Seat No.: 129

NB-115

November-2019

B.B.A., Sem.-I

CC-102: Financial Accounting

Time: 2:3	0 Hou	Irs] [Max. Marks : 52	,				
Instruction	ns: (1) Figures to the right indicate marks.					
	((2) Show calculations as a part of your answer.					
1. (A)	Expl	ain the difference between the following:					
	(1) General Reserve and Provision						
	(2)	Capital Receipt and Revenue Receipt					
		OR					
	(1)	Discuss types of accounts with examples, also stating the rules of debit and credit.	7				
	(2)	State which accounting concept, convention or principle is suggested by the following statements:					
		(i) Stock is valued at cost or market price whichever is lower.					
		(ii) Bad debt reserve is provided on debtors.					
		(iii) Generally the accounts of the business are prepared on an annual basis.					
(iv) In balance sheet capital is shown as a liability.							
(v) Expenses are classified into Capital, Revenue or Deferred Revenue Expenses.							
	(vi) Insignificant items need not be disclosed.						
	(vii) Loss due to death of an efficient executive is not recorded in accounts.						
(B)	Doa	as directed : (Any Four)	4				
	(1)	Accounting is concerned with					
		(Monetary transactions/Non-monetary transactions)					
	(2)	Which of the following equation is correct?					
		(a) Assets = Capital + Liabilities (b) Assets = Capital - Liabilities					
		(c) Liabilities = Assets + Capital (d) Capital = Assets + Liabilities					
	(3)	Subscription is a (Revenue Income/Capital Incom	le)				
(4) Drawings account is a account. (Personal/Real/Nomina							
Define: Bad Debts							
downloaded	(6)	Capital expenditure is any expenditure benefiting a future period. (True/Fals	se)				
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2. (A) From the following information of Rajkot Youth Club prepare its Income & Expenditure account for the year ended on 31-3-2019 and a Balance Sheet as on that date:

Receipts and Payment Account

or. for the ye	ear ended	r ended on 31-3-2019		
Receipts	(₹)	Payments	(₹)	
To balance b/d	30,000	By Purchase of Sports		
To Entrance Fees		Equipments	50,000	
(One half capitalized)	60,000	By Salaries	60,000	
To Subscriptions	1,00,000	By rent, rates and taxes	48,000	
To interest on 10%		By Postage & Stationery	24,000	
investments	8,000	By Newspaper and		
To Canteen Collections	2,40,000	Magazines	20,000	
To Sale of 10% investments		By Miscellaneous expenses	32,000	
on 1-10-2018	F-19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	By Canteen expenses	2,20,000	
(Cost price Rs.40,000)	34,000	By balance c/d	20,000	
To Sale of Pasti	2,000			
	4,74,000		4,74,000	

Additional Information:

Dr

Particulars	As on 31-3-18 (₹)	As on 31-3-19 (₹) 14,000	
Subscription Outstanding	10,000		
Subscription received in advance	2,000	3,000	
Salaries Outstanding	4,000	5,000	
Sports Equipments	1,20,000	1,50,000	
10% Investments	1,60,000	1,20,000	
Furniture	80,000	64,000	

(2) Opening Capital Fund ₹ 3,94,000.

OR

- (A) (1) Difference between Receipts & Payment a/c and Income & Expenditure a/c. 7
 - (2) Difference between the Final Account of trading and non-trading concerns.
- (B) Do as directed: (Any Three)
 - (1) Subscription received in advance is not shown in receipts and payment accounts. (True/False)
 - (2) Receipt and Payments Account is just like cash account. (True / False)
 - (3) Income and expenditure account is just like Trading a/c. (True/False)
 - (4) Legacy is treated as ____ income. (revenue/capital)

Amount obtained on sale of fixed assets is an example of Revenue Receipt.

(True/False)

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3. (A) From the following trial balance as on 31-3-2019 of Mr. Vinay, you are required to prepare Trading a/c and Profit & Loss a/c for the year ended on 31-3-19 and Balance Sheet as on that date:

Names of Account	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
Stock (1-4-18)	90,000	
Salary (upto28-2-19)	28,600	
Capital and Drawings	20,000	2,00,000
Debtors and Creditors	1,40,000	80,000
Lease hold Premises (1-10-18 for 5 years)	80,000	
Carriage Inward	1,000	
Carriage Outward	2,400	
Trade Expenses	1,600	1 2 2
Discount	3,400	3,800
Bad debt and Bad debt Reserve	2,800	5,800
Cash and Bank	5,000	6,000
Wages	30,000	-
Purchases and Sales	2,00,000	5,00,000
Return Accounts	18,000	20,000
Commission		1,400
Machineries	50,000	1-1-1
10% Investments(30-9-18)	1,40,000	-
Interest received on Investments	-	3,000
Insurance Premium (upto 1-7-19)	7,200	177-1
	8,20,000	8,20,000

Additional Information:

- (1) Value of Closing Stock is ₹ 40,000 of which value of 90% on Stock is 10% less and value of 10% of stock is 90% more.
- (2) Depreciate Machineries at 10%.
- (3) Interest on Capital and Drawings 10%.
- (4) Goods burnt by fire ₹ 10,000 and Insurance Co. accepted a Claim of ₹ 8,000.
- (5) Bad debt of ₹ 4,000 and Bad Debt Reserve of 5% is required to be provided on debtors.
- (6) Commission due but not received ₹ 2,600. Outstanding trade expenses ₹ 400.

During the year goods worth ₹ 4,000 were distributed as samples.

OR

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P.T.O.

- (A) (1) Discuss difference between Trial Balance and Balance Sheet.
 - (2) From the Trial Balance of Mr. Umang as on 31-3-19, prepare a Trading and Profit and Loss account for the year ending on 31-3-19.

Trial Balance

Debit Balances	(₹)	Credit Balances	nces (₹)	
Cash in hand	2,400	Capital	1,60,000	
Purchases	2,40,000	4% Bank Loan	40,000	
Opening stock	70,000	Bills Payable	44,000	
Sundry Debtors	1,00,000	Sundry Creditors	48,000	
Plant	1,20,000	Sales	4,00,000	
Furniture	30,000	Bad Debts Reserve	2,400	
Bills Receivable	40,000			
Rent and Taxes	20,000			
Wages	32,000			
Salaries	40,000			
	6,94,400		6,94,400	

Additional Information:

- (i) Closing Stock ₹ 80,000.
- (ii) Provide outstanding Liabilities: Rent and Taxes ₹ 4,000; Wages ₹ 6,000; Salaries ₹ 8,000.
- (iii) Depreciation on Plant 5%, on Furniture 10%.
- (iv) Write off ₹ 1,000 as bad debts.
- (v) Create bad debts reserve 2.5% on Sundry Debtors.

(B) D	o as direc	ted:(Any Three)			
	(1)	Loss on sale of old furniture is debited to Profit and Loss a/c.				Profit and Loss a/c.
	Page 1					(True/False)
	(2)	Trial Balance is .				
(Summary statement of Ledger Balances/Statement of financial p						Statement of financial position)
	(3)	Inter	est on drawings is _	fo	r the	business. (Expense/Gain)
(4) Prepaid Insurance is shown in the Balance Sheet as asset. (Tro				ce Sheet as asset. (True/False)		
(5) Goods destroyed by fire should be credited to						
	ight	(a)	Sales a/c		(b)	Insurance Claim a/c
ded from		(c)	Trading a/c		(d)	Loss due to fire a/c

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