



SN – 575

I Semester B.Com. Examination, Nov./Dec. 2014  
(CBCS) (2014-15 and Onwards) (Fresh)  
COMMERCE

1.3 : Financial Accounting

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instruction :** Answer should be written **completely** either in **English** or in **Kannada**.

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any five** sub-questions. **Each** sub-question carries **2** marks. (5×2=10)
- What do you mean by accounting standard ?
  - Write any two differences between single entry system and double entry system.
  - What is recoupment of shortworking ?
  - Give the meaning of hire purchase system.
  - How do you close Realisation Account ?
  - Give any two reasons for conversion of a firm into a limited company.
  - Calculate the missing figure

	₹
Capital at the beginning	70,800
Further capital introduced	18,800
Drawings	11,200
Net Loss	5,600
Closing capital	?

SECTION – B

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **6** marks. (3×6=18)

- What are the functions of accounting ?
- From the following information calculate total purchases and total sales :

	₹
Opening Debtors	28,000
Closing Debtors	20,000
Opening Creditors	16,000
Closing Creditors	19,000
Cash received from debtors	12,800
Cash paid to creditors	4,000

P.T.O.



Discount earned	400
Discount allowed	800
B/R received from debtors	5,000
B/P issued to creditors	11,600
Bad debts written off	600

4. Mr. Shreekanth purchased a motor bike on hire purchase system on 1-04-2010. Total cash price of motor bike was ₹ 63,920, payable ₹ 15,920 down payment and 3 installments of ₹ 16,000 each year plus interest at 5% payable at the end of the year. Depreciation is to be charged at 10% p.a. on straight line method.

Prepare Motor Bike Account and Hire Vender Account in the books of Shreekanth.

5. Prepare Royalty analysis table from the following details :

- ₹
- Minimum Rent 75,000 p.a.
  - Royalty payable ₹ 5 per ton of output
  - Shortworking of the year can be recouped on the next 2 years out of excess royalty.
  - Output for the first five years were

Years	1	2	3	4	5
Output in tons	10000	12200	20800	25500	35500

6. From the following details calculate purchase consideration and show the journal entries in the books of purchasing company.

The purchasing company has agreed to issue 8000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each at par. 500 8% Preference shares of ₹ 100 each at 10% premium, 1000 debentures of ₹ 50 each at 10% discount and pay cash equal to 10% of total purchase consideration.

### SECTION - C

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **14** marks.

**(3×14=42)**

7. Mr. Mohan Das keeps his books by single entry system. From the following data, prepare Trading and P/L A/c for the year ending 31-3-2014 together with B/S as on that date :

Cash Book Analysis shows the follows :

	₹
Interest charges	200
Personal withdrawals	4,000
Salaries	17,000
Business expenses	15,800



Payment to creditors	30,000
Balance at Bank on 31-3-2014	4,850
Cash on hand on 31-3-2014	150
Receipts from debtors	50,000
Cash sales	30,000

Further details available are

	1-04-2013	31-03-2014
	₹	₹
Stock	18,000	20,440
Creditors	16,000	11,000
Debtors	44,000	60,000
Furniture	2,000	2,000
Machinery	30,000	30,000

Provide 5% interest on Mohan Das's capital as on 1-04-2013. Provide ₹3,000 for doubtful debts and 5% depreciation on all fixed assets.

8. Muthappa purchased a plant costing ₹ 1,60,000 on 1-04-2010 from Muthamma Electronics Ltd. under Hire purchase system. The terms being ₹ 40,000 down payment and balance in three equal annual installments together with interest at 20% p.a. on outstanding cash price. Depreciation is to be charged at 15% p.a. under straight line method.

Prepare the necessary ledger accounts in the books of Muthappa under assets accrual method.

9. Siri, Giri and Yadav carrying on business in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 1 respectively. On 31-03-2014 they agreed to sell their business to a limited company. Their position on that date was as follows :

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Sundry creditors	80,000	Freehold property	1,80,000
Loan	40,000	Machinery	1,20,000
Capital A/c :		Debtors	1,50,000
Siri	2,00,000	Stock	1,30,000
Giri	1,50,000	Cash	20,000
Yadav	1,30,000		
	6,00,000		6,00,000



The company took over the following assets except cash

	₹		₹
Freehold property	2,20,000	Machinery	1,10,000
Debtors	1,40,000	Stock	1,20,000
Goodwill	40,000		

The company also agreed to pay the creditors which were agreed at ₹ 77,000. The company paid ₹ 3,36,000 in fully paid shares of ₹ 10 each and the balance in cash. The expenses amounted to ₹ 5,000.

Prepare the necessary Ledger accounts in the books of the firm.

10. Hemanth leased an oil well from Venkat Oil Ltd. on 1-1-2010. The minimum rent was ₹ 2,00,000 and royalty was ₹ 20 per ton of crude oil raised.

The shortworkings were recoverable in the succeeding two years of such shortworkings.

The output during the first 4 years were 5500, 8000, 11250, 12500 tons.

Prepare Minimum Rent A/c, Royalty A/c, Shortworking A/c and Venkat Oil Ltd's Account in the books of Hemanth.

11. a) From the following information, you are required to calculate total sales.

	₹
B/R in the beginning	7,800
Debtors in the beginning	30,800
B/R encashed during the year	20,900
Cash received from customers	70,000
Bad debts written off	2,800
Return inwards	8,700
B/R dishonoured	1,800
B/R at the end of the year	6,000
Debtors at the end of the year	25,500
Cash sales as per cash book	40,900

- b) Calculate the cash price of an asset from the following details

	₹
Down payment	1,500
I Instalment payable at the end of 1 year	10,800
II Instalment payable at the end of 2 <sup>nd</sup> year	10,350
III Instalment payable at the end of 3 <sup>rd</sup> year	9,900
IV Instalment payable at the end of 4 <sup>th</sup> year	9,450
Rate of interest = 5% p.a.	



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COMMERCE

1.3 : Financial Accounting

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instruction :** Answer should be written completely either in **English** or in **Kannada**.

SECTION - A

1. Answer **any five** sub-questions. **Each** sub-question carries **two** marks. (5×2 = 10)
- Mention any two methods of calculating purchase consideration.
  - What is Royalty ?
  - List out any two benefits of conversion of single entry system into double entry system.
  - What do you mean by Accounting Standards ?
  - Give the meaning of down payment.
  - What is recoupment of Shortworking ?
  - Who is a hirer ?

SECTION - B

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **six** marks. (3×6 = 18)

- What are the functions of Financing Accounting ?
- Calculate the interest included in each installments  
Cash Price = Rs. 60,000  
Down payment = Rs. 18,000  
Three annual installments of Rs. 24,000, Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 12,000 respectively payable at the end of each year.
- Prepare an Analytical Table of Royalty from the following details :  
Minimum Rent Rs. 25,000 p.a.  
Royalty Rs. 2 per ton of ore raised  
Shortworkings are recoverable during the first three years of the lease only.  
The output for the first four years is as follows :  
I year 3,000 tons, II year 10,000 tons, III year 30,000 tons and IV year 35,000 tons.



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  - What do you mean by Accounting Standards ?
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SECTION – B

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The output for the first four years is as follows :  
I year 3,000 tons, II year 10,000 tons, III year 30,000 tons and IV year 35,000 tons.

P.T.O.



5. Calculate the amount of purchase consideration from the following details  
 The purchasing company agreed to issue 10,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each at 25 per share, 1,000 9 % preference share of Rs. 100 at par, 1,000 10 % Debentures of Rs. 100 each at a discount of 10 % and to pay cash equal to 20 % of total purchase consideration.

6. Ascertain the value of stock at the beginning :

Purchases Rs. 1,20,000

Direct wages Rs. 80,000

Sales Rs. 5,00,000

Stock at the end Rs. 45,000

Rate of gross profit is 25 % on cost.

### SECTION - C

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **fourteen** marks.

(3×14 = 42)

7. A mining company leased a property from 'X' at a royalty of Rs. 10 per ton with a minimum rent of Rs. 24,000 p.a. Each years excess of minimum rent over royalty is recoverable out of royalties of next three years. The results of the workings are as follows :

I year 2000 tons

II year 3000 tons

III year 4000 tons

IV year 5600 tons

V year 6000 tons

Prepare necessary Ledger A/cs. in the books of the company for five years.

8. On 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014 Miss Jayanthy purchased a washing machine from Royal enterprises on hire purchase basis. The cash price of the machine was Rs. 60,000, payable Rs. 12,000 on signing the agreement and the balance in four annual installments of Rs. 12,000 plus interest at 15 % p.a. payable on 31<sup>st</sup> December each year. Jayanthy writes off depreciation at 10 % p.a. on diminishing balance method. Show the necessary Ledger A/cs. in the books of Jayanthy.



9. A, B and C were in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 1 respectively. On 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014 they agreed to sell their business to a limited company. Their position on that date was as follows :

**List of Asset & Liabilities**

<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
Creditors	16,000	Land and Building	36,000
Loan from Bank	8,000	Furniture	24,000
Capital A/c		Debtors	30,000
A	40,000	Stock	26,000
B	30,000	Cash	4,000
C	26,000		
	<b>1,20,000</b>		<b>1,20,000</b>

The company took the following assets at the valuation shown below :

Land and Building	Rs. 44,000
Furniture	Rs. 22,000
Debtors	Rs. 28,000
Stock	Rs. 24,000
Goodwill	Rs. 8,000

The company also agreed to pay creditor which was agreed at Rs. 15,400.

The company paid 3,300 shares of Rs. 10 each and the balance in cash. The expenses amounted Rs. 1,000. Prepare the necessary ledger accounts in the books of the firm.

10. Sri Ram a trader maintains his books under single entry system. He submits the following information.

a) **Assets and liabilities**

	<b>1-4-14</b>	<b>31-3-15</b>
	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
Cash	20,000	?
Debtors	72,500	80,000
Creditors	62,500	72,500
Furniture	20,000	20,000
Plant and machinery	40,000	38,000
Stock	30,000	42,000





b) **Cash transactions during the year 2014 - 15**

Cash from debtors	Rs. 6,20,000
Cash paid to creditors	Rs. 4,80,000
Wages	Rs. 24,000
Salaries	Rs. 16,000
Rent	Rs. 18,000
Drawing	Rs. 16,500
Cash purchase	Rs. 24,000
Cash sales	Rs. 36,000
Carriage outwards	Rs. 10,000

c) **Other details**

Bad debts	Rs. 3,200
Purchase returns	Rs. 6,200

Stock worth Rs. 6,000 was utilised by Sri Ram for personal use.  
Prepare the final accounts for the year ending 31-3-2015.

11. a) A mining company took a lease from a land lord for a period of 20 years from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2010. On a royalty of Rs. 10 per ton. of Iron ore raised with a minimum rent of Rs. 20,000 and power to recoup shortworking during the first four year of the lease. The annual output was as under

- I year 1000 tons
- II year 1500 tons
- III year 2000 tons
- IV year 2250 tons
- V year 2500 tons

Prepare Shortworking account in the books of company.

- b) Ascertain credit sales from the following :

Opening debtors	Rs. 75,500
Cash received from debtors	Rs. 6,18,500
B/R received	Rs. 24,000
Sales returns	Rs. 8,600
Bad debts	Rs. 6,800
B/R dishonoured	Rs. 3,800
Discount allowed	Rs. 2,000
B/R discounted with bank	Rs. 4,500



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COMMERCE  
Financial Accounting – I

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instruction :** Answer should be written **completely** either in **English** or in **Kannada**.

## SECTION – A

1. Answer **any five** sub-questions. Each sub-question carries **two** marks. (5×2=10)
- Mention any two objectives of accounting.
  - List any four accounting standards.
  - Mention any four disadvantages of Single Entry System.
  - What is pure single entry system ?
  - Give the meaning of down payment.
  - What is royalty ?
  - What do you mean by purchase consideration ?

## SECTION – B

Answer **any three** questions. Each question carries **six** marks. (3×6=18)

2. Briefly discuss the users of accounting information.
3. From the following information calculate opening stock :

	Rs.
Purchases during the year	55,000
Sales during the year	1,25,000
Closing stock	18,000
Manufacturing expenses	12,000
Carriage inward	2,000
Rate of gross profit was 25% on cost	

P.T.O.



4. Calculate the amount of interest and principal included in each instalment.  
 Cash price Rs. 2,00,000  
 Down payment Rs. 50,000  
 Balance in three instalments of Rs. 60,000 each payable at the end of each year.
5. Prepare an Analysis Table from the following details :  
 Royalty payable Rs. 0.50 per ton of output  
 Minimum rent Rs. 7,500 P.A.  
 Shortworkings are recoverable during the first three years of the lease only  
 Output during the first three years 10000, 14000 and 18000 tons respectively.
6. Calculate the amount of Purchase Consideration from the following :  
 The purchasing company agreed to issue 30000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of 10%, 1000, 8% preference shares of Rs. 100 each at par, 1000 6% debentures of Rs. 100 each at a discount of 10% and pay cash equal to 25% of the total purchase consideration.

## SECTION - C

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **fourteen** marks. (3×14=42)

7. Mr. Tejas does not maintain proper books of accounts. From the following information, prepare Trading and Profit and Loss A/c for the year ended 31-3-2016 and the Balance Sheet as on that date.

Assets and Liabilities	1-4-2015	31-3-2016
	Rs.	Rs.
Debtors	18,000	25,000
Stock	9,800	13,200
Furniture	1,000	1,500
Creditors	6,000	4,500
Cash on hand	5,000	?



Analysis of other transactions are :

	Rs.
Cash collected from Debtors	60,800
Cash paid to Creditors	44,000
Salaries	12,000
Rent	1,500
Office expenses	1,800
Drawings	3,000
Foreign capital introduced	2,000
Cash sales	1,500
Cash purchases	5,000
Discount received	700
Discount allowed	300
Return inward	1,000
Bad debts	200

8. Raman purchased a machine costing Rs. 2,40,000 on 1-4-2013 from Bangalore Machines Ltd. under Hire Purchase System. The terms being Rs. 60,000 down and the balance in three equal annual instalments together with interest at 20% P.A. on the outstanding cash price. Depreciation is to be charged at 15% P.A. under Diminishing Balance Method.

Prepare necessary Ledger Accounts in the books of Raman till 31-3-2016 under Asset Accrual method.

9. X Co. Ltd. took a lease from a landlord for a period of 25 years from 1-1-2010 on a royalty of Rs. 2 per ton of coal raised with a minimum rent of Rs. 20,000 and power to recoup shortworkings during the first four years of the lease. The annual output was as follows.

Year	Tons
2010	5000
2011	8000
2012	10000
2013	15000
2014	20000

Prepare Minimum Rent A/c, Royalty A/c, Shortworkings A/c and Landlord A/c.



10. A, B and C carrying on business in partnership sharing Profits and Losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 1 respectively. On 31-3-2016 they agreed to sell their business to a Limited Company. Their position on that date was as follows.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Sundry creditors	40,000	Freehold property	90,000
Loan	20,000	Machinery	60,000
Capitals :		Debtors	75,000
A	1,00,000	Stock	65,000
B	75,000	Cash	10,000
C	65,000		
	<b>3,00,000</b>		<b>3,00,000</b>

The company took over the following assets except cash :

Freehold property Rs. 1,10,000, Machinery Rs. 55,000, Debtors Rs. 70,000, Stock Rs. 60,000, Goodwill Rs. 20,000.

The company also agreed to pay the Creditors which were agreed at Rs. 38,500. The company paid Rs. 1,68,000 in fully paid shares of Rs. 10 each and the balance in cash. The expenses amounted to Rs. 2,500.

Prepare necessary Ledger Accounts in the books of the firm.

11. A) Calculate the cash price of an asset from the following details :

Down payment	Rs. 6,000
I instalment (payable at the end of I <sup>st</sup> quarter of the year)	Rs. 7,200
II instalment (payable at the end of II quarter of the year)	Rs. 6,900
III instalment (payable at the end of III quarter of the year)	Rs. 6,600
IV instalment (payable at the end of IV quarter of the year)	Rs. 6,300
Rate of interest = 20% P.A.	

- B) Prepare an Analysis Table from the following details :

- Minimum rent Rs. 20,000 P.A.
- Royalty payable Rs. 5.00 per ton.
- Shortworkings can be recoverable during the first 3 years of the lease only.
- The production for the past 4 years were as follows :
 

2012	2000 tons
2013	3000 tons
2014	4000 tons
2015	4500 tons



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**Instruction :** Answer should be written **completely** either in **English** or in **Kannada**.

SECTION – A

1. Answer any five sub-questions. Each sub-question carries two marks. (5×2=10)
- What do you mean by Accounting Standards ?
  - Mention any two objectives of Financial Accounting.
  - Bring out the meaning of short working with an example.
  - What is single entry system ?
  - State two features of hire purchase system.
  - What is Realisation Account ?
  - Mention the two methods of purchase consideration.

SECTION – B

Answer any three questions. Each question carries six marks. (3×6=18)

- Describe any three advantages and three limitations of Financial Accounting.
- Prepare an analytical table of royalties from the following details :
  - Minimum Rent ₹ 20,000 p.a.
  - Royalty ₹ 2.00 per ton of ore raised
  - Short workings are recoverable during the first 3 years of the lease only
  - The output for the first 4 years was
    - 2013 : 2,000 tons,
    - 2014 : 5,000 tons,
    - 2015 : 15,000 tons,
    - 2016 : 20,000 tons

P.T.O.



4. Ms. Venya purchases a motor car on hire purchases system. Calculate cash price of the motor car from the following.  
Down payment ₹ 20,000 ; 1<sup>st</sup> yearly installment ₹ 28,000 ; 2<sup>nd</sup> yearly installment ₹ 36,000 ; 3<sup>rd</sup> yearly installment ₹ 33,000 ; Rate of interest 10 % p.a.

5. Calculate the total purchases from the following information.

Particulars	Rs.
Opening Balance of creditors	3,000
Cash paid to creditors	90,000
Goods returned to creditors	15,000
Acceptances issued to creditors	90,000
Discount allowed by creditors	2,000
Closing balance of creditors	6,000

Cash purchases during the period amounted to Rs. 50,000/-

6. Calculate the amount of purchase consideration from the following :  
The purchasing Co., has agreed to issue 30,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of 10 %, 1,000, 8 % preference shares of ₹ 100 each at par, 1,000, 6 % debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10 % and pay cash equal to ₹ 25,000.

### SECTION – C

Answer any three questions. Each question carries 14 marks.

(3×14=42)

7. On 1-1-2012 Deeksha and Company purchased a machinery under hire purchase system. The cash price was ₹ 17,000 payable as under, ₹ 2,000 on signing the agreement and the balance in 3 installments of ₹ 5,000 each together with interest at 8 % p.a. On 31<sup>st</sup> of December each year the asset is depreciated at 10 % p.a. on original cost method.

Prepare necessary Ledger Accounts in the books of Deeksha and Co., under asset accrual method.

8. Ms. Monika patented an Automatic Door Closer and granted to Ms. Suraksha the licence to manufacture and sell the Door Closers for 10 years on the following terms.

- Suraksha to pay a Royalty of ₹ 5 for every door closer sold with a minimum rent of ₹ 2,500 p.a.
- Suraksha could set off the short workings arising in any year against surplus royalties payable in the next 2 years.



- c) From the second year onwards the dead rent is agreed upon at ₹ 2,000 instead of ₹ 2,500 and all other terms being unchanged. The other details are :

Year	Sales (units)
2013	100
2014	200
2015	300
2016	500

Show ledger accounts in the books of Suraksha and Co., including minimum rent account.

9. Mr. Ridhansh, a general goods merchant does not maintain his books of accounts systematically. However the following information could be ascertained from his books of accounts for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016.

Assets and Liabilities	Balances	
	1-4-2015	31-3-2016
	₹	₹
Plant and machinery	63,000	63,000
Stock of goods	28,000	24,500
Sundry debtors	7,000	10,500
Sundry creditors	17,500	16,310
Balance at bank	14,000	16,110

Cash Transactions during the year ended 31-3-2016 :

Particulars	₹
Wages paid	21,000
Sundry expenses	8,250
Advertisement expenses	3,920
Rent paid	8,750
Purchase expenses	8,610
Cash collected from debtors	2,88,750
Cash paid to creditors	2,25,190
Drawings	10,920

Mr. Ridhansh drew goods worth ₹ 2,730/- from the business during the year for his household purposes. The purchase returns and sales returns during the year amounted to ₹ 7,000/- and ₹ 3,500/- respectively. The plant and machinery have to be depreciated at 5 %.

Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss A/c for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 and also Balance Sheet on the same date.





10. Ram and Prem are partners having profit sharing ratio of 2 : 1 and their Balance Sheet as on 31-3-2017 was as follows :

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	40,000	Cash in hand	300
Bills payable	10,000	Bills receivable	5,000
Ram's loan	20,000	Debtors	60,000
Ram's capital	30,000	Less : Reserve	<u>3,000</u> 57,000
Prem's capital	20,000	Stock	43,700
Reserve fund	6,000	Machinery	20,000
	<b>1,26,000</b>		<b>1,26,000</b>

They agreed to sell the business to a Limited Co. and the Co., to take over the assets and liabilities as follows :

Machinery at ₹ 16,000, Stock at ₹ 35,000, Debtors at ₹ 50,700. B/R at ₹ 5,000 and Goodwill at ₹ 6,000.

The company agreed to take over Creditors at ₹ 38,000 and B/P at ₹ 10,000. The expenses of realisation amounted to ₹ 300. The firm received ₹ 40,000 of the purchase price in ₹ 10 fully paid equity shares and the balance in cash. Distribute the shares as per original capital ratio.

Prepare the necessary Ledger Accounts in the books of the firm.

11. a) From the following details drawn from the books of Pradeeksha, you are required to ascertain the opening stock :

	₹
Purchases made during the year	22,000
Sales made during the year	33,000
Closing stock	2,000
Wages, Freight	500
Indirect expenses	700
Rate of gross profit on cost	50 %
Return inwards	3,000
Return outwards	2,000

- b) Calculate the amount of Interest included in each instalment of hire purchase system.

Cash price ₹ 1,50,000, Down payment ₹ 45,000, 3 annual instalment of ₹ 60,000, ₹ 45,000, ₹ 30,000 respectively payable at the end of each year.



## ಕನ್ನಡ ಆವೃತ್ತಿ

## ವಿಭಾಗ - ಎ

1. ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ 5 ಉಪ-ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಉಪ-ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ 2 ಅಂಕಗಳು. (5×2=10)
- ಲೆಕ್ಕಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಕ ಎಂದರೇನು ?
  - ಹಣಕಾಸು ಲೆಕ್ಕಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
  - ಕೊರತೆ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
  - ಏಕ ನಮೂದು ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಎಂದರೇನು ?
  - ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ವಿಧಾನದ ಎರಡು ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
  - ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಖಾತೆ ಎಂದರೇನು ?
  - ಖರೀದಿ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಎರಡು ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.

## ವಿಭಾಗ - ಬಿ

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ 3 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ 6 ಅಂಕಗಳು. (3×6=18)

2. ಹಣಕಾಸು ಲೆಕ್ಕಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಮೂರು ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರು ಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
3. ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ವಿವರಗಳಿಂದ ರಾಜಧನ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ:
- ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ. 20,000
  - ರಾಜಧನ ರೂ. 2.00 ಪ್ರತಿ ಟನ್ನಿಗೆ
  - ಕೊರತೆ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಗೇಣಿ ಪಡೆದ ಮೊದಲ 3 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಹಿಂಪಡೆಯುವುದು
  - ಮೊದಲ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ  
2013 : 2,000 ಟನ್ನುಗಳು  
2014 : 5,000 ಟನ್ನುಗಳು  
2015 : 15,000 ಟನ್ನುಗಳು  
2016 : 20,000 ಟನ್ನುಗಳು
4. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ವೆನ್ಯಾ ಮೋಟಾರು ಕಾರನ್ನು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖರೀದಿಸಿದಳು. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಿವರಗಳಿಂದ ಆ ಕಾರಿನ ನಗದು ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.
- ಮುಂಗಡ ಹಣ ರೂ. 20,000 ; ಮೊದಲ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕಂತು ರೂ. 28,000 ; ಎರಡನೇ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕಂತು ರೂ. 36,000 ; ಮೂರನೇ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕಂತು ರೂ. 33,000 ; ಬಡ್ಡಿ ದರ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಶೇ. 10.



5. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ "ಒಟ್ಟು ಸರಕು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ" ಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

ವಿವರಗಳು	ರೂ. ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
ಧನಿಗಳ ಆರಂಭದ ಶಿಲ್ಕು	3,000
ಸಾಲಿಗರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ನಗದು	90,000
ಸಾಲಿಗರಿಗೆ ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದ ಸರಕು	15,000
ದೇಯ ಹುಂಡಿ ಖಾತೆಗೆ	90,000
ಧನಿಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಸೋಡಿ	2,000
ಧನಿಗಳ ಅಂತ್ಯದ ಶಿಲ್ಕು	6,000
ವರ್ಷದ ನಗದು ಖರೀದಿ ಮೊತ್ತ	50,000

6. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಿವರಗಳಿಂದ ಖರೀದಿ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ ಕಂಪನಿಯು ರೂ. 10 ಮುಖಬೆಲೆಯ 30,000 ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಶೇರುಗಳನ್ನು ಶೇ. 10 ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿತು. 1,000, ಶೇ. 8 ರ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಹಕ್ಕಿನ ಶೇರುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಖಬೆಲೆಯ ರೂ. 100 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿತು. 1,000, ಶೇ. 6 ರ ರೂ. 100 ಮುಖಬೆಲೆಯ ಸಾಲಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಶೇ. 10 ರ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿತು ಮತ್ತು ನಗದು ರೂ. 25,000.

### ವಿಭಾಗ - ಸಿ

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ 3 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ 14 ಅಂಕಗಳು. (3×14=42)

7. 1-1-2012 ರಂದು ದೀಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಪನಿಯು ಒಂದು ಯಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖರೀದಿಸಿತು. ನಗದು ಬೆಲೆ ರೂ. 17,000 ವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಧಾನ, ರೂ. 2,000 ವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ವೇಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಳಿದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಮೂರು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕಂತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೂ. 5,000 ದಂತೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಶೇ. 8 ರ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯ ಜೊತೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು. ಯಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ 31 ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ ಶೇ. 10 ರ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒರಿಜಿನಲ್ ಕಾಸ್ಟ್ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸವಕಳಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

ದೀಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಹಂತ ಹಂತವಾಗಿ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ.

8. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಮೋನಿಕ ಎಂಬುವವರು ಆಟೋಮ್ಯಾಟಿಕ್ ಡೋರ್ ಕ್ಲೋಸರ್‌ನ ಪೇಟೆಂಟನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸುರಕ್ಷ ಎಂಬುವವರಿಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರುವ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿದಳು:

a) ಸುರಕ್ಷ ಮಾರಾಟವಾದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಡೋರ್ ಕ್ಲೋಸರ್‌ಗೆ ರೂ. 5 ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ರಾಜಧನ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ರೂ. 2,500.

b) ಸುರಕ್ಷವು ಕೊರತೆ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿನ 2 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ರಾಜಧನದಿಂದ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.



c) ಎರಡನೇ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಬಾಡಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ರೂ. 2,500 ರ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ರೂ. 2,000 ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನೀಡುವುದು. ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ ಬದಲಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೇರೆ ವಿವರಗಳು:

ವರ್ಷ ಮಾರಾಟ (ಪ್ರಮಾಣ) (units)

2013	100
2014	200
2015	300
2016	500

ಸುರಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಬಾಡಿಗೆಯ ಖಾತೆಯ ಜೊತೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ.

9. ಶ್ರೀ ರಿದನ್‌ಷ್ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಯು, ತನ್ನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಲೆಕ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 31, 2016 ಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯು ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆಸ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳು

ಸಮತೋಲನ

	1-4-2015	31-3-2016
	₹	₹
ಸ್ಥಾವರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಯಂತ್ರಗಳು	63,000	63,000
ದಾಸ್ತಾನು	28,000	24,500
ಸಾಲಗಾರರು	7,000	10,500
ಧನಗಳು	17,500	16,310
ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಯ ಶಿಲ್ಕು	14,000	16,110
ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 31, 2016 ಕ್ಕೆ ನಗದು ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು:		
ವಿವರಗಳು	ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	
ಕೂಲಿ ಪಾವತಿ	21,000	
ಇತರೆ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳು	8,250	
ಜಾಹೀರಾತು ವೆಚ್ಚ	3,920	
ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಪಾವತಿ	8,750	
ಕೊಳ್ಳಿಕೆ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳು	8,610	
ಋಣಿಗಳಿಂದ ಪಡೆದ ನಗದು	2,88,750	
ಧನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ನಗದು	2,25,190	
ಸ್ವಂತ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ	10,920	

2,730 ರೂ.ಗಳ ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ರಿದನ್‌ಷ್ ಸ್ವಂತಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಖರೀದಿ ವಾಪಸಾತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾರಾಟ ವಾಪಸಾತಿ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ರೂ. 7,000 ಮತ್ತು ರೂ. 3,500. ಸ್ಥಾವರ ಮತ್ತು ಯಂತ್ರಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಶೇಕಡ 5 ರಷ್ಟು ಸವಕಳಿ.

ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 31, 2016 ಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಲಾಭ ಮತ್ತು ನಷ್ಟ ಖಾತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿರಿ.



10. ರಾಮ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೇಮ್ ಲಾಭನಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು 2 : 1 ರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪಾಲುದಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಇವರ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿ 31-3-2017 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ:

ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳು	ರೂ.	ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳು	ರೂ.
ಧನಿಗಳು	40,000	ನಗದು ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ	300
ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಹುಂಡಿಗಳು	10,000	ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಹುಂಡಿ	5,000
ರಾಮ್‌ರವರ ಸಾಲ	20,000	ಋಣಿಗಳು	60,000
ರಾಮ್‌ರವರ ಬಂಡವಾಳ	30,000	ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ಕಡಿತ	3,000
ಪ್ರೇಮ್‌ರವರ ಬಂಡವಾಳ	20,000	ದಾಸ್ತಾನು	43,700
ಮೀಸಲು ನಿಧಿ	6,000	ಯಂತ್ರೋಪಕರಣ	20,000
	<b>1,26,000</b>		<b>1,26,000</b>

ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ನಿಯಮಿತ ಕಂಪನಿಗೆ ಮಾರಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು ಆಸ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿದರು. ಯಂತ್ರೋಪಕರಣಗಳು ರೂ. 16,000, ಸರಕುಗಳು ರೂ.35,000, ಋಣಿಗಳು ರೂ. 50,700, ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಹುಂಡಿಗಳು ರೂ. 5,000 ಮತ್ತು ಸುನಾಮ ರೂ. 6,000. ಕಂಪನಿಯವರು ಧನಿಗಳನ್ನು 38,000 ರೂ.ಗಳಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿದರು. ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಹುಂಡಿಗಳು ರೂ. 10,000 ಕ್ಕೆ, ವಿಸರ್ಜನೆಯ ವೆಚ್ಚ ರೂ. 300. ಪಾಲುದಾರರು 40,000 ರೂ.ಗಳಷ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ರೂ.10 ಬೆಲೆಯ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಸಂದಾಯವಾದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಶೇರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಉಳಿದ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ನಗದು ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪಡೆದರು. ಶೇರುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲುದಾರರಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಮೂಲ ಬಂಡವಾಳದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಚಿರಿ.

ಪಾಲುದಾರರಿಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ.

11. a) ಪ್ರದೀಕ್ಷ ಎಂಬುವವರ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಿಂದ ಶೇಖರಿಸಿದ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಿವರಗಳಿಂದ, ನೀವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಕ ಸರಕನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ:

	ರೂ.
ವರ್ಷದಾಂತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಖರೀದಿಗಳು	22,000
ವರ್ಷದಾಂತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮಾರಾಟಗಳು	33,000
ಅಂತಿಮ ಸರಕು	2,000
ಕೂಲಿ, ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ವೆಚ್ಚ	500
ನೇರವಲ್ಲದ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳು	700
ಸ್ಥೂಲ ಲಾಭ ಅನುಪಾತ ಮೂಲ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ	ಶೇ. 50
ಒಳಬಂದ ಸರಕು	3,000
ಹೊರ ಹೋದ ಸರಕು	2,000

- b) ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕಂತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

ನಗದು ಬೆಲೆ ರೂ. 1,50,000, ಮುಂಗಡ ಪಾವತಿ ರೂ. 45,000, 3 ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕಂತುಗಳಾದ ರೂ. 60,000, ರೂ. 45,000 ಮತ್ತು ರೂ. 30,000 ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷದ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾವತಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.



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I Semester B.C.L.S./B.Com./B.C.S.P/B.C.T.T. Examination, December 2018  
(Semester Scheme) (CBCS)  
**COMMERCE**  
**Financial Accounting**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instruction :** Answers should be written **completely** either in **English** or in **Kannada**.

**SECTION – A**

1. Answer **any five** sub questions. **Each** sub question carries **2** marks. **(5×2=10)**
- What do you mean by purchase consideration ?
  - What is royalty ?
  - What do you mean by Accounting Standards ?
  - Give the meaning of hire purchase system.
  - Give any two reasons for conversion of a firm into a limited company.
  - What do you mean by shortworkings ?
  - Mention any 2 objectives of Financial Accounting.

**SECTION – B**

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **6** marks. **(3×6=18)**

2. Explain any 4 accounting concepts.

3. Prepare an analytical table of Royalty from the following details :

Minimum rent – ₹ 25,000 p.a.

Royalty – ₹ 2 per ton of ore raised

Shortworkings are recoverable during the first 3 years of the lease only.

The output for the first 4 years is as follows :

1<sup>st</sup> year – 3,000 tons; 2<sup>nd</sup> year – 10,000 tons; 3<sup>rd</sup> year – 30,000 tons and  
4<sup>th</sup> year – 35,000 tons

**P.T.O.**



4. From the following details, calculate purchase consideration and show the journal entries in the books of purchasing company.

The purchasing company has agreed to issue 8,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at par, 500, 8% preference shares of ₹ 100 each @ 10% premium, 1,000 debentures of ₹ 50 each @ 10% discount and pay cash equal to 10% of purchase consideration.

5. From the following information you are required to determine the amount of total sales :

Opening stock	₹ 80,000
Purchases	₹ 4,00,000
Closing stock	₹ 70,000
Rate of gross profit on sales	20%

6. Ms. Veena purchases a motor car on hire purchase system. Calculate cash price of the motor car from the following :

Down payment	₹ 20,000;
1 <sup>st</sup> Instalment	₹ 28,000;
2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment	₹ 36,000;
3 <sup>rd</sup> Instalment	₹ 33,000;

Rate of Interest – 10% p.a.

### SECTION – C

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **14** marks. **(3×14=42)**

7. On 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2014, Mr. Jayanth purchased a washing machine from Royal Enterprises on hire purchase basis. The cash price of the machine was ₹ 60,000, payable ₹ 12,000 on signing the agreement and the balance in 4 annual instalments of ₹ 12,000 plus interest @ 15% p.a. payable on 31<sup>st</sup> December each year. Jayanth writes off depreciation @ 10% p.a. on diminishing balance method. Show the necessary Ledger A/cs in the books of Jayanth.



8. X Co. Ltd. took a lease from a landlord for a period of 20 years from 1-1-2010 on a Royalty of ₹ 2 per ton of coal raised with a minimum rent of ₹ 20,000 and power to recoup shortworkings during the first four years of the lease. The annual output was as follows :

Year	Tons
2010	5,000
2011	8,000
2012	10,000
2013	15,000
2014	20,000

Prepare Minimum Rent A/c, Royalty A/c, Shortworkings A/c and Landlord A/c.

9. A, B and C were in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 1 respectively. On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018, they agreed to sell their business to a limited company. Their position on that date was as follows :

**Balance Sheet**

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Creditors	16,000	Land and Buildings	36,000
Loan from Bank	8,000	Furniture	24,000
Capital A/c		Debtors	30,000
A	40,000	Stock	26,000
B	30,000	Cash	4,000
C	26,000		
	<b>1,20,000</b>		<b>1,20,000</b>

The company took the following assets at the valuation shown below :

Land and Buildings – ₹ 44,000; Furniture – ₹ 22,000; Debtors – ₹ 28,000; Stock – ₹ 24,000 and Goodwill – ₹ 8,000.

The company also agreed to pay creditors which was agreed at ₹ 15,400.

The company paid 3,300 equity shares of ₹ 10 each and the balance in cash. The expenses amounted to ₹ 1,000. Prepare the necessary ledger accounts in the books of the firm.





10. Mr. Das keeps his books by single entry system. From the following data, prepare Trading and P & L A/c for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 together with Balance Sheet as on that date :

a) Cash book analysis shows the following :

Salaries – ₹ 17,000; Business expenses – ₹ 15,600; Interest charges – ₹ 400; Drawings – ₹ 4,000; Payment to creditors – ₹ 30,000; Cash sales – ₹ 30,000; Receipts from debtors – ₹ 50,000; Balance at bank on 31-3-2018 – ₹ 5,000.

b) Further details available are :

Particulars	1-4-2017	31-3-2018
	₹	₹
Stock	18,000	20,440
Creditors	16,000	11,000
Debtors	44,000	60,000
Furniture	2,000	2,000
Machinery	30,000	30,000

c) Provide interest on opening capital @ 5%; provide ₹ 3,000 for doubtful debts and 5% depreciation on all fixed assets.

11. a) Calculate interest included in each instalment. Cash price – ₹ 60,000; down payment – ₹ 18,000 three annual instalments of ₹ 24,000, ₹ 18,000 and ₹ 12,000 respectively payable at the end of each year.

b) Ascertain credit sales from the following :

	₹
Opening debtors	80,500
Cash received from debtors	6,23,500
B/R received	24,000
Sales returns	8,000
Bad debts	6,800
B/R dishonoured	3,000
Discount allowed	2,000
B/R discounted with bank	4,500



## ಕನ್ನಡ ಆವೃತ್ತಿ

### ವಿಭಾಗ - ಎ

1. ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ 5 ಉಪ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಉಪಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ 2 ಅಂಕಗಳು. (5×2=10)
- ಖರೀದಿ ಬೆಲೆಯೆಂದರೇನು ?
  - ರಾಜಧನ ಎಂದರೇನು ?
  - ಲೆಕ್ಕಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಕ ಎಂದರೇನು ?
  - ಬಾಡಿಗೆಗೆ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಅರ್ಥವಿವರಣೆ ಕೊಡಿ.
  - ಒಂದು ಪಾಲುದಾರಿಕೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಯಮಿತ ಕಂಪನಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸುವ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
  - ಕಡಿಮೆ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಎಂದರೇನು ?
  - ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಲೆಕ್ಕಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.

### ವಿಭಾಗ - ಬಿ

- ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ 3 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ 6 ಅಂಕಗಳು. (3×6=18)
2. ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಲೆಕ್ಕಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
3. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಿವರಗಳಿಂದ ರಾಜಧನ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ :
- ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ - ರೂ. 25,000  
 ಪ್ರತಿ ಟನ್ ಅದಿರಿಗೆ ರಾಜಧನ ರೂ. 2 ರಂತೆ  
 ಭೋಗ್ಯದ ಮೊದಲು ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ರಾಜಧನ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹಿಂಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು. ಮೊದಲ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತಿದೆ.
- 1 ವರ್ಷ 3,000 ಟನ್ ಗಳು
  - 2 ವರ್ಷ 10,000 ಟನ್ ಗಳು
  - 3 ವರ್ಷ 30,000 ಟನ್ ಗಳು
  - 4 ವರ್ಷ 35,000 ಟನ್ ಗಳು.
4. ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ವಿವರಗಳಿಂದ ಖರೀದಿ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದು, ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಜು ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿ. ಖರೀದಿ ಕಂಪನಿಯು ರೂ. 10 ಬೆಲೆಯ 8,000 ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಶೇರುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಖ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, 500 ಶೇ. 8 ರ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಹಕ್ಕಿನ ಶೇರುಗಳನ್ನು (ಮುಖಬೆಲೆ ರೂ. 100) ಶೇ. 10 ರ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ, ರೂ. 50 ಮುಖಬೆಲೆಯ 1,000 ಸಾಲಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಶೇ. 10 ರ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಒಟ್ಟು ಖರೀದಿ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಶೇ. 10 ರಷ್ಟನ್ನು ನಗದು ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿದೆ.



5. ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿ :

ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಸರಕುಗಳು ₹ 80,000

ಖರೀದಿಗಳು ₹ 4,00,000

ಅಂತಿಮ ಸರಕುಗಳು ₹ 70,000

ಮಾರಾಟದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಸ್ಥೂಲ ಲಾಭ ದರ ಶೇ. 20

6. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ವೀಣಾ ಮೋಟಾರು ಕಾರನ್ನು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖರೀದಿಸಿದಳು. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಿವರಗಳಿಂದ ಆ ಕಾರಿನ ನಗದು ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

ಮುಂಗಡ ಹಣ ರೂ. 20,000; ಮೊದಲ ಕಂತು ರೂ. 28,000; ಎರಡನೇ ಕಂತು ರೂ. 36,000;

ಮೂರನೇ ಕಂತು ರೂ. 33,000; ಬಡ್ಡಿ ದರ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಶೇ. 10.

### ವಿಭಾಗ - ಸಿ

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಹದಿನಾಲ್ಕು ಅಂಕಗಳು. (3×14=42)

7. 1-1-2014 ರಂದು ಶ್ರೀ ಜಯಂತ್ ಒಂದು ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಒಗೆಯುವ ಯಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ರಾಯಲ್ ಎಂಟರ್‌ಪ್ರೈಸಸ್ ರವರಿಂದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಖರೀದಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಂತ್ರದ ನಗದು ಬೆಲೆ ರೂ. 60,000 ವನ್ನು ಕರಾರು ಪತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕುವಾಗ ರೂ. 12,000 ಮತ್ತು ಉಳಿಕೆ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು 4 ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕಂತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೂ. 12,000 + ಶೇ. 15 ರಂತೆ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 31ಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಜಯಂತ್ ಶೇ. 10 ರಷ್ಟು ಸವಕಳಿಯನ್ನು ಇಳುವರಿ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಜಯಂತ್ ಅವರ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ.

8. X ಕಂ. ಲಿ. ಭೂ ಮಾಲಿಕನಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯನ್ನು 20 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ 1-1-2010 ರಿಂದ, ಟನ್ ಗೆ ರೂ. 2 ರಂತೆ ರಾಜಧನವನ್ನು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ರೂ. 20,000 ಮತ್ತು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳಿಂದ ಮೊದಲ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದೆಂದು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಗೆ ಪಡೆದಿವೆ. ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತಿವೆ.

ವರ್ಷ	ಟನ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
2010	5,000
2011	8,000
2012	10,000
2013	15,000
2014	20,000

ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಖಾತೆ, ರಾಜಧನ ಖಾತೆ, ಕಡಿಮೆ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಖಾತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಧಣಿ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ.



9. A, B ಮತ್ತು C ಪಾಲುದಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಲಾಭ ಮತ್ತು ನಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು 4 : 3 : 1 ಅನುಪಾತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. 31-3-2018 ರಂದು ಒಂದು ನಿಯಮಿತ ಕಂಪನಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾರಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ ಅವರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತಿದೆ.

ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳು	ಆಸ್ತಿ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿ	
	ರೂ. ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳು	ರೂ.
ಸಾಲಿಗರು	16,000	ಭೂಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಟ್ಟಡ 36,000
ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಿಂದ ಸಾಲ	8,000	ಪೀಠೋಪಕರಣಗಳು 24,000
ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಖಾತೆಗಳು :		ಸಾಲಗಾರರು 30,000
A	40,000	ದಾಸ್ತಾನು 26,000
B	30,000	ನಗದು 4,000
C	26,000	
	<b>1,20,000</b>	<b>1,20,000</b>

ಕಂಪನಿಯು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಿದ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ :

ಭೂಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಟ್ಟಡ	ರೂ. 44,000
ಪೀಠೋಪಕರಣಗಳು	ರೂ. 22,000
ಸಾಲಗಾರರು	ರೂ. 28,000
ದಾಸ್ತಾನು	ರೂ. 24,000
ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯ	ರೂ. 8,000

ರೂ. 15,400 ರನ್ನು ಸಾಲಿಗರಿಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಸಹಾ ಒಪ್ಪಿದೆ. ಕಂಪನಿಯು ರೂ. 10 ರ 3,300 ಷೇರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದು ಉಳಿಕೆ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ನಗದಿನ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾವತಿಸಿದೆ. ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳ ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ. 1,000 ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ.

10. ಶ್ರೀ ದಾಸ್ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಏಕ ನಮೂದು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ವಿವರಗಳಿಂದ 31-3-2018 ಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂತ್ಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಖಾತೆ, ಲಾಭ ನಷ್ಟ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ.

a) ಅದರ ನಗದು ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದಾಗ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದವು :

ಸಂಬಳ - ರೂ. 17,000; ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಖರ್ಚು - ರೂ. 15,600; ಬಡ್ಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು - ರೂ. 400; ಸ್ವಂತ ಖರ್ಚು - ರೂ. 4,000; ಧನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು - ರೂ. 30,000; ನಗದು ಮಾರಾಟ - ರೂ. 30,000; ಋಣಿಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದಿದ್ದು - ರೂ. 50,000; ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಶಿಲ್ಕು 31-3-2018 - ರೂ. 5,000.



b) ಇತರೆ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇವೆ.

ವಿವರಗಳು	1-4-2017	31-3-2018
	₹	₹
ದಾಸ್ತಾನು	18,000	20,440
ಧನಗಳು	16,000	11,000
ಋಣಿಗಳು	44,000	60,000
ಪೀಠೋಪಕರಣಗಳು	2,000	2,000
ಯಂತ್ರಗಳು	30,000	30,000

c) ದಾಸ್ ಅವರ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಕ ಬಂಡವಾಳದ ಮೇಲೆ ಶೇ. 5 ರಂತೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ತೆಗೆದಿರಿಸಿ, ಋಣಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಶಯಾಸ್ಪದ ನಿಧಿಗಾಗಿ 3,000 ರೂ. ಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿರಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಶೇ. 5 ರಂತೆ ಸವಕಳಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯಿರಿ.

11. a) ಪ್ರತಿ ಕಂತುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿರುವ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ :

ನಗದು ಬೆಲೆ ರೂ. 60,000

ಅಡಿಪಾವತಿ ರೂ. 18,000

ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷದ ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬಹುದಾದ ಮೂರು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕಂತುಗಳು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ರೂ. 24,000, ರೂ. 18,000 ಮತ್ತು ರೂ. 12,000.

b) ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡವುಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾಲ ಮಾರಾಟದ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

ರೂ.

ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಕ ಸಾಲಗಾರರು 80,500

ಸಾಲಗಾರರಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಹಣ 6,23,500

ಪಡೆದ ಹುಂಡಿಗಳು 24,000

ಮಾರಾಟ ವಾಪಸ್ಸು 8,000

ಕರಡು ಸಾಲ 6,800

ಹುಂಡಿಗಳ ನಿರಾಕರಣೆ 3,000

ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸೋಡಿ 2,000

ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುರಿದ ಹುಂಡಿಗಳು 4,500

**Q.P. Code : 34121**

**First Semester B.Com.(Regular)/BCLS/BCTT Degree Examination,  
November/December 2019**

*(CBCS – New Scheme)*

**Commerce**

**Paper 1.3 – FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 70*

*Instructions to Candidates : Answer should be written in English.*

**SECTION – A**

Answer any **FIVE** sub-questions from the following. Each sub-question carries **2** marks : **(5 × 2 = 10)**

1. (a) Mention any two objectives of Financial Accounting.
- (b) List out any two benefits of conversion of Single Entry System into Double Entry System.
- (c) Give any two features of a dependent branch.
- (d) Give the meaning of Hire Purchase System.
- (e) What is Inter departmental transfer?
- (f) Calculate sales :  
Cost of goods sold Rs. 24,00,000, Rate of Gross Profit 20% on sales.
- (g) Why is Hire Purchase is greater than Cash Price?

**SECTION – B**

Answer any **THREE** questions from the following. Each question carries **5** marks : **(3 × 5 = 15)**

2. Briefly explain any five advantages of Financial Accounting.
3. Brijesh Vishwanath had the following transactions. Use accounting equation to show their effect on his Assets, Liabilities and Capital?
  - (a) Invested Rs. 15,000 in cash
  - (b) Purchased securities for cash Rs. 7,500
  - (c) Purchased a machinery for Rs. 25,50,000 : giving Rs. 50,000 in cash and the balance through loan account
  - (d) Sold securities costing Rs. 1,000 for Rs. 1,500
  - (e) Purchase an old car for Rs. 2,800 cash.

**Q.P. Code : 34121**

4. Calculate the closing balance of debtors from the following information :

₹	
Opening balance	10,000
Credit sales	90,000
Cash received	33,000
Cheques received	40,000
Acceptances received	15,000
Discount allowed	2,000
Acceptances dishonoured	3,000

5. Mr. Kulkarni purchases a motor car on hire purchase system. Total price of the car payable is 40,000 as down payment and thereafter the instalment of Rs. 26,000, Rs. 24,000 and Rs. 22,000 payable at the end of first, second and third year respectively. Interest is charged at 10% p.a. Calculate the Cash Price.

SECTION - C

Answer any **THREE** of the following. Each question carries **15** marks :  
(3 × 15 = 45)

6. Prakruthi Traders has a branch at Mulbagal. Goods are sent from the head office at cost plus 25%. The branch also purchases goods independently from local parties for which payment is made by the branch itself out of its collections. The branch advised to deposit cash periodically into head office bank account. From the following particulars prepare Mulbagal Branch A/c in the books of head office for the period ending 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018.

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
Balance as at		Discount allowed by	
1 <sup>st</sup> April 2017		branch to debtors	80,000
Branch petty cash	80,000	Cash received by branch	
Branch debtors	10,00,000	from debtors	50,00,000
Branch furniture	8,00,000	Branch salary and rent	
Branch stock		paid by head office	1,50,000
Goods sent by head office	9,60,000	Petty expenses paid	
Direct purchases	4,80,000	by branch manager	2,20,000
Cash sales	18,00,000	Balances as at	
Credit sales	53,00,000	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2014	
Direct purchases	18,00,000	Branch petty cash	?

**Q.P. Code : 34121**

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
Returns from customers to branch	1,20,000	Branch debtors	?
Goods sent to branch at invoice price	24,00,000	Branch furniture	?
Cash sent to branch for petty expenses	1,00,000	Branch stock	
Bad debts at the branch	40,000	Goods sent by head office	7,20,000
		Direct purchases	4,80,000

Provide depreciation on branch furniture at 10% per annum.

7. From the following balances extracted from the books of Black Berry Departmental Stores, Prepare Departmental Trading and Profit and Loss Account in columnar from the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2016 :

Particulars	Debit	Credit
Opening stock on 1.1.2016 :		
Dept. I	1,20,000	
Dept. II	90,000	
Purchases and sales :		
Dept. I	1,60,000	3,00,000
Dept. II	1,40,000	2,80,000
Carriage Inwards :		
Dept. I	4,000	
Dept. II	2,000	
Machinery	36,000	
Salaries	60,000	
Rent	12,000	
Repairs to machinery	30,000	
Debtors and creditors	45,000	60,000
Capital		1,60,000
Cash in hand	12,000	
Bills receivable and Bills payable	15,000	6,000
Drawings	20,000	
Buildings	60,000	
Total	8,06,000	8,06,000

Adjustments :

- Closing stock on 31<sup>st</sup> Dec. 2016 Dept. II 1,20,000
- Salaries to be allocated in the ratio of 7 : 3
- The value of machinery in Dept. I is 20,000 and that of Dept. II 16,000
- Depreciate machinery @ 10% p.a. and building by 5% p.a.
- Area of the building is occupied by Dept. I  $3/5^{\text{th}}$ , Dept. II  $2/5^{\text{th}}$ .



**Q.P. Code : 34121**

8. Mr. Jayatheertha, a retailer does not keep his books of accounts, but does operate a business bank account. A summary of the bank statement for the year ended 31.03.2016 is given below :

Summary of Bank Scroll			
Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
Opening Balance	2,640.00	Cash paid to creditors	37,250.00
Cash received from debtors	48,500.00	Salaries	5,500.00
Closing balance	2,210.00	Rent	1,800.00
		General expenses	3,500.00
		Advertisement	300.00
		Drawings	5,000.00
	<u>53,350.00</u>		<u>53,350.00</u>

His Assets and Liabilities on 31.03.2015 and 31.03.2016 were as follows :

	31.03.2015	31.03.2016
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Fixed assets	10,400.00	10,400.00
Stock	5,240.00	6,300.00
Debtors	6,500.00	6,800.00
Rent prepaid	300.00	600.00
Creditors	4,600.00	4,700.00
Outstanding advertisement bill	100.00	150.00

Fixed assets should be depreciated at 10%

Prepare the Trading and Profit and Loss Account of Mr. Jayatheertha for the year ended 31.03.2016 and a Balance Sheet as on that date.

9. Mr. Prasanna purchased machinery from Bangalore Machinery Ltd. on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010 on hire purchase system. The payment is to be made as follows:

Rs. 50,000 paid at the time agreement, Rs. 3,70,000 at the end of 2010, Rs. 3,40,000 at the end of 2011 Rs. 3,10,000 at the end of 2012, Rs. 2,80,000 at the end of 2013, the cash price of machinery Rs. 10,50,000, Rate of interest is 12% p.a. Prasanna charged depreciation on Machinery at 25% p.a. on diminishing balance. You are required to prepare necessary ledger accounts in the books of Mr. Prasanna.



2014

MS – 365

II sem  
F+R

II Semester B.Com. Examination, May/June 2014  
(2012-13 and Onwards) (Fresh + Repeaters)  
COMMERCE

Paper – 2.3 : Advanced Financial Accounting

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

**Instruction :** Answers should be written **completely** either in **English** or in **Kannada**.

SECTION – A

Answer **any ten** sub-questions. **Each** sub-question carries **two** marks. (10×2=20)

1. a) State any two reasons why Accounting Standards are needed.
- b) State any two objectives of Accounting Standards Board.
- c) What is over insurance ?
- d) Why is memorandum trading account prepared ?
- e) Who is consignor ?
- f) Give the meaning of account sales.
- g) What is over-riding commission ?
- h) State any two differences between joint venture and consignment.
- i) State the methods of accounting for Joint ventures.
- j) What are independent branches ?
- k) What is invoice price method ?
- l) What is meant by inland branches ?

SECTION – B

Answer **any four** questions. **Each** question carries **eight** marks. (4×8=32)

2. Briefly explain the significance of accounting standards.
3. On June 10, 2013 a fire occurred in the premises of Mr. Amar and a considerable amount of stock was destroyed. The accounting records that were saved from fire disclosed the following particulars.

Particulars	Rs.
Stock on 1/1/2012	1,50,000
Stock on 31/12/2012	1,80,000
Purchases for the year 2012	8,00,000
Sales for the year 2012	11,00,000
Purchases from 1/1/2013 to 10/6/2013	3,50,000
Sales from 1/1/2013 to 10/6/2013	4,80,000
Stock salvaged	14,000
Policy amount	2,50,000

Find out the amount of claim to be made.

P.T.O.



4. Bhaskar consigns 1,200 units of a product costing Rs. 300 each to Chandan. He incurs Rs. 6,000 for carriage expenses. 60 units of the product are stolen in transit. Chandan receives the remaining goods, and sells 1,020 units at Rs. 460 per unit. Expenses incurred by him amounted to Rs. 4,260, the entire amount being non-recurring. He reports a normal loss of 24 units. Find the value of abnormal loss and closing stock.
5. Deepa and Eswari entered into a joint venture to purchase stationeries and supply them to colleges. They agreed to share profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 and to maintain books of accounts for the joint venture under Memorandum Joint Venture Method.  
Deepa and Eswari purchased stationeries for Rs. 6,00,000 and Rs. 4,50,000 respectively and sold them for Rs. 7,50,000 and Rs. 5,25,000 respectively. Selling expenses incurred by them are Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively. No goods remained unsold and the final amount is settled by cheque.  
Prepare necessary accounts in the books of Deepa.
6. Fortune Ltd., has its head office at Bengaluru and a branch at Hassan. It closes the books of accounts on 31<sup>st</sup> March every year. Pass adjustment entries in the books of head office for the following :
- Goods worth Rs. 3,00,000 sent by head office on 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2014 were received by the branch on 5<sup>th</sup> April, 2014.
  - Depreciation at 15% p.a. is to be provided on Furniture costing Rs. 3,50,000 installed on 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2013 at Hassan. The furniture A/c is maintained at head office.
  - Hassan branch collected Rs. 18,500 from a local customer and Rs. 12,500 interest on investments on behalf of the head office.
  - A clerk of the branch rendered services in the head office for a period of 3 months and his salary per month is Rs. 12,000.

## SECTION – C

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **sixteen** marks. **(3×16=48)**

7. Fire occurred in the premises of George on 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2013. A considerable part of the stock was destroyed and the stock salvaged was Rs. 94,800. From the following particulars find out the amount of claim.
- Value of insurance policy Rs. 2,40,000  
 Stock on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 Rs. 2,92,800  
 Purchases from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 to the date of fire Rs. 8,76,000  
 Sales from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 to the date of fire Rs. 11,64,000  
 Purchases during 2012-13 Rs. 18,42,000  
 Sales during 2012-13 Rs. 23,58,000  
 Stock on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012 Rs. 2,22,000.

Stock on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012 included a special item valued at Rs. 67,200 which was sold at a profit of 25% on cost. A part of this item was sold during 2012-13 while the balance was sold on 20<sup>th</sup> May 2013 for Rs. 30,000. Except for this item, the rate of gross profit on all other items was uniform throughout the period.

8. Hamsa sends 70,000 units of a product at Rs. 40 each to Indira on consignment basis and incurs Rs. 16,000 on freight and Rs. 14,500 on agents commission. On receipt of goods Indira accepts a bill drawn by Hamsa for Rs. 6,00,000 for 3 months and at the end of the accounting year, she sends account sales showing the following details :

Sales – 60,000 units at an average price of Rs. 58 each.

Normal loss – 2% of the goods consigned.

Expenses incurred – Unloading charges Rs. 14,000; Carriage inwards Rs. 15,000; Carriage outwards 12,500 and Godown Rent Rs. 13,500.

Indira is entitled for a commission of 5% on total sales. The final balance due to Hamsa is settled by Bank Draft.

Pass journal entries and prepare necessary ledger accounts in the books of Hamsa.

9. Jayanth, Kumar and Lakshman entered into Joint Venture and agreed to share profits and losses in the ratio of their capital contributions. They contributed Rs. 2,50,000, Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively into the Joint Bank Account.

The purchases and sales were as follows :

Credit purchases from A Ltd., Rs. 5,00,000

Credit purchases from B Ltd., Rs. 3,00,000

Cash purchases from C Ltd., Rs. 4,00,000

Cash sales Rs. 9,00,000

Credit sales to C Ltd., Rs. 6,50,000.

Office expenses Rs. 30,000. The unsold goods were taken over by Kumar at an agreed value of Rs. 20,000. Lakshman is entitled to a special commission of 5% on gross sales. All balances were settled through Joint Bank Account at the end.

**Prepare :**

- a) Joint Venture A/c
- b) Joint Bank A/c
- c) A Ltd., A/c
- d) B Ltd., A/c
- e) C Ltd., A/c and
- f) Co-ventures' A/c.



10. Nischal Traders has a branch at Mysore. Goods are sent from the head office at cost plus 25%. The branch also purchases goods independently from local parties for which payment is made by the branch itself out of its collections. The branch is advised to deposit cash periodically into head office bank account. From the following particulars prepare Mysore Branch A/c in the books of head office for the period ending 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Balances as at 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2013		Discount allowed by branch	
Branch petty cash	20,000	to debtors	20,000
Branch debtors	2,50,000	Cash received by branch	
Branch furniture	4,00,000	from debtors	12,50,000
Branch stock		Branch salary and rent paid	
– Goods sent by head office	2,40,000	by head office	30,000
– Direct purchases	1,60,000	Petty expenses paid by	
Cash sales	4,50,000	branch manager	35,000
Credit sales	13,00,000	Balances as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2014	
Direct purchases	4,50,000	Branch petty cash	?
Returns from customers to branch	30,000	Branch debtors	?
Goods sent to branch at invoice price	6,00,000	Branch furniture	?
Cash sent to branch for petty expenses	25,000	Branch stock –	
Bad debts at the branch	10,000	– Goods sent by head office	1,80,000
		– Direct purchases	1,20,000

Provide depreciation on branch furniture at 10% per annum.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಆವೃತ್ತಿ  
ವಿಭಾಗ – ಎ

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಹತ್ತು ಉಪ-ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಉಪ-ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೂ ಎರಡು ಅಂಕಗಳು.

(10×2=20)

1. ಅ) ಲೆಕ್ಕಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಮಾನಗಳು ಏಕೆ ಬೇಕೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ.
- ಆ) ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರದ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಮಾನಗಳ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ.
- ಇ) ಮೇರೆಮೀರಿದ ವಿಮೆ ಎಂದರೇನು ?
- ಈ) ಮೆಮೊರಾಂಡಮ್ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ?
- ಉ) ಸರಕು ಕಳಿಸುವಾತ ಎಂದರೆ ಯಾರು ?

೉) ಮಾರಾಟ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರದ ಅರ್ಥ ನೀಡಿ (Account sales).

ಋ) ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ದಲ್ಲಾಳಿ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

ಎ) ಜಂಟಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರಕು ಕಳಿಸುವಿಕೆ ನಡುವಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

ಐ) ಜಂಟಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರದ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

ಐ) ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಶಾಖೆಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ?

ಬ) ಮಾರಾಟ ಬೆಲೆ ವಿಧಾನ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

ಓ) ಒಳನಾಡು ಶಾಖೆಗಳು ಎಂದರೇನು ?

### ವಿಭಾಗ - ಬಿ

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೂ ಎಂಟು ಅಂಕಗಳು.

(4×8=32)

2. ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರದ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಮಾನಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

3. ಜೂನ್ 10, 2013 ರಂದು ಅಮರ್‌ರವರ ಪ್ರಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಕಿ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಸರಕು ಹಾನಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಹಾನಿಯಿಂದ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಂಡ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರಗಳು ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿವೆ.

ವಿವರಗಳು	ರೂ.
ದಾಸ್ತಾನು 1/1/2012 ರಂದು	1,50,000
ದಾಸ್ತಾನು 31/12/2012 ರಂದು	1,80,000
2012 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಖರೀದಿ	8,00,000
2012 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಾಟ	11,00,000
1/1/2013 ರಿಂದ 10/6/2013 ರವರೆಗೆ ಖರೀದಿ	3,50,000
1/1/2013 ರಿಂದ 10/6/2013 ರವರೆಗೆ ಮಾರಾಟ	4,80,000
ಹಾನಿಯಿಂದ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಂಡ ಸರಕು	14,000
ವಿಮಾ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಮೊತ್ತ	2,50,000
ವಿಮಾ ಕ್ಲೇಮ್ ಮೊತ್ತ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.	

4. ಭಾಸ್ಕರ್‌ರವರು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪದಾರ್ಥಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ. 300 ರಂತೆ 1,200 ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಚಂದನ್ ರವರಿಗೆ ಕನ್‌ಸೈನ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರು ರೂ. 6,000 ಸಾರಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಯಿಸಿದರು. 60 ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳುವಾದವು. ಉಳಿದ ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಚಂದನ್ ರವರು ರೂ. 460 ಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದರಂತೆ 1,020 ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅವರು ವ್ಯಯಿಸಿದ ಒಂದೇ ಬಾರಿಯ ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ. 4,260. ಅವರು 24 ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನಷ್ಟವೆಂದು ವರದಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನಷ್ಟ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಂತಿಮ ದಾಸ್ತಾನುಗಳ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.



5. ದೀಪಾ ಮತ್ತು ಈಶ್ವರಿ ಲೇಖನ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳ ಖರೀದಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡುವ ಜಂಟಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಲಾಭವನ್ನು 5 : 3 ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಮೆಮೊರಾಂಡಂ ಜಂಟಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡರು. ದೀಪಾ ಮತ್ತು ಈಶ್ವರಿ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ರೂ. 6,00,000 ಹಾಗೂ ರೂ. 4,50,000 ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ಲೇಖನ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳ ಖರೀದಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಹಾಗೂ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ರೂ. 7,50,000 ಹಾಗೂ ರೂ. 5,25,000 ಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅವರು ವ್ಯಯಿಸಿದ ಮಾರಾಟ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ರೂ. 35,000 ಹಾಗೂ ರೂ. 25,000. ಯಾವುದೇ ಸರಕು ಮಾರಾಟವಾಗದೇ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತಿಮ ಮೊತ್ತ ಚೆಕ್ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಕೊನೆಗೊಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಅಗತ್ಯ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ದೀಪಾಳ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಿ.
6. ಫಾರ್ಮ್ ಲಿ. ತನ್ನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಅದು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 31 ಕ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆಳಕಂಡವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಎಂಟ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
- ಅ) 25 ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 2014 ರಂದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ರೂ. 3,00,000 ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ಸರಕು 5 ಎಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2014 ರಂದು ಶಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು.
- ಆ) 1 ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 2013 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಸನ ಶಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡಲಾದ ರೂ. 3,50,000 ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಪೀಠೋಪಕರಣಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ 15% ನಂತೆ ಸವಕಳಿ ತೆಗೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಪೀಠೋಪಕರಣಗಳ ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ಇ) ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರೊಬ್ಬರಿಂದ ಹಾಸನ ಶಾಖೆಯು ರೂ. 18,500 ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೂಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ರೂ. 12,500 ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಈ) ಶಾಖೆಯ ಗುಮಾಸ್ತನೊಬ್ಬನು 3 ತಿಂಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಆತನ ಮಾಸಿಕ ಸಂಬಳ ರೂ. 12,000 ಆಗಿದೆ.

### ವಿಭಾಗ - ಸಿ

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೂ ಹದಿನಾರು ಅಂಕಗಳು.

(3×16=48)

7. 1 ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 2013 ರಂದು ಜಾರ್ಜ್ ರವರ ಪ್ರಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಕಿ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿತು. ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಸರಕು ಹಾನಿಯಾಯಿತು ಹಾಗೂ ಹಾನಿಯಿಂದ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಂಡ ಸರಕು ರೂ. 94,800. ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ವಿವರಗಳಿಂದ ಕ್ಲೇಮ್ ಮೊತ್ತ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.
- ವಿಮೆ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ. 2,40,000
- 1 ಎಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2013 ರಂದು ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ರೂ. 2,92,800
- 1 ಎಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2013 ರಿಂದ ಬೆಂಕಿ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕದವರೆಗೆ ಖರೀದಿ ರೂ. 8,76,000
- 1 ಎಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2013 ರಿಂದ ಬೆಂಕಿ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕದವರೆಗೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ರೂ. 11,64,000
- 2012-13 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಖರೀದಿ ರೂ. 18,42,000
- 2012-13 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಾಟ ರೂ. 23,58,000
- 1 ಎಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2013 ರಂದು ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ರೂ. 2,22,000.
- 1 ಎಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2012 ರಂದು ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ರೂ. 67,200 ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ಒಂದು ವಿಶೇಷ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಅದು ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಮೇಲೆ 25% ಲಾಭದಂತೆ ಮಾರಾಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಇದರ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗ 2012-13 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಾಟವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಉಳಿದದ್ದು 20 ಮೇ 2013 ರಂದು ರೂ. 30,000 ಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರಾಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಉಳಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಮೇಲೂ ಒಟ್ಟು ಲಾಭ ದರ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ.



8. ಹಂಸ 70,000 ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ. 40 ರಂತೆ ಇಂದಿರಾಗೆ ಕನ್ಸೈನ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದದಡಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಹಾಗೂ ರೂ. 16,000 ಸಾರಿಗೆ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮತ್ತು ರೂ. 14,500 ಏಜೆಂಟ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಯಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸರಕುಗಳ ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದಿರಾ ರೂ. 6,00,000 ಕ್ಕೆ 3 ತಿಂಗಳ ವಾಯಿದೆ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ವಿವರಗಳುಳ್ಳ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ ಸೇಲ್ಸ್ ಅನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮಾರಾಟ - 60,000 ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೂ ಸರಾಸರಿ ರೂ. 58 ರಂತೆ.

ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನಷ್ಟ - ಸರಕು ರವಾನೆಯ 2%

ವ್ಯಯಿಸಿದ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳು - ಸರಕು ಇಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ರೂ. 14,000; ಒಳಸಾರಿಗೆ ರೂ. 15,000; ಹೊರಸಾರಿಗೆ ರೂ. 12,500 ಮತ್ತು ಉಗ್ರಾಣದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ರೂ. 13,500.

ಇಂದಿರಾರವರು ಒಟ್ಟು ಮಾರಾಟದ ಮೇಲೆ 5% ಕಮಿಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಂಸರವರಿಗೆ ಅಂತಿಮ ಶಿಲ್ಕು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಡ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ತೀರುವಳಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹಂಸರವರ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಚರಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲೆ ಬರೆದು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ.

9. ಜಯಂತ್, ಕುಮಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣ್ ಜಂಟಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಲಾಭ ನಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ರೂ. 2,50,000, ರೂ. 1,50,000 ಮತ್ತು ರೂ. 1,00,000 ವನ್ನು ಜಂಟಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಖರೀದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರಾಟ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತಿವೆ:

ಉದ್ದರಿ ಖರೀದಿ ಎ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ನಿಂದ ರೂ. 5,00,000

ಉದ್ದರಿ ಖರೀದಿ ಬಿ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ನಿಂದ ರೂ. 3,00,000

ನಗದು ಖರೀದಿ ಸಿ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ನಿಂದ ರೂ. 4,00,000

ನಗದು ಮಾರಾಟ ರೂ. 9,00,000

ಉದ್ದರಿ ಮಾರಾಟ ಸಿ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್‌ಗೆ ರೂ. 6,50,000.

ಕಛೇರಿ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳು ರೂ. 30,000. ಮಾರಾಟವಾಗದೆ ಉಳಿದ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಕುಮಾರ್ ಒಪ್ಪಿತ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ರೂ. 20,000 ಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣ್ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮಾರಾಟದ ಮೇಲೆ 5% ವಿಶೇಷ ಕಮಿಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಿಲ್ಕುಗಳು ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಂಟಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆ ಮೂಲಕ ತೀರುವಳಿಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.

ತಯಾರಿಸಿ:

ಅ) ಜಂಟಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಖಾತೆ

ಆ) ಜಂಟಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆ

ಇ) ಎ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ಖಾತೆ

ಈ) ಬಿ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ಖಾತೆ

ಉ) ಸಿ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ಖಾತೆ

ಊ) ಜಂಟಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಸ್ಥರ ಖಾತೆ.





10. ನಿಶ್ಚಲ್ ಟ್ರೇಡರ್ಸ್‌ನ ಒಂದು ಶಾಖೆ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಸರಕುಗಳು ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಮೇಲೆ ಶೇ. 25 ರಂತೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರವಾನಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಶಾಖೆಯು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯರಿಂದಲೂ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಸರಕು ಖರೀದಿಸಿ ತಾನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ಹಣದಿಂದಲೇ ಪಾವತಿಯನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಶಾಖೆಯು ನಗದು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ಜಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ವಿವರಗಳಿಂದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ 31 ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 2014 ಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂತ್ಯಗೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಶಾಖೆಯ ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ.

ವಿವರಗಳು	ರೂ.	ವಿವರಗಳು	ರೂ.
<u>1ನೇ ಎಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2013 ರಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಶಿಲ್ಕು</u>		ಶಾಖೆಯು ಋಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ	
ಶಾಖಾ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ನಗದು	20,000	ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ	20,000
ಶಾಖಾ ಋಣಿಗಳು	2,50,000	ಶಾಖೆಯು ಋಣಿಗಳಿಂದ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ	
ಶಾಖಾ ಪೀಠೋಪಕರಣಗಳು	4,00,000	ನಗದು	12,50,000
ಶಾಖಾ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು		ಶಾಖೆಯ ಸಂಬಳ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ	
- ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ರವಾನಿಸಿದ್ದು	2,40,000	ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಪಾವತಿಸಿದ್ದು	30,000
- ನೇರ ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ್ದು	1,60,000	ಶಾಖೆಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕರು ಪಾವತಿಸಿದ	
ನಗದು ಮಾರಾಟ	4,50,000	ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳು	35,000
ಉದ್ಧರಿ ಮಾರಾಟ	13,00,000	<u>31ನೇ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 2014 ರಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಶಿಲ್ಕು</u>	
ನೇರ ಖರೀದಿ	4,50,000	ಶಾಖಾ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ನಗದು	?
ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು ಶಾಖೆಗೆ ಹಿಂದಿರುಗಿಸಿದ್ದು	30,000	ಶಾಖಾ ಋಣಿಗಳು	?
ಶಾಖೆಗೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕು		ಶಾಖಾ ಪೀಠೋಪಕರಣಗಳು	?
ರವಾನಿಸಿದ್ದು	6,00,000	ಶಾಖಾ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು -	
ಶಾಖೆಗೆ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ನಗದು		- ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ರವಾನಿಸಿದ್ದು	1,80,000
ರವಾನಿಸಿದ್ದು	25,000	- ನೇರ ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ್ದು	1,20,000
ಶಾಖೆಯ ವಸೂಲಾಗದ ಋಣಿಗಳು	10,000		

ಶಾಖಾ ಪೀಠೋಪಕರಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಲಿಯಾನ ಶೇ. 10 ಸವಕಳಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿ.

## II Semester B.Com. Examination, April/May 2015

(C.B.C.S) (2014-15 and Onwards) (Freshers)

## COMMERCE

## Paper – 2.3 : Advanced Financial Accounting

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instruction :** Answer should be written either **completely in English** or **in Kannada**.

## SECTION – A

1. Answer **any five** of the following. Each question carries **two marks**. (5×2=10)

a) What is Del-credere commission ?

b) Who is consignor ?

c) Why is Memorandum Trading Account prepared ?

d) State the method of accounting for Joint Venture.

e) From the following information find out fire insurance claim :

Value of stock on the date of fire ₹ 2,00,000

Policy amount ₹ 1, 50,000

Goods saved from fire ₹ 50,000.

f) What do you mean by load price ?

g) How do you allocate the following expenses in departmental accounting ?

i) Carriage outwards

ii) Canteen expenses.

P.T.O.



## SECTION - B

Answer any three of the following. Each question carries six marks.

(3×6=18)

2. On 15<sup>th</sup> June 2014 the premises and the stock in a firm was destroyed by fire, but the accounting records were saved, from which the following particulars were available.

	₹
Stock on 1-1-2013	1,75,000
Stock on 31-12-2013	1,95,000
Purchases for the year 2013	8,76,000
Sales for the year 2013	11,69,000
Purchases from 1-1-2014 to 15-6-2014	3,84,000
Sales from 1-1-2014 to 15-6-2014	5,54,400
Stock salvaged	81,200
Show the amount of claim.	

3. Lokesh of Mysore sends 2000 Kgs of oil at ₹ 120 per Kg to Nataraj at Hubli. The consignor spends ₹ 11,000 on cartage, insurance and freight. On the way 100 Kgs of oil was lost (normal loss) due to leakage and evaporation. Nataraj took delivery of the consignment and spent ₹ 9,000 on octroi and carriage. His selling expenses were ₹ 7,000 on 1700 Kg's of oil sold. Determine the value of stock.

4. Kavitha and Kalpana are entered into a joint venture sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. Kavitha contributes ₹ 1,20,000 and Kalpana ₹ 1,60,000. The amount contributed by them were deposited into a joint bank account. They bought goods for cash ₹ 2,00,000 and from Kavitha for ₹ 80,000. They paid for carriage ₹ 15,000. Rent ₹ 4,000, Insurance ₹ 5,000 and other expenses ₹ 9,000. All the goods were sold for ₹ 3,50,000.

Pass necessary journal entries.



5. Keerthi Ltd. had its Head Office in Bengaluru and branch at Mysuru. You are given the following information relating to Mysuru branch for the year ended 30-6-2014.

	₹
Stock at branch on 1-7-2013	38,400
Petty cash at branch on 1-7-2013	130
Goods sent to branch	55,100
Goods returned by the branch	4,700
Cash sales at branch	85,200
Cash sent to branch for expenses – Salaries ₹ 15,300, Rent ₹ 3,600, Petty cash ₹ 3,100.	

Prepare Mysuru Branch A/c in the books of H.O.

6. From the following indirect expenses, determine the basis of apportionment among the department.

- 1) Labour welfare expenses.
- 2) Insurance premium on building.
- 3) Electricity bills (lighting etc.)
- 4) Reserve for bad debts.
- 5) Repairs and insurance of building.
- 6) Aftersales service.

SECTION - C

Answer any three of the following. Each question carries fourteen marks. (3x14=42)

7. The premises of Bharath Traders were destroyed by fire on 30-4-2015.

The stock was fully insured. The concern has made accounts up to 31-12-2014. The following information is available.

	₹
Stock on 1-1-2014	1,52,720
Stock on 31-12-2014	1,16,140
Purchases from 1-1-2015 to the date of fire	3,68,270
Purchases up to 31-12-2014	4,72,580
Sales up to 31-12-2014	5,40,000
Sales from 1-1-2015 to the date of fire	5,11,700



Further information is also available :

- 1) In Feb. 2015 goods costing ₹ 15,000 were given away for advertising purpose, no entry being made in the books.
- 2) During 2015 a clerk had misappropriated cash sales of ₹ 6,000.
- 3) The rate of gross profit is constant over the year.
- 4) Value of stock saved was ₹ 18,000 and the expenses incurred to extinguish fire is ₹ 1,200.

From the above information prepare a statement showing the claim to be lodged for loss of stock.

8. M/s Raghu and Co. of Delhi consigned on 15<sup>th</sup> March 2012, 45 cases of glass at cost price ₹ 45,000 to Reddy and Co. of Hyderabad for sale on commission at 5% on gross sale proceeds. The consignor paid freight and carriage amounting to ₹ 539.

The goods arrived at Hyderabad on 20<sup>th</sup> March 2012, Reddy and Co. paid clearing charges ₹ 235, sundry charges ₹ 59, carriage ₹ 102 and godown charges ₹ 90.

The goods were sold by Reddy and Co. as under

15 cases at ₹ 1,000 per case, 22 cases at ₹ 1,050 per case and the remaining 8 cases at ₹ 1,250 per case.

On June 21, 2012, Reddy and Co. sent a draft for ₹ 10,000 to M/s Raghu and Co. on account. On 1<sup>st</sup> July 2012, Reddy and Co. forwarded an account sales together with a Bill of Exchange for the balance.

Give journal entries to record the above transactions in the books of consignor and consignee. Calculations are to be made to the nearest Rupee.

9. Akash and Ashwin undertook a joint venture for construction of a college building. A joint bank account was opened in which Akash deposited ₹ 2,00,000 and Ashwin ₹ 50,000. The contract price was ₹ 10,00,000. The profit of joint venture was to be shared as to Akash  $\frac{2}{3}$  and Ashwin  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

The details of the transactions are as follows :

	₹
Salaries	30,000
Wages	1,80,000
Materials supplied by Akash	35,000
Building materials purchased	4,00,000
Materials supplied by Ashwin	35,000
Architect's fees	25,000
Carriage	45,000
Machinery purchased	80,000

On the completion of the contract the unused materials of the value ₹ 40,000 were taken over by Akash. The machinery was sold for ₹ 60,000. Mr. Ashwin was to be paid a remuneration of ₹ 30,000 for his service which is to be charged to the joint venture.

Prepare the necessary ledger account.

10. A cloth company of Gwalior has its branch at Delhi. Goods are invoiced to the branch at cost plus 25%. Branch has been instructed to deposit daily all cash received by it in the Head Office, except petty expenses which are met by the branch manager from the petty cash amount sent by the H.O. from time to time.



From the following particulars, prepare Delhi Branch Account in the books of the H.O. at Gwalior.

The branch sells the goods at the invoice price only.

	₹
Stock on 1-4-2013 at invoice price	36,000
Sundry debtors on 1-4-2013	21,000
Cash in hand on 1-4-2013	960
Office furniture on 1-4-2013	3,000
Goods received from H.O. (invoice price)	1,90,000
Goods returned to H.O. (invoice price)	2,500
Cash received from debtors	72,000
Credit sales	1,20,000
Discount allowed to debtors	700
Goods returned by debtors	1,100
Expenses paid by H.O.	
For rent	₹ 2,900
For salary	₹ 5,600
For printing and stationery	<u>720</u>
Petty expenses paid by the branch manager	₹ 670
Depreciation is to be provided on branch furniture at 10% p.a.	9,220

11. From the following particulars, prepare the Departmental Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31-12-2014.

Particulars	Dept. A	Dept. B	Total
	₹	₹	₹
Opening stock	14,000	12,000	26,000
Purchase	75,100	69,800	1,44,900



Sales	1,00,000	80,000	1,80,000
Returns outwards	1,100	800	1,900
Salaries	9,000	8,500	17,500
General salaries	—	—	11,600
Rent and rates	—	—	6,000
Advertising	—	—	8,100
Insurance	—	—	1,000
Carriage outwards	—	—	5,400
Discount allowed	—	—	1,800
Discount earned	—	—	1,430
Accountancy charges	—	—	2,860
Carriage inwards	—	—	1,430

**Additional Information :**

- a) General salaries are to be allocated equally.
- b) The area occupied is in the ratio of 3 : 2.
- c) Insurance premium and accountancy charges cannot be allocated conveniently to any department.
- d) Closing stock of Dept. A was ₹ 16,000 and that of Dept. B ₹ 17,000.





II Semester B.Com. Examination, May 2016  
(Fresh + Repeaters) (CBCS) (2014-15 and Onwards)

COMMERCE (Paper – 2.3)

Advanced Financial Accounting

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instruction :** Answer should be written **either completely in English or in Kannada.**

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any five** of the following. Each question carries **two** marks. (5×2=10)

- Give the meaning of average clause.
- What is consignment ?
- From the following information, findout the gross profit ratio.  
Sales is ₹ 6,00,000 and Gross profit is ₹ 1,35,000.
- When is a Memorandum Joint-Venture Account opened ?
- What is over-riding commission ?
- What are domestic branches ?
- Give the meaning of departmental undertaking.

P.T.O.



## SECTION - B

Answer **any three** of the following. **Each** question carries **six** marks. (3×6=18)

2. A fire occurred in the premises of Pramod Co. on 15-10-2015. Some of the accounting records were saved from which the following details are available.

Opening stock on 1 Jan. 2015	₹ 45,000
Purchases from 1-1-2015 to 15-10-2015	₹ 2,00,000
Sales from 1-1-2015 to 15-10-2015	₹ 3,00,000
Rate of Gross profit	30%
Salvage	₹ 8,000

It was the practice of the company to value the stock at 10% less than cost. The amount of policy ₹ 30,000. There was an average clause.

Prepare a claim for insurance.

3. Mr. Nandish of Mysore, consigned 500 Kgs. of oil @ ₹ 30 per Kg. to Mr. Satish. He paid ₹ 4,000 as carriage and freight charges.

Mr. Satish also paid ₹ 1,000 towards unloading charges ₹ 2,000 as godown rent and ₹ 1,500 as selling expenses. Normal loss due to leakage is 40 Kgs. of oil in transit. Satish sold 320 Kgs. of oil @ ₹ 55 per Kg. and 19 Kgs. of oil @ ₹ 60 per Kg.

Calculate value of unsold stock.

4. Radha and Sowmya entered into a Joint-Venture to buy and sell goods and share profits and losses equally. They opened a Joint Bank Account to which Radha contributed ₹ 55,000 and Sowmya contributed ₹ 50,000. Radha and Sowmya purchased goods for ₹ 1,05,000. Radha also supplied goods worth ₹ 7,500 and paid rent for the venture ₹ 1,500. They sold goods for ₹ 1,60,000. The expenses incurred on advertisement amounted to ₹ 4,000, which were paid by Sowmya and she took balance of stock for ₹ 3,000.

Prepare Joint Venture Account in the books of Radha.



5. Hindustan Company Limited invoices goods to its Belagavi Branch at cost. The branch sells goods only on cash basis. All the cash received being remitted to Head Office account by the branch regularly.

Goods sent to branch	₹ 40,000
Goods returned by branch	₹ 1,800
Stock at branch on 1-1-2013	₹ 8,000
Petty cash on 1-1-2013	₹ 250
Cash sales	₹ 58,700

Cash sent by H.O. for expenses

Salaries	₹ 5,600
Rent	₹ 2,500
Petty cash	₹ 475
Stock at branch on 31-12-2013	₹ 48,000
Petty cash on 31-12-2013	₹ 185

Prepare Belagavi Branch Account.

6. State the basis of allocation of the following expenses in Departmental Accounting.

- 1) Depreciation on machinery.
- 2) Commission on sales.
- 3) Bad debts.
- 4) Lighting charges.
- 5) Carriage inwards.
- 6) Employees insurance premium.



## SECTION - C

Answer **any three** of the following. Each question carries **14** marks. **(3×14=42)**

7. On 15 Sept. 2014, the premises of Sundar were destroyed by fire, but records were saved from which the following particulars were ascertained.

Stock at cost 1 April 2013	₹ 75,000
Stock at cost 31 March 2014	₹ 80,000
Wages for the year 2013-14	₹ 9,300
Purchases for the year 2013-14	₹ 4,03,000
Purchases returns for 2013-14	₹ 4,000
Sales for the year 2013-14	₹ 5,04,500
Sales returns for the year 2013-14	₹ 4,500
Purchases less returns 1-4-2014 to 15-9-2014	₹ 1,62,000
Sales less returns 1-4-2014 to 15-9-2014	₹ 2,31,200

In valuing stock for balance at 31 March 2014 ₹ 2,300, has been written off certain stock which was poor selling line having cost of ₹ 6,900. A portion of these goods was sold in June 2014 at a loss of ₹ 250 on the original cost of ₹ 3,450. The remainder of this stock was now estimated to be original cost. Subject to the above exception, gross profit had remained at a uniform rate throughout. The stock salvaged was ₹ 5,800.

Show the amount of claim.



8. M/s Sagar and company consigned 1500 tins costing ₹ 600 per tin to their agent Manohar Stores, Kolkata. The tins were invoiced at proforma price of ₹ 800 per tin. The agent sold 900 tins at ₹ 810 per tin for cash, 400 tins at ₹ 850 on credit. The Sagar and Co. paid ₹ 5,000 as freight and ₹ 2,000 as insurance. They drew a bill on Manohar stores at 3 months for ₹ 6,00,000 which was duly accepted by the latter. The expenses incurred by the Manohar stores were carriage ₹ 500, Octroi ₹ 1,500 and storage rent ₹ 1,100 they were entitled to 5% commission and 2% del-credere commission on total sales. They sent their account sales to their principal showing as a deduction there from their commission and the various expenses incurred by them.

Prepare necessary ledger accounts in the books of M/s Sagar and Co.

9. M, N and O enter into a joint-venture and decided to divide profits/losses equally. They bought goods from Suvarna and Co. for ₹ 4,00,000 and from 'A' for ₹ 50,000 and spent ₹ 4,500 as carriage. M contributed ₹ 1,10,000, 'N' ₹ 1,50,000 and 'O' ₹ 2,00,000 which were deposited into a joint bank account. They paid ₹ 50,000 to Mr. 'A' and Suvarna and Co. received ₹ 3,96,000 for full settlement of their account. They sold for cash ₹ 95,000 and to Z Co. on credit ₹ 4,55,000. The amount due from 'Z' co. received fully. 'M' was allowed 5% commission on sales for effecting the transactions.

Prepare the necessary ledger accounts.

10. From the following particulars relating to Mangalore Branch for the year ending 31 March 2014. Prepare Branch Account and the other necessary accounts in the books of Head Office at Mysore.

Stock at Branch on 1-4-2013 ₹ 8,900

Branch debtors on 1-4-2013 ₹ 4,700



Petty cash at branch on 1-4-2013	₹ 20
Goods sent to branch during the year 2013-14	₹ 28,400
Cash sales during the year 2013-14	₹ 15,800
Credit sales during the year 2013-14	₹ 40,400
Cash received from debtors	₹ 37,900
Cash sent to branch for expenses	
Rent	₹ 2,000
Salaries	₹ 6,000
Petty cash	₹ 1,000
Stock at branch on 31-3-2014	₹ 5,400
Petty cash at branch on 31-3-2014	₹ 30
Goods returned by the branch	₹ 800

11. From the following balances extracted from the books of Rama Departmental Stores, prepare Departmental Trading and Profit and Loss Account in columnar form for the year ended 31 Dec. 2014.

#### Trial Balance

Particulars	Debit	Credit
	₹	₹
Opening stock 1-1-2014		
Dept. I	1,20,000	—
Dept. II	90,000	—



Purchases and sales

Dept. I	1,60,000	3,00,000
Dept. II	1,40,000	2,80,000
Carriage inwards		
Dept. I	4,000	-
Dept. II	2,000	-
Machinery	36,000	-
Salaries	60,000	-
Rent	12,000	-
Repairs to machinery	30,000	-
Debtors and creditors	45,000	60,000
Capital	-	1,60,000
Cash in hand	12,000	-
Bills receivable and Bills payable	15,000	6,000
Drawings	20,000	-
Buildings	60,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,06,000</b>	<b>8,06,000</b>

**Adjustments :**

- a) Closing stock on 31 Dec. 2014 Dept. I ₹ 1,40,000, Dept. II ₹ 1,20,000.
- b) Salaries to be allocated in the ratio of 7 : 3.
- c) The value of machinery in Dept. I is ₹ 20,000 and that of Dept. II ₹ 16,000.
- d) Depreciate machinery @ 10% P.A. and building by 5% p.a.
- e) Area of the building is occupied by Dept. I  $\frac{3}{5}$ <sup>th</sup> and Dept. II  $\frac{2}{5}$ <sup>th</sup>.



US – 459

II Semester B.Com. Examination, May 2017  
(CBCS) (Fresh+Repeaters) (2014-15 and Onwards)  
COMMERCE  
Paper – 2.3 : Advanced Financial Accounting

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instruction :** Answers should be **completely** written in  
**English or in Kannada.**

SECTION – A

Answer **any five** questions, **each** correct answer carries **two** marks : **(5×2=10)**

1. a) How do you treat salvaged goods in fire insurance claims ?
- b) Give the meaning and example for non-recurring expenses in consignment accounts.
- c) What is joint venture ?
- d) State any four features of debtor system of accounting.
- e) How do you treat inter-departmental transfers ?
- f) What is cost plus pricing ?
- g) Who is consignee and consignor ?

SECTION – B

Answer **any three** questions, **each** correct answer carries **six** marks : **(3×6=18)**

2. Fire occurred in the premises of an enterprise on 30-9-2016. Stock of the value of ₹ 50,000 was salvaged and the books of accounts were saved.

The following information is given :

	₹
Stock as on 31-3-2015	1,30,000
Purchases during the year ended 31-3-2015	3,50,000

P.T.O.





Sales during the year ended 31-3-2015	5,00,000
Purchases from 1-4-2016 to 30-9-2016	1,20,000
Sales from 1-4-2016 to 30-9-2016	1,80,000
Stock as on 31-3-2016	1,70,000

Stock as on 31-3-2015 was undervalued by ₹ 20,000 where as it was overvalued by ₹ 10,000 on 31-3-2016.

Calculate the amount of insurance claim based on the rate of gross profit on sales.

3. Krishna Murthy of Bengaluru sent a consignment of 2,000 articles to his agent Sri Raghavan of Tumkur at an invoice price of ₹ 20 per article. Railway charges, cartage and insurance amounted to 10% of the total invoice price.

Raghavan sold 1,500 articles at ₹ 30 each and sent an account sales enclosing a bank draft for the balance after deducting i) his advance of ₹ 5,000, ii) his expenses ₹ 500 and iii) his commission at 10% on gross sales. 100 articles were lost in transit and the insurance company admitted the claim for ₹ 1,100.

Show the Consignment Account and Consignee's Account in the books of the Consignor.

4. Praveen and Karthik were partners in a joint venture sharing profits and losses equally. Praveen supplied goods to the value of ₹ 20,000 and incurred expenses amounted to ₹ 1,600. Karthik supplied goods to the value of ₹ 16,000 and his expenses amounted to ₹ 1,600. Karthik sold the entire goods on behalf of the joint venture and realized ₹ 48,000. Karthik was entitled to a commission of 5% on sales. Praveen settled his account by bank draft.

Show the Ledger Accounts in the books of Praveen and Karthik under Memorandum Joint Venture method.



5. The following particulars are relating to Bengaluru branch for the year ended 31-12-2016. Prepare Branch Account in the books of Head Office.

	₹
Stock at the branch on 1-1-2016	30,000
Debtors at the branch on 1-1-2016	60,000
Petty cash at the branch on 1-1-2016	600
Goods sent to branch during 2016	5,04,000
Cash sales 2016	1,20,000
Received from debtors 2016	4,20,000
Credit sales during 2016	4,56,000
Cheques sent to branch during 2016 :	
For salaries	18,000
For rent and rates	3,000
For petty cash	<u>2,200</u> 23,200
Stock at the branch on 31-12-2016	50,000
Petty cash 31-12-2016	400
Goods returned by the branch	4,000
Debtors on 31-12-2016	96,000

6. With the help of information given below, ascertain the purchases of each department

Dept.	No. of units purchased	
A	1,000 units	at a total cost of ₹ 1,00,000
B	2,000 units	
C	2,400 units	



Unit selling price was :

A Dept. of ₹ 20.00

B Dept. of ₹ 22.50

C Dept. of ₹ 25.00

The rate of GP is same in each case.

### SECTION – C

Answer any three questions, each correct answer carries fourteen marks : (3×14=42)

7. The premises and stock of NO LUCK stores were totally destroyed by fire on 30<sup>th</sup> Jan. 2016. From the account books and other records that were saved, the following information is available. The stock on hand is always being valued at 10% less than cost.

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Opening stock as valued	54,180	64,800	72,000	73,800
Purchases less returns	1,49,800	1,60,000	1,62,000	12,000
Sales less returns	2,40,000	2,64,000	2,80,000	24,000
Wages	34,800	32,800	47,200	4,000
Closing stock as valued	64,800	2,000	73,800	–

Prepare a statement for submission to the insurance company in support of a claim.

8. Madan of Bengaluru consigns goods to Swamy of Davangere to be sold at or above invoice price. Swamy is to get 10% commission on sales at invoice price plus 20% of any surplus price realized. Madan draws on Swamy at 60 days bill for 80% of the invoice price the balance of the proceeds being remitted by the bank draft by Swamy after deduction of his commission immediately upon sale.
- On 1<sup>st</sup> Jan. 2016 Madan consigned to Swamy goods whose total cost including



freight was ₹ 1,50,000 the invoice price of which was ₹ 2,25,000. Sales by Swamy by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2016 amounted to ₹ 2,05,000. Goods unsold on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2016 with Swamy were of invoice price ₹ 67,500 (Cost including freight ₹ 45,000). On 30<sup>th</sup> June 2016 Madan had received from Swamy by the bank draft ₹ 49,750, certain remittances being in transit on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2016.

Show the Ledger A/c's in the books of Madan recording the above transactions.

9. Das and Boss entered into a joint venture sharing profits and losses as 3:2. They opened a bank a/c by depositing ₹ 40,000 each. Das purchased 800 kg. of an item @ 60 per kg. and his expenses were ₹ 13,000. Boss purchased a second item of 10,000 kg. @ 2.10 per kg. and his expenses were ₹ 11,000. Expenses were met from private sources and purchases were paid from bank account. Boss sold 600 kg. of the first item @ 100 per kg. and his selling expenses were ₹ 5,500. Das sold ₹ 8,000 kg. of second item at ₹ 5 per kg and his selling expenses were ₹ 6,000. All the sale proceeds were deposited in bank account and expenses were met from private sources.

Write up necessary accounts in the books of the joint venture.

10. From the following particulars, prepare Branch Account in the books of H.O.

	₹
Stock on hand at Branch 1-4-2016	10,000
Debtors at Branch 1-4-2016	4,000
Petty cash at Branch 1-4-2016	500
Furniture at Branch 1-4-2016	2,000
Prepaid Insurance 1-4-2016	150
Outstanding salary 1-4-2016	100
Goods sent to branch	80,000



Cash sales by branch		1,30,000
Credit sales by the branch		40,000
Amount collected by branch		35,000
Amount received by the H.O. directly from the branch debtors		2,000
Discount allowed to branch debtors		100
Cash sent to branch for expenses :		
Rent	2,000	
Salaries	2,400	
Petty cash	1,000	
Insurance premium	<u>600</u>	6,000
(Paid up to 30 <sup>th</sup> June, 2017 at the rate of 600 p.a.)		
Goods returned to H.O. from branch		1,000
Goods returned to branch by debtors		2,000
Stock on hand at branch 31-3-2017		5,000
Petty expenses at branch		850
Depreciation on branch furniture is 10% p.a.		

11. From the following particulars prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account in the books a trader and also prepare Balance Sheet.

Particulars	Dept. A	Dept. B	Total
Stock on 1-4-2016	17,400	14,700	
Purchases	35,000	30,000	
Sales	60,000	40,000	
Wages	8,200	2,700	
Rent, Taxes and Insurance			9,390
Sundry expenses			3,600
Salaries			3,000



Lighting and heating	2,100
Discount allowed	2,220
Discount received	650
Advertisement	3,680
Carriage inwards	2,340
Furniture	3,000
Plant and machinery	21,000
Sundry debtors	6,060
Sundry creditors	30,650
Capital	47,660
Drawings	4,500
Cash	10,070

**Additional information :**

- a) Internal transfer of goods from Department A to Department B at a cost price of ₹ 420.
- b) Rent, taxes and insurance, sundry expenses, Lighting and heating, Salaries and carriage inwards to be distributed in the ratio of 2/3 & 1/3 in A and B.
- c) Advertising to be apportioned equally.
- d) Discount allowed and received to be apportioned as per sales and purchases ignoring transfers.
- e) Depreciation @ 10% p.a. on Furniture and Plant and Machinery to be charged : to A department and to B department in the ratio of 3 : 1.
- f) Services rendered by B Department to A Department included in the wages of B department ₹ 500.
- g) Stock on 31-3-2017 were department A ₹ 16,740, department B ₹ 12,050.



SM – 473

II Semester B.Com. Examination, May/June 2018  
(CBCS) (Fresh + Repeaters) (2014-15 and Onwards)  
COMMERCE

Paper – 2.3 : Advanced Financial Accounting

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instruction :** Answers should be written **completely** in **English** or in **Kannada**.

SECTION – A

Answer **any five** sub-questions. Each sub-question carries **two** marks. (5x2=10)

1. a) What is Average Clause ? Why is it included in fire claims ?
- b) What is Account Sales ?
- c) Mention any two differences between a joint venture and a partnership.
- d) Mention any four features of dependent branch.
- e) How do you allocate the following expenses in Departmental Accounting ?
  - i) Insurance premium on stocks
  - ii) Labour welfare expenses
  - iii) Carriage in-wards
  - iv) Canteen expenses.
- f) Calculate the actual amount of claim from the following details :

Stock on the date of fire accident	–	₹ 85,000
Value of goods salvaged	–	₹ 7,500
Expenses incurred for extinguishing fire	–	₹ 3,000
- g) Goods are invoiced at a profit of 20% on sales. The cost price of goods sent is ₹ 1,48,800. Calculate the load included in cost price of goods sent.

P.T.O.



## SECTION - B

Answer any three questions. Each question carries six marks.

(3×6=18)

2. A fire occurred in the premises of Aditya on 25-8-2017, when a large part of the stock was destroyed. Salvage was ₹ 15,000. Aditya gives you the following information for the period from 1-1-2017 to 25-8-2017 :

Purchases ₹ 85,000; Sales ₹ 90,000; Goods costing ₹ 5,000 were taken by Aditya for personal use and cost price of stock on 1-1-2017 was ₹ 40,000.

Over the past few years, Aditya has been selling goods at a consistent gross profit rate of  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  on sales.

The insurance policy was for ₹ 50,000. It included average clause. Aditya asks you to ascertain amount of loss and claim to be made on the insurance company.

3. Calculate the value of abnormal loss and value of closing stock from the following information :
- Goods sent on consignment - 400 units of glassware at ₹ 100/unit.
  - Expenses incurred by the consignor - ₹ 2,000.
  - Goods lost in transit - 20 units.
  - Expenses incurred by the consignee - taxes ₹ 1,420 and selling expenses ₹ 1,000.
  - Goods sold by the consignee - 340 units.
  - Goods damaged at Consignee's place - 2% of the total goods consigned (which is permissible).

4. Naveen and Praveen entered into a joint venture to construct a building for ₹ 7,50,000. Naveen and Praveen contributed ₹ 3,75,000 and ₹ 2,85,000 respectively. They agreed to share profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. It was decided that the work would be looked after by Naveen, who would be paid 10% commission on contract price in addition to his share of profits. Naveen bought the necessary materials for ₹ 6,00,000 and paid ₹ 18,000 for expenses. He also contributed building materials from his own stock worth ₹ 37,500. There was an outstanding wages of ₹ 9,000.

The building was completed and the contract money was duly received. Praveen took over the stock of materials at an agreed value of ₹ 30,000 and outstanding wages were paid by Naveen.

Prepare Joint Venture A/c and Praveen's A/c in the books of Naveen.





5. X Ltd., invoices goods to its branch at cost. From the following particulars, prepare Branch Account for the year ended 31-3-2017 in the books of Head Office.

	₹
Branch stock on 1-4-2016	66,000
Branch stock on 31-3-2017	78,000
Branch debtors on 1-4-2016	42,000
Branch debtors on 31-3-2017	59,600
Cost of goods sent to branch during the year	3,60,000
Sales at branch :	
Cash	1,80,000
Credit	2,93,600
Cash received from branch debtors during the year	2,76,000
Branch expenses paid by H.O.	20,420

6. A firm has two departments X and Y. The following information related to the trading period ending 31-3-2017 :

	X	Y	Total Amount
	₹	₹	₹
Opening stock	5,000	7,000	12,000
Purchases	42,000	52,000	94,000
Sales	80,000	93,000	1,73,000
Purchase returns	2,000	2,000	4,000
Sales returns	2,000	2,000	4,000
Carriage inwards	-	-	4,500
Power	-	-	6,000
Wages	-	-	11,000
Closing stock	4,000	12,000	16,000

Wages are to be allocated in the ratio 5 : 6 and the power in the ratio 1 : 2 to the Department X and Y respectively.

Prepare Departmental Trading Account in the Columnar Form.



## SECTION - C

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **fourteen** marks. (3×14=42)

7. Determine the amount of claim to be lodged by M/s Tridev Company to Insurance Company from the following details :

The company had taken a fire insurance policy for ₹ 1,20,000, covering its stock and the policy was subjected to average clause.

	1-10-2016 to 30-9-2017 (₹)	1-10-2017 to 15-3-2018 (₹)
Sales	11,43,000	6,90,500
Purchases	7,89,500	3,94,000
Wages and salaries	1,37,400	68,900
Sales returns	54,500	15,800
Purchase returns	27,400	9,600
Carriage inwards	27,400	9,600

Date of fire 15-3-2018 :

Stock on 1-10-2016 ₹ 1,28,700

Stock on 30-9-2017 ₹ 1,89,000

Stock salvaged ₹ 19,310

Stocks have been valued at 10% less than cost.

8. On 1-1-2017 Chetan of Chennai dispatched to Raghu of Mysore, 500 chairs at an invoice price of ₹ 300 each, which was 25% above the cost price. He paid ₹ 200 for packing and ₹ 300 for carriage and insurance. Chetan draws three months bill for ₹ 50,000 which was accepted by Raghu and Chetan discounted the same for ₹ 49,800.

Raghu received the consignment on 15-1-2017 and incurred ₹ 100 for unloading and carriage, ₹ 500 for selling expenses and ₹ 1,000 for salesman



salary. Raghu returned 50 chairs and sold 200 chairs at ₹ 330 each and 200 chairs at ₹ 350 each on credit. Raghu sent a bank draft for the amount due after deducting expenses and commission at 10% on sales and del-credere commission 3% on credit sales. On 30-3-2017 market value of chair was ₹ 250 each (closing stock).

All the money due was collected from debtors except ₹ 2,000 from Mr. Kumar, a debtor.

Prepare necessary Ledger Accounts in the books of Chetan.

9. Charith and Chinmay entered into a joint venture and agreed to share profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 after providing for interest on capital at 10% p.a. A joint bank account was opened in which Charith deposited ₹ 4,00,000 and Chinmay deposited ₹ 2,00,000 on 1-4-2017. Goods purchased for ₹ 3,75,000 in cash and was sent to Bengaluru agent for sale.

Freight and insurance amounted to ₹ 7,500 was paid. All the goods were sold by the agent for ₹ 7,00,000. The agent remitted the balance amount after deducting his commission at 3% and expenses of ₹ 4,000.

Prepare :

- a) Joint venture A/c
- b) Co-venturer's A/c
- c) Joint Bank A/c and
- d) Agent's A/c in the books of joint venture.

10. Belagavi H.O. of a company invoices goods to its Hubli branch at cost plus 20%. The branch also purchases independently from local traders for which payments are made by H.O. All cash collections of the day is to be remitted to H.O. through a bank account and all expenses of the branch are directly paid by H.O. From the following, show the Hubli Branch Account in the books of H.O.

	₹
Imprest cash on :	
1-1-2017	60,000
31-12-2017	55,500
Debtors on 1-1-2017	7,50,000



Stock on 1-1-2017 :	
Transferred from H.O. at invoice price	7,20,000
Direct purchases by branch	4,80,000
Total sales	52,50,000
Cash sales	13,50,000
Returns from customers	90,000
Direct purchase	13,50,000
Goods sent to branch from H.O. at invoice price	18,00,000
Transfer from H.O. for Petty Cash expenses	75,000
Bad debts	30,000
Discount to customers	60,000
Cash received from customers	37,50,000
Branch expenses	9,00,000
Stock on 31-12-2017 :	
Direct purchase by branch	3,60,000
Transferred from H.O. at invoice price	5,40,000

11. From the following Trial Balance, prepare Departmental Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31-12-2017 and a Balance Sheet as on that date in the books of VM Ltd.

		Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
Stock on 1-1-2017 :	Dept. A	5,400	-
	Dept. B	4,900	-
Purchases :	Dept. A	9,800	-
	Dept. B	7,350	-
Sales :	Dept. A	-	16,900
	Dept. B	-	13,520
Wages :	Dept. A	1,340	-
	Dept. B	240	-

Discount received	-	133
Capital	-	9,530
Sundry creditors	-	3,737
Rent	1,870	-
Salaries	1,320	-
Lighting and heating	420	-
Discount allowed	441	-
Advertising	738	-
Carriage inwards	469	-
Furniture and fittings	600	-
Plant and Machinery	4,200	-
Sundry debtors	1,820	-
Personal drawings	900	-
Cash in hand	32	-
Cash at bank	1,980	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,820</b>	<b>43,820</b>

The following information is also provided :

- Rent, lighting and heating, salaries and depreciation are to be apportioned to Departments A and B in the ratio 2 : 1.
- Other expenses and incomes are to be apportioned to Departments A and B on suitable basis.
- The following adjustments are to be made :  
 Rent prepaid ₹ 370; Lighting and Heating outstanding ₹ 180; Depreciation on furniture and fittings and plant and machinery @ 10% p.a.
- The stock at 31-12-2017 :  
 Department A – ₹ 2,748  
 Department B – ₹ 2,401.



## ಕನ್ನಡ ಆವೃತ್ತಿ

### ವಿಭಾಗ - ಎ

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಐದು ಉಪ-ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಉಪ-ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ 2 ಅಂಕಗಳು.

(5×2=10)

1. a) ಸರಾಸರಿ ಕಲಮು ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಬೆಂಕಿ ವಿಮಾ ಹಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ?
- b) 'ಆಕೌಂಟ್ ಸೇಲ್ಸ್' ಎಂದರೇನು ?
- c) 'ಜಂಟಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ' ಮತ್ತು 'ಪಾಲುದಾರಿಕೆ' ಗಿರುವ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎರಡು ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
- d) ಅವಲಂಬಿತ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
- e) ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಭಾಗೀಯ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ವಿತರಿಸುವಿರಿ ?
  - i) ದಾಸ್ತಾನಿನ ಮೇಲಿನ ವಿಮೆ ಪ್ರೀಮಿಯಂ
  - ii) ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ವೆಚ್ಚ
  - iii) ಒಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆ
  - iv) ಉಪಾಹಾರ ಗೃಹದ ಖರ್ಚು.
- f) ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಿವರಗಳಿಂದ ವಿಮೆಯ ಬೆಂಕಿನಷ್ಟ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ :
 

ಬೆಂಕಿ ಅಪಘಾತದ ದಿನದಂದು ಇದ್ದ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು	-	₹ 85,000
ಬೆಂಕಿಯಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ದಾಸ್ತಾನಿನ ವೆಚ್ಚ	-	₹ 7,500
ಬೆಂಕಿಯನ್ನು ನಂದಿಸಲು ತಗುಲಿದ ವೆಚ್ಚ	-	₹ 3,000
- g) ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ 20% ಲಾಭದ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ರವಾನಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಸರಕುಗಳ ವೆಚ್ಚ ₹ 1,48,800 ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಸರಕುಗಳ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿರುವ ಹೇರಿಕೆ (load) ಎಷ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.



ವಿಭಾಗ - ಬಿ

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಆರು ಅಂಕಗಳು.

(3×6=18)

2. ದಿನಾಂಕ 25-8-2017 ರಂದು ಆದಿತ್ಯರವರ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಕಿ ತಗುಲಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕು ನಾಶವಾಯಿತು. ಬೆಂಕಿಯಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸರಕಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ₹ 15,000. ಆದಿತ್ಯರವರು 1-1-2017 ರಿಂದ 25-8-2017ರ ವರೆಗಿನ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಖರೀದಿ ₹ 85,000; ಮಾರಾಟ ₹ 90,000; ಆದಿತ್ಯರವರು ಸ್ವಂತ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿದ ಸರಕಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ₹ 5,000 ಮತ್ತು 1-1-2017 ರಂದು ಇದ್ದ ದಾಸ್ತಾನಿನ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಬೆಲೆ ₹ 40,000.

ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಆದಿತ್ಯರವರು ಸರಕನ್ನು, ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥೂಲ ಲಾಭ 33 1/3% ಮಾರಾಟ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಇರುವಂತೆ, ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಬೆಂಕಿ ವಿಮೆ ಪಾಲಿಸಿಯ ಮೊತ್ತ ₹ 50,000 ಇದ್ದು, ಅದು ಸರಾಸರಿ ಕಲಮಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆದಿತ್ಯರವರು ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ದಾಸ್ತಾನಿನ ಒಟ್ಟು ನಷ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ನಷ್ಟ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

3. ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಅಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನಷ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯ ದಾಸ್ತಾನಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ :

a) ಸರಕು ರವಾನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು - ಗಾಜಿನ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ 400 ಘಟಕಗಳನ್ನು, ಪ್ರತಿ ಘಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ₹ 100ರಂತೆ.

b) ಸರಕು ರವಾನೆ ಮಾಡಿದವರು ವ್ಯಯಿಸಿದ ವೆಚ್ಚ - ₹ 2,000.

c) ಸಾಗಾಣೆಯ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದುಹೋದ ಸರಕು - 20 ಘಟಕಗಳು.

d) ಸರಕು ಪಡೆದವರು ವ್ಯಯಿಸಿದ ವೆಚ್ಚ - ತೆರಿಗೆ ₹ 1,420 ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರಾಟ ವೆಚ್ಚ ₹ 1,000.

e) ಸರಕು ಪಡೆದವರು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ಸರಕು - 340 ಘಟಕಗಳು

f) ಸರಕು ಪಡೆದವರ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾನಿಗೊಳಗಾದ ಸರಕುಗಳು - ಒಟ್ಟು ಸರಕಿನ ರವಾನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದುದರ ಮೇಲೆ 2%. (ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನಷ್ಟ ಅನುಮತಿಯಿರುವುದು).

4. ₹ 7,50,000 ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಲು ನವೀನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರವೀಣ್ ಎಂಬುವವರು ಜಂಟಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನವೀನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರವೀಣ್ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ₹ 3,75,000 ಮತ್ತು ₹ 2,85,000 ವನ್ನು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಲಾಭ ಮತ್ತು ನಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ 3 : 2 ರ ಅನುಪಾತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನವೀನ್‌ರವರು ವ್ಯವಹಾರವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು, ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಲಾಭದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ 10% ದಲ್ಲಾಳಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ನವೀನ್‌ರವರು ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ₹ 6,00,000 ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ



ಖರ್ಚುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ₹ 18,000 ವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಯಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಂತ ದಾಸ್ತಾನಿನಿಂದ ₹ 37,500 ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ₹ 9,000 ಬಾಕಿ ಉಳಿದ ಕೂಲಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

(81) ಕಟ್ಟಡವು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಬೆಲೆಯು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಸಂದಾಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸದೆ ಉಳಿದ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ₹ 30,000 ಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವೀಣರವರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವ ಕೂಲಿಯನ್ನು ನವೀನರವರು ಪಾವತಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ನವೀನರವರ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಂಟಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಖಾತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರವೀಣರವರ ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ.

5. X ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ತನ್ನ ಶಾಖೆಗೆ ಸರಕನ್ನು ವೆಚ್ಚ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರವಾನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ದಿನಾಂಕ 31-3-2017 ರಂದು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗುವ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯಿಂದ ತಯಾರಿಸಿ :

	₹
ದಿನಾಂಕ 1-4-2016 ರಂದು ಶಾಖೆಯ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು	66,000
ದಿನಾಂಕ 31-3-2017 ರಂದು ಶಾಖೆಯ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು	78,000
ದಿನಾಂಕ 1-4-2016 ರಂದು ಶಾಖೆಯ ಋಣಿಗಳು	42,000
ದಿನಾಂಕ 31-3-2017 ರಂದು ಶಾಖೆಯ ಋಣಿಗಳು	59,600
ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಖೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಸರಕಿನ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಬೆಲೆ	3,60,000
ಶಾಖೆಯ ಮಾರಾಟ :	
ನಗದು	1,80,000
ಉದ್ದರಿ	2,93,600
ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಋಣಿಗಳಿಂದ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ನಗದು	2,76,000
ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಪಾವತಿಯಾದ ಶಾಖೆಯ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳು	20,420

6. ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ X ಮತ್ತು Y ಎಂದು ಎರಡು ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಿವೆ. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಿವರಗಳು 31-3-2017 ಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗುವ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ :

	X ₹	Y ₹	ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ ₹
ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಕ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು	5,000	7,000	12,000
ಖರೀದಿ	42,000	52,000	94,000
ಮಾರಾಟ	80,000	93,000	1,73,000
ಖರೀದಿ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಿರುವುದು	2,000	2,000	4,000
ಮಾರಾಟ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಿರುವುದು	2,000	2,000	4,000



ಒಳ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ	-	-	4,500
ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ	-	-	6,000
ಕೂಲಿ	-	-	11,000
ಮುಕ್ತಾಯದ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು	4,000	12,000	16,000

ಕೂಲಿಯನ್ನು 5 : 6 ಅನುಪಾತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು 1 : 2 ಅನುಪಾತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ X ಮತ್ತು Y ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿ.

ವಿಭಾಗೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ಲಂಬ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಿ.

### ವಿಭಾಗ - ಸಿ

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಹದಿನಾಲ್ಕು ಅಂಕಗಳು.

(3×14=42)

7. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಿವರಗಳಿಂದ ಮೆ. ತ್ರಿದೇವ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ವಿಮಾ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಮಾ ಹಕ್ಕಿನ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ದಾಸ್ತಾನಿನ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಬೆಂಕಿ ವಿಮಾ ಪಾಲಿಸಿಯನ್ನು ₹ 1,20,000 ಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಪಾಲಿಸಿಯು ಸರಾಸರಿ ಕಲಮಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ :

	1-10-2016 ರಿಂದ 30-9-2017 (₹)	1-10-2017 ರಿಂದ 15-3-2018 (₹)
ಮಾರಾಟ	11,43,000	6,90,500
ಖರೀದಿ	7,89,500	3,94,000
ಕೂಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ವೇತನ	1,37,400	68,900
ಮಾರಾಟ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಿರುವುದು	54,500	15,800
ಖರೀದಿ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಿರುವುದು	27,400	9,600
ಒಳ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ	27,400	9,600

ಬೆಂಕಿ ಅನಾಹುತ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ ದಿನ 15-3-2018 :

ದಿನಾಂಕ 1-10-2016 ರಂದು ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ₹ 1,28,700

ದಿನಾಂಕ 30-9-2017 ರಂದು ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ₹ 1,89,000

ಬೆಂಕಿಯಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ₹ 19,310

ದಾಸ್ತಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ವೆಚ್ಚ ಬೆಲೆಗಿಂತ 10% ರಷ್ಟು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.



8. ದಿನಾಂಕ 1-1-2017 ರಂದು ಚೆನ್ನೈನ ಚೇತನ್ ರವರು ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ರಘುರವರಿಗೆ 500 ಕುರ್ಚಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಲೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕುರ್ಚಿಗೆ ₹ 300 ರಂತೆ ರವಾನಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾರಾಟ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಲೆ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ 25% ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಚೇತನ್ ರವರು ಪ್ಯಾಕಿಂಗ್ ಗೆ ₹ 200 ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಮೆಗೆ ₹ 300 ಪಾವತಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಬರೆದ ₹ 50,000 ಹುಂಡಿಯನ್ನು ರಘುರವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚೇತನ್ ರವರು ಆ ಹುಂಡಿಯನ್ನು ₹ 49,800 ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೋಡಿ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ರಘುರವರು ದಿನಾಂಕ 15-1-2017 ರಂದು ರವಾನಿಸಿದ ಸರಕನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ₹ 100 ಸರಕು ಇಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಗೆ, ₹ 500 ಮಾರಾಟ ವೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ₹ 1,000 ಮಾರಾಟಗಾರನ ಸಂಬಳಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯಯಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ರಘು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಿದ ಕುರ್ಚಿಗಳು 50; ಪ್ರತಿ ಕುರ್ಚಿಗೆ ₹ 330 ರಂತೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕುರ್ಚಿಗಳು 200 ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿ ಕುರ್ಚಿಗೆ ₹ 350 ರಂತೆ ಉದ್ದರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕುರ್ಚಿಗಳು 200. ರಘುರವರು ತಾವು ಮಾಡಿದ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳು, ದಲ್ಲಾಳಿ ಮಾರಾಟದ ಮೇಲೆ 10% ಮತ್ತು ಡೆಲ್‌ಕ್ರೆಡರ್ ದಲ್ಲಾಳಿ ಉದ್ದರಿ ಮಾರಾಟದ ಮೇಲೆ 3% ಅನ್ನು ಕಳೆದು, ಉಳಿದ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಡ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ದಿನಾಂಕ 30-3-2017 ರಂದು ಪ್ರತಿ ಕುರ್ಚಿಯ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಬೆಲೆ ₹ 250 ಇರುತ್ತದೆ (ಮುಕ್ತಾಯ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು).

ಕುಮಾರ್ ಎಂಬ ಋಣಿಯಿಂದ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ₹ 2,000 ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ, ಉಳಿದೆಲ್ಲ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಋಣಿಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಚೇತನ್ ರವರ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಲಡ್ಜರ್ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

9. ಚರಿತ್ ಮತ್ತು ಚೆನ್ನಯ ರವರು ಒಂದು ಜಂಟಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 10% ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರುವ ಲಾಭ-ನಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ 3 : 2 ರ ಅನುಪಾತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ದಿನಾಂಕ 1-4-2017 ರಂದು ಒಂದು ಜಂಟಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ತೆರೆದು, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಚರಿತ್ ₹ 4,00,000 ಮತ್ತು ಚೆನ್ನಯ ₹ 2,00,000 ಜಮಾ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ₹ 3,75,000 ನಗದು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಖರೀದಿಸಿ, ಅವನ್ನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗೆ (Agent) ಗೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಲು ರವಾನಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಅವರು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಮೆಗಾಗಿ ₹ 7,500 ನ್ನು ವ್ಯಯಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ₹ 7,00,000 ಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯು ತನಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ 3% ದಲ್ಲಾಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ₹ 4,000 ವನ್ನು ಕಡಿತಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಬಾಕಿ ಉಳಿದ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಸಂದಾಯ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಜಂಟಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ :

- ಜಂಟಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಖಾತೆ
- ಜಂಟಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಸ್ಥರ ಖಾತೆ
- ಜಂಟಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆ ಮತ್ತು
- ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ.



10. ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ತನ್ನ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಶಾಖೆಗೆ ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಮೇಲೆ 20% ಮಾರಾಟ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಶಾಖೆಯು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಖರೀದಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಖರೀದಿ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯು ಪಾವತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿದಿನದ ನಗದು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ಶಾಖೆಯು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಸಂದಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಖೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಪಾವತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ವಿವರಗಳಿಂದ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :

ಇಂಪ್ರೆಸ್ಟ್ ನಗದು :

ದಿನಾಂಕ 1-1-2017 ರಂದು	60,000
ದಿನಾಂಕ 31-12-2017 ರಂದು	55,500
ದಿನಾಂಕ 1-1-2017 ರಂದು ಋಣಿಗಳು	7,50,000
ದಿನಾಂಕ 1-1-2017 ರಂದು ದಾಸ್ತಾನು :	
ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾರಾಟ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದು	7,20,000
ಶಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ್ದು	4,80,000
ಒಟ್ಟು ಮಾರಾಟ	52,50,000
ನಗದು ಮಾರಾಟ	13,50,000
ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಿದ್ದು	90,000
ನೇರ ಖರೀದಿ	13,50,000
ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಶಾಖೆಗೆ ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದು	18,00,000
ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ನಗದು ಖರ್ಚುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದು	75,000
ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಸಾಲಗಳು	30,000
ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸೋಡಿ	60,000
ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಂದ ಬಂದ ನಗದು	37,50,000



ಶಾಖೆಯ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳು 9,00,000

ದಿನಾಂಕ 31-12-2017 ರಂದು ಇದ್ದ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು :

ಶಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ನೇರ ಖರೀದಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು 3,60,000

ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾರಾಟ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು 5,40,000

11. ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ತಾಳೆಪಟ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ದಿನಾಂಕ 31-12-2017 ರಂದು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗುವ ವರ್ಷದ, VM ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್‌ರವರ ವಿಭಾಗೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಲಾಭ ಮತ್ತು ನಷ್ಟಗಳ ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ದಿನದಂದಿನ ಅಥಾವೆ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ.

	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
ದಿನಾಂಕ 1-1-2017 ರಂದು ದಾಸ್ತಾನು :		
ವಿಭಾಗ ಎ	5,400	-
ವಿಭಾಗ ಬಿ	4,900	-
ಖರೀದಿ	9,800	-
ವಿಭಾಗ ಬಿ	7,350	-
ಮಾರಾಟ	-	16,900
ವಿಭಾಗ ಬಿ	-	13,520
ಕೂಲಿ	1,340	-
ವಿಭಾಗ ಬಿ	240	-
ಸೋಡಿ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವುದು	-	133
ಬಂಡವಾಳ	-	9,530
ಇತರೆ ಧನಗಳು	-	3,737
ಬಾಡಿಗೆ	1,870	-
ವೇತನ	1,320	-
ಬೆಳಕು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಖ	420	-
ಸೋಡಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು	441	-
ಜಾಹೀರಾತು	738	-



ಒಳ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ	469	-
ಪೀಠೋಪಕರಣಗಳು	600	-
ಸ್ಥಾವರ ಮತ್ತು ಯಂತ್ರಗಳು	4,200	-
ಇತರೆ ಋಣಿಗಳು	1,820	-
ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಬಳಕೆ	900	-
ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನಗದು	32	-
ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನಗದು	1,980	-
ಒಟ್ಟು	43,820	43,820

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿದೆ:

- ಬಾಡಿಗೆ, ಬೆಳಕು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಖ, ವೇತನ ಮತ್ತು ಸವಕಳಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಭಾಗ 'ಎ' ಮತ್ತು 'ಬಿ' ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ 2 : 1 ರ ಅನುಪಾತದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿತರಿಸಿ.
- ಇನ್ನುಳಿದ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆದಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಭಾಗ 'ಎ' ಮತ್ತು 'ಬಿ' ಗೆ ವಿತರಿಸಿ.
- ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ :  
ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ₹ 370; ಬಾಕಿಯಿರುವ ಬೆಳಕು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಖ ₹ 180;  
ಪೀಠೋಪಕರಣಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಯಂತ್ರ, ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಾವರಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಸವಕಳಿ 10% ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ.
- ದಿನಾಂಕ 31-12-2017 ರಂದು ಇದ್ದ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು :  
ವಿಭಾಗ ಎ - ₹ 2,748  
ವಿಭಾಗ ಬಿ - ₹ 2,401.

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**Second Semester B.Com. Degree Examination, May/June 2019**

*(CBCS Scheme)*

**Commerce**

**ADVANCED FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING**

*Time : 3 Hours]*

*[Max. Marks : 70*

*Instructions to Candidates : Answers have to be written completely either in English or in Kannada.*

SECTION – A/ವಿಭಾಗ - ಎ

I. Answer any **FIVE** sub-questions. Each sub-question carries **2** marks : **(5 × 2 = 10)**

ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಐದು ಉಪ-ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಉಪ-ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ **2** ಅಂಕಗಳು :

1. (a) What are abnormal line of goods?

ಅಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಎಂದರೇನು?

(b) What are indivisible expenses? Give an example.

ಹಂಚಲಾಗದಂತಹ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳು ಎಂದರೇನು? ಉದಾಹರಿಸಿ.

(c) Write the meaning of Joint Venture.

ಜಂಟಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(d) What is del-credere commission?

ಡೆಲ್‌ಕ್ರೆಡರ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ಎಂದರೇನು?

(e) What do you mean by loaded price?

ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(f) If the value of goods sent on consignment is Rs. 1,20,000, sent at 20% load on cost, find out the cost of goods sent.

ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಮೇಲೆ 20% ಲೋಡ್ ಹಾಕಿ ರೂ. 1,20,000 ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ರವಾನಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ, ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.

(g) What do you mean by average clause?

ಸರಾಸರಿ ಕಲಮು ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿ.

## SECTION - B/ವಿಭಾಗ - ಬಿ

II. Answer any **THREE** of the following. Each question carries **6** marks : **(3 × 6 = 18)**  
ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ 6 ಅಂಕಗಳು :

2. A and B entered into joint venture having profit sharing ratio of 1 : 1. They agreed to write books of accounts under Memorandum Joint Venture Method.

A and B purchased goods for Rs. 6,00,000 and Rs. 4,50,000 respectively and sold the same for Rs. 7,50,000 and Rs. 5,25,000 respectively. Selling expenses incurred by them were Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively. Final settlement is done by cheque. Show A's A/c and Memorandum Joint Venture Accounts in the books of B.

A ಮತ್ತು B ಒಂದಿಗಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿ, ಲಾಭ ಮತ್ತು ನಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮನಾಗಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಅವರು ಮೆಮೋರಾಂಡಮ್ ಜಾಯಿಂಟ್ ವೆಂಚರ್ ರೀತಿಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

A ಮತ್ತು B ಆಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ರೂ. 6,00,000 ಮತ್ತು ರೂ. 4,50,000 ರಷ್ಟು ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ರೂ. 7,50,000 ಮತ್ತು ರೂ. 5,25,000ಗೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಆಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಖರ್ಚು ರೂ. 35,000 ಮತ್ತು ರೂ. 25,000 ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಾಕಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಚೆಕ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಪಾವತಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. B ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ A ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಮೆಮೋರಾಂಡಮ್ ಜಾಯಿಂಟ್ ವೆಂಚರ್ ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ.

3. Fire occurred in the premises of Ashwin on 25.8.18. A large part of stock was destroyed except for Rs. 30,000. Ascertain loss and claim from the following, assuming policy amount to be Rs. 1,00,000.

	Rs.
Purchase from 1.1.18 to 25.8.18	1,70,000
Sales from 1.1.18 to 25.8.18	1,80,000
Stock on 31.12.17	80,000
Stock taken by Ashwin for personal use	10,000
Rate of gross profit on cost - 50%	

ಅಶ್ವಿನ್ ಎಂಬವರ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ 25.8.18 ರಂದು ಅಗ್ನಿ ಅನಾಹುತ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ರೂ. 30,000 ದಷ್ಟು ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ, ಬೇರೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರಕುಗಳು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಹಾಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ವಿವರಗಳಿಂದ ನಷ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ನಷ್ಟ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ. ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ. 1,00,000 :

	ರೂ
1.1.18 ರಿಂದ 25.8.18ರ ವರೆಗಿನ ಖರೀದಿ	1,70,000
1.1.18 ರಿಂದ 25.8.18ರ ವರೆಗಿನ ಮಾರಾಟ	1,80,000
31.12.17 ರಂದು ಇದ್ದ ಸರಕುಗಳು	80,000
ಅಶ್ವಿನ್ ತನ್ನ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದ ಸರಕು	10,000
ಖರ್ಚಿನ ಮೇಲಿನ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಲಾಭಾಂಶ - 50%	

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4. Gururaj of Bangalore consigned 1000 kgs of oil at Rs. 60 per kg to Srikanth of Mysore. He incurred Rs. 10,000 for carriage and freight. Srikanth incurred Rs. 2,000 as unloading charges, Rs. 4,000 as godown rent and Rs. 3,000 as selling expenses. Normal loss in weight is 80 kgs (leakage) in transit. Srikanth sold 680 kgs of oil at Rs. 100 per kg. Find out the value of unsold stock.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಗುರುರಾಜ್‌ರವರು ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಶ್ರೀಕಾಂತ್‌ರವರಿಗೆ 1000 ಕೆ.ಜಿ. ಎಣ್ಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಕೆ.ಜಿ.ಗೆ ರೂ. 60 ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸರಕು ಸಾಗಣೆ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಸಾಗಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಎಣ್ಣೆಗೆ ರೂ. 10,000 ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀಕಾಂತ್‌ರವರು ರೂ. 2,000 ಸರಕನ್ನು ಇಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ರೂ. 4,000 ಉಗ್ರಾಣದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ರೂ. 3,000 ಮಾರಾಟದ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನಷ್ಟ 80 ಕೆ.ಜಿ.ಗಳು (ಸೋರಿಕೆ) ಸಾಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಕಾಂತ್‌ರವರು 680 ಕೆ.ಜಿ. ಎಣ್ಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಕೆ.ಜಿ.ಗೆ ರೂ. 100ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮಾರಟವಾಗದ ಎಣ್ಣೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ.

5. Prakash enterprises of Bangalore has a branch at Kolar. Prepare branch account in the books of head office from the following for the year ended 31.3.19 :

	Rs.
Branch Stock on 1.4.18	40,000
Branch petty cash on 1.4.18	?
Goods sent to the branch	50,000
Goods returned to head office	3,000
Sales at the branch	90,000
Cash sent to branch for expenses :	
Salaries - Rs. 10,000	
Rent - Rs. 5,000	
Petty Cash - Rs. 4,000	
Petty expenses incurred at the branch	6,000
Branch stock on 31.3.19	45,000
Branch petty cash on 31.1.19	2,500



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ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾಶ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಕೋಲಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. 31.3.19 ರಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಕೊನೆಗೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಲಾರ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ :

	ರೂ.
1.4.18 ರಂದು ಶಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಸರಕು	40,000
1.4.18 ರಂದು ಶಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಹಣ	?
ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಸರಕುಗಳು	50,000
ಶಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ವಾಪಸ್ಸಾದ ಸರಕುಗಳು	3,000
ಶಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಾರಾಟ	90,000
ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಹಣ :	
ಸಂಬಳಕ್ಕೆ - ರೂ. 10,000	
ಬಾಡಿಗೆಗೆ - ರೂ. 5,000	
ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಹಣ - ರೂ. 4,000	
ಶಾಖೆಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕರು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಹಣ	6,000
31.3.19 ರಂದು ಶಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಸರಕುಗಳು	45,000
31.1.19 ರಂದು ಶಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಹಣ	2,500

6. State the basis of apportionment of the following expenses in departmental accounts :

Discount received, Rent, Lighting, Bad debts, Depreciation on Machinery, Canteen expense.

ವಿಭಾಗೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಭಾಗೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ :

ಪಡೆದ ಸೋಡಿ, ಬಾಡಿಗೆ, ಲೈಟಿಂಗ್, ವಸೂಲಾಗದ ಸಾಲ, ಯಂತ್ರಗಳ ಸವಕಳಿ, ಕ್ಯಾಂಟೀನ್ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳು.

SECTION - C/ವಿಭಾಗ - ಸಿ

Answer any **THREE** of the following. Each question carries **14** marks :

(3 × 14 = 42)

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ 14 ಅಂಕಗಳು :

7. Akash and Ashwin undertook a Joint Venture for the construction of a college building. A Joint bank account was opened into which Akash and Ashwin deposited Rs. 2,00,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively. Profit sharing ratio is 2 : 1. Other details were :

Salaries - Rs. 30,000, Wages - Rs. 1,80,000, Materials supplied by Akash - Rs. 35,000, Building materials purchased - Rs. 4,00,000, Materials supplied by Ashwin - Rs. 35,000, Architect fee - Rs. 25,000, Carriage inwards - Rs. 45,000, Machinery purchased - Rs. 80,000.

On the completion of the construction, Akash took over unused materials of Rs. 40,000. Machinery was sold for Rs. 60,000. Ashwin was to be paid a remuneration of Rs. 30,000 for his services. Contract price was Rs. 10,00,000 which was duly received.

Prepare necessary ledger accounts.

ಆಕಾಶ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅಶ್ವಿನ್ ಜಂಟಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದು ಜಂಟಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ತೆರೆದರು. ಜಂಟಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಜಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ಆಕಾಶ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅಶ್ವಿನ್ ತಲಾ ರೂ. 2,00,000 ಮತ್ತು ರೂ. 50,000 ತುಂಬಿದರು. ಲಾಭ ಮತ್ತು ನಷ್ಟವನ್ನು 2 : 1 ರಂತೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಇತರೆ ವಿವರಗಳು ಹೀಗಿವೆ :

ಸಂಬಳ - ರೂ. 30,000, ಕೂಲಿ - ರೂ. 1,80,000, ಕೊಂಡ ಸರಕುಗಳು - ರೂ. 4,00,000, ಅಶ್ವಿನ್ ಪೂರೈಸಿದ ಸರಕುಗಳು - ರೂ. 35,000, ಆಕಾಶ್ ಪೂರೈಸಿದ ಸರಕುಗಳು ರೂ. 35,000, ಆರ್ಕಿಟೆಕ್ಟ್ ಫೀ - ರೂ. 25,000, ಒಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆ - ರೂ. 45,000, ಯಂತ್ರ ಖರೀದಿ - ರೂ. 80,000.

ಕಾಲೇಜು ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಉಳಿದ ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಕಾಶ್ ರೂ. 40,000ಗಳಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅಶ್ವಿನ್‌ಗೆ ರೂ. 30,000ನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಸೇವೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ರೂ. 60,000ಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರಲಾಯಿತು. ನಿಗದಿತ ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ. 10,00,000 ವನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸ ಪೂರೈಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಯಿತು.

ಅವಶ್ಯವಿರುವ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ.

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8. X Co. Ltd., of Delhi has a branch at Chennai. Goods are sent to branch at a profit of 20% on invoice price. All the expenses are paid by Head Office. Prepare branch a/c in Head Office books showing the stocks at invoice price.

Opening balances :

Stock (IP) - Rs. 11,000, Petty Cash - Rs. 100, Debtors - ?

Goods sent to branch at IP - Rs. 20,000

Expenses paid by Head Office :

Rent Rs. 600, Wages Rs. 200, Salary Rs. 900

Remittances made by the Head Office :

Cash sales Rs. 2,650, Collections from debtors Rs. 21,000

Goods returned by branch to Head Office (IP) Rs. 300

Credit sales Rs. 22,800

Balances at the end :

Stock (IP) - Rs. 13,000, Debtors - Rs. 2,000, Petty Cash - Rs. 60

Bad debts - Rs. 300, Allowances to customers - Rs. 500, Goods returned by customers - Rs. 700.

ಡೆಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಶಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನೈನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಶಾಖೆಗೆ ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 20% ಲಾಭಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರೈಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಶಾಖೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯೇ ಭರಿಸುವುದು. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚೆನ್ನೈ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟದ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಿ.

ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಶಿಲ್ಕುಗಳು :

ಸರಕು (IP) - ರೂ. 11,000, ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಹಣ - ರೂ. 100, ವಾಲಿಗರು - ?

ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಸರಕುಗಳು (IP) - ರೂ. 20,000

ಶಾಖೆಯ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಹಣ :

ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ರೂ. 600, ಕೂಲಿ ರೂ. 200, ಸಂಬಳ ರೂ. 900

ಶಾಖೆಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಹಣ :

ನಗದು ಮಾರಾಟದಿಂದ ರೂ. 2,650, ಋಣಿಗಳಿಂದ ಪಡೆದದ್ದು ರೂ. 21,000

ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ವಾಪಸ್ಸಾದ ಸರಕುಗಳು (IP) ರೂ. 300

ವಾಲದ ಮಾರಾಟ ರೂ. 22,800

ಅಂತಿಮ ಶಿಲ್ಕುಗಳು :

ಸರಕುಗಳು (IP) - ರೂ. 13,000, ಋಣಿಗಳು - ರೂ. 2,000, ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಹಣ - ರೂ. 60

ಇತರೆ ವಿವರಗಳು :

ವಾಪಸ್ಸಾದ ಹಣ - ರೂ. 300, ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ತೋರಿದ ಕೈಪೆ - ರೂ. 500, ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಂದ ವಾಪಸ್ಸಾದ ಸರಕು - ರೂ. 700.

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9. Amco Batteries of Bangalore consigned 1500 batteries costing Rs. 5,000 each, to Manju electricals of Mysore. The consignor paid Rs. 75,000 as freight charges and Rs. 30,000 as insurance. During transit, it was found that 10 batteries were damaged and insurance company settled the claim for Rs. 45,000. Consignee received the balance of batteries and incurred Rs. 14,900 as unloading charges. He sold 800 batteries at Rs. 6,500 per unit for cash and 450 batteries on credit at Rs. 7,000 per unit. He spent Rs. 42,000 as godown rent Rs. 6,500 as advertisement and Rs. 30,000 as salesman salary. Consignee is entitled to 5% ordinary commission on sales and 2% delcredere commission on credit sales. Consignee does final settlement by cheque payment.

Prepare consignment a/c, consignee a/c and abnormal loss a/c.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಆಂಕೋ ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಮಂಜು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕಲ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ 1500 ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿಗೆ ರೂ. 5,000 ದಂತೆ ಸರಕು ಸಾಗಣೆ ಮಾರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿತು. ಅವರು ರೂ. 75,000ನ್ನು ಸಾಗಾಣೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮತ್ತು ರೂ. 30,000ನ್ನು ವಿಮೆಗಾಗಿ ಪಾವತಿಸಿದರು. ಸಾಗಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 10 ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿಗಳು ಹಾಳಾಗಿರುವುದು ತಿಳಿಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ. 45,000 ವಿಮೆಯಂದು ಪಡೆಯಲಾಯಿತು. ಮಂಜು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕಲ್ಸ್ ಉಳಿದ ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ರೂ. 14,900ನ್ನು ಇಳಿಸುವ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅವರು 800 ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿಗೆ ರೂ. 6,500ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಗದಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು 450 ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿಗೆ ರೂ. 7,000 ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರಿದರು. ಅವರು ರೂ. 42,000 ಉಗ್ರಾಣದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ, ರೂ. 6,500ನ್ನು ವೆಚ್ಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ರೂ. 30,000ನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟಗಾರರ ಸಂಬಳಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪಾವತಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕಮೀಷನ್ 5% ರಂತೆ ಮಾರಾಟದ ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮತ್ತು 2% ಕಮೀಷನ್ ಸಾಲದ ಮಾರಾಟದ ಮೇಲೆ ಡೆಲ್‌ಕ್ರೆಡರ್ ಕಮೀಷನ್ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಹಕ್ಕಿದೆ. ಮಂಜು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕಲ್ಸ್‌ರವರು ಉಳಿದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಚೆಕ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಪಾವತಿಸಿದರು. ಕನ್‌ಸೈನ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಖಾತೆ, ಕನ್‌ಸೈನೀ ಖಾತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನಷ್ಟ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ.

10. From the following balances extracted form Bharath stores, prepare departmental trading and P/L A/c in the columnar form for the year ended 31.3.19 :

Particulars	Dr.	Dr.
Stock 1.4.18 :		
Dept. - I	1,20,000	
Dept. - II	90,000	
Purchases and Sales :		
Dept. - I	1,60,000	3,00,000
Dept. - II	1,40,000	2,80,000
Carriage inwards :		
Dept. - I	4,000	
Dept. - II	2,000	

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Particulars	Dr.	Dr.
Machinery	36,000	
Salaries	60,000	
Rent	12,000	
Repairs to Machinery	30,000	
Debtors and Creditors	45,000	60,000
Capital		1,60,000
Cash in hand	12,000	
Bills receivable and payable	15,000	6,000
Drawings	20,000	
Buildings	60,000	
	<u>8,06,000</u>	<u>8,06,000</u>

**Adjustments :**

- Stock on 31.3.19 Dept. - I Rs. 1,40,000, Dept. - II Rs. 1,20,000.
- Salaries to be divided in the ratio of 7 : 3.
- Value of machinery Dept. - I Rs. 20,000, Dept. - II Rs. 16,000.
- Depreciate machinery at 10% p.a. and buildings at 5% p.a.
- Area occupied in the building 3 : 2 by Dept. - I and Dept. - II respectively.

ಭರತ್ ಸ್ಟೋರ್ಸ್ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. 31.3.19ಕ್ಕೆ ವರ್ಷ ಕೊನೆಗೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ವಿಭಾಗೀಯ ಟ್ರೇಡಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಲಾಭ ಮತ್ತು ನಷ್ಟ ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ :

ವಿವರಗಳು	ಋಣ ರೂ.	ಧನ ರೂ.
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**1.4.18ರ ಸರಕುಗಳು :**

ವಿಭಾಗ - I

1,20,000

ವಿಭಾಗ - II

90,000

**ಖರೀದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರಾಟ :**

ವಿಭಾಗ - I

1,60,000

3,00,000

ವಿಭಾಗ - II

1,40,000

2,80,000

**ಒಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು :**

ವಿಭಾಗ - I

4,000

ವಿಭಾಗ - II

2,000

ವಿವರಗಳು	ಋಣಿ ರೂ.	ಧಣಿ ರೂ.
ಯಂತ್ರೋಪಕರಣಗಳು	36,000	
ಸಂಬಳ	60,000	
ಬಾಡಿಗೆ	12,000	
ಯಂತ್ರೋಪಕರಣಗಳ ರಿಪೇರಿ	30,000	
ಋಣಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಧಣಿಗಳು	45,000	60,000
ಬಂಡವಾಳ		1,60,000
ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿನ ನಗದು	12,000	
ಹುಂಡಿಗಳು	15,000	6,000
ಹಿಂಪಡೆತ	20,000	
ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು	60,000	
	<u>8,06,000</u>	<u>8,06,000</u>

ಇತರೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ :

- 31.3.19 ರಂದು ಸರಕು ವಿಭಾಗ - I ರೂ. 1,40,000, ವಿಭಾಗ - II ರೂ. 1,20,000.
- 7 : 3ರ ಅನುಪಾತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಳವನ್ನು ವಿಭಾಗೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕು.
- ಯಂತ್ರಗಳ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಗ - I ರೂ. 20,000 ಮತ್ತು ವಿಭಾಗ - II ರೂ. 16,000.
- ಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಶೇ. 10 ರಂತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಶೇ. 5 ರಂತೆ ಸವಕಳಿ ಮಾಡಿರಿ.
- ಕಟ್ಟಡದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಭಾಗ - I ಮತ್ತು ವಿಭಾಗ - II 3 : 2ರಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸಿದೆ.

11. The premises of mercantile trades caught fire on 1.7.18 and the stock was destroyed. Books are closed on December 31st each year :

	Rs.
Stock on 31.12.17	1,32,720
Stock on 31.12.16	96,140
Purchases from 1.1.18 to the date of fire	3,48,270
Purchases upto 31.12.17	4,52,580
Sales upto 31.12.17	5,20,000
Sales from 1.1.18 to the date of fire	4,91,700

Further details :

- In May 2018, goods costing Rs. 10,000 were given away for advertising purpose.
- During 2018, a clerk had misappropriated cash sales of Rs. 4,000.
- The rate of gross profit is constant over the years.
- Salvage was Rs. 13,000 and policy amount was Rs. 65,000.

Ascertain claim amount to be lodged with the insurance company. Average clause is applicable.

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ಮರ್ಕಂಟ್ರಿಲ್ಸ್ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ 1.7.18 ರಂದು ಅಗ್ನಿ ಅನಾಹುತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 31 ರಂದು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಕೊನೆಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

	ರೂ.
31.12.17 ರಂದು ಸರಕು	1,32,720
31.12.16 ರಂದು ಸರಕು	96,140
1.1.18 ರಿಂದ ಅಗ್ನಿ ಅನಾಹುತವರೆಗಿನ ಖರೀದಿ	3,48,270
31.12.17ರ ವರೆಗಿನ ಖರೀದಿ	4,52,580
31.12.17ರ ವರೆಗಿನ ಮಾರಾಟ	5,20,000
1.1.18 ರಿಂದ ಅಗ್ನಿ ಅನಾಹುತವರೆಗಿನ ಮಾರಾಟ	4,91,700

ಇತರೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳು :

- 2018 ಮೇ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೂ. 10,000 ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪುಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಾಜಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವಿತರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- 2018ರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಗುಮಾಸ್ತ ರೂ. 4,000ದಷ್ಟು ನಗದು ಮಾರಾಟದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ.
- ಸ್ಥೂಲ ಲಾಭದ ಶೇಕಡವು ಸಮನಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಕಾಪಾಡಿದ ಸರಕು ರೂ. 13,000, ವಿಮಾ ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ. 65,000.

ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ವಿವರಗಳಿಂದ ನಷ್ಟಪರಿಹಾರ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿಯಿರಿ. ಸರಾಸರಿ ಷರತ್ತು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.



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I Semester B.Com./B.C.L.S/B.C.T.T Degree Examination, August - 2021

COMMERCE

Financial Accounting

(CBCS New Scheme 2019-20 Onwards Regular)

Paper - 1.3

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

**Instructions to Candidates :**

*Answer should be written in English*

**SECTION - A**

Answer any **five** sub questions from the following. Each sub question carries **two** marks.  
(5×2=10)

1. a) Mention any two conventions of Accounting.
- b) What is a Domestic Branch?
- c) What is Repossession?
- d) Sales Rs. 2,00,000/- G.P Rate 25% on cost calculate cost of Goods sold.
- e) Mention any two advantages of single entry system.
- f) Mention any two differences between Hire purchase system and Normal sales.
- g) Mention any four users of Accounting.

**SECTION - B**

Answer any **three** sub questions. Each sub question carries **5** marks. (3×5=15)

2. On what basis the following items are divided in departmental accounts.
  - a) Carriage Inwards.
  - b) Free samples.
  - c) Discount Received
  - d) Wages
  - e) Electricity expenses.

[P.T.O.]





3. Prepare an Accounting equation from the following transactions:

- Commenced Business with cash Rs. 60,000/-
- Purchased office equipment for cash Rs. 10,000/-
- Purchased goods on credit from sathya Rs. 40,000/-
- Sold goods on credit to Ajay Rs. 18,000/-
- Paid expenses Rs. 10,000/-.

4. Calculate the opening stock:

Purchases	13,000/-
Sales	22,000/-
Closing stock	1,500/-
Wages	250/-
GP on cost	113
Returns I/W	2,000
Returns O/W	500

5. A vehicle has a cash price of Rs. 16,200 and is payable in 3 annual installments of Rs. 6000 Each. Find out interest and cash price component in each installment.

### SECTION - C

Answer any three questions. Each question carries 15 marks. (3×15=45)

6. A purchased an equipment from B on 1/4/16 Whose cash price was. Rs. 8,60,000/-. Rs. 1,40,000 was payable as down payment and the balance towards cash price was payable in three equal annual installments along with an interest of 10% P.A. on the outstanding balance of cash price.

A charges depreciation @ 10% P.A. on the equipment under reducing balance method.

Prepare necessary ledger Accounts in the books of hire purchaser.

7. From The following particulars prepare Departmental Trading & Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31/3/2020.

	M	N
Stock on 1/4/2019	34,800	29,400
Purchases	70,000	60,000
Sales	2,40,000	1,60,000
Direct exp.	16,400	5,400



(3)

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Rent	18,780
Salaries	6,000
Other Expenses	7,200
Lighting	4,200
Discount Allowed	4,440
Discount Received	1,300
Advertising & Publicity	7,360
Carriage Inwards	4,680

**Other informations:**

1. Stock on 31/3/20 : Dept M -33,480  
Dept N - 24,100
  2. Transfer of goods from Dept M to Dept N at cost price was Rs. 840
  3. Rent , other expenses, lighting, salaries & carriage Inwards to be divided in the ratio of 2:1 between M & N.
  4. Discount Allowed & Received tube divided on the basis of sales & purchases respectively.
  5. Advertising & Publicity to be divided equally.
  6. Total depreciation Rs. 4,800 to be divided in the ratio of 3:2 between M&N.
8. From the incomplete information extracted from the books of Mr. Q. prepare a trading and Profit & Loss account for the year ended 31/3/20 and a balance sheet as on that date.

Assets & Liabilities	1-4-19	31-3-20
Stock	19,600	26,400
Equipment	4,000	4,000
Debtors	36,000	50,000
Creditors	12,000	9,000
Bank	10,000	?

**Other Transactions:**

Collections from Debtors	1,21,600
Payment to creditors	88,000
Staff Expenses	24,000
Rent, Rates & taxes	3,000
Establishment Expenses	3600
Drawings	6,000
Fresh Capital	4,000
Cash, sales	3,000
Cash purchases	12,000
Discount received	1,000
Discount Allowed	500
Bad Debts	1,000
Returns Inwards	400
Depreciation on equipment @ 15% P.A.	

[P.T.O.]



9. A business having its Head office at Dharwad, has a branch at Hubli, Goods are supplied by the head office Cost and the branch is required to sell them and remit cash daily. All the expenses are paid by the Head office except the petty cash expenses which are paid by the branch. Manager prepare Hubli Branch account in the books of the Head office.

	Rs.
Branch Stock on 1/4/19.	7,500
Branch Debtors on 1/4/19	4,500
Branch Petty Cash on 1/4/19	400
Branch Furniture on 1/4/19	2,500
Goods sent to Branch	40,000
Goods Returned by the Branch	5,000
Goods Returned by the customers of the Branch	
To Branch	200
Cash received from the branch debtors.	16,000
Cash sales at branch	2,000
Credit sales	16,000
Rebate allowed to debtors	200
Cheque sent to branch for expenses:	
Rent	1000
Salary	800
Stationery	100
Petty expenses paid by branch manager	Rs. 200/-
Branch stock on 31/3/2020	8000/-
Depn. on Branch furniture @	5% P.A.



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I Semester B.Com./LSCM/A&amp;F/TTM/IAS/DA.

Degree Examination, May/June - 2022

COMMERCE

Financial Accounting

(NEP CBCS Semester Scheme 2021-2022 Regular)

Time : 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks : 60

**Instructions to Candidates:**

Answers should be written completely in English only.

**SECTION - A**

Answer any Five sub questions. Each sub question carries Two marks.

(5×2=10)

1. a. What are Accounting standards?
- b. What is cash basis of Accounting?
- c. Give the meaning of sole proprietor.
- d. What is Del - credere commission?
- e. What is Royalty?
- f. What is Environmental Accounting?
- g. What is Digital Transformation of Accounting?

**SECTION - B**

Answer any Four questions from the following. Each question carries Five marks.

(4×5=20)

2. From the following information prepare a manufacturing Account of Sri Ram and Find out cost of production for the year ending 31.3.2021.
  - i) Opening stock on 1.4.2020
    - a. Raw materials Rs. 75,000.
    - b. Work in progress Rs. 25,000
  - ii) Closing stock on 31.3.2021
    - a. Raw materials Rs. 92,500.
    - b. Work in progress Rs. 16,000.
  - iii) Direct wages Rs. 85,000, Direct expenses Rs. 32,500.
  - iv) Manufacturing expenses Rs. 92,500.
  - v) Purchase of Raw materials Rs. 2,75,000.
  - vi) Carriage Inward Rs. 20,000.

[P.T.O.]



3. Mention any five users of Accounting information.
4. Mr. Chandan of Bangalore consigned 5000 kgs of oil at Rs. 150 per kg to Mr. Pranesh of Mysore. Mr. Chandan paid packing and transportation charges of Rs. 12,500. Normal loss is 500 kg of oil. Mr. Pranesh received the remaining consignment and paid unloading charges of Rs. 5000 and Godown Rent of Rs. 12,000. Mr. Pranesh sold 3750 kg of oil at Rs. 250 per kg.  
Calculate the value of Closing Stock.
5. Abhiram company took a leave of a mine for 60 years on a royalty of Rs. 10 per ton of coal raised. The minimum rent is Rs. 1,20,000 p.a. short working can be recovered within first three years of the lease. The output were as follows.

Year	Output (Tons)
1	9,000
2	11,000
3	15,000
4	9,500
5	16,500

Prepare an Analysis Table of Royalty.

6. What is cloud computing? Mention any four advantages of it.

### SECTION - C

Answer any Two questions from the following. Each question carries Twelve marks.

(2×12=24)

7. Trial balance of Mr. Rohan, a sole trader, for the year ending 31.3.2021 is as follows.

Particular	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
Opening stock	35,000	
Purchases	1,45,000	
Wages	25,000	
Salary	60,000	
Rent	24,000	
Audit Fee	15,000	
Carriage Inward	5,000	
Carriage outward	6,000	
Advertisement	3,500	
Discount Allowed	500	
Commission Received		4,500
Interest Received		24,500
Cash	2,000	
Bank	12,000	
Investment	1,00,000	
Furniture	40,000	
Plant and Machinery	60,000	
Debtors	80,000	
Creditors		29,500
B/P		20,500
Capital		60,000
Drawings	10,000	
Sales		4,84,000
	<u>6,23,000</u>	<u>6,23,000</u>

**Other Details :**

- i) Closing stock was valued at 98,000.
- ii) Salary outstanding to the extent of Rs. 6,500.
- iii) Provide 10% depreciation p.a on Furniture.
- iv) Interest receivable on Investment was Rs. 500.

Prepare a trading and profit and loss account of Mr. Rohan for the year ending 31.3.2021 and Balance Sheet as on that date.

8. Priyanka Company Limited Bangalore consigned 750 cycles each costing Rs. 6500 to Mr. Anand of Shivamogga. The consignor paid Rs. 87,500 towards freight and insurance charges of Rs. 25,000. During transit 50 cycles were damaged and Insurance company settled the claim for Rs. 32,500. Mr. Anand received the remaining consigned goods and paid unloading charges of Rs. 15,000, Godown Rent Rs. 36,000, Advertisement Rs. 12,500 and salesman salary Rs. 24,000. Mr. Anand Sold 400 cycles for cash at Rs. 8000 each and 100 cycles on credit at Rs. 8,750 each. The consignee is entitled to get an ordinary commission at 10% on total sales and del credere commission at 3% on credit sales. Mr. Anand remit the balance due to consignor by Bank draft. Prepare the following accounts in the books of Priyanka company Ltd.

- i) Consignment Account.
- ii) Anand Account.
- iii) Abnormal Loss Account.

9. Bharath company obtained a lease of mining land from Sri Hari at a royalty of Rs. 25 per ton with a minimum rent of Rs. 2,40,000 p.a. loss due to shortworking for each year can be recovered during subsequent two years. The output were

Year	Output (Tons)
1)	7,500
2)	8,000
3)	10,000
4)	11,000
5)	11,500

Prepare the following ledger Accounts in the books of Bharath Company.

- i) Royalty Account.
- ii) Short working account and
- iii) Landlord Account.



## SECTION - D

Answer any **One** question from the following which carries **Six** marks. (1×6=6)

10. Prepare a Proforma invoice with imaginary figures.
11. Following information were extracted from the Annual Report of Mr. Ramesh, a sole Trader, for the year 2020-21.

1. Plant and Machinery	Rs. 3,50,000
2. Furniture	Rs. 1,75,000
3. Land and Building	Rs. 6,75,000
4. Cash in hand	Rs. 25,500
5. Cash at bank	Rs. 1,20,600
6. Debtors	Rs. 4,35,000
7. Bills Receivable	Rs. 85,000
8. Stock at the end	Rs. 3,75,500
9. Capital	Rs. 4,80,000
10. Creditors	Rs. 2,75,000
11. Bills payable	Rs. 1,40,600
12. Outstanding Expenses	Rs. 67,500
13. Outstanding salary	Rs. 37,500
14. Prepaid expenses	Rs. 7,500

Identify and find out the amount of total current Assets and total current liabilities.

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I Semester B.Com./LSCM/A&F/TTM/IAS/DA.

Degree Examination, May/June - 2022

COMMERCE

Financial Accounting

(NEP CBCS Semester Scheme 2021-2022 Regular)

Time : 2½ Hours

Maximum Marks : 60

**Instructions to Candidates:**

Answers should be written completely in English only.

**SECTION - A**

Answer any **Five** sub questions. Each sub question carries **Two** marks. (5×2=10)

1. a. What are Accounting standards?
- b. What is cash basis of Accounting?
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**SECTION - B**

Answer any **Four** questions from the following. Each question carries **Five** marks.

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2. From the following information prepare a manufacturing Account of Sri Ram and Find out cost of production for the year ending 31.3.2021.
  - i) Opening stock on 1.4.2020
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[P.T.O.]





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Particular	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
Opening stock	35,000	
Purchases	1,45,000	
Wages	25,000	
Salary	60,000	
Rent	24,000	
Audit Fee	15,000	
Carriage Inward	5,000	
Carriage outward	6,000	
Advertisement	3,500	
Discount Allowed	500	
Commission Received		4,500
Interest Received		24,500
Cash	2,000	
Bank	12,000	
Investment	1,00,000	
Furniture	40,000	
Plant and Machinery	60,000	
Debtors	80,000	
Creditors		29,500
B/P		20,500
Capital		60,000
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	<u>6,23,000</u>	<u>6,23,000</u>

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1)	7,500
2)	8,000
3)	10,000
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## SECTION - D

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