

PC-13574/NJ

E-38/2111

FUNDAMENTALS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING-I

Paper-103/1101T

(Semester-I)

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt *two* questions each from Section A & B carrying 10 marks each. Attempt any *ten* short answer type questions from Section C carrying 3 marks each.

SECTION—A

- I. Explain the scope and importance of accounting.
- II. Why are accounting concepts and conventions required?
How do you distinguish between accounting concepts and conventions?
- III. The Cash Book of a trader showed an overdraft balance of Rs. 32,750 on 31st December, 2005. On scrutiny of the Cash Book and Pass Book it was discovered that :
 - (a) On 22nd December, sundry cheques totalling Rs. 6,500 were sent to Bank for collection out of which a cheque for Rs. 1,500 was wrongly recorded on the credit side

of the Cash Book and cheques amounting to Rs. 3,300 could not be collected by the Bank till 6th January next.

- (b) A cheque for Rs. 400 was issued to a supplier on 28th December. This cheque was not presented to Bank till 10th January.
- (c) Bank had debited Rs. 2,000 towards interest on overdraft and Rs. 600 for Bank charges, but the bank advice was sent on 15th January.
- (d) Credit side of the bank Column of the Cash Book was undercast by Rs. 100.

Prepare a bank reconciliation statement as on date.

- IV. The machinery account of a factory showed a balance of Rs. 1,90,000 on 1st January, 1998. 1st accounts were made up on 31st December each year and depreciation is written off at 10% p.a. under the Diminishing Balance Method.

On 1st June 1998, New Machinery is acquired at a cost of Rs. 28,000 and installation charges incurred in erecting the machines works out to Rs. 892 on the same date. On 1st June, 1998 a machine which had cost Rs. 6,000 on 1st January, 1993 was sold for Rs. 750, another machine which had cost Rs. 600 on 1st January, 1994, was scrapped on the same date and it realised nothing.

Write up Plant and Machinery Account for the year 1998, allowing the same rate of Depreciation as in the past calculating Depreciation to the nearest multiple of a Rupee.

SECTION—B

- V. The following was the Balance Sheet of Anurag and Bhawna who were sharing profits in the ratio of 2/3 and 1/3 on 31st December, 1990 :

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	65,900	Cash at Bank	1,200
Capitals :		Sundry Debtors	9,700
Anurag	30,000	Stock	20,000
Bhawna	20,000	Plant & Machinery	35,000
		Building	50,000
	1,15,900		1,15,900

They agreed to admit Monika into partnership on the following terms:

- (a) Monika was to be given 1/3 share in profits, and was to bring Rs. 15,000 as capital and Rs. 6,000 as share of goodwill.
- (b) The value of stock and plant were to be reduced by 10%.
- (c) A provision of 5% was to be created for doubtful debts.
- (d) The building account was to be appreciated by 20%.
- (e) The goodwill amount was to be withdrawn by the old partners.
- (f) Investment worth Rs. 1,400 (not mentioned in the Balance Sheet were to be taken into account.

Show the Revaluation Account, Capital Accounts and prepare the opening Balance Sheet of the new firm.

- VI. Ravi, Shanker and Sastry are partners sharing profits and losses as 6:5:4. They have a Joint Life Policy for Rs. 2,00,000 on which they pay Rs. 7,500 per annum as premium and debit the same to Profit and Loss Account as premium. Accounts are closed annually on 31st December.

Shanker died on 1st April, 1995 and his legal representatives are entitled to :

- (i) His capital as appearing in the last Balance Sheet.
- (ii) Interest on capital at 6 per cent per annum to the date of death.
- (iii) His share of profit calculated till date of his death on the basis of the previous years profit; and
- (iv) His share of goodwill calculated as two years purchase on the average of the last three years' profit before inclusion of the policy premium as business expense.

Shanker's drawing in 1995 amounted to Rs. 3,000. His capital shown in 1994 Balance Sheet was Rs. 80,000. The profit for the three years 1992, 1993 and 1994 after inclusion of the policy premium as business expense amounted to Rs. 65,000, Rs. 64,000 and Rs. 69,000 respectively.

Prepare Shanker's Capital Account.

- VII. What entries are passed to close the books of the firms which are amalgamated?

VIII. Differentiate between dissolution of partnership and dissolution of firm. State how and under what circumstances a firm may be dissolved.

SECTION—C
(Compulsory Question)

IX. Describe any *ten* from the following :

1. Partnership.
2. Difference between fixed and fluctuating capital account.
3. Goodwill.
4. Difference between sacrificing and gaining ratio.
5. Difference between revaluation and memorandum revaluation.
6. Capital expenditure.
7. Bank Reconciliation Statement.
8. Double entry system.
9. Branches of accounting.
10. Ledger.
11. Trial Balance.
12. Subsidiary books.

PUNJABI VERSION

ਨੋਟ : ਭਾਗ A ਅਤੇ B ਵਿਚੋਂ ਦੋ-ਦੋ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਕਰੋ। ਹਰੇਕ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ 10 ਅੰਕ ਹਨ। ਭਾਗ C ਵਿਚਲੇ ਕੋਈ ਦਸ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਉੱਤਰ ਵਾਲੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਕਰੋ। ਹਰੇਕ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ 3 ਅੰਕ ਹਨ।

ਭਾਗ—A

- I. ਲੇਖਾਕਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਜ-ਖੇਤਰ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਵਿਚਾਰੋ।
- II. ਲੇਖਾਕਾਰੀ ਸੰਕਲਪਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਪਰੰਪਰਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਕਿਉਂ ਪੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ? ਲੇਖਾਕਾਰੀ ਸੰਕਲਪਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਲੇਖਾਕਾਰੀ ਪਰੰਪਰਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚਲਾ ਅੰਤਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਸਪਸ਼ਟ ਕਰੋਗੇ?
- III. ਨਿਮਨ-ਦਰਜ ਵੇਰਵਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੀ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਕਰੋ :

The Cash Book of a trader showed an overdraft balance of Rs. 32,750 on 31st December, 2005. On scrutiny of the Cash Book and Pass Book it was discovered that :

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Prepare a bank reconciliation statement as on date.

- IV. ਨਿਮਨ-ਦਰਜ ਵੇਰਵਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੀ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਕਰੋ :

The machinery account of a factory showed a balance of Rs. 1,90,000 on 1st January, 1998. 1st accounts were made up on 31st December each year and depreciation is written off at 10% p.a. under the Diminishing Balance Method.

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ਭਾਗ—B

- V. ਨਿਮਨ-ਦਰਜ ਵੇਰਵੇ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਪੁਛੇ ਗਏ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਲਿਖੋ:

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VI. ਨਿਮਨ-ਦਰਜ ਵੇਰਵੇ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੀ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਕਰੋ :

Ravi, Shanker and Sastry are partners sharing profits and losses as 6:5:4. They have a Joint Life Policy for Rs. 2,00,000 on which they pay Rs. 7,500 per annum as premium and debit the same to Profit and Loss Account as premium. Accounts are closed annually on 31st December.

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Prepare Shanker's Capital Account.

VII. ਸਮਿਲਤ ਕਰ ਲਈਆਂ ਫਰਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਖਾਤਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਅੰਦਰਾਜ ਪਾਸ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ?

VIII. ਭਾਈਵਾਲੀ ਦੇ ਭੰਗ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਫਰਮ ਦੇ ਭੰਗ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚਲਾ ਅੰਤਰ ਸਪਸ਼ਟ ਕਰੋ। ਕੋਈ ਫਰਮ ਕਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਰਿਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਅਧੀਨ ਭੰਗ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ?

ਭਾਗ—C
(ਲਾਜ਼ਮੀ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ)

- IX. ਕਿਸੇ ਦਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਚਰਚਾ ਕਰੋ :
1. ਭਾਈਵਾਲੀ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ?
 2. ਸਥਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਘੱਟਣ-ਵੱਧਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪੂੰਜੀ ਖਾਤੇ ਵਿਚਲਾ ਅੰਤਰ ਦਰਜ ਕਰੋ।
 3. ਗੁੱਡਵਿਲ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
 4. ਤਿਆਰੀ ਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਅਪਨਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਅਨੁਪਾਤ ਵਿਚਲਾ ਅੰਤਰ ਦੱਸੋ।
 5. ਪੁਨਰ-ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ ਅਤੇ ਮੈਮੋਰੈਂਡਮ ਪੁਨਰ-ਮੁਲਾਂਕਣ ਵਿਚਲਾ ਅੰਤਰ ਦੱਸੋ।
 6. ਪੂੰਜੀ ਖਰਚਾ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?
 7. ਬੈਂਕ ਮਿਲਾਨ ਚਿੱਠਾ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?
 8. ਡਬਲ ਐਂਟਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ?
 9. ਲੇਖਾਕਾਰੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਸ਼ਾਖਾਵਾਂ ਦਰਜ ਕਰੋ।
 10. ਲੈਜ਼ਰ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
 11. ਟਰਾਇਲ ਬੈਲੈਂਸ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?
 12. ਸਬਸਿਡਿਅਰੀ ਵਹੀਆਂ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ?
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