SET-1

Series SSO/2

कोड नं. **67/2/1**
Code No.

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 **28** 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 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 **28** 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 minute 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 | *अधिकतम अंक : 80*

Time allowed : 3 hours | *Maximum Marks : 80*

सामान्य निर्देश :

(i) *यह प्रश्न-पत्र दो भागों में विभक्त है – क और ख ।*

(ii) *भाग क सभी के लिए* ***अनिवार्य*** *है ।*

(iii) *भाग ख के दो विकल्प हैं – वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण तथा अभिकलित्र लेखांकन ।*

(iv) *भाग ख से केवल एक ही विकल्प के प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।*

(v) *किसी प्रश्न के सभी खण्डों के उत्तर एक ही स्थान पर लिखे जाने चाहिए ।*

General Instructions :

(i) *This question paper contains two parts – A and B.*

(ii) *Part A is* ***compulsory*** *for all.*

(iii) *Part B has two options – Analysis of Financial Statements and Computerized Accounting.*

(iv) *Attempt only one option of Part B.*

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

भाग क

(साझेदारी फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)

PART A

(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1. साझेदारी संलेख के अभाव में साझेदार के आहरण पर ब्याज लगाया जाता है : *1*

(i) 6% वार्षिक दर से ।

(ii) 9% वार्षिक दर से ।

(iii) 12% वार्षिक दर से ।

(iv) कोई ब्याज नहीं लगाया जाता ।

In the absence of partnership agreement, interest on drawings of a partner is charged :

(i) at 6% per annum.

(ii) at 9% per annum.

(iii) at 12% per annum.

(iv) no interest is charged.

2. कमल तथा विमल एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । लाभ के $\frac{1}{5}$ भाग के लिए घोष को एक नया साझेदार बनाया गया । घोष के प्रवेश पर फर्म का स्थिति विवरण इसके लाभ-हानि खाते के जमा में ₹ 10,000 का शेष दर्शा रहा था, जिसकी खतौनी फर्म के लेखपाल ने कमल तथा विमल के नाम की तरफ कर दी । क्या फर्म के लेखपाल ने लाभ-हानि खाते के शेष का सही लेखांकन किया ? यदि 'हाँ' तो कारण दीजिए तथा यदि 'नहीं' तो सही लेखांकन दीजिए । *1*

Kamal and Vimal were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. Ghosh was admitted as a new partner for $\frac{1}{5}$th share in the profits. On Ghosh's admission the Balance Sheet of the firm showed a credit balance of ₹ 10,000 in its Profit and Loss Account which was debited by the accountant of the firm in the accounts of Kamal and Vimal. Did the accountant give correct treatment to the balance of Profit and Loss Account ? If 'yes' give the reason and if 'not' give the correct treatment.

3. अनुराग तथा भावना ने 1.4.2014 को एक साझेदारी फर्म बनाई । 1.1.2015 को लाभ के $\frac{3}{10}$ भाग के लिए उन्होंने मोनिका को एक नया साझेदार बनाया । मोनिका ने अपना भाग अनुराग तथा भावना से बराबर-बराबर लिया । अनुराग, भावना तथा मोनिका का नया लाभ अनुपात 4 : 3 : 3 था । साझेदारी बनाते समय अनुराग तथा भावना के लाभ अनुपात की गणना कीजिए । *1*

Anurag and Bhawana entered into partnership on 1.4.2014. On 1.1.2015 they admitted Monika as a new partner for $\frac{3}{10}$th share in the profits which she acquired equally from Anurag and Bhawana. The new profit sharing ratio of Anurag, Bhawana and Monika was 4 : 3 : 3. Calculate the profit sharing ratio of Anurag and Bhawana at the time of forming the partnership.

4. दीपक, फारूख तथा लिली एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । 28.2.2015 को फारूख ने फर्म से अवकाश ग्रहण किया । फारूख के अवकाश ग्रहण करते समय कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति संचय में ₹ 12,000 का शेष था जिसकी अब आवश्यकता नहीं थी । फारूख के अवकाश ग्रहण करने पर यह राशि : *1*

(क) सभी साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों के नाम में उनके लाभ अनुपात में लिखी जाएगी ।

(ख) सभी साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों के जमा में उनके लाभ अनुपात में लिखी जाएगी ।

(ग) दीपक तथा लिली के पूँजी खातों के जमा में उनके लाभ अनुपात में लिखी जाएगी ।

(घ) फारूख के पूँजी खाते के जमा में लिखी जाएगी ।

Deepak, Farukh and Lilly were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. On 28.2.2015 Farukh retired from the firm. On Farukh's retirement there was a balance of ₹ 12,000 in Workmen's Compensation Reserve which was no more required. On Farukh's retirement this amount will be :

(a) Debited to the Capital accounts of all the partners in their profit sharing ratio.
(b) Credited to the Capital accounts of all the partners in their profit sharing ratio.
(c) Credited to the Capital accounts of Deepak and Lilly in their profit sharing ratio.
(d) Credited to the Capital account of Farukh.

5. अंशों के हरण का अर्थ दीजिए । *1*

Give the meaning of forfeiture of shares.

6. 'समता लिमिटेड' ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 6,750 समता अंशों के निर्गमन के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए । राशि निम्न प्रकार से देय थी :

आवेदन पर – ₹ 3 प्रति अंश

आबंटन पर – ₹ 5 प्रति अंश

प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना पर – ₹ 2 प्रति अंश

सभी अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हो गए । सुभाष ने 250 अंशों के लिए आवेदन किया था तथा उसने अपनी पूरी अंशराशि आवेदन के साथ दे दी । मोती ने 175 अंशों के लिए आवेदन किया तथा उसने आवेदन के साथ आबंटन राशि का भी भुगतान कर दिया । आवेदन के समय प्राप्त राशि थी : *1*

(क) ₹ 16,750
(ख) ₹ 16,000
(ग) ₹ 19,250
(घ) ₹ 22,875

'Samta Limited' invited applications for issuing 6,750 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The amount was payable as follows :

On application – ₹ 3 per share

On allotment – ₹ 5 per share

On first and final call – ₹ 2 per share

The issue was fully subscribed. Subhash applied for 250 shares and paid his entire share money with application. Moti applied for 175 shares and paid allotment money also with application. The amount received with applications was :

(a) ₹ 16,750
(b) ₹ 16,000
(c) ₹ 19,250
(d) ₹ 22,875

7. 'अंशों के प्रति-क्रय' के अतिरिक्त ऐसे किन्हीं तीन उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिनके लिए प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम का उपयोग किया जा सकता है । *3*

State any three purposes other than 'buy-back of shares' for which securities premium can be utilized.

8. 'क' तथा 'ख' एक फर्म के साझेदार हैं तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते हैं । 31.3.2014 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी : क 60,000 ख 20,000	80,000	विभिन्न परिसम्पत्तियाँ	80,000
	80,000		80,000

31.3.2014 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष का लाभ ₹ 80,000 था जिसे साझेदारों में पूँजी पर 12% प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज तथा 'क' को ₹ 1,000 प्रति मास वेतन लगाए बिना बाँट दिया गया । वर्ष भर में 'क' ने ₹ 10,000 तथा 'ख' ने ₹ 20,000 का आहरण किया ।

इस अशुद्धि को शुद्ध करने के लिए एक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि दीजिए । *3*

A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. On 31.3.2014, the Balance Sheet of the firm was as follows :

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals : A 60,000 B 20,000	80,000	Sundry Assets	80,000
	80,000		80,000

The profit of ₹ 80,000 for the year ended 31.3.2014 was divided between the partners without allowing interest on capital @ 12% per annum and a salary to A at ₹ 1,000 per month. During the year A withdrew ₹ 10,000 and B ₹ 20,000.

Pass a single journal entry to rectify the error.

9. 'टेलिकॉम लिमिटेड' ₹ 8,00,00,000 की अधिकृत पूँजी, जो ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 80,00,000 अंशों में विभक्त है, से पंजीकृत है । कम्पनी ने 1,00,000 अंशों को ₹ 2 प्रति अंश के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किया । राशि निम्न प्रकार से देय थी :

आवेदन पर – ₹ 3 प्रति अंश

आबंटन पर – ₹ 5 प्रति अंश (प्रीमियम सहित)

प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना पर – शेष

सभी याचनाएँ माँग ली गईं तथा प्राप्त हो गईं, केवल आशा को छोड़कर, जिसके पास 1,000 अंश थे, जिसने प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान नहीं किया ।

कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की सूची VI भाग I के अनुसार अंश पूँजी को कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में प्रस्तुत कीजिए । *3*

'Telecom Limited' is registered with an authorized capital of ₹ 8,00,00,000 divided into 80,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The company issued 1,00,000 shares at a premium of ₹ 2 per share. The amount was payable as follows :

On application – ₹ 3 per share

On allotment – ₹ 5 per share (including premium)

On first and final call – The balance

All calls were made and were duly received except the first and final call on 1,000 shares held by Asha.

Present the 'Share Capital' in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule VI Part I of the Companies Act, 1956.

10. 'पानीपत ब्लैंकेट्स लिमिटेड' कम्बलों के उत्पादक तथा निर्यातक हैं । कम्पनी ने बाढ़ से क्षतिग्रस्त हुए कश्मीर के पाँच गाँवों में 1,000 कम्बल मुफ़्त बाँटने का निर्णय लिया । इसने इन गाँवों के 100 नौजवानों को पंजाब के लुधियाना में स्थापित की जाने वाली अपनी नई फैक्ट्री में नौकरी पर लगाने का भी निर्णय लिया । नई फैक्ट्री के लिए धन की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हेतु कम्पनी ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 1,00,000 समता अंशों तथा ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 2,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों को मशीनरी के विक्रेताओं को निर्गमित किया । मशीनरी का क्रय ₹ 12,00,000 में किया गया था ।

कम्पनी की पुस्तकों में उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए तथा ऐसे किसी एक मूल्य की पहचान कीजिए जिसे कम्पनी समाज को संप्रेषित करना चाहती है । *3*

'Panipat Blankets Limited' are the manufacturers and exporters of blankets. The company decided to distribute 1,000 blankets free of cost to five villages of Kashmir which had been damaged by the floods. It also decided to employ 100 young persons from these villages in their newly established factory at Ludhiana in Punjab. To meet the requirements of funds for its new factory, the company issued 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each and 2,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each to the vendors of machinery purchased for ₹ 12,00,000.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the company. Also identify any one value which the company wants to communicate to the society.

11. जोशी, पाण्डे तथा अग्रवाल एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । 31.3.2014 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

देयताएँ		राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार		51,000	रोकड़	24,000
देय बिल		36,000	देनदार	39,000
अग्रवाल का ऋण		84,000	प्राप्य बिल	27,000
पूँजी :			फर्नीचर	81,000
जोशी	2,10,000		मशीनरी	3,75,000
पाण्डे	2,04,000	4,14,000	अग्रवाल की पूँजी	39,000
		5,85,000		5,85,000

31.12.2014 को अग्रवाल का देहान्त हो गया । साझेदारी संलेख में मृतक साझेदार के निष्पादकों को निम्न देय है :

(क) ख्याति में उसका भाग, जिसकी गणना पिछले चार वर्षों के औसत लाभ के तीन गुणा पर की जाएगी । पिछले चार वर्षों के लाभ क्रमशः ₹ 2,70,000; ₹ 3,00,000; ₹ 5,40,000 तथा ₹ 8,10,000 थे ।

(ख) उसकी मृत्यु की तिथि तक फर्म के लाभ में उसका भाग, जिसकी गणना पिछले चार वर्षों के औसत लाभ के अनुसार की जाएगी ।

(ग) पूँजी खाते के जमा शेष पर, यदि कोई है, 12% वार्षिक ब्याज ।

(घ) उसके ऋण पर 12% वार्षिक ब्याज ।

अग्रवाल के निष्पादकों को प्रस्तुत करने हेतु उसका पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए । *4*

Joshi, Pandey and Agarwal were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. On 31.3.2014, their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Liabilities		Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors		51,000	Cash	24,000
Bills Payable		36,000	Debtors	39,000
Agarwal's Loan		84,000	Bills Receivables	27,000
Capitals :			Furniture	81,000
Joshi	2,10,000		Machinery	3,75,000
Pandey	2,04,000	4,14,000	Agarwal's Capital	39,000
		5,85,000		5,85,000

On 31.12.2014, Agarwal died. The partnership deed provided for the following to the executors of the deceased partner :

(a) His share in the goodwill of the firm, calculated on the basis of three years' purchase of the average profits of the last four years. The profits of the last four years were ₹ 2,70,000; ₹ 3,00,000; ₹ 5,40,000 and ₹ 8,10,000 respectively.

(b) His share in the profits of the firm till the date of his death, calculated on the basis of the average profits of the last four years.

(c) Interest @ 12% per annum on the credit balance, if any, in his Capital account.

(d) Interest on his loan @ 12% per annum.

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

12. जैन, गुप्ता तथा सिंह एक फर्म में साझेदार थे । उनकी स्थायी पूँजी थी : जैन ₹ 4,00,000; गुप्ता ₹ 6,00,000 तथा सिंह ₹ 10,00,000 । वे पूँजी के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । फर्म सुगन्धित दूध के उत्पादन तथा वितरण का व्यवसाय करती थी । साझेदारी संलेख में पूँजी पर 10% प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज का प्रावधान था । 31 मार्च 2014 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में फर्म का लाभ ₹ 1,47,000 था ।

अपनी कार्य टिप्पणी को स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाते हुए फर्म का लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता तैयार कीजिए । *4*

Jain, Gupta and Singh were partners in a firm. Their fixed capitals were : Jain ₹ 4,00,000 ; Gupta ₹ 6,00,000 and Singh ₹ 10,00,000. They were sharing profits in the ratio of their capitals. The firm was engaged in the processing and distribution of flavoured milk. The partnership deed provided for interest on capital at 10% per annum. During the year ended 31st March 2014 the firm earned a profit of ₹ 1,47,000.

Showing your working notes clearly, prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of the firm.

13. 1.4.2013 को मोहन तथा सोहन ने सूखे मेवे का व्यवसाय करने के लिए एक साझेदारी फर्म बनाई । मोहन ने ₹ 1,00,000 तथा सोहन ने ₹ 50,000 की पूँजी लगाई । क्योंकि सोहन ने केवल ₹ 50,000 की पूँजी लगाई, यह समझौता हुआ कि जब भी पूँजी की आवश्यकता होगी वह अतिरिक्त पूँजी लगाएगा । जब पूँजी की कम आवश्यकता होगी तब सोहन को पूँजी का आहरण करने की अनुमति भी दी गई । 31.3.2014 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में सोहन ने पूँजी के रूप में निम्नलिखित राशि लगाई एवं इसका आहरण किया :

तिथि	पूँजी लगाई	पूँजी का आहरण
01.5.2013	10,000	—
30.6.2013	—	5,000
30.9.2013	97,000	—
01.2.2014	—	87,000

साझेदारी संलेख के अनुसार पूँजी पर 6% प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज देय है ।

साझेदारों की पूँजी पर ब्याज की गणना कीजिए । *6*

On 1.4.2013 Mohan and Sohan entered into partnership for doing business of dry fruits. Mohan introduced ₹ 1,00,000 as capital and Sohan introduced ₹ 50,000. Since Sohan could introduce only ₹ 50,000 it was further agreed that as and when there will be a need Sohan will introduce further capital. Sohan was also allowed to withdraw from his capital when the need for the capital was less. During the year ended 31.3.2014, Sohan introduced and withdrew the following amounts of capital :

Date	Capital Introduced	Capital Withdrawn
01.5.2013	10,000	—
30.6.2013	—	5,000
30.9.2013	97,000	—
01.2.2014	—	87,000

The partnership deed provided for interest on capital @ 6% per annum.

Calculate interest on capitals of the partners.

14. 'चैन्नई फाइबर्स लिमिटेड' का पंजीकरण ₹ 40,00,000 की पंजीकृत पूँजी, जो ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 4,00,000 समता अंशों में विभक्त थी, से हुआ था । कम्पनी ने 1,00,000 अंशों का निर्गमन किया हुआ था तथा वर्ष 2007 – 08 के लिए इसने ₹ 3 प्रति अंश के लाभांश का भुगतान किया । कम्पनी के प्रबंधन ने अपने बने-बनाए वस्त्रों का यूरोप के देशों को निर्यात करने का निर्णय लिया । अतिरिक्त वित्त की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए कम्पनी के वित्तीय प्रबंधक ने निदेशक मण्डल के समक्ष निम्नलिखित तीन विकल्प रखे :

(i) 1,54,000 अंशों का सम-मूल्य पर निर्गमन ।

(ii) वित्तीय संस्थान से 5 वर्षों के लिए ₹ 15,40,000 का ऋण लिया जाए । ऋण 12% प्रतिवर्ष की दर पर उपलब्ध था ।

(iii) ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 16,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% के बट्टे पर किया जाए जिनका शोधन तीन, चार, पाँच तथा छः वर्षों के अन्त में निम्नलिखित विवरण अनुसार किश्तों में किया जाएगा :

वर्ष	राशि ₹
III	2,00,000
IV	3,00,000
V	4,00,000
VI	7,00,000

विकल्पों की तुलना करने के पश्चात् कम्पनी ने तीसरे विकल्प के पक्ष में निर्णय लिया तथा 1.4.2008 को ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन कर दिया ।

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

'Chennai Fibers Limited' was registered with an authorized capital of ₹ 40,00,000 divided into 4,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The company had issued 1,00,000 shares and the dividend paid per share was ₹ 3 for the year 2007 – 08. The management of the company decided to export its readymade apparels to European countries. To meet the requirement of additional funds, the finance manager put up before the Board of Directors the following three alternative proposals :

(i) Issue of 1,54,000 equity shares at par.

(ii) Obtain a loan of ₹ 15,40,000 from a financial institution for a period of 5 years. The loan was available @ 12% per annum.

(iii) Issue 16,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10% redeemable in instalments at the end of third, fourth, fifth and sixth year as per details given below :

Year	Amount
	₹
III	2,00,000
IV	3,00,000
V	4,00,000
VI	7,00,000

After comparing the alternatives, the company decided in favour of the third alternative and issued debentures on 1.4.2008.

Prepare 9% debentures account for the years 2008 – 09 to 2013 – 14.

15. चोपड़ा, शाह तथा पटेल साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । 31.3.2014 को उनकी फर्म का विघटन हो गया । सम्पत्तियों को बेच दिया गया तथा देयताओं का भुगतान कर दिया गया । लेखपाल ने वसूली खाता, साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तथा रोकड़ खाता तैयार किए परन्तु इन खातों में कुछ राशियों की खतौनी करना भूल गया । आप नीचे दिए गए खातों में सही राशियों की खतौनी करके इन्हें पूरा कीजिए । *6*

वसूली खाता

नाम **जमा**

विवरण	राशि ₹	विवरण	राशि ₹
संयंत्र तथा मशीनरी	1,60,000	विभिन्न लेनदार	1,50,000
स्टॉक	1,50,000	श्रीमती चोपड़ा का ऋण	1,30,000
विभिन्न देनदार	2,00,000	मरम्मत तथा नवीनीकरण संचय	12,000
पूर्वदत्त बीमा	4,000	डूबत ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान	10,000
निवेश	30,000	रोकड़ खाता (परिसम्पत्तियों का विक्रय)	
		संयंत्र 1,00,000	
चोपड़ा का पूँजी खाता (श्रीमती चोपड़ा का ऋण)	1,30,000	स्टॉक 1,20,000	
रोकड़ खाता (अनादरित बिल)	50,000	देनदार 1,60,000	3,80,000
रोकड़ खाता (लेनदार)	1,50,000	चोपड़ा का पूँजी खाता (निवेश)	20,000
रोकड़ खाता (व्यय)	8,000	....	....
	8,82,000		8,82,000

साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते

नाम **जमा**

विवरण	चोपड़ा ₹	शाह ₹	पटेल ₹	विवरण	चोपड़ा ₹	शाह ₹	पटेल ₹
वसूली खाता (निवेश)	20,000			शेष नीचे लाए			
....	....	....	....	वसूली खाता (ऋण)	1,30,000		
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2,30,000	1,50,000	30,000		2,30,000	1,50,000	30,000

रोकड़ खाता

नाम **जमा**

विवरण	राशि ₹	विवरण	राशि ₹
....	....	वसूली खाता (अनादरित बिल)	50,000
....	....	वसूली खाता (विभिन्न लेनदार)	1,50,000
पटेल का पूँजी खाता	10,000	....	....
		चोपड़ा का पूँजी खाता	1,20,000
		शाह का पूँजी खाता	90,000
	4,18,000		4,18,000

Chopra, Shah and Patel were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. On 31.3.2014 their firm was dissolved. The assets were realized and liabilities were paid off. The accountant prepared Realisation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and Cash Account but forgot to post few amounts in these accounts.

You are required to complete the below given accounts by posting correct amounts.

Realisation Account

Dr. **Cr.**

Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹
To Plant and Machinery	1,60,000	By Sundry Creditors	1,50,000
To Stock	1,50,000	By Mrs. Chopra's Loan	1,30,000
To Sundry Debtors	2,00,000	By Repairs and Renewals Reserve	12,000
To Prepaid Insurance	4,000	By Provision for Bad Debts	10,000
To Investments	30,000	By Cash A/c – (Assets sold) :	
To Chopra's Capital A/c (Mrs. Chopra's Loan)	1,30,000	Plant 1,00,000 Stock 1,20,000 Debtors 1,60,000	3,80,000
To Cash A/c (Dishonoured Bill)	50,000		
To Cash (Creditors)	1,50,000	By Chopra's Capital A/c (Investments)	20,000
To Cash (Expenses)	8,000	....	....
	8,82,000		8,82,000

Partner's Capital Accounts

Dr. **Cr.**

Particulars	Chopra ₹	Shah ₹	Patel ₹	Particulars	Chopra ₹	Shah ₹	Patel ₹
To Realisation (Investments)	20,000			By bal. b/d			
....	....	....	....	By Realisation (Loan)	1,30,000		
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2,30,000	1,50,000	30,000		2,30,000	1,50,000	30,000

Cash Account

Dr. **Cr.**

Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹
....	....	By Realisation A/c (Dishonoured Bill)	50,000
....	....	By Realisation (Sunday Creditors)	1,50,000
To Patel's Capital A/c	10,000	....	....
		By Chopra's Capital A/c	1,20,000
		By Shah's Capital A/c	90,000
	4,18,000		4,18,000

QB365 - Question Bank Software

16. 'निगम लिमिटेड' ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 15,000 समता अंशों को ₹ 1 प्रति अंश के बट्टे पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए । राशि निम्न प्रकार से देय थी :

आवेदन पर – ₹ 2 प्रति अंश

आबंटन पर – ₹ 3 प्रति अंश

प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना पर – ₹ 4 प्रति अंश

18,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । सभी आवेदकों को अनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों का आबंटन कर दिया गया । आवेदनों के साथ प्राप्त अतिरिक्त राशि का समायोजन आबंटन पर देय राशि में कर लिया गया । रमेश, जिसने 360 अंशों के लिए आवेदन किया था, ने आबंटन राशि तथा प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान नहीं किया । नरेश, जिसे 150 अंशों का आबंटन किया गया था, ने प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान नहीं किया । रमेश तथा नरेश दोनों के अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया । हरण किए गए अंशों में से 200 अंशों को ₹ 9 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुन: निर्गमित कर दिया गया । पुन: निर्गमित किए गए अंशों में नरेश के सभी अंश सम्मिलित थे ।

'निगम लिमिटेड' की पुस्तकों में उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । *8*

अथवा

'गुरू लिमिटेड' ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 80,000 अंशों को ₹ 10 प्रति अंश के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए । राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से करना था :

आवेदन तथा आबंटन पर – ₹ 10 प्रति अंश (₹ 5 प्रीमियम सहित)

प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना पर – ₹ 10 प्रति अंश (₹ 5 प्रीमियम सहित)

1,00,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । 10,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा आवेदन राशि वापिस कर दी गई । शेष आवेदकों को अनुपातिक अधार पर अंशों का आबंटन कर दिया गया । जिन आवेदकों को अनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों का आबंटन किया गया था उनके द्वारा आवेदन पर भुगतान की गई अतिरिक्त राशि का समावेश प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना पर देय राशि में कर लिया गया । सभी याचनाएँ माँग ली गईं तथा प्राप्त हो गईं, केवल कुमार को छोड़कर जिसने 1,800 अंशों के लिए आवेदन किया था, प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान नहीं किया । उसके अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया । हरण किए गए अंशों को ₹ 9 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुन: निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए 'गुरू लिमिटेड' की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । *8*

'Nigam Limited' invited applications for issuing 15,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a discount of ₹ 1 per share. The amount was payable as follows :

On application – ₹ 2 per share

On allotment – ₹ 3 per share

On first and final call – ₹ 4 per share

Applications for 18,000 shares were received. Shares were issued proportionately to all applicants. Excess money recieved with applications was adjusted towards sums due on allotment. Ramesh who had applied for 360 share failed to pay allotment, and first and final call money. Naresh to whom 150 shares were allotted failed to pay the first and final call money. Shares of both Ramesh and Naresh were forfeited. Out of the forfeited shares, 200 shares were re-issued at ₹ 9 per share as fully paid up. The re-issued shares included all the shares of Naresh.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of 'Nigam Limited'.

OR

'Guru Limited' invited applications for issuing 80,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 10 per share. The amount was payable as follows :

On application and allotment – ₹ 10 (including ₹ 5 premium)

On first and final call – ₹ 10 (including ₹ 5 premium)

Applications for 1,00,000 share were received. Applications for 10,000 shares were rejected and application money was refunded. Shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to the remaining applicants. Excess application money received from applicants to whom shares were allotted on pro-rata basis was adjusted towards sums due on first and final call. All calls were made and were duly received except the first and final call money from Kumar who had applied for 1,800 shares. His shares were forfeited. The forfeited shares were re-issued at ₹ 9 per share as fully paid up.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of 'Guru Limited'.

17. क, ख तथा ग एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । 1.4.2014 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

देयताएँ		राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ		राशि ₹
लेनदार		25,200	बैंक		8,200
भविष्य निधि		3,000	देनदार	60,000	
सामान्य संचय		21,000	घटा : प्रावधान	2,000	58,000
पूँजी खाते :			स्टॉक		50,000
क	80,000		निवेश		20,000
ख	73,000		एकस्व		10,000
ग	40,000	1,93,000	मशीनरी		96,000
		2,42,200			2,42,200

उपर्युक्त तिथि को 'ग' ने अवकाश ग्रहण किया ।
यह निर्णय लिया गया कि :

(i) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 5,400 किया जाएगा ।

(ii) मशीनरी पर 10% का मूल्यह्रास लगाया जाएगा ।

(iii) एकस्व को 20% से कम किया जाएगा ।

(iv) भविष्य निधि की देयता ₹ 2,500 आँकी गई ।

(v) 'ग' ने ₹ 31,700 में निवेशों को ले लिया ।

(vi) 'क' तथा 'ख' ने अपनी पूँजियों को लाभ अनुपात में समावेश करने का निर्णय लिया । इसके लिए चालू खाते खोले गए ।

'ग' के अवकाश ग्रहण करने पर पूनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए । *8*

अथवा

ओ, आर तथा एस एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । 1.4.2014 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

देयताएँ		राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी खाते :			आर का चालू खाता	7,000
ओ	1,75,000		भूमि तथा भवन	1,75,000
आर	1,50,000		संयंत्र तथा मशीनरी	67,500
एस	1,25,000	4,50,000	फर्नीचर	80,000
चालू खाते :			निवेश	36,500
ओ	4,000		प्राप्य बिल	17,000
एस	6,000	10,000	विविध देनदार	43,500
सामान्य संचय		15,000	स्टॉक	1,37,000
लाभ-हानि खाता		7,000	बैंक	43,500
लेनदार		80,000		
देय बिल		45,000		
		6,07,000		6,07,000

उपर्युक्त तिथि को निम्न शर्तों पर ‘एच’ को एक नया साझेदार बनाया गया:

(i) ‘एच’ अपनी पूँजी के लिए ₹ 50,000 लाएगा तथा उसे लाभों में 1/6 भाग मिलेगा ।

(ii) वह ख्याति प्रीमियम के अपने भाग के लिए आवश्यक रोकड़ लाएगा । फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 90,000 किया गया ।

(iii) नया लाभ अनुपात 2 : 2 : 1 : 1 होगा ।

(iv) बट्टे पर भुनाए गए एक प्राप्य बिल के लिए ₹ 7,004 की एक देयता का प्रावधान किया जाएगा ।

(v) स्टॉक, फर्नीचर तथा निवेश की लागत को 20% से कम किया जाएगा एवं भूमि तथा भवन, संयंत्र तथा मशीनरी की लागत, क्रमश: 20% तथा 10% से बढ़ाई जाएगी ।

(vi) साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों का समायोजन ‘एच’ की पूँजी के आधार पर उनके चालू खातों के माध्यम से किया जाएगा ।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता, साझेदारों के चालू खाते तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए । 8

A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. On 1.4.2014 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Liabilities		Amount ₹	Assets		Amount ₹
Creditors		25,200	Bank		8,200
Provident Fund		3,000	Debtors	60,000	
General Reserve		21,000	Less : Provision	2,000	58,000
Capital Accounts :			Stock		50,000
A	80,000		Investments		20,000
B	73,000		Patents		10,000
C	40,000	1,93,000	Machinery		96,000
		2,42,200			2,42,200

On the above date C retired. It was agreed that :

(i) Goodwill of the firm be valued at ₹ 5,400.

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

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

(iv) Liability on account of Provident Fund was estimated at ₹ 2,500.

(v) C took over investments for ₹ 31,700.

(vi) A and B decided to adjust their capitals in proportion to their profit sharing ratio. For this purpose current accounts were opened.

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

OR

O, R and S were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. On 1.4.2014 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Liabilities		Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capital Accounts :			R's Current Account	7,000
O	1,75,000		Land and Building	1,75,000
R	1,50,000		Plant and Machinery	67,500
S	1,25,000	4,50,000	Furniture	80,000
Current Accounts :			Investments	36,500
O	4,000		Bills Receivable	17,000
S	6,000	10,000	Sundry Debtors	43,500
General Reserve		15,000	Stock	1,37,000
Profit and Loss Account		7,000	Bank	43,500
Creditors		80,000		
Bills Payable		45,000		
		6,07,000		6,07,000

On the above date, H was admitted on the following terms :

(i) H will bring ₹ 50,000 as his capital and will get 1/6th share in the profits.

(ii) He will bring necessary cash for his share of goodwill premium. The goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 90,000.

(iii) The new profit sharing ratio will be 2 : 2 : 1 : 1.

(iv) A liability of ₹ 7,004 will be created against bills receivables discounted.

(v) The value of stock, furniture and investments is reduced by 20%, whereas the value of land and building and plant and machinery will be appreciated by 20% and 10% respectively.

(vi) The Capital accounts of the partners will be adjusted on the basis of H's Capital through their current accounts.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Current Accounts and Capital Accounts.

खण्ड ख
(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

PART B
(Analysis of Financial Statements)

18. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से लेनदेन से रोकड़ प्रवाह होगा ? *1*

(i) बैंक से ₹ 71,000 का नगद आहरण ।

(ii) मशीनरी के विक्रेताओं को ₹ 1,00,000 के 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन ।

(iii) लेनदारों से ₹ 74,000 की प्राप्ति ।

(iv) 10% ऋणपत्रों का शोधन इन्हें समता अंशों में परिवर्तित करके किया गया ।

Which of the following transactions will result into flow of cash ?

(i) Cash withdrawn from bank ₹ 71,000.

(ii) Issue of 9% debentures of ₹ 1,00,000 to the vendors of machinery.

(iii) Received from debtors ₹ 74,000.

(iv) Redeemed 10% debentures by converting the same into equity shares.

19. रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार करते समय प्रचालन से रोकड़ प्रवाह की गणना करने के लिए 'नव जीवन लिमिटेड' के लेखपाल ने चालू वर्ष के प्रस्तावित लाभांश को शुद्ध लाभ में जोड़ दिया । क्या उसने यह सही किया ? कारण दीजिए । *1*

The accountant of 'Nav Jeevan Limited' while preparing Cash Flow Statement added the proposed dividend of the current year to net profit while calculating cash flow from operating activities. Was he correct in doing so ? Give reason.

20. कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की सूची VI भाग I के अनुसार कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में निम्न मदों को किन-किन मुख्य शीर्षकों तथा उप-शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत दर्शाया जाएगा : *4*

(i) बैंक अधिविकर्ष ।

(ii) रोकड़ तथा रोकड़ तुल्य ।

(iii) प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम ।

(iv) लाभ-हानि विवरण का नकारात्मक शेष ।

(v) ख्याति ।

(vi) व्यापारिक चिह्न (ट्रेडमार्क) ।

(vii) एस.बी.आई. से प्राप्त 5 वर्षीय ऋण ।

(viii) निवेश ।

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

(i) Bank overdraft.

(ii) Cash and Cash equivalents.

(iii) Securities premium.

(iv) Negative balance of the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(v) Goodwill.

(vi) Trademark.

(vii) 5 years loan obtained from SBI.

(viii) Investments.

21. एक कम्पनी का चालू अनुपात 2·5 : 1·5 है । कारण देते हुए बताइए कि निम्नलिखित लेनदेनों में से किससे यह अनुपात बढ़ेगा, घटेगा अथवा इसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा : *4*

(i) बैंक से ₹ 10,000 का एक प्राप्य बिल भुनाया गया । बैंक ने ₹ 200 बट्टा लगाया ।

(ii) बैंक से ₹ 8,000 के बट्टे पर भुनाए गए एक प्राप्य बिल का अनादर हो गया ।

(iii) बैंक में ₹ 7,000 जमा किए ।

(iv) लेनदारों को ₹ 5,000 का भुगतान किया ।

The Current Ratio of a company is 2·5 : 1·5. State with reasons which of the following transactions will increase, decrease or not change the ratio :

(i) Discounted a bills receivable of ₹ 10,000 from bank. Bank charged discount of ₹ 200.

(ii) A bill receivable ₹ 8,000 discounted with bank was dishonoured.

(iii) Cash deposited into bank ₹ 7,000.

(iv) Paid cash ₹ 5,000 to the creditors.

22. आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं का उत्पादन तथा वितरण करने वाली एक कम्पनी 'नव हिन्द फार्मा लिमिटेड' का आदर्श-वाक्य 'स्वस्थ भारत' है । इसके प्रबंधक तथा कर्मचारी मेहनती, ईमानदार तथा अभिप्रेरित हैं । 31.3.2014 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में कम्पनी का शुद्ध लाभ दुगुना हो गया । अपने निष्पादन से उत्साहित कम्पनी ने अपने सभी कर्मचारियों को एक माह का अतिरिक्त वेतन देने का निर्णय लिया ।

31.3.2013 तथा 31.3.2014 को समाप्त हुए वर्षों के लिए कम्पनी का तुलनात्मक लाभ-हानि विवरण निम्न प्रकार से है :

नव हिन्द फार्मा लिमिटेड
तुलनात्मक लाभ-हानि विवरण

विवरण	नोट संख्या	2012 – 13 ₹	2013 – 14 ₹	निरपेक्ष परिवर्तन ₹	% परिवर्तन
कार्यकलापों से आय		40,00,000	60,00,000	20,00,000	5·0
घटा : कर्मचारी हित व्यय		24,00,000	28,00,000	4,00,000	16·67
कर पूर्व लाभ		16,00,000	32,00,000	16,00,000	100
कर 50% की दर से		8,00,000	16,00,000	8,00,000	100
कर पश्चात् लाभ		8,00,000	16,00,000	8,00,000	100

(i) 31.3.2013 तथा 31.3.2014 को समाप्त हुए वर्षों के लिए शुद्ध लाभ अनुपात की गणना कीजिए ।

(ii) ऐसे किन्हीं दो मूल्यों की पहचान कीजिए, जिन्हें 'नव हिन्द फार्मा लिमिटेड' सम्प्रेषित करना चाहती है । *4*

The motto of 'Nav Hind Pharma Limited', a company engaged in the manufacturing and distribution of Aurvedic medicines, is 'Healthy India'. Its management and employees are hardworking, honest and motivated. The net profit of the company doubled during the year ended 31.3.2014. Encouraged by its performance, the company decided to pay one month's extra salary to all its employees.

Following is the Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss of the company for the years ended 31.3.2013 and 31.3.2014 :

Nav Hind Pharma Limited
Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	Note No.	2012 – 13 ₹	2013 – 14 ₹	Absolute Change ₹	% Change
Revenue from operations		40,00,000	60,00,000	20,00,000	5·0
Less : Employees benefit expenses		24,00,000	28,00,000	4,00,000	16·67
Profit before tax		16,00,000	32,00,000	16,00,000	100
Tax @ 50%		8,00,000	16,00,000	8,00,000	100
Profit after tax		8,00,000	16,00,000	8,00,000	100

(i) Calculate Net Profit Ratio for the years ending 31.3.2013 and 31.3.2014.

(ii) Identify any two values which 'Nav Hind Pharma Limited' is trying to communicate.

23. 31.3.2014 को विन्ड पॉवर लिमिटेड का स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

विन्ड पॉवर लिमिटेड

31.3.2014 को स्थिति विवरण

	विवरण	नोट संख्या	31.3.2014 ₹	31.3.2013 ₹
I – समता तथा देयताएँ :				
1.	**अंशधारी निधियाँ :**			
	(अ) अंश पूँजी		48,00,000	44,00,000
	(ब) संचय एवं आधिक्य	1	12,00,000	8,00,000
2.	**अचल देयताएँ :**			
	दीर्घकालीन ऋण		9,60,000	6,80,000
3.	**चालू देयताएँ :**			
	(अ) व्यापारिक देयताएँ		7,16,000	8,16,000
	(ब) लघुकालीन प्रावधान		2,00,000	3,08,000
	कुल		78,76,000	70,04,000
II – परिसम्पत्तियाँ :				
1.	**अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ :**			
	(अ) स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
	(i) मूर्त	2	42,80,000	34,00,000
	(ii) अमूर्त	3	1,60,000	4,80,000
2.	**चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ :**			
	(अ) चालू निवेश		9,60,000	4,48,000
	(ब) स्टॉक (माल सूची)		5,16,000	4,84,000
	(स) व्यापारिक प्राप्तियाँ		6,80,000	5,72,000
	(द) रोकड़ तथा रोकड़ तुल्य		12,80,000	16,20,000
	कुल		78,76,000	70,04,000

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खातों के नोट्स

नोट सं.	विवरण	31.3.2014 को ₹	31.3.2013 को ₹
1.	**संचय एवं आधिक्य** आधिक्य (लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष)	12,00,000	8,00,000
2.	**मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ** मशीनरी घटा : एकत्रित मूल्यहास	 50,80,000 (8,00,000)	 40,00,000 (6,00,000)
3.	**अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ** ख्याति	1,60,000	4,48,000

अतिरिक्त सूचना :

वर्ष में एक मशीनरी, जिसकी लागत ₹ 96,000 थी तथा जिस पर एकत्रित मूल्यहास ₹ 64,000 था, को ₹ 24,000 में बेच दिया गया ।

रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार कीजिए । *6*

Following is the Balance Sheet of Wind Power Ltd. as at 31.3.2014 :

Wind Power Ltd.

Balance Sheet as at 31.3.2014

	Particulars	Note No.	2013 – 14 ₹	2012 – 13 ₹
I – Equity and Liabilities :				
1.	**Shareholder's Funds :**			
	(a) Share Capital		48,00,000	44,00,000
	(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	12,00,000	8,00,000
2.	**Non-Current Liabilities :**			
	Long-Term Borrowings		9,60,000	6,80,000
3.	**Current Liabilities :**			
	(a) Trade Payables		7,16,000	8,16,000
	(b) Short-Term Provisions		2,00,000	3,08,000
	Total		78,76,000	70,04,000
II – Assets :				
1.	**Non-Current Assets :**			
	(a) Fixed Assets :			
	(i) Tangible	2	42,80,000	34,00,000
	(ii) Intangible	3	1,60,000	4,80,000
2.	**Current Assets :**			
	(a) Current Investments		9,60,000	4,48,000
	(b) Inventories		5,16,000	4,84,000
	(c) Trade Receivables		6,80,000	5,72,000
	(d) Cash and Cash equivalents		12,80,000	16,20,000
	Total		78,76,000	70,04,000

Notes to Accounts

S.No.	Particulars	As on 31.3.2014 ₹	As on 31.3.2013 ₹
1.	**Reserves and Surplus** Surplus (Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss)	12,00,000	8,00,000
2.	**Tangible Assets** Machinery Less : Accumulated Depreciation	50,80,000 (8,00,000)	40,00,000 (6,00,000)
3.	**Intangible Assets** Goodwill	1,60,000	4,48,000

Additional Information :

During the year a piece of machinery costing ₹ 96,000 on which accumulated depreciation was ₹ 64,000 was sold for ₹ 24,000.

Prepare Cash Flow Statement.

खण्ड ख

(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)

PART B

(Computerised Accounting)

18. डाटाबेस टेबल में प्रयुक्त की जाने वाले मद 'रिकॉर्ड' का अर्थ है : *1*

(i) प्रपत्रों का एक रिकॉर्ड ।

(ii) टेबल का उर्ध्वाधर स्तम्भ ।

(iii) टेबल का नाम ।

(iv) टेबल की क्षैतिज पंक्ति ।

The term 'record' as applied to database table means :

(i) A record of documents.

(ii) Vertical column of the table.

(iii) Name of the table.

(iv) Horizontal row of the table.

QB365 - Question Bank Software

19. 'एस.क्यू.एल.' से अभिप्राय है : *1*

(i) आसान क्यू लाइन अप ।

(ii) नमूना प्रश्न लॉग ।

(iii) संरचनात्मक क्वैरी भाषा ।

(iv) तारा-सूची (स्टार लिस्टिड) प्रश्न ।

'SQL' stand for :

(i) Simple Queue Line up.

(ii) Sample Question Log.

(iii) Structured Query Language.

(iv) Star Listed Questions.

20. 'अभिकलित्र लेखांकन प्रणाली' के किन्हीं दो लाभों एवं दो सीमाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए । *4*

State any two advantages and two limitations of 'Computerised Accounting system'.

21. लेखांकन सॉफ्टवेयर की विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए । *4*

State the features of accounting software.

22. टैली का उपयोग करते हुए 'बैंक समाधान विवरण' बनाने के चरणों का उल्लेख कीजिए । *4*

State the steps to construct a 'Bank Reconciliation Statement' using Tally.

23. उस टेबल का नाम दीजिए जो बड़ी राशि के डाटा के शीघ्रतम सारांश हेतु एक अन्योन्य-क्रियात्मक तरीका है । इसके किन्हीं पाँच लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए । *6*

Name the table which is an interactive way to quickly summarize large amounts of data. State its any five advantages.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Q. Set No.</td><td rowspan="2">Marking Scheme 2014-15
Accountancy (055)
<u>Foreign – 67/2/1</u>
Expected Answers / Value points</td><td rowspan="2">Distribution of marks</td></tr>
<tr><td>67/ 2/1</td><td>67/ 2/2</td><td>67/ 2/3</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>Q. In the absence of.................. is charged.

Ans. (iv) no interest is charged.</td><td>1 Mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>Q. Kamal and Vimal..........................correct treatment.

Ans. No, the accountant’s didn’t give correct treatment.
<u>Reason:</u> As credit balance in Profit and Loss Account indicates undistributed profits. It should have been credited to Kamal and Vimal’s Capital Account.

Alternate Solution:
Journal
<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>LF</th><th>Dr (₹)</th><th>Cr (₹)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Profit & Loss A/c Dr.
To Kamal’s Capital Account
To Vimal’s Capital A/c
(Being adjustment entry made)</td><td></td><td>10,000</td><td>
6,000
4,000</td></tr>
</table></td><td>1 Mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>Q. Anurag and Bhawana ....partnership.

Ans.
Anurag’s Sacrifice = 3/10 x ½ = 3/20 } 1/2
Bhawana’s Sacrifice = 3/10 x ½ = 3/20

Anurag’s old share = 4/10 + 3/20 = 11/20 } 1/2
Bhawana’s old share = 3/10 + 3/20 = 9/20

Anurag and Bhawana’s profit sharing ratio = 11:9</td><td>1 Mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>Q. Deepak, Farukh and Lilly........................of Farukh.

Ans.
(b) Credited to the Capital Accounts of all partners in their profit sharing ratio.</td><td>1 Mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>Q. Give the.................................... forfeiture of share.

Ans.
Forfeiture of shares means cancellation of shares and treating as forfeited the amount actually received.
[or any other suitable meaning]</td><td>1 Mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>Q. ‘Samta Limited’ invited..........................applications was.

Ans. (iv) ₹ 22,875</td><td>1 Mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>Q. State any three......................can be utilized.

Ans.
The amount received as securities premium can be used other than ‘buy back of shares’ for the following purposes :</td><td>1 Mark each</td></tr>
</table>

- 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.
- For issuing Bonus Shares.

= 3 Marks

8 - -

Q. A and B ....error.

Ans.

Journal

Date	Particulars		LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)
2014 Apr. 1	B's Capital A/c	Dr.		5,280	
	To A's Capital A/c				5,280
	(Being interest on capital and salary omitted, now adjusted)				

2

Working Notes:

Calculation of Opening Capital :

	A (₹)	B(₹)
Closing Capitals	60,000	20,000
Less: Profits	(48,000)	(32,000)
Add: Drawings	10,000	20,000
Opening Capitals	22,000	8,000

1

Interest on Capital of A = 22,000 X 12/100 = 2,640

Interest on Capital of B = 8,000 X 12/100 = 960

= 3 marks

Table Showing Adjustment

	A	B	Total
Interest on Capital (Cr.)	2,640	960	3,600
Salary to Partner (Cr.)	12,000		12,000
Profit to be Recovered (Dr.)	9.360	6,240	15,600
Adjustment	5,280 Cr.	5,280 Dr.	

9 10 9

Q. 'Telecom Ltd.........................Companies Act, 1956.

Ans.

Balance Sheet of Telecom 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	9,96,000	

1

Notes to Accounts :

Particulars			₹
(1) Share Capital			
Authorised Capital :			
80,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each			8,00,00,000
Issued Capital			
1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each			10,00,000
Subscribed and fully paid			
99,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each		9,90,000	
Subscribed but not fully paid capital			
1,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	10,000		
Less: Calls in arrears	4,000	6,000	9,96,000

1

½

½

=3 marks

10	9	10	**Q. 'Panipat Blankets Ltd. ....to the society.** **Ans.**	

Books of Panipat Blankets Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars		LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	
i.	Machinery A/c	Dr.		12,00,000		
	To Vendors A/c				12,00,000	1
	(Being purchase of machinery)					
ii.	Vendors A/c	Dr.		12,00,000		
	To Equity Share Capital A/c				10,00,000	
	To 9% Debentures A/c				2,00,000	1
	(Being issue of equity shares and debentures at par)					
	OR					
	Vendors A/c	Dr.		10,00,000	½	
	To Equity Share Capital A/c				10,00,000	
	(For issue of equity shares)					
	Vendors A/c	Dr.		2,00,000	½	
	To 9% Debentures A/c				2,00,000	
	(For issue debentures at par)					

a) <u>**Values which the company wants to communicate to the society:**</u> ***(Any one)***
- Discharging Social responsibility
- Generation of employment opportunities in rural areas

(OR any other suitable value.) **1**

= 3 Marks

11	-	-	**Q. Joshi, Pandey and Agarwal........................ presented to his executors.** **Ans.**	

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

Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹	
To Balance b/d	½ 39,000	By Joshi's Capital A/c	½ 1,44,000	½
To Agarwal's Executor A/c	4,12,560 ½	By Pandey's Capital A/c	1,44,000	
		By P/L Suspense A/c	72,000	1
		By Agarwal;s Loan A/c	½ 84,000	
		By Interest on Agarwal's Loan A/c	7,560	½
	4,51,560		**4,51,560**	

<u>**Working notes:**</u>

i. <u>Calculation of Share of Profit :</u>
4,80,000 x 1/5 x 9/12 = ₹ 72,000

ii. <u>Share in Goodwill</u> = 3 x 19,20,000/4 x 1/5 = ₹ 2,88,000

= 4 Marks

12	12	12	**Q. Jain, Gupta and Singh...............................the firm.** **Ans.**	

In the books of Jain, Gupta and Singh
Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c
Dr. **For the year ended 31st March 2014** **Cr.**

Particulars		Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Interest on Capital:		½	By Profit for the year	1,47,000
Jain's Capital A/c	29,400	½		1
Gupta'sCapitalA/c	44,100			
Singh's Capital A/c	73,500	½ 1,47,000		
		1,47,000		**1,47,000**

Working notes:

Calculation of Interest on Capital:

		(₹)	
a)	Interest on Jain's Capital:	40,000	½
b)	Interest on Gupta's Capital:	60,000	½
c)	Interest on Singh's capital:	1,00,000	½
	Total:	2,00,000	½

The available profit is ₹ 1,47,000 since the profit is less than interest, the available profit will be distributed in the ratio of interest i.e. 2:3:5

= 4 Marks

13 14 15 Q. On 1-4-2013, Mohan......................partners.

Ans.

Interest on Capital:

Mohan – 1,00,000 x 6 /100 = ₹ 6,000 — 2

Sohan – 10,73,000 x 6/100 x 1/ 12 = ₹ 5,365

Date	Amount (₹)	Months	Product
1.4.2013	50,000	1	50,000
1.5.2013	60,000	2	1,20,000
30.6.2013	55,000	3	1,65,000
30.9.2013	1,52,000	4	6,08,000
1.2.2014	65,000	2	1,30,000
	Total:		10,73,000

4

Note: Full credit should be given if the examinee has done the question correctly by any other method.

Alternate solution

Interest on Capital of Sohan = (50,000 x 6/100 x 1/12) + (60,000 x 6/100 x 2/12) + (55,000 x 6/100 x 3/12) + (1,52,000 x 6/100 x 4/12) + (65,000 x 6/100 x 2/12) = ₹ 5,365

= 6 Marks

14 15 13 Q. Chennai Fibers Ltd..................................2013-14.

Ans.

Dr. **Cr.**

9% Debentures A/c

Date	Particulars	LF	Amount (₹)	Date	Particulars	LF	Amount (₹)
2009 Mar 31	To Balance c/d		16,00,000	2008 Apr 1	By Debentures app & all A/c		14,40,000
					By Discount on issse of debentures A/c		1,60,000
			16,00,000			1	16,00,000
2010 Mar 31	To Balance c/d		16,00,000	2009 Apr 1	By Balance b/d	1	16,00,000
2011 Mar 31	To Debenture holders A/c		2,00,000	2010 Apr 1	By Balance b/d		16,00,000
	To Balance c/d		14,00,000				
			16,00,000			1	16,00,000
2012 Mar 31	To Debenture Holder A/c		3,00,000	2011 Apr 1	By Balance b/d		14,00,000
	To Balance c/d		11,00,000				
			14,00,000			1	14,00,000
2013 Mar 31	To Debenture Holder A/c		4,00,000	2012 Apr 1	By Balance b/d		11,00,000
	To Balance c/d		7,00,000				
			11,00,000			1	11,00,000
2014 Mar 31	To Debenture holders A/c		7,00,000	2013 Apr 1	By Balance B/d		7,00,000
			7,00,000			1	7,00,000

= 6 Marks

15 | 13 | 14 **Q. Chopra, Shah and Patel.................................amounts.**

Ans.

Dr. **Realisation A/c** **Cr.**

Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)
To Plant and Machinery	1,60,000	By Sundry Creditors	1,50,000
To Stock	1,50,000	By Mrs. Chopra's Loan	1,30,000
To Sundry Debtors	2,00,000	By Repairs and Renewals reserve	12,000
To Prepaid Insurance	4,000	By Provision for bad debts	10,000
To Investments	30,000	By cash – Assets sold: Plant 1,00,000; Stock 1,20,000; Debtors 1,60,000	3,80,000
To Chopra's capital A/c --Mrs. Chopra's Loan	1,30,000	By Chopra's Capital- Investments	20,000
To Cash- dishonoured bill paid	50,000	**By Loss Transferred to Partners' Capital A/c:** **Chopra 90,000; Shah 60,000; Patel 30,000** (1)	1,80,000
To Cash- Creditors	1,50,000		
To Cash- Expenses	8,000		
	8,82,000		**8,82,000**

1

Partner's Capital A/c

Particulars	Chopra (₹)	Shah (₹)	Patel (₹)	Particulars	Chopra (₹)	Shah (₹)	Patel (₹)
To Realisation (Investments)	20,000			By Balance b/d	1,00,000	1,50,000	20,000
To Realisation A/c (Loss) (1)	**90,000**	**60,000**	**30,000**	By Realisation A/c (Loan)	1,30,000	—	—
To Cash A/c (1)	**1,20,000**	**90,000**	—	**By Cash A/c**	—	—	**10,000** (1)
	2,30,000	**1,50,000**	**30,000**		**2,30,000**	**1,50,000**	**30,000**

3

Dr. **Cash A/c** **Cr.**

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To balance b/d (½)	**28,000**	By Realisation A/c – (Dishonoured bill)	50,000
To Realisation A/c – Sale of Assets (½)	**3,80,000**	By Realisation A/c (Creditors paid)	1,50,000
To Patel's Capital A/c	10,000	**By Realisation A/c (Expenses)** (1)	**8000**
		By Chopra's capital A/c	1,20,000
		By Shah's Capital A/c	90,000
	4,18,000		**4,18,000**

2

=

6 Marks

16 | - | - **Q. Nigam Ltd............................. in the books of Nigam Ltd.**

Ans.

Books of Nigam Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)	
i.	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application A/c (For application money received)		36,000	 36,000	½
ii.	Equity Share Application A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Equity share Allotment A/c (For application money transferred to share capital)		36,000	 30,000 6,000	1
iii.	Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr. Discount on issue of shares A/c Dr. To Equity share Capital A/c (For allotment money due)		45,000 15,000	 60,000	1
iv.	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity share Allotment A/c (For allotment money received) **OR** Bank A/c Dr. Calls in arrears A/c Dr. To Equity Share Allotment A/c (For allotment money received except on 300 shares and the advance adjusted)		38,220 38,220 780	 38,220 39,000	1
v.	Equity Share first & final Call A/c Dr. To Equity share capital A/c (For first and final call due)		60,000	 60,000	½
vi.	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share First and final Call A/c (For first and final call received except on 450 shares) OR Bank A/c Dr. Calls in arrears A/c Dr. To Equity Share first and final call A/c (For first and final call money received except on 450 shares)		58,200 58,200 1,800	 58,200 60,000	1
vii.	Equity Share capital A/c Dr. To Discount on issue of shares A/c To Equity share Allotment A/c To Equity share first and final call A/c To Share forfeiture A/c (For 450 shares forfeited) **OR** Equity Share capital A/c Dr. To Discount on issue of shares A/c To Calls in arrears A/c To Share forfeiture A/c (For 450 shares forfeited)		4,500 4,500	 450 780 1,800 1,470 450 2,580 1,470	1

						Marks
viii.	Bank A/c Dr. Discount on issue of shares A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (For shares reissued for ₹ 9 per share fully paid up)			1,800 200	2,000	1
ix.	Share forfeiture A/c Dr. To Capital reserve A/c (For forfeiture balance transferred to capital reserve)			870	870	1 = **8 Marks**

16 OR - -

Q. Guru Ltd..................................Guru Ltd.

Ans.

Books of Guru Ltd.

Journal

Date	**Particulars**	**L.F.**	**Debit (₹)**	**Credit (₹)**	Marks
(i)	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application & Allotment A/c (Being application and allotment money received with premium)		10,00,000	10,00,000	1
(ii)	Equity Share App & Allotment A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Calls in advance A/c To Securities premium/ Securities premium Reserve A/c To Bank A/c (Being application and allotment money transferred to share capital)		10,00,000	4,00,000 1,00,000 4,00,000 1,00,000	2
(iii)	Equity Share First & final call A/c Dr. To Equity share Capital a/c To securities premium/ Securities premium Reserve A/c (Being first call money due with premium)		8,00,000	4,00,000 4,00,000	1
(iv)	Bank A/c Dr. Calls in advance A/c Dr. To Equity Share First and final call A/c (Being first call money received) OR Bank A/c Dr. Calls in arrears A/c Dr. Calls in advance A/c Dr. To Equity Share First and final call A/c (Being first call money received)		6,86,000 1,00,000 6,86,000 14,000 1,00,000	7,86,000 8,00,000	1
(v)	Equity Share capital A/c Dr. Securities premium A/c Dr. To Share forfeiture A/c To Equity share First and final call A/c / Calls in arrear A/c		16,000 8,000	10,000 14,000	1

	Particulars		Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)	Marks
	(Being 1600 shares forfeited)				
(vi)	Bank A/c Dr. Share forfeited A/c Dr. To Equity share Capital A/c (Being shares reissued)		14,400 1,600	16,000	1
(vii)	Share forfeited A/c Dr. To Capital reserve A/c (Being balance of share forfeited transferred to capital reserve A/c)		8,400	8,400	1 = 8 Marks

17 | 17 | 17

Q. A,B and C........................ retirement.

Ans.

Revaluation A/c

Dr **Cr**

Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)
To machinery A/c	½ 9,600	By Provident fund A/c ½	500
To Patents A/c	2,000	By Investment A/c ½	11,700
To profit transferred to Partner's Capital A/c: A 300 B 200 C 100 ½	600		
	12,200		**12,200**

2 Marks

Partner's Capital A/c

Particulars	A (₹)	B (₹)	C (₹)	Particulars	A (₹)	B (₹)	C (₹)
To C's Capital A/c	540	360		By Balance b/d	80,000	73,000	40,000
To Investment A/c			31,700	By A's Capital A/c			540
To C's loan A/c			12,800	By B's Capital A/c			360
To Current A/c		11,800		By General Reserve A/c	10,500	7,000	3,500
To Balance c/d	1,02,060	68,040	---	By revaluation A/c	300	200	100
				By current A/c	11,800		
	1,02,600	**80,200**	**44,500**		**1,02,600**	**80,200**	**44,500**

6 Marks

Working Notes:

A's capital = ₹ 90,260

B's capital = ₹ 79,840

Total capital = ₹ 1,70,100

Capitals of A and B in new ratio =

A = 3/5 x 1,70,100 = 1,02,060

B = 2/5 x 1,70,100 = 68,040

=
8 Marks

17 OR | 17 OR | 17 OR

Q. O, R and S............................Capital accounts.

Ans.

Revaluation A/c

Dr Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Cr Amt (₹)
To liability for bills discounted ½	7,004	By land and building A/c ½	35,000
To Stock A/c ½	27,400	By plant and machinery A/c ½	6,750
To furniture A/c	16,000	By Partner's current A/c (loss): ½	
To Investments A/c ½	7,300	O 7,977	
		R 5,318	
		S 2,659	15,954
	57,704		57,704

3 Marks

Partner's Current A/c

Particulars	O (₹)	R (₹)	S (₹)	Particulars	O (₹)	R (₹)	S (₹)
To balanceb/d		7,000		By Balance b/d	4,000		6,000
To revaluation a/c	7,977	5,318	2,659	By General reserve	7,500	5,000	2,500
Tobalancec/d	97,023	45,015	82,008	By profit and loss a/c	3,500	2,333	1,167
				By premium for goodwill	15,000		
				By capital A/cs	75,000	50,000	75,000
	1,05,000	57,333	84,667		1,05,000	57,333	84,667

4 Marks

Partners' Capital A/c

Particulars	O (₹)	R (₹)	S (₹)	Particulars	O (₹)	R (₹)	S (₹)
To current A/cs	75,000	50,000	75,000	By Balance b/d	1,75,000	1,50,000	1,25,000
To balance c/d	1,00,000	1,00,000	50,000				
	1,75,000	1,50,000	1,25,000		1,75,000	1,50,000	1,25,000

H's Capital A/c

Dr Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Cr Amt (₹)
To Balance c/d	50,000	By Bank A/c	50,000
	50,000		50,000

1

=

8 Marks

PART B
(Financial Statements Analysis)

18	-	-	**Q. Which.......................................shares.** **Ans.** (iii) Received ₹ 74,000 from debtors.	1 Mark
19	-	-	**Q. The accountant.............................reason.** **Ans.** Yes, he is correct because it is an appropriation of profits.	1 Mark
20	20	-	**Q. Under which................................ investments.** **Ans.**	

S.No.	Items	Headings	Sub headings
1	Bank Overdraft	Current liabilities	Short term borrowings
2	Cash and cash equivalents	Current assets	Cash and cash equivalents
3	Securities premium	Shareholders' funds	Reserves and surplus
4	Negative Balance of statement of Profit and Loss	Shareholders' funds	Reserves and surplus
5	Goodwill	Non current assets	Fixed assets- intangible
6	Trademark	Non current assets	Fixed assets- intangible
7	5 years loan obtained from SBI	Non current liabilities	Long term borrowings
8	Investments	Non current assets	Non current investments

½ x 8 = 4 Marks

21 | - | 21

Q. The current..creditors.

Ans.

	Reason
i) Decrease	Current assets will decrease with no change in current liabilities.
ii) No change	Both current assets and current liabilities are not affected.
iii) No change	Both current assets and current liabilities are not affected.
iv) Increase	Both current assets and current liabilities will decrease with same amount.

= 4 Marks

22 | 22 | 22

Q. The motto...................................... to communicate.

Ans.

a) <u>Net Profit Ratio</u>

As on 31-03-2013 = Net Profit after tax / Revenue from operations x 100 1

= 8,00,000 / 40,00,000 x 100 ½

= 20%

As on 31-03-2014 = Net Profit after tax / Revenue from operations x 100

= 16,00,000 / 60,00,000 x 100 ½

= 26.67%

2 Marks

1 mark for formula & ½ mark for calculation of net profit ratio of each year. 1+ (½ + ½) = 2

b) **Values:** **(Any two)**

- Promoting healthy living.
- 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 Marks = 4 Marks

23	23	23	Q. Following ....statement. Ans.	

Cash flow statement of Solar 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	4,00,000		
Add: Non cash and non-operating charges			
Goodwill written off	3,20,000/2,88,000		
Depreciation on machinery	2,64,000		
Loss on sale of machinery	8,000		
Operating profit before working capital changes	9,92,000/9,60,000		
Less: Increase in Current Assets			
Increase in trade receivables	(1,08,000)		
Increase in inventories	(32,000)		
Less: Decrease in Current Liabilities			
Decrease in trade payables	(1,00,000)		
Decrease in short term provisions	(1,08,000)		
Cash generated from Operating Activities		6,44,000/ 6,12,000	2
Cash flows from Investing Activities :			
Purchase of machinery	(11,76,000)		
Sale of machinery	24,000		
Cash used in investing activities		(11,52,000)	2
Cash flows from Financing Activities:			
Issue of share capital	4,00,000		
Money raised from long term borrowings	2,80,000		
Cash from financing activities		6,80,000	2
Net increase in cash & cash equivalents		1,72,000/ 1,40,000	
Add: Opening balance of cash & cash equivalents:			
Current Investments	4,48,000		
Cash & cash equivalents	16,20,000		
Closing Balance of cash & cash equivalents:			
Current Investments	9,60,000		
Cash & cash equivalents	12,80,000		
(No marks for cash & cash equivalents)			

Working Notes:

Machinery A/c.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Balance b/d	40,00,000	By Bank a/c	24,000
To Bank A/c (Bal. Figure)	11,76,000	By Accumulated Depreciation	64,000
		By Loss on sale of machinery	8,000
		By Balance c/d	50,80,000
	51,76,000		51,76,000

Accumulated Depreciation A/c

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Machinery A/c	64,000	By Balance b/d	6,00,000
To balance c/d	8,00,000	By Depreciation a/c (Bal fig.)	2,64,000
	8,64,000		8,64,000

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 ₹ 8,84,000 or ₹ 8,52,000.
- There is no change in the cash flow from the three activities and full credit is to be given for this treatment also.

2. If short term provision is treated as provision for tax:
- Net profit before tax and extraordinary items will be ₹ 6,00,000.
- Operating profit before working capital changes will be ₹ 11,92,000 or ₹ 11,60,000.
- Cash generated from operations before tax will be ₹ 9,52,000 or ₹ 9,20,000
- Tax paid off ₹ 3,08,000 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 ₹ 6,00,000.
- Cash from operating activities will be ₹ 9,52,000 or ₹ 9,20,000
- Cash used in investing activity will remain same i.e. ₹ (11,52,000)
- Cash from financing activity will be ₹ 3,72,000

(II) If current investment is treated as current asset by an examinee: Increase in current investment ₹ 5,12,000 will be deducted from operating profit before working capital changes.

1. If Short term provision is treated as current liability:
- Operating profit before working capital changes will be ₹ 9,92,000 or ₹ 9,60,000.
- Cash from operating activities will be ₹ 1,32,000 or 1,00,000.
- Cash used in investing activity will remain same i.e. ₹ (11,52,000) and cash from financing activity will also remain same i.e. ₹ 6,80,000.

2. When short term provision is treated as proposed dividend:
- Net profit before tax and extraordinary items will be ₹ 6,00,000.
- Operating profit before working capital changes will be ₹ 11,92,000 or ₹ 11,60,000
- Cash from operating activities will be ₹ 4,40,000 or ₹ 4,08,000
- Cash used in investing activity will remain same i.e. ₹ (11,52,000)
- Cash from financing activity will be ₹ 3,72,000

3. When short term provision is treated as provision for tax:
- Net profit before tax and extraordinary items will be ₹ 6,00,000.
- Operating profit before working capital changes will be ₹ 11,92,000 or ₹ 11,60,000
- Cash generated from operations ₹ 9,52,000 or ₹ 9,20,000

			• Tax paid off ₹ 3,08,000 will be deducted for calculating cash from operating activities. • Cash from operating activities will be ₹ 6,46,000 or ₹ 6,14,000 • Cash used in investing activity will remain same i.e. ₹ (11,52,000) • Cash from financing activity will be ₹ 6,80,000 or ₹ 6,48,000 4. If short term provision is treated as provision for doubtful debts: • Net profit before tax and extraordinary items will be ₹ 4,00,000. • Operating profit before working capital changes will be ₹ 8,84,000 or ₹ 8,52,000. • Cash from operating activities will be ₹ 6,44,000 or ₹ 6,12,000 • Cash used in investing activity will remain same i.e. ₹ (11,52,000) • Cash from financing activity will be ₹ 6,80,000 or 6,48,000	
			PART B **(Computerised Accounting)**	
18	19	19	**Q. The term..................of the table.** **Ans.** (iv) Horizontal row of the table	**1 Mark**
19	18	18	**Q. 'SQL' stand.....................questions.** **Ans.** (iii) Structured Query Language	**1 Mark**
20	22	21	**Q. State any two................System.** **Ans.** **Advantages of CAS** Following are the advantages of computerized accounting system (CAS) **(Any Two)** 1. Timely generation of reports and information in desired format. 2. Efficient record keeping. 3. Ensures effective control over the system. 4. Economy in the processing of accounting data. 5. Confidentiality of data is maintained. **Limitations of CAS** Following are the limitation of CAS software: **(Any Two)** 1. Faster obsolescence of technology necessitates investment in shorter period of time. 2. Data may be lost or corrupted due to power interruptions. 3. Data are prone to hacking. 4. Un-programmed and un-specified reports cannot be generated.	**2** **2** **=** **4 marks**
21	20	22	**Q. State the features................software.** **Ans.** Following are the features of accounting softeware: 1. Do all basic accounting functions, 2. Manage your stores, 3. Do the job costing, 4. Manage payroll, 5. Get many MIS (Management information System) 6. File tax returns 7. Maintain budgets etc 8. Calculate interest pending amounts 9. Manage data over different locations and synchronize it and many more other features	**=** **4 Marks**

22	21	20	**Q. State the steps..........................using Tally.** **Ans.** The following are the steps to construct BRS in tally: i. Bring up the monthly summary of bank book. ii. Bring your cursor to the first month and press enter. This brings up the vouchers for the month. Since this is a bank account, an additional button F5 : reconcile will be visible on the right Press F5. iii. The display now becomes an Edit screen in Reconciliation mode. The primary components are : A column for the 'Bankers Date'. iv. The 'Reconciliation' at the bottom of the screen. v. Balance as per company's books. vi. Amounts not reflected in banks vii. Balance as per bank.	= **4 Marks**
23	-	-	**Q. Name the table....................five advantages.** **Ans.** **'Pivot table**. Advantages of pivot table are: 1. User friendly. 2. Focus on results. 3. Multiple summerisation of data. 4. Filtering,sorting ,grouping etc. makes it possible to focus on information. 5. Presenting concise,attsctive and annotated online or printed reports. Analysis of related tables is facilitated. (with suitable explanation).	= **6 Marks**