SET – 3

Series : SSO/1

कोड नं.
Code No. **67/1/3**

रोल नं.
Roll No. | | | | | | | |

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 **23** 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 **23** 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 जायेगा । 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 **23** 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 **23** 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 घंटे] *[अधिकतम अंक : 80*
Time allowed : 3 hours] *[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** (वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण) और **ग** (अभिकलित्र लेखांकन) में से कोई **एक** भाग हल करना है ।*

(iv) *एक 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.*

(iii) *There are two parts. Part **B** – Financial Statement Analysis and Part **C** – Computerized Accounting. Attempt only one Part.*

(iv) ***All** parts of a question should be attempted at **one** place.*

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भाग – क

PART – A

(साझेदारी फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)

(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1. 'हरी, राम तथा शर्मा' की फर्म से हरी के अवकाश ग्रहण करते समय स्थिति-विवरण लाभ-हानि खाते के नाम में ₹ 12,000 का शेष दर्शा रहा था । हरी को देय राशि की गणना करने के लिए यह राशि स्थानान्तरित की जायेगी

   (क) हरी, राम तथा शर्मा के पूँजी खातों के जमा में बराबर-बराबर

   (ख) हरी, राम तथा शर्मा के पूँजी खातों के नाम में बराबर-बराबर

   (ग) राम तथा शर्मा के पूँजी खातों के नाम में बराबर-बराबर

   (घ) राम तथा शर्मा के पूँजी खातों के जमा में बराबर-बराबर **1**

   On the retirement of Hari from the firm of 'Hari, Ram and Sharma' the balance-sheet showed a debit balance of ₹ 12,000 in the profit and loss account. For calculating the amount payable to Hari this balance will be transferred

   (a) to the credit of the capital accounts of Hari, Ram and Sharma equally

   (b) to the debit of the capital accounts of Hari, Ram and Sharma equally

   (c) to the debit of the capital accounts of Ram and Sharma equally

   (d) to the credit of the capital accounts of Ram and Sharma equally

2. कुमार, वर्मा तथा नरेश एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 23 जनवरी, 2015 को वर्मा का देहान्त हो गया । उसकी मृत्यु की तिथि तक के लाभ में वर्मा के भाग की गणना ₹ 2,350 की गई ।

   फर्म की पुस्तकों में इसके लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए । **1**

   Kumar, Verma and Naresh were partners in a firm sharing profit & loss in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 2. On 23rd January, 2015 Verma died. Verma's share of profit till the date of his death was calculated at ₹ 2,350.

   Pass necessary journal entry for the same in the books of the firm.

3. अंशों के हरण का अर्थ दीजिए । **1**

   Give the meaning of forfeiture of shares.

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4. जॉय लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 1,00,000 समता अंशों के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किये । राशि निम्न प्रकार से देय थी :

आवेदन पर – ₹ 3 प्रति अंश

आबंटन पर – ₹ 4 प्रति अंश

प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना पर – शेष

95,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए तथा सभी आवेदकों को अंशों का आबंटन कर दिया गया । सोनम ने, जिसे 500 अंशों का आबंटन किया गया था, आबंटन राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया । गौतम ने उसको आबंटित किये गये 750 अंशों पर पूर्ण देय राशि का भुगतान आबंटन राशि के साथ कर दिया जिसमें प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना राशि भी सम्मिलित है । आबंटन पर प्राप्त राशि थी : **1**

(क) ₹ 3,80,000

(ख) ₹ 3,78,000

(ग) ₹ 3,80,250

(घ) ₹ 4,00,250

Joy Ltd. issued 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The amount was payable as follows :

On application – ₹ 3 per share.

On allotment – ₹ 4 per share.

On 1st and final call – balance

Applications for 95,000 shares were received and shares were allotted to all the applicants. Sonam to whom 500 shares were allotted failed to pay allotment money and Gautam paid his entire amount due including the amount due on first and final call on the 750 shares allotted to him along with allotment. The amount received on allotment was

(a) ₹ 3,80,000

(b) ₹ 3,78,000

(c) ₹ 3,80,250

(d) ₹ 4,00,250

5. साझेदारी संलेख के अभाव में फर्म का लाभ साझेदारों के मध्य बाँटा जाता है :

(क) पूँजी अनुपात में

(ख) बराबर

(ग) फर्म के व्यवसाय के लिए लगाये गये समय के अनुपात में

(घ) साझेदारों की प्रबंधन योग्यता के अनुसार **1**

In the absence of partnership deed the profits of a firm are divided among the partners :

(a) In the ratio of capital

(b) Equally

(c) In the ratio of time devoted for the firm's business

(d) According to the managerial abilities of the partners

6. क, ख, ग तथा घ एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । 1-1-2015 को उन्होंने लाभ के $\frac{1}{10}$ भाग के लिए 'ड' को एक नया साझेदार बनाया । 'ड' अपने ख्याति प्रीमियम के लिए ₹ 10,000 नगद लाया जिसका लेखा, लेखाकार ने, पुस्तकों में सही कर दिया । उसके पश्चात् लेखापाल ने पुस्तकों में ख्याति को ₹ 1,00,000 में दर्शाया । क्या लेखापाल ने यह सही किया ? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण दीजिए । **1**

A, B, C and D were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2 : 1. On 1-1-2015 they admitted E as a new partner for $\frac{1}{10}$ share in the profits. E brought ₹ 10,000 for his share of goodwill premium which was correctly recorded in the books by the accountant. The accountant showed goodwill at ₹ 1,00,000 in the books. Was the accountant correct in doing so ? Give reason in support of your answer.

7. प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम का उपयोग (i) 'पूर्ण प्रदत्त बोनस अंशों के निर्गमन' तथा (ii) 'अंशों का प्रति क्रय' के अतिरिक्त तीन और उद्देश्यों के लिए किया जा सकता है । इन उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए । **3**

Securities premium can also be utilized for three other purposes besides (i) 'Issuing fully paid bonus shares' and (ii) 'Buy back of shares'. State those purposes.

8. 1-4-2013 को जय तथा विजय ने, दूरवर्ती तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थित सरकारी विद्यालयों को प्रयोगशाला उपस्करों की आपूर्ति हेतु, साझेदारी का निर्माण किया । उन्होंने क्रमश: ₹ 80,000 तथा ₹ 50,000 की पूँजी लगाई तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटने के लिए सहमत हुए । साझेदारी संलेख में पूँजी पर 9% प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज देने का प्रावधान है । वर्ष में फर्म ने ₹ 7,800 का लाभ कमाया ।

अपनी गणनाओं को स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाते हुए 31-3-2014 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए जय तथा विजय का 'लाभ-हानि नियोजन' खाता तैयार कीजिए । **3**

On 1-4-2013 Jay and Vijay, entered into partnership for supplying laboratory equipments to government schools situated in remote and backward areas. They contributed capitals of ₹ 80,000 and ₹ 50,000 respectively and agreed to share the profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. The partnership deed provided that interest on capital shall be allowed at 9% per annum. During the year the firm earned a profit of ₹ 7,800.

Showing your calculations clearly, prepare 'Profit and Loss Appropriation Account' of Jay and Vijay for the year ended 31-3-2014.

9. सन फार्मा लिमिटेड ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 1,00,000 समता अंशों में विभक्त ₹ 1,00,00,000 की अधिकृत पूँजी के साथ पंजीकृत है । कम्पनी ने ₹ 40 प्रति अंश के प्रीमियम पर 50,000 अंशों का निर्गमन किया । एक अंशधारी, जिसके पास 500 अंश थे, ने ₹ 20 प्रति अंश की अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान नहीं किया । उसके अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया ।

कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की सूची VI भाग I के अनुसार कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में इसकी 'अंश पूँजी' प्रस्तुत कीजिए । 'खातों के लिए नोट्स' भी तैयार कीजिए । **3**

Sun Pharma Ltd. is registered with an authorized capital of ₹ 1,00,00,000 divided into 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each. The company issued 50,000 shares at a premium of ₹ 40 per shares. A shareholder holding 500 shares did not pay the final call of ₹ 20 per share. His shares were forfeited.

Present the 'Share Capital' in the Balance Sheet of the Company as per Schedule VI Part I of the Companies Act, 1956. Also prepare notes to accounts.

10. 'संगम वूलन्स लिमिटेड', लुधियाना, ऊनी कपड़ों के निर्माता तथा निर्यातक है । कम्पनी ने हिमाचल प्रदेश के लाहौल-स्पिति जिले के 10 गाँवों को मुफ्त ऊनी कपड़े बाँटने का निर्णय लिया । कम्पनी ने इन गाँवों के 50 नौजवानों को भी अपनी नई लगाई गई फैक्ट्री में नौकरी देने का निर्णय लिया । कम्पनी ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 40,000 समता अंशों तथा ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 1,000 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन मशीनरी के आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को ₹ 5,00,000 की क्रय की गई मशीनरी के लिए किया ।

आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । कम्पनी द्वारा समाज को संप्रेषित किए जाने वाले किसी एक मूल्य की पहचान भी कीजिए । **3**

'Sangam Woollens Ltd.', Ludhiana, are the manufacturers and exporters of woollen garments. The company decided to distribute free of cost woollen garments to 10 villages of Lahaul and Spiti District of Himachal Pradesh. The company also decided to employ 50 young persons from these villages in its newly established factory. The company issued 40,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each and 1,000 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each to the vendors for the purchase of machinery of ₹ 5,00,000.

Pass necessary Journal Entries. Also identify any one value that the company wants to communicate to the society.

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11. सनी, हनी तथा रूपेश एक फर्म के साझेदार थे । 31-3-2014 को फर्म का स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

देयताएँ		राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार		10,000	संयत्र तथा मशीनरी	40,000
सामान्य संचय		30,000	फर्नीचर	15,000
पूँजी :			निवेश	20,000
सनी	30,000		देनदार	20,000
हनी	30,000		रहतिया	25,000
रूपेश	20,000	80,000		
		1,20,000		**1,20,000**

31-12-2014 को हनी का देहान्त हो गया । साझेदारी संलेख में प्रावधान है कि मृतक साझेदार के निष्पादकों को निम्न देय होगा :

(i) मृतक साझेदार के पूँजी खाते का शेष ।

(ii) मृत्यु की तिथि तक पूँजी पर 6% प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज ।

(iii) स्थिति विवरण में दर्शाये गये अवितरित लाभ अथवा हानि में उसका भाग ।

(iv) उसकी मृत्यु की तिथि तक फर्म के लाभ में उसका भाग, जिसकी गणना पिछले वर्ष के विक्रय पर शुद्ध लाभ की दर के आधार पर की जायेगी । पिछले वर्ष के विक्रय पर शुद्ध लाभ की दर 20% थी । 31-12-2014 तक फर्म का विक्रय ₹ 6,00,000 था ।

उसके निष्पादकों को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए हनी का पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए । **4**

Sunny, Honey and Rupesh were partners in a firm. On 31-3-2014 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Liabilities		Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors		10,000	Plant and machinery	40,000
General Reserve		30,000	Furniture	15,000
Capitals :			Investments	20,000
Sunny	30,000		Debtors	20,000
Honey	30,000		Stock	25,000
Rupesh	20,000	80,000		
		1,20,000		**1,20,000**

Honey died on 31-12-2014. The partnership deed provides that the representatives of the deceased partner shall be entitled to :

(i) Balance in the capital account of the deceased partner.

(ii) Interest on capital @ 6% p.a. upto the date of his death.

(iii) His share in the undistributed profits or losses as per the balance sheet.

(iv) His share in the profits of the firm till the date of his death, calculated on the basis of rate of net profit on sales of the previous year. The rate of net profit on sale of previous year was 20%. Sales of the firm during the year till 31-12-2014 was ₹ 6,00,000.

Prepare Honey's Capital Account to be presented to his executors.

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12. कुमार, गुप्ता तथा कविता एक फर्म के साझेदार हैं तथा लाभ-हानि बराबर बाँटते हैं । फर्म का व्यवसाय डिब्बाबंद जूस का भण्डारण तथा वितरण करना है तथा इसके गोदाम शहर में तीन जगहों पर स्थित है । प्रत्येक गोदाम का प्रबंधन कुमार, गुप्ता तथा कविता व्यक्तिगत आधार पर करते हैं । गुप्ता द्वारा प्रबंधन किये जाने वाले गोदाम की व्यवसायिक गतिविधियों में बढ़ोतरी के कारण उसे ज्यादा समय लगाना पड़ रहा है । गुप्ता ने आग्रह किया कि लाभ में उसके भाग को बढ़ाया जाये, जिसे कुमार तथा कविता ने मान लिया । नए लाभ अनुपात के लिए 1 : 2 : 1 पर सहमति हुई । इसके लिए फर्म की ख्याति की गणना फर्म के पिछले पाँच वर्षों के औसत लाभ के दुगुने के आधार पर करने का निर्णय लिया गया । पिछले पाँच वर्षों का लाभ निम्न प्रकार से था :

वर्ष	**लाभ**
	₹
I	4,00,000
II	4,80,000
III	7,33,000
IV (हानि)	33,000
V	2,20,000

(i) फर्म की ख्याति की गणना कीजिए ।

(ii) कुमार, गुप्ता तथा कविता के लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में परिवर्तन के कारण ख्याति के लेखांकन के लिए आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए । **4**

Kumar, Gupta and Kavita were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally. The firm was engaged in the storage and distribution of canned juice and its godowns were located at three different places in the city. Each godown was being managed individually by Kumar, Gupta and Kavita. Because of increase in business activities at the godown managed by Gupta, he had to devote more time. Gupta demanded that his share in the profits of the firm be increased, to which Kumar and Kavita agreed. The new profit sharing ratio was agreed to be 1 : 2 : 1. For this purpose the goodwill of the firm was valued at two years purchase of the average profits of last five years. The profits of the last five years were as follows :

Year	**Profit**
	₹
I	4,00,000
II	4,80,000
III	7,33,000
IV (Loss)	33,000
V	2,20,000

You are required to :

(i) Calculate the goodwill of the firm.

(ii) Pass necessary Journal Entry for the treatment of goodwill on change in profit sharing ratio of Kumar, Gupta and Kavita.

QB365 - Question Bank Software

13. बोरा, सिंह तथा अब्राहिम एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । 2-3-2015 को उनकी फर्म का विघटन हो गया । सम्पत्तियों का विक्रय किया गया तथा देयताओं का भुगतान किया गया । नीचे फर्म का वसूली खाता, पूँजी खाते तथा बैंक खाता दिया गया है । फर्म के लेखापाल ने इन खातों में कुछ राशियों की खतौनी छोड़ दी । सही राशियों की खतौनी करके इन खातों को पूरा कीजिए : **6**

नाम **वसूली खाता** **जमा**

विवरण		राशि ₹	विवरण		राशि ₹
रहतिया		10,000	डूबत ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान		5,000
देनदार		25,000	विभिन्न लेनदार		16,600
संयंत्र तथा मशीनरी		40,000	देय बिल		3,400
बैंक :			बंधक ऋण		15,000
विभिन्न लेनदार	16,000		बैंक - सम्पत्तियों का विक्रय :		
देय बिल	3,400		रहतिया	6,700	
बंधक ऋण	15,000	34,400	देनदार	12,500	
बैंक (अदत्त मरम्मत)		400	संयंत्र तथा मशीनरी	36,000	55,200
बैंक (वसूली व्यय)		620	बैंक-लेखा न की गई सम्पत्तियों का विक्रय		6,220
			…………		…….
		1,10,420			**1,10,420**

नाम **पूँजी खाते** **जमा**

विवरण	बोरा ₹	सिंह ₹	अब्राहिम ₹	विवरण	बोरा ₹	सिंह ₹	अब्राहिम ₹
–	–	–	–	शेष आगे लाए	22,000	18,000	10,000
–	–	–	–	सामान्य संचय	2,500	1,500	500
	24,500	**19,500**	**10,500**		**24,500**	**19,500**	**10,500**

बैंक खाता

नाम **जमा**

विवरण	राशि ₹	विवरण	राशि ₹
शेष आगे लाए	19,500	वसूली खाता (देयताएँ)	34,400
वसूली खाता (सम्पत्तियों का विक्रय)	55,200	वसूली खाता (अपलिखित देयताएँ)	400
……………………	………	…………..	………
		…………..	………
	80,920		**80,920**

QB365 - Question Bank Software

Bora, Singh and Ibrahim were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 1. On 2-3-2015 their firm was dissolved. The assets were realized and the liabilities were paid off. Given below are the Realisation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and Bank Account of the firm. The accountant of the firm left a few amounts unposted in these accounts. You are required to complete these accounts by posting the correct amounts.

Dr. **Realisation Account** **Cr.**

Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹
To Stock	10,000	By Provision for bad debts	5,000
To Debtors	25,000	By Sundry Creditors	16,600
To Plant and Machinery	40,000	By Bills Payable	3,400
To Bank :		By Mortgage Loan	15,000
Sundry Creditors 16,000		By Bank – assets realized :	
Bills Payable 3,400		Stock 6,700	
Mortgage Loan 15,000	34,400	Debtors 12,500	
To Bank (Outstanding repairs)	400	Plant & Machinery 36,000	55,200
To Bank (Exp.)	620	By Bank-unrecorded assets realized	6,220
		By ________	——
	1,10,420		**1,10,420**

Dr. **Capital Accounts** **Cr.**

Particulars	Bora ₹	Singh ₹	Ibrahim ₹	Particulars	Bora ₹	Singh ₹	Ibrahim ₹
–	–	–	–	By Bal. b/d	22,000	18,000	10,000
–	–	–	–	By General Reserve	2,500	1,500	500
	24,500	**19,500**	**10,500**		**24,500**	**19,500**	**10,500**

Bank Account

Dr. **Cr.**

Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹
To Bal. b/d	19,500	By Realisation (liabilities)	34,400
To Realisation (assets realized)	55,200	By Realisation (unrecorded liabilities)	400
____________	________	By ________	________
		By ________	________
	80,920		**80,920**

QB365 - Question Bank Software

14. 1-4-2010 को साहिल तथा चारू ने 4 : 3 अनुपात में लाभ बाँटने के लिए एक साझेदारी बनाई । 1-4-2012 को उन्होंने तनु को लाभ के $\frac{1}{5}$ भाग के लिए एक नया साझेदार बनाया जिसे तनु ने साहिल तथा चारू से बराबर अधिग्रहित किया । 31-3-2013 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए साहिल, चारू तथा तनु ने सामान्य लाभ दर से अधिक लाभ अर्जित किया । अत: उन्होंने अपने व्यवसाय का विस्तार करने का निर्णय किया । अतिरिक्त पूँजी की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए उन्होंने 1-4-2013 को लाभ के $\frac{1}{7}$ भाग के लिए पुनीत को एक नया साझेदार बनाया जिसे उसने साहिल तथा चारू से 7 : 3 के अनुपात में अधिग्रहित किया ।

गणना कीजिए :

(i) 2012-13 वर्ष के लिए साहिल, चारू तथा तनु का नया लाभ अनुपात ।

(ii) पुनीत के प्रवेश पर साहिल, चारू, तनु तथा पुनीत का नया लाभ अनुपात । **6**

On 1-4-2010 Sahil and Charu entered into partnership for sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 3. They admitted Tanu as a new partner on 1-4-2012 for $\frac{1}{5}^{th}$ share which she acquired equally from Sahil and Charu. Sahil, Charu and Tanu earned profits at a higher rate than the normal rate of return for the year ended 31-3-2013. Therefore, they decided to expand their business. To meet the requirements of additional capital they admitted Puneet as a new partner on 1-4-2013 for $\frac{1}{7}^{th}$ share in profits which he acquired from Sahil and Charu in 7 : 3 ratio.

Calculate :

(i) New profit sharing ratio of Sahil, Charu and Tanu for the year 2012-13.

(ii) New profit sharing ratio of Sahil, Charu, Tanu and Puneet on Puneet's admission.

15. भारत लिमिटेड की अधिकृत पूँजी ₹ 20,00,000 थी, जो ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 2,00,000 समता अंशों में विभक्त थी । कम्पनी ने 1,00,000 अंशों का निर्गमन किया तथा 31-3-2008 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए लाभांश प्रति अंश ₹ 2 था । कम्पनी के प्रबंधन ने इसके उत्पादों को पड़ोसी देशों नेपाल, भूटान, श्रीलंका तथा बांग्लादेश में निर्यात करने का निर्णय लिया । अतिरिक्त वित्त की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए कम्पनी के वित्तीय प्रबंधक ने इसके निदेशक मण्डल के सम्मुख निम्नलिखित तीन विकल्प रखें :

(i) 54,000 समता अंशों का निर्गमन ।

(ii) भारतीय आयात एवं निर्यात बैंक से ऋण प्राप्त किया जाये । ऋण 12% प्रति वर्ष की ब्याज दर पर उपलब्ध था ।

(iii) 9% ऋणपत्रों का 10% के बट्टे पर निर्गमन किया जाए ।

उपलब्ध विकल्पों की तुलना करने के पश्चात् कम्पनी ने 1-4-2008 को ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 6,000 ऋणपत्रों को 10% के बट्टे पर निर्गमित करने का निर्णय लिया । इन ऋणपत्रों का शोधन तीसरे वर्ष की समाप्ति से आरम्भ करके चार किश्तों में करना था । तीसरे, चौथे, पाँचवें तथा छठें वर्ष के अंत में शोधन किये जाने वाले ऋणपत्रों की राशि निम्न प्रकार थी :

वर्ष	**राशि**
	₹
III	1,00,000
IV	1,00,000
V	2,00,000
VI	2,00,000

2008-09 से 2013-14 वर्षों के लिए 9% ऋणपत्र खाता तैयार कीजिए । **6**

Bharat Ltd. had an authorized capital of ₹ 20,00,000 divided into 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The company issued 1,00,000 shares and the dividend paid per share was ₹ 2 for the year ended 31-3-2008. The management of the company decided to export its products to the neighbouring countries Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. To meet the requirement of additional funds the financial manager of the company put up the following three alternatives before its Board of Directors :

(i) Issue 54,000 equity shares.

(ii) Obtain a loan from Import and Export Bank of India. The loan was available at 12% per annum interest.

(iii) To issue 9% Debentures at a discount of 10%.

After comparing the available alternatives the company decided on 1-4-2008 to issue 6,000 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10%. These debentures were redeemable in four instalments starting from the end of third year. The amount of debentures to be redeemed at the end of third, fourth, fifth and sixth year was as follows :

Year	**Profit**
	₹
III	1,00,000
IV	1,00,000
V	2,00,000
VI	2,00,000

Prepare 9% Debentures Account for the years 2008-09 to 2013-14.

16. 'वेलनेस लिमिटेड' ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 40,000 अंशों को 10% के बट्टे पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किये । राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से करना था : **8**

आवेदन तथा आबंटन पर – ₹ 4 प्रति अंश

प्रथम याचना पर – ₹ 3 प्रति अंश

दूसरी तथा अन्तिम याचना पर – शेष

39,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए तथा सभी आवेदकों को अंशों का आबंटन कर दिया गया।

भुगतान निम्न दिये गये विवरण के अनुसार प्राप्त हुआ :

30,000 अंशों पर – पूर्ण राशि

6,000 अंशों पर – ₹ 7 प्रति अंश

3,000 अंशों पर – ₹ 4 प्रति अंश

निदेशकों ने उन अंशों का हरण कर लिया जिन पर ₹ 7 प्रति अंश से कम प्राप्त हुए थे । हरण किये गए अंशों को ₹ 8 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुन: निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए कम्पनी की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

अथवा

'शुभम लिमिटेड' ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 12,000 समता अंशों को ₹ 3 प्रति अंश के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किये । राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से करना था :

आवेदन तथा आबंटन पर – ₹ 6 प्रति अंश (प्रीमियम सहित)

प्रथम याचना पर – ₹ 4 प्रति अंश

दूसरी तथा अन्तिम याचना पर – शेष

18,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । सभी आवेदकों को अनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों का आबंटन कर दिया गया । आवेदन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त राशि का समायोजन प्रथम याचना पर देय राशि में कर लिया गया । सभी याचना माँग ली गई तथा प्राप्त हो गई । विभू जिसे 120 अंशों का आबंटन किया गया था, ने प्रथम याचना तथा दूसरी व अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान नहीं किया । उसके अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया । हरण किये गये अंशों को कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अधिकतम बट्टे पर निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए कम्पनी की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

'Wellness Ltd.' invited applications for issuing 40,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a discount of 10%. The amount was payable as follows :

On application and allotment – ₹ 4 per share.

On first call – ₹ 3 per share.

On second and final call – The balance.

Applications for 39,000 shares were received and allotment was made to all the applicants.

The payment was received as per the following details :

On 30,000 shares – Full amount.

On 6,000 shares – ₹ 7 per share.

On 3,000 shares – ₹ 4 per share.

The Directors forfeited those shares on which less than ₹ 7 per share were received. The forfeited shares were re-issued at ₹ 8 per share as fully paid up.

Pass necessary Journal Entries in the books of the company for the above transactions.

OR

'Subham Ltd.' invited applications for issuing 12,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 3 per share. The amount was payable as follows :

On application and allotment – ₹ 6 per share. (Including Premium)

On first call – ₹ 4 per share.

On second and final call – The balance.

Applications for 18,000 shares were received and pro-rata allotment was made to all the applicants.

Excess money received with applications was adjusted towards sums due on first call. All calls were made and were duly received except the first call and second and final call on 120 shares allotted to Vibhu. His shares were forfeited. The forfeited shares were reissued at the maximum permissible discount as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

Pass necessary Journal Entries for the above transactions in the books of the company.

17. चारू तथा हर्षा एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । 1-4-2014 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था : **8**

1-4-2014 को चारू तथा हर्षा का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ		राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार		17,000	रोकड़	6,000
सामान्य संचय		4,000	देनदार	15,000
कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति कोष		9,000	निवेश	20,000
निवेश उतार-चढ़ाव कोष		11,000	संयंत्र	14,000
डूबत ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान		2,000	भूमि तथा भवन	38,000
पूँजी :				
चारू	30,000			
हर्षा	20,000	50,000		
		93,000		**93,000**

उपरोक्त तिथि को फर्म में लाभ में $\frac{1}{4}$ भाग के लिए निम्न शर्तों पर वैशाली को एक नया साझेदार बनाया गया :

(क) वैशाली ₹ 20,000 अपनी पूँजी के लिए तथा ₹ 4,000 अपने भाग के ख्याति-प्रीमियम के लिए लायेगी ।

(ख) सभी देनदारों को प्राप्य-योग्य समझा गया ।

(ग) निवेशों का बाजार मूल्य ₹ 15,000 था ।

(घ) कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए ₹ 6,000 की एक देयता थी ।

(ङ) चारू तथा हर्षा के पूँजी खातों का समायोजन वैशाली की पूँजी के आधार पर किया जायेगा । इस उद्देश्य के लिए चालू खाते खोले जायेंगे ।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए ।

अथवा

अमित, बालन तथा चन्दर एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा क्रमशः $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ तथा $\frac{1}{6}$ के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । 1-4-2014 को चन्दर ने अवकाश ग्रहण किया । चन्दर के अवकाश ग्रहण करते समय फर्म का स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

1-4-2014 को अमित, बालन तथा चन्दर का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ		राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ		राशि ₹
विभिन्न लेनदार		12,600	बैंक		4,100
भविष्य निधि		3,000	देनदार	30,000	
सामान्य संचय		9,000	घटा : प्रावधान	1,000	29,000
पूँजी :			रहतिया		25,000
अमित	40,000		निवेश		10,000
बालन	36,500		पेटेन्ट्स		5,000
चन्दर	20,000	96,500	मशीनरी		48,000
		1,21,100			**1,21,100**

यह समझौता हुआ कि :

(क) ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 27,000 पर किया जायेगा ।

(ख) मशीनरी पर 10% मूल्यह्रास लगाना था ।

(ग) पेटेन्ट्स को 20% कम करना था ।

(घ) भविष्य निधि देयता का अनुमान ₹ 2,400 था ।

(ङ) चन्दर ने निवेश को ₹ 15,800 में ले लिया ।

(च) अमित तथा बालन ने चालू खाते खोल कर अपनी पूँजी को अपने लाभ अनुपात में समायोजित करने का निर्णय लिया ।

चन्दर के अवकाश ग्रहण करने पर पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए ।

Charu and Harsha were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. On 1-4-2014 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Charu and Harsha as on 1-4-2014

Liabilities		Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors		17,000	Cash	6,000
General Reserve		4,000	Debtors	15,000
Workmen Compensation Fund		9,000	Investments	20,000
Investment Fluctuation Fund		11,000	Plant	14,000
Provision for bad debts		2,000	Land and Building	38,000
Capitals :				
Charu	30,000			
Harsha	20,000	50,000		
		93,000		**93,000**

On the above date Vaishali was admitted for ¼th share in the profits of the firm on the following terms :

(a) Vaishali will bring ₹ 20,000 for her capital and ₹ 4,000 for her share of goodwill premium.

(b) All debtors were considered good.

(c) The market value of investments was ₹ 15,000.

(d) There was a liability of ₹ 6,000 for workmen compensation.

(e) Capital accounts of Charu and Harsha are to be adjusted on the basis of Vaishali's capital by opening current accounts.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

OR

Amit, Balan and Chander were partners in a firm sharing profits in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$ respectively. Chander retired on 1-4-2014. The Balance Sheet of the firm on the date of Chander's retirement was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Amit, Balan and Chander as on 1-4-2014

Liabilities		Amount ₹	Assets		Amount ₹
Sundry Creditors		12,600	Bank		4,100
Provident Fund		3,000	Debtors	30,000	
General Reserve		9,000	Less : Provision	1,000	29,000
Capitals :			Stock		25,000
Amit	40,000		Investments		10,000
Balan	36,500		Patents		5,000
Chander	20,000	96,500	Machinery		48,000
		1,21,100			**1,21,100**

It was agreed that :

(a) Goodwill will be valued at ₹ 27,000.

(b) Depreciation of 10% was to be provided on machinery.

(c) Patents were to be reduced by 20%.

(d) Liability on account of Provident Fund was estimated at ₹ 2,400.

(e) Chander took over investments for ₹ 15,800.

(f) Amit and Balan decided to adjust their capitals in proportion of their profit sharing ratio by opening current accounts.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts on Chander's retirement.

भाग – ख

PART – B

(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

(Financial Statements Analysis)

18. निम्न में से किसको रोकड़ तथा रोकड़ तुल्य में सम्मिलित नहीं किया जाता है ?

(क) बैंकों के पास नगद शेष

(ख) 100 दिनों की परिपक्वता के बैंक जमा

(ग) चैक तथा ड्राफ्ट हस्ते तथा

(घ) रोकड़ हस्ते **1**

Which of the following is not included in cash and cash equivalents ?

(a) Balances with banks

(b) Bank deposits with 100 days of maturity

(c) Cheques and drafts on hand and

(d) Cash on hand

19. शारदा लिमिटेड का रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार करते समय 'स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियों पर लगाये गये मूल्यह्रास' को परिचालन गतिविधियों की गणना करने के लिए शुद्ध लाभ में जोड़ दिया गया । क्या लेखापाल ऐसा करने में सही था ? कारण बताइए । **1**

While preparing Cash Flow Statement of Sharda Ltd. 'Depreciation provided on fixed assets' was added to net profit to calculate cash flow from operating activities. Was the accountant correct in doing so ? Give reason.

20. कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की सूची VI भाग I के अनुसार निम्न मदें किन-किन शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत दर्शाई जायेगी ?

(i) रोकड़ हस्ते

(ii) खनन अधिकार

(iii) अल्पकालीन जमा

(iv) ऋणपत्र शोधन संचय

(v) अग्रिम प्राप्त आय

(vi) लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष

(vii) कार्यालय संयंत्र तथा

(viii) कार्य प्रगति पर **4**

Under which heads the following items will be placed in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule VI Part I of the Companies Act, 1956 ?

(i) Cash in hand

(ii) Mining Rights

(iii) Short term deposits

(iv) Debenture Redemption Reserve

(v) Income received in advance

(vi) Balance of the Statement of Profit and Loss

(vii) Office Equipments and

(viii) Work-in-progress.

QB365 - Question Bank Software

21. नवीन लिमिटेड से सम्बन्धित निम्नलिखित सूचना से (क) निवेश पर प्रत्याय तथा (ख) कुल सम्पत्ति ऋण अनुपात की गणना कीजिए :

सूचना : स्थायी सम्पत्तियाँ ₹ 75,00,000; चालू सम्पत्तियाँ ₹ 40,00,000; चालू देयताएँ ₹ 27,00,000; 12% ऋणपत्र ₹ 80,00,000 तथा ब्याज, कर एवं लाभांश से पूर्व शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 14,50,000 । **4**

From the following information related to Naveen Ltd. calculate (a) Return on Investment and (b) Total Assets to Debt Ratio.

Information : Fixed Assets ₹ 75,00,000; Current Assets ₹ 40,00,000; Current Liabilities ₹ 27,00,000; 12% Debentures ₹ 80,00,000 and Net Profit before Interest, Tax and Dividend ₹ 14,50,000.

22. एक विज्ञापन कम्पनी यश लिमिटेड का आदर्श-वाक्य 'गरिमा सहित सेवा' है । इसका प्रबंधन तथा कार्य-बल मेहनती, ईमानदार तथा अभिप्रेरित है । 31 मार्च, 2014 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में कम्पनी का शुद्ध लाभ दो गुना हो गया । अपने निष्पादन से उत्साहित कम्पनी ने अपने सभी कर्मचारियों को एक मास का अतिरिक्त वेतन देने का निर्णय किया । 31 मार्च, 2013 तथा 2014 को समाप्त हुए वर्षों के लिए कम्पनी का तुलनात्मक लाभ-हानि विवरण निम्न प्रकार से हैं :

यश लिमिटेड

तुलनात्मक लाभ-हानि विवरण

विवरण	नोट सं.	2012-13 ₹	2013-14 ₹	निरपेक्ष परिवर्तन ₹	% परिवर्तन
कार्यकलापों से आय		10,00,000	15,00,000	5,00,000	50
घटा कर्मचारी हित व्यय		6,00,000	7,00,000	1,00,000	16.67
कर पूर्व लाभ		4,00,000	8,00,000	4,00,000	100
कर दर 25%		1,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	100
कर पश्चात् लाभ		3,00,000	6,00,000	3,00,000	100

(क) 31 मार्च, 2013 तथा 2014 के लिए शुद्ध लाभ अनुपात की गणना कीजिए ।

(ख) किन्हीं दो अनुपातों की पहचान कीजिए जिन्हें यश लिमिटेड प्रचारित करना चाहती है । **4**

QB365 - Question Bank Software

The motto of Yash Ltd., an advertising company is 'Service With Dignity'. Its management and work force is hard-working, honest and motivated. The net profit of the company doubled during the year ended 31-3-2014. Encouraged by its performance company decided to give one month extra salary to all its employees. Following is the Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss of the company for the years ended 31st March 2013 and 2014.

Yash Ltd.

Comparative Statements of Profit and Loss.

Particulars	Note No.	2012-13 ₹	2013-14 ₹	Absolute Change ₹	% Change
Revenue from operations		10,00,000	15,00,000	5,00,000	50
Less Employees benefit expenses		6,00,000	7,00,000	1,00,000	16.67
Profit before tax		4,00,000	8,00,000	4,00,000	100
Tax Rate 25%		1,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	100
Profit after tax		3,00,000	6,00,000	3,00,000	100

(a) Calculate Net Profit Ratio for the years ending 31st March, 2013 and 2014.

(b) Identify any two values which Yash Ltd. is trying to propagate.

23. 31-3-2014 को थर्मल पॉवर लिमिटेड का स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से है :

थर्मल पावर लिमिटेड

31-3-2014 को स्थिति विवरण

विवरण	नोट सं.	2013-14 ₹	2012-13 ₹
I. समता तथा देयताएँ			
(1) अंशधारी निधियाँ			
(क) अंश पूँजी		12,00,000	11,00,000
(ख) संचय एवं आधिक्य	1	3,00,000	2,00,000
(2) अचल देयताएँ			
दीर्घकालीन ऋण		2,40,000	1,70,000
(3) चालू देयताएँ			
(क) व्यापारिक देयताएँ		1,79,000	2,04,000
(ख) लघुकालीन प्रावधान		50,000	77,000
कुल योग		19,69,000	17,51,000
II. परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(1) अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(क) स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(i) मूर्त	2	10,70,000	8,50,000
(ii) अमूर्त	3	40,000	1,12,000
(2) चालू देयताएँ			
(क) चालू निवेश		2,40,000	1,50,000
(ख) स्टाक (मालसूची)		1,29,000	1,21,000
(ग) व्यापारिक प्राप्तियाँ		1,70,000	1,43,000
(घ) रोकड़ तथा रोकड़ तुल्य		3,20,000	3,75,000
कुल योग		19,69,000	17,51,000

खातों के नोट्स :

नोट सं.	विवरण	2013-14 ₹	2012-13 ₹
1.	संचय एवं आधिक्य		
	आधिक्य (लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष)	3,00,000	2,00,000
2.	मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ		
	मशीनरी	12,70,000	10,00,000
	घटा : एकत्रित मूल्यह्रास	(2,00,000)	(1,50,000)
3.	अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ		
	ख्याति	40,000	1,12,000

अतिरिक्त सूचना :

वर्ष में एक मशीन, जिसकी लागत ₹ 24,000 थी तथा जिस पर एकत्रित मूल्यह्रास ₹ 16,000 था, को ₹ 6,000 में बेचा गया ।

रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार कीजिए । **6**

Following is the Balance Sheet of Thermal Power Ltd. as at 31-3-2014 :

Thermal Power Ltd.

Balance Sheet as at 31-3-2014

Particulars	Note No.	2013-14 ₹	2012-13 ₹
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Shareholders Funds			
(a) Share Capital		12,00,000	11,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	3,00,000	2,00,000
(2) Non Current Liabilities			
Long Term Borrowings		2,40,000	1,70,000
(3) Current Liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables		1,79,000	2,04,000
(b) Short Term Provisions		50,000	77,000
Total		19,69,000	17,51,000
II. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current Assets			
(a) Fixed Assets			
(i) Tangible	2	10,70,000	8,50,000
(ii) Intangible	3	40,000	1,12,000
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Current Investments		2,40,000	1,50,000
(b) Inventories		1,29,000	1,21,000
(c) Trade Receivables		1,70,000	1,43,000
(d) Cash and Cash equivalents		3,20,000	3,75,000
Total		19,69,000	17,51,000

Notes to Accounts :

S. No.	Particulars	2013-14 ₹	2012-13 ₹
1.	Reserves and Surplus		
	Surplus (balance in statement of Profit and Loss)	3,00,000	2,00,000
2.	Tangible Assets		
	Machinery	12,70,000	10,00,000
	Less : Accumulated Depreciation	(2,00,000)	(1,50,000)
3.	Intangible Assets		
	Goodwill	40,000	1,12,000

Additional information :

During the year a piece of machinery, costing ₹ 24,000 on which accumulated depreciation was ₹ 16,000, was sold for ₹ 6,000.

Prepare Cash Flow Statement.

भाग – ग

PART – C

(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)

(Computerized Accounting)

18. 'डी.बी.एम.एस'. से अभिप्राय है :

(क) लाभांश आधारित प्रबन्ध प्रणाली ।

(ख) डाटा आधारित प्रबन्ध सॉफ्टवेयर ।

(ग) डाटा आधारित प्रबन्ध प्रणाली ।

(घ) आधारभूत मुख्य सॉफ्टवेयर का विभाजन । **1**

'DBMS' stands for :

(a) Dividend Based Management System.

(b) Data Based Management Software.

(c) Data Base Management System.

(d) Divide the Basic Master Software.

19. एक अनुक्रमिक कोड से तात्पर्य उस कोड से है जो किसी प्रपत्र पर उस समय प्रयोग में लाया जाता है जब :

(क) संख्याओं एवं अक्षरों को एक निरन्तर क्रम प्रदान किया जाता है ।

(ख) जब प्रपत्रों को खाता शीर्षक प्रदान किए जाते हैं ।

(ग) जब प्रपत्रों को विशेष नाम दिए जाते हैं ।

(घ) जब प्रपत्रों को उनके नामों के क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है । **1**

A sequential code refers to a code applied to some document where :

(a) Numbers and letters are assigned in consecutive order.

(b) Where account heads are assigned to documents.

(c) Special names are given to documents.

(d) When documents are arranged in sequence of their names.

20. 'टेलर्ड लेखांकन सॉफ्टवेयर' का क्या अर्थ है ? समझाइए । **4**

What is meant by 'Tailored accounting software' ? Explain.

21. एक वेतन बिल द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली सूचना को समझाइए । **4**

Explain the information provided by a salary bill.

22. लेखांकन सॉफ्टवेयर में सुरक्षा, निश्चितता तथा गोपनीयता जैसी विशेषताओं का होना क्यों आवश्यक है ? ऐसे दो साधनों को समझाइए जो डाटा को सुरक्षा प्रदान करते हैं । **4**

Why is it necessary to have safety, security and confidentiality features in accounting software ? Explain any two tools which provide data safety.

23. उस वित्तीय कार्य का नाम बताते हुए उसे समझाइए जो उस प्रतिभूति पर अर्जित ब्याज की गणना करता है जो आवधिक ब्याज का भुगतान करती है । **6**

Name and explain the function which calculates periodic payment of an annuity assuming equal payments and a constant rate of interest.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Q. Set No.</th><th rowspan="2">Marking Scheme 2014-15
Accountancy (055)
<u>Delhi – 67/1/3</u>
Expected Answers / Value points</th><th rowspan="2">Distribution of marks</th></tr>
<tr><th>67/ 1/1</th><th>67/ 1/2</th><th>67/ 1/3</th></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>Q. On the retirement......................Sharma equally.

Ans.
(b) to the debit of the capital accounts of Hari, Ram and Sharma equally.</td><td>1 Mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>Q. Kumar, Verma and Naresh..................of the firm.

Ans.
Journal
<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>LF</th><th>Dr (₹)</th><th>Cr (₹)</th></tr>
<tr><td>2015
Jan23</td><td>Profit & Loss Suspense A/c Dr.
To Verma’s Capital A/c
(Verma’s share of profit upto 23rd June 2015)</td><td></td><td>2,350</td><td>
2,350</td></tr>
</table></td><td>1 Mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>Q. Give the...................................... forfeiture of share.

Ans.
Forfeiture of shares means cancellation of shares alloted and treating actually received amount as forfeited.
[or any other suitable meaning]</td><td>1 Mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>Q. Joy Ltd. Issued.............................allotment was.

Ans. (C) ₹ 3,80,250</td><td>1 Mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>6</td><td>5</td><td>Q. In the absence of................... partners.

Ans. (b) Equally</td><td>1 Mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>Q. A,B,C and D.............................. of your answer.

Ans. No, the accountant was not correct.
<u>Reason:</u> Since the new partner brought his share of goodwill in cash it cannot be shown in the books.</td><td>(½ + ½)
=
1 Mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>7</td><td>Q. State the three............... can be utilised.
Ans.
Ans. The amount received as securities premium can be used other than ‘issue of bonus shares’ and ‘buy back of shares’ for the following purposes :
In writing off the preliminary expenses of the company.
For writing off the expenses, commission or discount allowed on issue of shares or debentures of the company.
For providing the premium payable on redemption of redeemable preference shares or debentures of the company.</td><td>1 Mark Each

=
3 Marks</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>Q. On 1-4-2013 Jay and Vijay.....................year ended 31-3-2014.</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Ans.

In the books of Jay and Vijay
Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c
For the year ended 31st March 2014

Dr. **Cr.**

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Interest on Capital: Jay's Capital A/c 7800x8/13=4800 ½ Vijay'sCapitalA/c7800x5/13=3000 ½	7,800	By Profit for the year	7,800 1
	7,800		7,800

= 3 marks

Working notes:
Calculation of Interest on Capital:

		(₹)
a)	Interest on Jay's Capital:	7,200
b)	Interest on Vijay's Capital:	4,500
	Total:	11,700

1

The available profit is ₹ 7,800 since the profit is less than interest, the available profit will be distributed in the ratio of interest i.e. 7,200:4,500 or 8:5.

- - 9 **Q. 'Sun Pharma Ltd. ....accounts.**
Ans.

Balance Sheet of Sun Pharma Ltd.
As at ....(As per revised schedule VI)

Particulars	Note No.	Amount ₹ Current year	Amount ₹ Previous year
EQUITY & LIABILITIES I Shareholder's funds : a) Share Capital	1	49,90,000	

1

Notes to Accounts :

Particulars		₹	Marks
(1) Share Capital			
Authorised Capital :			
1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each		1,00,00,000	1
Issued Capital			
50,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each		50,00,000	½
Subscribed and fully paid			
49,500 shares of ₹ 100 each	49,50,000		
Add: Share forfeiture Account	40,000	49,90,000	½

=3 Marks

10 10 10 **Q. 'Sangam Woollens Ltd. ....to the society.**
Ans.

a)

Books of Sangam Woollens Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)
i.	Machinery A/c Dr. To Vendors A/c (For purchase of machinery)		5,00,000	5,00,000

1

			ii.	Vendors A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To 9% Debentures A/c (For issue of equity shares and debentures at par) **OR** Vendors A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (For issue of equity shares) Vendors A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c (For issue debentures at par)		5,00,000 4,00,000 1,00,000	 4,00,000 1,00,000 4,00,000 1,00,000	**1** **1** **=** **3 Marks**

b) **Values which the company wants to communicate to the society:** ***(Any one)***

- Fulfilling/ Discharging of social responsibility.
- Generation of employment opportunities in rural areas

(OR any other suitable value.)

-	-	**11**	**Q. Sunny, Honey.........................his executors.**

Ans.

Dr. **Honey's Capital A/c** **Cr.**

Particulars	**Amount (₹)**	**Particulars**	**Amount (₹)**
To Honey's Executor A/c ½	81,350	By Balance b/d	30,000 ½
		By P/L Suspense A/c	40,000 1
		By Interest on Capital	1,350 1
		By General Reserve A/c	10,000 1
	81,350		**81,350**

Working notes:

i. Calculation of Interest on Capital: 30,000 x 6/100 x 9/12 = ₹ 1,350

ii. Calculation of Honey's Share of Profit :
= 6,00,000 x 20/100 x 1/3 = ₹ 40,000

iii. Share in General Reserve= 30,000 x 1/3 = ₹ 10,000

=
4 Marks

12 | 12 | 12

Q. Kumar, Gupta and Kavita..............................Journal entry.

Ans.

i. **Calculation of Goodwill of the firm**

Average Profit = ₹ (4,00,000 + 4,80,000 + 7,33,000 – 33,000 + 2,20,000) / 5
= ₹ 3,60,000

Goodwill of the firm = 2 x 3,60,000 = ₹ 7,20,000 — **2**

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)
	Gupta's Capital A/c Dr.		1,20,000	
	To Kumar's Capital A/c			60,000
	To Kavita's Capital A/c			60,000
	(Adjustment of goodwill among partners on change in profit sharing ratio)			

2

Old ratio = 1:1:1
New Ratio = 1:2:1

Kumar's Sacrifice = 1/3 – 1/4 = 1/12
Gupta's Gain = 1/3 – 2/4 = 2/12
Kavita's Sacrifice = 1/3-1/4 = 1/12

Kumar's sacrifice = 7,20,000 x 1/12 = ₹ 60,000
Gupta's Gain = 7,20,000 x 2/12 = ₹ 1,20,000
Kavita's Sacrifice = 7,20,000 x 1/12 = ₹ 60,000

= 4 Marks

15 | 14 | 13

Q. Bora, Singh and Ibrahim..................................amounts.

Ans.

Realisation A/c

Particulars		Amt (₹)	Particulars		Amt (₹)
To Stock		10,000	By Provision for bad debts		5,000
To Debtors		25,000	By Sundry Creditors		16,600
To Plant and Machinery		40,000	By Bills Payable		3,400
To Bank:			By Mortgage Loan		15,000
Sundry creditors	16,000		By Bank – assets realised:		
Bills Payable	3,400		Stock –	6,700	
Mortgage Loan	15,000	34,400	Debtors –	12,500	
To Bank (Outstanding repairs)		400	Plant &Machinery-	36,000	55,200
To Bank (Exp.)		620	By Bank – unrecorded assets realised		6,220
			By Loss Transferred to Partners' Capital A/c:		
			Bora	**5,000**	
			Singh	**3,000**	
			Ibrahim	**1,000**	**9,000**
		1,10,420			**1,10,420**

1 — **1**

Partner's Capital A/c

Particulars	Bora (₹)	Singh (₹)	Ibrahim (₹)	Particulars	Bora (₹)	Singh (₹)	Ibrahim (₹)
To Revalution A/c 1	5,000	3,000	1,000	By Balance b/d	22,000	18,000	10,000
To Bank A/c 1	19,500	16,500	9,500	By General Reserve A/c	2,500	1,500	500
	24,500	**19,500**	**10,500**		**24,500**	**19,500**	**10,500**

2

Dr. **Bank A/c** Cr.

Particulars	**Amount (₹)**	**Particulars**	**Amount (₹)**
To Balance b/d	19,500	By Realisation (liabilities)	34,400
To realisation A/c (assets realized)	55,200	By Realisation (unrecorded liabilities)	400
To Realisation A/c (unrecorded assets)	1 **6,220**	**By Realisation A/c (Expenses)**	**620** 1
		By Bora's Capital A/c 19,500 **By Singh's Capital A/c 16,500** **By Ibrahim's Capital A/c 9,500**	**45,500** 1
	80,920		**80,920**

3

= 6 Marks

---

13 | 15 | 14

Q. On 1-4-2010 Sahil.......................admission.

Ans.

1. **Calculation of New Profit Sharing ratio of Sahil, Charu and Tanu**

Sahil's old share = 4/7
Sahil surrender = 1/5 x 1/2 = 1/10 in favour of Tanu
Sahil's new share = 4/7 – 1/10 = 33/70 1
Charu's old share = 3/7
Charu surrenders = 1/5 x 1/2 = 1/10 in favour of Tanu
Charu's new share = 3/7 - 1/10 = 23/70 1

Tanu's share = 1/10 + 1/10 = 2/10

New Profit Sharing ratio among Sahil, Charu and Tanu = 33/70: 23/70: 2/10 or 14/70
= **33:23:14** 1

3

2. **Calculation of New Profit Sharing Ratio of Sahil, Charu, Tanu and Puneet**

Sahil's old share = 33/70
Sahil surrenders in favour of Puneet = 1/7 x 7/10 = 7/70
So, Sahil's new share = 33/70 – 7/70 = 26/70 ½

Charu's old share = 23/70
Charu surrenders in favour of Puneet = 1/7 x 3/10 = 3/70
Charu's new share = 23/70 – 3/70 = 20/70 ½

Tanu's new share = 14/70 ½
Puneet's new share = 1/7 or 10/70 ½

New Profit Sharing ratio among partners = 26/70:20/70:14/70:10/70
= **26:20;14:10**
= **13:10:7:5** 1

3

= 6 Marks

---

14 | 13 | 15

Bharat Ltd. ....9% Debentures A/c.

Ans.

Dr. Cr.

9% Debentures A/c

Date	Particulars	LF	Amount (₹)	Date	Particulars	LF	Amount (₹)
2009 Mar 31	To Balance c/d		6,00,000 6,00,000	2008 Apr 1	By Debentures app & all A/c By Discount on issse of debentures A/c		5,40,000 60,000 6,00,000
2010 Mar 31	To Balance c/d		6,00,000	2009 Apr 1	By Balance b/d		6,00,000
2011 Mar 31	To Debenture holders A/c To Balance c/d		1,00,000 5,00,000 6,00,000	2010 Apr 1	By Balance b/d		6,00,000 6,00,000
2012 Mar 31	To Debenture Holder A/c To Balance c/d		1,00,000 4,00,000 5,00,000	2011 Apr 1	By Balance b/d		5,00,000 5,00,000
2013 Mar 31	To Debenture Holder A/c To Balance c/d		2,00,000 2,00,000 4,00,000	2012 Apr 1	By Balance b/d		4,00,000 4,00,000
2014 Mar 31	To Debenture holders A/c		2,00,000 2,00,000	2013 Apr 1	By Balance b/d		2,00,000 2,00,000

2

2

2

=

6 Marks

Note:

- **First two years account is necessary to be correctly prepared and four marks have to be awarded. However, if an examinee has not prepared last four years account, stating/ mentioning that amount of debentures to be redeemed is not given in the question then additional credit of two marks is to be given.**
- **If an examinee has prepared the last four years account correctly mentioning any amount then also full credit of two marks is to be given.**

-	-	16	Q. Wellness Ltd..............................transactions.	

Ans.

Books of Wellness Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)	
i.	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application & Allotment A/c (For application money received on 39,000 shares)		1,56,000	1,56,000	½
ii.	Equity Share Application & Allotment A/c Dr. Discount on issue of shares A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (For equity share allotment made)		1,56,000 39,000	1,95,000	1
iii.	Equity Share first call A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (For first call money due)		1,17,000	1,17,000	½
iv.	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity share first call a/c (For first call money received except on 3000 shares) **OR** Bank A/c Dr. Calls in arrears A/c Dr. To Equity Share First Call A/c (For first call money received except on 3000 shares and the advance adjusted)		1,08,000 1,08,000 9,000	1,08,000 1,17,000	1
v.	Equity Share second and final call A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being second and final call money due on 39000 shares)		78,000	78,000	1
vi.	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity share second and final call a/c (For second and final call money received except on 9000 shares) **OR** Bank A/c Dr. Calls in arrears A/c Dr. To Equity share second and final call A/c (For second and final call money received except on 9000 shares)		60,000 60,000 18,000	60,000 78,000	1
vii.	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. To Share Forfeiture A/c To Equity share first call A/c To Equity Share second and final call A/c To discount on issue of shares A/c (For 3000 shares forfeited) **OR**		30,000	12,000 9,000 6,000 3,000	1

	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. To Share Forfeiture A/c To Calls in arrears A/c To discount on issue of shares A/c (For 3000 shares forfeited)		30,000	12,000 15,000 3,000
viii.	Bank A/c Dr. Discount on issue of shares A/c Dr. Share forfeiture A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (For shares reissued for ₹8 per share fully paid up)		24,000 3,000 3,000	30,000
ix.	Share forfeiture A/c Dr. To capital reserve A/c (For forfeiture balance transferred to capital reserve)		9,000	9,000

Marks: 1; 1 = 8 Marks

- | - | **16 OR**

Q. Shubham Ltd.......................................Company.

Ans.

Books of Shubham Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)	Marks
i.	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application and Allotment A/c (For application money received on 18,000 shares)		1,08,000	1,08,000	½
ii.	Equity Share Application and Allotment A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Calls in Advance A/c To Securities premium/ Securities premium reserve A/c (For equity share allotment made)		1,08,000	36,000 36,000 36,000	1 ½
iii.	Equity Share first call A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (For first call money due on 12000 shares)		48,000	48,000	1
iv.	Bank A/c Dr. Calls in advance A/c Dr. To Equity share first call a/c (For first call money received except on 120 shares) **OR** Bank A/c Dr. Calls in arrears A/c Dr. Calls in advance A/c Dr. To Equity share first call A/c (For first call money received except on 120 shares)		11,880 36,000 11,880 120 36,000	47,880 48,000	1

			v.	Equity share second and final call A/c Dr. To Equity share capital A/c (For second and final call money due on 12000 shares)		36,000	 36,000	½
			vi.	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity share second and final call A/c (For second and final call money received except on 120 shares) **OR** Bank A/c Dr. Calls in arrears A/c Dr. To Equity share second and final call A/c (For second and final call money received except on 120 shares)		35,640 35,640 360	 35,640 36,000	1
			vii.	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. To Share Forfeiture A/c To Equity Share first Call A/c To Equity share second and final call A/c (For 120 shares forfeited) **OR** Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. To Share Forfeiture A/c To Calls in arrears A/c (For 120 shares forfeited)		1,200 1,200	 720 120 360 720 480	2
			viii.	Bank A/c Dr. Share forfeiture A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c (For shares reissued for ₹4 per share fully paid up)		480 720	 1,200	½ = **8 Marks**

17 17 17 **Q. Charu and Harsha......................... Capital Accounts.**

Ans.

Revaluation A/c

Dr **Cr**

Particulars		**Amt (₹)**	**Particulars**	**Amt (₹)**
To Profit transferred to Partner's Capital A/c Charu Harsha	 1,200 800	 2,000	By Provision for Bad Debts A/c	2,000
		2,000		**2,000**

1 1 **2 Marks**

Partner's Capital A/c

Particulars	Charu (₹)	Harsha (₹)	Vaishali (₹)	Particulars	Charu (₹)	Harsha (₹)	Vaishali (₹)
To Current A/cs ½	5,400	3,600	—	By Balance b/d	30,000	20,000	— ½
To Balance c/d ½	36,000	24,000	20,000	By General Reserve A/c	2,400	1,600	— ½
				By Cash A/c	—	—	20,000 ½
				By premium for goodwill A/c	2,400	1,600	— 1
				By Revaluation A/c	1,200	800	— ½
				By Workmen Compensation Fund	1,800	1,200	— 1
				By Investment fluctuation fund	3,600	2,400	— 1
	41,400	**27,600**	**20,000**		**41,400**	**27,600**	**20,000**

6 Marks

=

8 Marks

17 OR | **17 OR** | **17 OR**

Q. Amit, Balan and Chander......................... retirement.

Ans.

Revaluation A/c

Dr **Cr**

Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)
To Machinery A/c ½	4,800	By Provident Fund A/c ½	600
To Patents A/c		By Investments ½	5,800
To Profit transferred to ½	1,000		
Partner's Capital A/c			
Amit 300			
Balan 200			
Chander 100 1	600		
	6,400		**6,400**

3 Marks

Partner's Capital A/c

Particulars	Amit (₹)	Balan (₹)	Chander (₹)	Particulars	Amit (₹)	Balan (₹)	Chander (₹)
To Chander's Capital A/c ½	2,700	1,800	—	By Balance b/d	40,000	36,500	20,000
To Investment A/c ½	—	—	15,800	By General Reserve A/c	4,500	3,000	1,500 ½
To Chander's Loan A/c ½	—	—	10,300	By Amit's Capital A/c	—	—	2,700 ½
To Balan's Current A/C ½		5,900		By Balan's Capital A/c	—	—	1,800 ½
To Balance c/d ½	48,000	32,000		By Revaluation A/c	300	200	100 ½
				By Amit's Current A/c	5,900 ½		
	50,700	**39,700**	**26,100**		**50,700**	**39,700**	**26,100**

5 Marks

=

8 Marks

PART B
(Financial Statements Analysis)

- | - | 18

Q. Which..hand.

Ans.

(b) Bank deposits with 100 days of maturity.

1 Mark

- | - | 19

Q. While preparing..............................reason.

Ans.

Yes, he is correct. ½

Reason: As it is a non cash item. ½

= **1 Mark**

- | - | 20

Q. Under which................................. work in progress.

Ans.

S.No.	Items	Major Heads
1	Cash in hand	Current assets
2	Mining rights	Non current assets
3	Short term deposits	Current assets
4	Debenture redemption reserve	Shareholders' funds
5	Income received in advance	Current liabilities
6	Balance of the statement of Profit and Loss	Shareholders' funds
7	Office Equipments	Non current assets
8	Work in progress	Current assets

½ x 8 = 4 Marks

21 | 22 | 21

Q. From the..Tax and Dividend.

Ans.

a) **Return on Investment**

= Net Profit before Interest, tax and Dividend / Capital Employed x 100 ½

Net Profit before Interest, tax and Dividend = ₹ 14,50,000

Capital Employed = Fixed Assets+ Current Assets – Current Liabilities

= ₹ 75,00,000 + ₹ 40,00,000 – ₹ 27,00,000 = ₹ 88,00,000 ½

Return on Investment = ₹ 14,50,000 / ₹ 88,00,000 x 100 1

= 16.47%

2 Marks

b) **Total Assets to Debt Ratio = Total Assets / Long term debt** ½

Total Assets = Fixed Assets + Current Assets = 75,00,000 + 40,00,000 =₹ 1,15,00,000 ½

Long term Debt = 12% Debentures = ₹ 80,00,000

Total Assets to Debt Ratio = 1,15,00,000 / 80,00,000 1

= **1.44:1**

2 Marks = 4 Marks

22 | 21 | 22

Q. The motto....................................... to propagate.

Ans.

a) **Net Profit Ratio = Net Profit after tax / Revenue from operations x 100** 1

As on 31-03-2013 = 3,00,000 / 10,00,000 x 100 ½

= 30%

As on 31-03-2014 = 6,00,000 / 15,00,000 x 100 ½

= 40%

2 Marks

b) Values: (Any two)

- Participation of Employees in excess profits.
- Treating employees a part of the company.
- Ethical practices of company
- Hardwork and honesty of employees.
- Serving the organisation with dignity.

(Or any other suitable value)

2 x 1 = 2

2 Marks = 4 Marks

Note: **For Hindi medium students only :**

If in place of values, an examinee has mentioned any profitability ratios, full credit needs to be given .

23	23	23	**Q. Prepare a Cash flow Statement .... 31-3-2013 and 31-3-2012.**

Ans.

Cash flow statement of Thermal Power Ltd.
For the year ended 31st March 2014 as per AS-3 (Revised)

Particulars	Details (₹)	Amount (₹)	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Net Profit before tax & extraordinary items	1,00,000		
Add: Non cash and non-operating charges			
Goodwill written off	72,000		
Depreciation on machinery	66,000		
Loss on sale of machinery	2,000		
Operating profit before working capital changes	2,40,000		
Less: Increase in Current Assets			
Increase in trade receivables	(27,000)		
Increase in inventories	(8,000)		
Less: Decrease in Current Liabilities			
Decrease in trade payables	(25,000)		
Decrease in short term provisions (I)	(27,000)		
Cash generated from Operating Activities	1,53,000	**1,53,000**	2
Cash flows from Investing Activities :			
Purchase of machinery	(2,94,000)		
Sale of machinery	6,000		
Cash used in investing activities	(2,88,000)	**(2,88,000)**	1
Cash flows from Financing Activities:			
Issue of share capital	1,00,000		
Money raised from borrowings	70,000		
Cash from financing activities	1,70,000	**1,70,000**	1
Net increase in cash & cash equivalents			
Add: Opening balance of cash & cash equivalents:		**35,000**	
Current Investments (II)	1,50,000		
Cash & cash equivalents	3,75,000		1
		5,25,000	
Closing Balance of cash & cash equivalents:			
Current Investments (II)	2,40,000		
Cash & cash equivalents	3,20,000	**5,60,000**	

Working Notes:

Machinery A/c.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Balance b/d	10,00,000	By Bank A/c	6,000
To Bank A/c (Bal. Figure)	2,94,000	By Accumulated Depreciation	16,000
		By Loss on sale of machinery	2,000
		By Balance c/d	12,70,000
	12,94,000		**12,94,000**

½

Accumulated Depreciation A/c

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Machinery A/c	16,000	By Balance b/d	1,50,000
To balance c/d	2,00,000	By Depreciation a/c (Bal fig.)	66,000
	2,16,000		**2,16,000**

½

=

6 Marks

Notes:

(I) If short term provision is not treated as current liabilities by an examinee:
Decrease in short term provisions will not be shown.

1. If short term provision is treated as provision for doubtful debts.
- Operating profit before working capital changes will be ₹ 2,13,000.
- There is no change in the cash flow from the three activities and full credit is to be given for this treatment.

2. If short term provision is treated as provision for tax:
- Net profit before tax and extraordinary items will be ₹ 1,50,000.
- Operating profit before working capital changes will be ₹ 2,90,000.
- Cash generated from operations before tax will be ₹ 2,30,000
- Tax paid off ₹ 77,000 will be deducted for calculating cash from operating activities.
- There is no change in the cash flow from the three activities and full credit is to be given for this treatment also.

3. If short term provision is treated as proposed dividend:
- Net profit before tax and extraordinary items will be ₹ 1,50,000.
- Cash from operating activities will be ₹ 2,30,000
- Cash used in investing activity will remain same i.e. ₹ (2,88,000)
- Cash from financing activity will be ₹ 93,000

(II) If current investment is treated as current asset by an examinee:
Increase in current investment ₹ 90,000 will be deducted from operating profit before working capital changes. Opening and closing balance of cash & cash equivalents will be ₹3,75,000 and ₹ 3,20,000 respectively.

1. If Short term provision is treated as current liability:
- Operating profit before working capital changes will be ₹ 2,40,000.
- Cash from operating activities will be ₹ 63,000.
- Cash used in investing activity will remain same i.e. ₹ (2,88,000) and cash from financing activity will also remain same i.e. ₹ 1,70,000.
- Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents will be ₹ (55,000).

2. When short term provision is treated as proposed dividend:
- Net profit before tax and extraordinary items will be ₹ 1,50,000.
- Operating profit before working capital changes will be ₹ 2,90,000
- Cash from operating activities will be ₹ 1,40,000
- Cash used in investing activity will remain same i.e. ₹ (2,88,000)
- Cash from financing activity will be ₹ 93,000
- Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents will be ₹ (55,000).

			3. When short term provision is treated as provision for tax: • Net profit before tax and extraordinary items will be ₹ 1,50,000. • Operating profit before working capital changes will be ₹ 2,90,000 • Cash generated from operations ₹ 1,40,000 • Tax paid off ₹ 77,000 will be deducted for calculating cash from operating activities. • Cash from operating activities will be ₹ 63,000 • Cash used in investing activity will remain same i.e. ₹ (2,88,000) • Cash from financing activity will be ₹ 1,70,000 • Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents will be ₹ (55,000). 4. If short term provision is treated as provision for doubtful debts: • Net profit before tax and extraordinary items will be ₹ 1,00,000. • Operating profit before working capital changes will be ₹ 2,13,000. • Cash from operating activities will be ₹ 63,000 • Cash used in investing activity will remain same i.e. ₹ (2,88,000) • Cash from financing activity will be ₹ 1,70,000 • Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents will be ₹ (55,000).	
			PART C **(Computerized Accounting)**	
19	18	18	**Q. DBMS stands for..........................software.** **Ans.** (c) Data Base Management System	1 Mark
18	19	19	**Q. A sequential.................................names.** **Ans.** (c) Numbers and letters are assigned in consecutive order.	1 Mark
22	21	20	**Q. Name..............................interest.** **Ans. (Any four)** Tailored software • Suitable for large organizations which have multiuse's and geographically scattered locations. • Require Specialties training to use. • They form an important part of MIS of the organization. • The secrecy and authenticity checks are robust. • Offer high flexibility in terms of no. of users.	= 4 Marks
20	22	21	**Q. Explain ....bill.** **Ans.** A salary bill should • Payroll related data such as employee No, Name, Allendance, Basic pay, applicable Dearness and other allowance, deductions to be made. • Periodic payroll computations. These include calculation of various earnings and deduction heads, which are to be derived from basic values as per the formulae. • Preparation of salary statement employee salary slips. • Generation of advice to bank which contains salary to be transformed to individual bank account of employee.	1 x 4 = 4 Marks
21	20	22	**Q. Why is it.....................................safety.** **Ans.**	

			To have an edge over competitors and avail first mover advantage it is necessary o maintain secrecy and confidentiality. The tools which help to maintain secrecy are: **(Any two)** **1.** Password security: Password is widely accepted security control to access the data. Only the authorized person can access the data. Any user who does not know the password cannot retrieve information from the system. It ensures data integrity. It uses a binary encoding format of storage and offers access to the data base. **2.** Data Audit: Audit feature of accounting software provides the user with administrator right in order to keep track of unauthorized access to the data base .It audit for the correctness of entries. Once entries are audited with adulterations, if any the software displays all entries along with the name of the auditor user and date and time of alteration. **3.** Data vault: Software provides additional security for the imputed data and this feature is referred as data vault. Data vault ensures that original information is presented and is not tempered. Data vault password cannot be broken. Some software uses data encryption method.	**2 x 2 = 4 Marks**
-	-	23	**Q. Name and explain.............................interest.** **Ans.** The name of financial function is **PMT** The PMT function calculates the periodic payment for an annuity, assuming equal payments and a constant rate of interest . The syntax of PMT function is as follow: = PMT (rate, nper, pv,[fv], [type]) where Rate — is the interet rate per period, Nper — is the number of periods, Pv — is the present value or the amount the future payments are worth presently, Fv — is the future value or cash balance that after the last payment is made (a future value of zero when we omit this optional argument) Type — is the value 0 for payments made at the end of the period or the value 1 for payments made at the beginning of the period.	**= 6 Marks**