

Series OSR/C

कोड नं. **67/2**
Code No.

रोल नं.

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Roll No.

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परीक्षार्थी कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।

Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **19** हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **25** प्रश्न हैं।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
- Please check that this question paper contains **19** printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **25** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

लेखाशास्त्र

ACCOUNTANCY

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश :

- (i) यह प्रश्न-पत्र तीन भागों में विभक्त है – क, ख और ग ।
- (ii) भाग क सभी छात्रों के लिए अनिवार्य है ।
- (iii) परीक्षार्थियों को शेष भाग ख और ग में से कोई एक भाग हल करना है ।
- (iv) किसी प्रश्न के सभी भागों के उत्तर एक ही स्थान पर लिखिए ।

General Instructions :

- (i) This question paper contains three parts A, B and C.
- (ii) Part A is **compulsory** for all candidates.
- (iii) Candidates can attempt only **one** part of the remaining parts B and C.
- (iv) All parts of the questions should be attempted at one place.

भाग क
(साझेदारी फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)

PART A

(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1. एक साझेदार के प्रवेश के समय एक फर्म के बहीखातों में ऐसी किन्हीं दो मदों के नाम बताइए जिनमें समायोजन की आवश्यकता होती है । 1
List any two items that need adjustments in books of accounts of a firm at the time of admission of a partner.
2. 'अल्प-अंशदान' से क्या आशय है ? 1
What is meant by 'under subscription' ?
3. 'बन्ध-पत्र (बाँड)' का अर्थ बताइए । 1
Give the meaning of a 'Bond'.
4. साझेदारों के स्थाई पूँजी खातों तथा अस्थायी पूँजी खातों में कोई एक अन्तर बताइए । 1
State any one difference between fixed capital accounts and fluctuating capital accounts of partners.
5. त्याग अनुपात का क्या तात्पर्य होता है ? 1
What is meant by sacrificing ratio ?

6. एक कम्पनी की अधिकृत पूँजी का क्या अर्थ है ? 1
What is meant by Authorised Capital of a Company ?
7. ऐसी अवस्था की पहचान कीजिए जब कोर्ट एक साझेदारी फर्म के समापन के लिए आदेश दे सकता है । 1
Identify a situation, under which the Court may order for dissolution of a partnership firm.
8. प्रांशु एवं हिमांशु साझेदार हैं जो क्रमशः 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते हैं । उन्होंने अंशु को लाभ में 1/6 भाग के लिए फर्म में साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया । प्रांशु ने व्यक्तिगत रूप से यह गारंटी दी कि किसी भी वर्ष में अंशु का लाभ में हिस्सा ₹ 30,000 से कम नहीं होगा । फर्म का 31 मार्च, 2013 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष का शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 90,000 था । लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता तैयार कीजिए । 3
Pranshu and Himanshu are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 respectively. They admit Anshu as partner with 1/6 share in the profits of the firm. Pranshu personally guaranteed that Anshu's share of profit would not be less than ₹ 30,000 in any year. The net profit of the firm for the year ending 31st March, 2013 was ₹ 90,000. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.
9. फेना लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के ₹ 7,00,000 के 12% ऋणपत्रों, का 5% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमन किया, जिनका शोधन 20% प्रीमियम पर होना था । ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन के समय आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । 3
Fena Ltd. issued ₹ 7,00,000 12% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 5% redeemable at a premium of 20%. Pass necessary journal entries at the time of issue of debentures.
10. आर लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 2000, 8% ऋणपत्रों का शोधन, जो सम-मूल्य पर निर्गमित किए गए थे, ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों को 25% अधिमूल्य पर निर्गमित करके, परिवर्तन द्वारा किया । 3
आर लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।
R Ltd. redeemed 2000, 8% debentures of ₹ 100 each which were issued at par by converting them into equity shares of ₹ 100 each issued at a premium of 25%.
Pass necessary journal entries in the books of R Ltd.

11. (क) एम, एन तथा ओ साझेदार हैं जो लाभों को क्रमशः 6 : 5 : 4 के अनुपात में विभाजित करते हैं। ओ ने अवकाश ग्रहण किया तथा अपने लाभ का $\frac{1}{4}$ भाग एम के पक्ष में तथा शेष एन के पक्ष में परित्याग किया। एम तथा एन के नए लाभ विभाजन अनुपात की गणना कीजिए।
- (ख) अ, ब तथा स साझेदार हैं जो लाभों को क्रमशः $\frac{4}{10}$, $\frac{3}{10}$ तथा $\frac{3}{10}$ के अनुपात में विभाजित करते हैं। स ने अवकाश ग्रहण किया तथा उसके लाभ को शेष साझेदारों ने बराबर-बराबर ले लिया। अ तथा ब के अधिलाभ अनुपात की गणना कीजिए। $2+2=4$
- (a) M, N and O are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 6 : 5 : 4 respectively. O retired surrendering $\frac{1}{4}^{\text{th}}$ of his share in favour of M and remaining in favour of N. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio of M and N.
- (b) A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of $\frac{4}{10}$, $\frac{3}{10}$ and $\frac{3}{10}$ respectively. C retired and his share was taken over by the remaining partners equally. Calculate gaining ratio of A and B.

12. ब लिमिटेड का पंजीयन ₹ 20,00,000 की अधिकृत पूँजी से हुआ जो ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों में विभक्त थी। कम्पनी ने 1,00,000 अंशों के निर्गमन के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए। 96,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। सभी याचना राशि माँग ली गई तथा प्राप्त हो गई केवल 2,000 अंशों को छोड़कर जिन पर ₹ 2 प्रति अंश की अंतिम याचना राशि नहीं मिली। इन सभी अंशों को ज़ब्त कर लिया गया तथा बाद में ₹ 18,000 पर पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया।

- (i) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की सारणी VI, भाग I के अनुसार ब लिमिटेड के स्थिति विवरण में 'अंश पूँजी' को किस प्रकार दर्शाया जाएगा ?
- (ii) उपर्युक्त के लिए 'खातों के नोट्स' भी तैयार कीजिए।

4

B Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital of ₹ 20,00,000 divided into equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The company invited applications for the issue of 1,00,000 shares. Applications for 96,000 shares were received. All calls were made and were duly received except the final call of ₹ 2 per share on 2,000 shares. All these shares were forfeited and later on re-issued at ₹ 18,000 as fully paid.

- (i) Show how 'Share Capital' will appear in the Balance Sheet of B Ltd. as per Schedule VI, Part I of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Also prepare 'Notes to Accounts' for the same.

13. एक्स लिमिटेड ने जी लिमिटेड से ₹ 18,00,000 में एक चालू व्यवसाय खरीदा जिसका भुगतान ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों को ₹ 20 प्रति अंश प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करके किया जाना है। सम्पत्तियों तथा दायित्वों में निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित था :

संयंत्र – ₹ 3,50,000 : भूमि – ₹ 6,00,000

स्कन्ध – ₹ 4,50,000 तथा लेनदार – ₹ 1,00,000

उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए एक्स लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

4

X Ltd. purchased a running business from G Ltd. for a sum of ₹ 18,00,000 payable by issue of equity shares of ₹ 100 each at a premium of ₹ 20 per share. The assets and liabilities consisted of the following :

Plant – ₹ 3,50,000 : Land – ₹ 6,00,000

Stock – ₹ 4,50,000 and Creditors – ₹ 1,00,000

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of X Ltd. for the above transactions.

14. हिना एवं नीरजा एक फर्म में साझेदार थीं तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ का विभाजन करती थीं। उनकी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 80,000 तथा ₹ 50,000 थी। 1 जनवरी, 2013 को उन्होंने सीमा को भावी लाभों में 1/5 भाग के लिए नए साझेदार के रूप में फर्म में प्रवेश कराया। सीमा अपनी पूँजी के रूप में ₹ 60,000 लाई। फर्म की ख्याति के मूल्य की गणना कीजिए तथा सीमा के प्रवेश पर आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

4

Hina and Neerja were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their capitals were ₹ 80,000 and ₹ 50,000 respectively. They admitted Seema in the firm on 1st January, 2013 as a new partner for 1/5 share in the future profits. Seema brought ₹ 60,000 as her capital. Calculate the value of goodwill of the firm and record necessary journal entries on Seema's admission.

15. के, एल तथा एम साझेदार थे। उन्होंने उत्तरी-पूर्वी भारत के एक दूरवर्ती आदिवासी क्षेत्र में व्यापार प्रारम्भ किया। उनकी अभिरुचि आदिवासी समुदाय के उत्थान में है जिसके लिए वे अच्छी शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य की व्यवस्था करना चाहते थे।

31 मार्च, 2013 को के, एल तथा एम की पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 3,00,000, ₹ 2,00,000 तथा ₹ 1,00,000 थी। साझेदारी संलेख के अनुसार पूँजी पर 6% वार्षिक की दर से ब्याज दिया जाएगा। वर्ष के दौरान के ने ₹ 20,000, एल ने ₹ 15,000 तथा एम ने ₹ 5,000 का आहरण किया। यह देखा गया है कि 31 मार्च, 2013 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में पूँजी पर ब्याज नहीं दिया गया था। 31 मार्च, 2013 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष का फर्म का अर्जित लाभ ₹ 1,80,000 था।

अपनी कार्य टिप्पणी को स्पष्टतया दर्शाते हुए आवश्यक समायोजन प्रविष्टि कीजिए। उपर्युक्त प्रश्न में उजागर किए हुए किन्हीं दो मूल्यों की पहचान भी कीजिए।

6

K, L and M were partners. They started a business in one of the remote tribal areas of North-East India. They were interested in the development of the tribal community by providing good education and health.

On 31st March, 2013, K, L and M had capitals of ₹ 3,00,000, ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. The partnership deed provided that interest on capital will be allowed @ 6% p.a. Drawings for the year were : K – ₹ 20,000, L – ₹ 15,000 and M – ₹ 5,000. It was found that the interest on capital for the year ended 31st March, 2013 was not allowed. The profit earned by the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2013 was ₹ 1,80,000.

Showing your working notes clearly, pass necessary adjustment entry. Also identify any two values highlighted in the above question.

16. राम, रहीम तथा रॉबर्ट साझेदार थे जो लाभों को क्रमशः 2 : 3 : 1 के अनुपात में विभाजित करते थे। साझेदारी संलेख के अनुसार किसी भी साझेदार की मृत्यु होने पर उसके हिस्से के पूँजी खाते की शेष राशि जनजातीय क्षेत्र में एक औषधालय निर्माण के लिए दान में दे दी जाएगी।

बीमारी के कारण 30 सितम्बर, 2013 को रॉबर्ट की मृत्यु हो गई। 31 मार्च, 2013 को राम, रहीम तथा रॉबर्ट का स्थिति-विवरण निम्नानुसार था :

स्थिति-विवरण 31.3.2013

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी :			
राम	1,00,000	रोकड़	14,000
रहीम	2,00,000	बैंक	2,96,000
रॉबर्ट	3,00,000	स्कन्ध	80,000
लेनदार	3,60,000	देनदार	3,00,000
कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति निधि	20,000	विनियोग	50,000
संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए आयोजन	10,000	भूमि	2,50,000
	9,90,000		9,90,000

30 सितम्बर, 2013 अर्थात् रॉबर्ट की मृत्यु के दिन निम्नलिखित पर सहमति हुई :

- (i) ख्याति का मूल्यांकन पिछले तीन वर्षों के औसत लाभ के दो गुने के बराबर होगा, जो 2010-2011 में ₹ 45,000, 2011-2012 में ₹ 90,000 तथा 2012-2013 में ₹ 1,35,000 थे ।
- (ii) मृत्यु के दिन तक रॉबर्ट के लाभ के अंश की गणना पिछले तीन वर्षों के औसत लाभ के आधार पर की जाएगी ।
- (iii) भूमि का ₹ 25,000 कम पर मूल्यांकन हुआ तथा स्कन्ध का ₹ 8,000 अधिक पर मूल्यांकन हुआ ।
- (iv) देनदारों पर संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए 5% की दर से आयोजन किया गया ।
- (v) कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति के दावे का अनुमान ₹ 5,000 लगाया गया ।

रॉबर्ट के निष्पादकों को प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाला उसका पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए तथा राम, रहीम तथा रॉबर्ट समाज को जो मूल्य सम्प्रेषित करना चाहते हैं उसकी पहचान भी कीजिए ।

6

Ram, Rahim and Robert were partners sharing profits in 2 : 3 : 1 ratio respectively. The partnership deed provided that in case of death of a partner the deceased partner's share of capital will be donated for the construction of a hospital in the tribal area.

Due to ill health Robert died on 30th September, 2013. The Balance Sheet of Ram, Rahim and Robert on 31st March, 2013 was as follows :

Balance Sheet as at 31.3.2013

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :			
Ram	1,00,000	Cash	14,000
Rahim	2,00,000	Bank	2,96,000
Robert	3,00,000	Stock	80,000
Creditor	3,60,000	Debtors	3,00,000
Workmen's Compensation Fund	20,000	Investments	50,000
Provision for doubtful debts	10,000	Land	2,50,000
	9,90,000		9,90,000

On the date of Robert's death i.e. 30th September, 2013, the following was agreed upon :

- (i) Goodwill is to be valued at two years' purchase of average profits of last three completed years i.e. 2010-2011 – ₹ 45,000; 2011-2012 – ₹ 90,000 and 2012-2013 – ₹ 1,35,000.
- (ii) Robert's share of profits till the date of his death will be calculated the basis of average profits of last three years.
- (iii) Land was undervalued by ₹ 25,000 and stock overvalued by ₹ 8,000.
- (iv) Provision for doubtful debts is to be made at 5% of Debtors.
- (v) Claim of workmen compensation estimated at ₹ 5,000.

Prepare Robert's capital account to be presented to his executors. Also identify a value that Ram, Rahim and Robert wanted to communicate to the society.

17. भगवती लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 2,00,000 समता अंशों के निर्गमन हेतु आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए । राशियाँ निम्नानुसार देय थीं :

आवेदन पर – ₹ 3 प्रति अंश

आबन्टन पर – ₹ 5 प्रति अंश

प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना पर – ₹ 2 प्रति अंश

3,00,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए तथा सभी आवेदकों को आनुपातिक रूप में अंशों का आबन्टन कर दिया गया । आवेदन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त धनराशि को आबन्टन राशि में समायोजित कर लिया गया । बी, जिसे 3,000 अंशों का आबन्टन किया गया था, प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना राशि का भुगतान करने में असफल रहा । उसके अंश ज़ब्त कर लिए गए । ज़ब्त किए हुए अंशों में से 2,500 अंशों को ₹ 8 प्रति अंश की दर से पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लेखांकन के लिए भगवती लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

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अथवा

- (क) एक कम्पनी ने ₹ 20 प्रत्येक के 200 अंशों को ज़ब्त किया, जिन पर ₹ 15 प्रति अंश माँगे गए थे तथा ₹ 10 प्रति अंश का भुगतान प्राप्त हो चुका था । संचालकों ने ज़ब्त किए हुए सभी अंशों को ₹ 10 प्रति अंश के भुगतान पर ₹ 15 प्रति अंश प्रदत्त मानते हुए बी को पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया । कम्पनी की पुस्तकों में अंशों के ज़ब्त करने तथा पुनः निर्गमन करने की रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

- (ख) ए लिमिटेड ने प्रत्येक ₹ 10 अंकित मूल्य के 100 समता अंशों को ज़ब्त किया, जिन पर ₹ 2 प्रति अंश प्रथम याचना का भुगतान प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था। इन अंशों पर ₹ 6 प्रति अंश का भुगतान माँगा गया था और प्राप्त हो चुका था। तदुपरान्त इन अंशों को ₹ 7 प्रति अंश के भुगतान पर पूर्ण प्रदत्त रूप में पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया। कम्पनी की पुस्तकों में अंशों को ज़ब्त करने तथा पुनः निर्गमन करने की रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

Bhagwati Ltd. invited applications for issuing 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The amounts were payable as follows :

On application – ₹ 3 per share

On allotment – ₹ 5 per share

On first and final call – ₹ 2 per share

Applications were received for 3,00,000 shares and pro-rata allotment was made to all the applicants. Money overpaid on application was adjusted towards allotment money. B, who was allotted 3,000 shares, failed to pay the first and final call money. His shares were forfeited. Out of the forfeited shares, 2,500 shares were reissued as fully paid up @ ₹ 8 per share.

Pass necessary journal entries to record the above transactions in the books of Bhagwati Ltd.

OR

- (a) A company forfeited 200 shares of ₹ 20 each, ₹ 15 per share called up on which ₹ 10 per share had been paid. Directors reissued all the forfeited shares to B as ₹ 15 per share paid up for a payment of ₹ 10 each. Give journal entries in the books of the company for forfeiture and reissue of shares.
- (b) A Ltd. forfeited 100 equity shares of the face value of ₹ 10 each, for the non-payment of first call of ₹ 2 per share. ₹ 6 per share had already been called and paid. These shares were subsequently reissued as fully paid at the rate of ₹ 7 per share. Give journal entries in the books of the company for forfeiture and reissue of shares.

18. डब्ल्यू तथा आर एक फर्म में साझेदार थे जो लाभों को क्रमशः 3 : 2 के अनुपात में विभाजित करते थे। 31 मार्च, 2013 को उनका स्थिति-विवरण निम्नानुसार था :

डब्ल्यू तथा आर का स्थिति-विवरण 31 मार्च, 2013

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार	17,500	रोकड़ देनदार 10,000 (-) डूबत ऋण आयोजन <u>350</u>	2,500 9,650
विनियोग घटत-बढ़त निधि	4,000	स्कन्ध	12,500
पूँजी :		संयंत्र	17,500
डब्ल्यू	20,000	पेटेन्ट्स	10,350
आर	15,000	विनियोग	10,000
बैंक ऋण	10,000	ख्याति	4,000
	66,500		66,500

बी को निम्न शर्तों पर नये साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया गया :

- बी लाभों के 4/15वें भाग का अधिकारी होगा।
- बी अपने भाग की पूँजी के रूप में ₹ 15,000 नकद लाएगा।
- पिछले चार वर्षों के औसत लाभ के $2\frac{1}{2}$ गुने मूल्य के बराबर ख्याति का मूल्यांकन होगा। बी अपने हिस्से की ख्याति नकद लाएगा।
- 31 मार्च, 2010, 2011, 2012 तथा 2013 को समाप्त हुए वर्षों के फर्म के लाभ क्रमशः ₹ 10,000; ₹ 7,000; ₹ 8,500; तथा ₹ 7,500 थे।
- स्कन्ध का मूल्यांकन ₹ 10,000 था तथा संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए आयोजन को ₹ 500 तक बढ़ाया गया।
- संयंत्र का पुनर्मूल्यांकन ₹ 20,000 पर किया गया।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता, साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तथा नई फर्म का स्थिति-विवरण तैयार कीजिए।

8

अथवा

कुमार, श्याम तथा रतन एक फर्म में साझेदार थे जो लाभों को क्रमशः 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में विभाजित करते थे । 01-04-2013 से उन्होंने फर्म को विघटित करने का निश्चय किया । उस दिन फर्म का स्थिति-विवरण निम्नलिखित था :

स्थिति-विवरण 01-04-2013

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी :			
कुमार	68,000	संयंत्र	80,000
श्याम	50,000	फर्नीचर	45,000
रतन	27,000	मोटर वैन	25,000
लेनदार	1,20,000	स्कन्ध	30,000
		देनदार	71,000
		रोकड़	14,000
	2,65,000		2,65,000

विघटन का निम्न परिणाम हुआ :

- ₹ 40,000 मूल्य के संयंत्रों को कुमार ने ₹ 45,000 में लिया तथा शेष संयंत्र की बिक्री से ₹ 50,000 प्राप्त हुए ।
- फर्नीचर का विक्रय ₹ 40,000 में हुआ ।
- श्याम ने मोटर वैन को ₹ 30,000 में लिया ।
- देनदारों से ₹ 1,000 कम वसूल हुए ।
- ₹ 20,000 के लेनदार ढूँढ़ने पर भी नहीं मिले तथा शेष लेनदारों को पूरा भुगतान कर दिया गया ।
- वसूलीकरण व्यय ₹ 5,000 थे ।

फर्म का वसूली खाता, साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तथा बैंक खाता तैयार कीजिए ।

W and R were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 respectively. On 31st March, 2013, their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of W and R as on 31st March, 2013

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors	17,500	Cash	2,500
Investment Fluctuation Fund	4,000	Debtors 10,000 (-) Provision for bad debts <u>350</u>	9,650
Capitals :		Stock	12,500
W	20,000	Plant	17,500
R	15,000	Patents	10,350
Bank loan	10,000	Investments	10,000
		Goodwill	4,000
	66,500		66,500

B was admitted as a new partner on the following conditions :

- B will get $\frac{4}{15}$ th share of profits.
- B had to bring ₹ 15,000 as his capital.
- B would pay cash for his share of goodwill based on $2\frac{1}{2}$ years purchase of average profit of last 4 years.
- The profits of the firm for the years ending 31st March, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 were ₹ 10,000; ₹ 7,000; ₹ 8,500; and ₹ 7,500 respectively.
- Stock was valued at ₹ 10,000 and provision for doubtful debts was raised up to ₹ 500.
- Plant was revalued at ₹ 20,000.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital A/cs and the Balance Sheet of the new firm.

OR

Kumar, Shyam and Ratan were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2 respectively. They decided to dissolve the firm with effect from 01-04-2013. On that date the Balance Sheet of the firm was as follows :

Balance Sheet as at 01.04.2013

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :			
Kumar	68,000	Plant	80,000
Shyam	50,000	Furniture	45,000
Ratan	27,000	Motor van	25,000
Creditors	1,20,000	Stock	30,000
		Debtors	71,000
		Cash	14,000
	2,65,000		2,65,000

The dissolution resulted in the following :

- Plant of ₹ 40,000 was taken over by Kumar at an agreed value of ₹ 45,000 and remaining plant realised ₹ 50,000.
- Furniture realised ₹ 40,000.
- Motor van was taken over by Shyam for ₹ 30,000.
- Debtors realised ₹ 1,000 less.
- Creditors for ₹ 20,000 were untraceable and the remaining creditors were paid in full.
- Realisation expenses amounted to ₹ 5,000.

Prepare the Realisation Account, Capital Accounts of Partners and Bank Account of the firm.

भाग ख

(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

PART B

(Financial Statements Analysis)

- 19.** वित्तीय विवरणों के विश्लेषण के किन्हीं दो उपकरणों के नाम बताइए । 1
Name any two tools of analysis of financial statements.
- 20.** रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार करते समय एक वित्तीय कम्पनी द्वारा किए गए लाभांश भुगतान को किस प्रकार की गतिविधि के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत किया जाता है ? 1
Dividend paid by a financial company is classified under which type of activity, while preparing cash flow statement ?
- 21.** रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार करने के किसी एक उद्देश्य का उल्लेख कीजिए । 1
State any one objective of preparing Cash Flow Statement.
- 22.** कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की परिशोधित सारणी VI भाग I के अनुसार कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में निम्नलिखित में से किस मुख्य शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत दर्शाई जाएँगी : 3
- (i) ट्रेड माक्स
 - (ii) पूँजी शोधन संचय
 - (iii) अग्रिम प्राप्त आय
 - (iv) स्टोर्स एवं स्पेयर्स
 - (v) कार्यालय उपकरण
 - (vi) चालू विनियोग

State under which major headings the following items will be presented in the Balance Sheet of a company as per revised Schedule VI Part I of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (i) Trade Marks
- (ii) Capital Redemption Reserves
- (iii) Income received in advance
- (iv) Stores and Spares
- (v) Office Equipments
- (vi) Current Investments

23. निम्नलिखित से गणना कीजिए :

2+2=4

- (अ) चालू अनुपात; तथा
- (ब) कार्यशील पूँजी आवर्त अनुपात ।

	राशि (₹)
(i) प्रचालन से आगम	1,50,000
(ii) कुल परिसम्पत्तियाँ	1,00,000
(iii) अंशधारियों के कोष	60,000
(iv) अचल-दायित्व	20,000
(v) अचल-परिसम्पत्तियाँ	50,000

From the following calculate :

- (a) Current Ratio; and
- (b) Working Capital Turnover Ratio.

	Amount (₹)
(i) Revenue from operations	1,50,000
(ii) Total Assets	1,00,000
(iii) Shareholder's Funds	60,000
(iv) Non-current Liabilities	20,000
(v) Non-current Assets	50,000

24. 31 मार्च, 2012 तथा 2013 के निम्नलिखित लाभ-हानि विवरणों से उद्धरित सूचना के आधार पर तुलनात्मक लाभ-हानि विवरण तैयार कीजिए :

4

विवरण	नोट संख्या	31.03.2013	31.03.2012
प्रचालन से आगम		30,00,000	20,00,000
व्यय		21,00,000	12,00,000
अन्य आय		3,60,000	4,00,000
कर दर		50%	50%

On the basis of the following information extracted from the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2012 and 2013, prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss :

Particulars	Note No.	31.03.2013	31.03.2012
Revenue from operations		30,00,000	20,00,000
Expenses		21,00,000	12,00,000
Other Income		3,60,000	4,00,000
Tax Rate		50%	50%

25. निम्नलिखित स्थिति विवरणों से रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार कीजिए :

6

	विवरण	नोट संख्या	31.3.2013 ₹	31.3.2012 ₹
I – समता तथा देयताएँ :				
1.	अंशधारी निधि :			
	(अ) अंश पूँजी		6,00,000	5,00,000
	(ब) संचय एवं आधिक्य	1	4,00,000	2,00,000
2.	चालू देयताएँ :			
	व्यापारिक देयताएँ		2,80,000	1,80,000
	कुल		12,80,000	8,80,000
II – परिसम्पत्तियाँ :				
1.	अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
	(अ) स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
	संयंत्र एवं मशीनरी		5,00,000	3,00,000
2.	चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
	(अ) स्कन्ध		1,00,000	1,50,000
	(ब) व्यापारिक प्राप्तियाँ		6,00,000	4,00,000
	(स) रोकड़ तथा रोकड़ तुल्य		80,000	30,000
	कुल		12,80,000	8,80,000

खातों के नोट्स

नोट संख्या 1

विवरण	31.3.2013 ₹	31.3.2012 ₹
संचय एवं आधिक्य		
आधिक्य (लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष)	4,00,000	2,00,000

अतिरिक्त सूचना :

- एक पुरानी मशीनरी को, जिसका पुस्तक मूल्य ₹ 50,000 था, ₹ 60,000 में बेच दिया गया ।
- वर्ष के दौरान मशीनरी पर ₹ 30,000 का मूल्यहास प्रदान किया गया ।

Prepare a Cash Flow Statement from the following Balance Sheet :

	Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2013 ₹	31.3.2012 ₹
I – Equity and Liabilities :				
1.	Shareholder's Fund :			
	(a) Share Capital		6,00,000	5,00,000
	(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	4,00,000	2,00,000
2.	Current Liabilities :			
	Trade Payables		2,80,000	1,80,000
	Total		12,80,000	8,80,000
II – Assets :				
1.	Non-Current Assets :			
	(a) Fixed Assets :			
	Plant and Machinery		5,00,000	3,00,000
2.	Current Assets :			
	(a) Inventories		1,00,000	1,50,000
	(b) Trade Receivables		6,00,000	4,00,000
	(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		80,000	30,000
	Total		12,80,000	8,80,000

Notes to Accounts

Note No. 1

Particulars	31.3.2013 ₹	31.3.2012 ₹
Reserves and Surplus		
Surplus (Balance in Statement of Profit & Loss)	4,00,000	2,00,000

Additional Information :

- An old machinery having book value of ₹ 50,000 was sold for ₹ 60,000.
- Depreciation provided on Machinery during the year was ₹ 30,000.

**भाग ग
(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)**

**PART C
(Computerised Accounting)**

19. संबंधात्मक (विवेकपूर्ण) डाटाबेस क्या है ? 1
What is relational database ?
20. अभिकलित्र लेखांकन प्रणाली के घटक क्या हैं ? 1
What are the components of Computerised Accounting System ?
21. संहिताकरण में एक खाते को आबंटित 5 से 7 अंक द्वारा क्या दर्शाया जाता है ? 1
What is represented by the 5th to 7th digits allotted to an account in codification ?
22. अभिकलित्र लेखांकन प्रणाली के किन्हीं दो लक्षणों को समझाइए । 3
Explain any two features of Computerised Accounting System.
23. डाटाबेस के उद्देश्यों के रूप में मापांक, पृष्ठ, प्रतिवेदन तथा सन्देशों को समझाइए । 4
Explain Modules, Pages, Reports, and Queries as Database objects.
24. 'डाटा अंकेक्षण (औडिट)' तथा 'डाटा वॉल्ट' से क्या तात्पर्य है ? 4
What is meant by 'Data Audit' and 'Data Vault' ?
25. (अ) स्प्रेडशीट के उस वित्तीय कार्य (फलन) का नाम बताइए तथा समझाइए जो एक विनियोग की आवृत्ति, स्थिर भुगतान तथा स्थिर ब्याज दर के आधार पर भावी मूल्य की गणना करता है ।
(ब) निम्नलिखित सूचना से एक्सेल पर कटौती योग्य कर की गणना हेतु सूत्र की गणना कीजिए :
मूल वेतन ₹ 25,000 तक 20% की दर से तथा उससे ऊपर 25% की दर से । 4+2=6
- (a) Name and explain the financial function of spreadsheet which calculates the future value of an investment based on periodic, constant payment and constant interest rate.
- (b) Calculate the formula from the following information on Excel for computing Tax Deductible :
Basic Salary up to ₹ 25,000 at 20% and above it at 25%.

Q. Set No.			Marking Scheme 2013-14 Accountancy (055) (Compartment) Outside Delhi – 67/2 Expected Answers / Value points	Distributi on of marks															
67 /1	67 /2	67 /3																	
4	1	5	Q. List any two items.....of a partner. Ans. Followings are the items that need adjustments: (ANY 2) • New profit sharing ratio • Valuation and adjustment of goodwill • Revaluation of assets and liabilities • Distribution of accumulated profits (reserve)/losses • Adjustment of partner’s capital accounts	½ + ½ = 1 mark															
5	2	-	Q. What isunder subscription? Ans. Under subscription means when number of shares applied for is less than the number of shares for which applications have been invited for subscription.	1 mark															
6	3	2	Q. Give the.....of a bond. Ans. A bond is an instrument for acknowledgement of debt.	1 mark															
-	4	-	Q. State any one..... of partners. Ans. Any ONE difference <table><tr><td>Basis</td><td>Fixed Capital Account</td><td>Fluctuating capital Account</td></tr><tr><td>Number of accounts</td><td>Under this method, two separate accounts are maintained for each partner viz. capital account and current account.</td><td>Each partner has one account for each partner i.e. capital account, under this method.</td></tr><tr><td>Adjustments</td><td>All adjustments for drawings , salary, interest on capital etc. are made in the current accounts and not in the capital accounts.</td><td>All adjustments for drawings, salary, interest on capital etc. are made in the capital accounts.</td></tr><tr><td>Fixed balance</td><td>The capital account balance remain unchanged unless there is addition to or withdrawal of capital.</td><td>The balance of the capital account fluctuates from year to year.</td></tr><tr><td>Credit Balance</td><td>The capital accounts always show a credit balance.</td><td>The capital account may sometimes show a debit balance.</td></tr></table>	Basis	Fixed Capital Account	Fluctuating capital Account	Number of accounts	Under this method, two separate accounts are maintained for each partner viz. capital account and current account.	Each partner has one account for each partner i.e. capital account, under this method.	Adjustments	All adjustments for drawings , salary, interest on capital etc. are made in the current accounts and not in the capital accounts.	All adjustments for drawings, salary, interest on capital etc. are made in the capital accounts.	Fixed balance	The capital account balance remain unchanged unless there is addition to or withdrawal of capital.	The balance of the capital account fluctuates from year to year.	Credit Balance	The capital accounts always show a credit balance.	The capital account may sometimes show a debit balance.	1 mark
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Credit Balance	The capital accounts always show a credit balance.	The capital account may sometimes show a debit balance.																	
2	5	7	Q. What issacrificing ratio? Ans. The ratio in which the old partners agree to sacrifice out of their share of profit in favour of the incoming partner is called sacrificing ratio.	1 mark															
-	6	-	Q. What is.....company? Ans. Authorised capital is the amount of share capital which a company is authorised to issue by its memorandum of association. It is also called Nominal or registered capital.	1 Mark															
7	7	-	Q. Identify a situation.....partnership firm. Ans. Dissolution by court: (ANY ONE) • When a partner becomes of unsound mind. • When a partner becomes permanently incapable of performing his duties. • When a partner is guilty of misconduct • When the business of a firm cannot be carried on except at a loss.	1 mark															
-	8	-	Q. Pranshu.....Appropriation Account. Ans.																

			Profit & Loss Appropriation Account For the year ending 31st March'2013 <table><tr><td>Dr.</td><td></td><td></td><td>Cr.</td></tr><tr><td>Particulars</td><td>₹</td><td>Particulars</td><td>₹</td></tr><tr><td>To partner's capital A/c: 1</td><td></td><td>By Profit & Loss A/c</td><td>90,000</td></tr><tr><td>Pranshu- 30,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(45,000-15,000)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Himanshu - 30,000 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Anshu- 30,000 1</td><td>90,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(15,000+15,000)</td><td>90,000</td><td></td><td>90,000</td></tr></table>	Dr.			Cr.	Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹	To partner's capital A/c: 1		By Profit & Loss A/c	90,000	Pranshu- 30,000				(45,000-15,000)				Himanshu - 30,000 1				Anshu- 30,000 1	90,000			(15,000+15,000)	90,000		90,000	3 marks
Dr.			Cr.																																	
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(15,000+15,000)	90,000		90,000																																	
9	9	10	Q. Fena Ltd.....issue of debentures. Ans. Books of Fena Ltd. Journal <table><tr><td>Date</td><td>Particulars</td><td>LF</td><td>Dr (₹)</td><td>Cr (₹)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Bank A/c Dr. To 12% Debenture application & allotment A/c (For 12% debentures issued at premium)</td><td></td><td>7,35,000</td><td>7,35,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>12% Debenture application & allotment A/c Dr. Loss on issue of debentures A/c Dr. To 12%debentures A/c To Securities premium reserve A/c To premium on redemption of deb. A/c (For transfer of application money to debenture account issued at premium and redeemable at premium.)</td><td></td><td>7,35,000 1,40,000</td><td>7,00,000 35,000 1,40,000</td></tr></table>	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)		Bank A/c Dr. To 12% Debenture application & allotment A/c (For 12% debentures issued at premium)		7,35,000	7,35,000		12% Debenture application & allotment A/c Dr. Loss on issue of debentures A/c Dr. To 12%debentures A/c To Securities premium reserve A/c To premium on redemption of deb. A/c (For transfer of application money to debenture account issued at premium and redeemable at premium.)		7,35,000 1,40,000	7,00,000 35,000 1,40,000	1 2 =3 marks																	
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10	10	-	Q. R Ltd.in the books of R Ltd. Ans. Books of R Ltd. Journal <table><tr><td>Date</td><td>Particulars</td><td>LF</td><td>Dr (₹)</td><td>Cr (₹)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>8% Debentures A/c Dr. To debenture holders A/c (For debentures issued at par)</td><td></td><td>2,00,000</td><td>2,00,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Debentures holders A/c Dr. To equity share capital A/c To securities premium Reserve A/c (For debentures redeemed by converting into 1,600 equity shares issued at premium)</td><td></td><td>2,00,000</td><td>1,60,000 40,000</td></tr></table>	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)		8% Debentures A/c Dr. To debenture holders A/c (For debentures issued at par)		2,00,000	2,00,000		Debentures holders A/c Dr. To equity share capital A/c To securities premium Reserve A/c (For debentures redeemed by converting into 1,600 equity shares issued at premium)		2,00,000	1,60,000 40,000	1 2 =3 marks																	
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-	11	-	Q.M,N and O.....A and B. Ans.																																	

			(a) M:N:O = 6:5:4 O's share = 4/15 O's surrendered share in favour of M = 4/15 * 1/4 = 1/15 O's surrendered share in favour of N = 4/15 * 3/4 = 3/15 (1) M's new share = 6/15 + 1/15 = 7/15 (1) N's new share = 5/15 + 3/15 = 8/15 New Ratio = 7:8 (b) Gaining ratio : A:B:C = 4:3:3 C's share = 3/10 C's surrendered share in favour of A = 3/10 * 1/2 = 3/20 (1/2) C's surrendered share in favour of B = 3/10 * 1/2 = 3/20 (1/2) Gaining ratio = 1:1 (1)	4 marks																																		
14	12	14	Q. B Ltd..... for the same. Ans. Balance Sheet of B Ltd. As at(As per revised schedule VI) <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Note No.</th><th>Amount Current year</th><th>Amount Previous year</th></tr><tr><td>EQUITY & LIABILITIES</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>I Shareholder's funds :</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> b) Share Capital</td><td>1</td><td>9,60,000</td><td></td></tr></table> Notes to Accounts : <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>₹</th></tr><tr><td>(2) Share Capital</td><td></td></tr><tr><td> <u>Authorised Capital :</u></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each</td><td><u>20,00,000</u></td></tr><tr><td> <u>Issued Capital</u></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each</td><td><u>10,00,000</u></td></tr><tr><td> <u>Subscribed Capital</u></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> Subscribed Capital</td><td></td></tr><tr><td> 96,000 shares of ₹ 10 each</td><td><u>9,60,000</u></td></tr></table>	Particulars	Note No.	Amount Current year	Amount Previous year	EQUITY & LIABILITIES				I Shareholder's funds :				b) Share Capital	1	9,60,000		Particulars	₹	(2) Share Capital		<u>Authorised Capital :</u>		2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	<u>20,00,000</u>	<u>Issued Capital</u>		1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	<u>10,00,000</u>	<u>Subscribed Capital</u>		Subscribed Capital		96,000 shares of ₹ 10 each	<u>9,60,000</u>	1 1 1 =4 marks
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12	13	11	Q. X Ltd.....above transactions. Ans. (a)																																			

			X Ltd. Journal <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L.f.</th><th>Dr. Amt (₹)</th><th>Cr. Amt (₹)</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>a) Plant A/c Dr. Land A/c Dr. Stock A/c Dr. Goodwill A/c Dr. To Creditors A/c To G Ltd (For running business Purchased)</td><td></td><td>3,50,000 6,00,000 4,50,000 5,00,000</td><td>1,00,000 18,00,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>b) G Ltd Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To securities premium reserve A/c (For shares issued at premium in consideration)</td><td></td><td>18,00,000</td><td>15,00,000 3,00,000</td></tr></table>	Date	Particulars	L.f.	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)		a) Plant A/c Dr. Land A/c Dr. Stock A/c Dr. Goodwill A/c Dr. To Creditors A/c To G Ltd (For running business Purchased)		3,50,000 6,00,000 4,50,000 5,00,000	1,00,000 18,00,000		b) G Ltd Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To securities premium reserve A/c (For shares issued at premium in consideration)		18,00,000	15,00,000 3,00,000	2 2 =4 marks																																			
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13	14	-	Q. Hina & Neerja.....Seema’s admission. Ans. Capitalised value of the firm = ₹ 3,00,000(60,000*5) Total Capital of partners after admission = 80,000 + 50,000 + 60,000 = ₹ 1,90,000 Goodwill of the firm= capitalised value of the firm-actual capital of the new firm = 3,00,000-1,90,000 = ₹ 1,10,000 Journal <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L.f.</th><th>Dr. Amt (₹)</th><th>Cr. Amt (₹)</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>a) Bank A/c Dr. To Seema’s Capital A/c (For capital bought in cash)</td><td></td><td>60,000</td><td>60,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>b) Seema’s Current A/c Dr. To Hina’s Capital A/c To Neerja’s Capital A/c (For sacrificing partners compensated for share in goodwill)</td><td></td><td>22,000</td><td>13,200 8,800</td></tr></table>	Date	Particulars	L.f.	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)		a) Bank A/c Dr. To Seema’s Capital A/c (For capital bought in cash)		60,000	60,000		b) Seema’s Current A/c Dr. To Hina’s Capital A/c To Neerja’s Capital A/c (For sacrificing partners compensated for share in goodwill)		22,000	13,200 8,800	2 1 1 =4 marks																																			
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-	15	-	Q. K, L and M..... question. Ans. Statement Showing the capital balances as on 1-4-2012 <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>K</th><th>L</th><th>M</th></tr><tr><td>Capital as on 31-3-2013</td><td>3,00,000</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>1,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Add: Drawings</td><td>20,000</td><td>15,000</td><td>5,000</td></tr><tr><td>Less: Profit</td><td>(60,000)</td><td>(60,000)</td><td>(60,000)</td></tr><tr><td>Capital as on 1-4-2012</td><td>2,60,000</td><td>1,55,000</td><td>45,000</td></tr></table> Table showing adjustments <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>K (₹)</th><th>L(₹)</th><th>M(₹)</th><th>Total (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>Profits already distributed (Dr.)</td><td>60,000</td><td>60,000</td><td>60,000</td><td>1,80,000</td></tr><tr><td>Interest on Capital (Cr.)</td><td>15,600</td><td>9,300</td><td>2,700</td><td>27,600</td></tr><tr><td>Profits (Cr.)</td><td>50,800</td><td>50,800</td><td>50,800</td><td>1,52,400</td></tr><tr><td>Total (Cr.)</td><td>66,400</td><td>60,100</td><td>53,500</td><td>1,80,000</td></tr><tr><td>Net effect</td><td>6,400(Cr)</td><td>100(Cr)</td><td>6,500(Dr)</td><td>---</td></tr></table>	Particulars	K	L	M	Capital as on 31-3-2013	3,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	Add: Drawings	20,000	15,000	5,000	Less: Profit	(60,000)	(60,000)	(60,000)	Capital as on 1-4-2012	2,60,000	1,55,000	45,000	Particulars	K (₹)	L(₹)	M(₹)	Total (₹)	Profits already distributed (Dr.)	60,000	60,000	60,000	1,80,000	Interest on Capital (Cr.)	15,600	9,300	2,700	27,600	Profits (Cr.)	50,800	50,800	50,800	1,52,400	Total (Cr.)	66,400	60,100	53,500	1,80,000	Net effect	6,400(Cr)	100(Cr)	6,500(Dr)	---	1 1
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			<table><tr><th colspan="5">Journal</th></tr><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>LF</th><th>Dr (₹)</th><th>Cr (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>2013 31ST March</td><td>M's Capital A/c Dr. To K's Capital A/c To L's Capital A/c (For adjustment entry of omissions through capital accounts of partners)</td><td></td><td>6,500</td><td>6,400 100</td></tr></table> Values (ANY TWO): • Social responsibility • Development of tribal community • Maintenance of regional balance • Concern for good health and education (Or any other suitable value)	Journal					Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	2013 31 ST March	M's Capital A/c Dr. To K's Capital A/c To L's Capital A/c (For adjustment entry of omissions through capital accounts of partners)		6,500	6,400 100	2
Journal																			
Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)															
2013 31 ST March	M's Capital A/c Dr. To K's Capital A/c To L's Capital A/c (For adjustment entry of omissions through capital accounts of partners)		6,500	6,400 100															

Books of Bhagwati Ltd. Journal					
Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)	
	Bank A/c Dr. To Share Application A/c (For application money received on 3,00,000 shares)		9,00,000	9,00,000	½
	Share Application A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Share Allotment A/c (For share application money received transferred to share capital A/c & share allotment A/c)		9,00,000	6,00,000 3,00,000	½
	Share Allotment A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (For allotment money due on 2,00,000 shares)		10,00,000	10,00,000	1
	Bank A/c Dr. To Share Allotment A/c (For balances of allotment money received on 2,00,000 shares)		7,00,000	7,00,000	1
	Share first and final call A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (For first and final call money due on 2,00,000 shares)		4,00,000	4,00,000	1
	Bank A/c Dr. To share first and final call a/c (For first & final call received on 1,97,000 shares) OR Bank A/c Dr. Calls in arrears A/c Dr. To Share first and final call A/c (For first & final call received on 1,97,000 shares)		3,94,000 3,94,000 6,000	3,94,000 4,00,000	1
	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. To Share first and final call /Calls in arrears A/c To Share Forfeiture A/c/ Forfeited shares A/c (For 3,000 shares forfeited for non payment of first & final call)		30,000	6,000 24,000	1

			<table><tr><td>Bank A/c</td><td>Dr.</td><td>20,000</td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Share forfeiture A/c / Forfeited shares A/c</td><td>Dr.</td><td>5,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Equity Share Capital A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>25,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(For 2500 shares reissued at a discount)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Bank A/c	Dr.	20,000			1	Share forfeiture A/c / Forfeited shares A/c	Dr.	5,000				To Equity Share Capital A/c				25,000		(For 2500 shares reissued at a discount)						
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(For balance in forfeited shares account of reissued shares transferred to capital reserve account)																												
					=8 marks																							

18 OR	17 OR	18 OR	Q. (a) A company..... shares. Ans. (a) Journal <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L F</th><th>Dr. Amt (₹)</th><th>Cr. Amt (₹)</th><th></th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Equity Share Capital A/c</td><td>Dr.</td><td>3,000</td><td></td><td>1 ½</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>To Share Forfeiture A/c /Forfeited shares A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>2,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>To Calls in arrears A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>1,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(For 200 shares forfeited for non payment of call)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Bank A/c</td><td>Dr.</td><td>2,000</td><td></td><td>1 ½</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Share forfeiture A/c /Forfeited shares A/c</td><td>Dr.</td><td>1,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>To Share Capital A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>3,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(For 200 shares reissued at a discount)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Share forfeiture A/c/Forfeited shares A/c</td><td>Dr.</td><td>1,000</td><td></td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>To capital reserve A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>1,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(For balance in forfeited shares account of reissued shares transferred to capital reserve account)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> (b) Journal <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L F</th><th>Dr. Amt (₹)</th><th>Cr. Amt (₹)</th><th></th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Equity Share Capital A/c</td><td>Dr.</td><td>800</td><td></td><td>1 ½</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>To Share first call/ Calls in arrears A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>200</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>To Share Forfeiture A/c/Forfeited shares A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>600</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(For 100 shares forfeited for non payment of first call)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Date	Particulars	L F	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)			Equity Share Capital A/c	Dr.	3,000		1 ½		To Share Forfeiture A/c /Forfeited shares A/c			2,000			To Calls in arrears A/c			1,000			(For 200 shares forfeited for non payment of call)						Bank A/c	Dr.	2,000		1 ½		Share forfeiture A/c /Forfeited shares A/c	Dr.	1,000				To Share Capital A/c			3,000			(For 200 shares reissued at a discount)						Share forfeiture A/c/Forfeited shares A/c	Dr.	1,000		1		To capital reserve A/c			1,000			(For balance in forfeited shares account of reissued shares transferred to capital reserve account)					Date	Particulars	L F	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)			Equity Share Capital A/c	Dr.	800		1 ½		To Share first call/ Calls in arrears A/c			200			To Share Forfeiture A/c/Forfeited shares A/c			600			(For 100 shares forfeited for non payment of first call)					
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Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Bank Loan	10,000	Cash in Hand	23,000
Creditors	17,500	Investments	10,000
Capital:		Sundry Debtors	10,000
W – 23,210		Less: Provision for bad	
R – 17,140		and doubtful debts	- 500
B – <u>15,000</u>	55,350	Stock	9,500
			10,000

					Plants Patents	20,000 10,350		=8 marks																																																				
					<u>82,850</u>	<u>82,850</u>																																																						
17 OR	18 OR	17 OR	Q. Kumar, Shyam.....of the firm. Ans.																																																									
Realisation A/c <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amt (₹)</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amt (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>To Plant A/c</td><td>80,000</td><td>By Creditors</td><td>1,20,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Furniture A/c</td><td>45,000</td><td>By Kumar's Capital A/c (Plant)</td><td>45,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Motor Van A/c</td><td>25,000</td><td>By Bank A/c</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Debtors</td><td>71,000</td><td>Plant – 50,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Stock</td><td>30,000</td><td>Furniture 40,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Cash A/c (Creditors)</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>Debtors – <u>70,000</u></td><td>1,60,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Cash A/c (Realisation Expenses)</td><td>5,000</td><td>By Shyam's Capital A/c (Motor van)</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Partner's capital A/c(Loss)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Kumar: 500</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Shyam : 300</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Ratan: <u>200</u></td><td>1,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>3,56,000</u></td><td></td><td><u>3,56,000</u></td></tr></table>								Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)	To Plant A/c	80,000	By Creditors	1,20,000	To Furniture A/c	45,000	By Kumar's Capital A/c (Plant)	45,000	To Motor Van A/c	25,000	By Bank A/c		To Debtors	71,000	Plant – 50,000		To Stock	30,000	Furniture 40,000		To Cash A/c (Creditors)	1,00,000	Debtors – <u>70,000</u>	1,60,000	To Cash A/c (Realisation Expenses)	5,000	By Shyam's Capital A/c (Motor van)	30,000			By Partner's capital A/c(Loss)				Kumar: 500				Shyam : 300				Ratan: <u>200</u>	1,000		<u>3,56,000</u>		<u>3,56,000</u>	4
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Partner's Capital A/c <table><tr><th colspan="4">Dr.</th><th colspan="4">Cr.</th></tr><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Kumar ₹</th><th>Shyam ₹</th><th>Ratan ₹</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Kumar ₹</th><th>Shyam ₹</th><th>Ratan ₹</th></tr><tr><td>To RealisationA/c (loss)</td><td>500</td><td>300</td><td>200</td><td>By Balance b/d</td><td>68,000</td><td>50,000</td><td>27,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Realisation A/c (Assets taken)</td><td>45,000</td><td>30,000</td><td>---</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Cash A/c</td><td>22,500</td><td>19,700</td><td>26,800</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>68,000</u></td><td><u>50,000</u></td><td><u>27,000</u></td><td></td><td><u>68,000</u></td><td><u>50,000</u></td><td><u>27,000</u></td></tr></table>								Dr.				Cr.				Particulars	Kumar ₹	Shyam ₹	Ratan ₹	Particulars	Kumar ₹	Shyam ₹	Ratan ₹	To RealisationA/c (loss)	500	300	200	By Balance b/d	68,000	50,000	27,000	To Realisation A/c (Assets taken)	45,000	30,000	---					To Cash A/c	22,500	19,700	26,800						<u>68,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>27,000</u>		<u>68,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>27,000</u>	2				
Dr.				Cr.																																																								
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Cash A/c <table><tr><th colspan="2">Dr.</th><th colspan="2">Cr.</th></tr><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>₹</th><th>Particulars</th><th>₹</th></tr><tr><td>To Balance b/d</td><td>14,000</td><td>By Realisation A/c (Creditors + Realisation Expenses)</td><td>1,05,000</td></tr><tr><td>To realisation A/c (assets)</td><td>1,60,000</td><td>By partner's capital A/c</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Kumar 22,500</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Shyam 19,700</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Ratan <u>26,800</u></td><td>69,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>1,74,000</u></td><td></td><td><u>1,74,000</u></td></tr></table>								Dr.		Cr.		Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹	To Balance b/d	14,000	By Realisation A/c (Creditors + Realisation Expenses)	1,05,000	To realisation A/c (assets)	1,60,000	By partner's capital A/c				Kumar 22,500				Shyam 19,700				Ratan <u>26,800</u>	69,000		<u>1,74,000</u>		<u>1,74,000</u>	2																				
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			PART B (Financial Statements Analysis)																						
20	19	-	Q. Name any.....financial statements. Ans. Tools of analysis of financial statements (ANY TWO) • Common size statements • Comparative statement • Trend Analysis • Ratio Analysis • Cash flow statement	$\frac{1}{2} * 2 =$ 1 Mark																					
21	20	20	Q. Dividend paid..... statement. Ans. Financing Activity	1 Mark																					
-	21	-	Q. State any one.....statement. Ans. (ANY ONE OBJECTIVE) Objectives of Cash flow statement (ANY ONE) • Useful for short term financial planning • Useful in preparing the cash budget • Comparison with the cash budget • Study of the trend of cash receipts and payments • Helpful in making dividend decisions • Useful to outsiders • Test for the managerial decisions • Helpful in ascertaining cash flow from various activities separately • It explains the deviations of cash from earnings	1 Mark																					
22	22	22	Q. State under..... Companies Act, 1956. Ans. <table><tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Items</th><th>Major Headings</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Trademarks</td><td>Non current assets</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Capital redemption reserve</td><td>Share holders' Funds</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Income received in advance</td><td>Current Liabilities</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Stores and spares</td><td>Current assets</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Office equipments</td><td>Non current assets</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Current Investments</td><td>Current assets</td></tr></table>	S.No.	Items	Major Headings	1	Trademarks	Non current assets	2	Capital redemption reserve	Share holders' Funds	3	Income received in advance	Current Liabilities	4	Stores and spares	Current assets	5	Office equipments	Non current assets	6	Current Investments	Current assets	$\frac{1}{2} * 6$ =3 Marks
S.No.	Items	Major Headings																							
1	Trademarks	Non current assets																							
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4	Stores and spares	Current assets																							
5	Office equipments	Non current assets																							
6	Current Investments	Current assets																							
-	23	-	Q. From the following.....turnover ratio. Ans. (c) Current ratio = Current Assets / Current liabilities Current Asset = Total assets – non current assets = 1,00,000 – 50,000 = ₹ 50,000 Current liabilities = Total assets – shareholders' funds – non current liabilities = 1,00,000 – 60,000 – 20,000 = ₹ 20,000 Current ratio = 50,000 / 20,000 = 2.5 :1 (d) Working capital turnover ratio = Net revenue from operations / Working Capital Net revenue from operations = ₹ 1,50,000 Working Capital = Current Assets – Current Liabilities = 50,000-20,000	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$																					

			= ₹ 30,000 Working capital turnover ratio = 1,50,000/30,000 = 5 times	½ ½ = 4 Marks																																																			
24	24	-	Q. On the basis.....loss. Ans. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS For the years ended 31st March, 2012 and 2013 <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Note No.</th><th>2011-12 (₹)</th><th>2012-13 (₹)</th><th>Absolute change</th><th>Change In %age</th></tr><tr><td>Revenue from Operations</td><td></td><td>20,00,000</td><td>30,00,000</td><td>10,00,000</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Add: other Income</td><td></td><td>4,00,000</td><td>3,60,000</td><td>(40,000)</td><td>(10)</td></tr><tr><td>Total revenue</td><td></td><td>24,00,000</td><td>33,60,000</td><td>9,60,000</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>Less: Expenses</td><td></td><td>12,00,000</td><td>21,00,000</td><td>9,00,000</td><td>75</td></tr><tr><td>Profit before Tax</td><td></td><td>12,00,000</td><td>12,60,000</td><td>60,000</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Less: Tax @ 50%</td><td></td><td>6,00,000</td><td>6,30,000</td><td>30,000</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Profit after tax</td><td></td><td>6,00,000</td><td>6,30,000</td><td>30,000</td><td>5</td></tr></table>	Particulars	Note No.	2011-12 (₹)	2012-13 (₹)	Absolute change	Change In %age	Revenue from Operations		20,00,000	30,00,000	10,00,000	50	Add: other Income		4,00,000	3,60,000	(40,000)	(10)	Total revenue		24,00,000	33,60,000	9,60,000	40	Less: Expenses		12,00,000	21,00,000	9,00,000	75	Profit before Tax		12,00,000	12,60,000	60,000	5	Less: Tax @ 50%		6,00,000	6,30,000	30,000	5	Profit after tax		6,00,000	6,30,000	30,000	5	½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 1 ½ = 4 Marks			
Particulars	Note No.	2011-12 (₹)	2012-13 (₹)	Absolute change	Change In %age																																																		
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Profit after tax		6,00,000	6,30,000	30,000	5																																																		
25	25	25	Q. Prepare a Cash flow Statement was ₹ 30,000. Ans. Cash flow statement For the year ended 31st March 2013 as per AS-3 (Revised) <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Details (₹)</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td colspan="3">A)Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</td></tr><tr><td>Net Profit before tax & extraordinary items</td><td>2,00,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Add: Depreciation on machinery</td><td>30,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Less: Profit on sale of machinery</td><td>(10,000)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Operating_ profit before working capital changes</td><td>2,20,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Add: Increase in trade payables</td><td>1,00,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Decrease in inventories</td><td>50,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Less: Increase in trade receivables</td><td>(2,00,000)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cash generated from Operating Activities</td><td></td><td>1,70,000</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">B)Cash flows from Investing Activities :</td></tr><tr><td>Purchase of machinery</td><td>(2,80,000)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Sale of machinery</td><td>60,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cash used in investing activities</td><td></td><td>(2,20,000)</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">C)Cash flows from Financing Activities:</td></tr><tr><td>Issue of share capital</td><td>1,00,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cash from financing activities</td><td></td><td>1,00,000</td></tr></table>	Particulars	Details (₹)	Amount (₹)	A)Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			Net Profit before tax & extraordinary items	2,00,000		Add: Depreciation on machinery	30,000		Less: Profit on sale of machinery	(10,000)		Operating_ profit before working capital changes	2,20,000		Add: Increase in trade payables	1,00,000		Decrease in inventories	50,000		Less: Increase in trade receivables	(2,00,000)		Cash generated from Operating Activities		1,70,000	B)Cash flows from Investing Activities :			Purchase of machinery	(2,80,000)		Sale of machinery	60,000		Cash used in investing activities		(2,20,000)	C)Cash flows from Financing Activities:			Issue of share capital	1,00,000		Cash from financing activities		1,00,000	2 ½ 1 ½ 1
Particulars	Details (₹)	Amount (₹)																																																					
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			Net increase in cash & cash equivalents(A+B+C) Add: Opening balance of cash & cash equivalents: Closing Balance of cash & cash equivalents:		50,000 30,000 80,000	1 = 6Marks																																				
			Working Notes <table><tr><td colspan="2">Dr</td><td colspan="2">Machinery A/c</td><td colspan="2">Cr</td></tr><tr><td>Particulars</td><td>Amt (₹)</td><td>Particulars</td><td>Amt (₹)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Balance b/d</td><td>3,00,000</td><td>By Depreciation A/c</td><td>30,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Profit & Loss A/c (Profit)</td><td>10,000</td><td>By Bank A/c</td><td>60,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Bank A/c (Purchase)</td><td>2,80,000</td><td>By Balance C/d</td><td>5,00,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>5,90,000</td><td></td><td>5,90,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				Dr		Machinery A/c		Cr		Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)			To Balance b/d	3,00,000	By Depreciation A/c	30,000			To Profit & Loss A/c (Profit)	10,000	By Bank A/c	60,000			To Bank A/c (Purchase)	2,80,000	By Balance C/d	5,00,000				5,90,000		5,90,000		
Dr		Machinery A/c		Cr																																						
Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)																																							
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	5,90,000		5,90,000																																							
			PART C (Computerized Accounting)																																							
21	19	20	Q. What.....database? Ans. A relational database utilises two or more tables containing data arranged in rows and columns.				1 Mark																																			
19	20	21	Q. What are.....system? Ans. The components of computerised accounting system are: Procedure, Data, People, Hardware and Software.				1 Mark																																			
20	21	19	Q. What is..... codification? Ans. 5th to 7th digits may be used for individual account head under an account sub group represented by first four digits. For eg. Under current assets bank 13031303001 can be SBI A/c number.....				1 Mark																																			
22	22	22	Q. Explain.....system. Ans. Scalability: CAs enable in changing the volume of data processing in tune with the change in the size of the business. The software can be used for any size of the business and type of the organisation. Reliability: CAs make sure that the generalised critical financial information is accurate, controlled and secured.				1 ½ 1 ½ =3 marks																																			
24	23	24	Q. Explain.....objects. Ans. MODULES: They help to write programs in visual basics to develop advanced application. It allows designer to create a set of programming instructions called functions. PAGES: They are web pages used to view, enter or edit, current data from web. REPORTS: This object class is used to show the results generated in report form based on tables, queries etc. QUERIES: Queries are used to extract the relevant information from a table. It can be done by graphic user interface or by creating SQL compatible query statement.				4 marks																																			
23	24	23	Q. What is.....vault?																																							

		Ans. Data audit: The features of CAs which enables one to know as to who and what changes have been made in the original data thereby helping and fixing the responsibility of the person who has manipulated the data and also ensures data integrity. Data vault: The software provides additional security for the input data and this feature ensures that the original information is presented and is not tampered. Data vault password cannot be broken which is made using data encryption.	2 2 =4 marks
-	25	Q. Name.....25%. Ans. (b) Name of the function – FV Syntax of formula(Rate, nper,pmt,pv,type) Where, Rate: interest rate per period. Nper: Total number of payment periods in an annuity Pmt: Payment made each period and cannot be changed over the life of the annuity Pv: Present value or lump sum amount that a series of future payments is worth right now. Type: No. 0 to 1 and indicates when payment is due. If type is omitted, it is assumed to be zero. (c) B2 = IF (A2>25,000, 0.25*A2, 0.2*A2)	1 mark 3 marks 2 marks =6 marks