Dezyne École College

Bachelor of Business Administration (B.B.A.) First Year-1st Semester

Financial Accounting

UNIT –I Meaning & Scope of Accounting

1. Write notes on any two of the following: **(2019)**

a) Methods for preparing Trial Balance

b) Conventions of Accounting

c) International Accounting Standards

2. What objectives does management seek to achieve by using accounting information? Discuss how accounting has grown to fulfil the needs of society. **(2019)**

3. Describe the real nature of accounting. Why accounting has been called the language of business? **(2017)**

4. "Many important events that influence the prospects for the entity are not recorded in the financial records. "Comment & give examples. **(2017)**

5. The following balances appear in the trial balance of Joshi and Co., relating to the accounts for the year ending December 31, 2012: **(2017)**

Wages A/c Rs. 30,000

Salaries A/c Rs. 40,000

Rent A/c Rs. 5,000

Advertising A/c Rs. 17,000

Its is found that following adjustments have not been made in the books.

Wages due but not paid Rs. 3,000

Salaries paid in advance Rs. 2,000

Unpaid Rent Rs. 1,000

Advertising expenses not recorded in the books Rs. 2,000

You are required to pass necessary journal entries to adjust these items. Also show how these items would appear in trading and profit & loss accounts & Balance Sheet.

6. The accountant of a business firm wrongly prepared the following trial balance. You are required to draw-up a trial balance correctly stating reasons in brief: **(2017)**

S.N	Head of Accounts	Debit Balance	Credit Balance
1.	Capital		60000
2.	Opening Stock	5000	
3.	Discount Allowed		500
4.	Commission Received		700
5.	Fixed Assets		60000
6.	Sales	85000	
7.	Purchase		45000
8.	Return Outward		1000
9.	Return Inward	2000	
10.	Carriage Inward		600
11.	Carriage Outward		700
12.	Wages & Salary	25000	
13.	Bills Receivable	7000	
14.	Debtors	9000	
15.	Bills Payable		7000
16.	Rent	30000	
17.	Interest Paid		2000
18.	Cash	800	
19.	Creditors	6900	
20.	Stock at the end	33800	
	Total	**177500**	**177500**

7. What are the definitions of accounting? Discuss the needs and development of accounting. **(2016)**

8. Journalise the following transactions in the books of Readymade & Co. **(2019)**

Nov 2 Started Business with Cash Rs.8000

Nov 3. Bought Furniture for Rs. 1200

Nov.6 Bought Stationary for Rs.50

Nov.7 Purchased goods for cash at Rs.2000

Nov.9 Sold goods for cash worth Rs.1000

Nov.11 Sold to R Desai goods worth Rs.1000

Nov.14 Bought goods from Mundra Bros.at Rs.800

Nov.18 Paid office cleaning charges of Rs.15

Nov.20 Bought goods from Hari worth Rs.1000

Nov.22 Sold to Sharma & Co.goods worth Rs.600

Nov 24 Received from R Desai Rs.500

Nov. 25 Paid to Hari Rs.900

Nov.28 Bought Typewriter for Rs.800

Nov.31 Received Commission of Rs.150

9. State with reasons which of the following items should be taken as of a Capital & which of a Revenue Nature **(2016)**

a) Rs.2,000 spent on Dismantling , removing & re-installing Plant & Machinery to a more convenient site.

b) Rs.6,000 paid for removal of stock to a new site.

c) Rs.1,000 paid for erection of a new machine.

d) Rs.2,000 paid on repairing of the new factory.

e) A car engine rings & pistons were changed at a cost of Rs.3, 000.This resulted in improvement of Petrol consumption to 30kms per litre. It had fallen from 15kms. to 8kms.

f) A building constructed in 1960 was written down by 1990 to Rs.5, 000.It was demolished & a new building was constructed at a cost of Rs.3 Lakhs including Rs.10, 000 for demolishing the old building.

10. What is the meaning and definition of Accounting? Explain the need and development of Accounting. **(2015)**

11. Explain the term ledger and trial balance. What are the objectives and reasons for preparing the trial balance? **(2014)**

12. Journalise the following transactions in the year 2015: **(2015)**

a. January 1. Purchased goods from Akki RS. 1,100

b. January 3. Goods purchased from Roshi and he allowed trade discount 5% Rs. 800

c. January 5. Paid to Akki in full settlement RS. 1,050

d. January 7. Goods soldto Khushi RS. 1,000

e. January 9. Goods returned by Khushi RS. 200

f. January 11. Goods returned by Roshi Rs. 100

g. January 13. Cash withdrawn by owner for his personal use RS. 900

h. January 15. Paid wages for the construction of building RS. 900

i. January 17. Purchased furniture from Royal & Co. Rs. 1500

j. January 19. Paid Salary RS. 1500.

k. January 21. Insurance Premium paid Rs. 600

l. Januray 23. Sold goods RS. 1500

m. Januray 25. Received cheque from Khushi Rs. 800

n. January 27.Paid cash to Roshi Rs. 640.

13. " It is not important to know when cash is received and when payment is made." Comment & discuss why the going concern populate is central to accounting practice? **(2019)**

14. "The agreement of a Trail balance is not a conclusion proof of accuracy of the books of accounts. ".Explain. **(2018)**

15. What is the definition of accounting? Discuss the scope & development of Accounting. **(2018)**

16. On 31st March 2018, the following Trail Balance of M/s Pankaj & Sons was taken out. Prepare Trading & Profit & Loss account for the year & the balance sheet as at that date after making the following adjustments: **(2018)**

(i) Depreciation 5% of Plant & Machinery & 10% of Fixtures & fittings.

(ii) Reserve for bad debts 2.5% on Sundry debtors.

(iii) Reserve for March , rent Rs.150.

(iv) Insurance unexpired on 31st March, Rs.70

(v) Outstanding wages & salaries rs. 800 & Rs.350 respectively.

(vi) Stock at 31st March 2018, rs. 16580.

Particular	**Amount (Debit)**	**Particular**	**Amount (Credit)**
Plant & Machinery	55,000	Capital Account	93230
Fixtures & fittings	1720	Sales	126177
Factory Fuel & power	542	Sundry Creditors	22680
Office Salaries	3745	Purchase return	3172
Factory Lighting	392	Bills Payables	6422
Travelling expense	925		
Carriage on Sales	960		
Cash at Bank	2245		
Cash in hand	68		
Sundry debtors	47,800		
Purchases	83290		
Manufacturing Wages	9915		
Rents & Taxes	1765		
Office Expenses	2778		
Carriage on Purchases	897		
Discount	422		
Drawing Account	6820		
Stock on April 1 2017	21725		
Manufacturing expenses	2680		
Sales Return	7422		
Insurance	570		
Total	**2,51,681**		**2,51,681**

17. What is the meaning and scope of accounting? What are its objective? How accounting is different from book keeping? Explain. **(2015)**

18. Why trial balance is prepared? Explain errors disclosed in the trial balance and discuss the trial balance is not a conclusive proof of accuracy of accounts. **(2015)**

19. What is the scope and objectives of accounting? How accounting is different from book keeping? **(2014)**

20. “The agreement of a Trial Balance is not a conclusive proof of books of accounts”. Explain and discuss the errors that trail balance helps to detect. **(2014)**

21. Jounalise the following transactions and post them in ledger: **(2014)**

Jan 2: Started Business with RS. 10,000

Jan 3: Bought furniture of RS. 500

Jan 5 Bought goods from Ram in cash Rs. 3000

Jan 6 Sold goods for RS. 600

Jan 13 : Sold goods to mohan Rs. 1000

Jan 15: Bought goods from P rs. 2000 on credit

Jan 18: Paid telephone rent RS. 240 for one year

Jan 31: Paid Salaries RS. 200

Jan 31: Received rent RS. 100

Jan 31: Withdraw from bank rs. 300 for private use.

22. Journalise the following transactions & make from them posting in ledger in the month January, 2011. **(2012)**

January 1, 2011. Started business with cash Rs.10,000.

January 3, 2011. Paid into bank Rs.3,000.

January 5, 2011. Bought furniture from M/s RVS furniture Rs.1500.

January 7, 2011. Bought goods of the value of Rs.4,000 from Sabarwal Traders at 10% trade discount.

January 9, 2011. Supplied the above goods to Amarkantak Traders at list price less 10% trade discount.

January 11,2011. Cash received from Amarkantak Traders in full settlement, cash discount allowed @ 5%.

January 15,2011. Budget goods for cash Rs.2,000.

23. Discuss the needs, objective and scope of accounting in detail. **(2012)**

UNIT –II Final Accounts with Adjustments

1. From the following Trial Balance of RVS, as at 31st December 2018. You are required to prepare a Trading & Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 2018 and a Balance Sheet as at that date, after making the necessary adjustments. **(2019)**

Particulars	**Debit**	**Credit**
RVS Capital		80000
RVS Drawing	6000	
Plant & Machinery(Balance on 1st Jan2018)	20000	
Plant & Machinery(Balance on 1st Jul2018)	5000	
Stock on January 1,2018	15000	
Purchases	82000	

Return Inwards	2000	
Sundry Debtors	20600	
Furniture & Fixtures	5000	
Freight & Duty	2000	
Carriage Outwards	500	
Rent, Rates & Taxes	4600	
Printing & Stationary	800	
Trade Expenses	400	
Sundry Creditors		10000
Sales		120000
Return Outwards		1000
Postage & Telegrams	800	
Reserve for Doubtful Debts		400
Discounts		800
Rent of premises sublet for the year to 30th june2019		1200
Insurance Charges	700	
Salaries & Wages	21300	
Cash in Hand	6200	
Cash at Bank	20500	

Adjustments

- Stock on 31st December 2018 was valued at Rs.14,600
- Write off Rupees 600 as Bad debts.
- The Reserve for Doubtful Debts is to be maintained at 5% on Sundry Debtors.
- Create a Reserve for Discount on Debtors and Discount on creditors at 2%.
- Provide for Depreciation on Furniture & Fixtures at 5% per annum on Plant & Machinery at 20% per annum.
- Insurance prepaid was Rs.100
- A fire occurred on 25th December 2018, in the godown and stock of the value of Rs.5000 was destroyed. It was fully insured & the insurance company admitted the claim in full.

2. What do you know about Accounting concepts & conventions? Explain any accounting concepts & 4 accounting conventions. **(2018)**

3. Second hand machinery was purchased on 1st January 2016, for Rs.55,000 and Rs. 5000 were spending on its repair and installation. On first july 2017 other machinery (new) was purchased at a cost of Rs. 40000. On first October 2018, the machinery purchased on 1st January 2016 was sold for Rs.38000 and in its place new machinery was replaced at a cost of Rs.60000. the firm closes its books on 31st Dec. every year, depreciation @10% is charged annually on SLM. From 1st jan 2016 the firm changes the method to diminishing balance and the depreciation @15% p. a. and difference adjusted on 31st dec 2018. Show the Machinery Account for 3 years with working in details. **(2018)**
4. Given below is the Trial Balance of Mr. Alok , a trader , as on 31.03.2006: **(2017)**

Particulars	**Dr. Amount (Rs.)**	**Cr. Amount (Rs.)**
Cash in hand	5,000	-
Land and Building	80,000	-
Plant and Machinery	50,000	-
Debtors and Creditors	25,000	40,000
Stock on 1.04.2005	20,000	-
Purchase and sales	95,000	1,90,000
Bank overdraft	-	20,000
Wages	28,000	-
Salaries	16,000	-
Rent,rates and taxes	15,000	-
Bad debts	6,000	-
Drawings	5,000	-
Bills receivable and Bills Payable	15,000	21,000
Carriage inwards	6,000	-
Custom duty & purchases	16,000	-
Life Insurance premium	4,000	-
Advertisement	30,000	-
Provision for doubtful debts	-	2,000
Interest on Investment	-	2,000
Trade expenses	11,000	-
Furniture	20,000	-
Sales tax payable	-	25,000
Capital	-	1,57,000
Total	4,57,000	4,57,000

Additional information:

- Stock on 31.03.2006 was valued as Rs.40,000.
- Included in debtors are Rs. 8,000 from Ram and included in creditors are Rs.6,000 due to Ram.
- Bills receivable include a bill of Rs. 5,000 received from Varun, which has been dishonoured.
- Sales include Rs. 5,000 for the goods sold on approval basis. Goods are sold at a profit of 25% on cost. Approval was not received up to 31.0.2006.
- Wages include Rs. 5,000 spent on the erection of machinery.
- Advertisement includes Rs. 20,000 spent at the time of launching a new product. It is the policy of the business to write off such expenses in 5 years.
- Create a provision for doubtful debts at 5% on debtors.
- Prepaid taxes amounted to Rs. 2,000.
- Depreciate machinery by 10%.
- Prepare Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2006 and a Balance Sheet on that date.

5. Prepare Trading Account, Profit & Loss A/c & Balance Sheet for the year ending on 31st March, 2016. from the following balances: **(2016)**

Particulars	**Amount (Rs.)**
Capital	1,00,000
Drawings	17,600
Purchases	80,000
Sales	1,40,370
Purchase Returns	2,820
Stock (1.04.2015)	11,460
Bad Debts	1,400
Bad Debts Reserve(1.04.2015)	3,420
Rates & Insurance	1,300
Discount Received	190
Bills Receivable	1,240
Sales Returns	4,240
Wages	6,280
Buildings	25,000
Rent Received	2,100
Railway Freight & other expenses on goods sold	16,940
Carriage inwards	2,310
Office expenses	1,340
Printing & Stationary	660
Postage & telegrams	820
Sundry Debtors	62,070
Sundry Creditors	18,920
Cash at bank	12,400
Cash in hand	2,210
Office furniture	3,500

Salary & Commission	9,870
Addition to building	7,000

Additional information:

a) Depreciate old building at 2.5% & new addition to building at 2%. & office furniture at 5%.
b) Write off further bad debts Rs.570 & increase the bad debts reserve to 6% of debtors.
c) On 31st March 2016 Rs.570 is outstanding for salary,rent receivable Rs.,200.
d) Interest in capital at 5%.
e) On 31st March, 2016 , stock is valued at Rs.14,290 , unexpired insurance Rs.240.

6. "Anticipate no profit but provide for all losses" Explain the statement and write any five concepts of accounting.**(2016)**
7. "Anticipate no profit but provide for all losses" Explain the statement and write any five concepts of Accounting. **(2015)**

8. From the following Trial Balance of Tinku, as at 31st December, 2014. You are required to prepare a Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 2014 and a balance Sheet as at that date, after making the necessary Adjustments. **(2015)**

Particulars	**Debit**	**Credit**
Tinku's Capital	-	80,000
Tinku's Drawing	6,000	-
Plant and Machinery, balance 1st Jan 2014	20,000	-
Plant and Machinery addition on 1st July, 2014	5,000	-
Stock on January 1, 2014	15,000	-
Purchases	82,000	-
Return Inwards	2,000	-
Sundry Debtors	20,600	-
Furniture and Fixtures	5,000	-
Freight and Duty	2,000	-
Carriage Outwards	500	
Rent, Rates and Taxes	4,600	-
Printing and Stationery	800	-
Trade Expenses	400	-
Sundry Creditors	-	10,000
Sales	-	1,20,000
Return Outwards	-	1,000
Postage and Telegrams	800	-
Reserve for Doubtful Debts	-	400
Discounts	-	800
Rent of Premises sublet for the year to 30th June, 2015		1,200
Insurance Charges	700	-
Salaries and Wages	21,300	
Cash in Hand	6,200	-
Cash at Bank	20,500	-

Adjustments:

i. Stock on 31st December, 2014 was valued at RS. 14,600
ii. Write off Rupees 600 as Bad Debts
iii. The Reserve for Doubtful Debts is to be maintained at 5 percent on Sundry Debtors
iv. Create a Reserve for discount on Debtors and Discount on Creditors at 2 percent.
v. Provide for Depreciation on furniture and Fixtures at 5 percent per annum on plant and Machinery at 20 percent per annum.
vi. Insurance prepaid was Rs. 100
vii. A fire occurred on 25th December, 2014 in the godown and stock of the value of Rs. 5,000 was destroyed. It was fully insured and the Insurance Company admitted the claim in full.

9. What do you mean by accounting concepts and conventions? Enumerate any seven accounting concepts in Detail **(2015)**

10. What do you mean by accounting concept? Explain any seven accounting concepts in detail. **(2014)**

11. From the following Trial balance extracted from the books of Khiladi & Sons, prepare Trading & Profit & Loss a/c for the year ended 31st December, 2011. **(2012)**

Particulars	**Debit(Rs.)**	**Credit (Rs.)**
Purchase & Sales	25,000	50,500
Debtors & Creditors	10,000	4,000
Drawings	5,500	
Returns	300	250
Discount	760	
Insurance Premium	300	
Cash	2,800	
Stock(1-1-2011)	1,400	
Bad Debts	500	
Bad Debts Reserve		1,540
Wages	2,800	
Carriage	600	
Machinery	22,000	
Furniture	4,000	
Salaries	3,000	
Bank Charges	500	
B/R & B/P	5,500	5,000
Trade Expenses	1,330	
Capital		29,000
Buildings	4,000	

Adjustments:

i. Depreciate building @5% & machinery @10%.
ii. Trade Expenses of Rs.270 & wages of Rs.200 have not been paid.
iii. Allow interest on capital at 10%p.a.
iv. Make provision for doubtful debts at 12%.
v. Stock on 31st December 2011 was Rs.10,000
vi. Prepaid balance Premium is Rs.50.

12. What is concept and convention of accounting? Explain the concepts and principles of accounting. **(2012)**

UNIT –III Depreciation & Self-Balancing Accounts

1. A receipts & payments account and the income and expenditure account of a Recreation Club for the year ending 31st December 2018 as follows: **(2018)**

Receipts & Payments Account

To balance b/d	1500	By Books Purchased	1000
TO Subscriptions		By Printing & Stationary	200
2017 600		By Salary	1500
2018 4300		By Advertisements	200
	4900	By Electric Charges	400
To Interest	500	By Balance C/d	4350
To Donations for Special fund	300		
To Rent			
2017 150			
2018 300			
	450		
	7650		**7650**

Income & Expenditure Account

Expenditures	**Amount Rs.**	**Income**	**Amount Rs.**
To Salary	1800	By Interest	400
To Tent hire	200	By Subscription	4800
To Electric Charges	400	By Rent	300
To Depreciation on building	750		
To Printing & Stationary	200		
To Advertisement	150		
To Surplus	2000		
	5500		**5500**

The clubs assets as on 1st Jan 2018 were:

Building Rs.15,000 ; Books Rs.10,000 ; Furniture Rs. 1,000 ; Investment Rs. 10,000 ; Liabilities on that data were Rs. 50 for advertisement & Rs. 100 for salary.

You are required to prepare the Balance Sheet of the club on 31stDeecember 2017 & 31st December 2018.

2. What is sectional balancing? Differentiate between sectional and self-balancing system. What are the advantages of maintaining ledgers under self-balancing system? **(2016)**
3. Write Notes On: **(2016)**
   a. Importance and methods of preparing trial balance.
   b. Treatment of Accrued Income and provision for doubtful debts in final Account.
   c. International accounting standards.
4. What do you understand by non-trading concerns? What organizations prepare it? What are points of distinction between receipts and payments and income and expenditure accounts? **(2015)**
5. Wrote Notes on
   a. Methods for providing Depreciation
   b. Accounting Standards in India.
   c. Provisions and Reserves

6. The receipt & Payments A/c & the income & expenditure A/c of a Recreation Club for the year ending 31st Decembe,2015 was as follows: **(2016)**

Receipts & Payment A/c

To Balance b/d	1,500	By books purchased	1,000
To subscription:		By printing & stationary	200
2014 600		By salary	1,500
2015 4,300	4,900	By advertisements	200
To interest	500	By electric charges	400
To donation for special fund	300	By Balance c/d	4350
To rent 2014 150 2015 300	450		4,350
	7,650		**7,650**

Income & Expenditure A/C

Expenditure	Rs.	Income	Rs.
To Salary	1,800	By interest	400
To tent hire	200	By Subscription	4,800
To Electric charges	400	By Rent	300
To depreciation on building	750		
To Printing & stationary	200		
To advertisement	150		
To surplus	2,000		
	5,500		5,500

The clubs assets as on 1st January, 2015 were:

Building Rs.15,000; Books Rs.10,000;Furniture Rs.1,000;Investment Rs.10,000;Liabilities on that date were Rs.50 for advertisement & Rs.100 for salary.

You are required to prepare the balance sheet of the club on 31st December, 2014 & 31st December, 2015.

7. What is sectional balancing? Differentiate b/w sectional and self-balancing system. What are the advantages of maintaining ledgers under self-balancing system? **(2016)**

8. Write notes: **(2016)**

   a. Importance and methods of preparing trial balance.

   b. Treatment of Accrued Income and provision for doubtful debts in final account.

   c. International accounting standards

9. What do you understand by non-trading concerns? What organizations prepare it? What are points of distinction between receipts and payments and income and expenditure accounts? **(2015)**

10. Write short notes on any two: **(2015)**

   a. Methods for providing Depreciation

   b. Accounting Standards in India

   c. Provisions and Reserves

2018 (1)

Roll No....................

B

1165

Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) (Part I) (Semester I) EXAMINATION, 2018

BASICS OF ACCOUNTING

Paper-bba-105

Time allowed : Three hours

Maximum marks : 70

Attempt five questions out of seven. In case the question paper contains a case study, it will be considered equivalent to two questions and in that case the student in addition to solving case study will have to answer any three from remaining five questions.

1. What is the definition of accounting ? Discuss the scope and development of Accounting.

2. "The agreement of a Trial Balance is not a conclusive proof of accuracy of the books of accounts." Explain.

PTO

2018(2)

3. On 31st March 2018, the following Trial Balance of M/s Pankaj and Sons was taken out. Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year and the Balance Sheet as at that date after making the following adjustments :

(i) Depreciation 5% off Plant and Machinery and 10% off fixtures and fittings.

(ii) Reserve for Bad Debts 2.5% on Sundry Debtors.

(iii) Reserve for March, Rent Rs. 150.

(iv) Insurance unexpired on 31st March, Rs. 70.

(v) Outstanding Wages and Salaries Rs. 800 and Rs. 350 respectively.

(vi) Stock at 31st March 2018, Rs. 16,580.

Trial Balance as at 31st March 2018

Particulars	Amount Rs. (Dedit)	Particulars	Amount Rs. (Credit)
Plants and Machinery	55,000	Capital Account	93,230
Fixtures and Fitting	1,720	Sales	1,26,177

2018 (3)

Factory Fuel and Power	542	Sundry Creditors	22,680
Office Salaries	3,745	Purchases Returns	3,172
Factory Lighting	392	Bills Payables	6,422
Travelling Expenses	925		-
Carriage on Sales	960		-
Cash at Bank	2,245		-
Cash in hand	68		-
Sundry Debtors	47,800		-
Purchases	83,290		-
Manufacturing Wages	9,915		-
Rents and Taxes	1,765		-
Office Expenses	2,778		-
Carriage on Purchases	897		-
Discount	422		-

2018(4)

Drawings Account	6,820	-
Stock on April 1, 2017	21,725	-
Manufacturing Expenses	2,680	-
Sales Returns	7,422	-
Insurance	570	-
	2,51,681	2,51,681

4. What do you know about accounting concepts and conventions ? Explain any six accounting concepts and four accounting conventions.

5. Second hand machinery was purchased on 1st January 2016 for Rs. 55,000 and Rs. 5,000 were spending on its repairs and installation. On 1st July 2017 other machinery (new) was purchased at a cost of Rs. 40,000. On 1st October 2018, the machinery purchased on 1st January 2016 was sold for Rs. 38,000 and in its place; new machinery was replaced at a cost of Rs. 60,000.

The firm closes its books on 31st December every year,

2018 (5)

Depreciation @ 10% is charged annually on straight line method. From 1st January 2016, the firm changes the method of Diminishing Balance method and the rate of depreciation is raised to 15% per annum, difference adjusted on 31st December 2018. Show the machinery account for three years with working in detail.

6. What do you understand by non-trading concerns ? What organisations prepare it ? What are points of distinction between receipts and payments and income and expenditure accounts ?

7. Write notes on any two of the following :

(i) Capital and Revenue

(ii) Rational of preparing Balance Sheet and its limitations.

(iii) Accounting Standards in India

Past year.

Roll No:- 410272.

6069 I Sem, Accounts II

Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) (Part-I) (Semester-I) EXAMINATION, 2019

BASICS OF ACCOUNTING

PAPER-BBA-105

Time Allowed - Three Hours
Maximum Marks - 70

Attempt five questions out of seven. In case the question paper contains a case study, it will be considered equivalent to two questions and in that case the student in addition to solving case study will have to answer any three from remaining five questions.

1. What objectives does management seek to achieve by using accounting information? Discuss how accounting has grown to fulfil the needs of society.

2. Journalise the following transactions in the books of Readymade and Co.

2019

Nov.2	Started Business with Cash Rs. 8,000
Nov.3	Bought Furniture for Rs. 1,200 .
Nov.6	Bought Stationary for Rs. 50
Nov.7	Purchased goods for cash at Rs. 2,000.
Nov.9	Sold goods for cash worth Rs. 500
Nov.11	Sold to R Desai goods worth Rs. 1,000.
Nov.14	Bought goods from Mundra Bros. at Rs.800
Nov.18	Paid Office cleaning charges of Rs. 15
Nov.20	Bought goods from Hari worth Rs. 1000
Nov.22	Sold to Sharma & Co. goods worth Rs. 600
Nov.24	Received from R Desai Rs. 500
Nov.25	Paid to Hari Rs. 900
Nov.28	Bought Typewriter for Rs. 800
Nov.31	Received Commission of Rs. 150

3. "It is not important to know when cash is received and when payment is made." Comment and discuss why the going concern postulate is central to accounting practice?

4. From the following Trial Balance of RVS, as at 31st December 2018, Your are required to prepare a Trading and Profit and loss Account for the year ended 31st December 2018 and a Balance Sheet as at that data, after making the necessary adjustments.

Trail Balance as on December 31, 2018

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	Debit	Credit
RVS Capital		80000
RVS Drawing	6000	
Plant and Machinery (balance on 1st Jan.2018)	20000	
Plant and Machinery (balance on 1st July.2018)	5000	
Stock on January 1,2018	15000	
Purchases	82000	
Return Inwards	2000	
Sundry Debtors	20600	
Furniture and Fixtures	5000	
Freight and Duty	2000	
Carriage Outwords	500	
Rent, Rates and Taxes	4600	
Printing and Stationary	800	
Trade Expenses	400	
Sundry Creditors		10000
Sales		120000
Return Outwords		1000
Postage and Telegrams	800	
Reserve for Doutbtful Debts		400
Discounts		800
Rent of Premises sublet for the year to 30th June 2019		1200
Insurance Charges	700	
Salaries and Wages	21300	
Cash in hand	6200	
Cash at bank	20500	

Adjustments

i) Stock on 31st December 2018 was valued at Rs. 14,600.

ii) Write off Rupees 600 as Bad Debts.

iii) The Reserve for Doubtful Debts is to be maintained at 5 percent on Sundry Debtors.

iv) Create a Reserve for Discount on Debtors and Discount on Creditors at 2 percent.

v) Provide for Depreciation on Furniture and Fixtures at 5 percent per annum on Plant and Machinery at 20 percent per annum.

vi) Insurance prepaid was Rs. 100

vii) A fire occurred on 25th December 2018, in the godown and stock of the value of Rs. 5,000 was destroyed. It was fully insured and the Insurance Company admitted the claim in full.

5- A receipts and payments account and the income and expenditure account of a Recreation Club for the year ending 31st December 2018 was as follows.

Receipt and Payments Account

Dr. Cr.

Receipts	Amount Rs.	Payments	Amount Rs.
To balance b/d	1500	By Books Purchased	1000
To Subscriptions		By Printing and Stationary	200
2017 600		By Salary	1500
2018 4300		By Advertisements	200
---------	4900	By Electric Charges	400
To Interest	500	By Balance C/d	4350
To Donations for special fund	300		
To Rent			
2017 150			
2018 300			
---------	450		
	7650		7650

Income and Expenditure Account

Dr. Expenditures	Amount Rs.	Income	Cr. Amount Rs.
To Salary	1800	By Interest	400
To Tent hire	200	By Subscription	4800
To Electric Charges	400	By Rent	300
To Depreciation on Building	750		
To Printint and Stationary	200		
To Advertisement	150		
To Surplus	2000		
	5500		5500

The clubs assets as on 1st January 2018 were: Building Rs. 15,000; Books Rs. 10,000; Furniture Rs. 1,000; Investment Rs. 10,000; Liabilities on that data were Rs. 50 for advertisement and Rs. 100 for salary.

You are required to prepare the Balance Sheet of the club on 31st December 2017 and 31st December 2018.

6- What is Sectional Balancing? Differentiate between Sectional and Self Balancing Systems. What are the advantages of maintaining ledgers under self balancing system?

7- Write notes on any two of the following.

a) Methods for preparing Trial Balance

b) Conventions of Accounting.

c) International Accounting Standards.

Total No. of Pages: 02 [Total No. of Questions: 7]

90175

Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) (Part - I) (Semester-I) Examination, 2021

BASIC OF ACCOUNTING

Paper - BBA - 105

Duration of Examination: 1½ Hours *Max. Marks: 42*
परीक्षा की अवधि: 1½ घण्टा *पूर्णांक: 42*

Instructions to the Candidates:
परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश:-

Candidate is required to attempt any three question. (upto 400 words). **(3x14=42 Marks)**
कोई तीन प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिये। प्रश्न का उत्तर 400 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिये।

Q-1. What is the definition of accounting? Discuss the scope and development of Accounting.

Q-2. State with reasons which of the following items should be taken as of a Capital and which of a Revenue nature.

(a) Rs. 2000 spent on dismantling, removing and reinstalling plant and machinery to a more convenient site.

(b) Rs. 600 paid for removal of stock to a new site.

(c) Rs. 1000 paid for erection of a new machine.

(d) Rs. 2000 paid on repairing of the new factory.

(e) A car engine rings and pistons were changed at a cost of Rs. 3000. This resulted in impromvement of petrol consumption to 30 kms. per litre. It had fallen from 15 kms. to 8 kms.

(f) A building constructed in 1960 was written down by 1990 to Rs. 5000. It was demolished and a new building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs including Rs. 10,000 for demolishing the old building.

Q-3. What do you understand by Concepts of Accounting? What is its relevance in accounting? Mention any four concepts of Accounting.

Q-4. From the following Trial Balance, prepare Profit and Loss Account for the year ended on 31 March 2022 and Balance Sheet as on that date after giving effect to the under mentioned adjustments.

Trial Balance as at March 31st 2022

Amount in Rs.

Name of Accounts	Debit	Credit
Capital		15,000
Drawings	3,250	
Stock (1-4-2021)	17,445	
Return Inwards	554	
Carriage Inwards	1,240	
Deposit with A.G.	1,350	
Return Outwards		840

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Carriage Outwards	725	
Loan to Mr. D @ 5% given on 1-4-2021	1,000	
Interest on above		25
Rent	820	
Rent Outstanding		130
Purchases	12,970	
Debtors	4,000	
Goodwill	1,730	
Creditors		3,000
Advertisement Expenditure	954	
Provision for Doubtful Debts		1,200
Bad Debts	400	
Patents and Patterns	500	
Cash	62	
Sales		27,914
Discount Allowed	330	
Wages	454	
Total	48,109	48,109

Adjustments

(a) The Manager is entitled to commission of 10% of the net profits after charging such commission.

(b) Increase Bad Debts by Rs. 600, provision for doubtful debts 10% and provision for discount on debtors 5%.

(c) Stock valued at Rs. 1,500 destroyed by fire on 25-12-2021 but the Insurance Company admitted a claim for Rs. 950 only and paid it in December, 2022.

(d) Rupees 200 out of advertisement expenses are to be carried forward.

Q-5. What do you understand by non-trading concerns? What organisations prepare it? What are points of distinction between receipts and payments and income and expenditure accounts?

Q-6. The book value of Plant and Machinery on 1-1-2019 was Rs. 200000. New machinery for Rs. 10000 was purchased on 1-10-2019 and for Rs. 20000 on 1-7-2020. On 1-4-2021 machinery whose book value had been Rs. 30000 on 1-1-2019 was sold for Rs. 16000, and the entire amount was credited to Plant and Machinery account. Depreciation had been charged at 10 percent per annum on the book value on 1-1-2019 on straight line method. It was decided on 31st December 2021 that depreciation at the rate of 20 percent per annum and diminishing balance method should be charged with retrospective effect since 1-1-2019. Show the Plant and Machinery account from 1-1-2019 to 31-12-2021

Q-7. Write short notes on any two of the following :

(a) Methods of Trial Balance

(b) Four conventions of accounting

(c) Accounting Standards in India.

6705

Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA)
BBA (Part-I) (Semester-I)
Examination, 2022
Paper -bba - 105
BASICS OF ACCOUNTING

Duration of Examination: 3 Hours *Max. Marks: 70*

परीक्षा की अवधि: 3 घण्टा *पूर्णांक: 70*

Instructions to the Candidates:

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश:-

Attempt five questions out of seven. In case the question paper contains a Case Study, It will be considered equivalent to two questions and in that case the student in addition to solving case study will have to answer any three from remaining five questions.

1- What is the definition of accounting? What are the needs and development of accounting?

2- State with reasons which of the following items should be taken as of a capital and which of a revenue nature.

(a) Rs. 2000 spent on dismantling, removing and reinstalling plant and machinery to a more convenient site.

(b) Rs. 600 paid for removal of stock to a new site.

(c) Rs. 1000 paid for erection of a new machine.

(d) Rs. 2000 paid on repairing of the new factory.

(e) A car engine rings and pistons were changed at a cost of Rs. 3000. This resulted in improvement of petrol consumption to 30kms per litre. It had fallen from 15 kms. to 8 kms.

(f) A building constructed in 1960 was written down by 1990 to Rs. 5000. It was demolished and a new building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs including Rs. 10,000 for demolishing the old building.

6502.5

3- Second hand machinery was purchased on 1st January2019 for Rs. 55,000 and Rs. 5000 were spending on its repairs and installation. On 1st July 2020, another machinery (new) was purchased at a cost of Rs. 40,000. On 1st October 2021, the machinery purchased on 1st January 2020 was sold for Rs. 38,000 and in its place, new machinery was replaced at a cost of Rs. 60,000.

5350

The firm closes its books on 31st December every year, Depreciation @ 10% is charged annually on stright line method. From 1 January 2020, the firm changes the method of Diminishing Balance method and the rate of depreciation is raised to 15% per annum, difference adjusted on 31st December 2022. Show the machinery account for three years with working in detail.

4- On 31st March 2023, the following Trial Balance of RVS Ltd. was taken out. Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year and the Balance Sheet as at that date after making the following adjustments.

(a) Depreciation 5% off plant and machinery and 10% off fixtures and fittings.

(b) Reserve for Bad Debts 2.5% on Sundry debtors.

(c) Reserve for March, rent Rs. 150.

(d) Insurance unexpired on 31st March, Rs.70

(e) Outstanding wages and salaries Rs. 800 and Rs. 350 respectively.

Particulars	Amount Rs. (Debit)	Particulars	Amount Rs. (Credit)
Plants & Machinery	55,000	Capital Account	93,230
Fixtures and Fitting	1,720	Sales	1,26,177
Factory Fuel and Power	542	Sundry Creditors	22,680
Office Salaries	3,745	Purchases Returns	3,172
Factory Lighting	392	Bills Payables	6,422
Travelling Expenses	925		
Carriage on Sales	960		
Cash in Bank	2,245		
Cash in Hand	68		
Sundry Debtors	47,800		
Purchases	83,290		
manufacturing Wages	9,915		
Rents and Taxes	1,765		
Office Expenses	2,778		
Carriage on Purchases	897		
Discount	422		
Drawings Account	6,820		
Stock on April, 1,2022	21,725		
Manufacturing Expenses	2,680		
Sales Returns	7,422		
Insurance	570		
	2,51,681		2,51,681

(f) Stock at 31st March 2023, Rs. 16,580.

Trial Balance as at 31st March 2023

5- What do you know about accounting concepts and convention? Explain any eight accounting concepts in detail.

6- What do you understand by non-trading concerns? What organisations prepare it? What are points of distinction between receipts and payments and income and expenditure accounts?

7- Write short notes on any two of the following.

(a) Objectives and importance of Accounting.

(b) Meaning and purpose of preparing Balance Sheet

(c) Accounting Standards in India.

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Total No. of Pages: 02 [Total No. of Questions: 20]

6162

Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA)
(Part-I) SEMESTER-I (NEW)
EXAMINATON - 2023
PAPER-BBA-102
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

Duration of Examination: 3 Hours *Max. Marks: 70*
परीक्षा की अवधि: 3 घण्टा *पूर्णांक : 70*

Instructions to the Candidates:
परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश:-

Note : *The question paper is divided into 2 parts : Part A & B.*

Part-A/भाग-अ

Part A will consist of 10 compulsory questions. There will be at least three questions from each unit and answer to each question shall be limited upto 50 words. Each question will carry 02 marks, total 20 marks . (10x2=20)

Part-B/भाग-ब

Part B will consist of 10 questions. At least three questions from each unit are set and student will have to answer 05 questions, selecting at least one question from each unit. The answer to each question shall be limited to 400 words. Each question carries 10 marks, total 50 marks. (5x10=50

Part - A (Compulsory)

1. What is the meaning of accounting ?
2. What is the rule in real account ? Assets AC Dr To Income.
3. What do you mean by capital expenditure ?
4. What is Accrued Income ? Dr.
5. What do you know about conservatism convention ?
6. What is marshalling of assets and liabilities in balance sheet ?
7. What is the difference between provision and reserve ? Mention any two.
8. What is Ind-AS ?
9. What do you know about written down value method of depreciation ?
10. What do you know about provision for doubtful debts ? P/L AC Dr To

all rules were follow same year & ...

Part - B

11. Journalise the following transactions and make them posting in ledger in the year 2024 :

SUPP x LS / CP

5000
750
4250

January 1, 2024 - Started Business with cash Rs. 8,000

January 3, 2024 - Paid into bank Rs. 4000

January 5, 2024 - Bought furniture from M/s City Furniture Rs. 500

January 7, 2024 - Bought goods of the value of Rs. 5,000 from Sabarwal Traders at 15% trade discount.

January 9, 2024 - Supplied the above goods to Mehtani Traders at list price less 15% trade discount.

January 11, 2024 - Cash received from Mehtani Traders in full settlement, cash discount allowed @ 5%.

January 15, 2024 - Bought goods for cash Rs. 1,000.

12. What is the need of accounting ? How book-keeping is different from accounting ? Discuss.

13. "The agreement of a trial balance is not a conclusive proof of accuracy of the books of accounts. Explain.

14. On 31st March 2024, the following Trial balance of JRVS Ltd. was taken out. Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year and the Balance sheet as at that date after making the following adjustments:

a. Depreciation 5% off Plant and Machinery and 10% off Fixtures and Fittings.

b. Reserve for Bad Debts 2.5% on Sundry Debtors.

c. Reserve for March, Rent Rs. 150.

d. Insurance unexpired on 31st March, Rs. 70

e. Outstanding Wages and Salaries Rs. 800 and Rs. 350 respectively.

f. Stoc at 31st March 2024, Rs. 16580.

Trial Balance as at 31st March 2024

Particulars	Amount (Rs. Credit)	Particulars	Amount (Rs. Credit)
Plants & Machinery	55000	Capital Account	93230
Fixtures and Fitting	1720	Sales	126177
Factory Fuel and Power	542	Sundry Creditors	22680
Office Salaries	3745	Purchase Returns	3172
Factory Lighting	392	Bills Payables	6422
Travelling Expenses	925		
Carriage on Sales	960		
Cash at Bank	2245		
Cash in Hand	68		
Sundry Debtors	47800		
Purchases	83290		
Manufacturing Wages	9915		
Rents and Taxes	1765		
Office Expenses	2778		
Carriage on Purchases	897		
Discount	422		
Drawing Account	6820		
Stock on April 1, 2023	21725		
Manufacturing Expenses	2680		
Sales Returns	7422		
Insurance	570		
	2,51,681		2,51,681

15. What are accounting errors ? How will you locate them ? Discuss.

16. What do you know about accounting concept ? Describe any four accounting concept.

17. What is Sectional Balancing ? What are the advantages of maintaining ledgers under self balancing system ?

18. The receipts and payments account and the income and expenditure account of a Recreation Club for the year ending 31st December 2023 was as follows :

Receipt and Payments Account

Dr. Receipts	Amount Rs.	Payments	Cr. Amount Rs.
To Balance b/d	1500	By Books Purchases	1000
To subscription		By Printing and Stationary	200
2022 600		By Salary	1500
2023 4300	4900	By Advertisements	200
To Interest	500	By Electric Charges	400
To Donations for special fund	300	By Balance c/d	4350
To Rent 2022 150 2023 300	450		
	7650		7650

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

Expenditure	Amount (Rs.)	Income	Amount (Rs.)
To Salary	1800	By Interest	400
To Tent hire	200	By Subscription	4800
To Electric Charges	400	By Rent	300
To Depreciation on Building	750		
To Printing and Stationary	200		
To Advertisement	150		
To Surplus	2000		
	5500		**5500**

The clubs assets as on Ist January 2023 were :

Building Rs. 15000 Books, Rs. 10000, Furniture Rs. 1000, Investment Rs. 10000, Liabilities on that date were Rs. 50 for advertisement and Rs. 100 for Salary.

You are required to prepare the Balance Sheet of the club on 31st December 2022 and 31st December 2023.

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19. What do you mean by Accounting Stadards in India ? Explain the term IFRS.

20. Write short notes on any two :

a) Objectives of accounting, b) Conventions of Accounting, c) Depreciation Accounting.