

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 **24** 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 **24** 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. | ‘वसूली खाता’ क्यों तैयार किया जाता है ?<br>Why is ‘Realisation Account’ prepared ?  | 1 |
| 2. | एक कम्पनी किसी अंशधारक के अंशों का हरण कब कर सकती है ?<br>When can a company forfeit the shares held by a shareholder ?                 | 1 |
| 3. | ‘अंश पूँजी’ का अर्थ दीजिए ।<br>Give the meaning of ‘Share Capital’.   | 1 |
| 4. | ऋणपत्रों का समपार्श्विक प्रतिभूति के रूप में निर्गमन का क्या अर्थ है ?<br>What is meant by issue of debentures as collateral security ? | 1 |

5. एक्स, वाई तथा ज़ैड साझेदार हैं तथा  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{10}$  एवं  $\frac{1}{5}$  के अनुपात में लाभों का बँटवारा कर रहे हैं। जब वाई फर्म से सेवानिवृत्त होता है, तो शेष साझेदारों के अधिलाभ अनुपात की गणना कीजिए।

1

X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits in the ratio of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{10}$  and  $\frac{1}{5}$ . Calculate the gaining ratio of remaining partners when Y retires from the firm.

6. 'परिसम्पत्तियों तथा देयताओं के निपटारे' के आधार पर साझेदारी के समापन तथा साझेदारी फर्म के समापन में अन्तर्भेद कीजिए।

1

Distinguish between dissolution of partnership and partnership firm on the basis of 'Settlement of assets and liabilities'.

7. किसी साझेदार की सेवानिवृत्ति या मृत्यु के समय फर्म को अपनी परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्यांकन और अपनी देयताओं का पुनः निर्धारण करने की आवश्यकता क्यों होती है ?

1

Why does a firm revalue its assets and reassess its liabilities on retirement or death of a partner ?

8. विशेष लिमिटेड ने 1 अप्रैल, 2012 को 100 ₹ प्रत्येक के 10,000, 10% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन किया। निर्गमन पर पूर्ण रूप से अभिदान हुआ। निर्गमन की शर्तों के अनुसार, ऋणपत्रों पर ब्याज अर्धवार्षिक आधार पर 30 सितम्बर तथा 31 मार्च को देय होता है तथा स्रोत पर कर की कटौती 10% है।

31 मार्च, 2013 को समाप्त होने वाली अर्धवार्षिकी के लिए ऋणपत्र ब्याज से सम्बन्धित तथा ऋणपत्रों पर वार्षिक ब्याज को लाभ-हानि विवरण में स्थानान्तरित करने की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

3

Vishesh Ltd. issued 10,000, 10% Debentures of ₹ 100 each on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2012. The issue was fully subscribed. According to the terms of issue, interest on debentures is payable half-yearly on 30<sup>th</sup> September and 31<sup>st</sup> March and tax deducted at source is 10%.

Pass the necessary journal entries related to the debenture interest for the half-yearly ending on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013 and transfer of interest on debentures for the year to Statement of Profit and Loss.

9. निम्नलिखित परिस्थितियों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

3

- (i) किम इंडिया लिमिटेड ने 100 ₹ प्रत्येक के 1,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों जिनका निर्गमन 10% के बट्टे पर किया गया था, को 100 ₹ प्रत्येक के समता अंशों में परिवर्तित करके किया। समता अंशों को 25% के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किया गया था।
- (ii) सोनाली लिमिटेड ने 100 ₹ प्रत्येक के 6,000, 12% ऋणपत्रों जिनका निर्गमन 10 ₹ प्रति ऋणपत्र के बट्टे पर किया गया था, का शोधन इन्हें 100 ₹ प्रत्येक के समता अंशों जो 90 ₹ प्रति अंश प्रदत्त थे, में परिवर्तित करके किया।

Pass necessary journal entries in the following cases :

- (i) Kim India Ltd. converted 1,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each issued at a discount of 10% into equity shares of ₹ 100 each issued at a premium of 25%.
- (ii) Sonali Ltd. redeemed 6,000, 12% debentures of ₹ 100 each which were issued at a discount of ₹ 10 per debenture by converting them into equity shares of ₹ 100 each, ₹ 90 paid up.

10. भुवन तथा शिवम एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभों का बँटवारा कर रहे थे। उनकी पूँजी क्रमशः 50,000 ₹ और 75,000 ₹ थी। 1 अप्रैल, 2013 को उन्होंने भावी लाभों में  $\frac{1}{4}$  भाग के लिए अतुल को एक नए साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया। अतुल अपनी पूँजी के रूप में 75,000 ₹ लाया। फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन कीजिए तथा अतुल के प्रवेश पर उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

3

Bhuwan and Shivam were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their capitals were ₹ 50,000 and ₹ 75,000 respectively. They admitted Atul on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013 as a new partner for  $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> share in the future profits. Atul brought ₹ 75,000 as his capital. Calculate the value of goodwill of the firm and record necessary journal entries for the above transactions on Atul's admission.

11. आव्या, काव्या तथा दिव्या एक फर्म में साझेदार थीं तथा क्रमशः 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन करती थीं । 31 मार्च, 2013 को उनका स्थिति-विवरण निम्नलिखित था :

**31 मार्च, 2013 को स्थिति विवरण**

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी :		स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ	4,70,000
आव्या 3,90,000		देनदार	3,80,000
काव्या 4,00,000		स्टॉक	2,30,000
दिव्या <u>3,00,000</u>	10,90,000	रोकड़	5,60,000
संचय-कोष	3,00,000		
लेनदार	2,50,000		
	16,40,000		16,40,000

30 अगस्त, 2013 को काव्या की मृत्यु हो गई । शेष साझेदारों तथा उसके उत्तराधिकारी के बीच सहमति हुई कि :

- (अ) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन पिछले तीन वर्षों के औसत लाभ के 3 वर्षों के क्रय के बराबर होगा । औसत लाभ 6,00,000 ₹ था ।
- (ब) पूँजी पर 12% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज दिया जाएगा ।
- (स) मृत्यु की तिथि तक लाभों में उसके हिस्से की गणना पिछले तीन वर्षों के औसत लाभ के आधार पर की जाएगी ।

30 अगस्त, 2013 को काव्या का पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए ।

Aavya, Kavya and Divya were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1 respectively. On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013 their Balance Sheet was as under :

**Balance Sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013**

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :		Fixed Assets	4,70,000
Aavya     3,90,000		Debtors	3,80,000
Kavya     4,00,000		Stock	2,30,000
Divya <u>3,00,000</u>	10,90,000	Cash	5,60,000
Reserve Fund	3,00,000		
Creditors	2,50,000		
	16,40,000		16,40,000

Kavya died on 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2013. It was agreed between her executors and the remaining partners that :

- (a) Goodwill of the firm be valued at 3 years' purchase of average profits for the last three years. The average profits were ₹ 6,00,000.
- (b) Interest on capital be provided at 12% p.a.
- (c) Her share in the profits upto the date of death will be calculated on the basis of average profits for the last three years.

Prepare Kavya's Capital Account as on 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2013.

12. करम सिंह एवं सुलेमान ने रद्दी कागज़ से कम कीमत वाले कागज़ के बैग बनाने के लिए एक साझेदारी फर्म शुरू करने का निर्णय लिया क्योंकि प्लास्टिक बैग विभिन्न प्रकार की पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी समस्याएँ उत्पन्न कर रहे थे । इसके लिए, उन्होंने 1 अप्रैल, 2012 को क्रमशः 2,00,000 ₹ तथा 1,00,000 ₹ की पूँजी लगाई । सुलेमान ने इन्द्रजीत को बिना पूँजी के साझेदार के रूप में फर्म में प्रवेश की अपनी इच्छा व्यक्त की । इन्द्रजीत उसका विशेष रूप से योग्य लेकिन अत्यधिक सृजनात्मक एवं बुद्धिमान मित्र है । करम सिंह ने इसे स्वीकार कर लिया । साझेदारी की शर्तें निम्नलिखित थीं :

(i) करम सिंह, सुलेमान एवं इन्द्रजीत 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभों का बँटवारा करेंगे ।

(ii) पूँजी पर 6% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज दिया जाएगा ।

पूँजी की कमी के कारण, करम सिंह ने 30 सितम्बर, 2012 को 50,000 ₹ तथा सुलेमान ने 1 जनवरी, 2013 को 20,000 ₹ की अतिरिक्त पूँजी लगाई । 31 मार्च, 2013 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए फर्म का लाभ 2,00,300 ₹ था ।

(अ) ऐसे कोई दो मूल्य पहचानिए जो फर्म समाज को सम्प्रेषित करना चाहती है ।

(ब) 31 मार्च, 2013 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए फर्म का लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता तैयार कीजिए ।

4

Karam Singh and Suleman decided to start a partnership firm to manufacture low cost paper bags from the waste paper as plastic bags were creating many environmental problems. For this, they contributed capitals of ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2012. Suleman also expressed his willingness to admit Inderjeet as a partner without capital in the firm. Inderjeet is specially abled but a very creative and intelligent friend of his. Karam Singh agreed to this. The terms of partnership were as follows :

(i) Karam Singh, Suleman and Inderjeet will share profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1.

(ii) Interest on capital will be provided @ 6% p.a.

Due to shortage of capital, Karam Singh contributed ₹ 50,000 on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2012 and Suleman contributed ₹ 20,000 on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2013 as additional capital. The profit of the firm for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013 was ₹ 2,00,300.

(a) Identify any two values which the firm wants to communicate to the society.

(b) Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of the firm for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013.

13. सेवक लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में निम्नलिखित लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

4

- (i) सेवक लिमिटेड ने गुडविल लिमिटेड की 5,00,000 ₹ की परिसम्पत्तियों तथा 3,00,000 ₹ की देयताओं का 1,35,000 ₹ के क्रय प्रतिफल के लिए अधिग्रहण किया। गुडविल लिमिटेड को 10 ₹ प्रत्येक के समता अंशों को 10% के बट्टे पर निर्गमित करके भुगतान किया गया।
- (ii) रामप्रस्था लिमिटेड से 5,00,000 ₹ का फर्नीचर क्रय किया। भुगतान 10 ₹ प्रत्येक के समता अंशों को 25% के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करके किया गया।

Pass necessary journal entries for the following transactions in the books of Sewak Ltd. :

- (i) Sewak Ltd. acquired assets of ₹ 5,00,000 and liabilities of ₹ 3,00,000 of Goodwill Ltd. for a purchase consideration of ₹ 1,35,000. Payment to Goodwill Ltd. was made by issuing equity shares of 10 each at a discount of 10%.
- (ii) Purchased furniture of ₹ 5,00,000 from Ramprastha Ltd. The payment to Ramprastha Ltd. was made by issuing equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of 25%.



14. 1 अप्रैल, 2012 को खन्ना लिमिटेड का निर्माण 20,00,000 ₹ की अधिकृत पूँजी जो 10 ₹ प्रत्येक के 2,00,000 समता अंशों में विभाजित थी के साथ किया गया । कम्पनी ने 1,80,000 समता अंशों के लिए प्रविवरण निर्गमित कर प्रार्थना पत्र आमंत्रित किए । कम्पनी को 1,70,000 समता अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । प्रथम वर्ष में कम्पनी ने 8 ₹ प्रति अंश की याचना की । शिखा ने जो 2,000 अंशों की धारक थी तथा पूनम ने जो 4,000 अंशों की धारक थी, 2 ₹ प्रति अंश की प्रथम याचना राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया । प्रथम याचना के बाद पूनम के अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया तथा बाद में हरण किए गए 3,000 अंशों को 6 ₹ प्रति अंश, 8 ₹ याचित पर पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

निम्नलिखित दर्शाइए :

- (अ) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की परिशोधित सारणी VI भाग I के अनुसार कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में 'अंश पूँजी' ।
- (ब) उसी के लिए 'खातों के नोट्स' भी बनाइए ।

4

On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2012, Khanna Ltd. was formed with an authorised capital of ₹ 20,00,000 divided into 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The company issued prospectus inviting applications for 1,80,000 equity shares. The company received applications for 1,70,000 equity shares. During the first year, ₹ 8 per share were called. Shikha holding 2,000 shares and Poonam holding 4,000 shares did not pay the first call of ₹ 2 per share. Poonam's shares were forfeited after the first call and later on 3,000 of the forfeited shares were re-issued at ₹ 6 per share, ₹ 8 called up.

Show the following :

- (a) 'Share Capital' in the Balance Sheet of the company as per revised Schedule VI Part I of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (b) Also prepare 'Notes to Accounts'.

15. अनिल, विनीत तथा विपुल एक फर्म में साझेदार थे जो खाद्य पदार्थों का उत्पादन करती है। वे 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभों का बँटवारा करते थे। 1 अप्रैल, 2012 को उनकी पूँजी क्रमशः 4,00,000 ₹, 5,00,000 ₹ तथा 9,00,000 ₹ थी। उत्तरांचल में बाढ़ आने के बाद, सभी साझेदारों ने व्यक्तिगत रूप से बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता करने का निर्णय लिया। इसके लिए अनिल ने 30 सितम्बर, 2012 को फर्म से 30,000 ₹ का आहरण किया। विनीत ने फर्म से रोकड़ का आहरण करने की अपेक्षा 25,000 ₹ के खाद्य पदार्थ लिए और बाढ़ पीड़ितों में उन्हें बाँट दिया। दूसरी ओर, विपुल ने 1 जनवरी, 2013 को अपनी पूँजी से 2,50,000 ₹ का आहरण किया और बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए एक आश्रय-गृह बनाया।
- साझेदारी संलेख के अनुसार आहरण पर प्रति वर्ष 6% की दर से ब्याज लिया जाएगा। अंतिम खाते तैयार करने के बाद यह पाया गया कि आहरण पर ब्याज नहीं लिया गया। आवश्यक समायोजन प्रविष्टि कीजिए तथा कार्य-टिप्पणी को स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाइए। ऐसे किन्हीं दो मूल्यों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए जो ये साझेदार समाज को सम्प्रेषित करना चाहते हैं।

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Anil, Vineet and Vipul were partners in a firm manufacturing food items. They were sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Their capitals on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2012 were ₹ 4,00,000, ₹ 5,00,000 and ₹ 9,00,000 respectively. After the floods in Uttaranchal, all partners decided to help the flood victims personally.

For this Anil withdrew ₹ 30,000 from the firm on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2012. Vineet instead of withdrawing cash from the firm took some food items amounting to ₹ 25,000 from the firm and distributed those to flood victims. On the other hand, Vipul withdrew ₹ 2,50,000 from his capital on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2013 and built a shelter-home to help flood victims.

The partnership deed provides for charging interest on drawings @ 6% p.a. After the final accounts were prepared it was discovered that interest on drawings had not been charged. Give the necessary adjusting entry and show the working notes clearly. Also state any two values that the partners wanted to communicate to the society.

16. आशा तथा ऊषा एक फर्म में साझेदार थीं तथा अपनी पूँजी के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटती थीं ।  
31 मार्च, 2013 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

**31 मार्च, 2013 को आशा तथा ऊषा का स्थिति विवरण**

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार	3,70,000	बैंक	2,10,000
सामान्य संचय	1,60,000	देनदार	2,30,000
कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति निधि	2,40,000	रहतिया (स्टॉक)	1,70,000
पूँजी :		फर्नीचर	6,90,000
आशा 6,00,000		मशीनरी	10,60,000
ऊषा 10,00,000	16,00,000	आशा का चालू खाता	90,000
ऊषा का चालू खाता	80,000		
	24,50,000		24,50,000

उपर्युक्त तिथि को फर्म का समापन हो गया ।

- देनदारों से 5% के बट्टे पर वसूली की गई ।
- आशा ने 50% स्टॉक पुस्तक मूल्य से 20% कम पर लिया । शेष स्टॉक को 75,000 ₹ में बेच दिया गया ।
- ऊषा ने फर्नीचर को 3,90,000 ₹ में ले लिया ।
- आशा ने मशीनरी को 4,50,000 ₹ में ले लिया ।
- लेनदारों को पूर्ण निपटारे के लिए 3,50,000 ₹ का भुगतान किया गया ।
- समापन व्यय 7,000 ₹ के थे ।

वसूली खाता तैयार कीजिए ।

Asha and Usha were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of their capitals. On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

**Balance Sheet of Asha and Usha as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013**

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors	3,70,000	Bank	2,10,000
General Reserve	1,60,000	Debtors	2,30,000
Workmen's Compensation Fund	2,40,000	Stock	1,70,000
Capital's		Furniture	6,90,000
Asha     6,00,000		Machinery	10,60,000
Usha <u>10,00,000</u>	16,00,000	Asha's Current Account	90,000
Usha's Current Account	80,000		
	<u>24,50,000</u>		<u>24,50,000</u>

On the above date the firm was dissolved.

- (i) Debtors were realised at a discount of 5%.
- (ii) 50% of the stock was taken over by Asha at 20% less than the book value. The remaining stock was sold for ₹ 75,000.
- (iii) Furniture was taken over by Usha for ₹ 3,90,000.
- (iv) Asha took over machinery for ₹ 4,50,000.
- (v) Creditors were paid ₹ 3,50,000 in full settlement.
- (vi) Expenses of dissolution were ₹ 7,000.

Prepare Realisation Account.

17. रेवा लिमिटेड ने 10 ₹ प्रत्येक के 3,50,000 समता अंशों को 12 ₹ प्रति अंश के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए। राशि निम्न प्रकार से देय थी :

आवेदन तथा आबंटन पर – 17 ₹ प्रति अंश (प्रीमियम सहित)

प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना पर – शेष धनराशि।

9,00,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। 2,00,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा राशि वापस कर दी गई। शेष आवेदकों को अनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों का आबंटन कर दिया गया। प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना राशि मांग ली गई तथा मनु, जिसने 7,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन किया था, को छोड़कर समस्त राशि प्राप्त हो गई। उसके अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया। हरण किए गए अंशों को 8 ₹ प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया।

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

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### अथवा

रचना लिमिटेड ने 10 ₹ प्रत्येक के 2,00,000 समता अंशों को 10% के बट्टे पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए। राशि निम्न प्रकार से देय थी :

आवेदन तथा आबंटन पर – 3 ₹ प्रति अंश

प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना पर – शेष धनराशि।

6,00,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। 2,00,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा राशि वापस कर दी गई। शेष आवेदकों को अनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों का आबंटन कर दिया गया। प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना राशि मांग ली गई तथा कुमार, जिसको 2,000 अंशों का आबंटन किया गया था, को छोड़कर समस्त राशि प्राप्त हो गई। उसके अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया। हरण किए गए अंशों को कानून द्वारा प्रदान अधिकतम बट्टा राशि पर पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया।

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

Reva Ltd. invited applications for issuing 3,50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 12 per share. The amount was payable as follows :

On application and allotment – ₹ 17 per share (including premium)

On first and final call – the balance amount.

Applications for 9,00,000 shares were received. Applications for 2,00,000 shares were rejected and money refunded. Shares were allotted to the remaining applicants on pro-rata basis. The first and final call was made and was duly received except on 7,000 shares applied by Manu. His shares were forfeited. The forfeited shares were re-issued at ₹ 8 per share fully paid up.

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

### OR

Rachana Ltd. invited applications for issuing 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a discount of 10%. The amount was payable as follows :

On application and allotment – ₹ 3 per share

On first and final call – the balance amount.

Applications for 6,00,000 shares were received. Applications for 2,00,000 shares were rejected and money refunded. Shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to the remaining applicants. The first and final call was made and was duly received except on 2,000 shares allotted to Kumar. His shares were forfeited. The forfeited shares were re-issued at maximum discount permissible under law.

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

18. कल्पना तथा कनिका एक फर्म में साझेदार थीं तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटती थीं । 1 अप्रैल, 2013 को उन्होंने करुणा को फर्म के लाभों में 1/5 भाग के लिए एक नए साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया । 1 अप्रैल, 2013 को कल्पना तथा कनिका का स्थिति विवरण निम्नानुसार था :

**1 अप्रैल, 2013 को कल्पना तथा कनिका का स्थिति विवरण**

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी :		भूमि तथा भवन	2,10,000
कल्पना 4,80,000		संयन्त्र	2,70,000
कनिका <u>2,10,000</u>	6,90,000	स्टॉक	2,10,000
सामान्य संचय	60,000	देनदार 1,32,000	
कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति निधि	1,00,000	घटा प्रावधान <u>- 12,000</u>	1,20,000
लेनदार	90,000	रोकड़	1,30,000
	9,40,000		9,40,000

यह निर्णय लिया गया कि

- भूमि तथा भवन का मूल्य 20% बढ़ाया जाएगा ।
- संयन्त्र के मूल्य को 60,000 ₹ बढ़ाया जाएगा ।
- करुणा अपने ख्याति प्रीमियम के भाग के लिए 80,000 ₹ लाएगी ।
- कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति निधि की देयताएँ 60,000 ₹ निश्चित की गई ।
- करुणा नई फर्म की कुल पूँजी के  $\frac{1}{5}$  भाग के बराबर पूँजी नक़द लाएगी ।

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

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**अथवा**

पी, क्यू तथा आर एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 7 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे ।  
1 अप्रैल, 2013 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्नानुसार था :

**1 अप्रैल, 2013 को पी, क्यू तथा आर का स्थिति विवरण**

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी :		भूमि	12,00,000
पी 9,00,000		भवन	9,00,000
क्यू 8,40,000		फर्नीचर	3,60,000
आर <u>9,00,000</u>	26,40,000	स्टॉक	6,60,000
सामान्य संचय	3,60,000	देनदार 6,00,000	
कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति निधि	5,40,000	घटा प्रावधान – <u>30,000</u>	5,70,000
लेनदार	3,60,000	रोकड़	2,10,000
	<u>39,00,000</u>		<u>39,00,000</u>

उपर्युक्त तिथि को क्यू ने अवकाश ग्रहण किया ।

निम्नलिखित निर्णय लिए गए :

- फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन 12,00,000 ₹ किया गया ।
- भूमि का मूल्य 30% बढ़ाया जाएगा तथा भवन पर 3,00,000 ₹ का मूल्यहास लगाया जाएगा ।
- फर्नीचर का मूल्य 60,000 ₹ कम किया जाएगा ।
- कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति निधि की देयताएँ 1,40,000 ₹ निश्चित हुई ।
- क्यू को देय राशि को उसके ऋण खाते में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाएगा ।
- पी तथा आर की पूँजी को उनके नए लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में समायोजित किया जाएगा । इस प्रयोजन के लिए साझेदारों के चालू खाते खोले जाएँगे ।

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



Kalpna and Kanika were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013 they admitted Karuna as a new partner for 1/5<sup>th</sup> share in the profits of the firm. The Balance Sheet of Kalpna and Kanika as on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013 was as follows :

**Balance Sheet of Kalpna and Kanika as on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013**

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :		Land and Building	2,10,000
Kalpna 4,80,000		Plant	2,70,000
Kanika <u>2,10,000</u>	6,90,000	Stock	2,10,000
General Reserve	60,000	Debtors 1,32,000 Less provision <u>- 12,000</u>	1,20,000
Workmen's Compensation Fund	1,00,000	Cash	1,30,000
Creditors	90,000		
	<u>9,40,000</u>		<u>9,40,000</u>

It was agreed that

- the value of Land and Building will be appreciated by 20%.
- the value of plant be increased by ₹ 60,000.
- Karuna will bring ₹ 80,000 for her share of goodwill premium.
- the liabilities of Workmen's Compensation Fund were determined at ₹ 60,000.
- Karuna will bring in cash as capital to the extent of  $\frac{1}{5}$ <sup>th</sup> share of the total capital of the new firm.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and Balance Sheet of the new firm.

**OR**

P, Q and R were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 7 : 2 : 1.  
On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

**Balance Sheet of P, Q and R as on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013**

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :		Land	12,00,000
P       9,00,000		Building	9,00,000
Q       8,40,000		Furniture	3,60,000
R <u>9,00,000</u>	26,40,000	Stock	6,60,000
General Reserve	3,60,000	Debtors       6,00,000	
Workmen's Compensation Fund	5,40,000	Less provision <u>– 30,000</u>	5,70,000
Creditors	3,60,000	Cash	2,10,000
	39,00,000		39,00,000

On the above date Q retired.

The following were agreed :

- (i) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 12,00,000.
- (ii) Land was to be appreciated by 30% and Building was to be depreciated by ₹ 3,00,000.
- (iii) Value of furniture was to be reduced by ₹ 60,000.
- (iv) The liabilities for Workmen's Compensation Fund were determined at ₹ 1,40,000.
- (v) Amount payable to Q was transferred to his loan account.
- (vi) Capitals of P and R were to be adjusted in their new profit sharing ratio. For this purpose current accounts of the partners will be opened.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the new firm.

**भाग ख**  
**(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)**

**PART B**  
**(Financial Statements Analysis)**

- 19.** निवेश क्रियाओं से रोकड़ प्रवाह का पृथक् रूप से प्रस्तुतीकरण क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है ? उल्लेख कीजिए । 1
- Why is separate disclosure of cash flows from investing activities important ? State.
- 20.** वित्तीय विवरण विश्लेषण के किसी एक उद्देश्य का उल्लेख कीजिए । 1
- State any one objective of financial statement analysis.
- 21.** रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण की परिभाषा दीजिए । 1
- Define Cash flow Statement.
- 22.** कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की परिशोधित सूची VI भाग I के अनुसार कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में निम्नलिखित मदें किस उप-शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत दर्शाई जाएँगी : 3
- (i) स्टोर और फालतू पुर्जे
  - (ii) ट्रेडमार्क (व्यापारिक चिह्न)
  - (iii) लघुकालीन (अल्पावधि) ऋण
  - (iv) कर्मचारी-लाभों के लिए आयोजन
  - (v) दीर्घकालीन निवेश
  - (vi) उपार्जित आय ।

Under which sub-headings will the following items be shown in the Balance Sheet of a company as per revised Schedule VI Part I of the Companies Act, 1956 ?

- (i) Stores and Spares
- (ii) Trademarks
- (iii) Short-term Borrowings
- (iv) Provision for employees benefit
- (v) Long-term Investments
- (vi) Accrued Incomes.

23. नवरतन लिमिटेड के 31 मार्च, 2013 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए निम्न लाभ-हानि विवरण से तुलनात्मक लाभ-हानि विवरण तैयार कीजिए :

4

विवरण	नोट संख्या	2012 – 13 ₹	2011 – 12 ₹
प्रचालन से प्राप्त आय		8,05,000	6,14,000
अन्य आय		43,000	51,000
व्यय		5,59,000	4,88,000

आय कर दर 40% थी ।

From the following Statement of Profit and Loss of Navratan Ltd. for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013, prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss :

Particulars	Note No.	2012 – 13 ₹	2011 – 12 ₹
Revenue from operations		8,05,000	6,14,000
Other Incomes		43,000	51,000
Expenses		5,59,000	4,88,000

Rate of income tax was 40%.

24. (अ) एक कम्पनी का ऋण-समता अनुपात 1 : 2 है । कारण सहित उल्लेख कीजिए कि निम्नलिखित लेनदेनों से अनुपात में (i) वृद्धि होगी; (ii) कमी होगी या (iii) कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आएगा :

- (1) 1,00,000 ₹ के समता अंशों का निर्गमन किया ।
- (2) बैंक से 1,00,000 ₹ का अल्पकालीन ऋण प्राप्त किया ।

(ब) निम्नलिखित सूचना से 'ऋण हेतु कुल परिसम्पत्तियाँ' अनुपात की गणना कीजिए :

	₹	
दीर्घकालीन ऋण	3,00,000	
दीर्घकालीन आयोजन	1,50,000	
चालू दायित्व	75,000	
अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ	5,40,000	
चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ	1,35,000	2+2

(a) The Debt-Equity ratio of a company is 1 : 2. State with reason which of the following transactions would (i) increase; (ii) decrease or (iii) not change the ratio :

(1) Issued equity shares of ₹ 1,00,000.

(2) Obtained a short-term loan from bank ₹ 1,00,000.

(b) From the following information compute 'Total Assets to Debt Ratio' :

	₹
Long Term Borrowings	3,00,000
Long Term Provisions	1,50,000
Current Liabilities	75,000
Non-Current Assets	5,40,000
Current Assets	1,35,000

25. लिबरा लिमिटेड के 31.3.2013 तथा 31.3.2012 के स्थिति विवरण में दी गई सूचनाओं के आधार पर रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार कीजिए :

6

	विवरण	नोट संख्या	31.3.2013 ₹	31.3.2012 ₹
<b>I – समता तथा देयताएँ :</b>				
1.	<b>अंशधारक निधियाँ :</b>			
	(अ) अंश पूँजी		8,00,000	6,00,000
	(ब) संचय एवं आधिक्य		4,00,000	3,00,000
2.	<b>अचल देयताएँ :</b>			
	दीर्घकालीन ऋण		1,00,000	1,50,000
3.	<b>चालू देयताएँ :</b>			
	व्यापारिक देयताएँ		40,000	48,000
	<b>कुल</b>		<b>13,40,000</b>	<b>10,98,000</b>
<b>II – परिसम्पत्तियाँ :</b>				
1.	<b>अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ :</b>			
	(अ) स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
	(i) मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ		8,50,000	5,60,000
	(ब) अचल निवेश		2,32,000	1,60,000
2.	<b>चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ :</b>			
	(अ) चालू विनियोग (विक्रय-योग्य)		50,000	1,34,000
	(ब) स्टॉक (मालसूची)		76,000	82,000
	(स) व्यापारिक प्राप्तियाँ		38,000	92,000
	(द) रोकड़ तथा रोकड़ तुल्य		94,000	70,000
	<b>कुल</b>		<b>13,40,000</b>	<b>10,98,000</b>

खातों के नोट्स

नोट 1

विवरण	2013 ₹	2012 ₹
संचय एवं आधिक्य आधिक्य (लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष)	4,00,000	3,00,000

Prepare a Cash Flow Statement on the basis of the information given in the Balance Sheet of Libra Ltd. as at 31.3.2013 and 31.3.2012 :

	Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2013 ₹	31.3.2012 ₹
<b>I – Equity and Liabilities :</b>				
1.	<b>Shareholder's Funds :</b>			
	(a) Share Capital		8,00,000	6,00,000
	(b) Reserves and Surplus		4,00,000	3,00,000
2.	<b>Non-Current Liabilities :</b>			
	Long Term Borrowings		1,00,000	1,50,000
3.	<b>Current Liabilities :</b>			
	Trade Payables		40,000	48,000
	<b>Total</b>		13,40,000	10,98,000
<b>II – Assets :</b>				
1.	<b>Non-Current Assets :</b>			
	(a) <b>Fixed Assets :</b>			
	(i) Tangible Assets		8,50,000	5,60,000
	(b) <b>Non-Current Investments</b>		2,32,000	1,60,000
2.	<b>Current Assets :</b>			
	(a) Current Investments (Marketable)		50,000	1,34,000
	(b) Inventories		76,000	82,000
	(c) Trade Receivables		38,000	92,000
	(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents		94,000	70,000
	<b>Total</b>		13,40,000	10,98,000

### Notes to Accounts

#### Note 1

Particulars	2013 ₹	2012 ₹
<b>Reserves and Surplus</b>		
Surplus (Balance in Statement of Profit & Loss)	4,00,000	3,00,000

**भाग ग**  
**(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)**

**PART C**  
**(Computerised Accounting)**

19. 'डाटाबेस डिज़ाइन' क्या है ? 1  
What is 'database design' ?
20. 'विशेषताओं' से क्या अभिप्राय है ? 1  
What is meant by 'Attributes' ?
21. 'हार्डवेयर' से क्या अभिप्राय है ? 1  
What is meant by 'hardware' ?
22. अभिकलित्र लेखांकन तंत्र की तीन सीमाओं को समझाइए । 3  
Explain three limitations of Computerised Accounting System.
23. 'वर्गीकरण' विधि को समझाइए । 4  
Explain the method of 'Codification'.
24. डाटाबेस प्रबन्ध तंत्र (डी.बी.एम.एस.) के कोई दो सामान्यतः उपलब्ध सॉफ्टवेयर के नाम बताइए । डाटाबेस प्रबन्ध तंत्र (डी.बी.एम.एस.) के किन्हीं तीन दोषों को समझाइए । 4  
Give the names of any two commonly available Data Base Management System (D.B.M.S.) softwares. Explain any three disadvantages of Data Base Management System (D.B.M.S.).
25. निम्नलिखित सूचना से निम्न राशियों की गणना के लिए एक्सेल पर सूत्र की गणना कीजिए : 6  
(अ) मकान किराया भत्ते के लिए, मूल वेतन 40,000 ₹ तक 15% की दर से तथा इससे ऊपर 20% की दर से ।  
(ब) भविष्य निधि (प्रोविडेंट फंड) घटाने के लिए, मूल वेतन 40,000 ₹ तक 30% की दर से तथा इससे ऊपर 35% की दर से ।  
(स) शुद्ध वेतन के लिए, मूल वेतन में मकान किराया भत्ता जोड़कर तथा भविष्य निधि (प्रोविडेंट फंड) घटाकर ।
- Calculate the formulae from the following information on Excel for computing the amounts of :
- (a) House Rent Allowance, Basic Pay upto ₹ 40,000 at 15% and above it at 20%.
- (b) Provident Fund deduction, Basic Pay upto ₹ 40,000 at 30% and 35% above that.
- (c) Net Salary, adding House Rent Allowance and deducting Provident Fund calculated from Basic Pay.





10	9	9	<p><b>Q. Pass necessary ..... cases.</b>  <b>(1) Kim Ltd..... per share.</b>  <b>Ans.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Books of Kim Ltd.</b>  <b>Journal</b></p> <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>12% Debenture A/c Dr. To Discount on issue of Debentures A/c To Debenture holders' A/c (Being debentures due to debentureholders on conversion of 1,000 debentures)</td><td></td><td>1,00,000</td><td>10,000 90,000</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Debenture holders' A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium/ Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Conversion of debentures into issue of 720 equity shares issued at a premium)</td><td></td><td>90,000</td><td>72,000 18,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Alternative Answer</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Books of Kim Ltd.</b>  <b>Journal</b></p> <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>12% Debenture A/c Dr. To Debenture holders A/c (Being debentures due to debentureholders on conversion of 1,000 debentures)</td><td></td><td>1,00,000</td><td>1,00,000</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Debenture holders A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium /Securities Premium Reserve A/c A/c (Conversion of debentures into issue of 800 equity shares issued at a premium)</td><td></td><td>1,00,000</td><td>80,000 20,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>(II) Sonali Ltd. .... ₹ 90 paid up.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Books of Sonali Ltd.</b>  <b>Journal</b></p> <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>12% Debenture A/c Dr. To Discount on issue of Debentures A/c To Debenture holder A/c (Amount due to debenture holder on conversion of 1000 debentures)</td><td></td><td>600,000</td><td>60,000 5,40,000</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Debenture holder A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Amount discharged by issue of equity shares 100 each, ₹ 90 paid up)</td><td></td><td>5,40,000</td><td>5,40,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)		12% Debenture A/c Dr. To Discount on issue of Debentures A/c To Debenture holders' A/c (Being debentures due to debentureholders on conversion of 1,000 debentures)		1,00,000	10,000 90,000		Debenture holders' A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium/ Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Conversion of debentures into issue of 720 equity shares issued at a premium)		90,000	72,000 18,000	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)		12% Debenture A/c Dr. To Debenture holders A/c (Being debentures due to debentureholders on conversion of 1,000 debentures)		1,00,000	1,00,000		Debenture holders A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium /Securities Premium Reserve A/c A/c (Conversion of debentures into issue of 800 equity shares issued at a premium)		1,00,000	80,000 20,000	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)		12% Debenture A/c Dr. To Discount on issue of Debentures A/c To Debenture holder A/c (Amount due to debenture holder on conversion of 1000 debentures)		600,000	60,000 5,40,000		Debenture holder A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Amount discharged by issue of equity shares 100 each, ₹ 90 paid up)		5,40,000	5,40,000	<p>½</p> <p>1</p> <p>½</p> <p>1</p> <p>½</p>
Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)																																													
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8	10	10	<p><b>Q. Bhuwan and Shivam ..... Atul's admission.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b> Calculation of hidden goodwill: Based on Atul's share the total capital of the new firm ought to be ₹ 75,000 x 4/1 = ₹ 3,00,000 Less Capital of Bhuwan ₹ 50,000 Capital of Shivam ₹ 75,000 Capital of Atul <u>₹75,000</u>                      <u>₹2,00,000</u> Value of Goodwill                                      <u>₹1,00,000</u> Atul's share of goodwill = 1,00,000 x 1/4 = ₹ 25,000</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Journal</b></p> <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>Bank A/c Dr. To Atul's Capital A/c (Cash brought in by Atul as his capital)</td><td></td><td>75,000</td><td>75,000</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Atul's Capital A/c Dr. To Bhuwan's Capital A/c To Shivam's Capital A/c (Credit given for goodwill to Bhuwan and Shivam on Atul admission)</td><td></td><td>25,000</td><td>15,000 10,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)		Bank A/c Dr. To Atul's Capital A/c (Cash brought in by Atul as his capital)		75,000	75,000		Atul's Capital A/c Dr. To Bhuwan's Capital A/c To Shivam's Capital A/c (Credit given for goodwill to Bhuwan and Shivam on Atul admission)		25,000	15,000 10,000	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>(1+1+1) = 3 marks</p>
Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)															
	Bank A/c Dr. To Atul's Capital A/c (Cash brought in by Atul as his capital)		75,000	75,000															
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-	-	11	<p><b>Q. Aavya, Kavya..... 2013.</b></p> <p>Dr. <span style="float:right">Kavya's Capital A/c</span> <span style="float:right">Cr.</span></p> <table><thead><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>To Kavya's executor a/c</td><td><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> { 13,60,000</td><td>By Balance b/d</td><td>4,00,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Aavya's Capital a/c</td><td>4,80,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Divya's Capital A/c</td><td>2,40,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By P/L Suspense A/c (Share of Profit)</td><td>1,00,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Interest on Capital A/c</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Reserve Fund A/c</td><td>1,20,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>13,60,000</u></td><td></td><td><u>13,60,000</u></td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Working notes :</p> <p><u>Valuation of Goodwill :</u></p> <p>(5) Average Profit = ₹ 6,00,000 Goodwill at 3 years purchase = 6,00,000 x 3 = ₹ 18,00,000 Kavya's share of goodwill = 36,00,000/5 = Rs 7,20,000</p> <p>Interest on Capital = 4,00,000 x 12/100 x 5/12 = Rs. 20,000</p> <p>(6) Share of Profit payable to Kavya = 1,00,000 x 2/5 x 5/12 = ₹ 1,00,000</p>	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	To Kavya's executor a/c	$\frac{1}{2}$ { 13,60,000	By Balance b/d	4,00,000			By Aavya's Capital a/c	4,80,000			By Divya's Capital A/c	2,40,000			By P/L Suspense A/c (Share of Profit)	1,00,000			By Interest on Capital A/c	20,000			By Reserve Fund A/c	1,20,000		<u>13,60,000</u>		<u>13,60,000</u>	<div><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> 1 1 <math>\frac{1}{2}</math></div> <div>4 Marks</div>								
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11	13	12	<p><b>Q. Karam Singh, Suleman and Inderjeet ..... 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p><b>(a)Values highlighted: (Any two)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Adherence to law to manufacture ISI marked electronic goods.</li><li>Sensitivity towards specially abled people.</li><li>Providing employment opportunities to economically weaker section</li><li>Encouragement to women entrepreneurship.</li></ul> <p><b>(OR ANY OTHER SUITABLE VALUE)</b></p> <p><b>(b)</b></p> <p><span style="float:right">Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c</span></p> <p>Dr. <span style="float:right">For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013</span> <span style="float:right">Cr.</span></p> <table><thead><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>To Interest on Capital:</td><td></td><td>By Profit and Loss A/c</td><td>2,00,300</td></tr><tr><td>Karam Singh's Capital A/c</td><td><math>\textcircled{1}</math> { 13,500</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Suleman's Capital A/c</td><td>6,300</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To profit transferred to:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Karam Singh's Capital A/c</td><td>72,200</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Suleman's Capital A/c</td><td>72,200</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Inderjeet's Capital A/c</td><td>36,100</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td><math>\textcircled{1}</math> { 1,80,500</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>2,00,300</u></td><td></td><td><u>2,00,300</u></td></tr></tbody></table>	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	To Interest on Capital:		By Profit and Loss A/c	2,00,300	Karam Singh's Capital A/c	$\textcircled{1}$ { 13,500			Suleman's Capital A/c	6,300			To profit transferred to:				Karam Singh's Capital A/c	72,200			Suleman's Capital A/c	72,200			Inderjeet's Capital A/c	36,100				$\textcircled{1}$ { 1,80,500				<u>2,00,300</u>		<u>2,00,300</u>	<div>2</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div>
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-	-	17	<p><b>Q. Reva Ltd.....books of Reva Ltd.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Q. Rachna Ltd..... books of Rachna Ltd.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p><b>NOTE: Full marks are to be awarded for 'Attempting' the question (whether correctly or wrongly) and it is applicable to both the options (Premium or Discount).</b></p>	<table><tr><td>8 Marks</td></tr></table>	8 Marks																																																																																						
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17	18	18	<p><b>Q. Kalpana and Kanika were partners.....Prepare Revaluation Account, partners' Capital Account and the Balance Sheet of the new firm.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Revaluation A/c</p> <table><tr><th colspan="2">Dr</th><th colspan="2">Cr</th></tr><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>To profit transferred to Partners' Capital A/c</td><td></td><td>By Land and building A/c</td><td>42,000</td></tr><tr><td>Kalpana 61,200</td><td></td><td>By Plant A/c</td><td>60,000</td></tr><tr><td>Kanika <u>40,800</u></td><td>1,02,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1,02,000</td><td></td><td>1,02,000</td></tr></table> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Partners' Capital A/c Cr.</b></p> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Kalpana ₹.</th><th>Kanika ₹</th><th>Karuna ₹</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Kalpana ₹</th><th>Kanika ₹.</th><th>Karuna ₹.</th></tr><tr><td>To Balance b/d</td><td>6,49,200</td><td>3,22,800</td><td>2,43,000</td><td>By Balance b/d</td><td>4,80,000</td><td>2,10,000</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>By Revaluation A/c</td><td>61,200</td><td>40,800</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>By General Reserve A/c</td><td>36,000</td><td>24,000</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>By Workmen Compensation Fund A/c</td><td>24,000</td><td>16,000</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>By premium for goodwill A/c</td><td>48,000</td><td>32,000</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>By Cash A/c</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>2,43,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>6,49,200</td><td>3,22,800</td><td>2,43,000</td><td></td><td>6,49,200</td><td>3,22,800</td><td>,43,000</td></tr></table> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Balance Sheet of Reconstituted firm as at 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012</b></p> <table><tr><th>Liabilities</th><th>Amount (₹)</th><th>Assets</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>Creditors</td><td>90,000</td><td>Land and Building</td><td>2,52,000</td></tr><tr><td>Workmen Compensation Claim</td><td>60,000</td><td>Plant</td><td>3,30,000</td></tr><tr><td>Capital:</td><td></td><td>Stock</td><td>2,10,000</td></tr><tr><td>Kalpana— 6,49,200</td><td></td><td>Debtors 1,32,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Kanika — 3,22,800</td><td></td><td>Less provision <u>12,000</u></td><td>1,20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Karuna— <u>2,43,000</u></td><td>12,15,000</td><td>Cash</td><td>4,53,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>13,65,000</td><td></td><td>13,65,000</td></tr></table> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Q. P, Q and R were partners.....Balance Sheet of the new firm.</b></p> <table><tr><th colspan="2">Dr</th><th colspan="2">Revaluation A/c</th><th colspan="2">Cr</th></tr><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amt (₹)</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amt (₹)</th><th></th><th></th></tr><tr><td>To Building A/c</td><td>3,00,000</td><td>By Land A/c</td><td>3,60,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Furniture A/c</td><td>60,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>3,60,000</td><td></td><td>3,60,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Dr		Cr		Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	To profit transferred to Partners' Capital A/c		By Land and building A/c	42,000	Kalpana 61,200		By Plant A/c	60,000	Kanika <u>40,800</u>	1,02,000				1,02,000		1,02,000	Particulars	Kalpana ₹.	Kanika ₹	Karuna ₹	Particulars	Kalpana ₹	Kanika ₹.	Karuna ₹.	To Balance b/d	6,49,200	3,22,800	2,43,000	By Balance b/d	4,80,000	2,10,000	-					By Revaluation A/c	61,200	40,800	-					By General Reserve A/c	36,000	24,000	-					By Workmen Compensation Fund A/c	24,000	16,000	-					By premium for goodwill A/c	48,000	32,000	-					By Cash A/c	-	-	2,43,000		6,49,200	3,22,800	2,43,000		6,49,200	3,22,800	,43,000	Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)	Creditors	90,000	Land and Building	2,52,000	Workmen Compensation Claim	60,000	Plant	3,30,000	Capital:		Stock	2,10,000	Kalpana— 6,49,200		Debtors 1,32,000		Kanika — 3,22,800		Less provision <u>12,000</u>	1,20,000	Karuna— <u>2,43,000</u>	12,15,000	Cash	4,53,000		13,65,000		13,65,000	Dr		Revaluation A/c		Cr		Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)			To Building A/c	3,00,000	By Land A/c	3,60,000			To Furniture A/c	60,000						3,60,000		3,60,000			<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1x3 = 3 Marks</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(2+3+3) = 8 Marks</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>
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Kanika <u>40,800</u>	1,02,000																																																																																																																																																									
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Particulars	Kalpana ₹.	Kanika ₹	Karuna ₹	Particulars	Kalpana ₹	Kanika ₹.	Karuna ₹.																																																																																																																																																			
To Balance b/d	6,49,200	3,22,800	2,43,000	By Balance b/d	4,80,000	2,10,000	-																																																																																																																																																			
				By Revaluation A/c	61,200	40,800	-																																																																																																																																																			
				By General Reserve A/c	36,000	24,000	-																																																																																																																																																			
				By Workmen Compensation Fund A/c	24,000	16,000	-																																																																																																																																																			
				By premium for goodwill A/c	48,000	32,000	-																																																																																																																																																			
				By Cash A/c	-	-	2,43,000																																																																																																																																																			
	6,49,200	3,22,800	2,43,000		6,49,200	3,22,800	,43,000																																																																																																																																																			
Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)																																																																																																																																																							
Creditors	90,000	Land and Building	2,52,000																																																																																																																																																							
Workmen Compensation Claim	60,000	Plant	3,30,000																																																																																																																																																							
Capital:		Stock	2,10,000																																																																																																																																																							
Kalpana— 6,49,200		Debtors 1,32,000																																																																																																																																																								
Kanika — 3,22,800		Less provision <u>12,000</u>	1,20,000																																																																																																																																																							
Karuna— <u>2,43,000</u>	12,15,000	Cash	4,53,000																																																																																																																																																							
	13,65,000		13,65,000																																																																																																																																																							
Dr		Revaluation A/c		Cr																																																																																																																																																						
Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)																																																																																																																																																							
To Building A/c	3,00,000	By Land A/c	3,60,000																																																																																																																																																							
To Furniture A/c	60,000																																																																																																																																																									
	3,60,000		3,60,000																																																																																																																																																							



			Partners' Capital A/c									
			Dr.				Cr.					
				P(₹)	Q (₹)	R (₹)		P(₹)	Q (₹)	R (₹)		
			To Q's Capital A/c	2,10,000	--	30,000	By Balance b/d	9,00,000	8,40,000	9,00,000		
			To Q's Loan A/c	--	12,32,000	--	By General Reserve	2,52,000	72,000	36,000		
			To R's Current A/c			6,75,000	By Workmen's compensation fund	2,80,000	80,000	40,000		
			To Balance c/d	18,97,000		2,71,000	By P's Capital A/c	--	2,10,000	--		
							By R's Capital A/c	--	30,000	--		
							By P's Current A/c	6,75,000	--			
				21,07,000	12,32,000	9,76,000		21,07,000	12,32,000	9,76,000		
			Balance Sheet of Reconstituted firm as at 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2012									
			Liabilities		Amount (₹ )		Assets		Amount (Rs.)			
			Creditors		3,60,000	Land		15,60,000				
			Workmen Compensation claim		1,40,000	Building		6,00,000				
			Capitals:			Furniture		3,00,000				
			P 18,97,000			Stock		6,60,000				
			R <u>2,71,000</u>		21,68,000	Debtors 6,00,000						
			Q's loan A/c		12,32,000	Less provision <u>30,000</u>		5,70,000				
			R's current A/c		6,75,000	Cash		2,10,000				
						P's current A/c		6,75,000				
					<u>45,75,000</u>			<u>45,75,000</u>				
			3									
			=									
			(2+3+3)									
			= 8									
			Marks									
Part B – Financial Statements Analysis												
-	-	19	Q. Why is separate disclosure of cash flows from investing activities is Important? State. Ans. Separate disclosure of cash flows from investing activities is Important because they represent the extent to which expenditures have been made for resources intended to generate future income and cash flows.								1 Mark	
-	-	20	Q. State.....analysis? Ans. Objectives of Analysis of Financial Statements: (Any One) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To provide information about economic resources &amp; obligations of a business.</li><li>To provide information about the earning capacity of the business.</li><li>To provide information about cash flows.</li><li>To judge effectiveness of management.</li><li>Information about activities of business affecting the society.</li><li>Disclosing accounting policies.</li></ul>								1 Mark	
-	-	21	Q. Define.....statement? Ans. Cash flow statement refers to a statement that shows flow of cash & cash equivalents during a specific period.								1 Mark	

22

Q. Under which ..... Companies Act 1956.

Ans.

S.No.	Items	Sub – Heading
1	Stores & Spares	Inventories
2	Trademarks	Fixed Assets-Intangible Assets
3	Short Term Borrowings	Current Liabilities/ Short Term Borrowings
4	Provision for employee benefits	Long term provisions
5	Long term Investments	Non current investments
6	Accrued incomes	Other current assets

½ \*6 = 3

Marks

23

-

23

Q. From the following ..... Services Ltd.

Ans.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS

For the years ended 31<sup>st</sup> March'2012 and 2013

Particulars	Note No.	2011-12 (₹)	2012-13 (₹)	Absolute change	Change In %age
Revenue from Operations		6,14,000	8,05,000	1,91,000	31.1%
Add other income		51,000	43,000	(8,000)	(15.69)%
Total Revenue		6,65,000	8,48,000	1,83,000	27.52%
Less: Expenses		4,88,000	5,59,000	71,000	14.55%
Profit before Tax		1,77,000	2,89,000	1,12,000	63.28%
Less: Tax @ 40%		70,800	1,15,600	44,800	63.28%
Profit after tax		1,06,200	1,73,400	67,200	63.28%

1

1

1

1

1x4=

4 Marks

24

24

24

Q. From the following .....

Ans.

(a) The Debt Equity Ratio..... ₹ 1,00,000.

CHANGE

REASON

(1) Decrease : Increase in equity with no change in debt.

(2) No change : Neither Equity nor Debt is changing .

(b)From..... ratio.

Total assets to debt ratio = Total Assets / Long Term Debt

Total assets = Non current assets + Current assets

= 5,40,000 + 1,35,000 = ₹ 6,75,000

Long term debt = Long term borrowings + Long term provisions

1

1

=2

marks

½

½

			<div>= 3,00,000 + 1,50,000 = ₹ 4,50,000</div> <div>Total assets to debt ratio = 6,75,000 / 4,50,000 = 1.5:1</div>	<div>½</div> <div>½</div> <div>=2</div> <div>marks</div> <div>=2+2</div> <div>=</div> <div>4</div> <div>Marks</div>																																																																																	
25	25	25	<div>Q. Prepare a Cash flow Statement .....31-3-2012.</div> <div>Ans.</div> <div><div>Cash flow statement Libra Ltd.</div><div>For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013 as per AS-3 (Revised)</div><table><thead><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Details (₹)</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td colspan="3"><b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</b></td></tr><tr><td>Net Profit before tax &amp; extraordinary items</td><td>1,00,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td><b>Add:</b> Non cash and non-operating charges</td><td>--</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Operating profit before working capital changes</td><td>1,00,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td><b>Add:</b> Decrease in Current Assets</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Decrease in trade receivables</td><td>54,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Decrease in inventories</td><td>6,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td><b>Less:</b> Decrease in Current Liabilities</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Decrease in trade payables</td><td>(8,000)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cash generated from Operating Activities</td><td></td><td>1,52,000</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3"><b>Cash flows from Investing Activities :</b></td></tr><tr><td>Purchase of fixed assets</td><td>(2,90,000)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Purchase of non current investments</td><td>(72,000)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cash used in investing activities</td><td></td><td>(3,62,000)</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3"><b>Cash flows from Financing Activities:</b></td></tr><tr><td>Issue of share capital</td><td>2,00,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Repayment of loan</td><td>(50,000)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cash generated from financing activities</td><td></td><td>1,50,000</td></tr><tr><td>Net decrease in cash &amp; cash equivalents</td><td></td><td>(60,000)</td></tr><tr><td><b>Add:</b> Opening balance of cash &amp; cash equivalents:</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Marketable Securities</td><td>1,34,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cash &amp; cash equivalents</td><td>70,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Closing Balance of cash &amp; cash equivalents:</td><td></td><td>2,04,000</td></tr><tr><td>Marketable Securities</td><td>50,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cash &amp; cash equivalents</td><td>94,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>1,44,000</td></tr></tbody></table></div>	Particulars	Details (₹)	Amount (₹)	<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</b>			Net Profit before tax & extraordinary items	1,00,000		<b>Add:</b> Non cash and non-operating charges	--		Operating profit before working capital changes	1,00,000		<b>Add:</b> Decrease in Current Assets			Decrease in trade receivables	54,000		Decrease in inventories	6,000		<b>Less:</b> Decrease in Current Liabilities			Decrease in trade payables	(8,000)		Cash generated from Operating Activities		1,52,000	<b>Cash flows from Investing Activities :</b>			Purchase of fixed assets	(2,90,000)		Purchase of non current investments	(72,000)		Cash used in investing activities		(3,62,000)	<b>Cash flows from Financing Activities:</b>			Issue of share capital	2,00,000		Repayment of loan	(50,000)		Cash generated from financing activities		1,50,000	Net decrease in cash & cash equivalents		(60,000)	<b>Add:</b> Opening balance of cash & cash equivalents:			Marketable Securities	1,34,000		Cash & cash equivalents	70,000		Closing Balance of cash & cash equivalents:		2,04,000	Marketable Securities	50,000		Cash & cash equivalents	94,000				1,44,000	<div>2 ½</div> <div>1 ½</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>=</div> <div>6</div> <div>Marks</div>
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			<b>PART C</b> <b>(Computerized Accounting)</b>	
20	21	19	<b>Q.</b> What ..... database design? <b>Ans.</b> The term database design can be used to describe the structure of different parts of the overall database.	1 Mark
21	19	20	<b>Q.</b> What is.....Attribute? <b>Ans.</b> Specific characteristics of the information stored in various rows of a database is known as attributes.	1 Mark
19	20	21	<b>Q.</b> What is ..... hardware? <b>Ans.</b> Computer, associated peripherals and their network is known as hardware.	1 Mark
22	22	22	<b>Q.</b> Explain.....System. <b>Ans.</b> Limitations <b>(Any three):</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Faster obsolesce of technology necessitates investment in short period of time.</li> <li>9. Data may be lost or corrupt due to power interruptions.</li> <li>10. Data are prone to hacking.</li> <li>11. Un-programmed and un-specified reports cannot be generated.</li> </ol>	(1x3) = 3 Marks
23	24	23	<b>Q.</b> Give.....System. <b>Ans.</b> Code is an identification mark. The coding scheme of Account heads should be such that it leads to grouping of accounts at various levels so as to generate Balance Sheet and P/L A/c. 1st digit should be allotted to major heads e.g. 1 for Assets 2 for liabilities etc. Then 2 <sup>nd</sup> digit for sub heads under these major heads e.g. 11 for fixed assets, 13 for current assets etc. 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> digit should indicate sub sub heads falling under sub heads. This coding scheme will utilise the hierarchy present in grouping of accounts. Apart from these sequential codes, Block codes, Mnemonic codes can also be used to identify various groups of accounts.	4 Marks
24	23	24	<b>Q.</b> Give the .....System. <b>Ans.</b> Oracle and SQL Disadvantages of DBMS <b>(Any three):</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Well trained officials: Only employees with special skill can make use of this system.</li> <li>10. Huge costs.</li> <li>11. Security problems.</li> <li>12. Obsolescence.</li> </ol>	1  (1/2 x 2) = 2  (1+2) = 3 Marks

--	--	25	<p><b>Q.</b> Calculate.....Pay.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>g) House rent allowance = IF( B1&gt;40,000, 0.2*B1, 0.15*B1)</p> <p>h) Provident Fund = IF(B1&gt;40,000, 0.35*B1, 0.3*B1)</p> <p>i) Net Salary = SUM(B1,C1,--D1)</p>	<p><b>(2x3) =</b> <b>6 Marks</b></p>