

B.Com. 1st Semester (Honours) Examination, 2018 (CBCS)

Subject : Financial Accounting-I

Paper : CC-I(1.2)

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 60

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

All workings should form part of your answer.

Answer any ten questions:

2×10=20

যে কোনো দশটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও :

(a) What do you mean by accounting information?

হিসাবরক্ষণ তথ্য বলতে কী বোঝো?

(b) What is Accounting Cycle?

হিসাবরক্ষণ চক্র কী?

(c) What do you mean by Matching Concept in accounting?

হিসাবরক্ষণে মিলকরণের ধারণা বলতে কী বোঝো?

(d) Mention two advantages of Accounting Standards.

হিসাবরক্ষণ মানের দুটি সুবিধা উল্লেখ করো।

(e) What do you mean by 'Balancing of Accounts'?

হিসাবের জের টানা বলতে কী বোঝো?

(f) Mention two objectives of accounting.

হিসাবরক্ষণের দুটি উদ্দেশ্য উল্লেখ করো।

(g) Mention two limitations of Single Entry System.

একহারা দাখিলা পদ্ধতির দুটি সীমাবদ্ধতা উল্লেখ করো।

(h) Name the accounting convention which is associated with the valuation of inventory.

মজুত পণ্যের মূল্যায়ন সংক্রান্ত হিসাবরক্ষণের মতবাদটির নাম লেখো।

(i) Mention two points of difference between depreciation and obsolescence.

অবচিতি ও অপ্রচলনের দুটি পার্থক্য উল্লেখ করো।

(j) What is Memorandum Joint Venture Account?

বিবরণী যৌথ উদ্যোগ হিসাব কী?

(k) When is the ownership of goods transferred on sale or return basis?

বিক্রয় বা ফেরত ভিত্তিতে প্রেরিত পণ্যের মালিকানা কখন হস্তান্তরিত হয়?

Please Turn Over

(l) What do you mean by Sectional Balancing system?

উপশাখী জের পদ্ধতি বলতে কী বোঝো?

(m) What is 'indemnity period' in relation to Loss of Profit Policy?

মুনাফা হানি বীমাপত্রের ক্ষেত্রে বীমা কার্যকরী কাল বা ক্ষতিপূরণের মেয়াদ কাল বলতে কী বোঝায়?

(n) What is Compound Entry? Give an example.

মিশ্র দাখিলা কী? উদাহরণ দাও।

(o) Mention the points of difference between capital receipts and revenue receipts.

মূলধন জাতীর প্রাপ্তি ও মুনাফা জাতীর প্রাপ্তির দুটি পার্থক্য উল্লেখ করো।

2. Answer any four questions:

5×4=20

যে কোনো চারটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও :

(a) "Accounting information should be made as elaborate as possible." Do you agree? Justify your answer.

"হিসাবনিকাশকরণ তথ্য যতটুকু সম্ভব বিস্তারিত হওয়া প্রয়োজন।"—তুমি কি একমত? যুক্তি সহকারে উত্তর দাও।

(b) From the following facts supplied by J, who keeps his books on single entry, you are required to calculate Total Purchases Account:

2+2+1=5

	₹
Opening balance of Bills payable	5000
Opening balance of Creditors	6000
Closing balance of Bills payable	9000
Closing balance of Creditors	4000
Bills payable discharged during the year	8900
Cash paid to creditors during the year	30,200
Returns outwards	1200
Cash purchases	25,800

[ইংরাজী প্রশ্ন দ্রষ্টব্য]

(c) Discuss in brief how income is measured in accounting depending on both the concepts of 'flow' and 'change of stock'.

হিসাবরক্ষণে 'প্রবাহ' ও 'মজুতের পরিবর্তন'—এই উভয় ধারণার উপর নির্ভর করে কীভাবে আয় পরিমাপ করা হয় তা সংক্ষেপে আলোচনা করো।

(d) Goods sent on consignment : 2000kg @ 20 per kg. Consignor incurred ₹ 1,000 as freight and ₹ 600 as insurance. 400 kg goods were destroyed in transit due to an accident. ₹ 3,000 was admitted as claim from the insurance company. The consignee sold 1400 kg @ ₹ 40 per kg and incurred the following expenses : ₹ 1,000 as Godown rent, ₹ 400 as unloading charges and ₹ 600 as selling expenses.

Pass required journal entries relating to loss in transit and unsold stock on consignment in the books of the consignor.

[ইংরাজী প্রশ্ন দ্রষ্টব্য]

(e) State in brief the procedure for issuing accounting standards in India.

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ভারতে হিসাবরক্ষণ মান প্রচলন করার পদ্ধতি সংক্ষেপে বিবৃত করো।

(f) Subscriptions income for 2015-16:

	₹
As per Income & Expenditure Account	1,64,000
Advance subscription received in 2014-15	8,000
Advance subscription received for 2016-17	4,000
Subscriptions outstanding at the end of 2015-16 (including ₹ 2,000 for 2014-15)	19,000
Subscriptions written off during 2015-16	1,000
Subscription receivable on 01.04.2015	10,000
Subscriptions collected by the secretary (2015-16) but not deposited	2,000

You are required to prepare a statement showing subscriptions received in 2015-16 as per Receipts and Payments Account.

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[ইংরাজী প্রশ্ন দ্রষ্টব্য]

3. Answer any two questions:

10×2=20

যে কোনো দুটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও :

(a) Mr. Saxena commenced his business with a capital of ₹ 2,00,000 and he purchased furniture for ₹ 60,000. The books are maintained by single entry system. From the following particulars prepare a Trading & Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 2017 and a Balance Sheet as on that date.

	₹
Sales (including cash sales of ₹ 1,40,000)	3,40,000
Purchases (including cash purchase of ₹ 80,000)	3,00,000
Saxena's Drawing	24,000
Salaries to staff	40,000
Bad debt written off	10,000
Business sundry expenses	14,000
Stock of goods on 31.12.2017	1,30,000
Sundry Debtors on 31.12.2017	1,04,000
Sundry creditors on 31.12.2017	72,000

Mr. Saxena took goods costing ₹ 10,000 for private use and paid ₹ 4,000 cash to his son, but omitted to record these transactions in his books of accounts. Provide depreciation on furniture @ 10% per annum.

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[ইংরাজী প্রশ্ন দ্রষ্টব্য]

- (b) A and B entered into a joint venture involving buying and selling of old scraps. The profit or loss was to be shared equally. Cost of materials purchased was ₹ 85,000 which was paid by A, who drew a bill on B at 2 months demand for ₹ 60,000. The Bills was discounted by A at a cost of ₹ 840.

The transactions relating to the venture were:

- (i) A paid ₹ 600 for carriage, ₹ 1,000 for commission on sales and ₹ 400 as travelling expenses.
- (ii) Mr. B paid ₹ 200 as travelling expenses and ₹ 300 as sundry expenses.
- (iii) Sales effected by Mr. A amounted to ₹ 40,000 and by Mr. B was ₹ 60,000.

Goods costing ₹ 2,000 and 3,000 (being unsold stock) were retained by A and B respectively and these were charged to them at prices to show the same rate of gross profit and that made on the total sales (excluding these sales). Mr. A was credited with a sum of ₹ 800 to cover the cost of warehousing and insurance. The expenses in connection with the bill were to be treated as a charge against the venture.

You are required to show the Memorandum Joint Venture Account and the accounts as they would appear in the ledger of each of the two parties.

[ইংরাজী প্রশ্ন দ্রষ্টব্য]

- (c) From the following information, you are required to work out the claim under the Loss of Profit Policy:

- (i) Damage due to fire accident on 25th December—accounting year ends on 31st December.
- (ii) Indemnity period — 6 months.
- (iii) Sum assured — ₹ 2,00,000.
- (iv) Net profit plus all standing charges in prior accounting year — ₹ 3,00,000.
- (v) Standing charges un-insured — ₹ 50,000.
- (vi) Turnover of the cost accounting year was ₹ 10,00,000, the rate of gross profit being 25%.
- (vii) The annual turnover namely the turnover for 12 months immediately preceding the fire ₹ 10,40,000.
- (viii) As a consequence of fire, there was a reduction in certain insured standing charges at the rate of 50,000 p.a.
- (ix) The standard turnover was 5,20,000.
- (x) Increased cost of working during the period of indemnity were ₹ 40,000.
- (xi) Turnover during the period of indemnity was ₹ 2,00,000 and out of this, turnover amounting ₹ 1,60,000 was maintained due to increased cost of working.

(d) The following Trial Balance is extracted from the books of Mr. B. Sen as on 31.3.2018:

Debit Balance	₹	Credit Balance	₹
Plant and Machinery	4,00,000	Capital	5,70,000
Opening Stock	45,000	Sundry Creditors	36,000
Sundry Debtors	50,000	Sales	2,40,000
Wages	15,000	Return Outward	30,000
Salaries	20,000	Provision for Doubtful Debts	2000
Rent	22,000		
Income Tax	2,500		
Purchases	1,80,000		
Return Inward	15,000		
Bad Debt	12,500		
Insurance	4,000		
Office Expenses	7,000		
Cash in Hand	45,000		
Cash at Bank	60,000		
	<u>8,78,000</u>		<u>8,78,000</u>

Additional information:

- Stock as on 31.3.2018 ₹ 50,000
- Machinery purchased on 01.10.2017 for ₹ 40,000 was wrongly debited in Purchases Account. Depreciation @ 15% p.a. to be charged on machinery.
- Outstanding office expenses amounted to ₹ 1500.
- Goods worth ₹ 7,000 was distributed as free sample.
- Create a provision for doubtful debts @ 5% on Sundry Debtors after writing off ₹ 2,500 as further bad debts.

You are required to prepare trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31.3.2018 and Balance Sheet as on the same date. 2+4+4=10

[ইংরাজী প্রশ্ন দ্রষ্টব্য]