SET – 3

Series : SSO/C

कोड नं.
Code No. **67/3**

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 **23** प्रश्न हैं ।
- **कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।**
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जायेगा । 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 **23** 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 घंटे] *[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** (वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण) और **ग** (अभिकलित्र लेखांकन) में से कोई **एक** भाग हल करना है ।*
(iv) *एक 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.*
(iii) *There are two parts. Part B – Financial Statement Analysis and Part C – Computerized Accounting. Attempt only **one** Part.*
(iv) ***All** parts of a question should be attempted at **one** place.*

भाग – क

PART – A

(साझेदारी फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)

(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1. एक साझेदार के अवकाश ग्रहण करने पर 'पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर हानि' की खतौनी निम्न के नाम में की जाएगी : **1**

(अ) केवल अवकाश ग्रहण करने वाले साझेदार के पूँजी खाते में ।

(ब) सभी साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों में उनके पुराने लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में ।

(स) शेष साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों में उनके नये लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में ।

(द) शेष साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों में उनके पुराने लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में ।

At the time of retirement of a partner 'Loss on Revaluation' is debited :

(a) only to the capital account of the retiring partner.

(b) to the capital accounts of all the partners in their old profit sharing ratio.

(c) to the capital accounts of the remaining partners in their new profit sharing ratio.

(d) to the capital accounts of remaining partners in their old profit sharing ratio.

2. 'लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाते' तथा 'लाभ-हानि उचिन्त खाते' में अन्तर्भेद कीजिए । **1**

Differentiate between 'Profit and Loss Appropriation Account' and 'Profit and Loss Suspense Account.'

3. शाहजाद, राजा तथा सोहन एक फर्म के साझेदार थे । उन्होंने अपने मकान मालिक अंगदसिंह को फर्म में एक नया साझेदार बनाया । अंगदसिंह अपने अंश के लिए पर्याप्त पूँजी तथा ख्याति प्रीमियम की राशि लाया । अंगदसिंह ने साझेदार बनने से पूर्व फर्म को 5% प्रतिवर्ष की ब्याज दर पर ₹ 10,00,000 का एक ऋण दिया हुआ था । फर्म का लेखापाल अब इस बात पर बल दे रहा है कि ऋण पर ब्याज का भुगतान 6% प्रतिवर्ष की दर से किया जाना चाहिए । क्या उसका ऐसा करना सही है ? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण दीजिए । **1**

Shahzad, Raja and Sohan were partners in a firm. They admitted Angad Singh, their Landlord as a partner in the firm. Angad Singh who brought sufficient amount of capital and his share of goodwill premium. Angad Singh had given a loan of ₹ 10,00,000 @ 5% p.a. interest to the partnership firm before he became the partner. Now the accountant of the firm is emphasizing that the interest on loan should be paid @ 6% p.a. Is he right in doing so ? Give reason in support of your answer.

4. हरण किये गए अंशों के पुन:निर्गमन की स्थिति में इन अंशों पर दिये गये बट्टे की राशि निम्न में से किससे अधिक नहीं हो सकती ? **1**

(अ) प्रति अंश माँगी गई पूँजी के 10% से ।

(ब) प्रति अंश प्रदत्त पूँजी के 6% से ।

(स) हरण किये गये अंशों पर प्रति अंश प्राप्त राशि से ।

(द) हरण किये अंशों पर प्रति अंश अदत्त राशि से ।

When forfeited shares are reissued the amount of discount allowed on these shares cannot exceed :

(a) 10% of called up capital per share.

(b) 6% of paid up capital per share.

(c) The amount received per share on forfeited shares.

(d) The unpaid amount per share on forfeited shares.

5. उस खाते का नाम दीजिए जिसमें सभी ऋणपत्रों के शोधन के पश्चात 'ऋणपत्र शोधन संचय शेष' को स्थानान्तरित किया जाता है । **1**

Name the account to which the 'Balance of Debenture Redemption Reserve' is transferred after all the debentures have been redeemed.

6. एक नये साझेदार के प्रवेश पर, प्रवेश के समय स्थिति-विवरण में दर्शाये गये सामान्य संचय शेष की खतौनी निम्न के जमा में की जायेगी : **1**

(अ) लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाते में ।

(ब) सभी साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों में ।

(स) पुराने साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों में ।

(द) पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाते में ।

When a new partner is admitted, the balance of 'General Reserve' appearing in the Balance Sheet at the time of admission is credited to :

(a) Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.

(b) Capital Accounts of all the partners.

(c) Capital Accounts of old partners.

(d) Revaluation Account.

7. एक फर्म द्वारा अर्जित औसत लाभ ₹ 2,50,000 है । इसमें औसत आधार पर अधिमूल्यांकित ₹ 10,000 का स्टॉक सम्मिलित है । व्यवसाय में ₹ 14,00,000 का पूँजी निवेश है तथा प्रत्याय की सामान्य दर 15% है । अधिलाभ के चार गुणा के आधार पर फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन कीजिए । **3**

The average profit earned by a firm is ₹ 2,50,000 which includes overvaluation of stock of ₹ 10,000 on an average basis. The capital invested in the business is ₹ 14,00,000 and the normal rate of return is 15%. Calculate goodwill of the firm on the basis of 4 times the super profit.

8. एकता लिमिटेड ने ₹ 500 प्रत्येक के ₹ 50,00,000 के 8% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन सममूल्य पर किया । इन ऋणपत्रों का शोधन 5 वर्षों के पश्चात् 10% के प्रीमियम पर करना है । निर्गमन की शर्तों के अनुसार आवेदन पर ₹ 250 देय थे तथा शेष का भुगतान ऋणपत्रों के आबंटन पर करना था ।

8% ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन के समय आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । **3**

Ekta Ltd. issued ₹ 50,00,000, 8% debentures of ₹ 500 each at par redeemable at a premium of 10% after 5 years. According to the terms of issue ₹ 250 was payable on application and balance on allotment of debentures.

Record necessary journal entries at the time of issue of 8% debentures.

9. तेलंगाना के एक कस्बे में, "नन्दन लिमिटेड" भारी मशीनों का एक निर्माता है । उत्पादन की प्रक्रिया में यह पर्यावरण सुरक्षा के ऊचें मानदण्ड अपनाती है । श्रेष्ठ शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए यह एक स्कूल चलाती है तथा क्षेत्र के निवासियों के स्वास्थ्य की देखरेख के लिए एक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र चलाती है । कम्पनी बहुत अच्छा कार्य कर रही है तथा लोगों के जीविका सर्जन के लिए, विशेषकर समाज के सुविधावंचित वर्ग के लिए, झारखण्ड में एक नई उत्पादन इकाई स्थापित करने वाली है । वित्त की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए कम्पनी ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 50,000 अंशों को सममूल्य पर तथा ₹ 50 प्रत्येक के 80,000, 10% ऋणपत्रों को निर्गमित करने का निर्णय लिया । **3**

अंशों तथा ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन के लिए आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । एक ऐसे मूल्य की पहचान भी कीजिए जिसे कम्पनी समाज को संप्रेषित करना चाहती है ।

'Nandan Ltd.' is a manufacturer of heavy machines in a town of Telangana. It follows high standards of environment safety in the process of manufacturing.

The company runs a school to provide quality education and a medical centre to address health issues of the resident of that area.

The company is doing well and is going to start a new manufacturing unit in Jharkhand creating livelihood for people, especially those from disadvantaged sections of the society. In order to raise funds the company decided to issue 50,000 shares of ₹ 100 each at par and 80,000, 10% debentures of ₹ 50 each.

Pass necessary journal entries for the issue of shares and debentures. Also identify any one value which the company wants to communicate to the society.

10. 1 अप्रैल, 2012 को एक कम्पनी ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 4,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% के बट्टे पर किया । इन ऋणपत्रों का शोधन 10% के प्रीमियम पर करना था । ऋणपत्रों की शर्तों के अनुसार 31 मार्च, 2014 से शुरू करके कम्पनी की इच्छानुसार प्रतिवर्ष खुले बाजार से क्रय करके अथवा ड्रॉ के द्वारा ₹ 40,000 के ऋणपत्रों का शोधन करना था । **3**

31 मार्च, 2014 को कम्पनी ने खुले बाजार से शोधन करने के लिए ₹ 32,000 के ऋणपत्रों का क्रय ₹ 95 प्रति ऋणपत्र तथा ₹ 8,000 के ऋणपत्रों का क्रय ₹ 90 प्रति ऋणपत्र किया । क्रय पर ₹ 1,000 की राशि व्यय हुई ।

9% ऋणपत्रों के शोधन के लिए आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

On 1st April, 2012 a company issued 4,000 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10%, repayable at a premium of 10%. The terms of issue provided for the redemption of ₹ 40,000 debentures every year commencing from March 31st, 2014, either by purchase from open market or by draw of lots at the company's option.

On March 31st, 2014, the company purchased for cancellation its own debentures of the face value of ₹ 32,000 at ₹ 95 per debenture and ₹ 8,000 at ₹ 90 per debenture. The expenses of purchase amounted to ₹ 1,000. Record necessary journal entries for redemption of 9% debentures.

11. आशु, सोनल तथा दिव्या एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4:3:2 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । फर्म की पुस्तकों में ख्याति ₹ 81,000 तथा सामान्य संचय ₹ 54,000 दर्शाया गया था । आशु ने फर्म से अवकाश ग्रहण करने का निर्णय लिया । उसके अवकाश ग्रहण की तिथि को फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 1,35,000 किया गया । सोनल तथा दिव्या का नया लाभ विभाजन अनुपात 1:2 था ।

आशु के अवकाश ग्रहण करने पर आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । **4**

Ashu, Sonal and Divya were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2. Goodwill appeared at ₹ 81,000 and general reserve at ₹ 54,000 in the books of the firm. Ashu decided to retire from the firm. On the date of his retirement goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 1,35,000. The new profit sharing ratio of Sonal and Divya was 1 : 2.

Record necessary journal entries on Ashu's retirement.

12. प्रिया, करम तथा अन्ना एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3:2:1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2014 को उनका स्थिति-विवरण निम्न प्रकार था : **4**

देनदारियाँ		राशि (₹)	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
देय बिल		1,20,000	रोकड़ हस्ते	20,000
लेनदार		1,40,000	देनदार	1,40,000
करम का 5% ऋण		1,00,000	प्राप्य बिल	70,000
संचय		1,80,000	स्टॉक	1,70,000
पूँजी :			निवेश	1,30,000
प्रिया	2,00,000		विज्ञापन उचिन्त खाता	1,20,000
करम	1,20,000		भवन	2,90,000
अन्ना	80,000	4,00,000		
		9,40,000		**9,40,000**

12 जून, 2014 को करम का देहान्त हो गया तथा साझेदारी संलेख के अनुसार उसके निष्पादकों को निम्न देय था :

(अ) उसकी मृत्यु की तिथि तक फर्म के लाभ में उसका भाग जिसकी गणना जो पिछले तीन पूरे हुए वर्षों के औसत लाभ के आधार पर की जायेगी ।

(ब) फर्म की ख्याति में उसका भाग जिसकी गणना पिछले तीन वर्षों के कुल लाभ के दो वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर की जायेगी ।

(स) पिछले तीन वर्षों के लाभ थे : ₹ 30,000 ; ₹ 70,000 तथा ₹ 80,000 ।

उसके निष्पादकों को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए करम का पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए ।

Priya, Karam and Anna were partners of a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Their Balance Sheet on March 31st, 2014, was as follows :

Liabilities		Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Bills Payables		1,20,000	Cash in hand	20,000
Creditors		1,40,000	Debtors	1,40,000
Karam's Loan @ 5%		1,00,000	Bill Receivable	70,000
Reserve		1,80,000	Stock	1,70,000
Capitals :			Investment	1,30,000
Priya	2,00,000		Advertisement Suspense A/c.	1,20,000
Karam	1,20,000		Building	2,90,000
Anna	80,000	4,00,000		
		9,40,000		**9,40,000**

Karam died on June 12, 2014, and according to the Partnership deed his executors were entitled to be paid as under :

(a) His share in the profits of the firm till the date of his death which will be calculated on the basis of average profits of last three completed years.

(b) His share in the goodwill of the firm which will be calculated on the basis of two years purchase of total profits of last three years.

(c) Profits for the last three years were : ₹ 30,000, ₹ 70,000 and ₹ 80,000.

Prepare Karam's capital A/c to be rendered to his executors.

13. लाभ तथा आहरण का समायोजन करने के पश्चात् 31 मार्च, 2014 को एकता, अंकित तथा चाहत के पूँजी खातों में क्रमश: ₹ 1,50,000 ; ₹ 2,10,000 तथा ₹ 2,70,000 शेष थे । इसके पश्चात् यह पता चला कि पूँजी तथा आहरण पर ब्याज नहीं लगाया गया है । **6**

- 31 मार्च, 2014 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष का लाभ ₹ 1,20,000 था ।
- वर्षभर में एकता ने ₹ 24,000 का आहरण किया तथा अंकित व चाहत प्रत्येक ने बराबर किश्तों में प्रत्येक तिमाही के मध्य में कुल ₹ 24,000 का आहरण किया ।
- आहरण पर 5% प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज लेना था तथा पूँजी पर 10% प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज देय था ।
- साझेदारों का लाभ विभाजन अनुपात 1:2:3 था ।
- अपनी कार्यकारी टिप्पणियों को स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाते हुए आवश्यक परिशोधन प्रविष्टि कीजिए ।

On March 31st, 2014, the balances in the capital accounts of Ekta, Ankit and Chahat after making adjustments for profits and drawings were ₹ 1,50,000, ₹ 2,10,000 and ₹ 2,70,000 respectively. Subsequently it was discovered that the interest on capital and drawings had been omitted.

- The profit for the year ended 31st March, 2014 was ₹ 1,20,000.
- During the year Ekta withdrew ₹ 24,000 and Ankit and Chahat each withdrew a sum of ₹ 24,000 in equal installments in the middle of each quarter.
- The interest on drawings is to be charged @ 5% p.a. and interest on capital is to be allowed @ 10% p.a.
- The profit sharing ratio among the partners was 1 : 2 : 3.
- Showing your working notes clearly, pass the necessary rectifying entry.

14. (अ) नीचे दी गई रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियों में रिक्त स्थानों को भरिये : **6**

तिथि	विवरण	पृ.	नाम (₹)	जमा (₹)
	अंश पूँजी नाम		-------	
	---------- नाम		-------	
	अंश हरण खाते से			6,000
	अंश आबंटन खाते से			-------
	अंश प्रथम याचना खाते से			-------
	(₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 2,000 अंशों जिन्हें ₹ 2 प्रति अंश के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किया गया था तथा जिन पर ₹ 8 प्रति अंश माँगा गया था, ₹ 5 की आबंटन राशि प्रीमियम सहित प्रति अंश तथा ₹ 2 प्रति अंश की प्रथम याचना राशि का भुगतान न करने पर हरण)			
	बैंक खाता नाम		19,600	
	अंश पूँजी खाते से			-------
	---------- से			-------
	(₹ 19,600 में 1400 अंशों का पुन:निर्गमन पूर्ण प्रदत्त किया गया ।)			
	अंश हरण खाता नाम		-------	-------
	पूँजी संचय खाते से			-------
	(हरण किये गये अंशों के पुन:निर्गमन पर लाभ का पूँजी संचय खातों में स्थानांतरण)			

(ब) नीचे दी गई रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियों में रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए :

तिथि	विवरण	पृ.	नाम (₹)	जमा (₹)
	अंश पूँजी खाता नाम		80,000	
	अंश हरण खाते से			-------
	---------- से			-------
	अंश प्रथम याचना खाते से			60,000
	(₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 1,000 अंशों जिन पर ₹ 80 प्रति अंश माँगा गया था तथा जिन्हें 10% के बट्टे पर निर्गमित किया गया था का प्रथम याचना का भुगतान नहीं करने पर हरण)			
	बैंक खाता नाम		56,000	
	---------- नाम		-------	
	अंश हरण खाता नाम		-------	
	अंश पूँजी खाते से			-------
	(₹ 70 प्रति अंश की दर से ₹ 80 प्रदत्त, 800 अंशों का पुन:निर्गमन)			
	अंश हरण खाता नाम		-------	
	पूँजी संचय खाते से			-------
	(हरण किये गये अंशों के पुन:निर्गमन पर लाभ का पूँजी संचय खाते में स्थानांतरण)			

(a) Fill in the blank spaces in the journal entries given below :

Date	Particulars		F	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
	Share Capital A/c.	Dr.		-------	
	----------	Dr.		-------	
	To Share Forfeited A/c				6,000
	To Share Allotment A/c				-------
	To Share First Call A/c				-------
	(Being 2,000 shares of ₹ 10 each ₹ 8 called up issued at a premium of ₹ 2 per share forfeited for non-payment of allotment of ₹ 5 per share including premium and first call of ₹ 2 per share)				
	Bank A/c.	Dr.		19,600	
	To Share Capital A/c				-------
	To ----------				-------
	(Being 1400 shares reissued for ₹ 19,600 as fully paid up).				
	Share Forfeited A/c.	Dr.		-------	-------
	To Capital Reserve A/c.				-------
	(Being profit on reissue of forfeited shares transferred to capital reserve)				

(b) Fill in the blank spaces in the journal entries given below :

Date	Particulars	F	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
	Share Capital A/c. Dr.		80,000	
	To Share Forfeited A/c.			-------
	To ----------			-------
	To Share first call A/c.			60,000
	(Being 1000 shares of ₹ 100 each, ₹ 80 called up issued at a discount of 10% forfeited for non-payment of first call)			
	Bank A/c. Dr.		56,000	
	---------- Dr.		-------	
	Share Forfeited A/c. Dr.		-------	
	To Share Capital A/c.			-------
	(Being 800 shares reissued at ₹ 70 per share ₹ 80 paid-up)			
	Share Forfeited A/c. Dr.		-------	
	To Capital Reserve A/c.			-------
	(Being profit on reissue of forfeited shares transferred to capital reserve)			

15. भुवन, सूरज तथा इब्राहिम एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3:2:1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । 30 जून, 2014 को उन्होंने फर्म का विघटन करने का निर्णय लिया । उस तिथि को फर्म का स्थिति-विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था : **6**

देयताएँ		**राशि (₹)**	**सम्पत्तियाँ**	**राशि (₹)**
लेनदार		50,400	रोकड़	13,700
निवेश उतार-चढ़ाव कोष		10,000	स्टॉक	20,100
संचित कोष		12,000	देनदार	62,600
पूँजी :			निवेश	16,000
भुवन	30,000		फर्नीचर	20,000
सूरज	20,000			
इब्राहिम	10,000	60,000		
		1,32,400		**1,32,400**

सम्पत्तियों की वसूली तथा देयताओं का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से कर दिया गया :

(अ) भुवन ने निवेशों को ₹ 18,000 में ले लिया ।

(ब) सूरज ने स्टॉक ₹ 17,500 में ले लिया तथा इब्राहिम ने फर्नीचर को पुस्तक मूल्य पर ले लिया ।

(स) लेनदारों से ₹ 60,500 प्राप्त हुए ।

(द) देनदारों को पूर्ण भुगतान किया गया तथा वसूली व्यय ₹ 4,500 थे ।

वसूली खाता, रोकड़ खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए ।

Bhuvan, Suraj and Ibrahim were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. On 30th June, 2014, they decided to dissolve the firm. Following was the Balance Sheet of the firm on that date.

Liabilities		Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors		50,400	Cash	13,700
Investment Fluctuation Fund		10,000	Stock	20,100
Reserve Fund		12,000	Debtors	62,600
Capitals :			Investments	16,000
Bhuvan	30,000		Furniture	20,000
Suraj	20,000			
Ibrahim	10,000	60,000		
		1,32,400		**1,32,400**

The assets were realized and the liabilities were paid off as follows :

(a) Investments were taken over by Bhuvan for ₹ 18,000.

(b) Stock was taken over by Suraj for ₹ 17,500 and furniture was taken over by Ibrahim at book value.

(c) ₹ 60,500 were realized from the debtors.

(d) Creditors were settled in full and realization expenses were ₹ 4,500.

Prepare Realisation account, Cash account and Partners' Capital accounts.

16. डोगरा लिमिटेड की पंजीकृत पूँजी ₹ 10,00,000 है जो ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों में विभक्त है । कम्पनी ने जनता को 84,000 अंशों को प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने का प्रस्ताव किया । राशि निम्न प्रकार से देय थी :

आवेदन पर- ₹ 30 प्रति अंश

आबंटन पर- ₹ 40 प्रति अंश (प्रीमियम सहित)

प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना पर- ₹ 50 प्रति अंश

80,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए ।

निम्न को छोड़कर सभी राशि प्राप्त हो गई :

200 अंशों के एक धारक, लखन ने आबंटन तथा याचना राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया ।

400 अंशों के एक धारक, पारस ने याचना राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया ।

कम्पनी ने लखन तथा पारस के अंशों का हरण कर लिया ।

उसके पश्चात हरण किये गये अंशों को ₹ 80 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुन:निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए कम्पनी की रोकड़ बही तथा रोजनामचा में प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । **8**

Dogra Ltd. had an Authorised capital of ₹ 10,00,000 divided into Equity shares of ₹ 100 each. The company offered 84,000 shares to the public at premium.

The amount was payable as follows :

On Application – ₹ 30 per share

On Allotment – ₹ 40 per share (including premium)

On First & Final call – ₹ 50 per share.

Applications were received for 80,000 shares.

All sums were duly received except the following :

Lakhan, a holder of 200 shares did not pay allotment and call money.

Paras, a holder of 400 shares did not pay call money.

The company, forfeited the shares of Lakhan and Paras subsequently, the forfeited shares were reissued for ₹ 80 per share fully paid-up. Show the entries for the above transaction in the cash book and Journal of the company.

अथवा/OR

'काया फेब लिमिटेड' ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 1,00,000 समता अंशों का 10% बट्टे पर निर्गमन किया जो ₹ 2 आवेदन पर, ₹ 3 आबंटन पर तथा ₹ 2 प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना प्रत्येक पर देय था । 1,50,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । 50,000 अंशों के आवेदकों को खेद-पत्र भेज दिए गए तथा आवेदन राशि वापिस कर दी गई ।

मधुर, एक अंशधारक ने अपने 3,000 अंशों पर आबंटन राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया, उसने इस राशि का भुगतान प्रथम याचना के साथ कर दिया ।

एक अंशधारक, रोहन, जिसके पास 700 अंश थे, ने दोनों याचनाओं का भुगतान आबंटन के साथ कर दिया ।

एक अंशधारक, सोहन, जिसके पास 1,000 अंश थे, ने प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान नहीं किया । उसके अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया । हरण किये गये अंशों को ₹ 11 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुन: निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए कम्पनी की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

'Kaya Fab Ltd.' issued 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a discount of 10% payable as ₹ 2 on application; ₹ 3 on allotment and ₹ 2 each on first call and final call. Applications were received for 1,50,000 shares. Applicants of 50,000 shares were sent letters of regret and application money was refunded. Madhur, a holder of 3000 shares failed to pay allotment money which he paid along with the first call.

Rohan, a shareholder holding 700 shares paid both the calls along with allotment. Sohan a holder of 1000 shares did not pay the first call and the final call. His shares were forfeited. The forfeited shares were reissued at ₹ 11 per share as fully paid-up. Pass necessary journal entries for the above transaction in the books of the company.

17. 31 मार्च, 2014 को अमित तथा विद्या का स्थिति-विवरण निम्न प्रकार था : **8**

देयताएँ		राशि (₹)	सम्पत्तियाँ		राशि (₹)
लेनदार		26,000	बैंक		20,000
कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि		16,000	स्टॉक		30,000
कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति निधि		30,000	देनदार	44,000	
पूँजी :			घटा : डूबत ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान	2,000	42,000
अमित	1,10,000		संयन्त्र तथा मशीनरी		1,20,000
विद्या	60,000	1,70,000	ख्याति		20,000
			लाभ-हानि खाता		10,000
		2,42,000			**2,42,000**

उपरोक्त तिथि को फर्म के लाभों में $\frac{1}{4}$ भाग के लिए निम्न शर्तों पर चिन्तन को फर्म में साझेदार बनाया गया :

(अ) ₹ 2,900 के डूबत ऋण अपलिखित किये जायेंगे ।

(ब) विद्या ने स्टॉक को ₹ 35,000 में ले लिया ।

(स) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 40,000 किया गया । चिन्तन अपने अंश की ख्याति प्रीमियम नगद लाया ।

(द) चिन्तन अनुपातिक पूँजी लाया तथा शेष साझेदारों की पूँजी का समायोजन चिन्तन की पूँजी के आधार पर किया गया । इसके लिए स्थिति अनुसार साझेदार रोकड़ लाये अथवा उनको रोकड़ का भुगतान किया गया ।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए ।

Following is the Balance Sheet of Amit and Vidya as at 31st March, 2014.

Liabilities		Amount ₹	Assets		Amount ₹
Creditors		26,000	Bank		20,000
Employees Provident Fund		16,000	Stock		30,000
Workmen's Compensation Fund		30,000	Debtors	44,000	
Capitals :			Less : provision for bad debts	2,000	42,000
Amit	1,10,000		Plant and Machinery		1,20,000
Vidya	60,000	1,70,000	Goodwill		20,000
			Profit and Loss Account		10,000
		2,42,000			**2,42,000**

On the above date Chintan was admitted as a partner for 1/4 share in the profits of the firm with the following terms :

(a) ₹ 2,900 will be written off as bad debts.

(b) Stock was taken over by Vidya at ₹ 35,000.

(c) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 40,000. Chintan brought his share of goodwill premium in cash.

(d) Chintan brought proportionate capital and the capitals of the other partners were adjusted on the basis of Chintan's capital. For this necessary cash was to be brought in or paid off to the partners as the case many be.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

अथवा/OR

लोकेश, मंसूर तथा निहाल एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा क्रमश: 50%, 30% तथा 20% लाभ बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2014 को उनका स्थिति-विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

देनदारियाँ		**राशि (₹)**	**सम्पत्तियाँ**		**राशि (₹)**
लेनदार		34,000	रोकड़		68,000
भविष्य निधि		10,000	स्टॉक		38,000
निवेश उतार-चढ़ाव निधि		20,000	देनदार	94,000	
पूँजी :			घटा : प्रावधान	6,000	88,000
लोकेश	1,40,000		निवेश		80,000
मंसूर	80,000		ख्याति		40,000
निहाल	50,000	2,70,000	लाभ-हानि		20,000
		3,34,000			**3,34,000**

उपरोक्त तिथि को मंसूर ने अवकाश ग्रहण किया तथा लोकेश तथा निहाल ने निम्न शर्तों पर फर्म को चालू रखने का निर्णय लिया :

(अ) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 1,02,000 किया गया तथा मंसूर के अंश की ख्याति का समयोजन फर्म को चालू रखने वाले साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों में किया जाएगा ।

(ब) कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति का ₹ 12,000 तक का एक दावा था तथा निवेशों को ₹ 30,000 तक कम किया गया ।

(स) डूबत ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान को ₹ 2,000 से कम किया जायेगा ।

(द) मंसूर को ₹ 20,600 का नगद भुगतान किया जाएगा तथा शेष को उसके ऋण खाते में स्थानांतरित कर दिया जाएगा, जिसका भुगतान दो बराबर किश्तों में 10% प्रतिवर्ष की ब्याज दर सहित किया जाएगा ।

(य) लोकेश तथा निहाल की पूँजी को उनके लाभ अनुपात में समायोजित किया जाएगा । जिसके लिए जैसी भी स्थिति होगी या तो नगद लाया जाएगा या नगद का भुगतान किया जाएगा ।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए ।

Lokesh, Mansoor and Nihal were partners in a firm sharing profits as 50%, 30% and 20% respectively. On 31st March, 2014, their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Liabilities		Amount (₹)	Assets		Amount (₹)
Creditors		34,000	Cash		68,000
Provident Fund		10,000	Stock		38,000
Investment Fluctuation Fund		20,000	Debtors	94,000	
Capitals :			Less : Provision	6,000	88,000
Lokesh	1,40,000		Investment		80,000
Mansoor	80,000		Goodwill		40,000
Nihal	50,000	2,70,000	Profit & Loss		20,000
		3,34,000			**3,34,000**

On the above date, Mansoor retired and Lokesh and Nihal agreed to continue on the following terms :

(a) Firm's goodwill was valued at the ₹ 1,02,000 and it was decided to adjust Mansoor's share of goodwill into the capital accounts of the continuing partners.

(b) There was a claim for workmen's compensation to the extent of ₹ 12,000 and investments were brought down to ₹ 30,000.

(c) Provision for bad debts was to be reduced by ₹ 2,000.

(d) Mansoor was to be paid ₹ 20,600 in cash and the balance will be transferred to his loan account which was paid in two equal instalments together with interest @ 10% p.a.

(e) Lokesh's and Nihal's capital were to be adjusted in their new profit sharing ratio by bringining in or paying off cash as the case may be.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

भाग – ख

(विकल्प-1)

PART – B

(Option-1)

(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

(Analysis of Financial Statements)

18. 'कोवल लिमिटेड' एक वित्तीय कम्पनी है । चालू वर्ष में भुगतान किये गये एक ऋण पर ब्याज के भुगतान की राशि को किस गतिविधि के अन्तर्गत दर्शाया जायेगा ? **1**

(अ) निवेश गतिविधि ।

(ब) वित्तीय गतिविधि ।

(स) वित्तीय तथा प्रचालन दोनों गतिविधियाँ ।

(द) प्रचालन गतिविधि ।

'Koval Ltd.' is a financing company. Under which activity will the amount of interest paid on a loan settled in the current year be shown :

(a) Investing activity

(b) Financing activity

(c) Both Financing and Operating activities

(d) Operating activity

19. 'श्री लिमिटेड' दिल्ली में पैकेजिंग का व्यवसाय करती थी तथा पिछले वर्षों में उसने अच्छा लाभ अर्जित किया । कम्पनी अपने व्यवसाय का विस्तार करना चाहती थी तथा इसके लिए उसे अतिरिक्त वित्त की आवश्यकता थी । अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कम्पनी ने ₹ 30,00,000 के समता अंशों का निर्गमन किया । इसने ₹ 20,00,000 की एक कम्प्यूटरीकृत मशीन का क्रय किया । इसने ₹ 2,00,000 की राशि का कच्चा माल भी खरीदा । चालू वर्ष में कम्पनी का शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 15,00,000 था ।

उपरोक्त लेनदेनों से 'प्रचालन गतिविधियों द्वारा रोकड़ प्रवाह' ज्ञात कीजिए । **1**

'Shri Ltd.' was carrying on a business of packaging in Delhi and earned good profits in the past years. The company wanted to expand its business and required additional funds. To meet its requirements the company issued equity shares of ₹ 30,00,000. It purchased a computerized machine of ₹ 20,00,000. It also purchased raw material amounting to ₹ 2,00,000. During the current year the Net Profit of the company was ₹ 15,00,000.

Find out 'Cash flows from operating activities' from the above transactions.

20. निशित 'ललिता इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड' का प्रबंध निदेशक था । वह कम्पनी के लिए अच्छी आय तथा लाभ अर्जित कर रहा था । अपने नैतिक उत्तरदायित्व के रूप में वह अपने अधीनस्थों को इज्जत देने में विश्वास रखता था । वह एक ऐसा व्यक्ति था जिसने इको फ्रेन्डली तरीकों से कचरे का उपचार करने की आवश्यकता को पहचाना । 'ललिता इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड' का 31 मार्च, 2013 तथा 2014 को समाप्त हुए वर्षों का लाभ-हानि का तुलनात्मक विवरण निम्न प्रकार है : **4**

विवरण	नोट संख्या	2012-13 (₹)	2013-14 (₹)	निरपेक्ष परिवर्तन (₹)	% परिवर्तन
प्रचालन से आय		14,00,000	18,00,000	4,00,000	28.50
घटा : कर्मचारी हितलाभ व्यय		4,00,000	5,00,000	1,00,000	25.00
कर पूर्व लाभ		10,00,000	13,00,000	3,00,000	30.00
कर @ 30%		3,00,000	3,90,000	90,000	30.00
कर पश्चात् लाभ		7,00,000	9,10,000	2,10,000	30.00

(अ) 31 मार्च, 2013 तथा 2014 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्षों के लिए शुद्ध लाभ अनुपात की गणना कीजिए ।

(ब) उपरोक्त स्थिति में समाज को सम्प्रेषित किए जाने वाले किन्हीं दो मूल्यों की पहचान कीजिए ।

Nishit was the Managing Director of 'Lalita Electronics Ltd'. He had been earning good revenues and profits for the company. He believed in giving respect to his subordinates as his moral responsibility. He was the one who recognized the need to find ecofriendly ways to treat waste. Following is the Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss of 'Lalita Electronics Ltd.' for the years ended 31st March, 2013 and 2014.

Particulars	Note No.	2012-13 (₹)	2013-14 (₹)	Absolute Change (₹)	Percentage Change
Revenue from Operations		14,00,000	18,00,000	4,00,000	28.5
Less : Employee benefit expenses		4,00,000	5,00,000	1,00,000	25
Profit before tax		10,00,000	13,00,000	3,00,000	30
Tax @ 30%		3,00,000	3,90,000	90,000	30
Profit after tax		7,00,000	9,10,000	2,10,000	30

(a) Calculate Net Profit ratio for the years ending 31st March, 2013 and 2014.

(b) Identify any two values which are being communicated to the society in the above case.

21. निम्नलिखित सूचना से कुल सम्पत्ति-ऋण अनुपात की गणना कीजिए : **4**

	₹
विनियोजित पूँजी	40,00,000
निवेश	2,40,000
प्लांट	7,00,000
व्यापारिक प्राप्तियाँ	4,00,000
रोकड़ तथा रोकड़ तुल्य	3,60,000
समता अंश पूँजी	22,50,000
8% ऋणपत्र	18,00,000
पूँजी संचय	3,40,000
आधिक्य (लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष)	(50,000)

From the following information, calculate Total Assets to Debt Ratio :

	₹
Capital Employed	40,00,000
Investment	2,40,000
Plant	7,00,000
Trade Receivables	4,00,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,60,000
Equity Share Capital	22,50,000
8% Debentures	18,00,000
Capital Reserve	3,40,000
Surplus (Balance in statement of Profit and Loss)	(50,000)

22. (अ) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की सूची VI, भाग I के अनुसार निम्न मदों को किन-किन मुख्य शीर्षकों तथा उप-शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत कंपनी के स्थिति विवरण में दर्शाया जायेगा : **4**

(i) खुदरा औज़ार

(ii) ट्रेडमार्क

(iii) बैंक-अधिविकर्ष

(iv) बॉण्ड

(ब) वित्तीय विवरण विश्लेषण के किन्हीं दो उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।

(a) Under which major headings and sub-headings the following items will be shown in the Balance Sheet of a Company as per Schedule VI, Part I of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Loose tools

(ii) Trademarks

(iii) Bank-overdraft

(iv) Bonds

(b) State any two objectives of financial statements analysis.

23. 31 मार्च, 2014 को श्रेष्ठा लिमिटेड का स्थिति-विवरण निम्न प्रकार था : **6**

विवरण	नोट संख्या	2013-14 (₹)	2012-13 (₹)
I. समता तथा देयताएँ			
(1) अंशधारक निधियाँ			
(अ) अंश पूँजी		40,00,000	30,00,000
(ब) संचय एवं आधिक्य	1	10,00,000	6,00,000
(2) अचल देयताएँ			
दीर्घकालीन ऋण		6,00,000	4,00,000
(3) चालू देयताएँ			
(अ) व्यापारिक देयताएँ		3,00,000	4,00,000
(ब) अल्पकालीन प्रावधान	2	1,40,000	1,20,000
कुल		**60,40,000**	**45,20,000**
II. **परिसम्पत्तियाँ**			
(1) अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(अ) स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(i) मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ	3	38,00,000	30,00,000
(ii) अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ	4	9,40,000	5,40,000
(2) चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(अ) स्टॉक (मालसूची)		5,00,000	3,20,000
(ब) व्यापारिक प्राप्तियाँ		4,20,000	4,20,000
(स) रोकड़ तथा रोकड़ तुल्य		3,80,000	2,40,000
कुल		**60,40,000**	**45,20,000**

खातों के नोट्स :

क्र.सं.	विवरण	31-3-2014 (₹)	31-3-2013 (₹)
1.	संचय एवं आधिक्य		
	आधिक्य (लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष)	10,00,000	6,00,000
2.	लघुकालीन प्रावधान		
	कर प्रावधान	1,40,000	1,20,000
3.	मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ		
	मशीनरी	42,00,000	33,00,000
	एकत्रित मूल्यह्रास	(4,00,000)	(3,00,000)
4.	अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ		
	ख्याति	9,40,000	5,40,000

निम्नलिखित समायोजनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार कीजिए :

वर्ष के दौरान ₹ 40,000 लागत की एक मशीन, जिस पर एकत्रित मूल्यह्रास ₹ 30,000 था, को ₹ 9,000 में बेच दिया गया ।

Following is the Balance Sheet of Sreshtha Ltd. as on 31st March, 2014.

Particulars	Note No.	2013-14 (₹)	2012-13 (₹)
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Shareholders Funds			
(a) Share Capital		40,00,000	30,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	10,00,000	6,00,000
(2) Non-Current Liabilities			
Long Term Borrowings		6,00,000	4,00,000
(3) Current Liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables		3,00,000	4,00,000
(b) Short Term Provisions	2	1,40,000	1,20,000
Total		**60,40,000**	**45,20,000**

II. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current Assets			
(a) Fixed Assets			
(i) Tangible assets	3	38,00,000	30,00,000
(ii) Intangible assets	4	9,40,000	5,40,000
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		5,00,000	3,20,000
(b) Trade Receivables		4,20,000	4,20,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		3,80,000	2,40,000
Total		**60,40,000**	**45,20,000**

Notes to Accounts :

S. No.	Particulars	As on 31-3-2014 (₹)	As on 31-3-2013 (₹)
1.	Reserves and Surplus		
	Surplus (Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss)	10,00,000	6,00,000
2.	Short Term provisions		
	Provision for tax	1,40,000	1,20,000
3.	Tangible Assets		
	Machinery	42,00,000	33,00,000
	Accumulated Depreciation	(4,00,000)	(3,00,000)
4.	Intangible Assets		
	Goodwill	9,40,000	5,40,000

Prepare a Cash Flow Statement after taking into account the following adjustment :

During the year a piece of machinery costing ₹ 40,000 on which accumulated depreciation was ₹ 30,000, was sold for ₹ 9,000.

भाग – ग

(विकल्प-2)

PART – C

(Option-2)

(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)

(Computerized Accounting)

18. डाटाबेस टेबल में प्रयुक्त की जाने वाली मद "फील्ड" का अर्थ है **1**

(अ) टेबल का ऊर्ध्वाधर स्तम्भ ।

(ब) टेबल का नाम ।

(स) टेबल की क्षैतिज पंक्ति ।

(द) टेबल का आकार ।

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

(a) Vertical column of the table.

(b) Name of the table.

(c) Horizontal row of the table.

(d) Size of the table.

19. अभिकलित्र लेखांकन प्रणाली के तत्त्वों से तात्पर्य है : **1**

(अ) व्यावसायिक लेनदेनों का विश्लेषण तथा अभिलेखन, तलपट, लाभ-हानि विवरण तथा स्थिति-विवरण बनाना ।

(ब) हस्तेन लेखांकन प्रणाली का अभिकलित्र लेखांकन प्रणाली में परिवर्तन ।

(स) हार्डवेयर तथा सॉफ्टवेयर ।

(द) सी पी यू, कुंजीपटल तथा माउस ।

The components of 'Computerized Accounting System' refer to

(a) Analysis and recording of business transactions, preparation of trial balance, statement of Profit and Loss and Balance Sheet.

(b) Transforming manual accounting system to computerized accounting system.

(c) Hardware and Software.

(d) CPU, Keyboard and Mouse.

20. डाटा के चित्रीय प्रस्तुतीकरण में चार्ट या ग्राफ के विभिन्न तत्त्वों की गणना कीजिए । **4**

Enumerate different elements of a chart or a graph in pictorial presentation of data.

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

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

22. 'एक व्यवसाय के डाटा को इसके प्रतियोगियों से सुरक्षित रखने की आवश्यकता होती है ।' कैस (CAS) की ऐसी दो विशेषताओं को समझाइए जो व्यवसाय की गोपनीयता को बनाए रखने में सहायता करते हैं । **4**

'A business data needs to be guarded from its competitors.' Explain any two features of CAS which help a business to maintain its secrecy.

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

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

Q. Set No.			Marking Scheme Compartment 2014-15 Accountancy (055) (Compartment) **Outside Delhi – 67/3** Expected Answers / Value points	Distribution of marks
67/1	67/2	67/3		

3	4	1	**Q. At the time of retirement.....is debited:** **Ans.** (b) to the capital accounts of all the partners in their old profit sharing ratio.	**1 Mark**
6	3	2	**Q. Differentiate between.....'Profit and Loss Suspense Account'.** **Ans.** **Basis** | **Profit & Loss Appropriation Account** | **Profit & Loss Suspense Account** Preparation | Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c is prepared to distribute profit among partners according to the provisions of partnership deed or Partnership Act. | Profit & Loss Suspense A/c is prepared to calculate profit for a particular time period before the end of the accounting year.	**1 Mark**
-	-	3	**Q. Shahzad, Raja and Sohan..... of your answer.** **Ans.** No, he is not correct. **<u>Reason:</u>** Because the loan was given before he became the partner.	**(½ + ½) = 1 Mark**
-	-	4	**Q. When forfeited share.....cannot exceed:** **Ans.** (c) The amount received per share on forfeited shares.	**1 Mark**
4	5	5	**Q. Name the account .....have been redeemed.** **Ans.** General Reserve Account.	**1 Mark**
1	2	6	**Q. When a new .....credited to:.** **Ans.** (c) Capital Accounts of Old Partners.	**1 Mark**
-	-	7	**Q. The average profit.....super profit.** **Ans.** Average Profit = ₹ 2,50,000, Overvaluation of Stock = 10,000 Average Profit = 2,50,000 - 10,000 = ₹ 2,40,000 (½) Normal Profit = Capital Investment * Normal Rate of Return = 14,00,000 * 15/100 = ₹ 2,10,000 (½) Super Profit = 2,40,000 – 2,10,000 = ₹ 30,000 (1) Goodwill = 30,000 * 4 = ₹ 1,20,000 (1)	**= 3 Marks**
-	-	8	**Q. Ekta Ltd.....8% Debentures.** **Ans.**	

Books of Ekta Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)	
i.	Bank A/c Dr. To 8% Debenture Application A/c (For application money received on 10,000 8% Debentures @ ₹ 250 each)		25,00,000	25,00,000	½
ii.	8% Debenture Application A/c Dr. To 8% Debenture A/c (For application money adjusted)		25,00,000	25,00,000	½

			iii.	8% Debenture Allotment A/c Dr. Loss on issue of debenture A/c Dr. To 8% Debenture A/c To Premium on redemption of debenture A/c (For allotment money due)		25,00,000 5,00,000	 25,00,000 5,00,000	1 ½
			iv.	Bank A/c Dr. To 8% Debenture Allotment A/c (For allotment money received)		25,00,000	 25,00,000	½ = 3 Marks

7 8 9

Q. 'Nandan Ltd.'.....to the society.

Ans.

Books of Nandan Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	
i.	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application & Allotment A/c (For application money received on 50,000 equity shares of ₹100 each at par)		50,00,000	 50,00,000	½
ii.	Equity Share Application & Allotment A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (For equity share application money transferred to share capital A/c)		50,00,000	 50,00,000	½
iii.	Bank A/c Dr. To 10% Debenture Application & Allotment A/c (For application money received on 80,000 10%debentures of ₹ 50 each)		40,00,000	 40,00,000	½
iv.	10% Debenture Application & Allotment A/c Dr. To 10 % Debentures A/c (For amount transferred to debenture account)		40,00,000	 40,00,000	½

Value which the company wants to communicate to the society (Any one):

- Welfare of employees
- Environment awareness
- Employment in the backward areas
- Spreading literacy

(OR any other suitable value)

Note: In case combined entries for issue of shares and debentures have been passed full credit is to be given.

1 = 3 Marks

10 7 10

Q. On 1st April 2012.....9% debentures.

Ans.

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)
i.	Own Debenture A/c Dr.		37,600	

				Expenses on purchase of own debentures A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (For purchase of own debentures)	1,000 38,600		1 ½
			ii.	10% Debenture A/c Dr. To Own Debenture A/c To Profit on redemption of Debenture A/c To Expenses on purchase of own debenture A/c (For own debentures purchased being cancelled)	40,000 37,600 1,400 1,000		1
			iii.	Profit on redemption of Debenture A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (For profits on cancellation of debentures transferred to capital reserve)	1,400 1,400		½ = 3 Marks
-	-	11		**Q. Ashu, Sonal.....retirement.** **Ans.**			

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	
i.	Ashu's Capital A/c Dr. Sonal's Capital A/c Dr. Divya's Capital A/c Dr. To Goodwill A/c (For the existing goodwill written off in the old ratio)		36,000 27,000 18,000	 81,000	1 ½
ii.	General Resrve A/c Dr. To Ashu's Capital A/c To Sonal's Capital A/c To Divya's Capital A/c (For the amount of general reserve distributed among the partners in old ratio)		54,000	 24,000 18,000 12,000	1
iii.	Divya's Capital A/c Dr. To Ashu's Capital A/c (For the adjustment made for goodwill on Ashu's retirement)		60,000	 60,000	1 ½

Working Notes: Calculation of Gaining / Sacrificing Ratio

Sonal = 3/9 –1/3 = nil

Divya = 2/9 – 2/3 = -4/9 (Gain)

=
4 Marks

12	11	12	**Q. Priya, Karam and Anna.....to his executors.** **Ans.**

Dr. Karam's Capital A/c Cr.

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Advertisement (½)	40,000	By Balance b/d	1,20,000 (½)
Suspense A/c		By Loan A/c (½)	1,00,000
To Karan's Executor	3,65,000	By Interest on Loan A/c	1,000 (½)

			A/c ½		By Reserve Fund A/c By P/L Suspense A/c By Priya's Capital A/c By Anna's Capital A/c	60,000 ½ 4,000 90,000 ½ 30,000	= 4 Marks
				4,05,000		4,05,000	

- - 13 Q. On March 31st, 2014.....rectifying entry.

Ans.

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)
2014 Mar 31	Chahat A/c Dr. To Ekta's Capital A/c (Being interest on capital and interest on drawings omitted, now adjusted)		5,400	 5,400

2

Working Notes:

Calculation of Opening Capital :

	Ekta	Ankit	Chahat
Closing Capitals	1,50,000	2,10,000	2,70,000
Less: Profits	(20,000)	(40,000)	(60,000)
Add: Drawings	24,000	24,000	24,000
Opening Capitals	1,54,000	1,94,000	2,34,000

2

Table showing adjustment:

	Ekta	Ankit	Chahat	Total
Interest on Capital (Cr.)	15,400	19,400	23,400	58,200
Interest on Drawing (Dr.)	600	600	600	1,800
Net (Cr.)	14,800	18,800	22,800	56,400
Profits already distributed (Dr.)	9,400	18,800	28,200	56,400
Net Effect	5,400	nil	5,400	---

2

= 6 Marks

13 15 14 Q. (a) Fill in the blank.....given below:

Ans. (a)

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)
	Share Capital A/c Dr. **Securities Premium Reserve A/c Dr.** To Share Forfeited A/c To Share Allotment A/c To Share first Call A/c (Being 2,000 shares of ₹ 10 each ₹ 8 called up issued at a premium of ₹ 2 per share forfeited for non payment of allotment money of ₹ 5 per share including premium and first call of ₹ 2 per share)		**16,000** **4,000**	 6,000 **10,000** **4,000**
	Bank A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c To **Securities premium reserve A/c** (Being 1400 shares reissued for ₹ 19,600 as fully paid-up)		19,600	 **14,000** **5,600**

1

1

	Share forfeited A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (Being profit on reissue of forfeited shares transferred to capital reserve)		**4,200**	 **4,200**	**1**

(b)

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)	
	Share Capital A/c Dr. To Share Forfeited A/c **To Discount on issue of shares A/c** To Share first Call A/c (Being 1,000 shares of ₹ 100 each. ₹ 80 called up issued at a discount of 10% forfeited for non payment of first call)		80,000	 **40,000** **10,000** 60,000	**1**
	Bank A/c Dr. **Discount on issue of shares A/c** Dr. To Share Capital A/c (Being 800 shares reissued @ ₹ 70 per share ₹ 80 paid-up)		56,000 **8,000**	 **64,000**	
	Share forfeited A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (Being profit on reissue of forfeited shares transferred to capital reserve)		**8,000**	 **8,000**	**1**

1 = 6 Marks

14 | 13 | 15

Q. Bhuvan, Suraj and Ibrahim.....Capital Accounts.

Ans.

Realisation A/c

Particulars		Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)
To Stock		20,100	By Sundry Creditors	50,400
To Debtors		62,600	By Investment Fluctuation Fund A/c	10,000
To Furniture		20,000		
To Investments		16,000	By Buwan's Capital A/c (Investments)	18,000
To Cash (Sundry creditors)		50,400		
To Cash (Exp.)		4,500	By Suraj's Capital A/c (Stock)	17,500
To profit Transferred to Partners' Capital A/c:			By Ibrahim's Capital A/c (Furniture)	20,000
Bhuvan	1,400		By Cash A/c (Debtors)	60,500
Suraj	933			
Ibrahim	467	2,800		
		1,76,400		**1,76,400**

2 ½

Partner's Capital A/c

Particulars	Bhuwan	Suraj	Ibrahim	Particulars	Bhuwan	Suraj	Ibrahim

	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)		(₹)	(₹)	(₹)
To Realisation A/c	18,000	17,500	20,000	By Balance b/d	30,000	20,000	10,000
				By General Reserve A/c	6,000	4,000	2,000
To Cash A/c	19,400	7,433	---	By Realisation A/c	1,400	933	467
				By Cash A/c	---	---	7,533
	37,400	**24,933**	**20,000**		**37,400**	**24,933**	**20,000**

2

Dr. Cash A/c Cr.

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Bal. b/d	13,700	By Realisation (creditors)	50,400
To Ibrahim	7,533	By Realisation A/c (Expenses)	4,500
To Realisation A/c (Debtors)	60,500	By Bhuwan's Capital A/c	19,400
		By Suraj's Capital A/c	7,433
	81,733		**81,733**

1 ½

= 6 Marks

16 17 16

Q. Dogra Ltd.....of the company.

Ans.

Books of Dogra Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)
i.	Equity Share Application A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (For application money received on 80,000 shares)		24,00,000	24,00,000
ii.	Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities premium/ Securities premium reserve A/c (For equity share allotment made)		32,00,000	16,00,000 16,00,000
iii.	Equity Share first & final call A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (For first call money due on 80,000 shares)		40,00,000	40,00,000
iv.	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. Securities premium/ Securities premium reserve A/c Dr. To Share Forfeiture A/c To Equity share allotment A/c To Equity Share first Call A/c/ Calls in arrearA/c (For 600 shares forfeited)		60,000 4,000	26,000 8,000 30,000
v.	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (For forfeited shares reissued)		12,000	12,000

½

1

½

1

½

			vi.	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (For forfeiture of reissued shares transferred)		14,000 14,000	½

Dr. Cash Book (Bank Column Only) Cr.

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Equity Share Application A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c To Equity Share first & final call A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c	24,00,000 31,92,000 39,70,000 48,000	By Balance C/d	96,10,000
	96,10,000		**96,10,000**

4 = 8 Marks

16 OR 17 OR 16 OR

Q.'Kaya Fab Ltd'.....of the company.

Ans.

Books of Kaya Fab Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)	
i.	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application A/c (For application money received)		3,00,000	 3,00,000	½
ii.	Equity Share Application A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Bank A/c (For application money transferred to share capital)		3,00,000	 2,00,000 1,00,000	1
iii.	Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr. Discount on issue of shares A/c Dr. To Equity share Capital A/c (For allotment money due)		3,00,000 1,00,000	 4,00,000	½
iv.	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity share Allotment A/c To Calls in Advance A/c (For allotment money received in advance for 700 shares and not received on 3000 shares)		2,93,800	 2,91,000 2,800	1
v.	Equity Share first Call A/c Dr. To Equity share capital A/c (For first call due)		2,00,000	 2,00,000	½
vi.	Bank A/c Dr. Calls in advance A/c Dr. To Equity Share First Call A/c To Equity share allotment A/c (For first call received except on 1000 shares)		2,05,600 1,400	 1,98,000 9,000	1
vii.	Equity share second call A/c Dr. To Equity share Capital A/c (For second call due on 1,00,000 shares)		2,00,000	 2,00,000	½

			viii.	Bank A/c Dr. Calls in advance A/c Dr. To Equity share second call A/c (For second call received except on 1000 shares)		1,96,600 1,400	1,98,000	1
			ix.	Equity Share capital A/c Dr. To Share forfeiture A/c To Equity share First Call A/c To Equity share final call A/c To Discount on issue of shares A/c (For 1000 shares forfeited) **OR** Equity Share capital A/c Dr. To Share forfeiture A/c To Calls in arrears A/c To Discount on issue of shares A/c (For 1000 shares forfeited)		10,000 10,000	 5,000 2,000 2,000 1,000 5,000 4,000 1,000	1
			x.	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity share Capital A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c (For 1000 shares reissued @ ₹ 11 per share)		11,000	 10,000 1,000	½
			xi.	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (For share forfeiture transferred)		5,000	 5,000	½ = 8 Marks

17 16 17

Q. Following is.....Capital Accounts.

Ans.

Revaluation A/c

Dr **Cr**

Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)
To Bad Debts A/c	900	By Stock A/c	5,000
To profit transferred to Partner's Capital A/c:			
Amit 2,050			
Vidya 2,050	4,100		
	5,000		**5,000**

2

Partner's Capital A/c

Particulars	Amit (₹)	Vidya (₹)	Chintan (₹)	Particulars	Amit (₹)	Vidya (₹)	Chintan (₹)
To Goodwill A/c	10,000	10,000	---	By Balance b/d	1,10,000	60,000	---
To P/L A/c	5,000	5,000	---	By Workmen Compensation Fund A/c	15,000	15,000	---
To Stock A/c	---	35,000	---				
To Bank A/c	42,500	---	---	By Premium for Goodwill A/c		5,000	---
To Balance c/d	74,550	74,550	49,700	By Revaluation A/c	5,000 2,050	2,050	---

6

							By Bank A/c	---	42,500	49,700	= 8 Marks
				1,32,050	1,24,550	49,700		1,32,050	1,24,550	49,700	

17 OR / 16 OR / 17 OR

Q. Lokesh, Mansoor and Nihal.....Capital Accounts.

Ans.

Revaluation A/c

Dr **Cr**

Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)
To Workmen Compensation Claim A/c	12,000	By Provision A/c	2,000
To Investment A/c	30,000	By Loss transferred to Partner's Capital A/c	
		Lokesh -20,000	
		Mansoor -12,000	
		Nihal - 8,000	40,000
	42,000		42,000

2

Partner's Capital A/c

Particulars	Lokesh (₹)	Mansoor (₹)	Nihal (₹)	Particulars	Lokesh (₹)	Mansoor (₹)	Nihal (₹)
To Mansoor's Capital A/c	21,857	---	8,743	By Balance b/d	1,40,000	80,000	50,000
To Goodwill A/c	20,000	12,000	8,000	By Lokesh's Capital A/c	---	21,857	---
To P/L A/c	10,000	6,000	4,000	By Nihal's Capital A/c	---	8,743	---
To Revaluation A/c	20,000	12,000	8,000	By Cash A/c	---	---	4,286
To Cash A/c	4,286	20,600	---				
To Mansoor's Loan A/c	---	60,000	---				
To Balance c/d	63,857	---	25,543				
	1,40,000	1,10,600	54,286		1,40,000	1,10,600	54,286

6

= 8 Marks

PART B

(Financial Statements Analysis)

18 / 19 / 18

Q. Koval Ltd.....activity.

Ans. (d) Operating Activity

1 Mark

19 / 18 / 19

Q. 'Shri Ltd.".....Transactions.

Ans. ₹ 15,00,000

1 Mark

22 / 22 / 20

Q. Nishit.....above case.

Ans.

a) Net Profit Ratio

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

2

= 7,00,000 / 14,00,000 x 100
= 50% (1)

As on 31-03-2014 = Net Profit after tax / Revenue from operations x 100
= 9,10,000 / 18,00,000 x 100 (1)
= 51%

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

- Promoting healthy living.
- Participation of Employees in excess profits.
- Treating employees a part of the company.
- Ethical practices of company
- Hard work and honesty of employees.
- Serving the organisation with dignity.

(Or any other suitable value)

2 = 4 Marks

- - 21

Q. From the following.....loss.

Ans.

Total Asset to Debt ratio
= Total Assets/ Long term debts (½)

Total Assets = ₹ 17,00,000 (1)
Long Term Debt = ₹ 14,60,000 (1)

Total asset to debt ratio = ₹ 17,00,000 / ₹ 14,60,000
= 1.16 : 1 (1 ½)

= 4 Marks

- - 22

Q. (a) Under which..... analysis.

Ans.

S.No.	Items	Headings	Sub headings
1	Loose Tools	Current assets	Inventories
2	Trademarks	Non Current assets	Fixed Assets: Intangible
3	Bank Overdraft	Current liabilities	Short term borrowings
4	Bonds	Non current Liabilities	Long term borrowings

2

Q. (b) State.....analysis.

Ans. (Any two)

- Assessing the earning capacity or profitability
- Assessing managerial efficiency
- To measure the solvency
- To make comparative study with other firms
- To measure the financial strength
- To provide useful information to management
- **(Or any other suitable objective)**

2

= 4 Marks

---

23 23 23

Q. Following.....was sold.

Ans.

Cash flow statement of Srestha Ltd.

For the year ended 31st March 2014 as per AS-3 (Revised)

Particulars	Details (₹)	Amount (₹)

			Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
			Net Profit before tax & extraordinary items	4,00,000		
			Add: Non cash and non-operating charges			
			Provision for Tax	1,40,000		
			Depreciation on machinery	1,30,000		
			Loss on sale of machinery	1,000		
			Operating profit before working capital changes	6,71,000		**2**
			Less: Increase in Current Assets			
			Increase in inventories	(1,80,000)		
			Less: Decrease in Current Liabilities			
			Decrease in trade payables	(1,00,000)		
			Operating profit after working capital changes	3,91,000		**2**
			Less: Tax Paid	(1,20,000)		
			Cash generated from Operating Activities		**2,71,000**	
			Cash flows from Investing Activities :			
			Purchase of machinery	(9,40,000)		
			Sale of machinery	9,000		**2**
			Purchase of Goodwill	(4,00,000)		
			Cash used in investing activities		**(13,31,000)**	**=**
			Cash flows from Financing Activities:			**6 Marks**
			Issue of share capital	10,00,000		
			Money raised from long term borrowings	2,00,000		
			Cash from financing activities		**12,00,000**	
					1,40,000	
			Net increase in cash & cash equivalents			
			Add: Opening balance of cash & cash equivalents:		**2,40,000**	
			Closing Balance of cash & cash equivalents		**3,80,000**	
			PART C **(Computerized Accounting)**			
19	**18**	**18**	**Q. The term 'Field'.....means:** **Ans.** **(c)** Name of the table			**1 Mark**
18	**19**	**19**	**Q. The components of.....refer to :** **Ans.** **(a)** Analysis and recording of business transactions, preparation of trial balance, statement of Profit and Loss and Balance Sheet			**1 Mark**
22	**21**	**20**	**Q. Enumerate different.....of data.** **Ans.** Different elements of Chart/ Graph are: 1. The Chart area. 2. The Plot area. 3. The data points. 4. The horizontal (category) and vertical (Value) axis. 5. The legend 6. A chart and axis title. 7. A data label.			**=** **4 Marks**
20	**22**	**21**	**Q. State the.....using Tally.**			

			Ans. The following are the steps to construct BRS in tally: i. Bring up the monthly summary of bank book. ii. Bring your cursor to the first month and press enter. This brings up the vouchers for the month. Since this is a bank account, an additional button F5: reconcile will be visible on the right Press F5. iii. The display now becomes an Edit screen in Reconciliation mode. The primary components are: A column for the ' Bankers Date'. iv. The 'Reconciliation' at the bottom of the screen. v. Balance as per company's books. vi. Amounts not reflected in banks. vii. Balance as per bank.	**=** **4 Marks**
21	**20**	**22**	**Q. 'A business data.....its secrecy.** **Ans.** The features which help to maintain secrecy **(Any two):** 1. Password security: Password is widely accepted security control to access the data. Only the authorised person can access the data. Any user who does not know the password cannot retrieve information from the system. It ensures data integrity. It uses a binary encoding format of storage and offers access to the data base. 2. Data Audit: Audit feature of accounting software provides the user with administrator right in order to keep track of unauthorised access to the data base. It audit for the correctness of entries. Once entries are audited with adulterations, if any, the software displays all entries along with the name of the auditor user and date and time of alteration. 3. Data vault: Software provides additional security for the imputed data and this feature is referred as data vault. Data vault ensures that original information is presented and is not tempered. Data vault password cannot be broken. Some software uses data encryption method.	**=** **4 Marks**
-	**-**	**23**	**Q. Name the table.....advantages.** **Ans.** A format change, such as background cell shading or font colour that is applied to a cell when a specified condition for the data in the cell is true. Conditional formatting is often applied to worksheets to find: • Data that is above or below a certain value. • Duplicate data values. • Cells containing specific text. • Data that is above or below average. • Data that falls in the top ten or bottom ten values. Benefits of using Conditional Formatting: • Helps in answering questions which are important for taking decisions. • Guides with help of using visuals. • Helps in understanding distribution and variation of critical data.	**=** **6 Marks**