenses</td> <td>36,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plant and Machinery</td> <td>18,00,000</td> <td>Cash Credit</td> <td>75,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Computer Software</td> <td>83,250</td> <td>Mortgage Loan</td> <td>3,10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Debtors for Goods</td> <td>1,90,000</td> <td>8% Preference Share Capital</td> <td>5,50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Share Issue Expense (unwritten off)</td> <td>30,000</td> <td>Equity Share Capital</td> <td>15,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stores and Spares</td> <td>1,00,200</td> <td>Staff Welfare Fund</td> <td>85,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interest Accrued on Investment</td> <td>51,000</td> <td>Provision for Taxation</td> <td>26,550</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash at Bank</td> <td>23,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B) Ridhan Ltd. came up with a public issue of 90,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each at ₹15 per share. A, B and C took underwriting of the entire issue in 3:2:1 ratio. Applications were received for 81,00,000 shares. The marked applications were as follows: A: 24,00,000 shares; B: 21,00,000 shares; C: 18,00,000 shares. Commission payable to underwriters is at 5% on the issue price of the shares. You are required: (i) to compute the liability of each underwriter as regards the number of shares to be taken up; and (ii) pass journal entries in the books of Ridhan Ltd. to record the above transactions.</p>	Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹	Office Equipment	4,80,600	General Reserve	4,15,000	9% Debentures in APCO Ltd.	2,45,000	Creditors for Goods	1,68,500	Loose Tools	1,63,000	Creditors for Expenses	36,000	Plant and Machinery	18,00,000	Cash Credit	75,000	Computer Software	83,250	Mortgage Loan	3,10,000	Debtors for Goods	1,90,000	8% Preference Share Capital	5,50,000	Share Issue Expense (unwritten off)	30,000	Equity Share Capital	15,00,000	Stores and Spares	1,00,200	Staff Welfare Fund	85,000	Interest Accrued on Investment	51,000	Provision for Taxation	26,550	Cash at Bank	23,000			15	CO 2
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Q4	A) Following is the Summary Balance Sheet of BTC Ltd. (a non-listed company) as on 31-3-2026:	15	CO 3																																												

Liabilities**Share Capital**

60,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each, ₹8 paid up → ₹4,80,000

10% Preference Share Capital (₹100 paid) → ₹5,00,000

Securities Premium A/c → ₹15,000

Capital Reserves → ₹15,000

General Reserve → ₹60,000

Profit & Loss A/c → ₹50,000

Trade Payables → ₹3,00,000

Total → ₹14,20,000**Assets**

Sundry Assets → ₹12,20,000

Cash at Bank → ₹2,00,000

Total → ₹14,20,000

Company took all necessary steps to make the equity shares eligible for buy-back. Then company decided to issue 1,200 preference shares at par in order to buy-back 20% equity capital of the company. The new issue was fully subscribed. The company also issued 1,000, 10% Debentures of ₹100 each fully paid. After the issue of shares and debentures the company bought back 20% equity share capital from the open market.

Pass journal entries and prepare the Balance Sheet of the company post buy back.

OR

B) Following is the summarised Balance Sheet of Sunya Ltd. as on 31-03-25:

Liabilities (₹)

- 16,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each, ₹8 paid up — 1,28,00,000
- Profit and Loss Account — 1,20,00,000
- Security Premium — 40,00,000
- 10% Debentures — 40,00,000
- Bank Term Loan — 40,00,000
- Creditors — 60,00,000

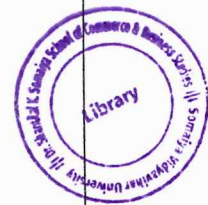
Total — 4,28,00,000**Assets (₹)**

- Land and Buildings — 60,00,000
- Plant and Machinery — 60,00,000
- Furniture — 44,00,000
- Investments — 30,00,000
- Debtors — 94,00,000
- Bank Balance — 1,00,00,000
- Stock — 40,00,000

Total — 4,28,00,000**Additional Information:**

The company decides to buy-back maximum number of equity shares as may be permitted at a price of ₹20 per share being the current market price.

Assuming that the buy back is actually carried out, you are required to: Pass necessary Journal Entries in the books of the company.



15

CO 3



SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



BCAF
Sem: II
ATK

17 APR 2026

April 2026		
Examination: End Semester Examination April 2026 (UG Programmes)		
Programme code: 03	Class: FYBAF	Semester: II
Programme: Accounting & Finance		
Name of the Constituent College: Dr. Shantilal K Somaiya School of Commerce & Business Studies		Name of the Department: Accounting & Finance
Course code: 146002C202	Name of the Course: Management Accounting	
Duration: 2 Hrs.	Maximum Marks: 60	
Instructions: 1) Figures to the right indicates the full marks.		
2) Use of simple calculator is allowed.		

Q.No.		Max Mark	CO																																														
Q.1	<p>Attempt the following (5 Marks each) (A) PQR Ltd furnished the following information for the year ended 2019-20:-</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Opening balance of Debtors</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Closing Balance of Debtors</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,40,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total sales</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash sales</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20% of total sales</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Calculate the following:</p> <p>(i) Debtor turnover ratio (ii) the average collection period (assuming 365 days a year) for the year 2019-20. (iii) Comment on the collection policy of the company.</p> <p>(B) Pass Journal entries for the following transactions and state inflow / outflow of cash due to which activity:</p> <p>a) Sale of Machinery of the WDV of Rs. 30,000 at Rs. 40,000 b) Issue of debentures of Rs. 1,00,000 at 4% discount c) Increase in Debtors by Rs. 50,000</p> <p>(C) You are furnished with the following revenue statements. you are required to make trend analysis (absolute figures need not be shown)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 40%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%;">2018</th> <th style="width: 15%;">2019</th> <th style="width: 15%;">2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sales</td> <td style="text-align: right;">50,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">60,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">72,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cost of Sales</td> <td style="text-align: right;">32,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">38,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">46,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gross Profit</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">22,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">26,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Office Expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selling Expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,500</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit before tax</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,500</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Income Tax</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit after Tax</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,500</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,600</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Rs.	Opening balance of Debtors	1,20,000	Closing Balance of Debtors	1,40,000	Total sales	8,00,000	Cash sales	20% of total sales		2018	2019	2020	Sales	50,000	60,000	72,000	Cost of Sales	32,000	38,000	46,000	Gross Profit	18,000	22,000	26,000	Office Expenses	7,000	10,000	8,000	Selling Expenses	4,000	3,500	8,200	Profit before tax	7,000	8,500	9,800	Income Tax	2,000	3,000	4,200	Profit after Tax	5,000	5,500	5,600	(15)	2,3,5
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Q.2A) Following is the Balance Sheet of Sujal Ltd as on 31st March 2022

(15) 01

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Asset</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Equity Share Capital	8,00,000	Land & Building	10,00,000
8% Pref Share Capital	5,00,000	Plant & Machinery	6,05,000
10% Debentures	3,50,000	Furniture & Fixture	1,95,000
5% Bank Loan	5,05,000	Investments	4,00,000
7% Public Deposit	95,000	(Long Term)	
General Reserve	80,000	Marketable Investment	78,250
Capital Reserve	75,000	Sundry Debtors	85,750
Securities Premium	25,000	Bills Receivable	33,000
Sundry Creditors	55,000	Advance from Supplier	25,250
Bank Overdraft	35,500	Underwriting	30,000
Bills Payable	45,250	Commission	80000
O/s Expenses	9,250	Preliminary Expenses	42750
		Cash balance	
	25,75,000		25,75,000

You are required to Convert the above balance sheet into vertical format.

OR

Q.2 B) Convert the Income Statement in vertical form and prepare a Comparative Income statement .

(15) 02

Particulars	31-03-2023	31-03-2024	Particulars	31-03-2023	31-03-2024
	(₹)	(₹)		(₹)	(₹)
To Opening Stock	44,000	40,000	By Sales	1,19,000	2,00,000
To Purchases	84,000	72,000	By Closing Stock	46,000	44,000
To Wages	40,000	36,000	By Interest Received	20,000	-
To Factory Expenses	32,000	28,000			
To General Expenses	8,000	6,000			
To Management Expenses	2,000	2,000			
To Selling Expenses	6,000	10,000			
To Interest paid	6,000	8,000			
To Loss on Sale of Assets	2,000	2,000			
To Provision for Tax	22,000	24,000			
To Net Profit	10,000	16,000			
	2,56,000	2,44,000		2,56,000	2,44,000

Q.3A) Following is the Balance Sheet of Star Products Ltd.

(15) 03

Liabilities	31-3-22	Assets	31-3-22
Equity Share Cap.	5,00,000	Fixed Assets	13,00,000
General Reserve	3,20,000	Investments	4,00,000
10% Debentures	7,50,000	Stock	8,50,000
Profit & loss A/c	7,40,000	Sundry debtors	5,00,000
Sundry Creditors	2,30,000	Prepaid Expenses	40,000
Bank Overdraft	4,00,000	Bills Receivables	78,000
Bills payable	1,80,000	Cash	62,000
Proposed Dividend	1,50,000	Preliminary Exp.	40,000
	32,70,000		32,70,000

You are required to compute the following ratios –

- (1) Current Ratio
- (2) Debt Equity Ratio
- (3) Proprietary Ratio
- (4) Stock to Working Capital Ratio
- (5) Quick Ratio

OR

Q.3 B) Following is the Trading and P & L A/c of Sidharth Ltd For the year ended 31st March 2025.

(15) 03

Particular	Rs.	Particular	Rs.
To Opening Stock	70,000	By Sales	9,00,000
To Purchases	5,40,000	By Closing Stock	80,000
To Wages	2,14,000		
To Gross Profit c/d	1,56,000		
	9,80,000		9,80,000
To Salaries	26,000	By Gross Profit b/d	1,56,000
To Rent	5,000	By Interest on Investment	5,000
To other office expenses	15,000		
To Selling Expenses	10,000		
To Depreciation	30,000		
To Interest	5,000		
To Provision for Tax	20,000		
To Net Profit c/d	50,000		
	1,61,000		1,61,000

You are required to calculate:

- i) Gross Profit Ratio
- ii) Operating Cost Ratio
- iii) Stock turnover Ratio
- iv) Expenses ratio
- v) Net Profit After Tax ratio

Q.4 A) Ryan limited wants to take overdraft facility form their bank. For this purpose, they need to estimate their working capital requirement for the year 2021-22:

(15) 04

Output during the year 52,000 units
 Raw Material Cost: Rs. 20 per unit
 Selling Price: Rs. 50 per unit (Profit 20% on Selling price)
 Labour and overheads are in the ratio of 3:2
 Following further information is given:

- Raw material remains in stock for a period of 4 weeks
- Processing period 2 weeks
- Company maintain finished goods stock for 3 weeks
- Out of total purchases 40% requirement is procured from Japan to whom 2 weeks advance payment is made. Remaining creditors allows 4 weeks credit
- Credit period allowed to customers is 3 weeks
- Company maintains cash balance of Rs.. 75,000
- Time lag in payment of wages and overheads is 4 weeks.
- Company wants to maintain 15% margin of safety on gross working capital

OR

Q.4 B) Following are balance sheets of Nupun limited as on 31st March.

(15) 05

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amt</i>	<i>Amt</i>	<i>Asset</i>	<i>Amt</i>	<i>Amt</i>
Equity Capital	2,50,000	3,00,000	Building	3,50,000	3,35,000
8% Pref Capital	1,50,000	1,00,000	Machinery	1,00,000	2,80,000
10% Debentures	2,00,000	2,50,000	Investment	2,70,000	2,00,000
Profit & Loss Acc	50,000	90,000	S. Debtors	37,750	57,250
Capital Reserve	30,000	45,000	Bills	25,250	40,150
Provision for Tax	80,000	90,000	Receivable	10,000	20,100
Proposed	50,000	70,000	Cash Balance	55,000	37,500
Dividend	31,250	41,750	Bank Balance	22,000	20,000
Sundry Creditors	28,750	3,250	Preliminary		
Bills Payable			Exp		
	8,70,000	9,90,000		8,70,000	9,90,000

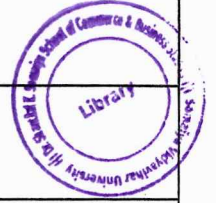
Following further information is provided:

- Company charge Depreciation on Machinery @ 20% on Opening Balance
- Profit on revaluation of Building is credited to Capital Reserve Account
- Company redeems preference shares of Rs. 50,000 at 10% premium.

You are required to prepare cash flow statement as per AS 3 of the companies act 2013.



April 2026		
Examination: End Semester Examination (UG Programmes)		
Programme code: 02	Class: FY	Semester: II
Programme: Bachelor of Commerce in Accounting and Finance		
Name of the Constituent College: Dr. Shantilal K. Somaiya School of Commerce and Business Studies		Name of the Department: Accounting and Finance
Course Code: 146U02C203	Name of the Course: Corporate Finance II	
Duration : 1 hour	Maximum Marks : 30 marks	
Instructions:		
1) All questions are compulsory. 2) Use of a simple calculator is permitted. 3) Figures to the right indicate the marks assigned to the questions. 4) Working notes should form part of your answers.		



Question No.		Max. Marks	CO Attainment																		
Q1	Machine A costs Rs. 3,00,000 payable immediately. Machine B costs Rs. 3,60,000 half payable immediately and half payable in one year's time. The cash receipts expected are as follows: (10 marks) <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Year</th> <th style="width: 35%;">Machine A</th> <th style="width: 35%;">Machine B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,20,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">90,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,80,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,20,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,40,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> At 6% opportunity cost, which machine should be selected on the basis of NPV method?	Year	Machine A	Machine B	1	1,00,000	-	2	1,20,000	1,60,000	3	90,000	1,80,000	4	1,20,000	2,00,000	5	1,40,000	-	10	CO 1
Year	Machine A	Machine B																			
1	1,00,000	-																			
2	1,20,000	1,60,000																			
3	90,000	1,80,000																			
4	1,20,000	2,00,000																			
5	1,40,000	-																			
Q2	a) From the following information calculate the Payback period: Capital Outlay - Rs.2,00,000 Scrap Value - Nil Useful Life - 5 years <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Year</th> <th style="width: 35%;">Profit before depreciation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,00,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Profit before depreciation	1	1,00,000	2	1,00,000	10	CO 1												
Year	Profit before depreciation																				
1	1,00,000																				
2	1,00,000																				

3	80,000
4	80,000
5	40,000

b) Explain any one capital budgeting technique. (5 marks)

Q3	M/s Light & Sound Co. Ltd. has sales of Rs. 12,00,000, variable cost Rs. 9,00,000 and fixed cost is Rs. 2,00,000 and debt of Rs. 5,00,000 at 10% rate of interest. Find out Operating Leverage, Financial Leverage and Combined Leverage. If the company wants to double its EBIT, how much rise in sales would be needed on a percentage basis? (10 marks)	10	CO 2
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Q4	<p>PQR Limited provides the following details: Installed Capacity 2,50,000 Units Actual Production and Sales 2,00,000 Units Selling price per unit Rs. 1 Variable cost per unit Rs. 0.5 Fixed cost Rs. 76,000 Funds required Rs. 1,00,000</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Financial Plans</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Capital Structure</th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each</td> <td>60%</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15% Debt</td> <td>40%</td> <td>60%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Assume income tax rate 40%. Calculate Operating Leverage, Financial Leverage and Combined Leverage for both the financial plans. (10 marks)</p>	Capital Structure	A	B	Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each	60%	40%	15% Debt	40%	60%	10	CO 2
Capital Structure	A	B										
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15% Debt	40%	60%										

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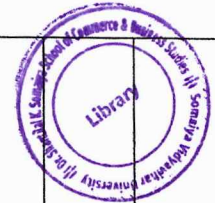
22 APR 2026



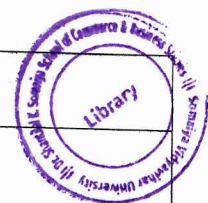
Examination: End Semester Examination March/April 2026 (UG Programmes)		
Programme code:02 Programme: Accounting and Finance	Class: FYBAF	Semester: II
Name of the Constituent College: S.K.Somaiya College	Name of the Department Accounting and Finance	
Course Code: 131U02C201	Name of the Course: Financial Accounting – II	
Duration : 2 Hrs.	Maximum Marks : 60	
Instructions: 1)Draw neat diagrams 2)Assume suitable data if necessary 3) use simple calculator		

Question No.		Max. Mark	Co Attainment															
Q.1	<p>A) On 1st April, 2021 Manish Ltd purchase a lathe machine from Dynamic Ltd. On hire purchase basis. The Cash purchase price of the machine was Rs.2,50,000. The payment was to be made Rs. 50,000 on the date of agreement and balance in 4 equal instalments of Rs. 50,000 plus interest @5% p.a. payable on 31st December each year. The first instalment being payable on 31.12.2021. Show Journal Entries in the Books of Manish Ltd. Depreciation being charged @ 10% p.a. on machinery under Original cost method.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B) Tushar wrote a book on Foundation Course and got it published with Pustak Prakashan Ltd. On the term that Royalty will be paid @ Rs. 10 per Copy sold, subject to minimum Rent of Rs. 30,000 p.a. with a right to recoup short working over first three years. The details of copies printed and in stock are as follows:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>No of copies printed</th> <th>No of copies Sold</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>4,000</td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>6,000</td> <td>400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>8,000</td> <td>800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Prepare Royalty Analysis Table and Ledger Accounts in the Books of Putstak Prakashan Ltd.</p>	Year	No of copies printed	No of copies Sold	2018	4,000	200	2019	6,000	400	2020	8,000	800	2021	10,000	1,000	(15)	CO1
Year	No of copies printed	No of copies Sold																
2018	4,000	200																
2019	6,000	400																
2020	8,000	800																
2021	10,000	1,000																
Q.2	<p>A) Hero Motors consigned on 1-7-2022, 100 bicycle to Vastu Motors of Kolhapur to be sold on behalf of Hero Motors. The cost of each bicycle was Rs. 1,500. Hero Motors incurred Rs. 1,000 on freights and insurance. Vastu motors received consignment on 14-7-2022 and accepted a three months bill for Rs. 50,000. Vastu Motors paid Rs. 4,000 rent and Rs. 2,500 as insurance and by 31-12-2022 had sold 60 bicycles on cash and 20 bicycles on credit at Rs. 2,500 each. He was not able to recover sales proceeds of 5 bicycles because of insolvency of the debtor. Vastu motors is entitled to total commission of 4 percent on sales and del-credere commission of 1%.</p> <p>Prepare Consignment A/C and Consignee's A/C in the books of Hero Motors and Hero Motors A/C in the books of Vastu Motors.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	(15)	CO2															

	<p>B) Fire occurred in the premises of ABC&Co. on 1st Sept,2022 and stock of value of Rs.36,000 was salvaged. The following information was available.</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr><td></td><td style="text-align: right;">Rs.</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Purchases for the year ended 31.3.22</td><td style="text-align: right;">2,44,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Sales for the year ended 31.3.22</td><td style="text-align: right;">3,60,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Purchases from 1.4.22 to 1.9.22</td><td style="text-align: right;">2,94,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Sales from 1.4.22 to 1.9.22</td><td style="text-align: right;">3,00,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Stock on 31.3.21</td><td style="text-align: right;">68,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Stock on 31.3.22</td><td style="text-align: right;">54,000</td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>Further information is also given that the stock on 31st March2009 was valued 90% of the cost. Fire insurance policy was in force for Rs.1,26,000. Calculate amount of claim to be made to insurance company.</p>		Rs.		Purchases for the year ended 31.3.22	2,44,000		Sales for the year ended 31.3.22	3,60,000		Purchases from 1.4.22 to 1.9.22	2,94,000		Sales from 1.4.22 to 1.9.22	3,00,000		Stock on 31.3.21	68,000		Stock on 31.3.22	54,000		(15)	CO4																																					
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Q.3	<p>A) A head office in Mumbai has a branch at Ahmedabad to which goods are invoiced at 25% profit on cost. All expenses of branch are to be paid by head office except petty cash expenses and branch remits all cash received to the head office. From the following particulars prepare Branch A/c in the books of Head Office for the year ended 31st December 2022.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Particulars</th> <th style="text-align: right;">Opening Balances</th> <th style="text-align: right;">Closing Balances</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Furniture</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,00,000</td><td style="text-align: center;">?</td></tr> <tr><td>Plant & Machinery</td><td style="text-align: right;">2,50,000</td><td style="text-align: center;">?</td></tr> <tr><td>Debtors</td><td style="text-align: right;">55,000</td><td style="text-align: center;">?</td></tr> <tr><td>Bank Overdraft</td><td style="text-align: right;">30,000</td><td style="text-align: right;">23,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Creditors</td><td style="text-align: right;">55,000</td><td style="text-align: right;">48,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Cash in hand</td><td style="text-align: right;">10,000</td><td style="text-align: right;">12,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Branch Stock (Invoice Price)</td><td style="text-align: right;">75,000</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,25,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Other details of the Branch are as follows</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td>Goods sent to the Branch (at invoice price)</td><td style="text-align: right;">2,25,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Goods returned by customer to the branch (at invoice price)</td><td style="text-align: right;">3,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Cash Sales</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,35,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Total Sales</td><td style="text-align: right;">2,10,500</td></tr> <tr><td>Cash received from Debtors</td><td style="text-align: right;">55,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Goods returned by branch to Head Office (at invoice price)</td><td style="text-align: right;">5,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Discount allowed</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,500</td></tr> <tr><td>Bad debts</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,000</td></tr> <tr><td><u>Expenses paid by branch (Cash sent by Head Office to Branch)</u></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Electricity</td><td style="text-align: right;">3,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Xerox Charges</td><td style="text-align: right;">2,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Printing & Stationary</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Salaries of staff</td><td style="text-align: right;">20,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Rent of premises</td><td style="text-align: right;">9,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Provide depreciation on Plant and Machinery @20% p.a. and on Furniture @10% p.a.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B) Nakshatra Diamonds Ltd has a Branch in Pune. Goods are invoiced at cost plus 50%. The branch remits all cash received to the head office and all expenses are met by head office. From the following particulars prepare the necessary accounts under the Stock and Debtors System to show the profit earned at the branch:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Particulars</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Stock on 1.4.2020 (I.P.)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,86,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Debtors on 1.4.2020</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,36,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Opening Balances	Closing Balances	Furniture	1,00,000	?	Plant & Machinery	2,50,000	?	Debtors	55,000	?	Bank Overdraft	30,000	23,000	Creditors	55,000	48,000	Cash in hand	10,000	12,000	Branch Stock (Invoice Price)	75,000	1,25,000	Goods sent to the Branch (at invoice price)	2,25,000	Goods returned by customer to the branch (at invoice price)	3,000	Cash Sales	1,35,000	Total Sales	2,10,500	Cash received from Debtors	55,000	Goods returned by branch to Head Office (at invoice price)	5,000	Discount allowed	1,500	Bad debts	1,000	<u>Expenses paid by branch (Cash sent by Head Office to Branch)</u>		Electricity	3,000	Xerox Charges	2,000	Printing & Stationary	1,000	Salaries of staff	20,000	Rent of premises	9,000	Particulars	Amount	Stock on 1.4.2020 (I.P.)	1,86,000	Debtors on 1.4.2020	1,36,000	(15)	CO3
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	Goods invoiced to branch (cost) Sales at branch: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash – Credit – Cash collected from Debtors Goods returned by Debtors. Goods returned by branch to H.O Shortage of stock. Discount allowed to customers. Expenses at branch 	6,80,000 5,00,200 6,20,000 6,08,000 24,000 3,000 9,000 4,000 108,000		
Q.4	Attempt the following (3 X 5 Marks) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) How will you differentiate Hire Purchase System from Instalment Selling system? 2) Units dispatched by consignor to consignee 1000 at the cost price Rs.10 each. 700 units sold on credit at Rs.20 each. 200 units sold for cash @ Rs.18 each. Expenses of consignor: Freight Rs.8,000, Insurance Rs.4,000. Expenses of Consignee: Unloading Charges: Rs.5,000. Go down Rent: Rs. 8,000 Advertising: Rs.1,500. Calculate value of closing stock. 3) Explain the terms: Minimum Rent, Royalty, Short working, Recoupment and Landlord 	(15)	CO1 CO2 CO5	



April 2026			
Examination: In Semester Examination (UG Programmes)			
Programme code: 02		Class: FY	Semester: II
Programme: Accounting & Finance			
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	15	CO2
Q 2	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>A Write a brief note on 'Free Consent'</p> <p>B Explain 'Time is an essence of contract' with relevant provisions</p>	15 8 7	CO1 CO1 CO1
Q 3	<p>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.</p> <p>Examine whether Ansh can be held personally liable for the losses of the firm, considering the provisions relating to positions of minor in partnership.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>A Discuss the liabilities of 'Incoming Partner'</p> <p>B Distinguish between partnership firm and company</p>	15 8 7	CO2 CO2 CO2

Q 4	<p>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</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>A Enumerate the rules of delivery of goods B Distinguish between sale and agreement to sell</p>	15	CO3
		8	CO3
		7	CO3