

Series : SSO/C

कोड नं.
Code No.

67/2

रोल नं.

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Roll No.

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

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

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 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 :

- यह प्रश्न-पत्र तीन भागों में विभक्त है – क, ख और ग ।
- भाग क सभी छात्रों के लिए अनिवार्य है ।
- परीक्षार्थियों को शेष भाग ख (वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण) और ग (अभिकलित्र लेखांकन) में से कोई एक भाग हल करना है ।
- एक प्रश्न के सभी भागों के उत्तर एक ही स्थान पर लिखिए ।

General Instructions :

- This question paper contains three parts A, B and C.
- Part A is compulsory for all.
- There are two parts. Part B – Financial Statement Analysis and Part C – Computerized Accounting. Attempt only one Part.
- 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. प्राची, कोमल तथा जॉन एक फर्म के साझेदार थे । उन्होंने अपने मकान मालिक अजय को फर्म में एक साझेदार बनाया । अजय अपने अंश के लिए पर्याप्त पूँजी तथा ख्याति प्रीमियम की राशि लाया । साझेदार बनने से पहले अजय ने 12% वार्षिक ब्याज की दर से फर्म को ₹ 3,00,000 का ऋण दिया हुआ था । अब फर्म का लेखापाल इस बात पर बल दे रहा है कि ऋण पर 6% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज का भुगतान किया जाए । क्या उसका ऐसा करना सही है ? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण दीजिए ।

1

Prachi, Komal and John were partners in a firm. They admitted Ajay their landlord as a partner in the firm. Ajay brought sufficient amount of capital and his share of goodwill premium. Ajay had given a loan of ₹ 3,00,000 @ 12% 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.

2. 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.
3. 'लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाते' तथा 'लाभ-हानि उचित खाते' में अन्तर्भेद कीजिए ।

1

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

4. 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.

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. निर्गमित पूँजी का वह भाग जिसे केवल कम्पनी के समापन के समय ही उपयोग किया जा सकता है, कहलाता है 1

- (अ) नामित पूँजी ।
- (ब) संचित पूँजी ।
- (स) अभिदत्त पूँजी ।
- (द) पूँजी संचय ।

The part of issued capital which can be used only at the time of winding up of the company is called :

- (a) Nominal capital
- (b) Reserve capital
- (c) Subscribed capital
- (d) Capital Reserve

7. 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.

8. तेलंगाना के एक कस्बे में, “नन्दन लिमिटेड” भारी मशीनों का एक निर्माता है। उत्पादन की प्रक्रिया में यह पर्यावरण सुरक्षा के ऊर्चें 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.

9. एक फर्म द्वारा अर्जित औसत लाभ ₹ 1,00,000 है, इसमें औसत आधार पर अल्प-मूल्यांकित ₹ 40,000 का स्टॉक सम्मिलित है। व्यवसाय में ₹ 6,30,000 का पूँजी निवेश है तथा सामान्यतः लाभ दर 5% है। अधिलाभ के पाँच गुणा के आधार पर फर्म की ख्याति की गणना कीजिए।

3

The average profit earned by a firm is ₹ 1,00,000 which includes undervaluation of stock of ₹ 40,000 on an average basis. The capital invested in the business is ₹ 6,30,000 and the normal rate of return is 5%. Calculate goodwill of the firm on the basis of 5 times the super profit.

10. अलका लिमिटेड ने ₹ 500 प्रत्येक के 9,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% के बट्टे पर किया। इन ऋणपत्रों का शोध 5 वर्षों के पश्चात् 10% के प्रीमियम पर करना है। निर्गमन की शर्तों के अनुसार ₹ 350 प्रति ऋणपत्र आवेदन पर देय था तथा शेष का भुगतान ऋणपत्रों के आबंटन पर करना था।

9% ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन के समय आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ दीजिए।

3

Alka Ltd. issued 9,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 500 each at a discount of 10% redeemable at a premium of 10% after 5 years. According to the terms of issue ₹ 350 per debenture was payable on application and balance on allotment of debentures.

Record necessary Journal entries at the time of issue of 9% debentures.

11. 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 :

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 उचित 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 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	
Karam 1,20,000		Suspense A/c.	1,20,000
Anna 80,000	4,00,000	Building	2,90,000
	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.

12. आलोक, नरेन्द्र तथा शिव एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5:3:2 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । फर्म की पुस्तकों में ख्याति ₹ 90,000 तथा सामान्य संचय ₹ 50,000 पर दर्शाया गया था । नरेन्द्र ने फर्म से अवकाश ग्रहण करने का निर्णय लिया । उसके अवकाश ग्रहण करने की तिथि को फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 2,40,000 किया गया । आलोक तथा शिव का नया पूँजी अनुपात 2:3 था । नरेन्द्र के अवकाश ग्रहण करने पर आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

4

Alok, Narendra and Shiv were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Goodwill appeared at ₹ 90,000 and general reserve at ₹ 50,000 in the books of the firm. Narendra decided to retire from the firm. On the date of his retirement goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 2,40,000. The new profit sharing ratio of Alok and Shiv was 2 : 3. Record necessary journal entries on Narendra's retirement.

13. 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 <u>10,000</u>	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
<u>Capitals :</u>		Investments	16,000
Bhuvan 30,000		Furniture	20,000
Suraj 20,000			
Ibrahim <u>10,000</u>	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.

14. 31 मार्च, 2014 को लाभ तथा आहरण का समायोजन करने के पश्चात् रमन, नमन तथा चमन के पूँजी खातों में क्रमशः ₹ 1,60,000, ₹ 1,20,000 तथा ₹ 1,60,000 शेष थे । इसके पश्चात् पता चला कि पूँजी तथा आहरण पर ब्याज नहीं लगाया गया है ।

31 मार्च, 2014 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष का लाभ ₹ 60,000 था ।

वर्ष भर में रमन तथा नमन प्रत्येक ने बराबर-बराबर किश्तों में प्रत्येक माह के मध्य में कुल ₹ 48,000 का आहरण किया तथा चमन ने बराबर किश्तों में प्रत्येक माह के अन्त में कुल ₹ 36,000 का आहरण किया ।

आहरण पर 8% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज लेना था तथा पूँजी पर 10% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज देना था ।

साझेदारों के मध्य लाभ विभाजन अनुपात 1:2:1 था ।

6

अपनी कार्यकारी टिप्पणियों को स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाते हुए, आवश्यक परिशोधन प्रविष्टि कीजिए ।

On March 31st, 2014, the balances in the capital accounts of Raman, Naman and Chaman after making adjustments for profits and drawings were ₹ 1,60,000, ₹ 1,20,000 and ₹ 1,60,000 respectively. Subsequently it was discovered that interest on capital and drawings had been omitted.

- The profit for the year ended 31st March, 2014 was ₹ 60,000.
- During the year Raman and Naman each withdrew a total sum of ₹ 48,000 in equal installment in the middle of every month and Chaman withdrew a total sum of ₹ 36,000 in equal installments at the end of each month.
- The interest on drawings was to be charged @ 8% and interest on capital is to be allowed @ 10% p.a.
- The profit sharing ratio among the partners was 1 : 2 : 1.

Showing your working notes clearly, pass the necessary rectifying entry.

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

तिथि	विवरण	पृ.	नाम (₹)	जमा (₹)
	<p>अंश पूँजी खाता नाम</p> <p>अंश हरण खाते से</p> <p>----- से</p> <p>अंश प्रथम याचना खाते से</p> <p>(₹ 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)</p>		80,000	<p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>60,000</p>
	<p>बैंक खाता नाम</p> <p>----- नाम</p> <p>अंश हरण खाता नाम</p> <p>अंश पूँजी खाते से</p> <p>(₹ 70 प्रति अंश की दर से ₹ 80 प्रदत्त, 800 अंशों का पुनःनिर्गमन)</p>		56,000	<p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
	<p>अंश हरण खाता नाम</p> <p>पूँजी संचय खाते से</p> <p>(हरण किये गये अंशों के पुनःनिर्गमन पर लाभ का पूँजी संचय खाते में स्थानांतरण)</p>		-----	<p>-----</p>

(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. 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)		80,000	
	Bank A/c. Dr. ----- Dr. Share Forfeited A/c. Dr. To Share Capital A/c. ----- (Being 800 shares reissued at ₹ 70 per share ₹ 80 paid-up)		56,000	
	Share Forfeited A/c. Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c. ----- (Being profit on reissue of forfeited shares transferred to capital reserve)		-----	-----

16. 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	<u>2,000</u>
अमित 1,10,000		संयन्त्र तथा मशीनरी	1,20,000
विद्या <u>60,000</u>	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 :

- ₹ 2,900 के डूबत ऋण अपलिखित किये जायेंगे ।
- विद्या ने स्टॉक को ₹ 35,000 में ले लिया ।
- फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 40,000 किया गया । चिन्तन अपने अंश की ख्याति प्रीमियम नगद लाया ।
- 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	<u>2,000</u>
Amit 1,10,000		Plant and Machinery	1,20,000
Vidya <u>60,000</u>	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 :

- ₹ 2,900 will be written off as bad debts.
- Stock was taken over by Vidya at ₹ 35,000.
- 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 may be.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

अथवा/OR

लोकेश, मंसूर तथा निहाल एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा क्रमशः 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	<u>6,000</u>
लोकेश	1,40,000	निवेश	80,000
मंसूर	80,000	ख्याति	40,000
निहाल	<u>50,000</u>	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 समायोजन 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	<u>6,000</u>
Lokesh	1,40,000	Investment	80,000
Mansoor	80,000	Goodwill	40,000
Nihal	<u>50,000</u>	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 :

- 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.
- There was a claim for workmen's compensation to the extent of ₹ 12,000 and investments were brought down to ₹ 30,000.
- Provision for bad debts was to be reduced by ₹ 2,000.
- 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.
- 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.

- 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 पुनःनिर्गमित कर दिया गया ।
उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए कम्पनी की रोकड़ बही तथा रोजनामचा में प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

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 पुनः 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.

भाग – ख

(विकल्प-1)

PART – B

(Option-1)

(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

(Analysis of Financial Statements)

18. '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.

19. '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 ?
- (अ) निवेश गतिविधि ।
(ब) वित्तीय गतिविधि ।
(स) वित्तीय तथा प्रचालन दोनों गतिविधियाँ ।
(द) प्रचालन गतिविधि ।

1

'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

20. निम्नलिखित सूचना से कुल सम्पत्ति-ऋण अनुपात की गणना कीजिए :

4

	₹
विनियोजित पूँजी	22,50,000
निवेश	1,20,000
भूमि	10,00,000
व्यापारिक प्राप्तियाँ	3,00,000
रोकड़ तथा रोकड़ तुल्य	1,80,000
समता अंश पूँजी	10,50,000
8% ऋणपत्र	8,00,000
पूँजी संचय	2,60,000
आधिक्य (लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष)	(35,000)

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

	₹
Capital Employed	22,50,000
Investment	1,20,000
Land	10,00,000
Trade Receivables	3,00,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,80,000
Equity Share Capital	10,50,000
8% Debentures	8,00,000
Capital Reserve	2,60,000
Surplus (Balance in statement of profit and loss)	(35,000)

21. (अ) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की सूची VI, भाग I के अनुसार निम्न मर्दे किन मुख्य शीर्षकों तथा उप-शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में दर्शाई जायेगी :

4

- (i) बैंक अधिविकर्ष
- (ii) स्टोर तथा स्पेअर्स
- (iii) बॉण्ड
- (iv) पूँजी संचय

(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) Bank overdraft.
- (ii) Stores and spares.
- (iii) Bonds.
- (iv) Capital Reserves.

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

- 22 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 फ्रेंडली तरीकों से कचरे का उपचार करने की आवश्यकता को पहचाना । 'ललिता इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स 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.

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 मूल्यहास	(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 मूल्यहास ₹ 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 Accumulated Depreciation	42,00,000 (4,00,000)	33,00,000 (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. '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.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. जब किसी सूत्र या कार्य में अमान्य संख्यात्मक मूल्य दिए हो तो इसके कारण हुई 'अशुद्धि' की पहचान कीजिए । इस अशुद्धि को किस प्रकार शुद्ध किया जा सकता है ? 6

Identify the 'Error' which appears when there are invalid numeric values in a formula or function. How this error can be corrected ?

Q. Set No.			Marking Scheme Compartment 2014-15 Accountancy (055) (Compartment) Outside Delhi – 67/2 Expected Answers / Value points	Distribution of marks
67/1	67/2	67/3		
-	1	-	Q. Prachi, Komal and John..... of your answer.	

			Ans. No, he is not correct. Reason: Because interest on loan was already agreed upon by partners.	(½ + ½) = 1 Mark																				
1	2	6	Q. When a newcredited to:. Ans. (c) Capital Accounts of Old Partners.	1 Mark																				
6	3	2	Q. Differentiate between.....'Profit and Loss Suspense Account'. Ans. <table><tr><td>Basis</td><td>Profit & Loss Appropriation Account</td><td>Profit & Loss Suspense Account</td></tr><tr><td>Preparation</td><td>Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c is prepared to distribute profit among partners according to the provisions of partnership deed or Partnership Act.</td><td>Profit & Loss Suspense A/c is prepared to calculate profit for a particular time period before the end of the accounting year.</td></tr></table>	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														
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.																						
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																				
4	5	5	Q. Name the accounthave been redeemed. Ans. General Reserve Account.	1 Mark																				
-	6	-	Q. The part of.....is called: Ans. (b) Reserve Capital	1 Mark																				
10	7	10	Q. On 1st April 2012.....9% debentures. Ans. <div>Journal</div> <table><tr><td>Date</td><td>Particulars</td><td>LF</td><td>Dr. Amt (₹)</td><td>Cr. Amt (₹)</td></tr><tr><td>i.</td><td>Own Debenture A/c Dr. Expenses on purchase of own debentures A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (For purchase of own debentures)</td><td></td><td>37,600 1,000</td><td>38,600</td></tr><tr><td>ii.</td><td>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)</td><td></td><td>40,000</td><td>37,600 1,400 1,000</td></tr><tr><td>iii.</td><td>Profit on redemption of Debenture A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (For profits on cancellation of debentures transferred to capital reserve)</td><td></td><td>1,400</td><td>1,400</td></tr></table>	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)	i.	Own Debenture A/c Dr. Expenses on purchase of own debentures A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (For purchase of own debentures)		37,600 1,000	38,600	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	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	<div>1 ½</div> <div>1</div> <div>½</div> <div>=</div> <div>3 Marks</div>
Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)																				
i.	Own Debenture A/c Dr. Expenses on purchase of own debentures A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (For purchase of own debentures)		37,600 1,000	38,600																				
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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																				
7	8	9	Q. 'Nandan Ltd.'to the society. Ans. <div>Books of Nandan Ltd.</div> <div>Journal</div> <table><tr><td>Date</td><td>Particulars</td><td>LF</td><td>Dr (₹)</td><td>Cr (₹)</td></tr><tr><td>i.</td><td>Bank A/c Dr.</td><td></td><td>50,00,000</td><td></td></tr></table>	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	i.	Bank A/c Dr.		50,00,000												
Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)																				
i.	Bank A/c Dr.		50,00,000																					

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			Value which the company wants to communicate to the society (Any one): <ul style="list-style-type: none">Welfare of employeesEnvironment awarenessEmployment in the backward areasSpreading 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																					
-	9	-	Q. The average profit.....super profit. Ans. Average Profit = ₹ 1,00,000, Undervaluation of Stock = 40,000 Average Profit = 1,00,000 + 40,000 = ₹ 1,40,000 (½) Normal Profit = Capital Investment * Normal Rate of Return = 6,30,000 * 5/100 = ₹ 31,500 (½) Super Profit = 1,40,000 – 31,500 = ₹ 1,08,500 (1) Goodwill = 1,08,500 * 5 = ₹ 5,42,500 (1)				= 3 Marks																					
-	10	-	Q. Alka Ltd.....9% Debentures. Ans. Books of Alka Ltd. Journal <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>LF</th><th>Dr. Amt (₹)</th><th>Cr. Amt (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>i.</td><td>Bank A/c Dr. To 9% Debenture Application A/c (For application money received on 9,000 9%</td><td></td><td>31,50,000</td><td>31,50,000</td></tr></table>				Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)	i.	Bank A/c Dr. To 9% Debenture Application A/c (For application money received on 9,000 9%		31,50,000	31,50,000	½											
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12	11	12	<p>Q. Priya, Karam and Anna.....to his executors. Ans.</p> <table><tr><td colspan="2">Dr.</td><td colspan="2">Karam's Capital A/c</td><td colspan="2">Cr.</td></tr><tr><td>Particulars</td><td>Amount (₹)</td><td>Particulars</td><td>Amount (₹)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Advertisement Suspense A/c</td><td>40,000</td><td>By Balance b/d</td><td>1,20,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Karan's Executor A/c</td><td>3,65,000</td><td>By Loan A/c</td><td>1,00,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Interest on Loan A/c</td><td>1,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Reserve Fund A/c</td><td>60,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By P/L Suspense A/c</td><td>4,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Priya's Capital A/c</td><td>90,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Anna's Capital A/c</td><td>30,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>4,05,000</u></td><td></td><td><u>4,05,000</u></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					Dr.		Karam's Capital A/c		Cr.		Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)			To Advertisement Suspense A/c	40,000	By Balance b/d	1,20,000			To Karan's Executor A/c	3,65,000	By Loan A/c	1,00,000					By Interest on Loan A/c	1,000					By Reserve Fund A/c	60,000					By P/L Suspense A/c	4,000					By Priya's Capital A/c	90,000					By Anna's Capital A/c	30,000				<u>4,05,000</u>		<u>4,05,000</u>			= 4 Marks	
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To Narendra's Capital A/c
(For the adjustment made for goodwill on
Karan's retirement)

72,000

Working Notes: Calculation of Gaining / Sacrificing Ratio

Alok = 5/10 – 2/5 = 1 /10 (Sacrifice)

Shiv = 2/10 – 3/5 = -4/10 (Gain)

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	By Buwan's Capital A/c (Investments)	18,000
To Investments	16,000	By Suraj's Capital A/c (Stock)	17,500
To Cash (Sundry creditors)	50,400	By Ibrahim's Capital A/c (Furniture)	20,000
To Cash (Exp.)	4,500	By Cash A/c (Debtors)	60,500
To profit Transferred to Partners' Capital A/c:			
Bhuvan	1,400		
Suraj	933		
Ibrahim	467		
	2,800		
	1,76,400		1,76,400

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
	19,400	7,433	---	By General Reserve A/c	6,000	4,000	2,000
To Cash A/c				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

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

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

Ans.

=

4 Marks

2 ½

2

1 ½

=

6 Marks

			Journal						
			Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)		
			2014 Mar 31	Naman's Capital A/c Dr. To Raman's Capital A/c To Chaman's Capital A/c (Being interest on capital and interest on drawings omitted, now adjusted)		11,140	5,870 5,270	2	
			Working Notes:						
			Calculation of Opening Capital :						
				Raman	Naman	Chaman		2	
			Closing Capitals	1,60,000	1,20,000	1,60,000			
			Less: Profits	(15,000)	(30,000)	(15,000)			
			Add: Drawings	48,000	48,000	36,000			
			Opening Capitals	1,93,000	1,38,000	1,81,000			
			Table showing adjustment:						
				Raman	Naman	Chaman	Total		
			Interest on Capital (Cr.)	19,300	13,800	18,100	51,200	2	
			Interest on Drawing (Dr.)	1,920	1,920	1,320	5,160		
			Net (Cr.)	17,380	11,880	16,780	46,040		
			Profits already distributed (Dr.)	11,510	23,020	11,510	46,040	=	
			Net Effect	5,870 (Cr.)	11,140 (Dr.)	5,270 (Cr.)	---	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	1	
				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	
				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						

[illegible]

					By Bank A/c		42,500	49,700	= 8 Marks																																																																																																														
			<u>1,32,050</u>	<u>1,24,550</u>	<u>49,700</u>	<u>1,32,050</u>	<u>1,24,550</u>	<u>49,700</u>																																																																																																															
17 OR	16 OR	17 OR	Q. Lokesh, Mansoor and Nihal.....Capital Accounts. Ans. <div>Revaluation A/c</div> <table><thead><tr><th colspan="2">Dr</th><th colspan="2">Cr</th></tr><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amt (₹)</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amt (₹)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>To Workmen Compensation Claim A/c</td><td>12,000</td><td>By Provision A/c</td><td>2,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Investment A/c</td><td>30,000</td><td>By Loss transferred to Partner's Capital A/c</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td> Lokesh</td><td>-20,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td> Mansoor</td><td>-12,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td> Nihal</td><td>- 8,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>42,000</u></td><td></td><td>40,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><u>42,000</u></td></tr></tbody></table> <div>Partner's Capital A/c</div> <table><thead><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Lokesh (₹)</th><th>Mansoor (₹)</th><th>Nihal (₹)</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Lokesh (₹)</th><th>Mansoor (₹)</th><th>Nihal (₹)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>To Mansoor's Capital A/c</td><td>21,857</td><td>---</td><td>8,743</td><td>By Balance b/d</td><td>1,40,000</td><td>80,000</td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Goodwill A/c</td><td>20,000</td><td>12,000</td><td>8,000</td><td>By Lokesh's Capital A/c</td><td>---</td><td>21,857</td><td>---</td></tr><tr><td>To P/L A/c</td><td>10,000</td><td>6,000</td><td>4,000</td><td>By Nihal's Capital A/c</td><td>---</td><td>8,743</td><td>---</td></tr><tr><td>To Revaluation A/c</td><td>20,000</td><td>12,000</td><td>8,000</td><td>By Cash A/c</td><td>---</td><td>---</td><td>4,286</td></tr><tr><td>To Cash A/c</td><td>4,286</td><td>20,600</td><td>---</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Mansoor's Loan A/c</td><td>---</td><td>60,000</td><td>---</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Balance c/d</td><td>63,857</td><td>---</td><td>25,543</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>1,40,000</u></td><td><u>1,10,600</u></td><td><u>54,286</u></td><td></td><td><u>1,40,000</u></td><td><u>1,10,600</u></td><td><u>54,286</u></td></tr></tbody></table>						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		<u>42,000</u>		40,000				<u>42,000</u>	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						<u>1,40,000</u>	<u>1,10,600</u>	<u>54,286</u>		<u>1,40,000</u>	<u>1,10,600</u>	<u>54,286</u>	2	6	= 8 Marks
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16	17	16	Q. Dogra Ltd.....of the company. Ans. <div>Books of Dogra Ltd.</div> <div>Journal</div> <table><thead><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>LF</th><th>Dr. Amt (₹)</th><th>Cr. Amt (₹)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>i.</td><td>Equity Share Application A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c</td><td></td><td>24,00,000</td><td>24,00,000</td></tr></tbody></table>						Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)	i.	Equity Share Application A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c		24,00,000	24,00,000			½																																																																																																		
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i.	Equity Share Application A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c		24,00,000	24,00,000																																																																																																																			

[illegible]

			ii.	Equity Share Application A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Bank A/c (For application money transferred to share capital)	Dr.		3,00,000	2,00,000 1,00,000		1
			iii.	Equity Share Allotment A/c Discount on issue of shares A/c To Equity share Capital A/c (For allotment money due)	Dr. Dr.		3,00,000 1,00,000	4,00,000		$\frac{1}{2}$
			iv.	Bank A/c 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)	Dr.		2,93,800	2,91,000 2,800		1
			v.	Equity Share first Call A/c To Equity share capital A/c (For first call due)	Dr.		2,00,000	2,00,000		$\frac{1}{2}$
			vi.	Bank A/c Calls in advance A/c To Equity Share First Call A/c To Equity share allotment A/c (For first call received except on 1000 shares)	Dr. Dr.		2,05,600 1,400	1,98,000 9,000		1
			vii.	Equity share second call A/c To Equity share Capital A/c (For second call due on 1,00,000 shares)	Dr.		2,00,000	2,00,000		$\frac{1}{2}$
			viii.	Bank A/c Calls in advance A/c To Equity share second call A/c (For second call received except on 1000 shares)	Dr. Dr.		1,96,600 1,400	1,98,000		1
			ix.	Equity Share capital A/c 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 To Share forfeiture A/c To Calls in arrears A/c To Discount on issue of shares A/c (For 1000 shares forfeited)	Dr. Dr.		10,000 10,000	5,000 2,000 2,000 1,000		1
			x.	Bank A/c To Equity share Capital A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c (For 1000 shares reissued @ ₹ 11 per share)	Dr.		11,000	10,000 1,000		$\frac{1}{2}$
										$\frac{1}{2}$ =

			xi.	Share Forfeiture A/c To Capital Reserve A/c (For share forfeiture transferred)	Dr.		5,000	5,000		8 Marks																				
			PART B (Financial Statements Analysis)																											
19	18	19	Q. 'Shri Ltd.'.....Transactions. Ans. ₹ 15,00,000							1 Mark																				
18	19	18	Q. Koval Ltd.....activity. Ans. (d) Operating Activity							1 Mark																				
-	20	-	Q. From the following.....loss. Ans. Total Asset to Debt ratio = Total Assets/ Long term debts $\frac{1}{2}$ Total Assets = ₹ 16,00,000 1 Long Term Debt = ₹ 9,75,000 1 Total asset to debt ratio = ₹ 16,00,000 / ₹ 9,75,000 = 1.64 : 1 $1 \frac{1}{2}$							= 4 Marks																				
-	21	-	Q. (a) Under which..... analysis. Ans. <table><tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Items</th><th>Headings</th><th>Sub headings</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Bank Overdraft</td><td>Current liabilities</td><td>Short term borrowings</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Stores and spares</td><td>Current assets</td><td>Inventories</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Bonds</td><td>Non current Liabilities</td><td>Long term borrowings</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Capital Reserves</td><td>Shareholders' Funds</td><td>Reserves and Surplus</td></tr></table> Q. (b) State.....analysis. Ans. (Any two) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Assessing the earning capacity or profitabilityAssessing managerial efficiencyTo measure the solvencyTo make comparative study with other firmsTo measure the financial strengthTo provide useful information to management(Or any other suitable objective)							S.No.	Items	Headings	Sub headings	1	Bank Overdraft	Current liabilities	Short term borrowings	2	Stores and spares	Current assets	Inventories	3	Bonds	Non current Liabilities	Long term borrowings	4	Capital Reserves	Shareholders' Funds	Reserves and Surplus	2 2 = 4 Marks
S.No.	Items	Headings	Sub headings																											
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4	Capital Reserves	Shareholders' Funds	Reserves and Surplus																											
22	22	20	Q. Nishit.....above case. Ans. a) <u>Net Profit Ratio</u> As on 31-03-2013 = Net Profit after tax / Revenue from operations x 100 = 7,00,000 / 14,00,000 x 100 1 = 50%							2																				

			Cash Flows from Operating Activities: Net Profit before tax & extraordinary items 4,00,000 Add: Provision for Tax 1,40,000 Add: Non cash and non-operating charges Depreciation on machinery 1,30,000 Loss on sale of machinery <u>1,000</u> Operating profit before working capital changes 6,71,000 Less: Increase in Current Assets Increase in inventories (1,80,000) Less: Decrease in Current Liabilities Decrease in trade payables <u>(1,00,000)</u> Operating profit after working capital changes 3,91,000 Less: Tax Paid <u>(1,20,000)</u> Cash generated from Operating Activities 2,71,000 Cash flows from Investing Activities : Purchase of machinery (9,40,000) Sale of machinery 9,000 Purchase of Goodwill <u>(4,00,000)</u> Cash used in investing activities (13,31,000) Cash flows from Financing Activities: Issue of share capital 10,00,000 Money raised from long term borrowings <u>2,00,000</u> 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	2	2	= 6 Marks
			PART C (Computerized Accounting)			
19	18	18	Q. The term 'Field'.....means: Ans. (b) Name of the table			1 Mark
18	19	19	Q. The components of.....refer to : Ans. (b) Analysis and recording of business transactions, preparation of trial balance, statement of Profit and Loss and Balance Sheet			1 Mark
21	20	22	Q. 'A business data.....its secrecy. Ans. The features which help to maintain secrecy (Any two): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 			=

			<p>date and time of alteration.</p> <p>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.</p>	4 Marks
22	21	20	<p>Q. Enumerate different.....of data.</p> <p>Ans. Different elements of Chart/ Graph are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>Q. State the.....using Tally.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>The following are the steps to construct BRS in tally:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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
-	23	-	<p>Q. Identify the error.....corrected?</p> <p>Ans. This error occurs when wrong type of argument is used. To correct following steps can be taken:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Optionally click the cell that displays the error, click the button that appears, then click show calculation steps if it appears. 2. Review the following causes and solutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entering text when formula requires a number or a logical value. • Making sure that the formula or function is correct for operand or argument. • Entering or editing an array formula, and then pressing Enter. • Select the cell or range of cells that contains the array formula. Press F2 to edit the formula and then press CTRL+SHIFT+ENTER. • Make sure that the array constant is not a cell reference, formula or function. • Supplying a range to an operator or a function that requires single value, not range. • Change the range to a single value. • Change the range to include either the same row or the same column that contains the formula. 	= 6 Marks