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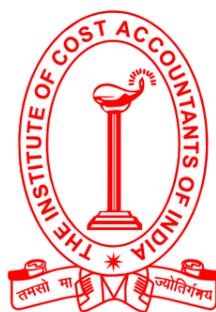
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CMA Student E - Bulletin

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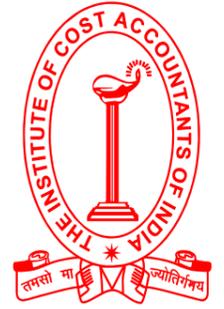
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Behind every successful business decision, there is always a CMA



CONTENTS

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) -	11
Paper: 4 - Fundamentals of Business Mathematics and Statistics (FBMS) -	15
Exam Time Table -	20
Practical Advice -	21
Submission -	22
Message from the Directorate of Studies -	23
Few Snapshots -	24

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.



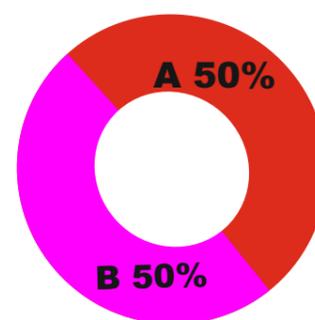
PAPER: 1, PART: I

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!!! Life in India has become extremely problematic. The Corona virus is back. This time with more power, tactics and camouflage. The virus is attacking the lungs directly causing loss of breath. So the second wave is more deadly than the first. So, be careful and take every precaution. Wear a face mask covering your nose and mouth, avoid crowded places, maintain a minimum distance of 2 meters and wash your hands with soap too often. If you remain physically fit, then only you can concentrate in your studies. Let us start our usual exercise of mock test.

I. Choose the correct answer:

- Who was the proponent of the concept "Economics is a normative science"?**
 - J M Keynes
 - Lionel Robbins
 - Alfred Marshall
 - J B Say
- The cross elasticity of demand for two substitute commodities will be**
 - Positive
 - Negative
 - Zero
 - None of the above
- The shape of the production possibility Curve is**
 - Convex from above
 - Convex to the origin
 - Straight line passing through the origin
 - None of the above
- For luxury good, the price elasticity of demand is**
 - Zero
 - Infinity
 - Less than one
 - Greater than one
- If the total expenditure decreases with the fall in the price and increases with the rise in price, the demand is said to be**
 - Perfectly elastic
 - Relatively elastic
 - Relatively inelastic
 - None of the above
- Which one of the following can not be a determinant of supply?**
 - Price of the good
 - Income of the consumer
 - Input prices
 - Technology
- The supply function of a product x is given by**

$$S_x = 10 + P_x + 5$$

Where, P_x stands for the price. The quantity supplied corresponding to the price of Rs.3 will be

- A. 55
- B. 45
- C. 35
- D. 25

8. Total productivity curve will attain the maximum point when

- A. AP and MP curves are cutting each other
- B. AP becomes zero
- C. MP becomes zero
- D. None of the above

9. Irving Fisher's Quantity theory of money equation is

- A. $PV = MT$
- B. $PM = VT$
- C. $PT = MV$
- D. None of the above

10. Money market deals with

- A. Short term credit
- B. Medium term credit
- C. Long term credit
- D. None of the above

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

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. NABARD is the apex body of credit
2. ICICI is a Sector bank
3. Price leadership is one of the models of business behaviour
4. The main aim or objective of a monopolist is to earn profit
5. If the proportionate increase in output is more than proportionate increase in the inputs, it is said to be returns to scale

KEY: 1. Agricultural, 2. Private, 3. Oligopolistic, 4. Maximum, 5. Increasing

III. True or false:

1. Marginal revenue is the additional revenue obtained by the firm by selling an additional unit of the product
2. Deductive method is also called historical method or statistical method
3. AVC can be obtained by dividing TVC by Q
4. There is an inverse relationship between income and demand
5. Labour supply curve is a backward bending curve

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

IV. Matching:

1. Cournot's model	A. Quota
2. Price taker	B. Oligopoly
3. IMF	C. selling cost
4. Exception to Law of demand	D. perfect competition
5. Monopolistic competition	E. Giffen good

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

So, friends how do you like this mock test? I do hope that you have enjoyed this test while solving it. Please do not consult the keys before you have solved the mock test fully. You can introduce a self-marking mechanism and mark your performance out of a total of 25 marks allotting one mark to each question. Keep a record of your performance so that you can judge yourself whether you are improving or not. Then go through the Study Material thoroughly to find out where you have made a mistake.
Best of luck!!



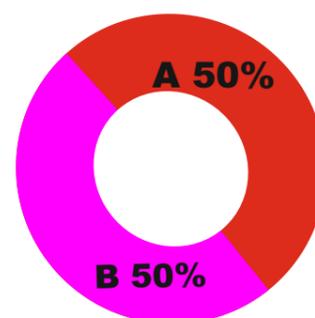
PAPER: 1, PART: II

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

1. Which of the following motivators is the most basic need in Maslow's hierarchy?

- a) Safety
- b) Belonging
- c) Physiological**
- d) Esteem

2. Hygiene factors are associated with which writer?

- a) Frederick Herzberg**
- b) D.C. McClelland
- c) Abraham Maslow
- d) Douglas McGregor

3. To what does emotional intelligence refer?

- a) How people view and understand the world.
- b) How people view and understand themselves.
- c) How people view and understand others.
- d) How people view and understand themselves and others.**

4. What is the richest form of information?

- a) Telephone
- b) Face-to-face**
- c) E-mail
- d) Video conference

5. How does lateral communication in an organisation occur?

- a) Information passes upwards.
- b) Information passes downwards.
- c) Information is a two-way process.
- d) Information passes between different departments and functions.**

6. Which one of the following is a feature of McGregor's Theory X?

- a) Workers enjoy responsibility.
- b) Workers view physical and mental effort as a natural part of work.
- c) Workers like to show initiative.
- d) Workers like to be directed.**

7. Of what is individual freedom to schedule work an example?

- a) Job design
- b) Job enrichment**
- c) Job rate
- d) Job planning

8. What theory is built around the principle that 'people make choices regarding how to behave based on values and beliefs'?

- a) Expectancy**
- b) Instrumental
- c) Classical
- d) Contingency

9. Of what is worker autonomy in decision making an example?

- a) Worker freedom
- b) Greater worker negotiation
- c) Worker empowerment**
- d) Increased worker power

10. What are workers primarily motivated by according to the instrumental approach?

- a) Peer recognition
- b) Promotion
- c) Greater freedom

d) Economic reward

11. How can you describe the thinking and outlook of transformational leaders?

- a) Strategic
- b) Operational
- c) Functional
- d) Developmental

12. Who of the following is a leading writer on contingency theory of leadership?

- a) Rosabeth Kanter
- b) Joan Woodward
- c) Rensis Likert
- d) Fred Fiedler

13. What is the term for power derived from status or position in an organisation?

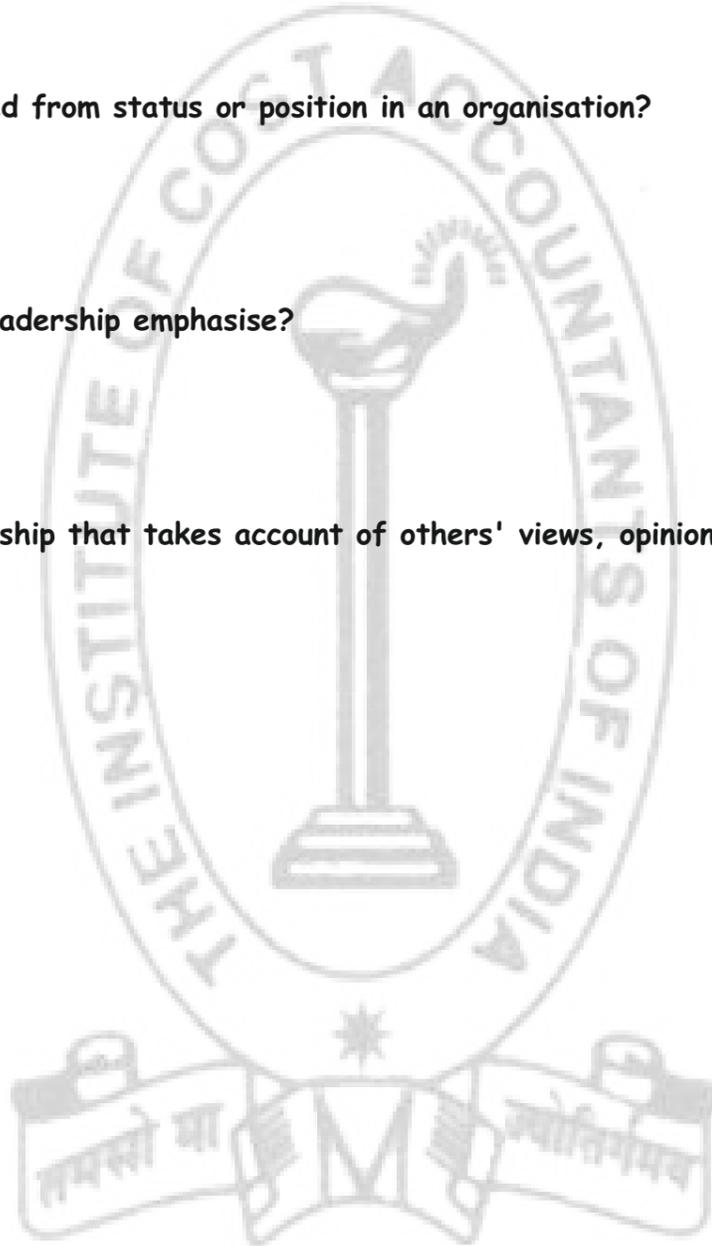
- a) Referent
- b) Expert
- c) Reward
- d) Legitimate

14. What does situational theory of leadership emphasise?

- a) Personality traits
- b) Events
- c) Environment
- d) Political situation

15. What do you call a style of leadership that takes account of others' views, opinions and ideas?

- a) Laissez-faire
- b) People-oriented
- c) Democratic
- d) Autocratic



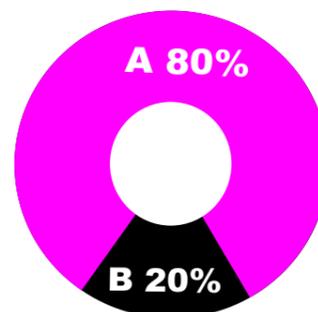


PAPER: 2

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.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

"A person who never made a mistake never tried anything new." – Albert Einstein

Once a journalist asked with full confidence to famous scientist Thomas Alva Edison - "you must not have mistaken ever in your life"? Edison replied - "May be more than 10000 times and these were my lessons to open up new experiments. These helped me to open up new doors."

So, mistake is common to all. It does not matter who commits - but it really matters how you accept it. So, accept it positively and open up new opportunities.

Here are some practice materials once again: (never mind for mistakes)

- What does it mean if machinery closing amount is less than opening amount-
(a) Sale
(b) Purchase
(c) Fraud
(d) Theft
- A Single Entry System is -
(a) Complete and scientific system
(b) Incomplete and unscientific
(c) Incomplete and scientific
(d) Complete and unscientific
- Single entry system cannot be maintained by -
(a) Joint Stock Company
(b) Partnership A/c
(c) Sole tradership A/c
(d) All of these
- If the rate of G.P. on sale is 20% and cost of goods sold is Rs. 4,00,000, then amount of GP will be equal to
(a) Rs.1,40,000
(b) Rs. 1,00,000
(c) Rs. 1,70,000
(d) Rs. 80,000
- Bad debt recovery is always affected the-
(a) Debtors A/c
(b) Creditor A/c
(c) Bad debt A/c
(d) None of these
- Net Realisable Value of an asset means
(a) The historical cost of the asset
(b) Its sale value as on a particular date
(c) Its written down value as on a particular date
(d) None of the above
- In which account interest on capital payable to partners is shown?
(a) Trading A/c
(b) Profit & Loss A/c
(c) Profit & Loss Appropriation
(d) Suspense A/c
- If sales is Rs. 3,00,000, gross profit ratio is 20%, Average stock Rs. 1,20,000, what will be the number of stock turnover -
(a) 2 times

- (b) 4 times
- (c) 8 times
- (d) 3 times

9. What type of business is a joint venture ?

- (a) **Temporary partnership business**
- (b) A sole proprietorship business
- (c) Long term partnership business
- (d) None of these

10. What is deferred revenue expenditure ?

- (a) Expenditure of revenue nature that spread over one year
- (b) **Expenditure of revenue nature that spread over a number of years**
- (c) Expenditure that increases the earning capacity of the business
- (d) None of these

11. Which of the following is a deferred revenue expenditure?

- (a) Wages for installation of machinery
- (b) **Advertisement expenditure**
- (c) Outstanding expenditure
- (d) All of these

12. What is prepaid expenses ?

- (a) Wages for installation of machinery
- (b) **Advertisement expenditure**
- (c) Outstanding expenditure
- (d) All of these

13. Which of the following is a liquid asset ?

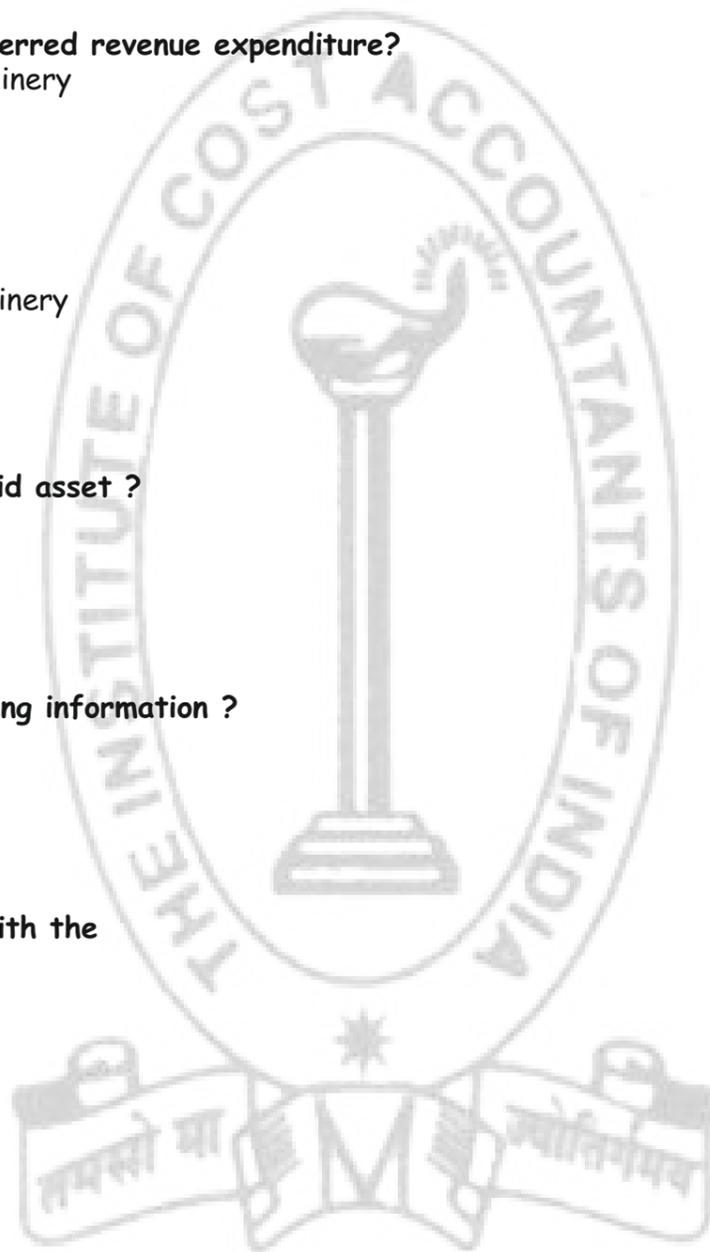
- (a) patent
- (b) Building
- (c) Goodwill
- (d) **Cash balance**

14. Who are the users of accounting information ?

- (a) Creditors and employees
- (b) investors
- (c) Government
- (d) **All of them**

15. Accounting standard 2 deals with the

- (a) Valuation of fixed assets
- (b) **Valuation of inventories**
- (c) Valuation of goodwill
- (d) Valuation of investments



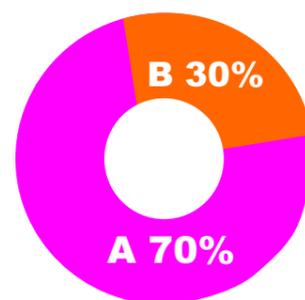


PAPER: 3

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.

LAWS & ETHICS

In the previous issue, we have covered part of Indian Contract Act, 1872, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, Sale of Goods Act, 1930, and Ethics and Business.

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 start studying the subject and raise questions to yourself first and then find your own answers. Even as a student now, you must start thinking like A Teacher.

Indian Contract Act, 1872 (continued)

So, now you have a fair idea about - Offer, Acceptance and a Contract. The obvious question that will come to mind is - **What are the Essentials of a Contract ?**

Just remember the following:

OAL3 - where O is Offer, A is Acceptance, first L is Legal Relationship and second L is Lawful Consideration and the third L is Legally Capable. Next remember

CFL - where C is Capacity, F is Free Consent, L is Legality. Next remember

WNP - where W is Written and Registered, N is Not Vague and P is Possibility of Performance.

Please **Note**: Oral contract is legal but not always valid, for example - Sale of House Property has to be written and registered. If you revise and recapitulate what you have read above, you can now raise the following question - **On what grounds can you revoke an offer ?** The answer is given in Sec.6 and those are:

1. When the offer is expressly revoked;
2. When the proposer prescribes a time for acceptance of the offer, that proposal expires as soon as the time expires.
3. If there is no prescribed time, in that case the offer expires after a reasonable time depending on the circumstances of the case,
4. If the proposer lays some conditions and the acceptor fails to fulfill any condition; and
5. An offer lapses on the death or insanity of the proposer provided the acceptor gets to know about the death or insanity before acceptance.

So, two questions immediately arise - regarding **Communication of Revocation** (please read Sec.3 of the Contract Act, 1872) and regarding **Revocation of Acceptance** please read Section 5 of the Contract Act, 1872

Void and Voidable Agreements

Read Sec.2(g) and you will know that an agreement not enforceable by law is said to be void. Here, the question arises - **What are void agreements ?**

The answer is - a) An agreement made by a minor (b) an agreement made without consideration (with certain exceptions); (c) certain agreements with unlawful object; (d) agreement in restraint of marriage (except marriage of a minor); (e) agreement in restraint of trade (with exceptions); (f) agreement in restraint of legal proceedings; (g) agreements where the meaning contained therein is not certain or cannot be made certain (h) agreement where the money payable depends on the happening or non-happening of a future or uncertain event (example - gambling etc.); (i) agreement that cannot be enforced due to change of law; and (j) agreement to do an impossible act. Please remember that a void agreement is not necessarily illegal but an illegal agreement is always void.

There is something which is called **Voidable Contracts**, let us understand that with a simple example. Suppose Mr. A enters into an agreement at Gunpoint with Mr. Z to sell his Stationery Shop. Mr. Z can avoid the agreement and Mr. A cannot enforce it. However, if Mr. Z desires, he can enforce it against Mr. A. Avoidable Contracts can be due to Coercion, Undue Influence, etc. The example above is a case of coercive threat to cause injury.

Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (continued)

Now let us know the **difference between a Promissory Note and a Bill of Exchange .**

1. In a Promissory Note, there are 2 parties - the **Maker** and the **Payee**
2. In a Bill of Exchange, there are 3 parties - The **Drawer**, the **Drawee** and the **Payee**.
3. In a Promissory Note, there is a **Promise to pay**
4. In a Bill of Exchange, there is an **Order to pay**
5. In a Promissory Note, no acceptance is required but **it has to be signed by the person liable to pay.**
6. A Bill of Exchange (barring exceptions) has to be accepted by the Drawee before it becomes binding on him .
7. **The maker of a Promissory Note is Primarily liable on the instrument ;**
8. **The Drawer of the Bill of Exchange is liable only when** the Drawee does not accept the instrument or pay the money amount due.
9. In case of a Promissory Note, the **Notice of Dishonour to the Maker is not required** but a **Notice of dishonor is required in case of a Bill of Exchange** , when there is a non-payment or non-acceptance .

So, the next question is **What is a Notice of Dishonour ?**

Please note that when there is a non-payment or non-acceptance of a Bill of Exchange, a notice has to be given to all the persons liable to pay, except the Drawee. Such a notice is called Notice of Dishonour.

At this stage, let us understand the **difference between Bill of Exchange and Cheque :**

1. A **Cheque** is a bill of exchange but it can be *drawn only upon a bank*.
2. A **Bill of Exchange** can be *drawn upon any person including a bank*. Every Bill of Exchange is not a cheque.
3. A Bill of Exchange required acceptance, except under certain circumstances. (The exceptions are - 1. The Bill of Exchange have already been protested because of non-acceptance ; and 2. The presentation of the bill is barred by obstacles caused by superior force without human intervention such as earthquake, tornadoes, hurricane and acts of God.
4. A cheque is always payable on demand
5. A Bill of Exchange may be either payable on demand or after a period of time.
6. The acceptor of a bill of exchange is allowed 3 days of grace to make the payment, after the maturity of the bill
7. The Banker is not allowed any days of grace after being presented for payment
8. The Drawer of the bill is discharged from liability if the bill is not presented to the acceptor for payment at the due time.
9. The drawer of a cheque is discharged from liability only if he suffers damage due to delay in presenting the cheque for payment
10. A banker does not have to give a Notice of Dishonour to the drawer to make him liable to compensate the Payee, if the banker fails to pay a cheque.
11. In case of Bills of Exchange, it is necessary to give Notice of Dishonour to the drawer, **except in special cases**.
12. A cheque may be crossed but there is no provision to cross a Bill.
13. The payment of cheque may be countermanded by the Drawer. (**Countermand means - to reverse, revoke, repeal, retract, rescind, withdraw, quash, scrap, over-rule, cancel, negate an order.**)
14. The payment of a bill of Exchange cannot be countermanded.
15. A Cheque does not require any stamp
16. A Bill of Exchange must be stamped .

As said above, In case of Bills of Exchange, it is necessary to give Notice of Dishonour to the drawer, **except in special cases given below :**

No Notice of Dishonour is required when -

1. It is dispensed with by the party entitled thereto ;
2. In the Order to change the Drawer, when he has countermanded payment (**countermand means - to reverse, revoke, repeal, retract, rescind, withdraw, quash, scrap, over-rule, cancel, negate an order.**);
3. When the party charged could not suffer damages for want of notice ;
4. When the party entitled to notice, cannot be found ;
5. When the acceptor is also a Drawer
6. When the promissory note is not negotiable ;
7. When the party entitled to notice, after knowing the facts, promises unconditionally to pay the amount due on the instrument.

Sale of Goods Act, 1930 (continued)

After reading what was discussed in the previous issue, we can raise a question that - there is a contract of sale between a buyer and a seller , but **when does the property, pass on from the seller to the buyer in a contract for the sale of such goods ?- Transfer of ownership**

You will find the answer in Sec.18 to 25 of the Sale of Goods Act. You have to reply keeping in mind each type of goods .

1. **In case of Specific Goods**, where there is an unconditional contract for sale of specific goods in a deliverable state, the property passes as soon as the contract is made. The time of payment or the time of delivery is not material.
2. **In case of Unspecified/Unascertained Goods**, the property is not transferred until the goods are ascertained. For example, there are bags of cement in a godown. The property gets transferred to the buyer only when the requisite number of bags are separated, taken out and kept aside for delivery to that buyer.
3. **The Intention of the Parties** is very important in case of sale of Specific goods. The property passes when the parties to the contract intend it to pass as stated in the terms of the contract.
4. In case of sale of Specific Goods, **if there is something which the seller has to do**, before making the goods ready in a deliverable condition, the property passes only after the seller has done that thing. For example, M agrees to sell 1000 tins of milk powder to N and promises to pack them in Card Board Boxes before delivery, the property passes only after those tins are properly packed and made ready for delivery.
5. In case of Specific goods, **where the seller has to measure, weigh or test the goods**, for the purpose of ascertaining the price, the property does not pass to the buyer as long as that thing has been done and the buyer is intimated.
6. Property in the goods is transferred to the buyer when the **goods is delivered to the carrier**. However, in case of conditional delivery, the property is transferred only if that condition is fulfilled. For example if M -the seller, sends goods by courier to N -the buyer, the property is transferred as soon as the goods are handed over to the courier, but if there is a condition of Cash on Delivery (COD), the property passes only after N -the buyer pays the requisite Cash before collecting delivery of the goods.
7. **Where goods are sent on Approval or on Sale or Return Basis**, the property in the goods is transferred only - I) when the buyer informs his approval or acceptance of the goods; II) In another case, if the buyer does not intimate his approval or acceptance of the goods, or his rejection of the same, but still retains those goods, the property passes after expiry of a reasonable time.

As long as the property in the goods is not transferred to the buyer, the goods remain at the risk of the seller. After the ownership passes to the buyer, the goods are at the Buyer's Risk, since Risk follows ownership.

Ethics and Business (continued)

Having understood what was covered in the previous issue, let us remember the points laid as **Seven Guiding Principles to be followed in our daily Public Life**, with the help a Slogan -

I Should Organize And Operate with Honest Leaders, where -

- I** = **Integrity** while discharging duties
- S** = **Selflessness** without personal gains and bias
- O** = **Openness** and transparency
- A** = **Accountability** for decisions taken
- O** = **Objectivity** and focused approach
- H** = **Honestly** in discharging Public Duties
- L** = **Leadership** with sound principles and practices

To sum up, one must remember that there is a subtle **Relationship between Ethics and Law**. Both are complementary and inter-related in order to link social rules, customs, regulations and restrictions prescribed by Society through social customs and beliefs. That is perhaps why it is said that Convention is more than law. That is the reason why Law ends where Business Ethics begin - Ethics is one step forward.

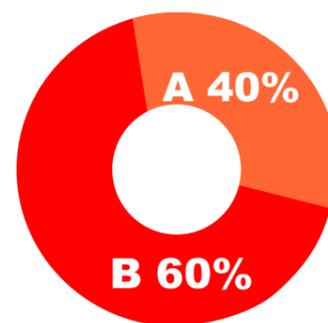


PAPER: 4

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 AND STATISTICS

In this issue we are placing some MCQs on Ratio Proportion

Q1. Work done by $(x - 3)$ men in $(2x + 1)$ days and the work done by $(2x + 1)$ men in $(x + 4)$ days are in the ratio 3:10. The value of x is
 (a) 4
 (b) 2
 (c) 5
 (d) 6

Q2. If $(x - 9) : (3x + 6)$ is the duplicate ratio of 4:9, the value of x is
 (a) 1
 (b) 25
 (c) 12
 (d) 9

Q3. If b is the mean proportional between a & c then $\frac{a^2 - b^2 + c^2}{a^{-2} - b^{-2} + c^{-2}}$ is equal to
 (a) b^4
 (b) a^4
 (c) 1
 (d) 0

Q4. If a, b, c, d are in continued proportion then $\frac{(a - b)^3}{(b - c)^3}$ is equal to
 (a) $b:c$
 (b) $a:c$
 (c) $a:d$
 (d) $b:d$

Q5. If a, b, c, d $\frac{ab + ad - bc}{bc + cd - ad}$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{a^2 + b^2}{c^2 + d^2}$

(b) $\frac{a^2}{d^2}$

(c) $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{c^2 - d^2}$

(d) $\frac{b^2}{c^2}$

Q6. If a, b, c are in continued proportion then $\frac{1}{a^3} + \frac{1}{b^3} + \frac{1}{c^3}$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{a}{(b^2c^2)} + \frac{b}{(a^2c^2)} + \frac{c}{(a^2b^2)}$

(b) $2abc$

(c) $\frac{3a}{(b^2 + c^2)} + \frac{3b}{(a^2 + c^2)} + \frac{3c}{(a^2 + b^2)}$

(d) 1

Q7. If $y(3x - y) : x(4x + y) = 5 : 12$ then $(x^2 + y^2) : (x + y)^2$ is equal to
 (a) Either $16/49$ or $31/51$
 (b) Either $25/49$ or $41/81$
 (c) Either $36/45$ or $11/71$

(d) Either 1/9 or 1/16

Q8. If $x = \frac{8ab}{a+b}$ then value of $\frac{x+4a}{x-4a} + \frac{x+4b}{x-4b}$ is

- (a) 1
(b) -2
(c) -1
(d) 2

Q9. If $\frac{1+x+x^2}{1-x+x^2} = \frac{62(1+x)}{63(1-x)}$ then value of x is

- (a) $\frac{1}{3}$
(b) $\frac{1}{5}$
(c) $\frac{1}{4}$
(d) $\frac{1}{9}$

Q10. If a, b, c, d are in proportion then $\left(\frac{a-b}{c} + \frac{a-c}{b}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{d-b}{c} + \frac{d-c}{b}\right)^2$ is equal to

- (a) $(a+d)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{c^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}\right)$
(b) $(a-d)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{b^2}\right)$
(c) $(a+d)^2 \left(\frac{1}{c^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}\right)$
(d) $(a-d)^2 \left(\frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{b^2}\right)$

Q11. The ratio of the sums of money in three bags A, B and C is 4:3:2. If R50 is added to each of the bags, the ratio becomes 14:13:12. The original sum of money in each bag is

- (a) 36, 27, 18
(b) 32, 24, 16
(c) 20, 15, 10
(d) 4, 3, 2

Q12. If $ax = by = cz$ then $\frac{x^2}{yz} + \frac{y^2}{zx} + \frac{z^2}{xy}$ is equal to

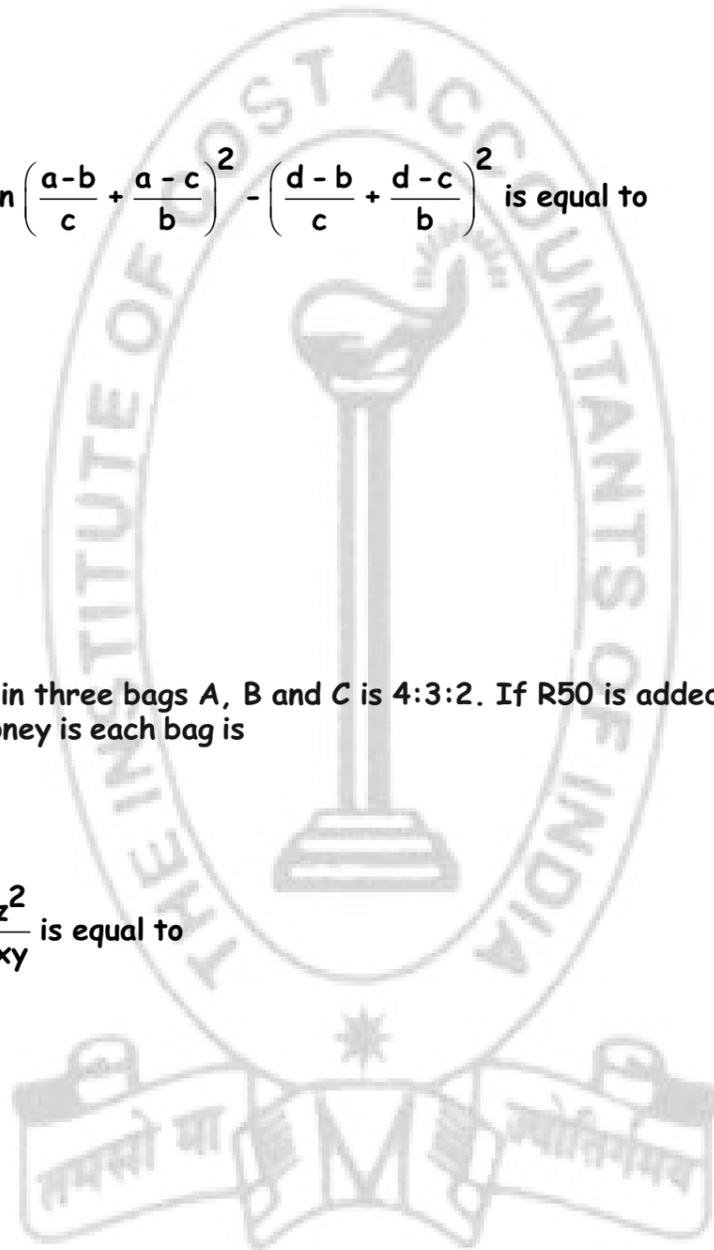
- (a) $a + b + c - abc$
(b) $\frac{bc}{a^2} + \frac{ca}{b^2} + \frac{ab}{c^2}$
(c) $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$
(d) $\frac{1}{bc} + \frac{1}{ca} + \frac{1}{ab}$

Q13. If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f}$ then $27(a+b)(c+d)(e+f)$ is equal to

- (a) $\frac{a+b+c+d+e+f}{abcdef}$
(b) $\frac{a+b}{b} + \frac{c+d}{d} + \frac{e+f}{f}$
(c) bdf
(d) $bdf \left(\frac{a+b}{b} + \frac{c+d}{d} + \frac{e+f}{f}\right)^3$

Q14. If a, b, c, d are in proportion then $(a^4 + c^4) : (b^4 + d^4)$ is equal to

- (a) $a^2 c^2 : b^2 d^2$
(b) $ac : bd$
(c) $\frac{a^2}{c^2} : \frac{b^2}{d^2}$
(d) 1



Q15. The number which has the same ratio with $\frac{4}{9}$ as $\frac{2}{11}$ has with $\frac{7}{33}$ is

- (a) $\frac{9}{22}$
 (b) $\frac{7}{21}$
 (c) $\frac{8}{21}$
 (d) $\frac{3}{11}$

Ans:

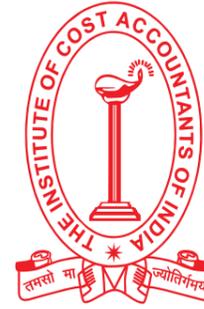
Q1	d	$\frac{(x-3)(2x+1)}{(2x+1)(x+4)} = \frac{3}{10}$ & hence the answer.
Q2	b	$\frac{(4)^2}{(9)^2} = \frac{x-9}{3x+6}$ & hence the answer
Q3	a	$\frac{a^2 - b^2 + c^2}{a^{-2} - b^{-2} + c^{-2}} = \frac{a^2 - b^2 + c^2}{\frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}} = \frac{(a^2 - b^2 + c^2)(a^2 b^2 c^2)}{b^2 c^2 - a^2 c^2 + a^2 b^2}$ Now put $ac = b^2$ & hence the result
Q4	c	$a:b = b:c = c:d = K$ (say) So $a = bk = ck^2 = dk^3$ $\frac{(a-b)^3}{(b-c)^3} = \frac{\left(a - \frac{a}{k}\right)^3}{\left(dk^2 - dk\right)^3} = \frac{a^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{k}\right)^3}{d^3 k^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{k}\right)^3} = \frac{a^3}{d^3 k^6} = \frac{aa^2}{dd^2 k^6} = \frac{aa^2}{da^2} = \frac{a}{d}$
Q5	a	$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = k$ (say) $\frac{ab + ad - bc}{bc + cd - ad} = \frac{ab}{cd} = \frac{b^2}{d^2} = \frac{b^2(k^2 + 1)}{d^2(k^2 + 1)} = \frac{b^2 k^2 + b^2}{d^2 k^2 + d^2} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{c^2 + d^2}$
Q6	A	$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{b}{c}$ Or, $ac = b^2$ So, $\frac{1}{a^3} + \frac{1}{b^3} + \frac{1}{c^3} = \frac{1}{a \cdot a^2} + \frac{1}{bb^2} + \frac{1}{cc^2}$ $\frac{c}{ac \cdot a^2} + \frac{b}{bbb^2} + \frac{a}{acc^2} = \frac{c}{b^2 a^2} + \frac{b}{b^2 b^2} + \frac{a}{b^2 c^2}$ Hence the result
Q7	b	$y(3x - y) : x(4x + y) = yx \left(3 - \frac{y}{x}\right) : xy \left(\frac{4x}{y} + 1\right)$ $= (3 - A) : \left(1 + \frac{4}{A}\right) = 5 : 12$ $36 - 12A = 5 + \frac{20}{A}$ Or, $12A + \frac{20}{A} - 31 = 0$ Or, $12A^2 - 31A + 20 = 0$ So $A = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{4}{3}$ Or $\frac{5}{4}$. Now $(x^2 + y^2) : (x + y)^2 = x^2 \left(1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}\right) : x^2 \left(1 + \frac{y}{x}\right)^2$ Hence the result
Q8	c	$x = \frac{8ab}{a+b}$ Or, $\frac{x}{4} = \frac{2ab}{a+b}$ Now $\frac{x+4a}{x-4a} + \frac{x+4b}{x-4b} = \frac{\left(\frac{x}{4} + a\right)}{\left(\frac{x}{4} - a\right)} + \frac{\left(\frac{x}{4} + b\right)}{\left(\frac{x}{4} - b\right)}$

		Now put the value of $\frac{x}{4}$ & hence the result
Q9	b	$\frac{1+x+x^2}{1-x+x^2} = \frac{62(1+x)}{63(1-x)}$ Or, $\frac{(1+x+x^2)(1-x)}{(1-x+x^2)(1+x)} = \frac{62}{63}$ Or, $\frac{1-x^3}{1+x^3} = \frac{62}{63}$ Do componendo dividendo & hence the result
Q10	d	$\left(\frac{a-b}{c} + \frac{a-c}{b}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{d-b}{c} + \frac{d-c}{b}\right)^2$ Put $a = dk^3, b = dk^2, c = dk$. We will Get $\left(k^2 - \frac{1}{k}\right)^2 - \left(k - \frac{1}{k^2}\right)^2$ Hence the result after few iteration and put the values of $dk^3 = a, dk^2 = b$ & $dk = c$
Q11	c	Let original amount is $4x, 3x$ and $2x$ respectively. So by question we can write $\frac{4x+50}{3x+50} = \frac{14}{13}$ So $x = 5$ & hence the result
Q12	b	Let $ax = by = cz = k$ So $x = \frac{k}{a}, y = \frac{k}{b}, z = \frac{k}{c}$ Put these values of x, y & z and hence the result
Q13	d	$a = bk, c = dk$ & $e = fk$ Now by putting the values of $a, c,$ and e in $27(a+b)(c+d)(e+f) = 27 bdf (k+1)(k+1)$ Or, $bdf [3(k+1)]^3 = bdf [(k+1)+(k+1)+(k+1)]^3$ & hence the result
Q14	a	Let $a = bk$ & $c = dk$ $\frac{(a^4 + c^4)(b^4 + d^4)}{b^4 + d^4} = \frac{b^4 k^4 + d^4 k^4}{b^4 + d^4}$ $= k^4 = k^2 k^2 = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 \left(\frac{c}{d}\right)^2$ & hence the result
Q15	c	$\frac{x}{\frac{9}{4}} = \frac{11}{\frac{33}{7}}$ Hence the result

Suggestions:

The study guide needs to be read thoroughly. Supplementary readings could be made from other resources. This issue is based totally on teachings imparted in study guide issued by the institute. Standard books could be referred for additional expertise to attend MCQs Detail discussions on different formulae are not done here for which Guide book could be referred. 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.

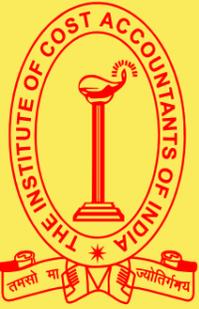
Best Wishes



Examination TIME TABLE

Day & Date	Foundation Examination Syllabus-2016	
	Time 10.00 A.M. to 12.00 NOON. Paper - 1 & 2 (200 Marks)	Time 2.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Paper - 3 & 4 (200 Marks)
Friday, 23rd July, 2021	Paper - 1 : Fundamentals of Economics & Management (100 Marks 50 Multiple Choice Questions)	Paper - 3 : Fundamentals of Laws & Ethics (100 Marks 50 Multiple Choice Questions)
	Paper - 2 : Fundamentals of Accounting (100 Marks 50 Multiple Choice Questions)	Paper - 4 : Fundamentals of Business Mathematics & Statistics (100 Marks 50 Multiple Choice Questions)

STAY HOME STAY SAFE



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 Note

02

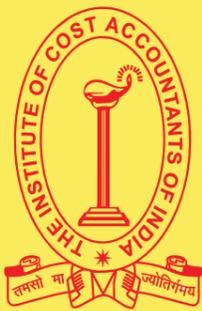
03

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.

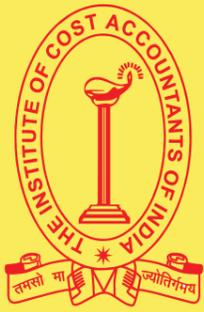
Please put your opinions so that we can make your e-bulletin everything that you want it to be.

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Send your Feedback to:
e-mail: studies.ebulletin@icmai.in
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 at request option.



Message from Directorate of Studies

Dear Students,

Passing the exam is a happy event. Congratulations on all that you have accomplished! There is no secret of success. It is the result of preparation, hard work and learning from failure. Well done! It is clear that the future holds great opportunities for you.

Those who could not pass, failing in an exam does not mean failing in life. All of us face failure at one time or another. Try to focus your attention on the importance of perseverance and mind it that dedication and determination plays the lead role in shaping a person's life.

We from the Directorate of studies know your expectations from us and accordingly we are trying to deliver 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 Books, MCQs 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 link mentioned below :

<https://icmai.in/studentswebsite/>

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

You can win!

The Institute is pleased to inform that the University Grants Commission (UGC) Ministry of Education, Govt. of India has announced that CMA qualification be Considered equivalent to PG Degree.

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.





ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

डॉ. सुरेन्द्र सिंह
संयुक्त सचिवDr. Surender Singh
Joint Secretary

सत्यमेव जयते

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग
University Grants Commission(शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
(Ministry of Education, Govt. of India)बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002
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ई-मेल E-mail : ssingh.ugc@nic.in

D.O.No.9-35/2016 (CPP-II)

March, 2021

15 MAR 2021

Sub: To consider CA/CS/ICWA qualification equivalent to PG Degree for appearing in UGC-Net

Sir/ Madam,

UGC had received requests from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and the Institute of Cost Accountants of India to consider the qualification being awarded by them, i.e., Chartered Accountant (CA), Company Secretary (CS) and Cost and Works Accountants (ICWA) respectively, equivalent to Post Graduation Degree.

To consider this, a Committee was constituted by the UGC. The Commission, in its 550th meeting held on 18th February, 2021 considered the recommendation of the Expert Committee and resolved as under:

"CA/CS/ICWA qualification be considered equivalent to PG Degree."

This is for your kind information.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Dr. Surender Singh)
Joint Secretary

The President
The Institute of Cost Accountants of India
3, Institutional Area
Lodhi Road
New Delhi- 110 003



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

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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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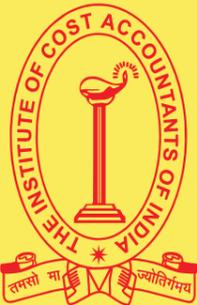
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Few Snapshots



Dignitaries sharing the screen with Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises during National Corporate Laws Summit. Left to Right CMA Neeraj D. Joshi, CCM; CMA Mahesh Shah, Past President; Shri Debarshi Duttgupta, MD, East India Pharmaceuticals Works Limited; Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Hon'ble Union Minister, CMA Dr. Ashish P. Thatte, Chairman, Corporate Laws Committee; CMA Biswarup Basu, President; CMA Chittaranjan Chattopadhyay, CCM; CMA Amal Kumar Das, Past President; CMA Vijender Sharma, CCM



Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises is giving his live online speech on occasion of inauguration of National Corporate Laws Summit.



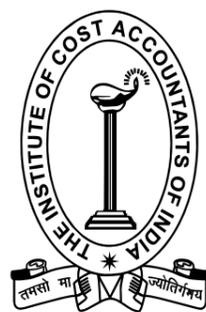
CMA Biswarup Basu, President facilitating Shri Debarshi Duttgupta, MD, East India Pharmaceuticals Works Limited on the occasion of National Corporate Laws Summit organised at Kolkata on 26th February 2021. Sharing the dias is CMA Dr. Ashish P. Thatte, Chairman Corporate Laws Committee and CMA Neeraj D. Joshi, Central Council Member.



From Left to Right CMA Balwinder Singh, Immediate Past President and Council Member, Shri S.K. Kaushik, CAO (AR), Indian Railways, Shri Naresh Salecha, Member (Finance) Railway Board, CMA Biswarup Basu, President, CMA P. Raju Iyer, Vice-President, CMA Chandra Wadhwa, Past President, CMA B.B. Goyal, Advisor ICWAI MARF, CMA J.K. Budhiraja, CEO ICWAI MARF, Ms. Tripti Guraha, Executive Director, (S & E), Indian Railways, Sh. Abhishek Kumar, CPM (AR), Indian Railways



Presentation of Final Report on Performance Costing System in Indian Railways at Rail Bhawan, New Delhi on 19th February, 2021 by CMA Biswarup Basu, President, ICAI to Shri Naresh Salecha, Member (Finance), Railway Board.
From Left to Right CMA Balwinder Singh, Immediate Past President and Council Member, Shri S.K. Kaushik, CAO (AR), Indian Railways, Shri Naresh Salecha, Member (Finance) Railway Board, CMA Biswarup Basu, President, CMA P. Raju Iyer, Vice-President, CMA Chandra Wadhwa, Past President, CMA B.B. Goyal, Advisor ICWAI MARF, CMA J.K. Budhiraja, CEO ICWAI MARF.



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Behind every successful business decision, there is always a CMA