**HOME ASSIGNMENT FOR B.COM 5TH SEM**

**Advanced Financial Accounting**

**Unit – 1: Accounts of Banking Companies**

1. Explain the following in the context of the Banking Companies Accounts:

(a) Standard Assets

(b) Substandard Assets

(c) Doubtful Assets

(d) Non-performing Assets (NPA):

2. Write brief answer of the following:

(a) What is rebate on bill discounted and how is it treated in the final accounts of banking companies?

(b) Explain the RBI’s prudential Accounting Norms as recommended by the Narasimham Committee.

(c) Cash credit.

(d) What is slip system of ledger posting? Discuss the advantages and disadvantages.

3. Give a pro-forma of Balance Sheet of a banking company. Also distinguish between performing and non-performing assets of a bank.

**Unit – 2 & 3: Accounts of Life & General Insurance Companies**

1. Explain the financial statements that are to be prepared by the life insurance companies as per the IRDA Regulations, 2002

2. What is Valuation Balance Sheet? How is it prepared?

3. Write short notes on the following:

a. Bonus is reduction of premium

b. Premium

C. Explain money at call and short notice.

 4. Distinguish between:

 a. Surrender value and Paid-up value:

b. Re-insurance and Double insurance.

5. What are the statutory and subsidiary books maintained by a life insurance company? What purposes do they serve?

6. Point out the main features of Accounts of ‘General Insurance Companies’. Explain the purpose of creating reserve for unexpired risk in insurance business. State its accounting treatment.

7. Briefly explain schedules to be shown in the financial statements of General Insurance Companies as prescribed by IRDA Regulation, 2002.

**Unit – 4: Investment Accounts**

1. What is investment? How do you balance the Investment Account at the end of the year, when market price is less than the cost price? Is it treated as fixed asset? Discuss the various purposes of maintaining an investment ledger. What journal entries are required to be passed in the books of buyer, when an investment is purchases cum-dividend and dividend is received by cheque?

2. Distinguish between the following:

(a) Cum-dividend and Ex-dividend transactions

(b) Cum-interest and Ex-interest transactions

3. Write notes on the following:

 a. Cum-interest purchase and Ex-interest purchase. Show its treatment in investment ledger.

 b. Cum-interest sale and Ex-interest sale.

c. Cum-dividend. Ex-dividend.

d. Jobbers and Brokers

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