



SOMAIYA

VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

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

QUESTION PAPERS

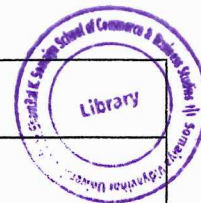
BRANCH: Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting & Finance)	SEM: II
	APR-2026

Sr. No.	Subject	Available
1.	146U02C201 – Corporate Accounting	
2.	146U02C202 – Management Accounting	
3.	146U021021 – Business Law	
4.	146U02C203 – Corporate Finance II	
5.	216U061301 – Indian Knowledge Systems	
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15 APR 2026


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April 2026		
Examination: In Semester Examination (UG/PG Programmes)		
Programme code: 02 Programme: BAF	Class: FY	Semester: II
Name of the School: Dr. Shantilal K. Somaiya School of Commerce and Business Studies		Name of the Department: Accounting and Finance
Course Code: 146U02C201	Name of the Course: Corporate Accounting I	
Duration: 2 Hr.	Maximum Marks: 60	
Instructions: 1) Assume suitable data if necessary 2) Use of simple calculator is allowed		

Question No.		Max. Marks	CO																
Q1	Attempt the following questions: (3 X 5 Marks)	15																	
A	MK limited decided to redeem 10,000 preference shares of Rs 10 each on 1/4/2025 at 10% premium. Determine the amount to be transferred to capital redemption reserve if the company made a fresh issue of 5000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each. Will your answer change if the redemption is completely out of profits? Explain your answer with your appropriate working if any.	05	CO2																
B	From the following information prepare schedule of Depreciation as per the requirements of Companies Act, 2013: <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Cost</th> <th>Accumulated Depreciation as on 1.4.2025</th> <th>Rate of Depreciation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equipment's</td> <td>7,50,000</td> <td>1,45,000</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land and Building</td> <td>10,00,000</td> <td>4,00,000</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Office Furniture</td> <td>85,000</td> <td>8,500</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Assume there are no additions or deletions during the year. The company follows the straight line method of depreciation.</p>	Particulars	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation as on 1.4.2025	Rate of Depreciation	Equipment's	7,50,000	1,45,000	20%	Land and Building	10,00,000	4,00,000	10%	Office Furniture	85,000	8,500	20%	05	CO1
Particulars	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation as on 1.4.2025	Rate of Depreciation																
Equipment's	7,50,000	1,45,000	20%																
Land and Building	10,00,000	4,00,000	10%																
Office Furniture	85,000	8,500	20%																
C	A, B and C are underwriters for a fresh issue of 15,000 equity shares of Rs10 each at 10% premium. All shares are underwritten equally by A, B & C. If the marked applications are 5,500; 3,500 and 2000 for A, B & C respectively then determine the net liability of each underwriter assuming unmarked applications are 3,000 shares.	05	CO2																
Q2 A	Trial balance of Mehta Ltd as on 31/3/2025 is as under: <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Amount (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sales</td> <td>22,30,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other income</td> <td>3,20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interest and dividend received</td> <td>2,60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cost of material consumed</td> <td>8,50,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salary to staff</td> <td>1,80,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Electricity Expenses</td> <td>1,50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provision for compensation to employees</td> <td>45,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Sales	22,30,500	Other income	3,20,000	Interest and dividend received	2,60,000	Cost of material consumed	8,50,500	Salary to staff	1,80,000	Electricity Expenses	1,50,000	Provision for compensation to employees	45,000	15	CO1
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Electricity Expenses	1,50,000																		
Provision for compensation to employees	45,000																		

Miscellaneous Expenses	10,000
Amortisation Expenses	50,500
Depreciation	65,000
Audit Fees	26,000
Finance Expenses	1,90,000
Tax Expenses	2,10,000
Selling expenses	48,800
Establishment Expenses	42,200
Equity share capital	10,00,000

Requirement:

Prepare the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2025 as per Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 after considering following adjustments :

- Company proposed dividend at 20% on Equity capital.
- There is a contingent liability of Rs 18,000 for a court case pending final judgement.
- Electricity expenses are outstanding to the tune of Rs 14,000.

OR

Q2 B

Trial balance of Zeta Ltd as on 31/3/2024 is as under:

15

CO1

Particulars	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)
Provision for Taxation	-	4,00,000
Advance Tax	2,50,000	-
Bills Payable	-	1,50,000
General Reserve	-	3,50,000
9% Debentures	-	10,00,000
Bills Receivable	8,00,000	-
Sundry Debtors	20,00,000	-
Stock in Trade	30,01,000	-
Capital Reserve	-	1,68,000
Cash in Hand	1,99,000	-
Bank Overdraft (Union Bank)	-	8,00,000
Security Deposit (Long-term)	205,000	-
Profit & Loss A/c	-	11,60,000
Securities Premium	-	3,60,000
Interest on Debentures Accrued	-	27,000
Goodwill	1,50,000	-
Land & Building	6,00,000	-
Plant & Machinery	10,00,000	-
Furniture	4,50,000	-
Cash at Bank	1,35,000	-
Share Capital	-	36,80,000
Sundry Creditors	-	9,60,000
Investments (Long-term)	2,65,000	-
Total	90,55,000	90,55,000

Additional Information:

- Authorized Share Capital is ₹ 40, 00,000 divided into 40,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each.
- Investments represent 10,000 equity shares in X Ltd. of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 5 per share called and paid up.
- The dividend is proposed at 5% of share capital and has not been adjusted in the above trial balance.
- Inventory is valued at cost.



	<p>5. Sundry Debtors Includes ₹ 4,00,000 due for more than 6 months</p> <p>Requirement: Prepare the Balance Sheet of Stellar Electronics Ltd. as on 31st March, 2025 as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (Schedule III). Ignore previous year figures.</p>																																						
Q3 A	<p>Mehta Limited is contemplating to redeem 50,000 Preference shares of Rs10 each at 20% premium on 1/4/2025. For the purpose of redemption investments of book value Rs 1, 80,000 were disposed of at Rs 2, 50,000 on 31/3/2025. Along with that a fresh issue of 10,000 equity shares of Rs10 each were made at 25% premium. Following are the balances in balance sheet for purpose of redemption:</p> <p>General Reserve Rs1,80,000 Profit & Loss A/c Rs 2,00,000 Security Premium Rs 50,000 Equity share capital Rs 3,00,000 (Face value Rs10/-)</p> <p>You are required to pass journal entries for redemption of preference shares as on 1/4/2025 and show the balance sheet extract as it shall appear after redemption.</p>	15	CO2																																				
	OR																																						
Q3 B	<p>i) Noel Ltd had Rs. 10,00,000 10% debentures redeemable at 15% premium on 31/3/2024. The company had a debenture redemption reserve of Rs 4,50,000 on the same day. It also decided to invest the amount in the Debenture Redemption Investment Account. You are required to pass journal entries to record the transactions at time of redemption.</p> <p>ii) Q Ltd decided to redeem 15,000 Preference shares of Rs10each on 1/4/2022 at 10 % premium. Determine the amount of capital redemption reserve to be created under following circumstances :</p> <p>a) Issue of 5,000 Equity shares of Rs 10 each at par. b) Issue of 5,000 Equity shares of Rs 10 each at 20% premium. c) Issue of 5,000 Equity shares of Rs 10 each at 10% discount. d) Issue of 10,000 equity shares of Rs 15 each at par. (journal entries are not expected only working shall form part of your answer)</p>	07 08	CO2																																				
Q4 A	<p>Following is the balance sheet of Rehan Ltd as on 31/3/2025 :</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 40%;">Liabilities</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Rs.</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Assets</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity Shares of Rs.10 each</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,00,000</td> <td>Net Block of Fixed Assets</td> <td style="text-align: right;">37,50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Preference Shares of Rs.100 each</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20,00,000</td> <td>Investments</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bank Loan</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,00,000</td> <td>Current Assets</td> <td style="text-align: right;">29,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General Reserves</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,70,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit and Loss A/c</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,25,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Debentures</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,00,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current Liabilities</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,05,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">77,00,000</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">77,00,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	10,00,000	Net Block of Fixed Assets	37,50,000	Preference Shares of Rs.100 each	20,00,000	Investments	10,50,000	Bank Loan	4,00,000	Current Assets	29,00,000	General Reserves	12,70,000			Profit and Loss A/c	10,25,000			Debentures	10,00,000			Current Liabilities	10,05,000				77,00,000		77,00,000	15	CO3
Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.																																				
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	Determine the maximum possible buyback at offer price of Rs 50 as per provisions of company's act 2013. Also pass the necessary journal entries to record the transactions of buyback.		
	OR		
Q4 B	<p>Ram Ltd invited applications from the public for 1,00,000 shares of Rs.10 each at a premium of Rs.5 per share.</p> <p>The entire issue was underwritten by underwriters P, Q, R & S to the extent of 30%, 30%, 20% & 20% respectively with the provision of firm underwriters of 3,000 ; 2,000 ; 1,000 ; 1,000 respectively.</p> <p>The underwriters are entitled to the maximum commission as per the provisions of the company's act of 1956. The company received applications for 70,000 shares (excluding firm Underwriters) out of which applications for 19,000 ; 10,000 ; 21,000 ; 8,000 were marked in favor of P, Q, R & S</p> <p>Calculate the liability of each underwriter. Also ascertain the underwriting commission payable to different underwriters.</p>	15	CO4



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BCAF
Sem. II

17 APR 2020

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: 146V02C202	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)</p> <p>(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: 50%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 50%;">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</p> <p>(ii) the average collection period (assuming 365 days a year) for the year 2019-20.</p> <p>(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</p> <p>b) Issue of debentures of Rs. 1,00,000 at 4% discount</p> <p>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: 30%;"></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
Particulars	Rs.																																																
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Profit after Tax	5,000	5,500	5,600																																														

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 Dividend	50,000	70,000	Cash Balance	55,000	37,500
Sundry Creditors	31,250	41,750	Bank Balance	22,000	20,000
Bills Payable	28,750	3,250	Preliminary 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.



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BCAF
Sem II

21 APR 2026

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
Q2	<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
Q3	<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



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: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;">Year</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Machine A</th> <th style="width: 30%;">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> <p>At 6% opportunity cost, which machine should be selected on the basis of NPV method?</p>	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: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;">Year</th> <th style="width: 30%;">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

Q4

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

Financial Plans

Capital Structure	A	B
Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each	60%	40%
15% Debt	40%	60%

Assume income tax rate 40%.

Calculate Operating Leverage, Financial Leverage and Combined Leverage for both the financial plans. (10 marks)

10

CO 2



SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



24 APR 2020

March/April 2026		
Examination: In Semester Examination (UG/PG Programmes)		
Programme code:	Class: FY	Semester: II
Programme:		
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.

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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 <div style="text-align: right;">Answer: <input type="text"/></div>	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 <div style="text-align: right;">Answer: <input type="text"/></div>	1 Marks	CO1
Q 3	Ayurveda represents: A. Political system B. Social Justice C. Holistic health approach D. Legal system <div style="text-align: right;">Answer: <input type="text"/></div>	1 Marks	CO3

Q 4	IKS includes knowledge from: A. One field only B. Various branches C. Only science D. Only art <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Answer:</div>	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 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Answer:</div>	1 Marks	CO3
Q 6	Coins as sources of IKS are studied under: A. Archaeology B. Numismatics C. Epigraphy D. Philology <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Answer:</div>	1 Marks	CO1
Q 7	Dharma represents: A. Lawless behavior B. Duty and righteousness C. Profit D. Art <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Answer:</div>	1 Marks	CO3
Q 8	Archaeological evidence mainly provides: A. Material remains B. Philosophical ideas C. Literary theories D. Oral traditions <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Answer:</div>	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 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Answer:</div>	1 Marks	CO3



Q 10	Astronomy deals with: A. Atmosphere B. Saturn C. Stars and planets D. Galaxies <div data-bbox="863 293 1166 349" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Answer:</div>	1 Marks	CO1
Q 11	The study of ancient scripts is called: A. Numismatics B. Epigraphy C. Paleography D. Archaeology <div data-bbox="817 622 1120 678" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Answer:</div>	1 Marks	CO1
Q12	Yoga contributes to: A. Economic growth B. Trade C. Physical and mental balance D. Politics <div data-bbox="837 913 1141 969" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Answer:</div>	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 <div data-bbox="837 1189 1141 1245" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Answer:</div>	1 Marks	CO4
Q 14	Cultural expression in IKS primarily involves: A. Economy B. Science only C. Politics D. Art and Architecture <div data-bbox="821 1496 1125 1552" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Answer:</div>	1 Marks	CO3
Q 15	Knowledge about agriculture and weather is part of: A. Philosophy B. Science C. Art D. Ethics <div data-bbox="842 1783 1145 1839" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Answer:</div>	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 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Answer:</div>	1 Marks	CO4
Q 17	Epigraphy is the study of: A. Coins B. Architecture C. Inscriptions D. Paintings <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Answer:</div>	1 Marks	CO1
Q 18	Which of the following is a textual source? A. Inscription B. Pottery C. Coin D. Vedic literature <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Answer:</div>	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 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Answer:</div>	1 Marks	CO3
Q 20	Studying IKS promotes: A. Fragmented knowledge B. Isolation C. Holistic understanding D. Memory <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Answer:</div>	1 Marks	CO4