

रोल नं.

Roll No.

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

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

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **23** हैं ।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **25** प्रश्न हैं ।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।
- Please check that this question paper contains **23** printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **25** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

लेखाशास्त्र

ACCOUNTANCY

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश :

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

General Instructions :

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

भाग क

(साझेदारी फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)

PART A

(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1. साझेदारों को वेतन का भुगतान करने के विषय में साझेदारी संलेख मौन है । अमीता जो एक साझेदार है, ने माँग की कि उसने व्यवसाय का प्रबन्धन कार्य किया है, अतः उसे ₹ 10,000 का मासिक वेतन मिलना चाहिए । क्या वह वेतन पाने की अधिकारी है ? कारण बताइए । 1
The partnership deed is silent on payment of salary to partners. Amita, a partner, claimed that since she managed the business, she should get a monthly salary of ₹ 10,000. Is she entitled for the salary ? Give reason.
2. एक नए साझेदार द्वारा ख्याति के लिए प्रीमियम के रूप में भुगतान की हुई राशि का लेखा, किस परिस्थिति में फर्म की पुस्तकों में नहीं किया जाएगा ? 1
Under what circumstance will the premium for goodwill paid by the incoming partner not be recorded in the books of accounts ?
3. उस सम्पत्ति का नाम बताइए जो फर्म के समापन के समय वसूली खाते में नाम पक्ष की ओर हस्तान्तरित नहीं की जाती, लेकिन फर्म के समापन के समय जब उसका विक्रय किया जाता है तो कुछ धनराशि की प्राप्ति होती है । 1
Name the asset that is not transferred to the debit side of Realisation account, but brings certain amount of cash against its disposal at the time of dissolution of the firm.

4. अंशों की संस्थागत बिक्री का क्या अर्थ है ? 1

What is meant by private placement of shares ?

5. पी, क्यू तथा आर एक फर्म में साझेदार थे जो लाभों को क्रमशः 5 : 4 : 3 के अनुपात में विभाजित करते थे । उनकी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 50,000, ₹ 40,000 तथा ₹ 30,000 थी । क्यू के अवकाश ग्रहण करने पर फर्म की ₹ 6,00,000 की ख्याति की राशि का समायोजन शेष साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों में किस अनुपात में किया जाएगा ? उल्लेख कीजिए । 1

P, Q and R were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 4 : 3 respectively. Their capitals were ₹ 50,000, ₹ 40,000 and ₹ 30,000 respectively. State the ratio in which the goodwill of the firm, amounting to ₹ 6,00,000, will be adjusted in the capital accounts of the remaining partners on the retirement of Q.

6. कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की सारणी ए के अनुसार याचना से पूर्व प्राप्त राशि पर कम्पनी द्वारा किस दर से ब्याज का भुगतान किया जाता है ? 1

At what rate interest on calls-in-advance is paid by the company according to Table A of Companies Act, 1956 ?

7. 'ऋणपत्र' का क्या अर्थ है ? 1

What is meant by 'Debenture' ?

8. एक व्यवसाय ने पिछले कुछ वर्षों में ₹ 6,00,000 का औसत लाभ अर्जित किया है । समरूप व्यवसायों की सामान्य लाभ दर 10% है । व्यवसाय की कुल सम्पत्तियों तथा देयताओं का मूल्य क्रमशः ₹ 22,00,000 तथा ₹ 5,60,000 है । अधिलाभ विधि से फर्म की ख्याति के मूल्य की गणना कीजिए यदि ख्याति का मूल्यांकन अधिलाभ के $2\frac{1}{2}$ वर्षों के क्रय के बराबर किया जाता है । 3

A business earned average profits of ₹ 6,00,000 during the last few years. The normal rate of profits in the similar type of business is 10%. The total value of assets and liabilities of the business were ₹ 22,00,000 and ₹ 5,60,000 respectively. Calculate the value of goodwill of the firm by super profit method if the goodwill is valued at $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' purchase of super profits.

9. सरगम लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 1,00,000, 6% ऋणपत्रों को ₹ 2 प्रति ऋणपत्र के प्रीमियम पर 1 अप्रैल, 2012 को निर्गमित किया। निर्गमन पूर्णरूपेण अभिदत्त हुआ। ब्याज का भुगतान प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त में किया जाएगा। वर्ष 2012 – 13 के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

3

Sargam Ltd. issued ₹ 1,00,000, 6% debentures of ₹ 10 each at a premium ₹ 2 per debenture on 1st April, 2012. The issue was fully subscribed. Interest will be paid at the end of each financial year. Pass necessary journal entries for the year 2012 – 13.

10. महाराणा लिमिटेड का मुख्य व्यवसाय टायर निर्माण है। कम्पनी, कम्पनी अधिनियम के प्रावधानों तथा सेबी के मार्गदर्शनों के प्रेक्षण के विषय में अत्यन्त सतर्क है। 1 अप्रैल, 2010 को कम्पनी ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के ₹ 18,00,000, 8% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन किया। इनका शोधन 5% प्रीमियम पर किया जाना था। 31 मार्च, 2013 को, सभी ऋणपत्रों का शोधन कर दिया गया। चूँकि टायरों का निर्माण करने से वायु प्रदूषण होता है, अतः कम्पनी ने इसके प्रभावी नियन्त्रण के लिए एक संयंत्र स्थापित किया।

ऋणपत्रों के शोधन की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए तथा उस मूल्य की पहचान भी कीजिए जो महाराणा लिमिटेड द्वारा अवलोकित किया गया। यह मान लिया गया है कि कम्पनी के ऋणपत्रों के शोधन संचय खाते में पर्याप्त शेष है।

3

Maharana Ltd's main business is manufacturing of tyres. The company is very particular about the observation of the provisions of the Companies Act and SEBI guidelines. On 1st April, 2010 the company issued ₹ 18,00,000, 8% debentures of ₹ 100 each. The debentures were redeemable at a premium of 5%. On 31st March, 2013, all the debentures were redeemed. Since the manufacturing of tyres results in air pollution, the company had installed a plant for its effective control.

Pass necessary journal entries for the redemption of debentures. Also identify the value observed by Maharana Ltd. It is assumed that the company has adequate balance in Debenture Redemption Reserve Account.

11. रमन, रतन तथा राजन साझेदार थे जो लाभों को क्रमशः 4 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में विभाजित करते थे । 31 मार्च, 2013 को उनका स्थिति-विवरण निम्नानुसार था :

स्थिति-विवरण 31 मार्च, 2013

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी :			
रमन	60,000	रोकड़	14,000
रतन	40,000	स्कन्ध	30,000
राजन	30,000	देनदार	22,000
लेनदार	30,000	भवन	40,000
देय विपत्र	4,000	संयंत्र	53,000
सामान्य संचय	21,000	मोटर वैन	26,000
	1,85,000		1,85,000

उपर्युक्त तिथि को रमन ने अवकाश ग्रहण किया तथा निम्नलिखित के लिए सहमति हुई :

- (i) सम्पत्तियों तथा देनदारियों का मूल्यांकन इस प्रकार हुआ : स्कन्ध ₹ 24,000; देनदार ₹ 21,000; भवन ₹ 45,200; संयंत्र ₹ 50,000 तथा लेनदार ₹ 28,000 ।
- (ii) रमन को कुल देय राशि का स्थानान्तरण उसके ऋण खाते में किया जाएगा ।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा रमन का पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए ।

Raman, Ratan and Rajan were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 2 : 1 respectively. Following was their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2013 :

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2013

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :			
Raman	60,000	Cash	14,000
Ratan	40,000	Stock	30,000
Rajan	30,000	Debtors	22,000
Creditors	30,000	Building	40,000
Bills Payable	4,000	Plant	53,000
General Reserve	21,000	Motor Van	26,000
	1,85,000		1,85,000

On the above date Raman retired and following were agreed :

- (i) The assets and liabilities were valued as : Stock ₹ 24,000, Debtors ₹ 21,000, Building ₹ 45,200, Plant ₹ 50,000 and Creditors ₹ 28,000.
- (ii) Amount due to Raman will be transferred to Raman's loan account.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Raman's Capital Account.

12. क लिमिटेड ने ख लिमिटेड का चलता हुआ व्यवसाय ₹ 1,50,000 की धनराशि में क्रय किया जिसका भुगतान ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 10,000 समता अंशों को ₹ 2 प्रीमियम प्रति अंश पर निर्गमित करके तथा शेष राशि को रोकड़ में भुगतान करके किया गया । सम्पत्तियाँ एवं देयताएँ निम्नानुसार ली गईं :

संयंत्र – ₹ 40,000; भवन – ₹ 40,000; देनदार – ₹ 30,000;

स्कन्ध – ₹ 50,000; फर्नीचर – ₹ 20,000; लेनदार – ₹ 20,000.

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

4

A Ltd. purchased a running business from B Ltd. for a sum of ₹ 1,50,000 payable by issue of 10,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 2 per share and balance in cash. The assets and liabilities taken over were :

Plant – ₹ 40,000; Building – ₹ 40,000; Debtors – ₹ 30,000;

Stock – ₹ 50,000; Furniture – ₹ 20,000; Creditors – ₹ 20,000.

You are required to pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of A Ltd.

13. (क) रोहन तथा मोहन एक फर्म में साझेदार हैं तथा क्रमशः 5 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ विभाजित करते हैं। वे भीम को लाभ में $\frac{1}{7}$ भाग के लिए साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश कराते हैं। नया लाभ विभाजन अनुपात 4 : 2 : 1 होगा। रोहन तथा मोहन के त्याग अनुपात की गणना कीजिए।
- (ख) अमला तथा कमला एक फर्म में साझेदार हैं तथा क्रमशः 4 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ विभाजित करते हैं। उन्होंने बिमला को लाभ में $\frac{1}{4}$ भाग के लिए साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश कराया, जिसे बिमला ने पूर्णतः अमला से प्राप्त किया है। साझेदारों का नया लाभ विभाजन अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए। 2+2=4
- (a) Rohan and Mohan are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 respectively. They admit Bhim as a partner for $\frac{1}{7}$ share in the profit. The new profit sharing ratio will be 4 : 2 : 1. Calculate the sacrificing ratio of Rohan and Mohan.
- (b) Amla and Kamla are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 1 respectively. They admitted Bimla as a new partner for $\frac{1}{4}$ share in the profits, which she acquired wholly from Amla. Determine the new profit sharing ratio of the partners.
14. क लिमिटेड का पंजीयन ₹ 10,00,000 की अधिकृत पूँजी से हुआ जो ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों में विभक्त थी। कम्पनी ने 50,000 अंशों के निर्गमन के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए। 48,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। सभी याचना राशि माँग ली गई तथा प्राप्त हो गई केवल 1,000 अंशों को छोड़कर, जिन पर ₹ 2 प्रति अंश की अंतिम याचना राशि नहीं मिली। इन सभी अंशों को ज़ब्त कर लिया गया तथा बाद में ₹ 9,000 पर पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया।
- (i) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की सारणी VI, भाग I के अनुसार क लिमिटेड के स्थिति विवरण में 'अंश पूँजी' को किस प्रकार दर्शाया जाएगा ?
- (ii) उपर्युक्त के लिए 'खातों के नोट्स' भी तैयार कीजिए। 4

A Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital of ₹ 10,00,000 divided into equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The company invited applications for the issue of 50,000 shares. Applications for 48,000 shares were received. All calls were made and were duly received except the final call of ₹ 2 per share on 1,000 shares. All these shares were forfeited and later on re-issued at ₹ 9,000 as fully paid.

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

15. क, ख तथा ग एक फर्म में साझेदार थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2012 को उनकी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 5,00,000; ₹ 2,50,000 तथा ₹ 2,50,000 थी । साझेदारी संलेख के प्रावधानों के अनुसार :

- (i) ग को ₹ 5,000 प्रति माह वेतन प्राप्ति का अधिकार था ।
- (ii) क को प्रति वर्ष ₹ 80,000 कमीशन प्राप्ति का अधिकार था ।
- (iii) साझेदारों को पूँजी पर 6% वार्षिक ब्याज प्राप्ति का अधिकार था ।
- (iv) साझेदार लाभों को पूँजी अनुपात में विभाजित करेंगे ।

31 मार्च, 2013 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष का शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 3,00,000 था, जिसका विभाजन उपर्युक्त प्रावधानों को ध्यान में रखे बिना बराबर-बराबर कर दिया गया । अपनी कार्य टिप्पणी को स्पष्टतया दिखलाते हुए, उपर्युक्त के लिए आवश्यक समायोजन प्रविष्टि कीजिए ।

6

A, B and C were partners in a firm. On 1st April, 2012 their capitals stood as ₹ 5,00,000; ₹ 2,50,000 and ₹ 2,50,000 respectively. As per provisions of the partnership deed :

- (i) C was entitled for a salary of ₹ 5,000 per month.
- (ii) A was entitled for a commission of ₹ 80,000 p.a.
- (iii) Partners were entitled to interest on capital @ 6% p.a
- (iv) Partners will share profits in the ratio of capitals.

Net profit for the year ended 31.03.2013 was ₹ 3,00,000 which was distributed equally, without taking into consideration the above provisions. Showing your workings clearly, pass necessary adjustment entry for the above.

16. क, ख तथा ग एक फर्म में साझेदार हैं जो लाभों को क्रमशः 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में विभाजित करते हैं। 31 मार्च, 2013 को उनका स्थिति-विवरण निम्नलिखित था :

स्थिति-विवरण 31 मार्च, 2013

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार	12,000	रोकड़	13,000
संचय	10,000	देनदार	8,000
पूँजी :		स्कन्ध	10,000
क	30,000	मशीनरी	30,000
ख	20,000	भवन	20,000
ग	15,000	पेटेन्ट्स	6,000
	87,000		87,000

1 अक्टूबर, 2013 को, बीमारी के कारण ख की मृत्यु हो गई। फर्म तथा ख के निष्पादकों के मध्य यह समझौता हुआ कि ख को देय धनराशि का उपयोग गाँव में एक सामुदायिक भवन बनवाने के लिए किया जाएगा। समझौते के अनुसार :

- ख्याति का मूल्यांकन पिछले पाँच वर्षों के औसत लाभ के दो गुने के बराबर होगा, जो : 2009 में ₹ 10,000; 2010 में ₹ 13,000; 2011 में ₹ 12,000; 2012 में ₹ 15,000 तथा 2013 में ₹ 20,000 थे।
- पेटेन्ट्स का मूल्यांकन ₹ 8,000; मशीनरी का ₹ 28,000 तथा भवन का ₹ 30,000 हुआ।
- मृत्यु के दिन तक ख के हिस्से के लाभ की गणना, वर्ष 2013 के लाभ के आधार पर होगी।
- पूँजी पर 10% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज दिया जाएगा।
- ख के निष्पादकों को देय राशि दान खाते में स्थानान्तरित कर दी जाएगी।

(क) ख के निष्पादक को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए उसका पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए तथा

(ख) प्रश्न में उजागर किए गए किसी एक मूल्य की पहचान कीजिए।

A, B and C are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2 respectively. Their Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2013 was as follows :

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2013

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors	12,000	Cash	13,000
Reserves	10,000	Debtors	8,000
Capitals :		Stock	10,000
A	30,000	Machinery	30,000
B	20,000	Buildings	20,000
C	15,000	Patents	6,000
	87,000		87,000

On 1st October, 2013, due to illness B died. It was agreed between the firm and B's executors that the amount due to B will be used for construction of a community hall in the village. As per the agreement :

- (i) Goodwill is to be valued at two years' purchase of the average profits of previous five years, which were : 2009 – ₹ 10,000; 2010 – ₹ 13,000; 2011 – ₹ 12,000; 2012 – ₹ 15,000 and 2013 – ₹ 20,000.
 - (ii) Patents were valued at ₹ 8,000; Machinery at ₹ 28,000 and Buildings at ₹ 30,000.
 - (iii) B's share of profit till the date of his death will be calculated on the basis of profit of the year 2013.
 - (iv) Interest on capital will be provided at 10% p.a.
 - (v) Amount due to B's executors will be transferred to Charity account.
- (a) Prepare B's capital account to be presented to his executor and
 - (b) Identify any one value being highlighted in the question.

17. एल्फा और बीटा एक फर्म में साझेदार थे जो कृत्रिम अंगों में व्यापार करते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2013 को उन्होंने गामा को, जो बीटा का बहुत अच्छा मित्र है, साझेदारी में प्रवेश कराया । एक दुर्घटना में गामा ने अपना एक हाथ खो दिया तथा एल्फा एवं बीटा ने यह निर्णय लिया कि वे एक कृत्रिम हाथ गामा को मुफ्त दे देंगे । 31 मार्च, 2013 को एल्फा और बीटा का स्थिति-विवरण निम्नानुसार था :

एल्फा और बीटा का स्थिति-विवरण 31 मार्च, 2013 को

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए आयोजन	40,000	रोकड़	1,00,000
कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति निधि	56,000	विविध देनदार	8,00,000
अदत्त व्यय	30,000	स्टॉक	2,00,000
लेनदार	3,00,000	संयंत्र	3,86,000
पूँजी :		लाभ-हानि खाता	40,000
एल्फा 5,00,000			
बीटा 6,00,000	11,00,000		
	15,26,000		15,26,000

गामा को निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर फर्म में प्रवेश दिया गया :

- गामा अपनी पूँजी के हिस्से के रूप में ₹ 4,00,000 लाएगा, लेकिन वह ख्याति के लिए कोई भी राशि देने में असमर्थ था ।
- एल्फा, बीटा तथा गामा के बीच नया लाभ विभाजन अनुपात 3 : 2 : 1 होगा ।
- कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति का ₹ 30,000 का दावा था ।
- ₹ 40,000 की राशि को डूबत ऋण के लिए अपलिखित करना था ।
- लेनदारों को ₹ 20,000 का अधिक भुगतान किया गया था ।
- अदत्त व्ययों को ₹ 12,000 तक लाना है ।
- अप्रत्याशित देयता के लिए ₹ 20,000 प्रदान किए गए हैं ।
- फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 1,80,000 पर किया गया है ।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता, साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तथा नई फर्म का प्रारम्भिक स्थिति-विवरण तैयार कीजिए । साथ ही किसी एक मूल्य की पहचान कीजिए जो साझेदार समाज को सम्प्रेषित करना चाहते थे ।

राम और श्याम एक फर्म में साझेदार थे जो लाभों को क्रमशः 2 : 3 के अनुपात में विभाजित करते थे । वे वृद्ध हो चले थे तथा उनके व्यवसाय की देखभाल करने वाला कोई नहीं था । अतः उन्होंने व्यवसाय को बन्द करके उसके विक्रय से प्राप्त धनराशि को एक एन.जी.ओ. को दान में देने का निर्णय लिया । वह एन.जी.ओ. शहरी क्षेत्र में प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के लिए वृक्षारोपण के कार्य में संलग्न थी । 31 जनवरी, 2014 को उनका स्थिति-विवरण निम्नलिखित था :

स्थिति-विवरण 31 जनवरी, 2014

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार	65,000	भूमि	1,20,000
देय विपत्र	35,000	मशीनरी	65,000
पूँजी :		ख्याति	10,000
राम	75,000	स्कन्ध	25,000
श्याम	75,000	देनदार	20,000
		रोकड़	10,000
	2,50,000		2,50,000

राम ने लेनदारों का भुगतान 15% छूट पर किया तथा श्याम ने देय विपत्रों का पूरा भुगतान किया । सम्पत्तियों से वसूली इस प्रकार हुई : भूमि से 20% कम; मशीनरी से ₹ 35,000; स्कन्ध से 25% कम तथा देनदारों से ₹ 12,500 । वसूली व्यय ₹ 1,750 का भुगतान श्याम ने किया ।

वसूली खाता, साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तथा बैंक खाता तैयार कीजिए । साझेदारों द्वारा समाज को सम्प्रेषित किसी एक मूल्य की पहचान भी कीजिए ।

Alfa and Beta were partners in a firm. They were trading in artificial limbs. On 1st April, 2013 they admitted Gama, a good friend of Beta into the partnership. Gama lost his one hand in an accident and Alfa and Beta decided to give one artificial hand free of cost to Gama. The Balance Sheet of Alfa and Beta as at 31st March, 2013 was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Alfa and Beta as at 31st March, 2013

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Provision for Doubtful Debts	40,000	Cash	1,00,000
Workmen's Compensation Fund	56,000	Sundry Debtors	8,00,000
Outstanding Expenses	30,000	Stock	2,00,000
Creditors	3,00,000	Machinery	3,86,000
Capitals :		Profit and Loss A/c	40,000
Alfa 5,00,000			
Beta 6,00,000	11,00,000		
	15,26,000		15,26,000

Gama was admitted in the firm on the following terms :

- (i) Gama will bring in ₹ 4,00,000 as his share of capital, but he was unable to bring any amount for goodwill.
- (ii) The new profit sharing ratio between Alfa, Beta and Gama will be 3 : 2 : 1.
- (iii) Claim on account of workmen compensation was ₹ 30,000.
- (iv) To write off bad debts amounted to ₹ 40,000.
- (v) Creditors were paid ₹ 20,000 more.

- (vi) Outstanding expenses be brought down to ₹ 12,000.
- (vii) ₹ 20,000 be provided for an unforeseen liability.
- (viii) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 1,80,000.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Capital Accounts of Partners and the opening Balance Sheet of the new firm. Also identify any one value which the partners wanted to communicate to the society.

OR

Ram and Shyam were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 3 respectively. They become old and no one was there to look after their business. Therefore, they decided to dissolve the business and donate the amount available to an NGO who are providing service for growing trees in urban areas to control pollution. On 31st January, 2014 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet as on 31st January, 2014

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors	65,000	Land	1,20,000
Bills Payable	35,000	Machinery	65,000
Capitals :		Goodwill	10,000
Ram	75,000	Stock	25,000
Shyam	75,000	Debtors	20,000
		Cash	10,000
	2,50,000		2,50,000

Ram paid the creditors at a discount of 15% and Shyam paid Bills Payable in full. Assets realised as follows : Land at 20% less; Machinery at ₹ 35,000; Stock at 25% less and Debtors at ₹ 12,500. Expenses on realisation ₹ 1,750 were paid by Shyam.

Prepare Realisation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and Bank Account. Also identify any one value which the partners communicated to the society.

18. (क) सी लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 1,000 अंशों को, जिनका निर्गमन ₹ 8 प्रति अंश के बट्टे पर किया गया था, ज़ब्त कर लिया। इन अंशों पर ₹ 30 प्रति अंश की प्रथम याचना राशि प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी तथा ₹ 20 प्रति अंश की अन्तिम याचना राशि अभी माँगी नहीं गई थी। बाद में इन अंशों को ₹ 70 प्रति अंश की दर से ₹ 80 प्रदत्त पर पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया।

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

- (ख) एल लिमिटेड ने ₹ 20 प्रत्येक के 470 समता अंशों को, जिनका निर्गमन ₹ 3 प्रति अंश के प्रीमियम पर किया गया था, ज़ब्त कर लिया। इन अंशों पर ₹ 8 प्रति अंश की आबन्टन राशि (₹ 3 प्रीमियम सहित) तथा ₹ 5 प्रति अंश की प्रथम याचना राशि का भुगतान प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। ₹ 5 प्रति अंश की अन्तिम याचना राशि अभी नहीं माँगी गई थी। इनमें से 235 अंशों का ₹ 19 प्रति अंश के भुगतान पर पूर्ण प्रदत्त रूप से पुनः निर्गमन कर दिया गया।

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

4+4=8

अथवा

आर लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 10,000 समता अंशों को ₹ 4 प्रति अंश के बट्टे पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए। राशि निम्नानुसार देय थी :

आवेदन पर – ₹ 20 प्रति अंश

आबन्टन पर – ₹ 30 प्रति अंश

प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना पर – ₹ 46 प्रति अंश

9,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए तथा सभी आवेदकों को अंशों का आबन्टन कर दिया गया। सभी देय राशियाँ प्राप्त हो गईं केवल 400 अंशों को छोड़कर जिन्होंने प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना राशि नहीं दी। इन अंशों को ज़ब्त कर लिया गया। ज़ब्त किए हुए अंशों में से, 300 अंशों को ₹ 27,000 के भुगतान पर पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया।

कम्पनी की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

8

- (a) C Ltd. forfeited 1,000 shares of ₹ 100, each issued at a discount of ₹ 8 per share. On these shares the first call of ₹ 30 per share was not received and final call of ₹ 20 per share was not made. Subsequently these shares were reissued at ₹ 70 per share ₹ 80 paid up.

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

- (b) L Ltd. forfeited 470 equity shares of ₹ 20 each issues at a premium of ₹ 3 per share for the non-payment of allotment money of ₹ 8 (including Premium ₹ 3) and first call of ₹ 5 per share. Final call of ₹ 5 per share was not made. Out of these 235 shares were reissued at ₹ 19 each fully paid.

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

OR

R Ltd. invited applications for issuing 10,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each at a discount of ₹ 4 per share. The amount was payable as follows :

On application – ₹ 20 per share

On allotment – ₹ 30 per share

On first and final call – ₹ 46 per share

Applications were received for 9,000 shares and allotment was made to all the applicants. All amounts due were received except the first and final call on 400 shares. These shares were forfeited. Out of the forfeited shares, 300 shares were reissued at a payment of ₹ 27,000 fully paid up.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of the company.

भाग ख
(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

PART B
(Financial Statements Analysis)

- 19.** वित्तीय विवरणों के विश्लेषण के किसी एक उद्देश्य का उल्लेख कीजिए । 1
State any one objective of analysis of financial statements.
- 20.** 'रोकड़ प्रवाह' का क्या तात्पर्य है ? 1
What is meant by 'Cash flow' ?
- 21.** कारण सहित बताइए कि रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार करते समय एक मशीनरी के विक्रेता को मशीनरी के क्रय के लिए ₹ 50,000 के 9% ऋणपत्र निर्गमित करने का क्या परिणाम होगा — रोकड़ का अन्तर्वाह, बहिर्वाह अथवा कोई प्रवाह नहीं ? 1
State with reason whether the issue of 9% debentures to a vendor for the purchase of machinery of ₹ 50,000 will result in inflow, outflow or no flow of cash while preparing Cash Flow Statement.
- 22.** कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की परिशोधित सारणी VI भाग I के अनुसार कम्पनी के स्थिति-विवरण में निम्नलिखित मदें किस मुख्य शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत दर्शाई जाएँगी : 3
- (i) दीर्घकालीन ऋण
 - (ii) व्यापार देयताएँ
 - (iii) कर के लिए आयोजन
 - (iv) प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम संचय
 - (v) पेटेंट्स
 - (vi) उपार्जित आय

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

- (i) Long Term borrowings
- (ii) Trade Payables
- (iii) Provision for tax
- (iv) Securities Premium Reserve
- (v) Patents
- (vi) Accrued Incomes

23. निम्नलिखित से 'सकल लाभ अनुपात' तथा 'कार्यशील पूँजी आवर्त अनुपात' की गणना कीजिए :

4

	राशि (₹)
प्रचालन से आगम	30,00,000
प्रचालन से आगम की लागत	20,00,000
चालू सम्पत्तियाँ	6,00,000
चालू देयताएँ	2,00,000
प्रदत्त अंश पूँजी	5,00,000

From the following calculate the 'Gross Profit Ratio' and 'Working Capital Turnover Ratio' :

	Amount (₹)
Revenue from operations	30,00,000
Cost of Revenue from operations	20,00,000
Current Assets	6,00,000
Current Liabilities	2,00,000
Paid up share capital	5,00,000

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

4

विवरण	नोट संख्या	31.03.2013 ₹	31.03.2012 ₹
प्रचालन से आगम		40,00,000	32,00,000
कर्मचारी लाभार्थ व्यय		20,00,000	16,00,000
अन्य व्यय		2,00,000	4,00,000
कर दर		40%	40%

Following information is extracted from the Statement of Profit and Loss for the years ended 31st March, 2012 and 2013. Prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss :

Particulars	Note No.	31.03.2013 ₹	31.03.2012 ₹
Revenue from Operations		40,00,000	32,00,000
Employees' Benefit Expenses		20,00,000	16,00,000
Other Expenses		2,00,000	4,00,000
Tax Rate		40%	40%

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

	विवरण	नोट संख्या	31.3.2013 ₹	31.3.2012 ₹
I – समता तथा देयताएँ :				
1.	अंशधारी निधि :			
	(अ) अंश पूँजी		6,30,000	5,60,000
	(ब) संचय एवं आधिक्य	1	3,08,000	1,82,000
2.	चालू दायित्व :			
	व्यापारिक देयताएँ		2,80,000	1,82,000
	कुल		12,18,000	9,24,000
II – परिसम्पत्तियाँ :				
1.	अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
	स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
	संयंत्र		3,92,000	2,80,000
2.	चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
	(अ) स्कन्ध		98,000	1,40,000
	(ब) व्यापारिक प्राप्तियाँ		6,30,000	4,20,000
	(स) रोकड़ तथा रोकड़ तुल्य		98,000	84,000
	कुल		12,18,000	9,24,000

खातों के नोट्स

नोट संख्या 1

विवरण	31.3.2013 ₹	31.3.2012 ₹
संचय एवं आधिक्य		
आधिक्य (लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष)	3,08,000	1,82,000

अतिरिक्त सूचना :

- एक पुरानी मशीनरी को, जिसका पुस्तक मूल्य ₹ 42,000 था, ₹ 56,000 में बेच दिया गया ।
- वर्ष के दौरान मशीनरी की हास कटौती ₹ 28,000 थी ।

Prepare a Cash Flow Statement from the following Balance Sheet :

	Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2013 ₹	31.3.2012 ₹
I – Equity and Liabilities :				
1.	Shareholder's Fund :			
	(a) Share Capital		6,30,000	5,60,000
	(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	3,08,000	1,82,000
2.	Current Liabilities :			
	Trade Payables		2,80,000	1,82,000
	Total		12,18,000	9,24,000
II – Assets :				
1.	Non-Current Assets :			
	Fixed Assets :			
	Plant		3,92,000	2,80,000
2.	Current Assets :			
	(a) Inventories		98,000	1,40,000
	(b) Trade Receivables		6,30,000	4,20,000
	(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		98,000	84,000
	Total		12,18,000	9,24,000

Notes to Accounts

Note No. 1

Particulars	31.3.2013 ₹	31.3.2012 ₹
Reserves and Surplus		
Surplus (Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss)	3,08,000	1,82,000

Additional Information :

- An old machinery having book value of ₹ 42,000 was sold for ₹ 56,000.
- Depreciation provided on machinery during the year was ₹ 28,000.

भाग ग
(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)

PART C
(Computerised Accounting)

- 19.** अभिकलित्र लेखांकन प्रणाली के किसी एक लाभ का उल्लेख कीजिए । 1
State any one advantage of Computerised Accounting System.
- 20.** किन्हीं दो विधियों को दीजिए जिनसे शंका (क्वेरी) उत्पन्न की जा सकती है । 1
Give any two ways in which a query can be created.
- 21.** सामान्यीकरण क्या है ? 1
What is normalisation ?
- 22.** अभिकलित्र लेखांकन प्रणाली के अनुमापिता (स्केलेबिलिटी) तथा विश्वसनीयता लक्षणों को समझाइए । 3
Explain Scalability and Reliability features of Computerised Accounting System.
- 23.** एक सूत्र की सहायता से समंकों का अनुसमर्थन करने वाले कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए । 4
State the steps to validate data with a formula.
- 24.** आँकड़ा-आधार (डाटाबेस) के अभिलक्ष्यों के रूप में सारणियों, आकृतियों, प्रतिवेदनों तथा स्थूल (मैक्रोज़) को समझाइए । 4
Explain Tables, Forms, Reports and Macros as database objects.

25. (क) स्प्रेडशीट के उस कार्य का नाम बताइए तथा समझाइए जिससे एक निवेश की वर्तमान मूल्य आय की गणना की जाती है ।
- (ख) निम्नलिखित सूचना से एक्सेल पर गृह किराया भत्ते की गणना हेतु सूत्र की गणना कीजिए :
- मूल वेतन ₹ 20,000 तक 15% की दर से तथा उससे ऊपर 20% की दर से । 4+2=6
- (a) Name and explain the function of spreadsheet which calculates the Present Value returns of an investment.
- (b) Calculate the formula from the following information on Excel for computing House Rent Allowance :
- Basic Salary upto ₹ 20,000 at 15% and above it at 20%.

[illegible]

			<table><tr><td></td><td>(For redemption money paid to debenture holders)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>March 31</td><td>Debenture redemption reserve A/c Dr. To General reserve A/c (For the amount of DRR transferred to General reserve account)</td><td></td><td>9,00,000</td><td>9,00,000</td></tr></table>		(For redemption money paid to debenture holders)				March 31	Debenture redemption reserve A/c Dr. To General reserve A/c (For the amount of DRR transferred to General reserve account)		9,00,000	9,00,000	$\frac{1}{2}$																																																		
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<p><u>Value observed by Maharana Ltd. (Any one)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concern for environment• Empathy towards health of human beings• Social Welfare• Compliance of Law <p>(Or any other suitable value)</p>					<p>1</p> <p>=</p> <p>3 Marks</p>																																																											
11	-	11	<p>Q. Raman..... Raman’s Capital Account.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <table><tr><td>Dr.</td><td colspan="2">Revaluation A/c</td><td>Cr.</td></tr><tr><td>Particulars</td><td>Amount (₹)</td><td>Particulars</td><td>Amount (₹)</td></tr><tr><td>To Stock A/c</td><td>6,000</td><td>By Building A/c</td><td>5,200</td></tr><tr><td>To Debtors A/c</td><td>1,000</td><td>By Creditors A/c</td><td>2,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Plant A/c</td><td>3,000</td><td>By Partner’s Capital A/c</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Raman</td><td>1,600</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Ratan</td><td>800</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Rajan</td><td><u>400</u></td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>10,000</u></td><td></td><td>2,800</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><u>10,000</u></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td>Dr.</td><td colspan="2">Raman’s Capital A/c</td><td>Cr.</td></tr><tr><td>Particulars</td><td>Amount (₹)</td><td>Particulars</td><td>Amount (₹)</td></tr><tr><td>To Revaluation A/c</td><td>$\frac{1}{2}$ 1,600</td><td>By Balance b/d</td><td>60,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Raman’s Loan A/c</td><td>$\frac{1}{2}$ 70,400</td><td>By General Reserve A/c</td><td>$\frac{1}{2}$ 12,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>72,000</u></td><td></td><td><u>72,000</u></td></tr></table>	Dr.	Revaluation A/c		Cr.	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	To Stock A/c	6,000	By Building A/c	5,200	To Debtors A/c	1,000	By Creditors A/c	2,000	To Plant A/c	3,000	By Partner’s Capital A/c				Raman	1,600			Ratan	800			Rajan	<u>400</u>		<u>10,000</u>		2,800				<u>10,000</u>	Dr.	Raman’s Capital A/c		Cr.	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	To Revaluation A/c	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1,600	By Balance b/d	60,000	To Raman’s Loan A/c	$\frac{1}{2}$ 70,400	By General Reserve A/c	$\frac{1}{2}$ 12,000		<u>72,000</u>		<u>72,000</u>	<p>2 $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>1 $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>(2 $\frac{1}{2}$+1$\frac{1}{2}$)</p> <p>=4 Marks</p>
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12	14	13	<p>Q. A Ltd.....books of A ltd.</p> <p>Ans.</p>																																																													

			A Ltd. Journal						
			Date	Particulars	L.f.	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)		
				a) Plant A/c Dr. Building A/c Dr. Debtors A/c Dr. Stock A/c Dr. Furniture A/c Dr. To Creditors A/c To B Ltd To Capital Reserve A/c (For Business of B Ltd. Purchased at profit)		40,000 40,000 30,000 50,000 20,000 	 20,000 1,50,000 10,000	2	
				b) (i)B Ltd Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To securities premium reserve A/c (For shares issued at premium in consideration)		1,20,000 	 1,00,000 20,000	2	
				(ii)B Ltd Dr. To Cash A/c/ Bank A/c (For balance paid in cash)		30,000 	 30,000		
				b) (Or)(combined entry) B Ltd. Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Security Premium Reserve A/c To Cash/ Bank A/c (For payment made and shares issued)		1,50,000 	 1,00,000 20,000 30,000		
									=4 Marks
13	13	-	Q. (a) Rohan.....to the partners. Ans. a) <u>Sacrifice = Old share of profit – New share of profit</u> Rohan = $5/8 - 4/7 = (35-32) / 56 = 3/56$ Mohan = $3/8 - 2/7 = (21-16) / 56 = 5/56$ Sacrificing Ratio = 3:5 b) <u>Amla's new share</u> = $4/5 - 1/4 = (16 - 5)/ 20 = 11/20$ <u>Kamla's new share</u> = $1/5 * 4/4 = 4/20$ <u>Bimla's share</u> = $1/4 * 5/5 = 5/20$ <u>New Profit sharing ratio</u> = <u>11:4:5 of Amla, Kamla and Bimla respectively.</u>						1/2 1/2 1 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2
									=4Marks

14	12	14	<p>Q. A Ltd.....for the same.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Balance Sheet of A Ltd.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">As at(As per revised schedule VI)</p> <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>4,80,000</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>Notes to Accounts :</p> <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> 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each</td><td><u>10,00,000</u></td></tr><tr><td> <u>Issued Capital</u></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> 50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each</td><td><u>5,00,000</u></td></tr><tr><td> <u>Subscribed & fully paid capital</u></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> 48,000 shares of ₹ 10 each</td><td><u>4,80,000</u></td></tr></table>	Particulars	Note No.	Amount Current year	Amount Previous year	EQUITY & LIABILITIES				I Shareholder's funds :				a) Share Capital	1	4,80,000		Particulars	₹	(1) <u>Share Capital</u>		<u>Authorised Capital :</u>		1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	<u>10,00,000</u>	<u>Issued Capital</u>		50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	<u>5,00,000</u>	<u>Subscribed & fully paid capital</u>		48,000 shares of ₹ 10 each	<u>4,80,000</u>	1 <
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16	16	-	<div>Q. A,B and C.....in the question.</div> <div><div>B's Capital A/c</div><table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amt (₹)</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amt (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>To B's Executors A/c</td><td>38,400</td><td>By Balance B/d</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Revaluation A/c</td><td>3,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Reserves A/c</td><td>3,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Bu profit & loss suspense A/c</td><td>3,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By A's Capital A/c</td><td>6,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By C's Capital A/c</td><td>2,400</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Interest on Capital A/c</td><td>1,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>38,400</td><td></td><td>38,400</td></tr></table><div>Value (Any one)</div><div><div><div>Social Welfare / Community Welfare</div><div>Development of infrastructure in rural areas.</div></div><div>(Or any other suitable value)</div><div>Working Notes:</div><div><div>B's share in goodwill = ₹ 28,000 * 3/10 = ₹ 8,400</div><div>B's share in revaluation profit = ₹ 10,000 * 3/10 = ₹ 3,000</div><div>B's share of profit = ₹ 10,000 * 3/10 = ₹ 3,000</div><div>Interest on Capital = ₹ 20,000 * 10/100 * 6/12 = ₹ 1,000</div></div><div>Note: No marks for Working Notes</div></div></div>	Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)	To B's Executors A/c	38,400	By Balance B/d	20,000			By Revaluation A/c	3,000			By Reserves A/c	3,000			Bu profit & loss suspense A/c	3,000			By A's Capital A/c	6,000			By C's Capital A/c	2,400			By Interest on Capital A/c	1,000		38,400		38,400	<div>1</div> <div>1/2</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>5+1</div> <div>=</div> <div>6 marks</div>
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		<div><div>Partners’ Capital A/c</div><div><div>Dr.</div><table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Ram ₹</th><th>Shyam ₹</th></tr><tr><td>To Realisation A/c</td><td>27,900</td><td>41,850</td></tr><tr><td>To Bank A/c</td><td>1,02,350</td><td>69,900</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>1,30,250</u></td><td><u>1,11,750</u></td></tr></table></div><div><div>Cr.</div><table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Ram ₹</th><th>Shyam ₹</th></tr><tr><td>By Balance b/d</td><td>75,000</td><td>75,000</td></tr><tr><td>By Realisation A/c</td><td>55,250</td><td>36,750</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>1,30,250</u></td><td><u>1,11,750</u></td></tr></table></div></div>	Particulars	Ram ₹	Shyam ₹	To Realisation A/c	27,900	41,850	To Bank A/c	1,02,350	69,900		<u>1,30,250</u>	<u>1,11,750</u>	Particulars	Ram ₹	Shyam ₹	By Balance b/d	75,000	75,000	By Realisation A/c	55,250	36,750		<u>1,30,250</u>	<u>1,11,750</u>	2																								
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		<div>Value (Any One):</div> <div><div><div>• Protection of environment by plantation of trees</div><div>• Community welfare</div></div><div>(Or any other suitable value)</div></div>	1																																																
18	17	18	<div>Q. C Ltd..... books of L Ltd.</div> <div>Ans.</div> <div>= 8marks</div>																																																

			<p>(a)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Books of C Ltd. Journal</p> <table> <tr> <th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L F</th><th>Dr. Amt (₹)</th><th>Cr. Amt (₹)</th></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Share Capital A/c Dr. To Discount on issue of shares A/c To Share first call A/c / Calls in arrears A/c To Share Forfeiture A/c / Forfeited shares A/c (Being 1,000 shares forfeited for non payment of first call)</td><td></td><td>80,000</td><td>8,000 30,000 42,000</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Bank A/c Dr. Discount on issue of shares A/c Dr. Share forfeiture A/c /Forfeited shares A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c (Being 1,000 shares reissued at a discount)</td><td></td><td>70,000 8,000 2,000</td><td>80,000</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Share forfeiture A/c Dr. To Capital reserve A/c (Being balance in forfeited shares A/c transferred to capital reserve A/c)</td><td></td><td>40,000</td><td>40,000</td></tr> </table> <p>(b)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Books of L Ltd. Journal</p> <table> <tr> <th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L F</th><th>Dr. Amt (₹)</th><th>Cr. Amt (₹)</th></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. Securities Premium Reserve A/c Dr. To Share Allotment A/c To Share first call A/c To Share Forfeiture A/c/forfeited shares A/c (Being 470 shares forfeited for non payment of allotment & first call) OR Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. Securities Premium Reserve A/c Dr. To Calls In Arrear A/c To Share Forfeiture A/c/forfeited shares A/c (Being 470 shares forfeited for non payment of allotment & first call)</td><td></td><td>7,050 1,410</td><td>3,760 2,350 2,350 6,110 2,350</td></tr> </table>	Date	Particulars	L F	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)		Share Capital A/c Dr. To Discount on issue of shares A/c To Share first call A/c / Calls in arrears A/c To Share Forfeiture A/c / Forfeited shares A/c (Being 1,000 shares forfeited for non payment of first call)		80,000	8,000 30,000 42,000		Bank A/c Dr. Discount on issue of shares A/c Dr. Share forfeiture A/c /Forfeited shares A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c (Being 1,000 shares reissued at a discount)		70,000 8,000 2,000	80,000		Share forfeiture A/c Dr. To Capital reserve A/c (Being balance in forfeited shares A/c transferred to capital reserve A/c)		40,000	40,000	Date	Particulars	L F	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)		Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. Securities Premium Reserve A/c Dr. To Share Allotment A/c To Share first call A/c To Share Forfeiture A/c/forfeited shares A/c (Being 470 shares forfeited for non payment of allotment & first call) OR Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. Securities Premium Reserve A/c Dr. To Calls In Arrear A/c To Share Forfeiture A/c/forfeited shares A/c (Being 470 shares forfeited for non payment of allotment & first call)		7,050 1,410	3,760 2,350 2,350 6,110 2,350	<p>1 ½</p> <p>1 ½</p> <p>1</p> <p>1 ½</p>
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			<table> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Bank A/c Share forfeiture A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being 470 shares reissued at a discount)</td><td>Dr. Dr.</td><td>4,465 235</td><td>4,700</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Share forfeiture A/c To Capital reserve A/c (Being forfeiture balance transferred to capital reserve)</td><td>Dr.</td><td>940</td><td>940</td></tr> </table>	1	Bank A/c Share forfeiture A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being 470 shares reissued at a discount)	Dr. Dr.	4,465 235	4,700		Share forfeiture A/c To Capital reserve A/c (Being forfeiture balance transferred to capital reserve)	Dr.	940	940	<p>1 ½</p> <p>1 (4+4) =8 Marks</p>																									
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18 OR	17 OR	18 OR	<p>Q. R Ltd.of the company.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Books of R Ltd. Journal</p> <table> <tr> <th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L F</th><th>Dr. Amt (₹)</th><th>Cr. Amt (₹)</th></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Bank A/c To Share Application A/c (For application money received on 9,000 shares)</td><td>Dr.</td><td>1,80,000</td><td>1,80,000</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Share Application A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (For share allotment made)</td><td>Dr.</td><td>1,80,000</td><td>1,80,000</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Share Allotment A/c Discount on issue of shares A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (For allotment money made due on 9,000 shares)</td><td>Dr. Dr.</td><td>2,70,000 36,000</td><td>3,06,000</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Bank A/c To Share Allotment A/c (For allotment money received on 9,000 shares)</td><td>Dr.</td><td>2,70,000</td><td>2,70,000</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Share first and final call A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being first and final call money due)</td><td>Dr.</td><td>4,14,000</td><td>4,14,000</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Bank A/c To Share first and final call a/c (For first & final call received except on 400 shares)</td><td>Dr.</td><td>3,95,600</td><td>3,95,600</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	Date	Particulars	L F	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)		Bank A/c To Share Application A/c (For application money received on 9,000 shares)	Dr.	1,80,000	1,80,000		Share Application A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (For share allotment made)	Dr.	1,80,000	1,80,000		Share Allotment A/c Discount on issue of shares A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (For allotment money made due on 9,000 shares)	Dr. Dr.	2,70,000 36,000	3,06,000		Bank A/c To Share Allotment A/c (For allotment money received on 9,000 shares)	Dr.	2,70,000	2,70,000		Share first and final call A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being first and final call money due)	Dr.	4,14,000	4,14,000		Bank A/c To Share first and final call a/c (For first & final call received except on 400 shares)	Dr.	3,95,600	3,95,600	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
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			<div>PART B</div> <div>(Financial Statements Analysis)</div>																	
19	-	20	<div>Q. State any one.....statements.</div> <div>Ans. Objectives of Financial Statements Analysis (ANY ONE)</div> <div><div>To measure the earning capacity or profitability</div><div>To measure the solvency</div><div>To measure the financial strength</div><div>To make comparative study with other firms</div><div>To measure the capability of payment of interest and dividend</div><div>To identify the trend of the business</div><div>To judge the efficiency of the management</div><div>To provide the useful information of the management</div></div>	1 Mark																
20	19	-	<div>Q. What is meant by ‘ Cash Flow’?</div> <div>Ans. Cash flows implies movement of cash in and out of non cash items.</div> <div>OR</div> <div>Cash flow means the inflow and outflow of cash and cash equivalents.</div>	1 Mark																
21	21	19	<div>Q. State with flow statement.</div> <div>Ans. No flow of cash</div> <div>Reason: Debentures are issued to vendor for purchase of machinery so neither cash inflow nor cash outflow takes place.</div>	1 Mark																

22	22	22	Q. State under which Companies Act, 1956. Ans. <table><tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Items</th><th>Major Headings</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Long Term Borrowings</td><td>Non current Liabilities</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Trade Payables</td><td>Current Liabilities</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Provision for tax</td><td>Current Liabilities</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Securities Premium Reserve</td><td>Shareholders' Funds</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Patents</td><td>Non Current Assets</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Accrued Incomes</td><td>Current Assets</td></tr></table>	S.No.	Items	Major Headings	1	Long Term Borrowings	Non current Liabilities	2	Trade Payables	Current Liabilities	3	Provision for tax	Current Liabilities	4	Securities Premium Reserve	Shareholders' Funds	5	Patents	Non Current Assets	6	Accrued Incomes	Current Assets	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ = 3 Marks																																	
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23	23	23	Q. From the following ratio. Ans. <p>(a) Gross Profit ratio = Gross Profit / Net revenue from operations * 100 Gross Profit = Revenue from Operations – Cost of revenue from operations = 30,00,000 – 20,00,000 = ₹ 10,00,000 Net Revenue from operations = ₹ 30,00,000 Gross profit ratio = 10,00,000 / 30,00,000 * 100 = 33.3%</p> <p>(b) Working capital turnover ratio = Net revenue from operations / Working Capital Net revenue from operations = ₹ 30,00,000 Working Capital = Current Assets – Current Liabilities = 6,00,000-2,00,000 = ₹ 4,00,000 Working capital turnover ratio = 30,00,000/4,00,000 = 7.5 times</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 =4 Marks																																																						
24	-	-	From the following Loss. Ans. <p style="text-align: center;">COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS For the years ended 31st March, 2012 and 2013</p> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Note No.</th><th>2011-12 (₹)</th><th>2012-13 (₹)</th><th>Absolute change</th><th>Change In %age</th></tr><tr><td>Revenue from Operations</td><td></td><td>32,00,000</td><td>40,00,000</td><td>8,00,000</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>Less: Expenses</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Employees' benefit expenses</td><td></td><td>16,00,000</td><td>20,00,000</td><td>4,00,000</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>Other Expenses</td><td></td><td>4,00,000</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>(2,00,000)</td><td>(50)</td></tr><tr><td>Total Expenses</td><td></td><td>20,00,000</td><td>22,00,000</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Profit before Tax</td><td></td><td>12,00,000</td><td>18,00,000</td><td>6,00,000</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Less: Tax @ 40%</td><td></td><td>4,80,000</td><td>7,20,000</td><td>2,40,000</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Profit after tax</td><td></td><td>7,20,000</td><td>10,80,000</td><td>3,60,000</td><td>50</td></tr></table>	Particulars	Note No.	2011-12 (₹)	2012-13 (₹)	Absolute change	Change In %age	Revenue from Operations		32,00,000	40,00,000	8,00,000	25	Less: Expenses						Employees' benefit expenses		16,00,000	20,00,000	4,00,000	25	Other Expenses		4,00,000	2,00,000	(2,00,000)	(50)	Total Expenses		20,00,000	22,00,000	2,00,000	10	Profit before Tax		12,00,000	18,00,000	6,00,000	50	Less: Tax @ 40%		4,80,000	7,20,000	2,40,000	50	Profit after tax		7,20,000	10,80,000	3,60,000	50	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 = 4 Marks
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Profit after tax		7,20,000	10,80,000	3,60,000	50																																																					
25	25	25	Q. Prepare a Cash flow Statement was ₹ 28,000. Ans.																																																							

			<div>Cash flow statement</div> <div>For the year ended 31st March 2013 as per AS-3 (Revised)</div> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Details (₹)</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td colspan="3">A)Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</td></tr><tr><td>Net Profit before tax & extraordinary items</td><td>1,26,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Add: Depreciation on machinery</td><td>28,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Less: Profit on sale of machinery</td><td>(14,000)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Operating profit before working capital changes</td><td>1,40,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Add: Increase in trade payables</td><td>98,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Decrease in inventories</td><td>42,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Less: Increase in trade receivables</td><td>(2,10,000)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cash generated from Operating Activities</td><td></td><td>70,000</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">B)Cash flows from Investing Activities :</td></tr><tr><td>Purchase of machinery</td><td>(1,82,000)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Sale of machinery</td><td>56,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cash used in investing activities</td><td></td><td>(1,26,000)</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">C)Cash flows from Financing Activities:</td></tr><tr><td>Issue of share capital</td><td>70,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cash from financing activities</td><td></td><td>70,000</td></tr><tr><td>Net increase in cash & cash equivalents(A+B+C)</td><td></td><td>14,000</td></tr><tr><td>Add: Opening balance of cash & cash equivalents:</td><td></td><td>84,000</td></tr><tr><td>Closing Balance of cash & cash equivalents:</td><td></td><td>98,000</td></tr></table> <div>Working Notes:</div> <table><tr><th colspan="4">Machinery A/c</th></tr><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><tr><td>To Balance b/d</td><td>2,80,000</td><td>By Depreciation A/c</td><td>28,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Profit & Loss A/c (Profit)</td><td>14,000</td><td>By Bank A/c</td><td>56,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Bank A/c (Purchase)</td><td>1,82,000</td><td>By Balance C/d</td><td>3,92,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>4,76,000</td><td></td><td>4,76,000</td></tr></table>	Particulars	Details (₹)	Amount (₹)	A)Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			Net Profit before tax & extraordinary items	1,26,000		Add: Depreciation on machinery	28,000		Less: Profit on sale of machinery	(14,000)		Operating profit before working capital changes	1,40,000		Add: Increase in trade payables	98,000		Decrease in inventories	42,000		Less: Increase in trade receivables	(2,10,000)		Cash generated from Operating Activities		70,000	B)Cash flows from Investing Activities :			Purchase of machinery	(1,82,000)		Sale of machinery	56,000		Cash used in investing activities		(1,26,000)	C)Cash flows from Financing Activities:			Issue of share capital	70,000		Cash from financing activities		70,000	Net increase in cash & cash equivalents(A+B+C)		14,000	Add: Opening balance of cash & cash equivalents:		84,000	Closing Balance of cash & cash equivalents:		98,000	Machinery A/c				Dr		Cr		Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)	To Balance b/d	2,80,000	By Depreciation A/c	28,000	To Profit & Loss A/c (Profit)	14,000	By Bank A/c	56,000	To Bank A/c (Purchase)	1,82,000	By Balance C/d	3,92,000		4,76,000		4,76,000	2 ½
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			<div>PART C</div> <div>(Computerized Accounting)</div>	
19	20	21	<div>Q. State.....System.</div> <div>Ans. Any One of the following advantages:</div> <div><div>• Timely generation of reports and information in desired format.</div><div>• Efficient record keeping.</div><div>• Ensures effective control over the system.</div><div>• Economy in the processing of accounting data.</div><div>• Confidentiality of data is maintained.</div></div>	1 mark
20	21	19	<div>Q. Give any..... can be created.</div> <div>Ans. Query can be created in the following ways: (Any 2)</div>	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design View • Wizard • SQL View 	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ =1 mark
21	19	20	Q. What..... normalisation? Ans. Normalisation is the process for removing data redundancy.	1 mark
22	22	22	Q. Explain.....system. Ans. Scalability: CAs enable in changing the volume of data processing in tune with the change in the size of the business. The software can be used for any size of the business and type of the organisation. Reliability: CAs make sure that the generalised critical financial information is accurate, controlled and secured.	1 ½ 1 ½ =3 marks
23	24	23	Q. State.....formula. Ans. To validate data based on formula following are the steps: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Allow drop down menu, select Custom. 2. In the formula box, enter a formula that calculates a logical value. If the formula calculates true entry will be valid otherwise invalid. 3. We can also prevent duplicate entries by checking duplicate entry. 4. We can limit the sum value for a range which will cause error if sum of the values exceeds the given total. 5. We can prevent user from adding spaces before or after the text in entry. The TRIM function removes spaces before and after text. 6. By activating or selecting WEEKDAY function, the entry of dates that falls on weekend can also be prevented. 	4 marks
24	23	24	Q. Explain.....objects. Ans. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tables: The object which is used to hold data/raw data in a data base. • Forms: This object class provides information about the application, manipulates data in a table. • Reports: This object class is used to show the results generated in report form based on tables, queries or both. • Macros: A macro is a list of macro oriented actions that run as a unit, so they help us to automate and speed up the work. 	(1*4) =4 marks
25	–	–	Q. Name.....20%. Ans. <p>(a) Name of the function – PV Syntax of formula(Rate, nper,pmt,fv,type) Where, Rate: interest rate per period. Nper: Total number of payment periods in an annuity Pmt: Payment made each period and cannot be changed over the life of the annuity Fv: Future value or cash payment to be attained after last payment. Type: No. 0 to 1 and indicates when payment is due.</p> <p>(b) B2 = IF (A2>20,000, 0.2*A2, 0.15*A2)</p>	1 mark 3 marks 2 marks =6 marks