

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

MDC 1st Semester Examination, 2023

UPOAMDC11005-BASICS OF ACCOUNTING

Time Allotted: 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Full Marks: 60

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

GROUP-A / खण्ड-ক / বিভাগ-ক	
Answer any <i>two</i> questions	$12 \times 2 = 24$
किन्हीं <i>दो</i> प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखें	
যে-কোন <i>দুটি</i> প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও	
कुनै <i>दुईवटा</i> प्रश्नका उत्तर लेख	
counting? Who are the users of accounting information? What are the	2+5+5

1. What is Accounting? Who are the users of accounting information? What are the 2+5+5 advantages of accounting?

लेखांकन क्या है ? लेखांकन जानकारी का उपयोगता कौन करता है ? लेखांकन के क्या लाभ हैं ?

হিসাবরক্ষণ কাকে বলে ? হিসাবরক্ষণ তথ্যের ব্যবহারকারী কারা ? হিসাবরক্ষণের সুবিধাগুলি কি কি ?

लेखा भनेको के हो ? यसको प्रयोगकर्ताहरू को को हुन् ? यसको लाभहरू बारे लेखनुहोस् ।

- Enter the following transactions of Mr. Ganguly in the cash book with cash and 12 bank columns for the month of January, 2017 and balance the cash book: 2017
 - Jan 2: Cash Balance ₹720

Bank Balance ₹4,300

- " 5: Received from Sachin ₹650 by cheque.
- " 9: Received from Kohli ₹340 for sale of goods in cash.
- " 10: Withdrew ₹120 from cash for household expenses.
- " 13: Dravid was paid ₹1,300 for machinery by cheque.
- " 17: Withdrew from bank ₹960.
- " 24: Goods purchased for ₹240 in cash and ₹580 by cheque.
- " 27: Received from Rahul ₹500 cash for goods sold in the last month.
- " 28: Deposited cash into bank ₹1,400.
- " 30: Paid staff salaries ₹840 by cheque.
- " 31: Paid office rent ₹200 in cash.

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3. What is Depreciation? Discuss any four methods of charging depreciation. मुल्यहास क्या है ? मुल्यहास लगाने के किन्हीं चार विधियों पर चर्चा करें। অবচয় কাকে বলে ? অবচয় ধার্য করার যে কোন চারটি পদ্ধতি আলোচনা কর। मुल्यहास के हो ? मुल्यहास चार्ज गर्ने कुनै चार तरिकाहरूको बारेमा लेख्नुहोस्।

2 + 10

12

The following are the balances of a shop as on 31st December 2021: 4.

	₹		₹
Opening Stock	86,000	Capital 80,000	
Creditors	11,000	Commission Received 2,500	
Debtors	28,000	Reserve for Bad Debt 850	
Bills Receivable	16,000	Purchases	77,000
Carriage on Purchase	1,200	Plant	50,000
Wages	13,500	Sales	1,59,050
Salary	9,900	Furniture	9,600
Bills Payable	6,500	Sundry Expenses	900
Telephone expenses	900	Cash in hand & Bank	17,016
Repairs	450		
Misc. Income	566		

Prepare Trading & Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet after taking into consideration the following:

- (i) Closing Stock 51,324
- (ii) Unpaid expenses Salary ₹1,600, Wages ₹2,100, Rent ₹4,200,
- (iii) Depreciate plant by 10% and Furniture by $7\frac{1}{2}$ %,
- (iv) Write off ₹400 on Debtors and increase the balance of Reserve for Bad debt to $2\frac{1}{2}$ % on Debtors,
- (v) The manager's commission @ 4% on sale is also outstanding.

GROUP-B / खण्ड-ख / বিভাগ-খ

5.	Answer any <i>four</i> questions:	$6 \times 4 = 24$
	किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखें।	
	যে-কোন <i>চারটি</i> প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাওঃ	
	कुनै चारवटा प्रश्नका उत्तर लेख।	
((a) What are the limitations of accounting? लेखांकन की सीमाएँ क्या हैं ?	6
	হিসাবরক্ষণের সীমাবদ্ধতাগুলি কি কি ? लेखाको सीमितताहरू के हो ?	
((b) Explain different types of accounts. लेखांकन के विभिन्न प्रकारों को समझाएं।	2+2+2

1125

2

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বিভিন্ন ধরনের হিসাবখাতগুলি ব্যাখ্যা কর।

विभिन्न प्रकारका खाताहरू व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।

- (c) Prepare a Trial Balance with the following balances as on 31st March 2016:
 - Capital ₹39,000, Stock on 1.4.2015 ₹2,500, Premises ₹23,000, Furniture ₹6,750, Machinery ₹17,500, Purchases ₹39,450, Sales ₹65,310, Discount Received ₹235, Discount Allowed ₹270, Carriage Outward ₹60, Freights ₹115, Sales Return ₹750, Rates and Taxes ₹685, Rent payable ₹265, Misc. Expenses ₹830, Creditors ₹11,380, Debtors ₹17,000, Purchase Returns ₹190, Wages ₹8,840, Drawings ₹1,500, Bills payable ₹570, Cash in hand ₹600, Bank Ioan ₹2,900, Closing Stock ₹1,850 (not adjusted to purchase A/c).
- (d) On 31st March 2017, a bank statement was received showing bank balance ₹10,500. This balance did not agree with the Cash Book balance. On inquiry the following points were discovered:
 - (i) On 28th March, 2017, three cheques of ₹500, ₹600 and ₹1,200 were deposited into bank, but these cheques were not credited by the bank during the period.
 - (ii) On 27th March 2017, two cheques were issued for ₹750 and ₹350 to the creditors, but these were not presented to the bank for payment.
 - (iii) An interest amounting to ₹150 was credited in the bank statement but it was not entered into the cash book.

Prepare a Bank Reconciliation Statement and ascertain the correct balance as per cash book.

(e) Discuss the reasons of charging depreciation.

मुल्यह्रास लगाने के कारणों पर चर्चा करें।

অবচয় ধার্যের কারণগুলি আলোচনা কর।

मुल्यह्रास चार्ज गर्नुका कारणहरू छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।

(f) What is Cash basis and Accrual basis of accounting? — Explain with examples.3+3'नकद आधारित लेखांकन' एवं 'अर्जन आधारित लेखांकन' क्या है ? उदाहरण सहित समझाएं ।

হিসাবরক্ষণে 'নগদভিত্তিক' এবং 'প্রাপ্য-প্রদেয় ভিত্তিক' হিসাব কাকে বলে ? উদাহরণসহ ব্যাখ্যা কর। লৈন্তাকা নगद आधार र उपार्जन आधार के हो ? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या गर्नुहोस।

GROUP-C / खण्ड-ग / বিভাগ-গ

6. Answer any *four* questions: 3×4 = 12 কিন্দ্রীं *चार* प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखें। যে-কোন *চারটি* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাওঃ कुनै *चारवटा* प्रश्नका उत्तर लेख।
(a) What do you mean by Debit and Credit? 'ऋणि' (Debit) एवं 'धनी' (Credit) से आपका क्या अभिप्राय है ? ডেবিট এবং ক্রেডিট কাকে বলে ?

डेविट र क्रेडिट भनेको के हो ?

6

6

6

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- (b) What do you mean by Contra Entry? 'विपरीत प्रविष्टी' का क्या आशय है ? বিপরীত দাখিলা বলতে কি বোঝ ? Contra Entry भनेको के हो ?
- (c) What is Golden Rule?
 लेखांकन के स्वर्णीम नीयम क्या है ?
 Golden Rule कारक বलে ?
 सुनौलो नियम (Golden Rule) के हो ?
- (d) What is 'Journal Proper'? 'जर्नल प्रॉपर' क्या होता है ? প্রকৃত জাবেদা কাকে বলে ? Journal Proper के हो ?
- (e) Differentiate between Capital and Revenue expenditure.
 'पूंजीगत व्यय' एवं 'आयगत व्यय' में अंतर करें ।
 ठलठि ও भूलधनी খরচের পার্থক্য কর।
 पूँजी र राजस्व खर्च बीचको भिन्नता लेख्नुहोस् ।
- (f) Why the Trial Balance is prepared? নলपट क्यों बनाया जाता है ? Trial Balance কেন তৈরী করা হয় ?

Trial Balance किन तयार गरिन्छ?

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