Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES End Semester Examination, December 2018

Course: Aviation Industry Accounting

Programme: MBA AVM

Time: 03 hrs. Instructions:

Semester: 1ST SEM Code:FINC 7009 Max. Marks: 100

SECTION A

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Select the most appropriate answer from the following: Note – Attempt all questions carrying two marks each.	(20)	
	A) Capital is shown on the liability side because of:		
	a) Business Entity Concept. c) Conservatism Concept.		CO ₁
	b) Accrual Concept. d) Duality Concept.		
	B) Balance sheet discloses- (a) Cash position of the business (b) Financial position of the business (c) Income position of the business (d) Profit-earning capacity of the business		CO2
	C) The process of recording transactions in the books of accounts is called (a) Journalizing (b) Posting (c) Summarizing (d) Balancing		CO1
	D) The term current assets does not include (a) Payment in advance (b) Bills Receivable (c) Goodwill (d) Cash		CO2
	E) Creditor account is a (a) Personal account (b) Tangible real account (c) Intangible real account (d) Nominal account.		CO2
	F) Provision for Doubtful debt is created because of: (a) Business Entity Concept. (b) Conservatism Concept. (c) Accrual Concept. (d) Duality Concept.		CO
	G) General reserve is created on the basis of convention of — (a) Conservatism (b) Uniformity (c) Materiality (d) Full disclosure.		CO1
	H) A budget is a) An aid to management b) A postmortem analysis c) A substitute of management d) None of the above		CO3
	I) The primary objective of cost accounting in modern time is (a) Cost ascertainment (b) Cost control (c) Ascertainment of profit (d) Preparation of reports		CO
	j) Return on Investments ratio measures of a business (a) Profitability (b) Liquidity (c) Solvency (d) Activity		CO2

	SECTION B		
Q 2	Attempt any four questions:	(20)	
	a) Discuss the meaning and Significance of preparing Financial Statement	5	CO1
	b) Discuss the Limitations of Accounting	5	CO3
	c) Discuss the Accounting Conventions with example.	5	CO1
	d) Distinguish between straight line and diminishing balance method of depreciation	5	CO4
	e) Discuss the relationship between Journal and Ledger.	5	CO1
	SECTION-C		
	Attempt any three questions. Each question carries 10 marks	30	
Q 3:	Journalize the following transactions, post them to the ledger and prepare trial balance as on		
	31 st March 2015.		
	The following balances appear in the books of Ashoka Mill as on March 1, 2015		
	Assets: Cash ` 1,00,000, Bank ` 50,000, Stock ` 30,000, Furniture ` 20,000, Machinery `		
	50,000 and Suresh ` 40,000 Liabilities: Rakesh ` 40,000		
	The following transactions took place in the month of March 2015		
	March 1 Sold goods for cash ` 30,000		
	March 3 Goods returned by Suresh ` 3,000		
	March 5 Purchased goods from Mohan ` 10,000 less 10 % trade discount and 2 % cash		
	discount and paid 60% price immediately	10	CO4
	March 7 Goods sold to Suresh `40,000		
	March 10 Bought goods from Rakesh ` 5,000		
	March 12 Rent paid 5,000		
	March 15 Salary paid to Ankit ` 3,000		
	March 20 Cash received from Suresh ` 78,500 in full settlement		
	March 23 Goods sold to Mukesh ` 4,000		
	March 27 Cash paid to Rakesh ` 43,000 in full settlement		
	March 31 Mukesh becomes insolvent and only 60 pairs in rupee were received		

Q4	On 1st January, 2012 Krishan Ltd. purchased a machine for `2,45,000 and spent ` 5,000 on					
	its installation. On 1st July 2012 an additional machinery costing `1,00,000 was purchased.					
	On 1st July 2014 the machinery purchased on January 1 st , 2012 was sold for `1,40,000 and				10	CO2
	on the same date a new mac	on the same date a new machine was purchased at a cost of `2,00,000. Show machinery				
	account for the first three accounting periods after charging depreciation at 5% under the					
	straight line method. Assume that the books are closed on 31st December every year.					
Q5	'Trial Balance is not a conclusive proof of the accuracy of the books of accounts.' Explain this statement and explain the errors which are not disclosed in spite of the agreement of the trial balance.					
	"Accounting could be regarde		or ge of business, but it fails to show	the true value	10	CO1
	of business". Explain this state		,			
	or outsiness . Emplain time state					
Q6	MFN Ltd. started its operation	ns in 2016 with	the total production capacity of 2	2,00,000 units.		
	The following information's a		•			
		2016	2017			
	Sales units	80,000	1,20,000			
	Total Cost `34,40,000 `45,60,000					CO3
	There has been no change in the cost structure and selling price. It is expected to continue in					
	2017 as well. The selling price is `40 per unit. Calculate:					
	a) Break even points in units b) Profit Volume Ratio c) Fixed Cost d) Variable Cost					
	and Margin of Safety for 2016 and 2017					
	•	S	ECTION-D			
	Attempt both questions				30	
Q 7:	The Trial Balance of Ashok Trading Mill, in respect of the year ending 31 st March 2014 given below. Prepare his Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31 st March 2014 and also Balance Sheet on that date.					
	Particulars	Amount `	Particulars	Amount `		
	Opening stock	16,000	Bank Loan	4,400		
	Buildings	24,000	Creditors	11,600		
	Sundry Debtors	17,000	Capital	32,000		
	Machinery	10,000	Sales	130,000	20	CO2
	Drawing	4,000	Discount	400		
	Purchases	90,000	Purchase returns	800		
	Insurance & Taxes	1,500	Commission	750		
	Trade expenses	3,600	Provision for bad debts	400		
	Sales returns	600	Bills Payable	2000		
	Salaries	8,200				
	Freight on purchases	1,250				

	Bad debts	300				
	Bills Receivable	4,500				
	Cash in hand	1,400				
	Total	182,350		182,350		
	The following adjustments a	are necessary.				
	i) Closing Stock on 31st Ma					
	ii) Interest @5% p.a. was to					
	iii) ` 800 are outstanding fo					
	iv) Insurance prepaid ` 500.					
	v) Depreciation is to be wri	ry at 10%				
	vi) Provision to be made on					
	vii) Commission earned but					
Q8	The cost details were extracted from the books of AB ltd. for the month of Jan 2014					
				Amount		
				(`)		
	Stock of Raw material as or			1,000		
	Stock of Raw material as or	31.12.2014		800		
	Material purchased			2,500		
	Direct expenses			800		
	Direct wages			1,700	10	C03
	Stock of Work in Progress a	s on 1.1.2014		300	10	
	Stock of Work in Progress a			500		
	Factory expenses			700		
	Office & Administrative ov	erheads		600		
	Stock of Finished goods as	on 1.1.2014		500		
	Stock of Finished goods as			400		
	Selling & Distribution expe			450		
	Charge Profit @ 20% on cost of sales. Prepare a cost sheet for the above period.					