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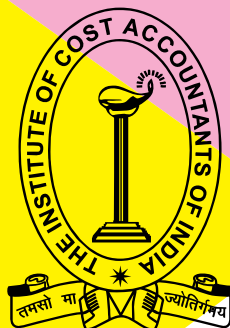
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# CMA Student E - Bulletin

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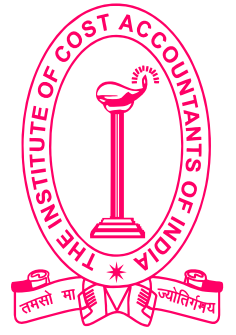
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Behind every successful business decision, there is always a **CMA**

# Message from The Chairman

*CMA Biswarup Basu*

Vice President & Chairman,  
Training & Education Facilities  
and Placement Committee



## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Dear Students,

Greetings!!

"An eye for eye only ends up making the whole world blind"-M.K. Gandhi

The need of the hour is to impart value based education. The stress should be on the values such as patience, honesty, tolerance, sympathy, and love for fellow citizens. The aim is for students not only to understand the values, but also to reflect them in their attitudes and behavior, and contribute to society through good citizenship and ethics. Once values become everyone's priority in life, all the negative aspects of life will automatically dwindle. The world direly needs people with high values to make it a better place to live in. A good set of values will enable a person to raise his or her self-esteem, make others hold him or her in high respect and give him or her the confidence he or she requires to lead a life based on principles and self-confidence.

The result for December, 2019 term is out and those who cleared it I would like to thank all those students. I would like to request you to continue your spirit in future as well to make yourself a successful professional. Students works with determination and sincerity becomes successful in every sphere of life. Those who could not clear it please remind that failure is a necessary part of life. Failure is never the end it is instead, a necessary part of the journey.

The Directorate of Studies is continuously trying to update your knowledge through various publications in soft versions like Mock Test Papers (MTPs), Work Books, monthly students E-bulletins etc. where eminent academicians and industrial personnel are contributing through their write up for your knowledge development. Being the Chairman of Training & Education Facilities and Placement Committee, I am really thankful to all of them.

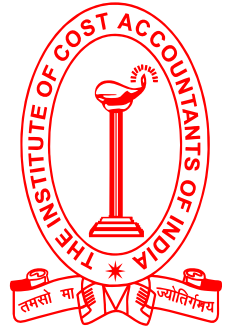
My appeal to all of you is try to shake the world in your own way so the future in line of the thinking of Mahatma Gandhi---"You must be the change you wish to see in the world".

Best wishes as always,

CMA Biswarup Basu  
Chairman, Training & Education Facilities and Placement Committee



Be a CMA, be a Proud Indian



# CONTENTS

Message from the Chairman -	i
Knowledge Update -	1
Paper: 1, Part: I - Fundamentals of Economics and Management (FEM) - Economics -	2
Paper: 1, Part: II - Fundamentals of Economics and Management (FEM) - Management -	5
Paper: 2 - Fundamentals of Accounting (FOA) -	8
Paper: 3 - Fundamentals of Laws and Ethics (FLE) -	15
Paper: 4 - Fundamentals of Business Mathematics and Statistics (FBMS) -	18
Practical Advice -	24
Submission -	25
Message from the Directorate of Studies -	26
Few Snapshots -	27

# KNOWLEDGE Update



In this section of e-bulletin we shall have a series of discussion on each of these chapters to provide a meaningful assistance to the students in preparing themselves for the examination at the short end and equip them with sufficient knowledge to deal with real life complications at the long end.





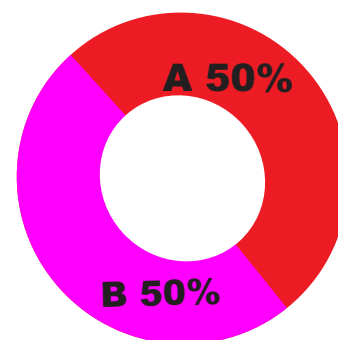
PAPER: 1, PART: I

# FUNDAMENTALS

OF ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT  
(FEM) - ECONOMICS

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## Your Preparation Quick Takes



### Syllabus Structure

A Fundamentals of Economics 50%  
B Fundamentals of Management 50%

**Learning Objectives:**

- Studying economics, one will be able to develop the analytical skills needed to work successfully in the field, including the study of logical analysis.
- Students will be able to identify and explain economic concepts and theories related to the behaviour of economic agents, markets, industry and firm structures, legal institutions, social norms, and government policies.
- Students will be able to integrate theoretical knowledge with quantitative and qualitative evidence in order to explain past economic events and to formulate predictions on future ones.
- Students will be able to evaluate the consequences of economic activities and institutions for individual and social welfare.

**Economics**

Hi friends! Hope you are putting all your energy to score very high marks in your exam. Well it is not at all impossible. Only the thing is that you have to work hard and honestly and sincerely you have to practice the mock tests. This apart you have to brush up your knowledge with the help of the study material. Go through the study material thoroughly. Hard work has no easy substitute. So we continue with our mock test. Here we go.

**MOCK TEST FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 2020****I. Choose the correct answer****1. A point on the PPF curve indicates**

- Unattainable point
- Unemployment
- Full employment
- None of the above

**2. The father of economics is**

- Keynes
- Adam Smith
- Marshall
- None of the above

**3. If the price elasticity is 5, how the demand will change if the price rises by 5%**

- 1% decrease
- 25% decrease
- 1% increase
- 25% increase

**4. If the supply function is  $S_x = 10.P_x + 5$  and the market price is \$3, what will be the supply?**

- 35
- 50
- 45
- 25

**5. Under perfect competition who determines the price?**

- Govt.
- Industry
- Buyers
- Sellers

**6. If the total cost is \$10,000 and the variable cost is \$10 per unit what will be the total fixed cost for 100 units of production?**

- \$1000
- \$5000
- \$9000
- \$100

**7. All factors of production are variable if the production takes place in**

- Very short run
- Long run
- Short run

D. None of the above

8. Firm will earn super-normal profit if

- A.  $MR > AC$
- B.  $MC > AR$
- C.  $AC > AR$
- D. None of the above

9. Cournot's output divided by competitive output is equal to

- A. 1.5
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D.  $2/3$

10. Marginal cost pricing means

- A.  $AR = AC$
- B.  $MR = AC$
- C.  $AR = MR$
- D.  $AR = MC$

KEY: 1.C, 2.B, 3.B, 4.A, 5.B, 6.C, 7.B, 8.A, 9.D, 10.D

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Funds are borrowed and lent for ..... day as call money and for ..... days as notice money
2. Central bank enjoys the exclusive power of ..... Issue
3. Export and import bank of India is called ..... Bank
4. When unemployment increases along with inflation, the situation is called .....
5. The ..... cost of anything is next best alternative cost which is foregone

KEY: 1. One, fourteen 2. Note 3. EXIM 4. Stagflation 5. Opportunity

III. True and False:

1. Law of diminishing marginal productivity and the law of ciation
2. The unit elastic demand curve will be a rectangular hyperbola
3. A perfectly elastic supply curve is a parallel line parallel to the horizontal axis
4. Deficit financing is a monetary policy
5. Open market operation is a qualitative instrument of controlling credit

KEY: 1.False, 2.True, 3.True, 4.False, 5.False

IV. Matching:

1. Deductive method	A. Robbins
2. Monopolistic competition	B. Quota
3. IMF	C. World bank
4. Scarcity definition	D. Marshall
5. International Development Association	E. Selling cost

KEY: 1.D, 2.E, 3.B, 4.A, 5.C

Friends I do hope that you have enjoyed solving this mock test. Keep in mind that the paper setters always try to befool you by twisting the questions. But if you are well prepared do not be nervous. Try to answer all the questions coolly. Best of luck!!!



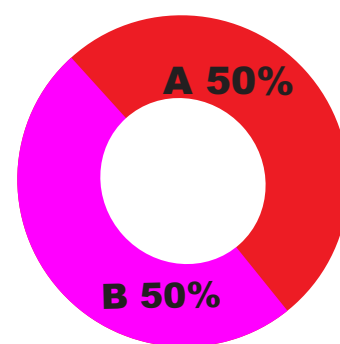
PAPER: 1, PART: II

# FUNDAMENTALS

OF ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT  
(FEM) - MANAGEMENT

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## Your Preparation Quick Takes



### Syllabus Structure

A Fundamentals of Economics 50%  
B Fundamentals of Management 50%



**Learning Objectives:**

- Students will demonstrate their knowledge of business and management principles
- Students will reveal effective written and oral communication
- Students will exhibit an awareness of the global environment in which businesses operate
- Students will display the ability to recognize when change is needed, adapt to change as it occurs, and lead

**Management****Communication**

Communication is simply the act of transferring information from one place, person or group to another. Communications is a continuous process which mainly involves three elements viz. sender, message, and receiver.

Every communication involves at least:

- one sender,
- one message and
- one recipient.

A communication therefore has three parts: the sender, the message, and the recipient.

The sender 'encodes' the message, usually in a mixture of words and non-verbal communication. It is transmitted in some way in speech or writing, and the recipient 'decodes' it.

Of course, there may be more than one recipient, and the complexity of communication means that each one may receive a slightly different message. Two people may read very different things into the choice of words and/or body language. It is also possible that neither of them will have quite the same understanding as the sender.

This may sound simple, but communication is actually a very complex subject. The transmission of the message from sender to recipient can be affected by a huge range of things. These include:

- our emotions,
- the cultural situation,
- the medium used to communicate, and
- even our location.

The complexity is why good communication skills are considered so desirable by employers around the world. Accurate, effective and unambiguous communication is actually extremely hard.

Communications is fundamental to the existence and survival of humans as well as to an organization. It is a process of creating and sharing ideas, information, views, facts, feelings, etc. among the people to reach a common understanding. **Communication is the key to the directing function of management.**

**Categories of Communication**

There are a wide range of ways in which we communicate and more than one may be occurring at any given time.

The different categories of communication include:

**Spoken or Verbal Communication**- which includes face-to-face, telephone, radio or television and other media.

**Non-Verbal Communication**- covering body language, gestures, how we dress or act, where we stand, and even our scent.

**Written Communication**- which includes letters, e-mails, social media, books, magazines, the Internet and other media. Until recent times, a relatively small number of writers and publishers were very powerful when it came to communicating the written word. Today, we can all write and publish our ideas online, which has led to an explosion of information and communication possibilities.

**Visualizations**- graphs and charts, maps, logos and other visualizations can all communicate messages.

An effective communicator

- understands the audience,
- chooses an appropriate communication channel,
- hones their message to this channel and
- encodes the message to reduce misunderstanding by the receiver(s).

He /she will also seek out feedback from the receiver(s) as to how the message is understood and attempt to correct any misunderstanding or confusion as soon as possible. Receivers can use techniques such as Clarification and Reflection as effective ways to ensure that the message sent has been understood correctly.

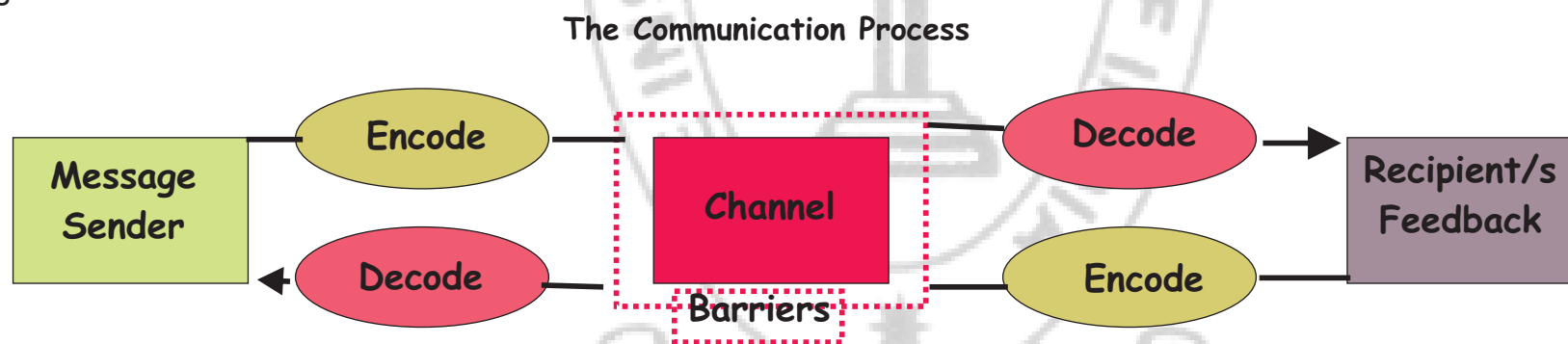
### Importance of Communication

- 1. The Basis of Co-ordination-** The manager explains to the employees the organizational goals, modes of their achievement and also the interpersonal relationships amongst them. This provides coordination between various employees and also departments. Thus, communications act as a basis for coordination in the organization.
- 2. Fluent Working-** A manager coordinates the human and physical elements of an organization to run it smoothly and efficiently. This coordination is not possible without proper communication.
- 3. The Basis of Decision Making-** Proper communication provides information to the manager that is useful for decision making. No decisions could be taken in the absence of information. Thus, communication is the basis for taking the right decisions.
- 4. Increases Managerial Efficiency-** The manager conveys the targets and issues instructions and allocates jobs to the subordinates. All of these aspects involve communication. Thus, communication is essential for the quick and effective performance of the managers and the entire organization.
- 5. Increases Cooperation and Organizational Peace-** The two-way communication process promotes co-operation and mutual understanding amongst the workers and also between them and the management. This leads to less friction and thus leads to industrial peace in the factory and efficient operations.
- 6. Boosts Morale of the Employees-** Good communication helps the workers to adjust to the physical and social aspect of work. It also improves good human relations in the industry. An efficient system of communication enables the management to motivate, influence and satisfy the subordinates which in turn boosts their morale and keeps them motivated.

### Communication Channels

Communication channels is the term given to the way in which we communicate. It is therefore the method used to transmit our message to a recipient, or to receive a message from someone else.

There are multiple communication channels available to us today. These include face-to-face conversations, telephone calls, text messages, email, the Internet (including social media such as Facebook and Twitter), radio and TV, written letters, brochures and reports. Choosing an appropriate communication channel is vital for effective communication. Each communication channel has different strengths and weaknesses.



A manager may be highly qualified and skilled but if he does not possess good communication skills, all his ability becomes irrelevant. A manager must communicate his directions effectively to the subordinates to get the work done from them properly.

### Barriers to Communication

The communication barriers may prevent communication or carry incorrect meaning due to which misunderstandings may be created. Therefore, it is essential for a manager to identify such barriers and take appropriate measures to overcome them. The barriers to communication in organizations can be broadly grouped as follows:

- 1. Semantic Barriers-** These are concerned with the problems and obstructions in the process of encoding and decoding of a message into words or impressions. Normally, such barriers result due to use of wrong words, faulty translations, different interpretations, etc.  
For example, a manager has to communicate with workers who have no knowledge of the English language and on the other side, he is not well conversant with the Hindi language. Here, language is a barrier to communication as the manager may not be able to communicate properly with the workers.
- 2. Psychological Barriers-** Emotional or psychological factors also act as barriers to communication. The state of mind of both sender and receiver of communication reflects in effective communication. A worried person cannot communicate properly and an angry recipient cannot understand the message properly.  
Thus, at the time of communication, both the sender and the receiver need to be psychologically sound. Also, they should trust each other. If they do not believe each other, they cannot understand each other's message in its original sense.
- 3. Organizational Barriers-** The factors related to organizational structure, rules and regulations authority relationships, etc. may sometimes act as barriers to effective communication. In an organization with a highly centralized pattern, people may not be encouraged to have free communication. Also, rigid rules and regulations and cumbersome procedures may also become a hurdle to communication.
- 4. Personal Barriers-** The personal factors of both sender and receiver may act as a barrier to effective communication. If a superior think that a particular communication may adversely affect his authority, he may suppress such communication. Also, if the superiors do not have confidence in the competency of their subordinates, they may not ask for their advice. The subordinates may not be willing to offer useful suggestions in the absence of any reward or appreciation for a good suggestion.

**"Communication is the sister of leadership".**

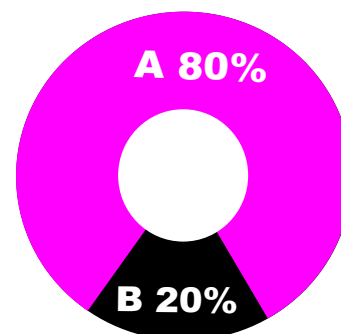


PAPER: 2

# FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING (FOA)

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## Your Preparation Quick Takes



### Syllabus Structure

- A Fundamentals of Financial Accounting 80%
- B Fundamental of Cost Accounting 20%



**Learning Objectives:**

In order to internalize the concepts of subjects like accountancy one has to have an understanding of the learning objectives of the chapters. Try to go through the Statement of Objects and Reasons issued for every topics as it would give you a background to your study.

**DEPRECIATION**

The word depreciation lays its roots in the Latin word depretiare. 'de' means down and 'pretium' means price. So, literal translation of the word brings out the meaning as downfall in price. But, in modern scenario, the use of the word depreciation is restricted to fixed assets only (except land).

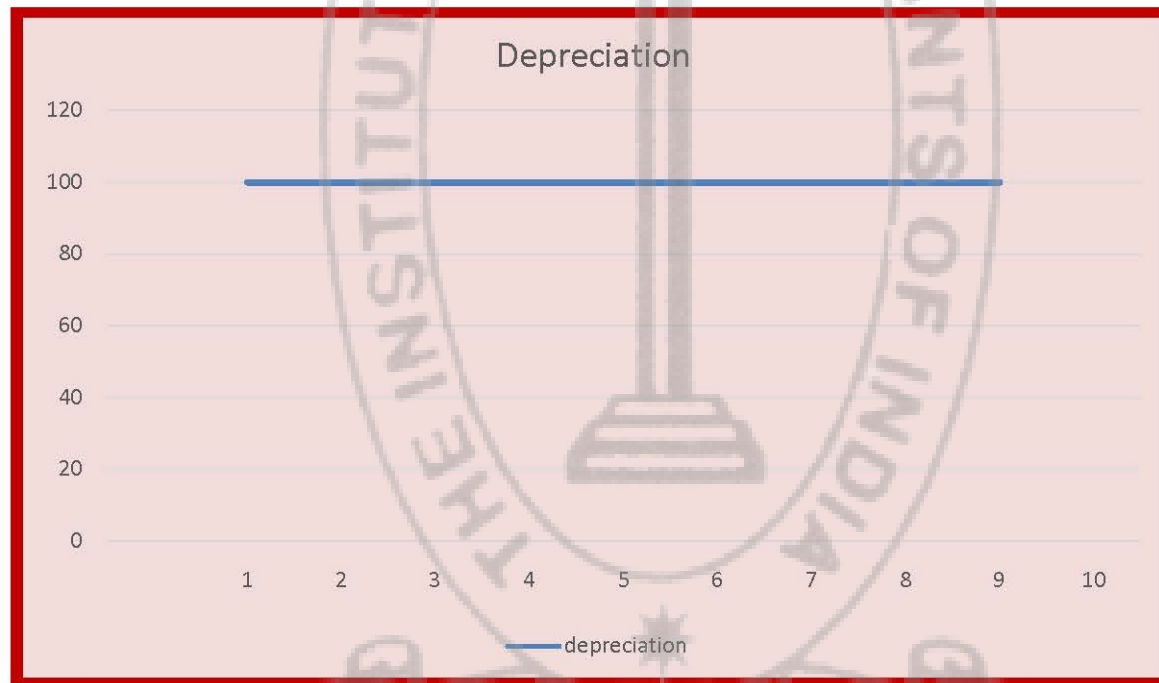
Now, first we have to understand what depreciation actually means. We know, to carry on day to day operations, every organisation has to deploy numerous fixed assets to use. Quite obviously, no asset can perform with same capacity all throughout its life. It will face gradual wear and tear due to continuous usage or maybe because of remaining idle for so long. This results in reduction of efficiency of the concerned asset. The phenomenon discussed above is commonly termed as depreciation.

We have to keep in mind that as depreciation as a concept is important, it's accounting is also important. There are various scientific methods of accounting for depreciation. The most important of them are straight line method and written down Value method (as per your syllabus).

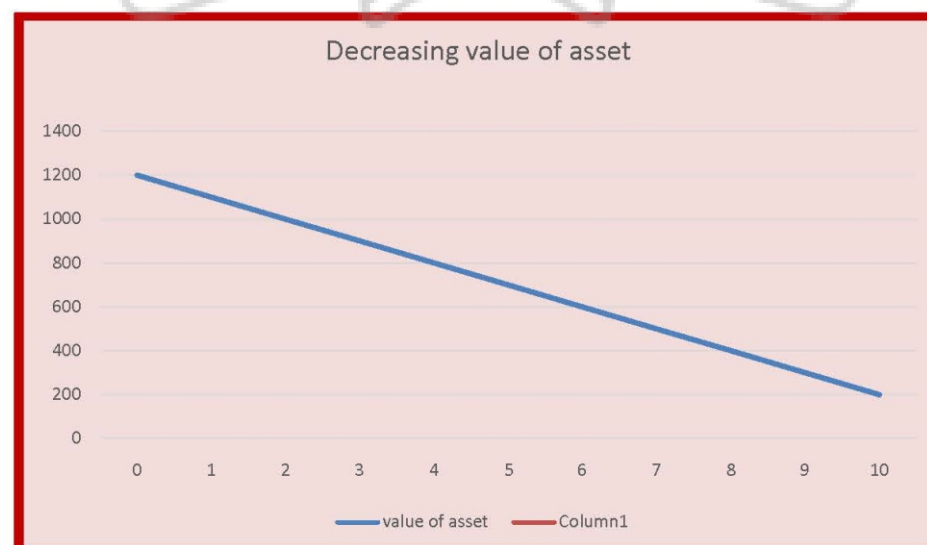
- 1. Straight line method:** this method is the simplest way of calculating depreciation on fixed assets. Under this method, the cost of purchase of the concerned fixed asset, the salvage value (scrap value) of the asset and duration of use are considered. This method is also known as original cost method, because, the rate of depreciation is applied on the original cost of the machine. To ascertain the amount of depreciation to be allocated to an asset, the following formula is used:

**Depreciation = (cost of asset + installation charges - scrap value) / duration of use**

Under this method, total depreciation of an asset is apportioned equally along the duration of use. Suppose, total cost of an asset is Rs. 1200 and it is used by the organisation for 10 years. Let, the scrap value of the asset be Rs. 200. So, the amount of depreciation to be allocated per year would be:  $(1200 - 200) / 10 = \text{Rs. } 100$ . So, at the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> year, the value of the asset would be completely diminished.



Hence, from the above chart, we can see that the trend of depreciation follows a straight line. That is why, the method discussed above is commonly referred as straight line method.





From the above chart, we can see that the value of asset decreases at a constant rate. That is why, the diagram is a downward sloping straight line.

Though this method is simple to follow and account for, but it is not completely logical. Because, in real life, no machine is equally used all along its life. So, in real scenario, the amount of depreciation would differ.

- Written down value method:** under this method, an asset is depreciated at a particular rate which is charged on the value of asset on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of each financial year. So, unlike straight line method, amount of depreciation would be different each year and it will gradually decrease. This method is more logical as the depreciation is charged on the effective value of the asset instead of its original cost. Suppose, cost of an asset is Rs. 1000 and rate of depreciation is 10%. So, for the first year, amount of depreciation would be  $(1000 \times 10\%) = \text{Rs. } 100$ . So, the written down value of the asset on the first day of next financial year will be Rs. 900. In this year, depreciation will be charged @10% on Rs. 900, viz:  $900 \times 10\% = \text{Rs. } 90$ . Hence, this process will continue until the value of the asset reaches zero.

#### ILLUSTRATIONS:

##### UNDER SLM:

On 1.1.2015, machinery was purchased by Mr. A Dasgupta for Rs. 80000. On 1.7.2016, additions were made to extent of Rs. 14000. On 1.4.2017, further additions of Rs. 8200 were made.

On 30.6.2018, machinery, original value of which was Rs. 12000 on 1.1.2015 was sold for Rs. 10000. Depreciation is charged @10% on original cost.

Show machinery account for the years from 2015 to 2018 in the books of Mr. Adasgupta who closes his books on 31<sup>st</sup> December every year.

##### SOLUTION

#### BOOKS OF MR. A DASGUPTA MACHINERY A/C.

Date	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particulars	Amount
2015 Jan.1	To bank ac.	80000	2015 Dec.31	By depreciation ac(80000*10%)	8000
				By balance cd	72000
		<u>80000</u>			<u>80000</u>
2016 Jan.1	To balance bd	72000	2016 Dec.31	By depreciation ac[(80000*10%)+(14000*10%*6/12)]	8700
				By balance cd	77300
		<u>86000</u>			<u>86000</u>
2017 Jan.1	To balance bd	77300	2017 Dec.31	By depreciation ac[(80000*10%)+(14000*10%)+ (8200*10%*9/12)]	10015
Apr.1	To bank ac	8200		By balance cd	75485
		<u>85500</u>			<u>85500</u>
2018 Jan.1	To balance bd	75485	2018 Jun.30	By depreciation ac(12000*10%*6/12)	600
2018 jun.30	To PL ac(profit on sale of machinery)[note 1]	2200		By bank ac	10000
				By depreciation ac	9020
				By balance cd	58065
		<u>77685</u>			<u>77685</u>

##### WORKINGS:

##### 1. PROFIT ON SALE OF MACHINERY:

Original cost on 1.1.2015	Rs. 12000
Less: depreciation @10% for 3 years(12000*10%*3)	<u>3600</u>

WDV on 1.1.2018	8400
Less: depreciation for 6 months(12000*10%*6/12)	<u>600</u>
WDV on 30.6.2018	7800
Sale proceeds	<u>10000</u>
Profit on sale	<u>2200</u>

## 2. ANNUAL DEPRECIATION FOR 2018:

	Rs.
On machinery purchased in 2015[(80000-12000)*10%]	6800
On additions made in 2016(14000*10%)	1400
On additions made in 2017(8200*10%)	<u>820</u>
ANNUAL DEPRECIATION FOR 2017	<u>9020</u>

## UNDER WDV:

X Ltd purchased a machinery for Rs. 100000 on January 1, 2016. They incurred Rs. 5000 as freight and carriage and Rs. 5000 installation charges. The machine was sold for Rs. 40000 on June 30, 2018.

Prepare machinery account and provision for depreciation account for the last three years assuming that depreciation is charged @10% p.a under WDV.

## SOLUTION

BOOKS OF X LTD.  
MACHINERY AC

Date	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particulars	Amount
2016 Jan.1	To bank ac	<u>110000</u>	2016 Dec.31	By balance cd	<u>110000</u>
2017 Jan.1	To balance bd	<u>110000</u>	2017 Dec.31	By balance cd	<u>110000</u>
2018 Jan.1	To balance bd	<u>110000</u>	2018 Jun.30	By provision for depreciation ac	25355
				By bank ac	40000
				By PL ac(loss on sale of machine)	44645
		<u>110000</u>			<u>110000</u>

## PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION AC

Date	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particulars	Amount
2016 Dec.31	To balance cd	<u>11000</u>	2016 Dec.31	By depreciation ac	<u>11000</u>
2017 Dec.31	To balance cd		2017 Dec.31	By balance bd	11000
			2017 Dec.31	By depreciation ac	9900
		<u>20900</u>			<u>20900</u>
2018 Jun.30	To machinery ac	25355	2018 Jan.1	By balance bd	20900
			2018 Jun.30	By depreciation ac	4455
		<u>25355</u>			<u>25355</u>

## WORKINGS:

Acquisition cost on 1.1.2016	110000
Less: depreciation for 2016(110000*10%)	<u>11000</u>
WDV on 1.1.2017	99000
Less: depreciation for 2017(99000*10%)	<u>9900</u>
WDV on 1.1.2018	89100
Less: depreciation for 6 months (89100*10%*6/12)	<u>4455</u>
WDV on 30.6.2018	84645
Less: sale proceeds	<u>40000</u>
Loss on sale	<u>44645</u>

## PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION:

Now we will focus on the very important method of accounting for depreciation which is called "provision for depreciation method". Please remember that this is not a method of CALCULATING depreciation but a method of ACCOUNTING. In this method we prepare the asset account at cost, provision for depreciation account and a machinery disposal account. Let us discuss in detail. Under this method

depreciation is separately recorded in provision for depreciation account. The fixed asset account appears at its original cost.

In the profit and loss account current period's depreciation is only recorded. In the balance sheet fixed asset account is disclosed by deducting the accumulated depreciation i.e. the depreciation till the balance sheet date from the original cost.

#### ASSET ACCOUNT AT COST

In this account we will write only opening balance, purchase and sale of asset at cost i.e. the movement of assets.

#### MACHINERY A/C. (At Cost)

Date	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particulars	Amount
	To balance bd Opening balance			By Asset disposal a/c Cost of sale of asset	
				By balance cd	
	Total			Total	

#### PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT

In this account we will write only the opening balance and the current year's depreciation.

#### PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION AC

Date	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particulars	Amount
				By balance b/d Opening balance	
	To balance cd Closing balance			By depreciation ac -depreciation during the year	
	Total			Total	

#### MACHINERY DISPOSAL ACCOUNT

All details of sale of machine will be recorded here.

#### MACHINERY DISPOSAL A/C

Date	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particulars	Amount
	To machinery a/c Cost of machine sold			By bank a/c Amount of sale	
				By provision for depreciation a/c Amount of depreciation up to the date of sale	
	To P/L a/c -profit on sale	<b>If sold at profit</b>		By P/L a/c -loss on sale	<b>If sold at loss</b>
	Total			Total	

#### ILLUSTRATIONS:

##### UNDER SLM:

On 1.1.2015, machinery was purchased by Mr. Adasgupta for Rs. 80000. On 1.7.2016, additions were made to extent of Rs. 14000.

On 1.4.2017, further additions of Rs. 8200 were made.

On 30.6.2018, machinery, original value of which was Rs. 12000 on 1.1.2015 was sold for Rs. 10000.

Depreciation is charged @10% on original cost.

Show machinery account for the years from 2015 to 2018 in the books of Mr. Adasgupta who closes his books on 31<sup>st</sup> December every year.

#### SOLUTION

#### BOOKS OF MR. A DASGUPTA

## MACHINERY A/C.

Date	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particulars	Amount
2015 Jan.1	To bank ac.	80000	2015 ec.31		
				By balance cd	80000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>80000</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>80000</b>
2016Jan.1	To balance bd	80000	2016Dec.31		
July 1		14000		By balance cd	94000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>94000</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>94000</b>
2017Jan.1	To balance bd	94000	2017Dec.31		
Apr.1	To bank ac	8200		By balance cd	102200
	<b>Total</b>	<b>102200</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>102200</b>
2018Jan.1	To balance bd	102200	2018Jun.30	By machinery disposal a/c	8400
			Dec 31	By balance cd	93800
	<b>Total</b>	<b>102200</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>102200</b>

## MACHINERY DISPOSAL A/C

Date	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particulars	Amount
2018Jun.30	To machinery a/c Cost of machine sold	8400	2018Jun.30	By bank a/c Amount of sale	10000
			2018Jun.30	By provision for depreciation a/c Amount of depreciation up to the date of sale	600
2018Jun.30	To P/L a/c -profit on sale	2200			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10600</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>10600</b>

## PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION AC

Date	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particulars	Amount
				By balance b/d Opening balance	Nil
2015Dec.31	To balance cd Closing balance	8000	2015Dec.31	By depreciation ac -depreciation during the year	8000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8000</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>8000</b>
				By balance b/d	8000
	To balance cd Closing balance	16700	2016Dec 31	By depreciation ac -depreciation during the year	8700
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16700</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>16700</b>
				By balance b/d	16700
	To balance cd Closing balance	26100	2017Dec 31	By depreciation ac -depreciation during the year	9400+615
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26100</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>26100</b>
				By balance b/d	26100
	To machinery disposal	600		By depreciation ac -depreciation during the year 6800+1400+820	9020



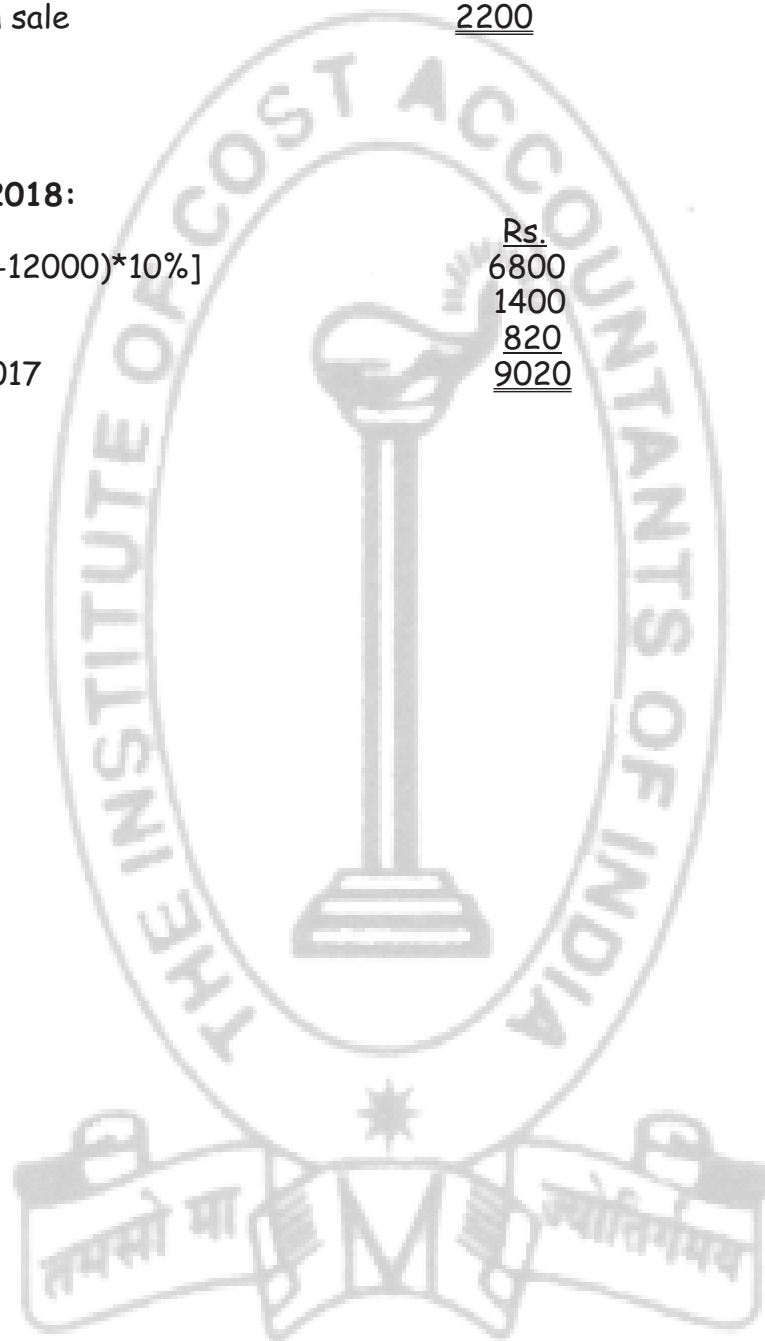
	To balance cd Closing balance	34520			
	Total	35120	Total		35120

**WORKINGS:****1. PROFIT ON SALE OF MACHINERY:**

	Rs.
Original cost on 1.1.2015	12000
Less: depreciation @10% for 3 years(12000*10%*3)	<u>3600</u>
WDV on 1.1.2018	8400
Less: depreciation for 6 months(12000*10%*6/12)	<u>600</u>
WDV on 30.6.2018	7800
Sale proceeds	<u>10000</u>
Profit on sale	<u>2200</u>

**2. ANNUAL DEPRECIATION FOR 2018:**

	Rs.
On machinery purchased in 2015[(80000-12000)*10%]	6800
On additions made in 2016(14000*10%)	1400
On additions made in 2017(8200*10%)	<u>820</u>
ANNUAL DEPRECIATION FOR 2017	<u>9020</u>



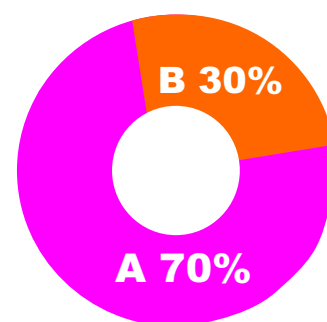


PAPER: 3

# FUNDAMENTALS OF LAWS AND ETHICS (FLE)

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## Your Preparation Quick Takes



### Syllabus Structure

A Fundamentals of Commercial Laws 70%  
B Fundamentals of Ethics 30%

## Learning Objectives:

- Read the Study Material minutely.
- For details or if you don't understand Study Material or the section is important to identify the topic, then refer to Bare Act, otherwise reference to Bare Act is not necessary. For Company Law, book by Avtar Singh is recommended. For other laws Institute Study Material is sufficient.
- The words used in any of the texts as mentioned above should be understood by immediate reference to the Dictionary.
- The main points coming out in any of the provisions should be either underlined or written in separate copy which has to be repeated again and again.
- Theoretical knowledge should be adequate and clear before solving practical problems.
- Don't write wrong English. It changes the meaning and therefore answer may be wrong even when the student's conception is clear. Also don't make spelling mistakes.

## LAW &amp; ETHICS

In the earlier issues, you have read about Sale of Goods Act. It is hoped that you keep on reading and recapitulate all that you have read for which you must prepare a time-table with time allotted for each subject - to read, write and revise.

Now, let us understand why this paper is really very important for all of you who are aspiring to be true professionals and are all eager to proudly proclaim aloud that - **Yes, behind every successful decision, there is a CMA.**

The first TIP is that you must start thinking like A Teacher. You must start studying the subject and raise questions to yourself and find your own answers.

**Now, let us continue to deal more with the Sale of Goods Act, 1930**

In respect of such papers, the students are reminded that they must study the relevant Sections of the Act, write what the question wants and then attempt to elaborate by analyzing and commenting on the interpretations of the Act.

To start with, let us **explain the difference between a Condition and a Warranty**.

Sec.12 of the Sale of Goods Act defines conditions and warranties. In a Contract of Sale, the terms or the stipulations laid, with reference to purchase and sale of goods, can be conditions or warranties.

We must understand that, a **Condition** is a stipulation which is **Essential** to the main objective/purpose of the contract. Any breach/violation of such condition/s may call for repudiation of the contract.

On the other hand, a **Warranty** is also a stipulation but such stipulation is **Collateral** to the main objective/purpose of the contract. Any breach/violation of such warranty may call for **Claim for damages**, but the contract can neither be repudiated nor can the goods be rejected.

So, we understand that both Condition and Warranty are terms/stipulations laid in a Contract of Sale, but whether the terms/stipulations are conditions or stipulations, depends on how the terms are laid, meant and construed to be understood in the contract. In many cases it is seen that a term in a contract is called as warranty but is actually a condition laid and such interpretations are left for the courts to decide.

Sec.11 of the Sale of Goods Act, lays that a stipulation as to time of payment, must not be deemed as conditions unless the terms of contract throws some indication to such intentions. Both conditions and warranties can be indicated in writing or may be implied on case to case basis, depending on the terms of the contract.

Suppose a contract of sale specifies a condition that goods sold shall be repaired at the premises of the buyer. This condition can be waived by the buyer who decides to carry the goods to the repair shop himself for repairs. In such a case the condition can be treated as a warranty. A buyer may even decide to treat a breach of condition as a breach of warranty and in such cases the buyer cannot repudiate or reject the goods but can accept the goods and sue for damages suffered.

That takes us to the question - **what are the implied conditions and warranties in a contract of sale of goods?**

Please read Sections 14 to 17 of the Sale of Goods Act. **The implied conditions and warranties in a contract of sale of goods are as follows:**

**Implied Conditions -**

1. Title - that the seller has the right to sell the goods and that he shall have the right to sell the goods at the time when the property in the goods is to pass.
2. Description - that the goods shall correspond to the description - physical characteristics, mention of trade mark, brand, etc. under which the sale agreement was made or those goods are normally sold. It is expected that the goods will be same as the goods described.
3. Sample - that goods shall be supplied as per the sample shown and agreed upon. That the buyer will get the opportunity of comparing the goods supplied with the earlier sample shown and the quality of the goods supplied matches with the quality of the sample shown and that the defects, if any, cannot be detected apparently on reasonable examination and inspection.
4. Sample and Description - where goods are sold by sample as well as by description, it is expected that the goods will correspond both - with the sample and the description.
5. Fitness or Quality - Where the buyer tells the seller about the purpose for which the goods are required, and relies on the seller's skill or judgment, it is implied that the seller agrees to the implied condition of fitness and description of the goods. Where the supplier deals in goods of such description laid by the buyer, it is implied that the goods shall be of desired quality and fit for sale - whether manufactured or traded by the supplier. However, if the goods are bought after inspection by the buyer, it will be implied that the inspection of the goods bought ought to



have detected and revealed the defects.

#### Implied Warranties -

1. That the buyer shall have quiet possession of the goods, that is, the vendor has the right to transfer the goods ,
2. That the goods are free from any charge or encumbrances in favour of any third party , not known to the buyer or not revealed to the buyer at the time of the contract.
3. That a warranty as to fitness for a particular purpose may be annexed to a contract of sale by normal practice in trade or a custom or usage.

Now, let us discuss about - **Performance of the Contract of Sale**

In any contract of sale, there has to be two parties - the **Buyer and the Seller** . Both are expected to perform as per agreed terms - **The Seller to deliver the goods and the buyer to accept the goods and pay the price.**

**The seller is obliged to deliver the goods as per the terms of contract at the specified - time, place ,quantity and quantity . The buyer is obliged to accept the goods and pay the agreed price.** Depending on the terms of the contract, the payment can be taken in advance, or on stipulated period of credit and the delivery too can be off-the-shelf, ex-godown, free-on-board, staggered etc.

Performance of a contract depends on two criteria - **timely delivery by the supplier and agreed payment terms of the buyer.** The seller shall be ready to give possession of the goods in exchange for payment of the price and the buyer to be ready to take possession of the goods from the seller in exchange for price.

- 1) **Delivery can mean Physical or actual transfer of possession from one person to another**
- 2) **Delivery can be through different modes - viz.**
  - a) **Actual Delivery** - where the goods are physically delivered to the buyer by the seller - directly or through an agent.
  - b) **Symbolic** - just as we see in reality shows where the keys of a motor car is handed over to the winner
  - c) **Constructive** - where the delivery order is issued to a third party for making delivery - Example - A Company selling Potatoes ,issuing Delivery Order to the Cold Storage in a different location asking them to deliver certain Number of Potato Bags to the buyer on receipt of the Issue Slip.

#### Auction Sale :

In an auction sale, there is an Auctioneer who is appointed by the owner of a property to sell property by inviting bids publicly and the property is sold to the highest bidder. However, the Auctioneer warrants the following :-

1. That the auctioneer has authority to sell
2. That the auctioneer has no knowledge that property under sale on behalf of his principal has any defects as to title ; and
3. The buyer shall get quiet title to the possession of the property against payment of a price.

The question arises, what could be the **Rules regarding Sales by auction ?**

Section 64 of the Sale of Goods Acts lays the rules which are as follows :

1. Where the goods are put to sale in lots, each lot is deemed to be subject to separate contract of sale;
2. The sale is complete only after the customary fall of the hammer when the auctioneer repeats the final offer **three times and** announces the completion of the sale. Until the fall of the hammer the bidder may retract his/her bid. The fall of the hammer amounts to acceptance of the offer.
3. The Seller may expressly reserve his right to bid in the auction. Such a sale has to be notified in advance. If such a right is expressly reserved, seller or any other person on his behalf may, bid at the auction. It may be kept in mind that without any express reservation and advance notification, the seller or any person on his behalf, cannot bid at an auction as it shall not be lawful and considered as fraudulent by the buyer acting on behalf of the seller.
4. The sale may be notified to be subject to a **Reserved Price** , that is, a price below which the goods/property will not be sold. The Reserve Price can be kept secret.
5. Where the seller resorts to pretended bidding, just to raise the price, the sale becomes voidable at the opinion of the buyer.



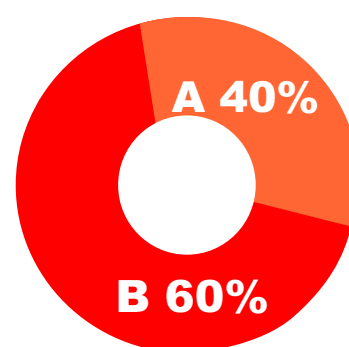


PAPER: 4

# FUNDAMENTALS OF BUSINESS MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS (FBMS)

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## Your Preparation Quick Takes



### Syllabus Structure

A Fundamentals of Business Mathematics 40%  
B Fundamentals of Business Statistic 60%

## Learning Objectives:

- To understand the basic concepts and needs of Business Mathematics.
- To Know the reasonableness and explanation in calculation.
- To know the application of various mathematical techniques.

## BUSINESS MATHEMATICS

In this issue we will discuss some conventional problems on indices.

Q1. Simplify  $\frac{x^{m+2n} \cdot x^{3m-8n}}{x^{5m-6n}}$

Ans:  $\frac{x^{m+2n} \cdot x^{3m-8n}}{x^{5m-6n}} = x^{m+2n+3m-8n-5m+6n} = x^{-m} = \frac{1}{x^m}$

Q2. Solve:  $6^x \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^y - 3 \cdot 2^{x+y} - 8 \cdot 3^{x-y} + 24 = 0, xy = 2$

Ans:

$$6^x \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^y - 3 \cdot 2^{x+y} - 8 \cdot 3^{x-y} + 24 = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } (2 \cdot 3)^x \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^y - 3 \cdot 2^{x+y} - 8 \cdot 3^{x-y} + 24 = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } 2^x \cdot 3^x \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^y - 3 \cdot 2^{x+y} - 8 \cdot 3^{x-y} + 24 = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } 2^x \cdot 2^y \cdot 3^x \cdot \frac{1}{3^y} - 3 \cdot 2^{x+y} - 8 \cdot 3^{x-y} + 24 = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } 2^{x+y} \cdot 3^{x-y} - 3 \cdot 2^{x+y} - 8 \cdot 3^{x-y} + 24 = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } 2^{x+y} \cdot 3^{x-y} - 3 \cdot 2^{x+y} = 8 \cdot 3^{x-y} - 24$$

$$\text{Or, } 2^{x+y} (3^{x-y} - 3) = 8(3^{x-y} - 3)$$

$$\text{Or, } 2^{x+y} = 8$$

$$\text{Or, } 2^{x+y} = 2^3$$

$$\text{Or, } x+y = 3$$

$$\text{Or, } x = 3 - y$$

Putting this value of x in  $xy = 2$  we get

$$(3 - y)y = 2$$

$$\text{Or, } 3y - y^2 = 2$$

$$\text{Or, } y^2 - 3y + 2 = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } y = 2 \text{ or } 1$$

$$\text{So } x = 1 \text{ or } 2$$

Q3. Obtain the simplest value of  $\left[1 - \left\{1 - (1 - x^3)^{-1}\right\}^{-1}\right]^{-1/3}$  when  $x = 1$

Ans:

$$\left[1 - \left\{1 - (1 - x^3)^{-1}\right\}^{-1}\right]^{-1/3}$$

$$\text{Or, } \left[1 - \frac{1}{1 - (1 - x^3)^{-1}}\right]^{-1/3}$$



$$\text{Or, } \left[ \frac{1 - (1-x^3)^{-1} - 1}{1 - (1-x^3)^{-1}} \right]^{1/3}$$

$$\text{Or, } \left( \frac{-\frac{1}{1-x^3}}{1 - \frac{1}{1-x^3}} \right)^{-1/3}$$

$$\text{Or, } \left( \frac{1}{x^3} \right)^{-1/3}$$

$$\text{Or, } (x^3)^{1/3} = x = 1$$

Q4. If  $x = 3^{1/3} + 3^{-1/3}$  prove that  $3x^3 - 9x = 10$

Ans:

Cubing both sides we get  $x = 3^{1/3} + 3^{-1/3}$

$$x^3 = (3^{1/3})^3 + (3^{-1/3})^3 + 3 \cdot 3^{1/3} \cdot 3^{-1/3} (3^{1/3} + 3^{-1/3})$$

$$\text{Or, } x^3 = 3 + 3^{-1} + 3 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}} (x)$$

$$\text{Or, } x^3 = 3 + \frac{1}{3} + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot x$$

$$\text{Or, } 3x^3 = 9 + 1 + 9x$$

$$\text{Or, } 3x^3 - 9x = 10$$

Q5. If  $(2.381)^x = (0.2381)^y = 10^z$  prove that  $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}$

Ans:

$$\text{Let } (2.381)^x = (0.2381)^y = 10^z = k$$

$$\text{So } 2.381 = k^{1/x} \text{ \& } 0.2381 = k^{1/y} \text{ \& } 10 = k^{1/z}$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{2381}{1000} = k^{1/x}$$

$$\text{Or, } 2381 = 10^3 k^{1/x} \text{ .....(1)}$$

$$0.2381 = k^{1/y}$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{2381}{10000} = k^{1/y}$$

$$\text{Or, } 2381 = 10^4 k^{1/y} \text{ .....(2)}$$

(2) / (1) we get

$$\frac{2381}{2381} = \frac{10^4 k^{1/y}}{10^3 k^{1/x}}$$

$$\text{Or, } 1 = \frac{10 \cdot k^{1/y}}{k^{1/x}}$$

$$\text{Or, } k^{1/x} = 10 k^{1/y}$$

$$\text{Or, } k^{1/x} = k^{1/z} \cdot k^{1/y}$$

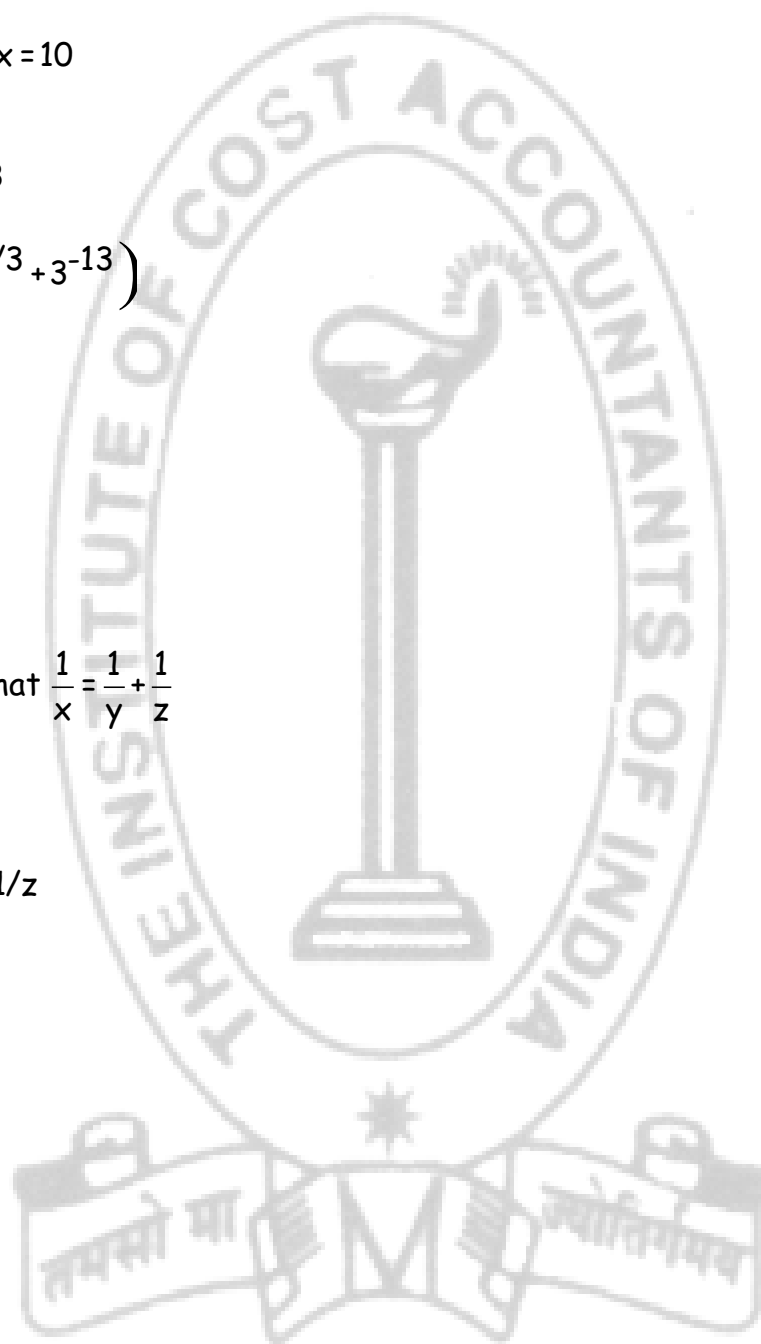
$$\text{So, } \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}$$

Q6. If  $x = 3^{1/4} + 3^{-1/4}$  &  $y = 3^{1/4} - 3^{-1/4}$  prove that  $3(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 64$

Ans:

$$x = 3^{1/4} + 3^{-1/4}$$

Squaring both sides we have



$$x^2 = (3^{1/4} + 3^{-1/4})^2 = 3^{1/2} + 3^{-1/2} + 2 \cdot 3^{1/4} \cdot 3^{-1/4}$$

$$\text{Or, } x^2 = 3^{1/2} + 3^{-1/2} + 2 \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

We have

$$y = 3^{1/4} - 3^{-1/4}$$

Squaring both sides we have

$$y^2 = (3^{1/4} - 3^{-1/4})^2 = 3^{1/2} + 3^{-1/2} - 2 \cdot 3^{1/4} \cdot 3^{-1/4}$$

$$\text{Or, } y^2 = 3^{1/2} + 3^{-1/2} - 2 \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

(1) + (2) we have

$$x^2 + y^2 = 3^{1/2} + 3^{-1/2} + 3^{1/2} + 3^{-1/2}$$

Or,

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2(3^{1/2} + 3^{-1/2})$$

Squaring both sides we get

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 4(3 + 3^{-1} + 2 \cdot 3^{1/2} \cdot 3^{-1/2})$$

$$\text{Or, } (x^2 + y^2)^2 = 4\left(3 + \frac{1}{3} + 2\right) = 4\left(\frac{9+1+6}{3}\right)$$

$$\text{Or, } 3(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 64$$

Q7. If  $a+b+c=0$  simplify  $x^{a^2b-1c-1} x^{a-1b^2c-1} x^{a-1b-1c^2}$

Ans:

$$x^{a^2b-1c-1} x^{a-1b^2c-1} x^{a-1b-1c^2}$$

$$\text{Or, } x^{a^2/bc} \cdot x^{b^2/ac} \cdot x^{c^2/ab}$$

$$\text{Or, } x^{a^2/bc + b^2/ac + c^2/ab}$$

$$\text{Or, } x^{a^3+b^3+c^3/abc}$$

$$\text{Or, } x^{[a^3+b^3+c^3-3abc+3abc]/abc}$$

$$\text{Now } a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = (a+b+c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca) = 0$$

$$\text{So } x^{[a^3+b^3+c^3-3abc+3abc]/abc} = x^{3abc/abc} = x^3$$

Q8. If  $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{z}{w}$  show that  $\frac{x^m + y^m + z^m + w^m}{x^{-m} + y^{-m} + z^{-m} + w^{-m}} = (xyzw)^{m/2}$

Ans:

$$\text{Let } \frac{x}{y} = \frac{z}{w} = k, \text{ then } x = yk, z = wk$$

$$\frac{x^m + y^m + z^m + w^m}{x^{-m} + y^{-m} + z^{-m} + w^{-m}} = \frac{y^m k^m + y^m + w^m k^m + w^m}{y^{-m} k^{-m} + y^{-m} + w^{-m} k^{-m} + w^{-m}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{(y^m + w^m)(k^m + 1)}{(y^{-m} + w^{-m})(k^{-m} + 1)}$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{(y^m + w^m)(k^m + 1)}{\left(\frac{1}{y^m} + \frac{1}{w^m}\right)\left(\frac{1}{k^m} + 1\right)}$$

$$\text{Or, } k^m y^m w^m$$

$$\text{Also } (xyzw)^{m/2} = (ykywk^m)^{m/2} = (y^2 k^2 w^2)^{m/2} = y^m k^m w^m$$

$$\text{So } \frac{x^m + y^m + z^m + w^m}{x^{-m} + y^{-m} + z^{-m} + w^{-m}} = (xyzw)^{m/2}$$





Q9. If  $x = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{2ab}{a^2-b^2}}$  show that  $\frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} \left(x^{\frac{b}{a}} + x^{\frac{a}{b}}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{a^2+b^2}{a^2-b^2}}$

Ans:

$$x = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{2ab}{a^2-b^2}}$$

$$\text{Or, } x^{\frac{a}{b}} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{2ab}{a^2-b^2} \times \frac{a}{b}}$$

$$\text{Or, } x^{\frac{a}{b}} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{2a^2}{a^2-b^2}}$$

$$\text{Or, } x^{\frac{a}{b}} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{a^2+b^2}{a^2-b^2} + 1}$$

$$\text{Similarly } x^{\frac{b}{a}} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{2b^2}{a^2-b^2}} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{a^2+b^2}{a^2-b^2} - 1}$$

Now LHS

$$\frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} \left(x^{\frac{b}{a}} + x^{\frac{a}{b}}\right) = \frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} \left[ \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{a^2+b^2}{a^2-b^2} + 1} + \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{a^2+b^2}{a^2-b^2} - 1} \right]$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} \left[ \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^1 + \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-1} \right] \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{a^2+b^2}{a^2-b^2}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} \left[ \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} \right] \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{a^2+b^2}{a^2-b^2}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} \left[ \frac{a^2+b^2}{ab} \right] \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{a^2+b^2}{a^2-b^2}}$$

$$\text{Or, } \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{a^2+b^2}{a^2-b^2}}$$

Q10. If  $(x+y)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (y+z)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (z+x)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0$  show that  $(x+y+z)^3 = 9(x^3+y^3+z^3)$

Ans:

$$(x+y)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (y+z)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (z+x)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } (x+y)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (y+z)^{\frac{1}{3}} = -(z+x)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

Cubing both sides we have

$$(x+y) + (y+z) + 3(x+y)^{\frac{1}{3}}(y+z)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left[ (x+y)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (y+z)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right] = -(z+x)$$

$$\text{Or, } x+y+y+z+z+x - 3(x+y)^{\frac{1}{3}}(y+z)^{\frac{1}{3}}(z+x)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } 2(x+y+z) = 3[(x+y)(y+z)(z+x)]^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

Again cubing both sides

$$8(x+y+z)^3 = 27(x+y)(y+z)(z+x)$$

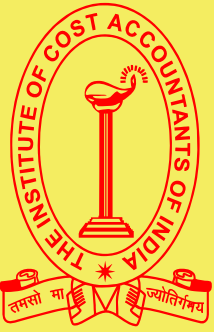
$$\text{Or, } 8(x+y+z)^3 = 9 \cdot 3(x+y)(y+z)(z+x)$$

$$\text{Or, } 8(x+y+z)^3 = 9 \left[ (x+y+z)^3 - x^3 - y^3 - z^3 \right]$$

$$\text{Or, } (x+y+z)^3 = 9 \left[ x^3 + y^3 + z^3 \right]$$

**Suggestions:**

The study guide needs to be read thoroughly. Supplementary readings could be made from other resources. This issue is based totally on study guide issued by the institute. Standard books could be referred for additional expertise to attend the conventional questions. This lesson is an extension of discussion on the topic in guide book. Detailed discussions on different formulas are not done here to avoid repetition. This lesson is purely an aid to study guide on paper 4- Fundamental of Business mathematics and Statistics written and issued by Institute on Syllabus -16.



# PRACTICAL Advice

## ABOUT YOUR STUDIES - FOUNDATION COURSE

Practical support, information and advice to help you get the most out of your studies.

START

01

**Read Study Notes**  
**MTPs, E-Bulletin**  
**Work Books**  
**Attend Webinar**  
**Sessions**

**Solve Exercises**  
**given in Study Notes**

02

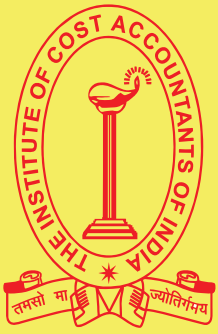
03

**Assess Yourself**

**Appear For Examination**

04

FINISHED



# SUBMISSIONS

Dear Students,

We are very much delighted to receive responses from all of you; for whom our effort is!

We have noted your queries and your requests will definitely be carried out. Further, requesting you to go through the current edition of the bulletin. All the areas will be covered gradually. Expecting your responses further to serve you better as we believe that there is no end of excellence! One of the mails received is acknowledged below.

Please put your opinions so that we can make your e-bulletin everything that you want it to be.

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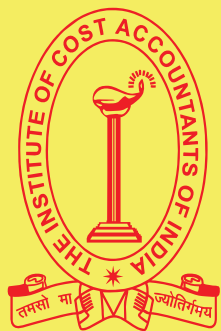
Send your Feedback to:  
e-mail: [studies.ebulletin@icmai.in](mailto:studies.ebulletin@icmai.in)  
website: <http://www.icmai.in>

### Updation of E-Mail Address/Mobile:

Students are advised to update their E-Mail id and Mobile Numbers timely so that important communications are not missed as the same are sent through bulk mail/SMS nowadays. Student may update their E-Mail id/ Mobile Number instantly after logging into their account at [www.icmai.in](http://www.icmai.in) at request option.







## Message from Directorate of Studies

Dear Students,

We from the Directorate of studies know your expectations from us and accordingly we are trying to delivery some meaningful tips through the publications of monthly E-bulletins. Other than this we are trying to help you through, Mock Test Papers (MTPs), Work Book, and we have conducted Webinar sessions.

You know that the nation is celebrating 150th birth anniversary of the father of the nation **M.K. Gandhi**. One of his inspirational message towards the students were:

**"You must be the Change you wish to see in the World",**

Let us observe his memory, following the above message.

**Certain general guidelines are listed below and which will help you in preparing yourselves:**

- Conceptual understanding & Overall understanding of the subject should be clear.
- Candidates are advised to go through the study material provided by the Institute in an analytical manner.
- Students should improve basic understanding of the subject with focus on core concepts.
- The Candidates are expected to give to the point answer, which is a basic pre-requisite for any professional examination.
- To strengthen the answers candidates are advised to give answer precisely and in a structured manner.
- In-depth knowledge about specific terms is required.
- Write question numbers correctly and prominently.
- Proper time management is also important while answering.

**Please refer the links mentioned below :**

For Mock Test Papers (MTP) : [http://icmai.in/studentswebsite/mtp2016\\_j19\\_fnd.php](http://icmai.in/studentswebsite/mtp2016_j19_fnd.php)

For PPT on "Achieve your GOAL : <http://icmai.in/studentswebsite>

Recorded Webinar Link: [http://icmai.in/Webinar\\_Portal/Students/StudentLogin.aspx](http://icmai.in/Webinar_Portal/Students/StudentLogin.aspx)

Ebulletin Link : <https://icmai.in/studentswebsite/E-Bulletin.php>

- Don't give up
- Don't give in
- Don't give out

**You can win!**

**GOOD LUCK**

**Be Prepared and Get Success;**



**Disclaimer:**

Although due care and diligence have been taken in preparation and uploading this E-bulletin, the Institute shall not be responsible for any loss or damage, resulting from any action taken on the basis of the contents of this E-bulletin.





# THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

Statutory Body under an Act of Parliament

## Headquarters:

CMA Bhawan, 12 Sudder Street, Kolkata - 700016

## Delhi Office:

CMA Bhawan, 3 Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003

[www.icmai.in](http://www.icmai.in)



# CMA LEADS

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June Exam  
31<sup>st</sup> January  
of the same Calendar Year

December Exam  
31<sup>st</sup> July  
of the same Calendar Year

5,00,000<sup>+</sup>  
Students

75,000<sup>+</sup>  
Members

4 Regional  
Councils

98  
Chapters

9  
Overseas  
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Largest  
CMA body  
in Asia

2nd  
Largest  
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in the  
Globe

The Institute of Cost Accountants of India is a premier professional Institute and a statutory body constituted under an Act of Parliament under the administrative control of **Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), Govt. of India** to regulate and develop the profession of Cost and Management Accountancy (CMA) in the country. The Institute established in **1944** is now celebrating the **Platinum Jubilee year** of its glorious presence.

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- Our Motto - Student friendly Syllabus and Industry friendly Students

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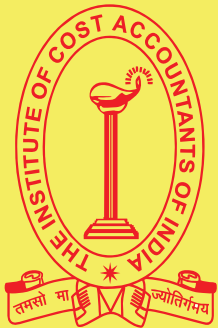
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Behind every successful business decision, there is always a **CMA**





# Few Snapshots



CMA Balwinder Singh, President along with CMA Ashwin G Dalwadi, Council Member of the Institute during Pre-Placement Orientation Training Programme held on 14th March 2020 at Ahmedabad.



Glimpses of CMA Women Novator Conclave 2020 organised by the Institute in association with Women Novator on 7th March, 2020 at New Delhi



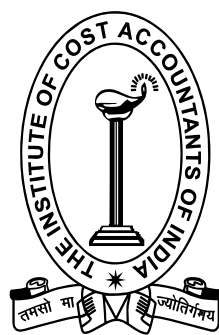
Glimpses of CMA Women Novator Conclave 2020 organised by the Institute in association with Women Novator on 7th March, 2020 at New Delhi



Glimpses of CMA Women Novator Conclave 2020 organised by the Institute in association with Women Novator on 7th March, 2020 at New Delhi



Glimpses of the Golden Jubilee Conference 2020 of Kalyan Ambarnath Chapter of the Institute organised on the theme 'Infrastructure - A Propeller' at Kalyan on 22nd February 2020.



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## THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

(Statutory body under an Act of Parliament)

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