

Series SSO/2

कोड नं. **67/2/2**

Code No.

रोल नं.

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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. 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 ।

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.

2. 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.

3. अंशों के हरण का अर्थ दीजिए ।

1

Give the meaning of forfeiture of shares.

4. '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

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 'बोनस अंशों के निर्गमन' के अतिरिक्त ऐसे किन्हीं तीन उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिसके लिए प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम का उपयोग किया जा सकता है । 3

State any three purposes other than 'issue of bonus shares' for which securities premium can be utilized.

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

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी : एक्स 1,30,000 वाई <u>1,00,000</u>	2,30,000	विभिन्न परिसम्पत्तियाँ	2,30,000
	2,30,000		2,30,000

31.3.2014 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष का लाभ ₹ 85,000 था जिसे साझेदारों में पूँजी पर 12% प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज तथा 'एक्स' को ₹ 750 प्रतिमास वेतन लगाए बिना बाँट दिया गया । वर्ष के दौरान 'एक्स' ने ₹ 18,000 तथा 'वाई' ने ₹ 9,000 का आहरण किया ।

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

X and Y were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. On 31.3.2014 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals : X 1,30,000 Y <u>1,00,000</u>	2,30,000	Sundry Assets	2,30,000
	2,30,000		2,30,000

The profit of the year ended 31.3.2014, ₹ 85,000 was divided between the partners without allowing interest on capital at 12% per annum and a salary to X at ₹ 750 per month. During the year X withdrew ₹ 18,000 and Y ₹ 9,000.

Pass a single journal entry to rectify the error.

9. 'पानीपत ब्लैंकेट्स लिमिटेड' कम्बलों के उत्पादक तथा निर्यातक हैं। कम्पनी ने बाढ़ से क्षतिग्रस्त हुए कश्मीर के पाँच गाँवों में 1,000 कम्बल मुफ्त 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.

10. '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.

11. सोम, सुधा तथा सुरभि 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	27,000	रोकड़	22,000
देय बिल	25,000	देनदार	17,000
सुरभि का ऋण	15,000	प्राप्य बिल	7,000
पूँजी :		फर्नीचर	12,000
सोम 45,000		मशीनरी	80,000
सुधा <u>50,000</u>	95,000	सुरभि की पूँजी	24,000
	1,62,000		1,62,000

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

- (क) फर्म की ख्याति में उसका भाग, जिसकी गणना फर्म के पिछले चार वर्षों के औसत लाभ के तीन गुना के बराबर की जाएगी । फर्म के पिछले चार वर्षों के लाभ क्रमशः ₹ 2,00,000; ₹ 2,50,000; ₹ 2,75,000 तथा ₹ 3,00,000 थे ।
- (ख) उसकी मृत्यु के समय तक फर्म के लाभ में उसका भाग, जिसकी गणना पिछले चार वर्षों के औसत लाभ के आधार पर की जाएगी ।
- (ग) पूँजी खाते के जमा शेष पर, यदि कोई है, 12% वार्षिक ब्याज ।
- (घ) उसके ऋण पर 12% वार्षिक ब्याज ।

सुरभि के निष्पादकों को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए उसका पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए ।

4

Som, Sudha and Surbhi 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	27,000	Cash	22,000
Bills Payable	25,000	Debtors	17,000
Surbhi's Loan	15,000	Bills Receivable	7,000
Capitals :		Furniture	12,000
Som 45,000		Machinery	80,000
Sudha <u>50,000</u>	95,000	Surbhi's Capital	24,000
	1,62,000		1,62,000

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

- (a) Her 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 ₹ 2,00,000; ₹ 2,50,000; ₹ 2,75,000 and ₹ 3,00,000 respectively.
- (b) Her share in the profits of the firm till the date of her 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 her Capital account.
- (d) Interest on her loan @ 12% per annum.

Prepare Surbhi's Capital Account to be presented to her 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. 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	राशि ₹	जमा	राशि ₹
विवरण		विवरण	
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	
चोपड़ा का पूँजी खाता		(परिसम्पत्तियों का विक्रय)	
(श्रीमती चोपड़ा का ऋण)	1,30,000	संयंत्र	1,00,000
रोकड़ खाता (अनादरित बिल)	50,000	स्टॉक	1,20,000
रोकड़ खाता (लेनदार)	1,50,000	देनदार	1,60,000
रोकड़ खाता (व्यय)	8,000	चोपड़ा का पूँजी खाता (निवेश)	20,000
			
	8,82,000		8,82,000

साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते

नाम	चोपड़ा ₹	शाह ₹	पटेल ₹	जमा	चोपड़ा ₹	शाह ₹	पटेल ₹
विवरण				विवरण			
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	
To Cash A/c (Dishonoured Bill)	50,000	Stock 1,20,000	
To Cash (Creditors)	1,50,000	Debtors 1,60,000	3,80,000
To Cash (Expenses)	8,000	By Chopra's Capital A/c (Investments)	20,000
			
	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

14. 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.

15. '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.

16. ‘विभू लिमिटेड’ ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 40,000 समता अंशों को ₹ 100 प्रति अंश के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए । राशि निम्न प्रकार से देय थी :
- आवेदन तथा आबंटन पर – ₹ 100 (₹ 50 प्रीमियम सहित)

प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना पर – शेष

50,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । सभी आवेदकों को अनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों का आबंटन कर दिया गया । आवेदन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त राशि को प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना पर देय राशि में हस्तान्तरित कर दिया गया । सभी याचनाएँ माँग ली गईं तथा सभी प्राप्त हो गईं, केवल प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना राशि को छोड़कर जो शर्मा द्वारा आवेदन किए गए 500 अंशों पर तथा वर्मा को आबंटित किए गए 200 अंशों पर प्राप्त नहीं हुई । उनके अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया । हरण किए गए अंशों में से 400 अंशों को ₹ 80 प्रति अंश पर पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया । इनमें वर्मा के सभी अंश सम्मिलित थे ।

उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए ‘विभू लिमिटेड’ की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

अथवा

‘शक्ति लिमिटेड’ ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 75,000 समता अंशों को 6% के बट्टे पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए। राशि निम्न प्रकार से देय थी :

आवेदन तथा आबंटन पर – ₹ 2 प्रति अंश

प्रथम याचना पर – ₹ 3 प्रति अंश

दूसरी तथा अन्तिम याचना पर – शेष

72,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। सभी आवेदकों को अंशों का आबंटन कर दिया गया। एक अंशधारक, अशोक जिसे 600 अंशों का आबंटन किया गया था, ने प्रथम याचना का भुगतान नहीं किया। उसके अंशों का तुरन्त हरण कर लिया गया। उसके पश्चात् दूसरी तथा अन्तिम याचना माँगी गई। रवि ने अपने 500 अंशों पर दूसरी तथा अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान नहीं किया। उसके अंशों का भी हरण कर लिया गया। हरण किए गए अंशों में से 1,000 अंशों को ₹ 8 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया। पुनः निर्गमित किए गए अंशों में अशोक के सभी अंश सम्मिलित थे।

उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए ‘शक्ति लिमिटेड’ की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रतिष्ठियाँ कीजिए।

8

‘Vibhu Limited’ invited applications for issuing 40,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each at a premium of ₹ 100 per share. The amount was payable as follows :

On application and allotment – ₹ 100 (including ₹ 50 premium)

On first and final call – The balance

Applications for 50,000 shares were received. Shares were allotted to all applicants on pro-rata basis. Excess money received with applications was transferred towards sums due on first and final call. All calls were made and were duly received except the first and final call on 500 shares applied by Sharma and on 200 shares allotted to Verma. Their shares were forfeited. Out of the forfeited shares 400 shares were re-issued at ₹ 80 per share as fully paid up. The re-issued shares included all the shares of Verma.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of ‘Vibhu Limited’.

OR

‘Shakti Limited’ invited applications for issuing 75,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a discount of 6%. The amount was payable as follows :

On application and allotment – ₹ 2 per share

On first call – ₹ 3 per share

On second and final call – The balance

Applications for 72,000 shares were received. Shares were allotted to all the applicants. Ashok, a shareholder to whom 600 shares were allotted, failed to pay the first call. His shares were immediately forfeited. Afterwards the second and final call was made. Ravi did not pay the second and final call on his 500 shares. His shares were also forfeited. Out of the forfeited shares, 1,000 shares were re-issued at ₹ 8 per share as fully paid-up. The re-issued shares included all the shares of Ashok.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of ‘Shakti 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 मूल्यहास 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 प्राप्त्य 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, क्रमशः 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
Capital Accounts :			58,000
A	80,000	Stock	50,000
B	73,000	Investments	20,000
C	40,000	Patents	10,000
	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 $\frac{1}{6}^{\text{th}}$ 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. रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार करते समय ऋणपत्रों पर दिए गए ब्याज के भुगतान को समझा जाएगा :

1

- (i) प्रचालन गतिविधि ।
- (ii) वित्तीय गतिविधि ।
- (iii) निवेश गतिविधि ।
- (iv) दोनों प्रचालन तथा वित्तीय गतिविधि ।

While preparing Cash Flow Statement, 'interest paid on debentures' will be considered as :

- (i) operating activity.
- (ii) financing activity.
- (iii) investing activity.
- (iv) both operating and financing activity.

19. 'रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण' तैयार करते समय 'केशव लिमिटेड' के लेखपाल ने मशीनरी पर लगाए गए मूल्यहास को प्रचालन गतिविधियों से हुए रोकड़ प्रवाह की गणना करने के लिए चालू वर्ष के आधिक्य में जोड़ दिया। क्या उसने यह सही किया ? कारण बताइए।

1

While preparing 'Cash Flow Statement' the accountant of 'Keshav Limited' added depreciation charged on machinery in the surplus of the year for 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 ऋण-समता अनुपात 2 : 1 है। कारण देते हुए बताइए कि निम्नलिखित लेनदेनों से यह घटेगा, बढ़ेगा अथवा इसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा :
- ₹ 1,00,000 के 9% ऋणपत्रों का शोधन किया।
 - ₹ 1,50,000 के समता अंश निर्गमित किए।
 - मशीनरी के विक्रेता को ₹ 2,00,000 के समता अंशों का निर्गमन किया।
 - एक लेनदार द्वारा बनाया गया ₹ 50,000 का एक बिल स्वीकृत किया गया जो तीन माह के पश्चात् देय था।

4

The Debt – Equity ratio of a company is 2 : 1. State with reason whether the following transactions will increase, decrease or not change the ratio :

- Redeemed ₹ 1,00,000, 9% debentures.
 - Issued ₹ 1,50,000 equity shares.
 - Issued ₹ 2,00,000 equity shares to the vendors of machinery.
 - Accepted a draft of ₹ 50,000 drawn by a creditor payable after three months.
22. आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं का उत्पादन तथा वितरण करने वाली एक कम्पनी एक '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	50
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

- 31.3.2013 तथा 31.3.2014 को समाप्त हुए वर्षों के लिए शुद्ध लाभ अनुपात की गणना कीजिए।
- 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	50
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

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. '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.

19. 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.
20. लेखांकन सॉफ्टवेयर की विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए । 4
- State the features of accounting software.
21. 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.
22. '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'.
23. 'प्रतिबन्धित फॉरमेटिंग' से क्या अभिप्राय है ? इसके लाभों का समझाइए । 6
- What is meant by 'Conditional Formatting' ? Explain its benefits.

Q. Set No.			Marking Scheme 2014-15 Accountancy (055) Foreign – 67/2/2 Expected Answers / Value points	Distribution of marks																									
67 /2 /1	67 /2 /2	67 /2 /3																											
3	1	4	Q. Anurag and Bhawanapartnership. Ans. Anurag's Sacrifice = $3/10 * \frac{1}{2} = 3/20$ Bhawana's Sacrifice = $3/10 * \frac{1}{2} = 3/20$ } 1/2 Anurag's old share = $4/10 + 3/20 = 11/20$ Bhawana's old share = $3/10 + 3/20 = 9/20$ } 1/2 Anurag and Bhawana's profit sharing ratio = 11:9	1 Mark																									
4	2	3	Q. Deepak, Farukh and Lilly.....of Farukh. Ans. (b) Credited to the Capital Accounts of all partners in their profit sharing ratio.	1 Mark																									
5	3	2	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]	1 Mark																									
6	4	1	Q. 'Samta Limited' invited.....applications was. Ans. (iv) ₹ 22,875	1 Mark																									
2	5	5	Q. Kamal and Vimal.....correct treatment. Ans. No, the accountant's didn't give correct treatment. Reason: 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 border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>LF</th><th>Dr (₹)</th><th>Cr (₹)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td><td>Profit & Loss A/c Dr.</td><td></td><td>10,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>To Kamal's Capital Account</td><td></td><td></td><td>6,000</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>To Vimal's Capital A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>4,000</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>(Being adjustment entry made)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)		Profit & Loss A/c Dr.		10,000			To Kamal's Capital Account			6,000		To Vimal's Capital A/c			4,000		(Being adjustment entry made)				1 Mark
Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)																									
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	To Vimal's Capital A/c			4,000																									
	(Being adjustment entry made)																												
1	6	6	Q. In the absence of..... is charged. Ans. (iv) no interest is charged.	1 Mark																									
-	7	-	Q. State any three purposes.....can be utilised. Ans The amount received as securities premium can be used other than 'issue of bonus shares' for the following purposes : . (Any three) • 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 buy back of its own shares.	1 Mark each = 3 Marks																									

17

			Balance Sheet of Telecom Ltd. As at(As per revised schedule VI) <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Note No.</th><th>Amount Current year</th><th>Amount Previous year</th></tr><tr><td>EQUITY & LIABILITIES</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>I Shareholder's funds :</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> a) Share Capital</td><td>1</td><td>9,96,000</td><td></td></tr></table> Notes to Accounts : <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>₹</th></tr><tr><td>(1) <u>Share Capital</u></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> <u>Authorised Capital :</u></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> 80,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each</td><td>8,00,00,000</td></tr><tr><td> <u>Issued Capital</u></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each</td><td>10,00,000</td></tr><tr><td> <u>Subscribed and fully paid</u></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> 99,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each</td><td>9,90,000</td></tr><tr><td> <u>Subscribed but not fully paid capital</u></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> 1,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each</td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td> Less: Calls in arrears</td><td>4,000 6,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>9,96,000</td></tr></table>	Particulars	Note No.	Amount Current year	Amount Previous year	EQUITY & LIABILITIES				I Shareholder's funds :				a) Share Capital	1	9,96,000		Particulars	₹	(1) <u>Share Capital</u>		<u>Authorised Capital :</u>		80,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	8,00,00,000	<u>Issued Capital</u>		1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	10,00,000	<u>Subscribed and fully paid</u>		99,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	9,90,000	<u>Subscribed but not fully paid capital</u>		1,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	10,000	Less: Calls in arrears	4,000 6,000		9,96,000	1 <
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			<u>Calculation of Interest on Capital:</u> (₹) a) Interest on Jain's Capital: 40,000 b) Interest on Gupta's Capital: 60,000 c) Interest on Singh's capital: 1,00,000 Total: 2,00,000 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																																																																																																																																																													
15	13	14	Q. Chopra, Shah and Patel.....amounts. Ans. Dr. <table><tr><th colspan="2">Realisation A/c</th><th colspan="2">Cr.</th></tr><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amt (₹)</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amt (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>To Plant and Machinery</td><td>1,60,000</td><td>By Sundry Creditors</td><td>1,50,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Stock</td><td>1,50,000</td><td>By Mrs. Chopra's Loan</td><td>1,30,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Sundry Debtors</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>By Repairs and Renewals reserve</td><td>12,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Prepaid Insurance</td><td>4,000</td><td>By Provision for bad debts</td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Investments</td><td>30,000</td><td>By cash – Assets sold:</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Chopra's capital A/c</td><td>1,30,000</td><td>Plant</td><td>1,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>--Mrs. Chopra's Loan</td><td></td><td>Stock</td><td>1,20,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Cash- dishonoured bill paid</td><td>50,000</td><td>Debtors</td><td>1,60,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Cash- Creditors</td><td>1,50,000</td><td>By Chopra's Capital- Investments</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Cash- Expenses</td><td>8,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Loss Transferred to Partners' Capital A/c:</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Chopra</td><td>90,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Shah</td><td>60,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Patel</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>8,82,000</td><td></td><td>1,80,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>8,82,000</td></tr></table> Partner's Capital A/c <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Chopra (₹)</th><th>Shah (₹)</th><th>Patel (₹)</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Chopra (₹)</th><th>Shah (₹)</th><th>Patel (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>To Realisation (Investments)</td><td>20,000</td><td></td><td></td><td>By Balance b/d</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>1,50,000</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Realisation A/c (Loss)</td><td>90,000</td><td>60,000</td><td>30,000</td><td>By Realisation A/c (Loan)</td><td>1,30,000</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>To Cash A/c</td><td>1,20,000</td><td>90,000</td><td>—</td><td>By Cash A/c</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2,30,000</td><td>1,50,000</td><td>30,000</td><td></td><td>2,30,000</td><td>1,50,000</td><td>30,000</td></tr></table> Dr. <table><tr><th colspan="2">Cash A/c</th><th colspan="2">Cr.</th></tr><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>To balance b/d</td><td>28,000</td><td>By Realisation A/c – (Dishonoured bill)</td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Realisation A/c – Sale of Assets</td><td>3,80,000</td><td>By Realisation A/c (Creditors paid)</td><td>1,50,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Patel's Capital A/c</td><td>10,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Realisation A/c (Expenses)</td><td>8000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Chopra's capital A/c</td><td>1,20,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Shah's Capital A/c</td><td>90,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>4,18,000</td><td></td><td>4,18,000</td></tr></table>	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:		To Chopra's capital A/c	1,30,000	Plant	1,00,000	--Mrs. Chopra's Loan		Stock	1,20,000	To Cash- dishonoured bill paid	50,000	Debtors	1,60,000	To Cash- Creditors	1,50,000	By Chopra's Capital- Investments	20,000	To Cash- Expenses	8,000					By Loss Transferred to Partners' Capital A/c:				Chopra	90,000			Shah	60,000			Patel	30,000		8,82,000		1,80,000				8,82,000	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)	90,000	60,000	30,000	By Realisation A/c (Loan)	1,30,000	—	—	To Cash A/c	1,20,000	90,000	—	By Cash A/c	—	—	10,000										2,30,000	1,50,000	30,000		2,30,000	1,50,000	30,000	Cash A/c		Cr.		Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	To balance b/d	28,000	By Realisation A/c – (Dishonoured bill)	50,000	To Realisation A/c – Sale of Assets	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)	8000			By Chopra's capital A/c	1,20,000			By Shah's Capital A/c	90,000		4,18,000		4,18,000	1
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Ans. Interest on Capital:

Mohan – 1,00,000 x 6 /100 = ₹ 6,000

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:		<u>10,73,000</u>

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

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 issue of debentures A/c		1,60,000
			<u>16,00,000</u>			(1)	<u>16,00,000</u>
2010 Mar 31	To Balance c/d		<u>16,00,000</u>	2009 Apr 1	By Balance b/d	(1)	<u>16,00,000</u>
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		<u>14,00,000</u>			(1)	<u>16,00,000</u>
			<u>16,00,000</u>	2011 Apr 1	By Balance b/d	(1)	14,00,000
2012 Mar 31	To Debenture Holder A/c		3,00,000			(1)	<u>14,00,000</u>
	To Balance c/d		<u>11,00,000</u>	2012 Apr 1	By Balance b/d	(1)	11,00,000
			<u>14,00,000</u>			(1)	<u>11,00,000</u>
2013 Mar 31	To Debenture Holder A/c		4,00,000				
	To Balance c/d		<u>7,00,000</u>				
			<u>11,00,000</u>	2013 Apr 1	By Balance B/d	(1)	7,00,000
2014 Mar 31	To Debenture holders A/c		7,00,000			(1)	<u>7,00,000</u>
			<u>7,00,000</u>				

=
6 Marks

Q. Vibhu Ltd..... Vibhu Ltd.

Ans.

Books of Vibhu Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
(i)	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application & Allotment A/c (Being application and allotment money received with premium)		50,00,000	50,00,000

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 (Being application and allotment money transferred to share capital)		50,00,000	20,00,000 10,00,000 20,00,000	1 ½
			(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)		40,00,000	20,00,000 20,00,000	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)		29,55,000 10,00,000 29,55,000 45,000 10,00,000	39,55,000 40,00,000	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 (Being 600 shares forfeited)		60,000 30,000	45,000 45,000	1 ½
			(vi)	Bank A/c Dr. Share forfeited A/c Dr. To Equity share Capital A/c (Being shares reissued)		32,000 8,000	40,000	1
			(vii)	Share forfeited A/c Dr. To Capital reserve A/c (Being balance of share forfeited transferred to capital reserve A/c)		22,000	22,000	1 =
								8 Marks
-	16 OR	-	Q. Shakti Ltd.....Shakti Ltd. Ans. Books of Vibhu Ltd. Journal					
			Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)	
			(i)	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application & Allotment A/c (Being application and allotment money received)		1,44,000	1,44,000	½

			(ii)	Equity Share App & Allotment A/c Discount on issue of shares A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being application and allotment money transferred to share capital)	Dr. Dr.		1,44,000 43,200		1,87,200	1
			(iii)	Equity Share First call A/c To Equity share Capital a/c (Being first call money due)	Dr.		2,16,000		2,16,000	½
			(iv)	Bank A/c To Equity Share First call A/c (Being first call money received) OR Bank A/c Calls in arrears A/c To Equity Share First call A/c (Being first call money received)	Dr. Dr. Dr. Dr.		2,14,200 2,14,200 1,800		2,14,200 2,16,000	½
			(v)	Equity Share capital A/c To Share forfeiture A/c To Equity share First call A/c / Calls in arrear A/c To Discount on issue of shares A/c (Being 600 shares forfeited)	Dr.		3,360 1,200 1,800 360			1
			(vi)	Equity Share Second and final call A/c To Equity share Capital a/c (Being final call money due)	Dr.		3,14,160		3,14,160	½
			(vii)	Bank A/c To Equity Share Second & final call A/c (Being final call money received) OR Bank A/c Calls in arrears A/c To Equity Share Second & final call A/c (Being final call money received)	Dr. Dr. Dr. Dr.		3,11,960 3,11,960 2,200		3,11,960 3,14,160	1
			(viii)	Equity Share capital A/c To Share forfeiture A/c To Equity share second & final call A/c / Calls in arrear A/c To Discount on issue of shares A/c (Being 500 shares forfeited)	Dr.		5,000 2,500 2,200 300			1
			(ix)	Bank A/c Discount on issue of shares A/c Share forfeited A/c To Equity share Capital A/c (Being shares reissued)	Dr. Dr. Dr.		8,000 600 1,400		10,000	1
			(x)	Share forfeited A/c To Capital reserve A/c (Being balance of share forfeited transferred to capital reserve A/c)	Dr.		1,800		1,800	1
										= 8 Marks

17	17	17	Q. A,B and C..... retirement. Ans. Revaluation A/c <table><thead><tr><th colspan="2">Dr</th><th colspan="2">Cr</th></tr><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amt (₹)</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amt (₹)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>To machinery A/c</td><td rowspan="2">9,600 2,000</td><td>By Provident fund A/c</td><td>500</td></tr><tr><td>To Patents A/c</td><td>By Investment A/c</td><td>11,700</td></tr><tr><td>To profit transferred to Partner's Capital A/c:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>A 300</td><td rowspan="3">600</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>B 200</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>C 100</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>12,200</td><td></td><td>12,200</td></tr></tbody></table> Partner's Capital A/c <table><thead><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>A (₹)</th><th>B (₹)</th><th>C (₹)</th><th>Particulars</th><th>A (₹)</th><th>B (₹)</th><th>C (₹)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>To C's Capital A/c</td><td>540</td><td>360</td><td></td><td>By Balance b/d</td><td>80,000</td><td>73,000</td><td>40,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Investment A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>31,700</td><td>By A's Capital A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>540</td></tr><tr><td>To C's loan A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>12,800</td><td>By B's Capital A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>360</td></tr><tr><td>To Current A/c</td><td></td><td>11,800</td><td></td><td>By General Reserve A/c</td><td>10,500</td><td>7,000</td><td>3,500</td></tr><tr><td>To Balance c/d</td><td>1,02,060</td><td>68,040</td><td>---</td><td>By revaluation A/c</td><td>300</td><td>200</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1,02,600</td><td>80,200</td><td>44,500</td><td>By current A/c</td><td>11,800</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1,02,600</td><td>80,200</td><td>44,500</td></tr></tbody></table> 2 marks for Capital A/c of each partner. 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 = $3/5 \times 1,70,100 = 1,02,060$ B = $2/5 \times 1,70,100 = 68,040$	Dr		Cr		Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)	To machinery A/c	9,600 2,000	By Provident fund A/c	500	To Patents A/c	By Investment A/c	11,700	To profit transferred to Partner's Capital A/c:				A 300	600			B 200			C 100				12,200		12,200	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		1,02,600	80,200	44,500	By current A/c	11,800								1,02,600	80,200	44,500	2 Marks
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			Partner's Current A/c								4 Marks	
			Particulars	O (₹)	R (₹)	S (₹)	Particulars	O (₹)	R (₹)	S (₹)		
			To balance b/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		
			To balance c/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		
				<u>1,05,000</u>	<u>57,333</u>	<u>84,667</u>		<u>1,05,000</u>	<u>57,333</u>	<u>84,667</u>		
			Partners' Capital A/c								1	
			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						
				<u>1,75,000</u>	<u>1,50,000</u>	<u>1,25,000</u>		<u>1,75,000</u>	<u>1,50,000</u>	<u>1,25,000</u>		
			H's Capital A/c								= 8 Marks	
			Dr				Cr					
			Particulars	Amt (₹)		Particulars	Amt (₹)					
			To Balance c/d	50,000		By Bank A/c	50,000					
				<u>50,000</u>			<u>50,000</u>					
			PART B (Financial Statements Analysis)									
-	18	-	Q. While.....activity. Ans. (ii) Financing Activity.								1 Mark	
-	19	-	Q. While.....reason. Ans. He was correct because depreciation charged on machinery is a non cash item.								1 Mark	
20	20	-	Q. Under which..... investments. Ans.								½ x 8 = 4 Marks	
			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															
-	21	-	Q. The debt.....months. Ans.				= 4 Marks														
			<table><tr><td></td><td>Reason</td></tr><tr><td>i) Decrease</td><td>Debt will decrease with no change in equity.</td></tr><tr><td>ii) Decrease</td><td>Equity will increase with no change in debt.</td></tr><tr><td>iii) Decrease</td><td>Equity will increase with no change in debt.</td></tr><tr><td>iv) No Change</td><td>Neither equity nor debt will be affected.</td></tr></table>						Reason	i) Decrease	Debt will decrease with no change in equity.	ii) Decrease	Equity will increase with no change in debt.	iii) Decrease	Equity will increase with no change in debt.	iv) No Change	Neither equity nor debt will be affected.				
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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 = 8,00,000 / 40,00,000 x 100 = 20% As on 31-03-2014 = Net Profit after tax / Revenue from operations x 100 = 16,00,000 / 60,00,000 x 100 = 26.67% 1 mark for formula & ½ mark for calculation of net profit ratio of each year. 1+ (½ + ½) = 2 b) <u>Values:</u> (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 2 Marks = 4 Marks														
23	23	23	Q. Followingstatement. Ans.																		

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

Particulars	Details (₹)	Amount (₹)
<u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</u>		
Net Profit before tax & extraordinary items	4,00,000	
<u>Add: Non cash and non-operating charges</u>		
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	
<u>Less: Increase in Current Assets</u>		
Increase in trade receivables	(1,08,000)	
Increase in inventories	(32,000)	
<u>Less: Decrease in Current Liabilities</u>		
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
<u>Cash flows from Investing Activities :</u>		
Purchase of machinery	(11,76,000)	
Sale of machinery	24,000	
Cash used in investing activities		(11,52,000)
<u>Cash flows from Financing Activities:</u>		
Issue of share capital	4,00,000	
Money raised from long term borrowings	2,80,000	
Cash from financing activities		6,80,000
Net increase in cash & cash equivalents		1,72,000/ 1,40,000
<u>Add: Opening balance of cash & cash equivalents:</u>		
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)		

2

2

2

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6 Marks

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:

QB365 - Question Bank Software

			- 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)	
19	18	18	Q. 'SQL' stand.....questions. Ans. (iii) Structured Query Language	1 Mark
18	19	19	Q. The term.....of the table. Ans. (iv) Horizontal row of the table	1 Mark
21	20	22	Q. State the features.....software. Ans. Following are the features of accounting software: - Do all basic accounting functions, - Manage your stores, - Do the job costing, - Manage payroll, - Get many MIS (Management information System) - File tax returns - Maintain budgets etc - Calculate interest pending amounts - 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: - Bring up the monthly summary of bank book. - 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. - The display now becomes an Edit screen in Reconciliation mode. The primary components are : A column for the 'Bankers Date'. - The 'Reconciliation' at the bottom of the screen. - Balance as per company's books. - Amounts not reflected in banks - Balance as per bank.	= 4 Marks
20	22	21	Q. State any two.....System. Ans. Advantages of CAS Following are the advantages of computerized accounting system (CAS) (Any Two) - Timely generation of reports and information in desired format. - Efficient record keeping.	2

		- Ensures effective control over the system. - Economy in the processing of accounting data. - Confidentiality of data is maintained. Limitations of CAS Following are the limitation of CAS software: (Any Two) - Faster obsolescence of technology necessitates investment in shorter period of time. - Data may be lost or corrupted due to power interruptions. - Data are prone to hacking. - Un-programmed and un-specified reports cannot be generated.	2 = 4 marks
23	-	Q. What is.....benifits. Ans. A format change, such as background cell shading or font color that is applied to a cell when a specified condition for the data in the cell is true. Conditional formatting is often applied to worksheets to find: - Data that is above or below a certain value. - Duplicate data values. - Cells containing specific text. - Data that is above or below average. - Data that falls in the top ten or bottom ten values. Benefits of using conditional formatting: - Helps in answering questions which are important for taking decisions. - Guides with help of using visuals. Helps in understanding distribution and variation of critical data.	= 6 Marks