## 2018

(2nd Semester)

## COMMERCE

Paper No.: BC-204

## (Financial Accounting-II)

Full Marks: 70 Pass Marks: 45%

Time: 3 hours

( PART : B--DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks: 45)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. (a) What is meant by accounting theory?

Explain the approaches to accounting theory.

2+7

Or

- (b) Explain the roots of accounting theory. 9
- 2. (a) Distinguish between Statement of Affairs and Balance Sheet. 9

8L/390a (Turn Over)

## Or

• •	Roshan finds	himself insolvent	no
	31st December,	2016. His position	Was
	as follows:		Ŧ

Sundry debtors :	5,000
Goods	El control Assessment
Doubtful	30,000
(estimated to produce 725,000)	. = 000
Bad	15,000
1000 shares in A Co. Ltd.	25,000
(estimated to produce ( 15,000)	91,500
Shares in B Co. Ltd.	91,000
(estimated to produce 75,000)	2,000
Loss through betting	2,000 85,600
Creditors on open account	85,000
Creditors holding a second charge on the shares of B Co. Ltd.	30,000
on the snares of 5 25 000)	
(to the extent of ₹25,000)	
Creditors holding a first charge on	40,000
the shares of B Co. Ltd.	4,000
Bills payable	2010 <b>F</b> 10 2000 (100) (1000 (1000 (100) (1000 (1000 (100) (1000 (1000 (100) (100) (1000 (100) (100) (100) (100) (1000 (100) (
Creditors for rent, rates and	5,000
toves etc.	V1
(of which ₹4,600 are preferential)	15,000
Furniture and fixture	1.5,000
(estimated to produce ₹ 3,000)	550
Cash in hand	35,950
Stock in trade	35,930
(estimated to realise ₹ 30,450)	9,000
Bills receivable	9,000
(estimated to produce 7,000)	
Management of the second	

8L/390a

(Continued)

Roshan started business with a capital of ₹70,000 on 1st January, 2014 and the business resulted in a profit of ₹8,900 and ₹10,000 for the first two years respectively and in a loss of ₹5,000 for the third year, after allowing ₹3,500 as interest on capital each year. Withdrawals for the whole period amounted to ₹30,000.

Prepare Statement of Affairs and Deficiency Account. 5+4

**3.** (a) Distinguish between Branch Accounts and Departmental Accounts.

Or

(b) Following balances for the year ended 31st March, 2016 were extracted from the books of M/s. United Traders:

	Υ.
Stock on 1.4.2015;	
Radio	45,000
Watches	21,000
Sales:	
Radio	2,94,000
Watches	1,46,000
Purchases:	
Radio	2,25,000
Watches	1,15,000
Salaries	12,600
Publicity Expenses	8,900

8L/390a

(Turn Over)

9

	<b>**</b>
Toyes	3,200
Rent and Taxes	10,600
Commission Miscellaneous Expenses	5,000
	400
Interest Received Provision for Bad Debts	800

Prepare Departmental Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2016 after taking into account the following:

- (i) Stock as on 31st March, 2016 was radio ₹30,000, watches ₹24,000
- (ii) An amount of ₹ 1,200 out of sundry debtors of ₹ 16,800 has to be written off as bad and the provision for doubtful debts has to be increased thereafter to 10% of the debts outstanding
- (iii) Following expenses are outstanding on 31st March, 2016:

Publicity—₹1,300 Salaries—₹1,200 Commission—₹1,700

- (iv) Provide 10% depreciation on furniture and fixture of ₹ 12,400
  - (v) Revenue items to be allocated in the ratio of 2:1 as between radio and watches

9

(Continued)

4. (a) Give the specimen of Revenue Account as per IRDA. 9 Or From the following information, you are (b) required to prepare the Profit and Loss Account of Punjab National Bank for the year ended 31st March, 2016: 9 ₹ ('000) Interest on loan 518 Interest on cash credit 446 Discount on bills discounted 390 Interest on overdraft 108 Interest on savings account 220 Interest on fixed deposits 554 Commission and brokerage 16.4 Rent and taxes 36 Auditors fees 2.4 Postage and telephones 2.8 Sundry charges 2 Advertisement 1.4 Director's fees 6 Printing and stationery 0.4 Law charges 1.4 Payment to employees 108 Locker's rent 0.7 Transfer fees 1.4 Depreciation on bank property 10 Additional Information: (i) Rebate on bills discounted ₹98,000 (ii) Provide for bad debts ₹58,000 (iii) Transfer ₹1,00,000 to reserves (iv) Transfer ₹50,000 to the Central

Government

8L/390a

(Turn Over)

5. (a) What is self-balancing ledger? How are ledgers made self-balancing? Distinguish between self-balancing ledger and sectional balancing ledger. 2+3+4

Or

(b) From the following particulars as extracted from the books of Narain and Co. who keeps a sales ledger, a bought ledger and a general ledger on the self-balancing system. Show how the various adjustments account will appear in each of the ledgers:

	7
Debtors balance (1.1.2014)	45,750
Creditors balance (1.1.2014)	54,900
Transactions for the month of January:	
Credit purchase	20,500
Credit sales	22,700
Returns inward	400
Returns outward	600
Cash received from customers	25,500
Discount allowed to customers	450
Cash paid to creditors	30,700
Discount received from creditors	670
Acceptance received from debtors	8,500
Creditors bills accepted	12,000
Bills receivable returned and	
dishonoured	1,200
Bills payable returned and	
dishonoured	3,000
Bad debts written off	2,500
Sundry charges debited to customers	345
Allowance from creditors	275

9