For Reappear Candidates (Old Syllabus (2021-22))

Exam Code: 109102 **Paper Code: 9224**

Programme: Bachelor of Commerce (Honours) (Semester-II)
Course Title: Advanced Financial Accounting
Course Code: BCOL-2093

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Max. Marks: 80**

Note: Attempt five questions in all selecting at least one question from each section. The fifth question can be attempted from any section. Each question carries 16 marks.

Section- A

1. Define Goodwill? What are various types of Goodwill? How goodwill is calculated?
2. Amit and Rohit were two partners in a firm in the ratio of 3:2. Their balance sheet as on 31st March, 2022 was as follows:

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	2,80,000	Cash	10,000
Accumulated Reserves	20,000	Bank	50,000
Capitals:		Debtors	3,80,000
Amit	2,70,000	Stock	1,20,000
Rohit	1,50,000	Furniture	10,000
		Land & Building	1,50,000
	7,20,000		7,20,000

They agreed to make Mohit as new partner from 1st April, 2022 with 1/4th share on following terms:

(i) He would be required to bring Goodwill ₹40,000 and capital ₹1,20,000.
(ii) Land and building to be appreciated by ₹ 50,000.
(iii) A provision for bad debts to be created @5% of debtors.
(iv) There is a liability for claim against the firm and to be provided for ₹5,000.
(v) Creditors included ₹ 20,000 which need not to be paid and to be written off.
(vi) The capital of Rohit and Amit to be adjusted according to Mohit and surplus or deficiency to be transferred to current accounts.

You are required to prepare Revaluation Account, Partners' capital accounts and balance sheet of new firm as on 1st April, 2022.

Section- B

3. Krishna and Arjun are partners in a firm. They share profits and losses in the ratio of 4:1. They decide to dissolve the firm on 31-3-2020 on which date the balance sheet of firm of stood as follows:

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets		Amount (₹)
Capital accounts:		Trade marks		1,200
Krishna	16,000	Machinery		12,000
Arjun	6,000	Furniture		400
		Stock in trade		6,000
Bank loan	1,500	Debtors	9,000	
Creditors	8,000	Less: provisions	400	8,600
Bills payable	500	Cash in hand		2,800
		Advt. expenses		1,000
	32,000			32,000

The realization shows the following results:

(i) Debtors were realized at book value less 10%.

(ii) Goodwill was sold for 1,000.

(iii) Trade marks were realized for ₹800.

(iv) Machinery and stock in trade were taken over by Krishna for ₹14,400 and ₹3,600 respectively.

(v) An unrecorded asset was estimated at Rs.600 was sold for ₹200.

(vi) Creditors for goods were settled at a discount of ₹80. The expenses on realization were ₹400.

Prepare realization account, cash account and capital accounts of partners.

4. Explain the underlying principles of Garner versus Murray decision in the dissolution of a partnership with suitable illustration.

Section- C

5. Jalqueen commenced a voyage on 1st October, 2018 from Bombay to Madras. The details of complete voyage i.e., Bombay to Madras and back to Bombay are as follows:

	₹		₹
Coal Consumption	70,000	Freight	4,00,000
Port Charges	14,000	Stock consumed	30,000
Depreciation	40,000	Salaries	48,000
Sundry Expenses	4,000	Insurance-Ship	40,000
Wages	8,000	Insurance- Freight	16,000

Primage and Address Commission are 10% and 5% respectively. Freight relating to the return journey amounted to ₹1,20,000 only.

The accounts are closed on 31st December. The ship was on her half way back to Bombay on the date of closing the accounts. Prepare Voyage Account up to 31st December, 2018.

6. What is Hire purchase ? Discuss the Accounting treatment in the books of Hire Purchaser and Hire Vendor.

Section- D

7. What do you mean by Departmental Accounting? How expenses are allocated among different departments? Give suitable examples.

8. Rajesh of Raipur consigned goods costing ₹1,60,000 to Suresh of Ludhiana. The terms of consignment were:

(i) Consignee to get a commission of 5% on cash sales and 4% on credit sales.

(ii) Goods taken by consignee himself or goods lost through his negligence shall be valued at cost plus 12.5% and no commission will be allowed on them.

The expenses incurred by consignor were carriage and freight ₹ 6,720 and insurance ₹3,440. The consignor received ₹50,000 as advance against the consignment. An account sale together with a draft for balance due was received by consignor, showing the following position:

Goods costing ₹1,28,000 were sold for cash at ₹1,40,000 and on credit for ₹1,08,000. Goods costing ₹8,000 were taken by Suresh and goods costing ₹4,000 were lost through Suresh's negligence. The expenses incurred by Suresh were: Advertisement ₹1,020, other selling expenses ₹1,080.

Show ledger accounts in the books of Rajesh.

(For Reappear Candidates Only (2021-22))

Exam Code: 109102 **Paper Code: 9227**

Programme Name: Bachelor of Commerce (Honours) Semester- II
Course Title: Inferential Statistics for Business
Course Code: BCOL-2176

Time Allowed : 3 hours **Max. Marks: 80**

Note: Attempt five questions in all, selecting at least one question from each Section. The fifth question can be attempted from any section. Each question carries 16 marks.

Section-A

1. Discuss the procedure for hypothesis testing for one population mean in detail.
2. a)10 students are selected at random from a college, and their marks in Statistics are found to be as follows
71,72,73,75,76,77,78,79,79,80
Test whether the average marks in statistics of the college were 75. Test at a 5% level of significance.
b) Explain the difference between population and sample.

Section-B

3. Discuss the steps in testing a hypothesis about the difference between two means in the Mann-Whitney U test.
4. 600 boys and 400 girls appeared at an examination in statistics. The mean and standard deviation of the marks of boys are 50 and 16, whereas those of girls are 55 and 17. Is there a significant difference in the marks of boys and girls at a 1% level of significance?

Section-C

5. Explain the confidence interval for population proportion and difference in population proportions.

6. Two random samples drawn from the normal population are given below. Obtain the estimates of the variances for the two populations and test whether the variances of the two populations are equal. Use the F-test.

Sample1	20	16	26	27	23	22	18	24	25	19	30	37
Sample 2	27	33	42	35	32	34	38	28	41	43		

Section-D

7. The theory predicts that the proportions of beans in the four groups A, B, C, and D should be 9:3:3:1. In an experiment among 1600 beans, the numbers in the four groups were 882, 313, 287, and 118. Does the experiment result support the theory? Apply the chi-square test
8. Two investigators study the income of a group of persons. They obtained the following results:

Investigator	Poor	Middle Class	Rich Class
A	160	30	10
B	140	120	40

Are the sampling techniques adopted by the two researchers significantly different?