Reg. No. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

BBABMCS 102

First Semester B.B.A. Degree Examination,
December 2025/January 2026
(SEP) (2024-2025 Batch Onwards)
BUSINESS ACCOUNTING – I

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 80

SECTION – A

Answer **any four** of the following questions. (**5** marks **each**). **(4x5=20)**

1. Define Accounting. Explain the importance of accounting.

2. Briefly explain the significance of Accounting Standards.

3. Make Vishal's ledger account in the books of Jayesh.

February 2025

1	Due from Vishal ₹ 4,000.
10	Sold goods worth ₹ 2,000.
16	Received cheque for ₹ 4,000 and allowed a discount of ₹ 100.
22	Purchased furniture from Vishal ₹ 600.
26	Vishal returned goods ₹ 100.
28	Returned Vishal's cheque and received cash.
30	Received commission from Vishal ₹ 125.

4. Ms. Nalini, a trader enters the following transactions in the month of March 2025. You are required to record them in the subsidiary books :

March 2025

4	Sold goods to Rajesh subject to a trade discount of 10% ₹ 3,000.
8	Received a Debit Note from Rajesh in respect of an overcharge in the bill ₹ 200.
10	Rajesh returned damaged goods ₹ 100.
12	Sold goods to Prabhakar ₹ 1,500.
15	Ramesh purchased goods from us less 5% trade discount ₹ 2,000.

5. Shubha traders bought a machine for ₹ 25,000 on 1st January, 2014. Carriage and installation charges amounted to ₹ 5,000. Depreciation was charged at 20% p.a. Prepare Machinery account for four years under Original Cost Method.

6. Prepare Trading Account of Mr. Pankaj for the year ending 31st March, 2025 from the following particulars :

Particulars	₹
Purchases	2,50,000
Carriage inward	6,000
Wages	70,000
Stock of goods as on 1st April 2024	3,60,000
Stock of goods as on 31st March 2025	3,80,000
Sales	6,50,000
Sales Return	80,000
Factory rent	15,000

SECTION – B

Answer **any three** of the following.(**10** marks **each**). **(3×10=30)**

7. Briefly explain the Accounting Concepts.

8. From the following information provided by Mr. Raghav, prepare Bank reconciliation statement as on 31st December, 2024.
   Balance as per Cash Book is ₹ 5,000.
   a) Cheque issued in favour of Mr. Rakesh for ₹ 1,050 dated 30/12/2024, not presented for payment yet.
   b) Cheque paid into bank on 30/12/2024 for ₹ 1,750 not credited by the bank.
   c) Bank has, as per standing advice, paid insurance premium ₹ 300 on 28/12/2024 and the bank intimation was received on 02/01/2025.
   d) Bank received from customers ₹ 3,500 on 26/12/2024 but credit information was received on 10/01/2025.

e) Bank charges debited by bank ₹ 50 had not been entered in the cash book.

f) Interest on investments collected by bankers and credited in pass book amounted to ₹ 1,800.

g) One outgoing cheque of ₹ 350 was recorded twice in the cash book.

9. Prepare Trial Balance from the following balances for the year ending 31st March, 2024.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Capital	28,000	Purchases	15,000
Stock as on 01/04/2023	4,000	Factory Premises	15,000
Patent	8,000	Furniture	5,000
Discount received	400	Wages	8,200
Bad Debts	400	Creditors	6,500
Sales	40,000	Salaries	2,800
Cash at Bank	4,000	Commission (Credit)	600
Return inwards	2,000	Return outwards	1,000
Cash in hand	600	Debtors	5,600
Rent	3,500	General expenses	300
Discount allowed	300	Interest received	200
Carriage	1,500	Advertisement	500

10. Rectify the following errors :

1) An amount of ₹ 100 spent on repairs to machinery has been wrongly debited to machinery account.
2) Furniture purchased for ₹ 500 has been wrongly debited to purchases account.
3) An amount of ₹ 1,000 received on the sale of old machinery has been credited to sales account.
4) An amount of ₹ 100 withdrawn by the proprietor has been debited to general expenses.
5) A sum of ₹ 100 received from Sharma has been credited to Varma.
6) Goods purchased for ₹ 550 from Salim have been entered in the purchases books as ₹ 515.

7) Salary of ₹ 200 paid to the cashier, Gopal has been debited to his personal account.
8) Rent of ₹ 80 paid to the landlord has been debited to landlord's account.
9) ₹ 200 paid as wages for making shelves has been charged to wages account.
10) Goods worth ₹ 150 returned by Balaji have not been recorded anywhere.

11. Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss account for the year ending 31st March, 2025 for Sunshine Ltd.

Particulars	**Dr. (₹)**	**Cr. (₹)**
Cash	3,170	–
Purchases and Sales	40,675	98,780
Returns	680	500
Wages	10,480	–
Fuel	4,730	–
Carriage on sales	3,200	–
Carriage on purchases	2,040	–
Capital	–	71,000
Opening stock	5,760	–
Building	40,000	–
Plant	20,000	–
Patents	7,500	–
Salaries	15,000	–
Misc. expenses	3,000	–
Insurance	600	–
Drawings	5,245	–
Debtors and Creditors	14,500	6,300
	1,76,580	**1,76,580**

Adjustments :

1) Closing stock was valued at ₹ 6,800.
2) Depreciate plant and patents by 10% and 20% respectively.
3) Outstanding Salary ₹ 1,500.
4) Insurance premium prepaid ₹ 150.
5) Provide 5% for doubtful debts.

SECTION – C

Answer **any two** of the following questions. (**15** marks **each**). **(2×15=30)**

12. Dhruva commenced business as a trader on 1st April 2025. The following are the transactions for the month of April. Journalise the above transactions in the books of Dhruva.

1	Started business with cash ₹ 10,000, building ₹ 60,000, bank loan ₹ 35,000.
2	Bought furniture for cash from Harsha Co. ₹ 2,000, goods worth ₹ 4,000 and paid carriage ₹ 100.
4	Cash sales ₹ 1,000 and credit sales to Gauri ₹ 500.
6	Bought goods from Shreya for cash ₹ 2,000. Sold goods to Hemanth ₹ 6,000.
9	Commission received from Girish ₹ 200.
12	Ramesh sent an order for goods worth ₹ 3,000.
18	Appointed Basu as salesman on a monthly wage of ₹ 14,000.
24	Supplied goods to Ramesh as per the order received on April 12 and paid ₹ 30 as freight on them.
26	Returned goods to Shreya worth ₹ 200.
27	Ramesh returned defective goods worth ₹ 1,000.
29	Withdrew cash for personal use ₹ 2,500.
30	Bought a motor van for the business for ₹ 4,00,000 and paid ₹ 3,000 for license plate.

13. Enter the following transactions in a Cash Book with cash, bank and discount columns for September, 2024.

1	Cash in hand ₹ 1,000, cash at bank ₹ 9,000.
2	Sold goods for cash ₹ 11,000.
3	Paid into bank ₹ 9,000.
6	Paid to Kannan by cheque ₹ 4,000 and was allowed discount ₹ 100.
10	Received cheque from Keshav for ₹ 3,950 in full settlement of his claim for ₹ 4,000.
11	Paid cheque, received from Keshav into bank.
12	Mihir paid into our bank account ₹ 1,000.

13 Issued a cheque to Nisha for furniture purchased ₹ 2,000.
20 Withdrew from bank for office use ₹ 400.
25 Cash purchases paid by cheque ₹ 200.
27 Paid salaries by cheque ₹ 4,000.
29 Withdrew for personal use from bank ₹ 1,000.
30 Paid rent to landlord ₹ 500.
30 Received commission from Dinesh ₹ 200.

14. On 1-1-2024, Ms. Rashmi purchased machinery for ₹ 3,48,000 and spent ₹ 23,000 for transport and ₹ 40,200 for installation. On 30-6-2025, he sold a part of the machinery costing ₹ 70,000 for ₹ 53,000. On the same date, he bought new machinery for ₹ 82,000. Every year depreciation was charged at 10% p.a. on the original cost method.
Show the Machinery Account for 5 years.

15. Prepare Trading, Profit and Loss A/c and Balance Sheet from the financial extracts of Stationery Mart Ltd. as on 31st March 2021.

Particulars	**Debit (₹)**	**Credit (₹)**
Capital account	–	1,00,000
Plant and Machinery	78,000	–
Furniture	2,000	–
Purchases and Sales	60,000	1,27,000
Returns	1,000	750
Opening stock	30,000	–
Discount	425	800
Sundry Debtors and Creditors	45,000	25,000
Salaries	7,550	–
Wages	10,000	–
Carriage Outwards	1,200	–
Provision for Bad Debts	–	525
Rent	10,000	–
Advertisements	2,000	–
Cash	6,900	–
	2,54,075	**2,54,075**

Adjustments :

a) Closing stock was valued at ₹ 34,220.

b) Provision for bad debts is to be kept at ₹ 560.

c) Allow interest on capital at 10%.

d) Depreciate Plant and Machinery by 10% and furniture by 5%.

e) Outstanding salary ₹ 550 and prepaid rent ₹ 1,000.

f) Good worth ₹ 1,000 were distributed as samples.