Series OSR

कोड नं. **67/3**
Code No.

रोल नं.
Roll No. | | | | | | | |

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

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

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **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 | *अधिकतम अंक : 80*

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

सामान्य निर्देश :

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

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

(iii) *परीक्षार्थियों को शेष भाग ख 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. अ लिमिटेड ने 10 ₹ प्रत्येक के 100 समता अंशों को जो 20% के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किए गए थे, 5 ₹ की अन्तिम माँग राशि जिसमें प्रीमियम भी सम्मिलित है, का भुगतान नहीं करने पर हरण कर लिया । बट्टे की उस अधिकतम राशि का उल्लेख कीजिए जिस पर इन अंशों का पुनः निर्गमन किया जा सकता है । *1*

A Ltd. forfeited 100 equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued at a premium of 20% for the non-payment of final call of ₹ 5 including premium. State the maximum amount of discount at which these shares can be re-issued.

2. 'एक साझेदारी फर्म के पुनर्गठन' का अर्थ दीजिए । *1*

Give the meaning of 'Reconstitution of a partnership firm'.

3. समपार्श्विक प्रतिभूति के रूप में ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन से क्या अभिप्राय है ? *1*

What is meant by issue of debentures as collateral security ?

4. एक्स, वाई तथा ज़ैड साझेदार थे तथा $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{10}$ एवं $\frac{1}{5}$ के अनुपात में लाभों का बँटवारा कर रहे थे । एक्स फर्म से सेवानिवृत्त हो गया । शेष साझेदारों के अधिलाभ अनुपात की गणना कीजिए । *1*

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

5. एक नए प्रवेशित साझेदार द्वारा प्राप्त अधिकारों का उल्लेख कीजिए । *1*

State the rights acquired by a newly admitted partner.

6. न्यायालय के हस्तक्षेप के आधार पर 'साझेदारी के समापन' तथा 'साझेदारी फर्म के समापन' में अन्तर्भेद कीजिए । *1*

Distinguish between 'Dissolution of partnership' and 'Dissolution of partnership firm' on the basis of Court's intervention.

7. डी लिमिटेड ने 10 ₹ प्रत्येक के 10,00,000 समता अंशों के निर्गमन के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए । 8,55,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । क्या कम्पनी अंशों के आबंटन की कार्यवाही कर सकती है ? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण दीजिए । *1*

D Ltd. invited applications for issuing 10,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The public applied for 8,55,000 shares. Can the company proceed for the allotment of shares ? Give reason in support of your answer.

8. टाटा लिमिटेड ने 1 अप्रैल, 2012 को 100 ₹ प्रत्येक के 5,000, 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 वाले अर्धवार्षिक ब्याज से सम्बन्धित तथा ऋणपत्रों के ब्याज को लाभ-हानि विवरण में स्थानान्तरित करने की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । *3*

Tata Ltd. issued 5,000, 10% Debentures of ₹ 100 each on 1st April, 2012. The issue was fully subscribed. According to the terms of issue, interest on debentures is payable half-yearly on 30th September and 31st March and tax deducted at source is 10%.

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

9. निम्नलिखित परिस्थितियों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए : *3*

(i) सनराइज़ लिमिटेड ने 100 ₹ प्रत्येक के 500, 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) ब्रिटानिया लिमिटेड ने 100 ₹ प्रत्येक के 3,000, 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) Sunrise Ltd. converted 500, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each issued at a discount of 10% into equity shares of ₹ 100 each issued at a premium of 25%.

(ii) Britannia Ltd. redeemed 3,000, 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. हेमन्त तथा निशान्त एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभों का बँटवारा कर रहे थे । उनकी पूँजी क्रमशः 1,60,000 ₹ और 1,00,000 ₹ थीं । 1 अप्रैल, 2013 को उन्होंने भावी लाभों में 1/5 भाग के लिए सोमेश को नए साझेदार के रूप में प्रविष्ट किया । सोमेश अपनी पूँजी के रूप में 1,20,000 ₹ लाया । फर्म की ख्याति के मूल्य की गणना कीजिए तथा उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए सोमेश के प्रवेश पर आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । *3*

Hemant and Nishant were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their capitals were ₹ 1,60,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. They admitted Somesh on 1st April, 2013 as a new partner for 1/5 share in the future profits. Somesh brought ₹ 1,20,000 as his capital. Calculate the value of goodwill of the firm and record necessary journal entries for the above transactions on Somesh's admission.

11. मोनिका, सोनिका तथा मंशा एक फर्म में साझेदार थीं तथा क्रमशः 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभों को विभाजित कर रही थीं । 31 मार्च, 2013 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्नलिखित था :

31 मार्च, 2013 को स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ		राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी :			स्थायी सम्पत्तियाँ	3,60,000
मोनिका	1,80,000		स्टॉक	60,000
सोनिका	1,50,000		देनदार	1,20,000
मंशा	90,000	4,20,000	रोकड़	2,70,000
संचय कोष		1,50,000		
लेनदार		2,40,000		
		8,10,000		8,10,000

30 जून, 2013 को सोनिका की मृत्यु हो गई । शेष साझेदारों और उसके उत्तराधिकारी के बीच सहमति हुई कि

(अ) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन पिछले चार वर्षों के औसत लाभ के 3 वर्षों के क्रय के बराबर होगा । औसत लाभ 2,00,000 ₹ था ।

(ब) पूँजी पर 12% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज दिया जाएगा ।

(स) मृत्यु की तिथि तक लाभों में उसके हिस्से की गणना पिछले चार वर्षों के औसत लाभ के आधार पर की जाएगी ।

30 जून, 2013 को सोनिका का पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए । *4*

Monika, Sonika and Mansha were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1 respectively. On 31st March, 2013 their Balance Sheet was as under :

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2013

Liabilities		Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :			Fixed Assets	3,60,000
Monika	1,80,000		Stock	60,000
Sonika	1,50,000		Debtors	1,20,000
Mansha	90,000	4,20,000	Cash	2,70,000
Reserve Fund		1,50,000		
Creditors		2,40,000		
		8,10,000		8,10,000

Sonika died on 30th June, 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 four years. The average profits were ₹ 2,00,000.

(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 four years.

Prepare Sonika's Capital Account as on 30th June, 2013.

12. गोपाल लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में निम्नलिखित लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए : *4*

(i) मैसर्स फर्नीचर मार्ट से 2,50,000 ₹ के फर्नीचर का क्रय किया । मैसर्स फर्नीचर मार्ट को भुगतान 10 ₹ प्रत्येक के समता अंशों को 25% के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करके किया गया ।

(ii) अमन लिमिटेड से 15,00,000 ₹ की राशि का एक चालू व्यवसाय खरीदा जिसमें 12,00,000 ₹ का भुगतान 10 ₹ प्रत्येक के पूर्ण प्रदत्त समता अंशों द्वारा तथा शेष राशि का बैंक ड्राफ्ट द्वारा किया गया । सम्पत्तियाँ तथा दायित्व निम्नलिखित से सम्बन्धित थे :

संयंत्र (प्लान्ट) 3,50,000 ₹; स्टॉक 4,50,000 ₹; भूमि एवं भवन 6,00,000 ₹; विविध लेनदार 1,00,000 ₹ ।

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

(i) Purchased furniture for ₹ 2,50,000 from M/s Furniture Mart. The payment to M/s Furniture Mart was made by issuing equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of 25%.

(ii) Purchased a running business from Aman Ltd. for a sum of ₹ 15,00,000. The payment of ₹ 12,00,000 was made by issue of fully paid equity shares of ₹ 10 each and balance by a bank draft. The assets and liabilities consisted of the following :

Plant ₹ 3,50,000; Stock ₹ 4,50,000; Land and Building ₹ 6,00,000; Sundry Creditors ₹ 1,00,000.

13. सिंह एवं गुप्ता ने कम कीमत वाले जूट 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 1,00,000 ₹ तथा 50,000 ₹ की पूँजी व्यवसाय में लगाई । सिंह ने शक्ति को बिना पूँजी के साझेदार के रूप में फर्म में प्रविष्ट कराने की अपनी इच्छा व्यक्त की । शक्ति उसका विशेष रूप से योग्य लेकिन अत्यधिक सृजनात्मक एवं बुद्धिमान मित्र है । गुप्ता ने इसे स्वीकार कर लिया । साझेदारी की शर्तें निम्नलिखित थीं :

(i) सिंह, गुप्ता एवं शक्ति 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 30 सितम्बर, 2012 को सिंह ने 25,000 ₹ तथा 1 जनवरी, 2013 को गुप्ता ने 10,000 ₹ की अतिरिक्त पूँजी लगाई । 31 मार्च, 2013 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए फर्म का लाभ 1,68,900 ₹ 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 लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता तैयार कीजिए । *4*

Singh and Gupta decided to start a partnership firm to manufacture low cost jute bags as plastic bags were creating many environmental problems. They contributed capitals of ₹ 1,00,000 and ₹ 50,000 on 1st April, 2012 for this. Singh expressed his willingness to admit Shakti as a partner without capital, who is specially abled but a very creative and intelligent friend of his. Gupta agreed to this. The terms of partnership were as follows :

(i) Singh, Gupta and Shakti 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, Singh contributed ₹ 25,000 on 30th September, 2012 and Gupta contributed ₹ 10,000 on 1st January, 2013 as additional capital. The profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2013 was ₹ 1,68,900.

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

(b) Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ending 31st March, 2013.

14. 1 अप्रैल, 2012 को 50,00,000 ₹ की अधिकृत पूँजी के साथ माइक्रो-टैक लिमिटेड का निर्माण किया गया जो 10 ₹ प्रत्येक के 5,00,000 समता अंशों में विभाजित थी । कम्पनी ने 4,50,000 समता अंशों के लिए प्रविवरण निर्गमित कर आवेदन आमंत्रित किए । कम्पनी को 4,20,000 समता अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । प्रथम वर्ष में कम्पनी ने 8 ₹ प्रति अंश की याचना की । त्रिलोक ने जो 1,000 अंशों का धारक था तथा राजेश ने जो 2,000 अंशों का धारक था, 2 ₹ प्रति अंश की प्रथम याचना राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया । प्रथम याचना के बाद राजेश के अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया तथा बाद में हरण किए गए 1,500 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 1st April, 2012, Micro-tech Ltd. was formed with an authorised capital of ₹ 50,00,000 divided into 5,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The company issued prospectus inviting applications for 4,50,000 equity shares. The company received applications for 4,20,000 equity shares. During the first year, ₹ 8 per share were called. Trilok holding 1,000 shares and Rajesh holding 2,000 shares did not pay the first call of ₹ 2 per share. Rajesh's shares were forfeited after the first call and later on 1,500 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' for the same.

15. राजीव, संजीव तथा जतिन एक फर्म में साझेदार थे जो कम्बल बना रहे थे । वे 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभों का बँटवारा कर रहे थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2012 को उनकी पूँजी क्रमशः 1,00,000 ₹, 2,00,000 ₹ तथा 4,00,000 ₹ थी । उत्तराखण्ड में बाढ़ आने के बाद, सभी साझेदारों ने व्यक्तिगत रूप से बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता करने का निर्णय लिया ।

इसके लिए राजीव ने 1 अक्टूबर, 2012 को फर्म से 10,000 ₹ का आहरण किया । संजीव ने रोकड़ का आहरण करने की अपेक्षा फर्म से 14,000 ₹ के कम्बल लिए और बाढ़ पीड़ितों में उन्हें बाँट दिया । दूसरी ओर, जतिन ने 31 दिसम्बर, 2012 को अपनी पूँजी से 1,50,000 ₹ का आहरण किया और बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्र में मेडिकल सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए एक केन्द्र की स्थापना की ।

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 कार्यकारी टिप्पणियों को स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाइए । ऐसे किन्हीं दो मूल्यों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए जो ये साझेदार समाज को सम्प्रेषित करना चाहते हैं । *6*

Rajeev, Sanjeev and Jatin were partners in a firm manufacturing blankets. They were sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Their capitals on 1st April, 2012 were ₹ 1,00,000, ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 4,00,000 respectively. After the flood in Uttarakhand, all partners decided to help the flood victims personally.

For this Rajeev withdrew ₹ 10,000 from the firm on 1st October, 2012. Sanjeev instead of withdrawing cash from the firm took blankets amounting to ₹ 14,000 from the firm and distributed those to the flood victims. On the other hand, Jatin withdrew ₹ 1,50,000 from his capital on 31st December, 2012 and set up a centre to provide medical facilities in the flood affected area.

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 journal entry and show the working notes clearly. Also state any two values which the partners wanted to communicate to the society.

16. हनीफ़ तथा जूबेद एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा अपनी पूँजी के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2013 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

31 मार्च, 2013 को हनीफ़ तथा जूबेद का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ		राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार		1,50,000	बैंक	2,00,000
कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति निधि		3,00,000	देनदार	3,40,000
सामान्य संचय		75,000	रहतिया (स्टॉक)	1,50,000
हनीफ़ का चालू खाता		25,000	फर्नीचर	4,60,000
पूँजी :			मशीनरी	8,20,000
हनीफ़	10,00,000		जूबेद का चालू खाता	80,000
जूबेद	5,00,000	15,00,000		
		20,50,000		20,50,000

उपर्युक्त तिथि को फर्म का समापन हो गया ।

(i) देनदारों से 5% बट्टे पर वसूली हुई । हनीफ़ ने 50% रहतिया (स्टॉक) पुस्तक मूल्य से 10% कम मूल्य पर ले लिया । शेष रहतिया को 65,000 ₹ में बेच दिया गया ।

(ii) जूबेद ने 1,35,000 ₹ में फर्नीचर ले लिया । मशीनरी को कबाड़ में 74,000 ₹ में बेच दिया गया ।

(iii) लेनदारों को पूर्ण भुगतान किया गया ।

(iv) 8,000 ₹ के वसूली व्ययों का भुगतान हनीफ़ ने किया ।

वसूली खाता तैयार कीजिए । *6*

Hanif and Jubed were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of their capitals. On 31st March, 2013 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Hanif and Jubed as on 31st March, 2013

Liabilities		Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors		1,50,000	Bank	2,00,000
Workmen's Compensation Fund		3,00,000	Debtors	3,40,000
General Reserve		75,000	Stock	1,50,000
Hanif's Current Account		25,000	Furniture	4,60,000
Capitals :			Machinery	8,20,000
Hanif	10,00,000		Jubed's Current Account	80,000
Jubed	5,00,000	15,00,000		
		20,50,000		20,50,000

On the above date the firm was dissolved.

(i) Debtors were realised at a discount of 5%. 50% of the stock was taken over by Hanif at 10% less than the book value. Remaining stock was sold for ₹ 65,000.

(ii) Furniture was taken over by Jubed for ₹ 1,35,000. Machinery was sold as scrap for ₹ 74,000.

(iii) Creditors were paid in full.

(iv) Expenses on realisation ₹ 8,000 were paid by Hanif.

Prepare Realisation Account.

17. शिखर तथा रोहित एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 7 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2013 को उन्होंने कवि को फर्म के लाभों में 1/4 भाग के लिए एक नए साझेदार के रूप में प्रविष्ट कराया । कवि 4,30,000 ₹ अपनी पूँजी के लिए तथा 25,000 ₹ अपने ख्याति प्रीमियम के भाग के लिए लाया । 1 अप्रैल, 2013 को शिखर तथा रोहित का स्थिति विवरण निम्नानुसार था :

1 अप्रैल, 2013 को शिखर तथा रोहित का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ		राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ		राशि ₹
पूँजी :			भूमि तथा भवन		3,50,000
शिखर	8,00,000		मशीनरी		4,50,000
रोहित	3,50,000	11,50,000	देनदार	2,20,000	
			घटा प्रावधान	20,000	2,00,000
सामान्य संचय		1,00,000	स्टॉक		3,50,000
कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति निधि		1,00,000	रोकड़		1,50,000
लेनदार		1,50,000			
		15,00,000			15,00,000

यह निर्णय लिया गया कि

(i) भूमि तथा भवन का मूल्य 20% बढ़ाया जाएगा ।

(ii) मशीनरी का मूल्य 10% कम किया जाएगा ।

(iii) कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति निधि की देयता 50,000 ₹ निश्चित की गई ।

(iv) शिखर तथा रोहित की पूँजी कवि द्वारा लाई गई पूँजी के आधार पर समायोजित की जाएगी और इसके लिए आवश्यकतानुसार रोकड़ लाया जाएगा तथा इसका भुगतान किया जाएगा ।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता, साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तथा नई फर्म का स्थिति विवरण तैयार कीजिए । *8*

अथवा

एल, एम तथा एन एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 1 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2013 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्नानुसार था :

1 अप्रैल, 2013 को एल, एम तथा एन का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ		राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ		राशि ₹
पूँजी :			भूमि		8,00,000
एल	6,00,000		भवन		6,00,000
एम	4,80,000		फर्नीचर		2,40,000
एन	4,80,000	15,60,000	देनदार	4,00,000	
			घटा प्रावधान	20,000	3,80,000
सामान्य संचय		4,40,000	स्टॉक		4,40,000
कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति निधि		3,60,000	रोकड़		1,40,000
लेनदार		2,40,000			
		26,00,000			26,00,000

उपर्युक्त तिथि को एन ने अवकाश ग्रहण किया ।

निम्नलिखित निर्णय लिए गए :

(i) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन 6,00,000 ₹ किया गया ।

(ii) भूमि का मूल्य 40% बढ़ाया जाएगा तथा भवन पर 1,00,000 ₹ का मूल्यह्रास लगाया जाएगा ।

(iii) फर्नीचर पर 30,000 ₹ का मूल्यह्रास लगाया जाएगा ।

(iv) कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति निधि की देयता 1,60,000 ₹ निश्चित हुई ।

(v) एन को देय राशि को उसके ऋण खाते में स्थानान्तरित किया जाएगा ।

(vi) एल तथा एम की पूँजी को उनके नए लाभ अनुपात में समायोजित किया जाएगा तथा इसके लिए साझेदारों के चालू खाते खोले जाएँगे ।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता, साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तथा नई फर्म का स्थिति विवरण बनाइए । *8*

Shikhar and Rohit were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 7 : 3. On 1st April, 2013 they admitted Kavi as a new partner for 1/4 share in profits of the firm. Kavi brought ₹ 4,30,000 as his capital and ₹ 25,000 for his share of goodwill premium. The Balance Sheet of Shikhar and Rohit as on 1st April, 2013 was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Shikhar and Rohit as on 1st April, 2013

Liabilities		Amount ₹	Assets		Amount ₹
Capitals :			Land and Building		3,50,000
Shikhar	8,00,000		Machinery		4,50,000
Rohit	3,50,000	11,50,000	Debtors Less provision	2,20,000 20,000	2,00,000
General Reserve		1,00,000	Stock		3,50,000
Workmen's Compensation Fund		1,00,000	Cash		1,50,000
Creditors		1,50,000			
		15,00,000			15,00,000

It was agreed that

(i) the value of Land and Building will be appreciated by 20%.

(ii) the value of Machinery will be depreciated by 10%.

(iii) the liabilities of Workmen's Compensation Fund was determined at ₹ 50,000.

(iv) capitals of Shikhar and Rohit will be adjusted on the basis of Kavi's capital and actual cash to be brought in or to be paid off as the case may be.

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

OR

L, M and N were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 1 : 1. On 1st April, 2013 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of L, M and N as on 1st April, 2013

Liabilities		Amount ₹	Assets		Amount ₹
Capitals :			Land		8,00,000
L	6,00,000		Building		6,00,000
M	4,80,000		Furniture		2,40,000
N	4,80,000	15,60,000	Debtors Less provision	4,00,000 20,000	3,80,000
General Reserve		4,40,000	Stock		4,40,000
Workmen's Compensation Fund		3,60,000	Cash		1,40,000
Creditors		2,40,000			
		26,00,000			26,00,000

On the above date N retired.

The following were agreed :

(i) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 6,00,000.

(ii) Land was to be appreciated by 40% and Building was to be depreciated by ₹ 1,00,000.

(iii) Furniture was to be depreciated by ₹ 30,000.

(iv) The liabilities for Workmen's Compensation Fund was determined at ₹ 1,60,000.

(v) Amount payable to N was transferred to his loan account.

(vi) Capitals of L and M were to be adjusted in their new profit sharing ratio and 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.

18. एन वाई लिमिटेड ने 10 ₹ प्रत्येक के 90,000 समता अंशों को 5 ₹ प्रति अंश के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए । राशि निम्न प्रकार से देय थी :

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

प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना पर – शेष धनराशि ।

2,70,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । 90,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा आवेदन राशि वापस कर दी गई । शेष आवेदकों को अनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों का आबंटन कर दिया गया । प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना राशि माँग ली गई । केवल गोविन्द, जिसने 1,800 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 पर पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए कम्पनी की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । *8*

अथवा

जी वाई लिमिटेड ने 10 ₹ प्रत्येक के 85,000 समता अंशों को 10% के बट्टे पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए । राशि निम्न प्रकार से देय थी :

आवेदन तथा आबंटन पर – 4 ₹ प्रति अंश

प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना पर – शेष धनराशि ।

2,00,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । 30,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा आवेदन राशि वापस कर दी गई । शेष आवेदकों को अनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों का आबंटन कर दिया गया । प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना राशि माँग ली गई । केवल हरी, जिसने 1,700 अंशों के लिए आवेदन किया था, को छोड़कर समस्त धनराशि 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 । *8*

NY Ltd. invited applications for issuing 90,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 5 per share. The amount was payable as follows :

On application and allotment – ₹ 10 per share (including premium)

On first and final call – the balance amount.

Applications for 2,70,000 shares were received. Applications for 90,000 shares were rejected and money refunded. Shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to the remaining applicants. The first and final call was made. The amount was duly received except on 1,800 shares applied by Govind. 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

GY Ltd. invited applications for issuing 85,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a discount of 10%. The amount was payable as follows :

On application and allotment – ₹ 4 per share

On first and final call – the balance amount.

Applications for 2,00,000 shares were received. Applications for 30,000 shares were rejected and money refunded. Shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to the remaining applicants. The first and final call was made. All money was received except on 1,700 shares applied by Hari. His shares were forfeited. The forfeited shares were re-issued at the maximum discount permissible under the law.

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

भाग ख

(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

PART B

(Financial Statements Analysis)

19. 'रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण' क्यों बनाया जाता है ? उल्लेख कीजिए । *1*

Why is 'Cash Flow Statement' prepared ? State.

20. रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण बनाते समय 'रोकड़ समतुल्य' का क्या अर्थ है ? *1*

What is meant by 'Cash Equivalents' while preparing Cash Flow Statement ?

21. वित्तीय विवरणों के विश्लेषण के किसी एक उद्देश्य का उल्लेख कीजिए । *1*

State any one objective of financial statements analysis.

22. कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की परिशोधित सूची VI भाग I के अनुसार कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में निम्न मदें किन उप-शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत दर्शाई जाएँगी : *3*

(i) पूँजीगत संचय

(ii) बॉन्ड्स

(iii) माँग पर देय ऋण

(iv) वाहन

(v) ख्याति

(vi) खुदरा औज़ार

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

(i) Capital Reserves

(ii) Bonds

(iii) Loans repayable on demand

(iv) Vehicles

(v) Goodwill

(vi) Loose tools

23. अजन्ता 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		20,00,000	18,00,000
अन्य आय		4,00,000	6,00,000
व्यय		19,00,000	17,00,000

आय कर दर 50% थी ।

From the following Statement of Profit and Loss of Ajanta Ltd. for the year ended 31st March, 2013, prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss :

Particulars	Note No.	2012 – 13 ₹	2011 – 12 ₹
Revenue from operations		20,00,000	18,00,000
Other Incomes		4,00,000	6,00,000
Expenses		19,00,000	17,00,000

Rate of income tax was 50%.

24. (अ) एक कम्पनी का तरलता अनुपात 1·5 : 1 है । कारण सहित उल्लेख कीजिए कि निम्नलिखित लेनदेनों से अनुपात में (i) वृद्धि होगी; (ii) कमी होगी या (iii) कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आएगा :

(1) 3,000 ₹ किराए का अग्रिम भुगतान किया गया ।

(2) व्यापारिक प्राप्यों में एक देनदार श्री अशोक सम्मिलित था जिसने देय राशि 9,700 ₹ का पूर्ण भुगतान कर दिया ।

(ब) निम्नलिखित सूचना से 'स्वामित्व अनुपात' की गणना कीजिए :

	₹
दीर्घकालीन ऋण	2,00,000
दीर्घकालीन आयोजन	1,00,000
चालू दायित्व	50,000
अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ	3,60,000
चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ	90,000

4

(a) The quick ratio of a company is 1·5 : 1. State with reason which of the following transactions would (i) increase; (ii) decrease or (iii) not change the ratio :

(1) Paid rent ₹ 3,000 in advance.

(2) Trade receivables included a debtor Shri Ashok who paid his entire amount due ₹ 9,700.

(b) From the following information compute 'Proprietary Ratio' :

	₹
Long Term Borrowings	2,00,000
Long Term Provisions	1,00,000
Current Liabilities	50,000
Non-Current Assets	3,60,000
Current Assets	90,000

25. सिमको लिमिटेड की 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 ₹
I – समता तथा देयताएँ :				
1.	**अंशधारक निधियाँ :**			
	(अ) अंश पूँजी		2,00,000	1,50,000
	(ब) संचय एवं आधिक्य		90,000	75,000
2.	**अचल देयताएँ :**			
	दीर्घकालीन ऋण		87,500	87,500
3.	**चालू देयताएँ :**			
	व्यापारिक देयताएँ		10,000	76,000
	कुल		3,87,500	3,88,500
II – परिसम्पत्तियाँ :				
1.	**अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ :**			
	(अ) स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
	(i) मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ		1,87,500	1,40,000
	(ब) अचल निवेश		1,05,500	1,02,500
2.	**चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ :**			
	(अ) चालू विनियोग (विक्रय-योग्य)		12,500	33,500
	(ब) स्टॉक (मालसूची)		4,000	5,500
	(स) व्यापारिक प्राप्तियाँ		9,500	23,000
	(द) रोकड़ तथा रोकड़ तुल्य		68,500	84,000
	कुल		3,87,500	3,88,500

खातों के नोट्स

नोट 1

विवरण	2013 ₹	2012 ₹
संचय एवं आधिक्य आधिक्य (लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष)	90,000	75,000

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

	Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2013 ₹	31.3.2012 ₹
I – Equity and Liabilities :				
1.	**Shareholder's Funds :**			
	(a) Share Capital		2,00,000	1,50,000
	(b) Reserves and Surplus		90,000	75,000
2.	**Non-Current Liabilities :**			
	Long Term Borrowings		87,500	87,500
3.	**Current Liabilities :**			
	Trade Payables		10,000	76,000
	Total		3,87,500	3,88,500
II – Assets :				
1.	**Non-Current Assets :**			
	(a) Fixed Assets :			
	(i) Tangible Assets		1,87,500	1,40,000
	(b) Non-Current Investments		1,05,500	1,02,500
2.	**Current Assets :**			
	(a) Current Investments (Marketable)		12,500	33,500
	(b) Inventories		4,000	5,500
	(c) Trade Receivables		9,500	23,000
	(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents		68,500	84,000
	Total		3,87,500	3,88,500

Notes to Accounts

Note 1

Particulars	2013 ₹	2012 ₹
Reserves and Surplus Surplus (Balance in Statement of Profit & Loss)	90,000	75,000

भाग ग
(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)
PART C
(Computerised Accounting)

19. सम्बन्धात्मक डाटाबेस क्या है ? *1*

What is relational database ?

20. आवश्यकता विश्लेषण क्या है ? *1*

What is requirement analysis ?

21. अभिकलित्र लेखांकन तंत्र के एक घटक के रूप में 'आँकड़ों' का क्या अर्थ है ? *1*

What is meant by 'data' as a component of Computerised Accounting System ?

22. अभिकलित्र लेखांकन तंत्र के किन्हीं दो लाभों तथा एक सीमा को समझाइए । *3*

Explain any two advantages and one limitation of Computerised Accounting System.

23. डाटा वैधीकरण से क्या अभिप्राय है ? ऐसे दो उदाहरण दीजिए जब मूल्य शर्तों को पूरा नहीं करते और इस कारणवश सेल अशुद्धि दर्शाते हैं । *4*

What is meant by data validation ? Give two examples when cell will give error if the values are not meeting the conditions.

24. 'डैस्कटॉप डाटाबेस' तथा 'सर्वर डाटाबेस' में किन्हीं चार आधारों पर अन्तर्भेद कीजिए । *4*

Differentiate between 'Desktop database' and 'Server database' on any four basis.

25. निम्नलिखित सूचना से निम्न राशियों की गणना के लिए एक्सेल पर सूत्र की गणना कीजिए : *6*

(अ) यात्रा भत्ता के लिए, मूल वेतन 25,000 ₹ तक 25% की दर से तथा इससे ऊपर 30% की दर से ।

(ब) देय ऋण के लिए, मूल वेतन 25,000 ₹ तक 25% की दर से तथा इससे ऊपर 30% की दर से ।

(स) शुद्ध वेतन के लिए, मूल वेतन में यात्रा भत्ता जोड़कर तथा देय ऋण घटाकर ।

Calculate the formulae from the following information on Excel for computing the amounts of :

(a) Travelling Allowance, Basic Pay upto ₹ 25,000 at 25% and above it at 30%.

(b) Loan Payable, Basic Pay upto ₹ 25,000 at 25% and 30% above that.

(c) Net Salary, adding Travelling Allowance and deducting Loan Payable from Basic Pay.

Q.Set No.			Marking Scheme 2013-14 Accountancy Outside-67/3 Expected Answers /Value points	Distribution of marks
67/1	67/2	67/3		
6	7	1	**Q.** A Ltd..... reissued. **Ans.** These shares can be reissued upto a discount of ₹ 7 per share or ₹700.	1 mark
4	5	2	**Q. Give.....firm.** **Ans.** Reconstitution of a partnership firm means any change in existing agreement among the partners.	1 mark
7	1	3	**Q.** What.....security. **Ans.** It means issue of debentures as an additional or secondary security in addition to principal security for taking loan.	1 mark
1	4	4	**Q. X,Y and Z were..... remaining partners.** **Ans.** Y's gain = 3/5-3/10 = 3/10 Z's gain = 2/5 – 2/10 = 2/10 Gaining ratio = 3:2	1 mark
2	6	5	**Q. State the .....partner.** **Ans.(a)** Right to share profits with other partners in agreed ratio. **(b)**Right to share in the assets of the business.	½ + ½ = 1 mark
3	3	6	**Q. Distinguish between ..... intervention.** **Ans.** **Basis** | **Dissolution of Partnership** | **Dissolution of Partnership Firm** Court intervention | Court doesn't intervene because partnership is dissolved by mutual agreement | A firm can be dissolved by court order.	1 mark
5	2	7	**Q.** D Ltd..... answer. **Ans.** Allotment of shares can't take place as minimum subscription is not received which should be 90% of shares offered for subscription or 9,00,000.	1 mark
9	10	8	**Q.** Tata ltd. .....loss. **Ans.** **In the books of Tata Ltd.** **Journal**	

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	
2013 March 31	Interest on debentures A/c Dr. To Debentures holders A/c To Income tax payable A/c /TDS from Debenture Interest a/c (Being interest due)		25,000	 22,500 2,500	1
March 31	Debenture holders A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Being interest paid)		22,500	 22,500	1
March 31	Income Tax Payable / TDS from				

**	Debenture Interest A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (TDS deposited with Income Tax authorities)		2,500	 2,500		
March 31	Statement of Profit & Loss Dr. To Interest on Debentures A/c (Being interest transferred)		50,000	 50,000		

**** NOTE: No marks to be deducted in case student has not passed this entry.**

1 (1+1+1) = 3 Marks

10 | 8 | 9

Q. Pass necessary.....paid up.

Ans. (I)

In the books of Sunrise Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	
	9% Debenture A/c Dr. To Discount on issue of Debentures To Debenture holder A/c (Being debentures redeemed by conversion)		50,000	 5,000 45,000	½
	Debenture holder A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Amount due to debenture holder on conversion by issue of 360 equity shares)		45,000	 36,000 9,000	1

OR Alternative Answer

In the books of Sunrise Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	
	9% Debenture A/c Dr. To Debenture holder A/c (Being debentures redeemed by conversion)		50,000	 50,000	½
	Debenture holder A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Amount due to debenture holder on conversion by issue of 400 equity shares)		50,000	 40,000 10,000	1

(II)

In the books of Britannia Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	
	12% Debenture A/c Dr. To Discount on issue of Debentures To Debentures holder A/c (Being debentures redeemed by conversion)		3,00,000	 30,000 2,70,000	½
	Debenture holder A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being 2,700 shares issued)		2,70,000	 2,70,000	1

Alternative Answer

In the books of Britannia Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	
	12% Debenture A/c Dr. To Debentures holder A/c (Being debentures redeemed by conversion)		3,00,000	3,00,000	½
	Debenture holder A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Bank A/c (Being 3,333 shares issued & fractional amount is paid in cash)		3,00,000	2,99,970 30	1 (1½ x 2) = 3 Marks

8 9 10

Q. Hemant.....admission.
Ans.

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	
	Cash A/c / Bank A/c Dr. To Somesh's Capital A/c (Being capital brought in cash)		1,20,000	1,20,000	1
	Somesh's capital A/c /Somesh's Current A/c Dr. To Hemant's Capital A/c To Nishant's Capital A/c (Somesh's share of goodwill credited to Hemant and Nishant)		44,000	26,400 17,600	1

Total capital of the firm = 1,20,000 x 5 = ₹ 6,00,000
Combined capital of Hemant, Nishant and Somesh = 1,60,000 + 1,00,000 + 1,20,000 = ₹ 3,80,000 — 1

Goodwill of the firm = 6,00,000 – 3,80,000 = ₹ 2,20,000
Somesh's share of goodwill = 2,20,000 x 1/5 = ₹ 44,000 — = (1+1+1) = 3 Marks

12 13 11

Q. Monika.....2013.
Ans.

Dr. Sonika's Capital A/c Cr.

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	
To Sonika's executor a/c	½ -[4,74,500	By Balance b/d	1,50,000	
		By Reserve fund	60,000	½
		By Monika's Capital a/c (G/w)	1,60,000	½
		By Manisha's Capital A/c(G/w)	80,000	½
		By P/L Suspense A/c (Share of Profit)	20,000	1
		By Interest on Capital	4,500	1
	4,74,500		4,74,500	

Working notes:-

- Interest on capital
  = 1,50,000x 3/12 x 12/100 = ₹ 4,500
- Calculation of Sonika's share of goodwill

= 2,00,000 x3 x 2/5 = ₹ 2,40,000

- Sonika's share of profit

= 2,00,000 x 3/12 x2/5 = ₹ 20,000

(NO MARKS FOR WORKING NOTES) — 4 marks

14 | 11 | 12

Q. Pass ..... Sundry creditors.

Ans.

Journal entries in books of Gopal Ltd.

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)	
	(i) Furniture A/c Dr. To M/s Furniture Mart (Being furniture purchased)		2,50,000	 2,50,000	1
	M/s Furniture Mart A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium/ Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Being shares issued as purchase consideration)		2,50,000	 2,00,000 50,000	1
	(ii) Plant A/c Dr. Stock A/c Dr. Land & Building A/c Dr. Goodwill A/c Dr. To Sundry Creditors A/c To Aman Ltd (Being business purchased)		3,50,000 4,50,000 6,00,000 2,00,000	 1,00,000 15,00,000	1
	Aman Ltd Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Bank A/c (Being shares issued and balance is paid by bank draft)		15,00,000	 12,00,000 3,00,000	1

(1 x 4) = 4 Marks

11 | 12 | 13

Q. Singh & Gupta..... 31st March 2013.

Ans. (a) Values highlighted: **(Any two)**

(i) Recognition of talent

(ii) Responsible citizen

(iii) Environment Concern

(iv) Helping, caring and sharing towards specially abled people.

(OR ANY OTHER SUITABLE VALUE)

1 x 2 = 2

(b)

Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c
For the year ended March 31, 2013

Dr. **Cr.**

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Interest on Capital:		By Profit and Loss A/c	1,68,900
Singh's Capital A/c	6,750 } 1		
Gupta's Capital's A/c	3,150 }		
To profit transferred to:			
Singh's Capital A/c 63,600 } 1			
Gupta's Capital A/c 63,600 }			
Shakti's Capital A/c 31,800	1,59,000		
	1,68,900		1,68,900

1 + 1 = 2

Working Notes:

(2+2) =

Interest on Singh's Capital = 1,00,000 x 6/100 + 25,000 x 6/100 x 6/12 = 6,750
Interest on Gupta's Capital = 50,000 x 6/100 + 10,000 x 6/100 x 3/12 = 3,150

(NO MARKS FOR WORKING NOTES) — 4 Marks

- - 14 **Q.** On 1st April ' 2012.....the same.

Ans.

Balance Sheet of Micro Tech Ltd.
As at .....

Equity & Liabilities	**Note No.**	**Amount Current year**	**Amount previous year**	
Shareholder's funds :				1
c) Share Capital	1	33,57,000		

Notes to Accounts :

Particulars	₹	
(3) Share Capital		
Authorised Capital :		
5,00,000 equity shares of ₹10 each	50,00,000	1
Issued Capital		
4,50,000 equity shares of ₹10 each	45,00,000	1
Subscribed but not fully paid capital		
4,19,500 shares of ₹10 each, ₹ 8 called up- 33,56,000		1
Less: Calls in arrears (2,000)		= 4
Add: Share forfeiture A/c 3,000	33,57,000	Marks

- - 15 **Q.** Rajiv, Sanjeev and Jatin..... to the society.

Ans.

Adjustment Journal Entry

S.No	Particulars	Dr Amt (₹)	Cr Amt (₹)	
	Sanjeev's Capital A/c Dr	204		
	To Rajiv's Capital A/c		60	2
	To Jatin's Capital A/c		144	
	(Being adjustment entry passed considering Interest On drawings)			

Working notes

	Rajiv(`)	**Sanjeev(`)**	**Jatin(`)**	**Total(`)**	
Interest on drawings (Dr)	300	420	--	720	
Profit (Cr.)	360	216	144		2
Net effect	60 (Cr)	204 (Dr.)	144 (Cr.)	---	

OR Alternative Answer

Adjustment Journal Entry

Date	Particulars	Dr Amt (₹)	Cr Amt (₹)	
	Jatin's Capital A/c Dr	1,656		2
	To Rajiv's Capital A/c		1,185	
	To Sanjeev's Capital A/c		471	
	(Being adjustment entry passed considering Interest On drawings)			

Working notes

	Rajiv	Sanjeev	Jatin	Total
Interest on drawings (Dr) Profit (Cr.)	300 1,485	420 891	2,250 594	2,970 2,970
Net effect	1,185 (Cr)	471 (Cr.)	1,656 (Dr.)	---

2

Value (any two) :-

- Help towards needy flood victims.
- Medical Aid in flood affected areas.

Or any other suitable value

2

(2+2+2) = 6 Marks

16 | 16 | 16

Q. Hanif & Jubed.....Realisation Account.

Ans.

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

Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)
To Debtors	½ { 3,40,000	By Creditors	1,50,000
To Stock To furniture To Machinery	½ { 1,50,000 4,60,000 8,20,000	By Bank A/c Stock 65,000 Machinery 74,000 Debtors 3,23,000	4,62,000
To Bank A/c -Creditors	½ { 1,50,000	By Hanif's Current A/c / Capital A/c (Stock)	67,500
To Hanif's Current A/c or Capital A/c (Realisation Expenses)	½ { 8,000	By Jubed's Current A/c / Capital A/c (Furniture)	1,35,000
		By loss transferred to Hanif's Current A/c / Capital A/c 7,42,333 Jubed's Current A/c / Capital A/c 3,71,167	11,13,500
	19,28,000		19,28,000

½ 1 ½ 1 = 6 Marks

18 | 17 | 17

Q. Shikhar & Rohit..... new firm.

Ans.

Dr. **Revaluation A/c** Cr.

Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)
To Machinery A/c	45,000	By Land and Building	70,000
To profit transferred to: Shikhar's capital A/c 17,500 Rohit's Capital A/c 7,500	25,000		
	70,000		70,000

2

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

	Shikhar (₹)	Rohit (₹)	Kavi (₹)		Shikhar (₹)	Rohit (₹)	Kavi (₹)
To Cash A/c	37,000	23,000	--	By Balance b/d	8,00,000	3,50,000	-
				By cash A/c	--	--	4,30,000
To Balance c/d	9,03,000	3,87,000	4,30,000	By premium for goodwill A/c	17,500	7,500	--
				By general reserve A/c	70,000	30,000	
				By workmen compensation Fund A/c	35,000	15,000	
				By revaluation A/c (profit)	17,500	7,500	
	9,40,000	**4,10,000**	**4,30,000**		**9,40,000**	**4,10,000**	**4,30,000**

1x3 = 3 Marks

Balance Sheet of Shikhar, Rohit & Kavi
as at 1st April 2013

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	1,50,000	Cash in Hand	5,45,000
Workmen Compensation Claim	50,000	Stock	3,50,000
Capital:		Machinery	4,05,000
Shikhar – 9,03,000		Land & Building	4,20,000
Rohit – 3,87,000		Debtors 2,20,000	2,00,000
Kavi – 4,30,000	17,20,000	Less provision 20,000	
	19,20,000		**19,20,000**

3

Working Note:
New Ratio:
Let the profit of the firm = 1
Kavi's share = ¼
Remaining share = 1-1/4 = ¾
Shikhar's Share = ¾ * 7/10
Rohit's Share = ¾ * 7/10 = 21/40
Kavi's Share = ¼ * 10/10 = 10/40
New ratio = 21:9:10
Kavi's capital = 4,30,000
Total capital of the firm = 4,30,000 * 4 = 17,20,000
Shikhar's capital = 17,20,000 * 21/40 = 9,03,000
Rohit's capital = 17,20,000 * 9/40 = 3,87,000
Kavi's Capital = 4,30,000

(2+3+2+1) = 8 Marks

18 17 17 OR

Q. L,M & N ..... new firm.
Ans.

Revaluation A/c

Dr. Cr.

Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)
To Building A/c	1,00,000	By Land A/c	3,20,000
To furniture A/c	30,000		
To profit transferred to			
L's capital A/c 95,000			
M's Capital A/c 47,500			
N's Capital A/c 47,500	1,90,000		
	3,20,000		**3,20,000**

2

Partner's Capital A/c

Dr. Cr.

Particulars	L (₹)	M (₹)	N (₹)	Particulars	L (₹)	M (₹)	N (₹)
To N's Capital A/c	1,00,000	50,000	--	By Balance b/d	6,00,000	4,80,000	4,80,000
				By L's Capital A/c (g/w)	--	--	1,00,000
To N's loan A/c	--	--	8,37,500	By M's Capital A/c (g/w)	--	-	50,000
To M's current A/c	--	1,20,000		By General Reserve A/c	2,20,000	1,10,000	1,10,000
To Balance c/d	10,35,000	5,17,500		By Workmen Compensation Fund A/c	1,00,000	50,000	50,000
				By revaluation A/c (profit)	95,000	47,500	47,500
				By L's current A/c	1,20,000	--	--
	11,35,000	**6,87,000**	**6,87,000**		**11,35,000**	**6,87,000**	**6,87,000**

1x3 = 3 Marks

Balance sheet of L and M
As at 1st April, 2013

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals:		Land	11,20,000
L 10,35,000		Building	5,00,000
M 5,17,500	15,52,000	Furniture	2,10,000
N's Loan A/c	8,37,500	Debtors 4,00,000	
Workmen compensation claim	1,60,000	Less provision 20,000	3,80,000
		Stock	4,40,000
Creditors	2,40,000	Cash	1,40,000
M's current A/c	1,20,000	L's current A/c	1,20,000
	29,10,000		**29,10,000**

3

Working Notes: Old ratio = 2:1:1

New Ratio = 2:1

Remaining capital = 9,15,000+6,37,500 = 15,52,500 in 2:1

L's capital = 10,35,000

M's Capital = 5,17,500

(2+3+3) = 8 Marks

-	-	18	**Q.** NY Ltd.....books of NY Ltd. **OR** GY Ltd.....books of GY Ltd. **Ans.** **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)**

8 Marks

Part B – Financial Statements Analysis

-	-	19	**Q.** Why.....state?. **Ans. (Any one)** (a) To provide information regarding sources and uses of cash from operating, investing and financing activities separately. (b) To highlight change in cash position.	1 Mark
-	-	20	**Q.** What is ..... Cash Flow Statement? **Ans.** These are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their values.	1 Mark
21	21	21	**Q.** State..... analysis? **Ans. (Any 1)** (i) To measure earning capacity or profitability. (ii) To measure solvency. (iii) To measure financial strength. (iv) To make comparative study. (v) To provide useful information to the interested parties .	1 mark
22	22	22	**Q.** Under which ..... Companies Act'1956. **Ans.**	½ x6 = 3 Marks

S.No.	Items	Sub – Heading
1	Capital reserve	Reserve and surplus
2	Bonds	Long term borrowings
3	Loans Repayable on demand	Short term borrowings
4	Vehicles	Fixed Assets- Tangible Assets
5	Goodwill	Fixed Assets-Intangible Assets
6	Loose tools	Inventories

- - 23 **Q.** From the following ..... Services Ltd.

Ans.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS

For the years ended 31st March'2012 and 2013

Particulars	Note No.	2011-12 (₹)	2012-13 (₹)	Absolute Increase / Decrease	Percentage Increase / Decrease	
Revenue from Operations		18,00,000	20,00,000	2,00,000	11.11%	1
Add other income		6,00,000	4,00,000	2,00,000	33.33%	
Total income		24,00,000	24,00,000	---	----	1
Less Expenses		17,00,000	19,00,000	2,00,000	11.76%	
Profit before Tax (III –		7,00,000	5,00,000	(2,00,000)	(28.57%)	1
Less Tax @ 50%		3,50,000	2,50,000	(1,00,000)	(28.57%)	1 1x4 = 4 Marks
Profit after tax		3,50,000	2,50,000	(1,00,000)	(28.57%)	

24	24	24	**Q.** The quick.....amount due. **Ans.** (a) (1) Decrease Reason: Liquid assets will decrease with no change in current liabilities (2) No change in the ratio Reason: Increase in cash and decrease in debtors with no change in liquid assets. (b) Proprietary ratio = Share holders funds / Total assets = `1,00,000 / `4,50,000 = **.22:1 or 22%** Shareholders funds = Current assets + Non current assets – Long term borrowings – Long term provisions – Current liabilities = `90,000 + `3,60,000 – `2,00,000 – `1,00,000 – `50,000 = ` 1,00,000 Total Assets = Current Assets+ Non current assets =`90,000 +`3,60,000 =`4,50,000	½ ½ ½ ½ (½x4) = 2 Marks 1 ½ ½ 2 Marks (2+2) = 4 Marks
25	25	25	**Q.** Prepare a Cash flow Statement ..... **Ans.**	

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 31st March 2013 as per AS-3 (Revised)

Particulars	Details (₹)	Amount (₹)
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net Profit before tax & extraordinary items	15,000	
Add: Decrease in trade receivables	13,500	
Decrease in inventories	1,500	
Less: Decrease in trade payables	(66,000)	
Cash used in Operating Activities	**(36,000)**	**(36,000)**
Cash flows from Investing Activities :		
Purchase of fixed tangible assets	(47,500)	
Purchase of non current investments	(3,000)	
Cash used in investing activities	**(50,500)**	**(50,500)**
Cash flows from Financing Activities:		
Issue of share capital	50,000	**50,000**
Cash from financing activities		
Net decrease in cash & cash equivalents		**(36,500)**
Add: Opening balance of cash & cash equivalents		**1,17,500**
Closing Balance of cash & cash equivalents		**81,000**

2 ½

1 ½

1

1

(2 ½ + 1 ½ +1 + 1) = 6 Marks

			PART C **Computerised Accounting**	
21	20	19	**Q.** What……. Database? **Ans .** A relational database utilises two or more tables containing data arranged in rows and columns.	**1 Mark**
19	21	20	**Q.** What…….. analysis? **Ans.** A process which may entail database designed to identify and elicit needed information from those with the domain of knowledge.	**1 Mark**
20	19	21	**Q.** What…….. Accounting System? **Ans.** A 'data' or data element is the smallest named unit of data in the information system. These are facts and may consist of number, text etc. **OR** The raw fact (as input) for any business application is known as data.	**1 Mark**
22	22	22	**Q.** Explain……. System. **Ans.** Advantages of Computerised Accounting System **(Any two)** 1. Timely generation of reports and information in desired format. 2. Efficient record keeping. 3. Ensures effective control over the system. 4. Economy in the processing of accounting data. Limitations **(Any one):** 5. Faster obsolesce of technology necessitates investment in short period of time. 6. Data may be lost or corrupt due to power interruptions. 7. Data are prone to hacking. Un-programmed and un-specified reports cannot be generated.	**2** **1** **2+1 = 3 Marks**
23	24	23	**Q.** What…… conditions? **Ans.** Data validation is a feature of spreadsheet which imposes a restriction on the type of data to be entered in a cell. **(Any two)** **a)** Setting limits with a formula: Only those entries will be allowed which will have true values as per formula. **b)** Prevention of duplicate entries. **c)** Setting the range of figures. **d)** Using or adding spaces before or after the text. **e)** Preventing entry of dates that fall on holiday or weekends.	**1** **1 ½ x 2 = 3** **(1+3) = 4 Marks**
24	23	24	**Q.** Differentiate …….. four basis. **Ans : (Any four)**	**1 x 4 = 4 Marks**

Basis	**Desktop Database**	**Server Database**
1. Application	Single user	Multiple Users
2. Additional Provision for reliability	Not present	Present
3. Cost	Less Costly	Costly
4. Flexibility regarding choice of performance front end application	Not present	Present

			5. Example	MS Access	ORACLE,SQL		
			6. Suitability	Small office, home office	Large Organisation		
-	-	25	**Q.** Calculate…….. amounts of : **Ans .** a) Travelling allowance =IF(B1>25000,0.30*B1,0.25*B1) b) Loan payable = IF(B1>25000,0.30*B1,0.25*B1) c) Net salary =SUM(B1,C1—D1)				**2x3 = 6 Marks**