Knowledge Alone Liberates

ज्ञानादेव तु कैवल्यम्

Somaiya Vidyavihar

SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

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

QUESTION PAPERS

BRANCH: Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting & Finance)	**SEM: VI**
ATKT	**JUN-2026**

Sr. No.	Subject	Available
1.	131U02C602 – Advanced Costing Techniques	
2.	231U02C604 – Introduction to International Finance	
3.	231U02C603 – Advanced Costing Techniques	
4.	231U02C601 – Advanced Financial Accounting	
5.	231U02C605 – Management Theories & Application	
6.	231U02C602 – Indirect Tax IV	
7.	131U02V601 – Financial Management	
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		

LIBRARY

ATKT
BCAF
Sem-VI

SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

June ~~April~~ 2025 ATKT			
Examination: End Semester Examination (UG/PG Programmes)			
Programme code: 02 **Programme: BAF**		**Class:** TY	**Semester:** VI
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya		**Name of the Department:** Accounting and Finance	
Course Code: 131U02C602	**Name of the Course:** Advanced Costing Techniques		
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.** From the following information calculate Actual sales for the year 2025	08	CO2

Year	Sales	Profit/loss
2023	2,70,000	-2000
2024	4,50,000	7000

In 2016, MOS is 30% of actual sales.

AND

B. Selling price Rs. 300 per unit, Marginal Cost Rs. 100 per unit, Fixed cost Rs. 10,00,000. (07, CO2)

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

OR

C. A, B & C are three similar plants under the same management who want them to be merged for better operations. The details are as under: (15, CO3)

Plant	A	B	C
Capacity Operated	80%	70%	100%
Turnover (in Lakhs)	480	560	600
Variable Costs (in Lakhs)	320	420	300
Fixed Cost (in Lakhs)	150	94	118

You are required to find out:

a. The capacity of Merged plant for break Even.

b. The Profit at 80% capacity of Merged Plant .

c. The turnover from merged plant to give a profit of Rs. 80 lakhs

Q 2 | Marks: 15 | CO 4

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

60% of Material A @ Rs. 60 per kg

40% of Material B @ Rs.70 per kg

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

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

The quantity processed was 680 kilograms of good product.

From the above given information calculate:

(1) Material Cost Variance

(2) Material Price Variance

(3) Material Usage Variance

(4) Material Mix Variance

(5) Material Yield Variance

OR

B. From the following data compute Variable Overhead Variances & Fixed Overhead Variances: | Marks: 15 | CO 4

Particulars	**Budgeted**	**Actual**
Production (in Units)	800	720
Man Hours to produce above	8000	7000
Variable Overheads (Rs.)	20000	18300
Fixed Overheads (Rs.)	40000	42000

Q 3 | Marks: 15 | CO 1

A. Prepare a cash budget of Malhotra fabrics for the month of April 2018 – July 2018 from the details below.

1. Estimated sales (in Rs.) during 2018

Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug
12 lacs	12 lacs	16 lacs	20 lacs	18 lacs	16 lacs	14 lacs

2. On an average 20% of sales are on cash & Bal. credit sale are realised in 3rd month (Jan sales in March)

3. Purchase amount is 60% of sales. Purchase made in a month are generally sold in 3rd month & payment is also made in 3rd month.

4. Variable expenses other than sales commission constitute 10% of sales and there is a time lag of ½ of month in this payment.

	5. Commission on sales is paid @ 5% of sales and payment is made in 3rd month. 6. Fixed expenses p.m. amount to Rs. 7,00,00 7. Other items Interest payable on deposits – 1,50,000 in the month of April. Sale of old assets – 1,35,000 in the month of May payment of tax – 80,000 in month of June purchase of FA Rs. 6,00,000 in month of July opening cash balance – Rs 1,50,000 **OR** **B.** ABC Ltd. is a multiproduct company, manufacturing three products A, B and C. The budgeted costs and production for the year ending 31st March are as follows: The following budgeted information relates to N Ltd. for the year 2021:	15	CO 5

Products	X	Y	Z
Production and Sales (Units)	1,00,000	90,000	70,000
Selling price per unit (Rs.)	90	180	140
Direct cost per unit (Rs.)	50	90	95
Machine department (machine hours per unit)	6	4	3
Assembly department (direct labour hours per unit)	3	4	5

The estimated overhead expenses for the year 2021 will be as below:

Machine Department Rs. 73,60,000

Assembly Department Rs. 55,00,000

Overhead expenses are apportioned to the products on the following basis:

Machine Department On the basis of machine hours

Assembly Department On the basis of labour hours

After a detailed study of the activities the following cost pools and their respective cost drivers are found:

Activity Cost Pool	**Amt**	**Cost Driver**	**Volume**
Machining services	64,40,000	Machines Hours	920000 hrs
Assembly Services	44,40,000	Direct labour Hours	11,00,000 hrs
Set up cost	9,90,000	Machine set ups	9000 set ups
order processing	7,20,000	customer orders	7200 orders
purchasing	4,00,000	purchase orders	800 orders

As per an estimate the activities will be used by the three products:

	X	Y	Z
Machine set ups	4500	3000	1500
Customer orders	2200	2400	2600
Purchase Orders	300	350	150

You are required to prepare a product-wise profit statement using:

a. Absorption costing method

b. Activity-based costing method

Q 4	**A.** For making 100kg of a Product , the standard Labour requirement is Skilled Labour- 80 hours @ Rs.6 per hour ,Unskilled Labour -40 hours @ 4 per hour .During August 10000 kg of Product was produced .The actual labour cost is as follows : Skilled labour - 7500 hours @ Rs.7 per hour , Unskilled Labour -5000 Hours @ Rs.5 per Hours , What is labour mix variance ?	03	CO 4
	B. Give any four applications of Marginal Cost technique for managerial decision making .	03	CO 3
	C. A company has introduced a new product & marketed 20000 units . Variable cost of the product is Rs. 20 per unit & Fixed overheads are Rs. 3,20,000.You are required to calculate selling price per unit to eran a profit of 20% on sales value, & Break Even Point in Units.	03	CO 2
	D. Explain the concept of Responsibility costing.	03	CO 5
	E. Administrative overheads being Semi variable expenses are Rs. 40,000 at 60% (6000 units) capacity. It is 40% Fixed and balance variable. Calculate semi-variable expenses at 80% capacity.	03	CO 1

ATKT
BCAF
Sem-VI

SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

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

Question No.		Max. Marks	CO
Q1	A. Discuss different types of Exchange Rate Quotations. B. Explain the concept of spread along with formula. Calculate spread if spot ₹/$= 104.90/105	05 05	CO1 CO1
Q2	**A.** Explain the concept of Purchasing Power Parity. A product costs ₹1,000 in India and $10 in the USA. The current exchange rate is ₹100/$ (₹/$ = 100). If India experiences 10% inflation while the USA has 2% inflation, then: Calculate: New price in India, New Price in USA, and expected future spot rate by using purchasing power parity formula.	10	CO1
Q3	Describe the avenues of International Portfolio Investment.	10	CO2
Q4	Discuss key aspects of Current Assets management in MNCs in detail.	10	CO2

ATKT
BCAF
Sem-VI

SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

April 2026 Examination: End Semester (UG Programmes)		
Programme code: **Programme: Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting & Finance)**	**Class:** TY	**Semester:** VI
Name of the School: Dr. Shantilal K Somaiya School of Commerce & Business Studies	**Name of the Department** : Accounting & Finance	
Course Code: 231U02C603	**Name of the Course: Advanced Costing Techniques**	
Duration : 2 Hr.	**Maximum Marks : 60**	
Instructions: 1)Draw neat diagrams 2)Assume suitable data if necessary 3)Use of Simple calculator only is allowed 4) Do not write name on Graph Paper.		

Question No.		**Max. Marks**	**CO**
Q1	**A.** Zed Ltd provides following Sales Mix , which is optimal Sales Mix : Mix I- 500 units of A & 500 units of B ;Mix II- 400 Units of A & 600 Units of B OR Mix III- 600 Units of A & 400 Units of B wherein Sales price per unit and Variable cost per unit of A is Rs.12 & 6 respectively AND Sales price per unit and Variable cost per unit of B is Rs.11 & 6 . Overall Fixed cost being Rs. 3000.	03	CO3
	B. A company has introduced a new product & marketed 20000 units . Variable cost of the product is Rs. 10 per unit & Fixed overheads are Rs. 1,60,000.You are required to calculate selling price per unit to earn a profit of 20% on sales value, & Break Even Point in Units.	03	CO2
	C. Harley Toys dealing in Toy Car & Toy Doll provides you following data: (table below) Compute Sales Mix Variance.	03	CO4
	D. Explain the concept of Uniform Costing.	03	CO5

	Budgeted Quantity	Budgeted Price per unit	Actual Quantity	Actual Price per Unit
Toy Car	1800	30	1900	35
Toy Doll	2200	60	2600	62

E. Wages for the month of Dec, Jan and Feb are Rs. 1,00,000; Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs.2,00,000 respectively. Lag in payment is half month. What will be wages payment for the month of Jan and Feb? — 03 — CO1

Q 2

A. From the following information calculate Break Even point, P/V Ratio, Selling price, Quantity Sold . — 08 — CO2

Year	Sales	Profit/loss
2023	27,00,000	-40000
2024	45,00,000	140000

Margin of Safety is 30% of Actual sales. Quantity sold at Break Even is 10 times of Selling price .

AND

B. Selling price Rs. 60 per unit, Marginal Cost Rs. 20 per unit, Fixed cost Rs. 2,00,000. — 07 — CO2

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

OR

C. A farmer asks for your recommendation for optimal mix of production for the coming year . The current data is given below: — 15 — CO3

Particulars	Apple	Guava	Pear	Oranges
Areas occupied (acres)	25	20	30	25
Yield per acre (tonnes)	10	8	9	12
Selling price per tonne	10000	12500	15000	13500
Variable cost per Acre : Material	7000	6000	9500	9000
Labour	20000	25000	30000	37000
Overheads	20000	20000	20000	20000

<u>Fixed Overheads</u>

Cultivation & growing : Rs. 7,50,000

Harvesting & Transport : Rs.20,00,000

	Land Revenue : Rs.750,000 Administration : Rs.10,00,000 The land which is being used for production of Apples & Guava can be used for either items but not for Pear & Oranges. The land which is used for Pear & Oranges can be used for either items but not for Apples & Guavas. In order to provide adequate market , the farmer must produce each year atleast 40 tonnes each of Apples & Guava AND 36 tonnes each of Pear & Oranges. You are required to calculate : a) Profit for the current year b) Profit for production mix which you would recommend .		
Q3	**A.** From the following data of Akash Ltd. compute Variable Overhead Variances & Fixed Overhead Variances:	15	CO4

Particulars	Budgeted	Actual
Production (in Units)	4000	3600
Man Hours to produce above	80000	70000
Variable Overheads (Rs.)	200000	183000
Fixed Overheads (Rs.)	400000	420000
Working Days	25	26

OR

B. A. The following standard have been set to manufacture a product. (15, CO4)

Direct Material:
2 units of A @ Rs. 4 per unit
3 units of B @ Rs. 3 per unit
15 units of C @ Rs. 1 per unit

Direct Labour: 3 hours @ Rs. 8 per hour

The company manufactured and sold 6,000 units of the product during the year.
Direct material costs were as follows:
12,500 units of A at Rs. 4.40 per unit
18,000 units of B at Rs. 2.80 per unit
88,500 units of C at Rs. 1.20 per unit

The company worked 17,500 direct labour hours during the year. For 2,500 of these hours, the company paid at Rs. 12 per hour while for the remaining, the wages were paid at standard rate.

CALCULATE
(i) Material Cost, Materials price variance & Usage variance
(ii) Labour cost, Labour rate & Efficiency variances.

Q4

A. Prepare a cash budget of Malhotra fabrics for the month of April 2018 – July 2018 from the details below. — 15 — CO1

1. Estimated sales (in Rs.) during 2018

Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug
12 lacs	12 lacs	16 lacs	20 lacs	18 lacs	16 lacs	14 lacs

2. On an average 20% of sales are on cash & Bal. credit sale are realised in 3rd month (Jan sales in March)

3. Purchase amount is 60% of sales. Purchase made in a month are generally sold in 3rd month & payment is also made in 3rd month.

4. Variable expenses other than sales commission constitute 10% of sales and there is a time lag of ½ of month in this payment.

5. Commission on sales is paid @ 5% of sales and payment is made in 3rd month.

6. Fixed expenses p.m. amount to Rs. 7,00,00

7. Other items

Interest payable on deposits – 1,50,000 in the month of April.

Sale of old assets – 1,35,000 in the month of May payment of tax – 80,000 in month of June purchase of FA Rs. 6,00,000 in month of July opening cash balance – Rs 1,50,000

OR

B. AB Ltd. is following Activity based costing. Budgeted overheads, cost drivers and volume are as follows: — 15 — CO 5

Activity Cost Pool	**Amt**	**Cost Driver**	**Volume**
Material Procurement	1842000	No of orders	1200
Material handling	850000	no of movements	1240
Maintenance	2456000	maintenance hours	17550
Set up	912000	no of set ups	1450
Quality Control	442000	no of inspection	1820

	The company has produced a batch of 7,600 units, its material cost was Rs. 24,62,000 and wages Rs. 4,68,500. Usage activities of the said batch are as follows: Material orders: 56 Material movements: 84 Maintenance hours: 1,420 hours Set-ups: 60 No. of inspections: 18 Required: (i) CALCULATE cost driver rates. (ii) CALCULATE the total and unit cost for the batch.		

ATKT
BCAF
Sem-VI

SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

March/April 2026 Examination: In Semester Examination (UG/PG Programmes)		
Programme code: 02 **Programme: BAF**	**Class:** TY	**Semester:** VI
Name of the School: Dr. Shantilal K. Somaiya School of Commerce and Business Studies	**Name of the Department:** Accounting and Finance	
Course Code: 231U02C601	**Name of the Course: Advanced Financial Accounting**	
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	The following information is available for Star Enterprises: Average annual profit = ₹1,20,000 Normal rate of return = 10% Capital employed in the business = ₹8,00,000 Required: Calculate the value of goodwill using the Capitalization of Average Profit Method.		CO4
B	Following Bills have been discounted by a bank during the year 2025 @ 6% p.a.		CO1

Date of Bill	Amount (₹)	Period (in Months)
(i) Dec. 15, 2025	80,000	2
(ii) Aug. 10, 2025	1,50,000	5
(iii) Oct. 5, 2025	3,20,000	4
(iv) Dec. 28, 2025	60,000	3

Required:

1. Calculate the amount of Rebate on Bills Discounted (Unexpired Discount) as on 31st December 2025.
2. Pass the necessary journal entry in the books of the bank.

Question No.		Max. Marks	CO
C	List down 5 major differences between Banks and NBFCs.		CO5
Q2 A	The following balances are extracted from the books of Universal Bank Ltd. for the year ended 31 March 2025:	15	CO1

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Interest on Loans	11,60,000
Interest on Investments	3,40,000
Commission and exchange	2,10,000
Interest Paid on Deposits	9,10,000
Salaries and Allowances	3,20,000
Rent, Taxes & Insurance	1,20,000
Directors Fees	60,000
Printing & Stationery	50,000
Depreciation	80,000

Adjustments:

i. Provision for Taxation ₹1,50,000
ii. Rebate on Bills Discounted ₹40,000
iii. Salary of Managing Director ₹1,80,000

Prepare Profit and Loss Account with Schedules as per Banking Regulation Act.

OR

Q2 B	The following balances are extracted from the books of National Urban Bank Ltd. as on 31 March 2025:	15	CO1

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Capital	15,00,000
Statutory Reserve	4,50,000
Cash in Hand	2,40,000
Balance with RBI	4,60,000
Investments	8,20,000
Bank Premises	3,50,000
Furniture	1,60,000
Loans and Advances	12,20,000
Bills Discounted	3,40,000
Current Deposits	9,20,000
Savings Deposits	7,80,000
Fixed Deposits	11,40,000
Borrowings	3,50,000
Other Liabilities	2,20,000

Provide 10% depreciation on Bank Premises and Furniture.
Prepare the Balance Sheet of the Bank with schedules as per Banking Regulation Act.

Q3 A	From the following balances extracted from the books of Secure Shield Insurance Company Ltd. as on 31st March, 2025, you are required to prepare Revenue Accounts in respect of Fire and Marine Insurance Business for the year ended 31st March, 2025.	15	CO2

Particulars	Fire (₹)	Marine (₹)
Outstanding claims as on 1st April, 2024	56,000	14,000
Claims paid	2,00,000	1,60,000
Reserve for Unexpired Risk as on 1st April, 2024	4,00,000	2,80,000
Premium Received	9,00,000	6,60,000
Agent's Commission	80,000	40,000
Expenses of Management	1,20,000	90,000
Re-Insurance Premium (Debit)	50,000	30,000

Additional Information

Claims outstanding as on 31st March, 2025 were:
Fire Insurance = ₹20,000
Marine Insurance = ₹30,000

Premium outstanding as on 31st March, 2025 were:
Fire Insurance = ₹60,000
Marine Insurance = ₹40,000

Reserve for Unexpired Risk is to be maintained at:
50% of Net Premium in respect of Fire Insurance
100% of Net Premium in respect of Marine Insurance

Expenses of Management due on 31st March, 2025 were:
Fire Insurance = ₹20,000
Marine Insurance = ₹10,000
Prepare the Revenue Account for Fire Insurance Business and Marine Insurance Business for the year ended 31st March, 2025.

OR

Q3 B | 15 | CO2

Prepare Revenue Account of M/s Ocean Guard Insurance Co. Ltd. engaged in Marine Insurance Business from the following information:

Particulars	**Direct Business (₹)**	**Re-insurance (₹)**
I. Premium		
Premium Received	7,20,000	76,000
Premium Receivable – 1st April 2024	20,000	3,200
Premium Receivable – 31st March 2025	32,000	3,600
Premium Paid	–	48,000
Premium Payable – 1st April 2024	–	2,000
Premium Payable – 31st March 2025	–	4,400
II. Claims		
Claims Paid	3,08,000	28,000
Claims Payable – 1st April 2024	1,56,000	3,000
Claims Payable – 31st March 2025	32,000	8,400
Claims Received	–	34,000
Claims Receivable – 1st April 2024	–	2,800
Claims Receivable – 31st March 2025	–	3,800
III. Commission		
On Insurance Accepted	1,92,000	11,200
On Insurance Ceded	–	16,000

Particulars	**Amount (₹)**
Establishment Expenses	60,000
Rent, Rates and Taxes	28,000
Printing and Stationery	3,600
Income Tax Paid	20,000
Income from Dividend	36,000
Legal Expenses (including ₹2,400 in connection with settlement of claims)	4,000
Double Income Tax Refund	48,000
Bad Debts	2,600
Profit on Sale of Furniture	1,400

Additional Information:
Balance of fund as on 1st April 2024 was ₹15,30,000, including additional reserve of ₹66,000.
Additional reserve is to be created at 5% of the net premium of the year.
Required:
Prepare the Marine Insurance Revenue Account for the year ended 31st March 2025.

Q4 A | 15 | CO4

The following information relates to the business of M/s Galaxy Traders:
Profits for the last five years were as follows:

Year	Profit (₹)
2020	1,20,000
2021	1,50,000
2022	1,40,000
2023	1,80,000
2024	1,60,000

Additional Information:

1. Profit for 2022 includes an abnormal loss of ₹20,000.
2. Profit for 2023 includes non-recurring income of ₹30,000.
3. The capital employed in the business is ₹10,00,000.
4. Normal rate of return is 12%.
5. The partners agreed to value goodwill at 4 years purchase of super profits.

Required:
Calculate the value of goodwill using the Super Profit Method.

OR

Q4 B | 08

Zenith Capital Finance Ltd. is a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC). The extracts of its Balance Sheet are given below:

Liabilities	**₹ (in '000)**	**Assets**	**₹ (in '000)**
Paid-up Equity Capital	200	Leased out Assets	1,600
Free Reserves	1,000	**Investments:**	
Loans	800	• In Shares of Subsidiaries and Group Companies	200
Deposits	800	• In Debentures of Subsidiaries and Group Companies	200
		Cash and Bank Balances	400
		Deferred Expenditure	400
Total	**2,800**	**Total**	**2,800**

Requirement:
Compute the Net Owned Fund (NOF) of Zenith Capital Finance Ltd. as per Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit Taking Company and Deposit Taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016.

Q4 C | 07 | CO5

Evaluate the objectives of Human Resource Accounting and explain how they assist managers in effective decision-making.

ATKT
BCAF
Sem - VI

SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">April/May 2026
Examination: End Semester Examination (UG/PG Programmes)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Programme code: 02
Programme: BAF</td><td>Class: TY</td><td>Semester: VI</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Name of the School: Dr Shantilal K Somaiya School of Commerce and Business Studies</td><td colspan="2">Name of the Department : Accounting & Finance</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course Code: 231UO2C605</td><td colspan="3">Name of the Course: Management Theories & Application</td></tr>
<tr><td>Duration : 1 Hr.</td><td colspan="3">Maximum Marks : 30</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Instructions: 1)Draw neat diagrams 2)Assume suitable data if necessary 3) Ans any 3 out of 4</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Question No.</th><th></th><th>Max. Marks</th><th>CO</th></tr>
<tr><td>Q1</td><td>Nikita Mullick hailed from a middle class family. She is intelligent and also hard working. Right from her school days she harboured the thought of making a career in the corporate world. Her father Sunil Mullick worked as a senior clerk in a private firm and her mother is a school teacher. Being the only child she did not face any constraints of resources. This is her final year B. com. She has joined a reputed coaching centre for four papers in Accountancy. She wants to score distinction. Simultaneously she is preparing for entrance exam so as to be admitted in MBA. She knows it is a difficult target but not impossible. She keeps telling herself "If others can do it, why not me?"

Questions:

(1) Identify the problems faced by Nikita Mullick?
(2) How should she plan to excel in her examination and achieve her goal in life?.</td><td>10</td><td>CO1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q2</td><td>India's telecommunication network is the second largest in the world based on statistics of fixed and mobile phone users in the country. Call tariffs are perhaps the lowest in the world. It has the world's third largest internet base. Indian telecom industry underwent high growth since 1990. It now has the fastest growing telecom markets in the world. G.P. Banarjee is internationally reputed scientist who in late 1990s stated that data traffic over the internet was doubling every quarter. Such fast growth rate required large volume of fiber optic cable which is the backbone of internet. He further elaborated that in foreseeable future demand will far exceed supply. Motivated by this potential opportunity a number of companies rushed into the business. Quest Communications was one such company which jumped into the competition. Prabhat Singh its CEO, advised management to devote more time on planning before raising huge capital, build massive fiber optic networks, cut prices and get ready for the business. Management did not concede to his suggestion and plunged into the business in a big way. It anticipated to make big money in the expected boom. Unexpectedly dot com companies faced bust with the beginning of 2000 and along with dozens of companies Quest Communications also crashed.

Questions:
(1) Why management did not listen to its CEO?</td><td>10</td><td>CO1</td></tr>
</table>

	(2) State the importance of planning in business. Does planning safeguard the business against all odds?		
Q3	Change management is both science and art. Science indicates what techniques to use to create effective and durable organisational change. Art indicates which techniques to use in which situation. Different organisations conduct experiments to use novel techniques to achieve business goals. As younger people are entering into the corporate world, the old set-up is certainly undergoing change. A new trend in the form of 'informal meetings" is fast catching up in India. It is argued that it is easy to connect during informal meetings and the flow of ideas and opinions is more honest from both sides. The seriousness of a meeting room is often very taxing for a junior employee who prefers to be a good listener and that restricts free and frank dialogue. An organisation consists of people from diverse backgrounds who work together. They are bound to have conflicting ideas. Informal meetings do wonders in breaking the ice and create a pleasant environment opinions. where every employee has equal opportunity to put forth his or her Questions: (1) What are informal meetings? How are they organised? (2) Would you welcome a change in organising meetings opposed to traditional approach?	10	CO2
Q4	No single organizational structure can suit all situations. In light of this statement, discuss the forms of organizational structure with appropriate examples.	10	CO2

ATKT
BCAF
Sem-VI

SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

March/April - 2026 **Examination: In Semester Examination (UG - Programmes)**		
Programme code: 02 **Programme:** Accounting and Finance	**Class:** TYBAF	**Semester:** VI
Name of the School: Dr. Shantilal K Somaiya School of Commerce and Business Studies	**Name of the Department :** Accounting and Finance	
Course Code: 231U02C602	**Name of the Course:** Indirect Tax IV	
Duration : 2 Hr.	**Maximum Marks :** 60	

Instructions:
1) Q.No 2 to Q.No 4 are compulsory with Internal Choice.
2) Q.No 1. is compulsory.
3) Each Questions carries 15 marks.
4) Figures to the right indicate marks assigned to the questions.
5) Working notes should form part of your answer.

Q.No.		Max. Marks	CO
Q.1.	**Conceptual Questions**		
a)	Drawback of ₹50,000 wrongly claim and paid to exported on 20th June 2024. On 18th August demand notice was sent to an exporter Mr. Ajay and accordingly he repaid the amount on 20th Oct 2024 rate of interest @15% p.a. You are required to calculate the amount of interest payable by Mr. Ajay.	05	CO1
b)	Assessable value of imported goods is ₹37,50,000. The basic custom duty is 10% integrated tax leviable u/s 3(7) is 12%. GST Compensation Cess is leviable @ 15%. SWS @10%. Compute total customs duty and imported cost of goods.	05	CO3
c)	XYZ Ltd. has imported inputs without payment of duty under DFIA. CIF value of such inputs is ₹20,00,000. The inputs are processed and the final product exported. Exports made under DFIA no other input is being used by XYZ Ltd. in the processing what should be minimum FOB value of exports made by XYZ Ltd. as per DFIA.	05	CO5
Q.2.A]	Ms. Anita Desai is a registered dealer in Karnataka. She provides the following details for the month of September 2025. Calculate her Net tax liability under GST for Sept 2025. Closin Balance in Electronic Credit ledger as on 31st August, 2025 - IGST ₹10,000 - CGST ₹30,000 - SGST ₹50,000 Transaction during September, 2025: a) Sold goods at 12% GST to Sanjeev in Karnataka ₹2,50,000 b) Sold goods at 18% GST to Manish in Karnataka ₹3,50,000 c) Purchase goods at 18% GST from Joshi in Maharashtra ₹4,50,000 d) Purchase goods at 5% GST from Gupta in Surat ₹2,50,000 e) Services provided at 28% GST to Suresh in Kerela ₹4,50,000 f) Services provided at 12% GST to Alok in Karnataka ₹1,20,000 g) Availed Service at 12% GST from Murthy Karnataka ₹55,000 h) Availed Service at 28% GST from Ashish Tamil Nadu ₹4,50,000	08	CO1
Q.2.B]	Compute the aggregate turnover of M/s OP & Co. supplies goods and services from Chennai. Also advise them whether they should register under GST?	07	CO1

S. No.	Particulars	₹
(1)	Taxable supplies in Tamil Nadu @ 12% (Exclusive of GST)	20,00,000
(2)	Taxable supplies in another state @ 12% (Inclusive of GST)	13,44,000
(3)	Exempted Supplies made in Tamil Nadu	3,00,000
(4)	Exempted Supplies made in other state	5,00,000
(5)	Supply of agriculture products (Cultivated by family members)	2,50,000

OR

Q.2.C]	Mrs. Shreya, a trader in Nashik, purchase some goods from Solapur worth 2,00,000/-+ GST@ 18%. Mrs. Shreya claimed ITC of these goods on 15/12/2024. However, she later realized that this ITC was not allowed and hence reversed same on 14/02/2025. Calculate the amount of interest payable.	08	CO2
Q.2.D]	M/s. Nisarg Project accounting year 1st April 2025 to 31st March 2026. The case is assessed. Company filed appeal with commissioner which was disposed off on 01/04/2032. Aggrieved by order of commissioner appeal they file second appeal with tribunal which was disposed of on 11/09/2032. Department filed appeal against tribunal order which was disposed of by High Court on 20/12/2033 and by Supreme Court 31/04/2034. Find out till what date company should retain the books of accounts.	07	CO2
Q.3.A]	From the following particulars given by Anshul Ltd., an importer manufacturer, calculate assessable value, customs duty payable and amount of Input Tax Credit that can be availed by the Anshul Ltd.: a) CIF Value = 1,38,000 US Dollars. b) Air freight, loading, unloading and handling charges associated with the delivery of the imported goods to the place of importation = 35,000 US Dollars. c) Insurance cost 3,000 Dollars. d) Date of presentation of bill of entry for Home Consumption: 30.05.2024 [Rate of BCD 20%; RBI Exchange Rate: ₹ 44.50] e) Date of grant of Entry Inward Order: 27.06.2024 [Rate of BCD 25%; RBI Exchange Rate : ₹43.50]. f) The banker realized the payment from the importer at the exchange rate of ₹45.50 per dollar. g) Rate of exchange per dollar notified by the CBIC (as made effective from 26.04.2024 = ₹44.70; from 27.05.2024 = ₹45 and from 25.06.2024 = ₹44). Rate of IGST of such goods in India: 12%.	15	CO3
	OR		
Q.3.B]	Compute the assessable value and custom duty payable from the following information: Date of import 20th February 2025 a) FOB value of Machine – 8,000 UK Pounds b) Freight paid (air) – 2500 UK Pounds c) Design of development charges paid in UK – 500 UK Pounds d) Commission payable to local agent @2% of FOB in Indian e) Date of bill of entry 24-02-2025 (Rate BCD 10% Exchange rate by CBIC ₹100 per UK Pound) f) Date of arrival of aircraft 20-02-2025 (Rate BCD 18% Exchange rate as notified by CBIC ₹95 per UK Pound) g) Integrated tax leviable under section 3(7) of CTA 1975 @ 12%.	15	CO3
Q.4.A]	XYZ Ltd. has exported following goods to Germany. Write a brief note with reasons whether any duty drawback is admissible under Section 75 of the Customs Act, 1962 in each of the following cases:	08	CO4

Product	FOB value of Exported Goods (Amount in ₹)	Market Price of Goods (Amount in ₹)	Duty drawback rate
A	12,90,000	10,50,000	30% of FOB
B	4,50,000	5,25,000	3.50% of FOB
C	3,60,000	1,80,000	0.75% of FOB
D	2,25,000	2,62,500	1.50% of FOB

Note:

a) Imported value of Product B is ₹ 6,00,000

b) Product D is manufactured out of duty free inputs.

c) Working notes should form part of the answer

Q.4.B] On 20-08-2018, Mr. Bretlee a tourists of Chinese origin comes to India, along with his wife Chinglee and child Brucelee and age of child 2 years. — 07 — CO4

Particulars	₹
1) Personal effects	
- Bretlee	50,000
- Chinglee	60,000
- Brucelee	30,000
2) Laptops	40,000 each
3) 3 bottles of wine of 1 Liter each total value	6,000
4) Digital Camera	11,000
5) Mobile	20,000

Calculate the Customs duty Payable?

OR

Q.4.C] Determine reward under MEIS from the following particulars, rate of reward way be taken as 6%) — 08 — CO5

1) Goods 'P': FOB value declared in shipping bill is ₹5,00,000. FOB value realised due to exchange gains ₹4,90,000.
2) Goods 'Q': FOB value declared in shipping bill is ₹8,50,000. FOB value realised due to exchange gains ₹8,75,000
3) Goods 'R': FOB value declared in shipping bill is ₹10,75,000. FOB value realised due to exchange gains ₹10,67,500.
4) Product 'P': Export through e-commerce platform - FOB value ₹75,000.
5) Product 'Q': Export through e-commerce platform - FOB value - ₹25,000.
6) Product 'R': Export through e-commerce platform - FOB value - ₹22,000.
7) Supplies of products through DTA units to BTP - ₹2,50,000

Q.4.D] B Ltd. is a service exporter of a specified service, having net free foreign exchange earnings of US $30,000 during the proceeding financial year, requires you to compute its duty scrip entitlement for current year under SEIS: — 07 — CO5

(1) Supply from India to US $45,000.

(2) Supply from India to service consumer of US in India $10,000.

(3) Supply from India through commercial branch in a city of US = $10,000.

(4) Supply from India through presence of employees in another city of US = $8,500.

The total expenses/payments of B Ltd. related to supplies are:

6% of Gross receipt in foreign exchange.

B Ltd. also received

- Loans of $5,000 from US
- $1,500 realised on behalf of the client

Notified rate for service is 5%

ATKT
BCAF
Sem-VI

SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

Semester (November 2022 to March 2023) **Examination: End Semester Examination March/April 2023 (UG Programmes)**		
Programme code: 03 **Programme: BAF**	**Class:** TYBAF	**Semester:** VI
Name of the Constituent College: S K SOMAIYA COLLEGE	**Name of the Department :** Accounting and Finance	
Course Code: 131U02V601	**Name of the Course: Financial Management**	
Duration : 2 Hrs.	**Maximum Marks : 60**	
Instructions: 1)Draw neat diagrams 2)Assume suitable data if necessary		

Question No.		**Max. Marks**	**Co Attainment**
Q.1. A	Summarized balance sheet of A Ltd as on 31st March 2023 is as follows:	(15)	01

Liabilities	Rs	Assets	Rs
30000 Equity share capital of Rs 10 each fully paid up.	3,00,000	Goodwill	70,000
10000 Equity shares of Rs10 each Rs 8 paid up.	80,000	Plant &machinery	4,50,000
Reserves	1,80,000	Current assets	2,20,000
10% debentures	1,00,000	Preliminary Expenses	10,000
Current liabilities	90,000		
	7,50,000		**7,50,000**

Goodwill is revalued at Rs 50000 and plant and machinery at Rs 4,20,000. A contingent liability of Rs 20,000 has become payable. Determine the value of both shares under net asset method.

OR

Q.1.B.	The balance sheet of Yahoo Ltd as of 31st March 2024 is given below:	(15)	01

Liabilities	Rs	Assets	Rs
Equity share capital of Rs 10 each fully paid up.	20,00,000	Land	7,00,000
		Building	8,50,000
		Plant and machinery	7,60,000
General Reserve	4,50,000		
14% Debentures	5,50,000	Debtors	2,40,000
Sundry creditors	2,50,000	Inventory	5,00,000
Bank overdraft	2,00,000	Cash and bank	3,00,000
Provision for taxation	50,000	Patents and trademarks	1,50,000
	35,00,000		**35,00,000**

Net profits of the company for past 4years are as under :

2017-18	8,00,000
2018-19	10,00,000
2019-20	12,00,000
2021-22	15,00,000

Every year company transfers 15% profits to reserve. Normal rate of return in the industry is 10% . Valuers assessed the value of assets as under :

Assets	Rs
Land	21,00,000
Building	6,00,000
Plant and machinery	2,90,000
Debtors	2,10,000
Patents and Trademarks	1,00,000

Calculate fair value based on the above data.

Q.2. A Explain the advantages and disadvantages of mergers and acquisitions . (15) 02

OR

Q..2.B. CD Ltd is planning to acquire EF Ltd by way of merger in an all-equity deal. The valuation will be based on the market price per share. Following information is extracted from the books of C Ltd and D Ltd: (15) 02

Particulars	CD Ltd	EF Ltd
Earnings after tax	2,50,000	5,00,000
No of shares	10,000	10,000
Price Earnings ratio	10	15

1) Calculate MPS for both the companies. (4)
2) What is the present Earning per share for both the companies? (4)
3) Determine the Earning per share of CD Ltd post-merger. (4)
4) What other non-financial factors will you consider for the merger?(3)

Q.3.A. XYZ Ltd had an annual turnover of Rs 2,000 crores which is expected to grow by 25% in the next year. Bad debts are 2% of sales and average collection period is 90 days. Cost of collection is 10,00,000Rs. Factoring agent is supposed to be appointed an annual fee of 2%. In return he shall pay advance of 90% after holding 10% reserve at 12% interest per annum. Find the effective cost of factoring with suitable assumptions. (7) 04

Q.3.B. KK Ltd imported a machinery of RS 10,00,000 on hire purchase basis from a general vendor . downpayment of Rs 1,50,000 was made and balance amount was paid in 5 equal instalments of Rs 1,70,000 each plus interest on balance outstanding at the beginning of the year. Prepare the repayment schedule for all 5 years. (8) 03

OR

Q.3. C. A machine is available on financial lease on following terms and conditions: (7) 03

Cost of machine Rs 5,00,000.

Lease rentals payable Rs 1,80,000 per annum for next 5 years with cost of capital 12% per annum. determine how much interest is paid in case of financial lease and total interest payable by the lease.

Q.3.D. Explain the various sources of working capital finances. (8) 04

Q.4A. Answer the following questions : (15) 01,02,03

a) Rohan Enterprises is planning to start a new manufacturing business but they are short of capital to buy machinery. What different options

	are available to them to get the machinery without actually buying the machine? b) What can the possible disadvantages of buying a machine on hire purchase instead of in cash? c) Explain any two types of mergers with practical examples.		