

Series OSR/C

कोड नं. **67/3**
Code No.

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 **19** हैं ।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **25** प्रश्न हैं ।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।
- Please check that this question paper contains **19** printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **25** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

लेखाशास्त्र

ACCOUNTANCY

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश :

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

General Instructions :

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

भाग क

(साझेदारी फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)

PART A

(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1. अधि-अभिदान का क्या तात्पर्य है ? 1
What is meant by over-subscription ?
2. 'बन्ध-पत्र (बाँड)' का अर्थ बताइए । 1
Give the meaning of a 'Bond'.
3. एक साझेदारी फर्म में अनिवार्य समापन की किसी एक अवस्था की पहचान कीजिए । 1
Identify a situation for the compulsory dissolution of a partnership firm.
4. जब साझेदारों की पूँजी स्थाई हो तो साझेदारों के लिए तैयार किए जाने वाले खातों के नाम बताइए । 1
Name the accounts which are maintained for the partners when capitals of the partners are fixed.
5. एक साझेदार के प्रवेश के समय एक फर्म के बहीखातों में ऐसी किन्हीं दो मदों के नाम बताइए जिनमें समायोजन की आवश्यकता होती है । 1
List any two items that need adjustments in books of accounts of a firm at the time of admission of a partner.
6. 'प्रदत्त पूँजी' का क्या अर्थ है ? 1
What is meant by 'paid up capital' ?

7. त्याग अनुपात का क्या तात्पर्य होता है ? 1
What is meant by sacrificing ratio ?
8. मुकेश एवं रमेश साझेदार हैं जो क्रमशः 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते हैं । उन्होंने रूपेश को लाभ में 1/4 भाग के लिए फर्म में साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया, इस गारंटी के साथ कि उसका लाभ में हिस्सा कम-से-कम ₹ 55,000 ज़रूर होगा । फर्म का 31 मार्च, 2013 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष का शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 1,60,000 था । लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता तैयार कीजिए । 3
Mukesh and Ramesh are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1 respectively. They admit Rupesh as partner with 1/4 share in profits with guarantee that his share of profit shall be at least ₹ 55,000. The net profit of the firm for the year ending 31st March, 2013 was ₹ 1,60,000. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.
9. पी लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 10,000, 8% ऋणपत्रों का शोधन, जो सम-मूल्य पर निर्गमित किए गए थे, ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों को 25% अधिमूल्य पर निर्गमित करके, परिवर्तन द्वारा किया । 3
पी लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।
P Ltd. redeemed 10,000, 8% debentures of ₹ 100 each which were issued at par, by converting them into equity shares of ₹ 100 each issued at a premium of 25%.
Pass necessary journal entries in the books of P Ltd.
10. फेना लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के ₹ 7,00,000 के 12% ऋणपत्रों, का 5% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमन किया, जिनका शोधन 20% प्रीमियम पर होना था । ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन के समय आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । 3
Fena Ltd. issued ₹ 7,00,000 12% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 5% redeemable at a premium of 20%. Pass necessary journal entries at the time of issue of debentures.
11. एक्स लिमिटेड ने जी लिमिटेड से ₹ 18,00,000 में एक चालू व्यवसाय खरीदा जिसका भुगतान ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों को ₹ 20 प्रति अंश प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करके किया जाना है । सम्पत्तियों तथा दायित्वों में निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित था : 4
संयंत्र – ₹ 3,50,000 : भूमि – ₹ 6,00,000
स्कन्ध – ₹ 4,50,000 तथा लेनदार – ₹ 1,00,000
उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए एक्स लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

X Ltd. purchased a running business from G Ltd. for a sum of ₹ 18,00,000 payable by issue of equity shares of ₹ 100 each at a premium of ₹ 20 per share. The assets and liabilities consisted of the following :

Plant – ₹ 3,50,000 : Land – ₹ 6,00,000

Stock – ₹ 4,50,000 and Creditors – ₹ 1,00,000

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

12. प्रिया एवं दिव्या एक फर्म में साझेदार थीं तथा क्रमशः 7 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ का विभाजन करती थीं। उनकी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 1,60,000 तथा ₹ 1,00,000 थी। 1 जनवरी, 2013 को उन्होंने हिना को भावी लाभों में 1/5 भाग के लिए नए साझेदार के रूप में फर्म में प्रवेश कराया। हिना अपनी पूँजी के रूप में ₹ 1,20,000 लाई। फर्म की ख्याति के मूल्य की गणना कीजिए तथा हिना के प्रवेश पर आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

4

Priya and Divya were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 7 : 3 respectively. Their capitals were ₹ 1,60,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. They admitted Hina in the firm on 1st January, 2013 as a new partner for 1/5 share in the future profits. Hina brought ₹ 1,20,000 as her capital. Calculate the value of goodwill of the firm and record necessary journal entries on Hina's admission.

13. (क) के, एल तथा जैड साझेदार हैं जो लाभों को क्रमशः 4 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में विभाजित करते हैं। एल ने अवकाश ले लिया तथा अपने अंश के लाभ का 1/9 भाग 'के' के पक्ष में त्यागा तथा शेष को जैड के पक्ष में त्यागा। के तथा जैड के नए लाभ विभाजन अनुपात की गणना कीजिए।
- (ख) अरुन, वरुन तथा चरन साझेदार हैं जो लाभों को क्रमशः 1/2, 3/10 तथा 1/5 के अनुपात में विभाजित करते हैं। वरुन फर्म से अवकाश ग्रहण करता है तथा अरुन तथा चरन भविष्य के लाभों को 3 : 2 के अनुपात में विभाजित करने का निश्चय करते हैं। अरुन तथा चरन का अधिलाभ अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए। 2+2=4
- (a) K, L and Z are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2 respectively. L retired and surrendered 1/9th of his share of profit to K and remaining in favour of Z. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio of K and Z.
- (b) Arun, Varun and Charan are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 1/2, 3/10 and 1/5 respectively. Varun retired from the firm and Arun and Charan decided to share future profits in 3 : 2 ratio. Calculate gaining ratio of Arun and Charan.

14. ब लिमिटेड का पंजीयन ₹ 20,00,000 की अधिकृत पूँजी से हुआ जो ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों में विभक्त थी। कम्पनी ने 1,00,000 अंशों के निर्गमन के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए। 96,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। सभी याचना राशि माँग ली गई तथा प्राप्त हो गई केवल 2,000 अंशों को छोड़कर जिन पर ₹ 2 प्रति अंश की अंतिम याचना राशि नहीं मिली। इन सभी अंशों को ज़ब्त कर लिया गया तथा बाद में ₹ 18,000 पर पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया।

- (i) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की सारणी VI, भाग I के अनुसार ब लिमिटेड के स्थिति विवरण में 'अंश पूँजी' को किस प्रकार दर्शाया जाएगा ?
- (ii) उपर्युक्त के लिए 'खातों के नोट्स' भी तैयार कीजिए।

4

B Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital of ₹ 20,00,000 divided into equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The company invited applications for the issue of 1,00,000 shares. Applications for 96,000 shares were received. All calls were made and were duly received except the final call of ₹ 2 per share on 2,000 shares. All these shares were forfeited and later on re-issued at ₹ 18,000 as fully paid.

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

15. हौट, कोल्ड तथा वार्म साझेदार थे। वे लाभों को क्रमशः 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में विभाजित करते थे। उन सभी ने निर्णय किया कि किसी भी साझेदार की मृत्यु होने पर उसके वैध निष्पादक को देय धनराशि को दान के रूप में देकर उससे गाँव में एक सामुदायिक सेवा केन्द्र का निर्माण किया जायेगा।

बीमारी के कारण, 30 जून, 2013 को कोल्ड की मृत्यु हो गई। 31 मार्च, 2013 को हौट, कोल्ड तथा वार्म का स्थिति-विवरण निम्नलिखित था :

स्थिति-विवरण 31.3.2013

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी :			
हौट	50,000	बैंक	80,000
कोल्ड	60,000	रोकड़	25,000
वार्म	40,000	स्कन्ध	30,000
लेनदार	80,000	देनदार	40,000
कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति निधि	20,000	विनियोग	50,000
संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए आयोजन	10,000	भूमि	35,000
	2,60,000		2,60,000

30 जून, 2013 अर्थात् कोल्ड की मृत्यु के दिन निम्नलिखित पर सहमति हुई :

- (i) ख्याति का मूल्यांकन विगत 3 पूर्ण वर्षों के औसत लाभ के दो गुने के बराबर होगा, जो पहले वर्ष में ₹ 35,000, दूसरे वर्ष में ₹ 30,000 तथा तीसरे वर्ष में ₹ 25,000 थे ।
- (ii) कोल्ड की मृत्यु के दिन तक उसके अंश के लाभ की गणना पिछले तीन वर्षों के औसत लाभ के आधार पर की जाएगी ।
- (iii) भूमि को ₹ 5,000 कम पर मूल्यांकित किया गया तथा विनियोगों को ₹ 10,000 अधिक पर आंका गया ।
- (iv) संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए देनदारों पर 5% की दर से आयोजन किया गया ।
- (v) कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति दावे का अनुमान ₹ 8,000 लगाया गया ।

कोल्ड के निष्पादकों को प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाला पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए तथा हौट, कोल्ड तथा वार्म समाज को जो मूल्य सम्प्रेषित करना चाहते हैं उसकी पहचान कीजिए ।

6

Hot, Cold and Warm were partners. They were sharing profits in the ratio 3 : 2 : 1 respectively. They all decided that in the event of death of a partner the amount payable to his legal representative will be donated for constructing community service centre in the village.

Due to ill health, Cold died on 30th June, 2013. The Balance Sheet of Hot, Cold and Warm on 31st March, 2013 was as follows :

Balance Sheet as at 31.3.2013

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :			
Hot	50,000	Bank	80,000
Cold	60,000	Cash	25,000
Warm	40,000	Stock	30,000
Creditors	80,000	Debtors	40,000
Workmen's Compensation Fund	20,000	Investments	50,000
Provision for doubtful debts	10,000	Land	35,000
	2,60,000		2,60,000

On the date of Cold's death i.e. on 30th June, 2013, the following was agreed upon :

- (i) Goodwill is to be valued at two years purchase of average profit of last three completed years which were : In first year ₹ 35,000; in second year ₹ 30,000 and in third year ₹ 25,000.
- (ii) Cold's share of profit till the date of his death will be calculated on the basis of average profits of last three years.
- (iii) Land was undervalued by ₹ 5,000 and Investments were overvalued by ₹ 10,000.
- (iv) Provision for doubtful debts will be created at 5% of debtors.
- (v) Claim of workmen's compensation was estimated at ₹ 8,000.

Prepare Cold's capital account to be presented to his representatives and identify a value that Hot, Cold and Warm wanted to communicate to the society.

16. क, ख तथा ग साझेदार थे । उन्होंने उड़ीसा के एक दूरवर्ती आदिवासी क्षेत्र में व्यापार प्रारम्भ किया । उनकी अभिरुचि आदिवासी समुदाय के शैक्षणिक एवं स्वास्थ्य संबंधी विकास में थी । 31 मार्च, 2013 को लाभों तथा आहरणों का समायोजन करने के उपरान्त उनकी पूँजी थी क – ₹ 4,00,000, ख – ₹ 3,00,000 तथा ग – ₹ 2,00,000 । साझेदारों के आहरण थे क – ₹ 4,000 प्रति माह, ख – ₹ 3,000 प्रति माह और ग – ₹ 2,000 प्रति माह । 31 मार्च, 2013 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष का फर्म का लाभ ₹ 6,00,000 था । तदुपरान्त यह देखा गया कि पूँजी पर 6% प्रति वर्ष की दर से देय ब्याज लगाना रह गया । अपनी कार्य टिप्पणी को स्पष्टतया दिखलाते हुए उपर्युक्त के लिए आवश्यक समायोजन प्रविष्टि कीजिए । उपर्युक्त प्रश्न में उजागर किए हुए किन्हीं दो मूल्यों की पहचान भी कीजिए ।

6

A, B and C were partners. They started business in one of the remote tribal areas of Orissa. They were interested in the development of the tribal community by providing good education and health.

On 31st March, 2013, after making adjustments for profits and drawings their capitals were A – ₹ 4,00,000, B – ₹ 3,00,000 and C – ₹ 2,00,000. The drawings of the partners were A – ₹ 4,000 per month, B – ₹ 3,000 per month and C – ₹ 2,000 per month.

The profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2013 was ₹ 6,00,000. Subsequently it was found that the interest on capital @ 6% p.a due had been omitted.

Showing your working notes clearly, pass necessary adjustment entry for the above. Also identify any two values highlighted in the above question.

17. डब्ल्यू तथा आर एक फर्म में साझेदार थे जो लाभों को क्रमशः 3 : 2 के अनुपात में विभाजित करते थे। 31 मार्च, 2013 को उनका स्थिति-विवरण निम्नानुसार था :

डब्ल्यू तथा आर का स्थिति-विवरण 31 मार्च, 2013

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार	17,500	रोकड़ देनदार 10,000 (-) डूबत ऋण आयोजन <u>350</u>	2,500 9,650
विनियोग घटत-बढ़त निधि	4,000	स्कन्ध	12,500
पूँजी :		संयंत्र	17,500
डब्ल्यू	20,000	पेटेन्ट्स	10,350
आर	15,000	विनियोग	10,000
बैंक ऋण	10,000	ख्याति	4,000
	66,500		66,500

बी को निम्न शर्तों पर नये साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया गया :

- बी लाभों के 4/15वें भाग का अधिकारी होगा।
- बी अपने भाग की पूँजी के रूप में ₹ 15,000 नकद लाएगा।
- पिछले चार वर्षों के औसत लाभ के $2\frac{1}{2}$ गुने मूल्य के बराबर ख्याति का मूल्यांकन होगा। बी अपने हिस्से की ख्याति नकद लाएगा।
- 31 मार्च, 2010, 2011, 2012 तथा 2013 को समाप्त हुए वर्षों के फर्म के लाभ क्रमशः ₹ 10,000; ₹ 7,000; ₹ 8,500; तथा ₹ 7,500 थे।
- स्कन्ध का मूल्यांकन ₹ 10,000 था तथा संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए आयोजन को ₹ 500 तक बढ़ाया गया।
- संयंत्र का पुनर्मूल्यांकन ₹ 20,000 पर किया गया।

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

कुमार, श्याम तथा रतन एक फर्म में साझेदार थे जो लाभों को क्रमशः 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में विभाजित करते थे । 01-04-2013 से उन्होंने फर्म को विघटित करने का निश्चय किया । उस दिन फर्म का स्थिति-विवरण निम्नलिखित था :

स्थिति-विवरण 01-04-2013

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी :			
कुमार	68,000	संयंत्र	80,000
श्याम	50,000	फर्नीचर	45,000
रतन	27,000	मोटर वैन	25,000
लेनदार	1,20,000	स्कन्ध	30,000
		देनदार	71,000
		रोकड़	14,000
	2,65,000		2,65,000

विघटन का निम्न परिणाम हुआ :

- (i) ₹ 40,000 मूल्य के संयंत्रों को कुमार ने ₹ 45,000 में लिया तथा शेष संयंत्र की बिक्री से ₹ 50,000 प्राप्त हुए ।
- (ii) फर्नीचर का विक्रय ₹ 40,000 में हुआ ।
- (iii) श्याम ने मोटर वैन को ₹ 30,000 में लिया ।
- (iv) देनदारों से ₹ 1,000 कम वसूल हुए ।
- (v) ₹ 20,000 के लेनदार ढूँढ़ने पर भी नहीं मिले तथा शेष लेनदारों को पूरा भुगतान कर दिया गया ।
- (vi) वसूलीकरण व्यय ₹ 5,000 थे ।

फर्म का वसूली खाता, साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तथा बैंक खाता तैयार कीजिए ।

W and R were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 respectively. On 31st March, 2013, their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of W and R as on 31st March, 2013

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors	17,500	Cash	2,500
		Debtors 10,000 (-) Provision for bad debts <u>350</u>	9,650
Investment Fluctuation Fund	4,000	Stock	12,500
Capitals :		Plant	17,500
W	20,000	Patents	10,350
R	15,000	Investments	10,000
Bank loan	10,000	Goodwill	4,000
	66,500		66,500

B was admitted as a new partner on the following conditions :

- (i) B will get $\frac{4}{15}$ th share of profits.
- (ii) B had to bring ₹ 15,000 as his capital.
- (iii) B would pay cash for his share of goodwill based on $2\frac{1}{2}$ years purchase of average profit of last 4 years.
- (iv) The profits of the firm for the years ending 31st March, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 were ₹ 10,000; ₹ 7,000; ₹ 8,500; and ₹ 7,500 respectively.
- (v) Stock was valued at ₹ 10,000 and provision for doubtful debts was raised up to ₹ 500.
- (vi) Plant was revalued at ₹ 20,000.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital A/cs and the Balance Sheet of the new firm.

OR

Kumar, Shyam and Ratan were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2 respectively. They decided to dissolve the firm with effect from 01-04-2013. On that date the Balance Sheet of the firm was as follows :

Balance Sheet as at 01.04.2013

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :			
Kumar	68,000	Plant	80,000
Shyam	50,000	Furniture	45,000
Ratan	27,000	Motor van	25,000
Creditors	1,20,000	Stock	30,000
		Debtors	71,000
		Cash	14,000
	2,65,000		2,65,000

The dissolution resulted in the following :

- (i) Plant of ₹ 40,000 was taken over by Kumar at an agreed value of ₹ 45,000 and remaining plant realised ₹ 50,000.
- (ii) Furniture realised ₹ 40,000.
- (iii) Motor van was taken over by Shyam for ₹ 30,000.
- (iv) Debtors realised ₹ 1,000 less.
- (v) Creditors for ₹ 20,000 were untraceable and the remaining creditors were paid in full.
- (vi) Realisation expenses amounted to ₹ 5,000.

Prepare the Realisation Account, Capital Accounts of Partners and Bank Account of the firm.

18. भगवती लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 2,00,000 समता अंशों के निर्गमन हेतु आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए। राशियाँ निम्नानुसार देय थीं :

आवेदन पर – ₹ 3 प्रति अंश

आबन्टन पर – ₹ 5 प्रति अंश

प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना पर – ₹ 2 प्रति अंश

3,00,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए तथा सभी आवेदकों को आनुपातिक रूप में अंशों का आबन्टन कर दिया गया। आवेदन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त धनराशि को आबन्टन राशि में समायोजित कर लिया गया। बी, जिसे 3,000 अंशों का आबन्टन किया गया था, प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना राशि का भुगतान करने में असफल रहा। उसके अंश ज़ब्त कर लिए गए। ज़ब्त किए हुए अंशों में से 2,500 अंशों को ₹ 8 प्रति अंश की दर से पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया।

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

8

अथवा

- (क) एक कम्पनी ने ₹ 20 प्रत्येक के 200 अंशों को ज़ब्त किया, जिन पर ₹ 15 प्रति अंश माँगे गए थे तथा ₹ 10 प्रति अंश का भुगतान प्राप्त हो चुका था। संचालकों ने ज़ब्त किए हुए सभी अंशों को ₹ 10 प्रति अंश के भुगतान पर ₹ 15 प्रति अंश प्रदत्त मानते हुए बी को पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया। कम्पनी की पुस्तकों में अंशों के ज़ब्त करने तथा पुनः निर्गमन करने की रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।
- (ख) ए लिमिटेड ने प्रत्येक ₹ 10 अंकित मूल्य के 100 समता अंशों को ज़ब्त किया, जिन पर ₹ 2 प्रति अंश प्रथम याचना का भुगतान प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था। इन अंशों पर ₹ 6 प्रति अंश का भुगतान माँगा गया था और प्राप्त हो चुका था। तदुपरान्त इन अंशों को ₹ 7 प्रति अंश के भुगतान पर पूर्ण प्रदत्त रूप में पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया। कम्पनी की पुस्तकों में अंशों को ज़ब्त करने तथा पुनः निर्गमन करने की रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

Bhagwati Ltd. invited applications for issuing 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The amounts were payable as follows :

On application – ₹ 3 per share

On allotment – ₹ 5 per share

On first and final call – ₹ 2 per share

Applications were received for 3,00,000 shares and pro-rata allotment was made to all the applicants. Money overpaid on application was adjusted towards allotment money. B, who was allotted 3,000 shares, failed to pay the first and final call money. His shares were forfeited. Out of the forfeited shares, 2,500 shares were reissued as fully paid up @ ₹ 8 per share.

Pass necessary journal entries to record the above transactions in the books of Bhagwati Ltd.

OR

- (a) A company forfeited 200 shares of ₹ 20 each, ₹ 15 per share called up on which ₹ 10 per share had been paid. Directors reissued all the forfeited shares to B as ₹ 15 per share paid up for a payment of ₹ 10 each. Give journal entries in the books of the company for forfeiture and reissue of shares.
- (b) A Ltd. forfeited 100 equity shares of the face value of ₹ 10 each, for the non-payment of first call of ₹ 2 per share. ₹ 6 per share had already been called and paid. These shares were subsequently reissued as fully paid at the rate of ₹ 7 per share. Give journal entries in the books of the company for forfeiture and reissue of shares.

भाग ख

(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

PART B

(Financial Statements Analysis)

19. सामूहिक आकार (कामन साइज़) लाभ-हानि विवरण तैयार करते समय किस मद को 100 माना जाता है ? 1

Which item is assumed to be 100 while preparing common size Statement of Profit and Loss ?

20. रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार करते समय एक वित्तीय कम्पनी द्वारा किए गए लाभांश भुगतान को किस प्रकार की गतिविधि के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत किया जाता है ? 1

Dividend paid by a financial company is classified under which type of activity, while preparing cash flow statement ?

21. 'रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण' से क्या तात्पर्य है ? 1

What is meant by 'Cash Flow Statement' ?

22. कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की परिशोधित सारणी VI भाग I के अनुसार कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में निम्नलिखित मदें किस मुख्य शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत दर्शाई जाएँगी : 3

- (i) ट्रेड मार्क्स
- (ii) पूँजी शोधन संचय
- (iii) अग्रिम प्राप्त आय
- (iv) स्टोर्स एवं स्पेयर्स
- (v) कार्यालय उपकरण
- (vi) चालू विनियोग

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

- (i) Trade Marks
- (ii) Capital Redemption Reserves
- (iii) Income received in advance
- (iv) Stores and Spares
- (v) Office Equipments
- (vi) Current Investments

23. निम्नलिखित से गणना कीजिए :

- (अ) प्रचालन लाभ अनुपात; तथा
(ब) कार्यशील पूँजी आवर्त अनुपात ।

2+2=4

	राशि (₹)
(i) प्रचालन से आगम	2,00,000
(ii) सकल लाभ	75,000
(iii) कार्यालय व्यय	15,000
(iv) विक्रय व्यय	26,000
(v) ऋणपत्रों पर ब्याज	5,000
(vi) दुर्घटनात्मक हानियाँ	12,000
(vii) किराये से आय	2,500
(viii) प्राप्त कमीशन	2,000
(ix) चालू सम्पत्तियाँ	60,000
(x) चालू देयताएँ	10,000

From the following calculate :

- (a) Operating Profit Ratio; and
(b) Working Capital Turnover Ratio.

	Amount (₹)
(i) Revenue from operations	2,00,000
(ii) Gross Profit	75,000
(iii) Office Expenses	15,000
(iv) Selling Expenses	26,000
(v) Interest on Debentures	5,000
(vi) Accidental Losses	12,000
(vii) Income from Rent	2,500
(viii) Commission Received	2,000
(ix) Current Assets	60,000
(x) Current Liabilities	10,000

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

4

विवरण	नोट संख्या	31.03.2013	31.03.2012
प्रचालनों से आगम		10,00,000	8,00,000
कर्मचारी लाभार्थ व्यय		5,00,000	4,00,000
अन्य व्यय		50,000	1,00,000
कर दर		50%	50%

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

Particulars	Note No.	31.03.2013	31.03.2012
Revenue from operations		10,00,000	8,00,000
Employee benefit expenses		5,00,000	4,00,000
Other expenses		50,000	1,00,000
Tax Rate		50%	50%

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

6

विवरण	नोट संख्या	31.3.2013 ₹	31.3.2012 ₹
I - समता तथा देयताएँ :			
1. अंशधारी निधि :			
(अ) अंश पूँजी		6,00,000	5,00,000
(ब) संचय एवं आधिक्य	1	4,00,000	2,00,000
2. चालू देयताएँ :			
व्यापारिक देयताएँ		2,80,000	1,80,000
कुल		12,80,000	8,80,000
II - परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
1. अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
(अ) स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
संयंत्र एवं मशीनरी		5,00,000	3,00,000
2. चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
(अ) स्कन्ध		1,00,000	1,50,000
(ब) व्यापारिक प्राप्तियाँ		6,00,000	4,00,000
(स) रोकड़ तथा रोकड़ तुल्य		80,000	30,000
कुल		12,80,000	8,80,000

खातों के नोट्स

नोट संख्या 1

विवरण	31.3.2013 ₹	31.3.2012 ₹
संचय एवं आधिक्य आधिक्य (लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष)	4,00,000	2,00,000

अतिरिक्त सूचना :

- एक पुरानी मशीनरी को, जिसका पुस्तक मूल्य ₹ 50,000 था, ₹ 60,000 में बेच दिया गया ।
- वर्ष के दौरान मशीनरी पर ₹ 30,000 का मूल्यहास प्रदान किया गया ।

Prepare a Cash Flow Statement from the following Balance Sheet :

Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2013 ₹	31.3.2012 ₹
I – Equity and Liabilities :			
1. Shareholder’s Fund :			
(a) Share Capital		6,00,000	5,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	4,00,000	2,00,000
2. Current Liabilities :			
Trade Payables		2,80,000	1,80,000
Total		12,80,000	8,80,000
II – Assets :			
1. Non-Current Assets :			
(a) Fixed Assets :			
Plant and Machinery		5,00,000	3,00,000
2. Current Assets :			
(a) Inventories		1,00,000	1,50,000
(b) Trade Receivables		6,00,000	4,00,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		80,000	30,000
Total		12,80,000	8,80,000

Notes to Accounts

Note No. 1

Particulars	31.3.2013 ₹	31.3.2012 ₹
Reserves and Surplus Surplus (Balance in Statement of Profit & Loss)	4,00,000	2,00,000

Additional Information :

- (i) An old machinery having book value of ₹ 50,000 was sold for ₹ 60,000.
- (ii) Depreciation provided on Machinery during the year was ₹ 30,000.

**भाग ग
(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)**

**PART C
(Computerised Accounting)**

19. संहिताकरण में एक खाते को आबंटित 5 से 7 अंक द्वारा क्या दर्शाया जाता है ? 1
What is represented by the 5th to 7th digits allotted to an account in codification ?
20. संबंधात्मक (विवेकपूर्ण) डाटाबेस क्या है ? 1
What is relational database ?
21. अभिकलित्र लेखांकन प्रणाली के घटक क्या हैं ? 1
What are the components of Computerised Accounting System ?
22. अभिकलित्र लेखांकन प्रणाली के किन्हीं दो लक्षणों को समझाइए । 3
Explain any two features of Computerised Accounting System.
23. 'डाटा अंकेक्षण (औडिट)' तथा 'डाटा वॉल्ट' से क्या तात्पर्य है ? 4
What is meant by 'Data Audit' and 'Data Vault' ?
24. डाटाबेस के उद्देश्यों के रूप में मापांक, पृष्ठ, प्रतिवेदन तथा सन्देशों को समझाइए । 4
Explain Modules, Pages, Reports, and Queries as Database objects.
25. (अ) स्प्रेडशीट के उस वित्तीय कार्य (फलन) का नाम बताइए तथा समझाइए जो स्थिर ब्याज की दर तथा समान भुगतान मानकर वार्षिकी के लिए आवर्त भुगतान की गणना करता है ।
(ब) निम्नलिखित सूचना से एक्सेल पर कटौती योग्य कर की गणना हेतु सूत्र की गणना कीजिए :
मूल वेतन ₹ 20,000 तक 30% की दर से तथा उससे ऊपर 35% की दर से । 4+2=6
- (a) Name and explain the financial function of spreadsheet which calculates the periodic payment for an annuity, assuming equal payments and a constant rate of interest.
- (b) Calculate the formula from the following information on Excel for computing Tax Deductible :
Basic salary up to ₹ 20,000 at 30% and above it at 35%.

Q. Set No.			Marking Scheme 2013-14 Accountancy (055) (Compartment) <u>Outside Delhi – 67/3</u> Expected Answers / Value points	Distributi on of marks																																																		
67 /1	67 /2	67 /3																																																				
-	-	1	Q. What is Oversubscription? Ans. Shares are said to be oversubscribed when the number of shares applied for is more than the number of shares offered to the public for subscription.	1 mark																																																		
6	3	2	Q. Give the.....of a bond. Ans. A bond is an instrument for acknowledgement of debt.	1 mark																																																		
-	-	3	Q. Identify a situation.....partnership firm. Ans. A firm is dissolved compulsorily in the following cases: (ANY ONE) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When all the partners or all but one partner become insolvent; • When the business of the firm becomes illegal. • When some event has taken place which makes it unlawful for the partners to carry on the business of the firm in partnership. 	1 mark																																																		
1	-	4	Q. Name the accountsare fixed. Ans. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner's Capital A/c • Partner's Current A/c 	½ + ½ = 1 mark																																																		
4	1	5	Q. List any two items.....of a partner. Ans. Followings are the items that need adjustments: (ANY 2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New profit sharing ratio • Valuation and adjustment of goodwill • Revaluation of assets and liabilities • Distribution of accumulated profits (reserve)/losses • Adjustment of partner's capital accounts 	½ + ½ = 1 mark																																																		
3	-	6	Q. What is..... paid up capital? Ans. It is that portion of the called up capital which has been paid by the shareholders.	1 mark																																																		
2	5	7	Q. What issacrificing ratio? Ans. The ratio in which the old partners agree to sacrifice out of their share of profit in favour of the incoming partner is called sacrificing ratio.	1 mark																																																		
8	-	8	Q. Mukesh & Ramesh..... P/L Account. Ans. <p align="center">Profit & Loss Appropriation Account For the year ending 31st March'2013</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th align="left" colspan="2">Dr.</th> <th></th> <th align="right" colspan="2">Cr.</th> </tr> <tr> <th align="left">Particulars</th> <th></th> <th align="center">₹</th> <th align="left">Particulars</th> <th align="right">₹</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>To partner's capital A/c:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>By Profit & Loss A/c</td> <td align="right">1,60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mukesh</td> <td align="right">70,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(80,000-10,000)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ramesh -</td> <td align="right">35,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(40,000-5,000)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rupesh-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(40,000 + 15,000)</td> <td align="right">55,000</td> <td align="right">1,60,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td align="right"><u>1,60,000</u></td> <td></td> <td align="right"><u>1,60,000</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Dr.			Cr.		Particulars		₹	Particulars	₹	To partner's capital A/c:			By Profit & Loss A/c	1,60,000	Mukesh	70,000				(80,000-10,000)					Ramesh -	35,000				(40,000-5,000)					Rupesh-					(40,000 + 15,000)	55,000	1,60,000					<u>1,60,000</u>		<u>1,60,000</u>	3 marks
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-	-	9	Q. P Ltd.in the books of P Ltd. Ans.																																																			

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12	13	11	Q. X Ltd.....above transactions. Ans. (a) X Ltd. Journal <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Particulars</th> <th>L.f.</th> <th>Dr. Amt (₹)</th> <th>Cr. Amt (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>a) Plant A/c Dr. Land A/c Dr. Stock A/c Dr. Goodwill A/c Dr. To Creditors A/c To G Ltd (For running business Purchased)</td> <td></td> <td>3,50,000 6,00,000 4,50,000 5,00,000</td> <td>1,00,000 18,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>b) G Ltd Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To securities premium reserve A/c (For shares issued at premium in consideration)</td> <td></td> <td>18,00,000</td> <td>15,00,000 3,00,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Particulars	L.f.	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)		a) Plant A/c Dr. Land A/c Dr. Stock A/c Dr. Goodwill A/c Dr. To Creditors A/c To G Ltd (For running business Purchased)		3,50,000 6,00,000 4,50,000 5,00,000	1,00,000 18,00,000		b) G Ltd Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To securities premium reserve A/c (For shares issued at premium in consideration)		18,00,000	15,00,000 3,00,000	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>=4 marks</p>
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-	-	12	Q. Priya and Divya..... admission. Ans.																

			<p>Capitalised value of the firm = 1,20,000 * 5 = ₹ 6,00,000 Total Capital of partners after Hina's admission = 1,60,000 + 1,00,000 + 1,20,000 = ₹ 3,80,000</p> <p>Goodwill of the firm =Capitalised value of the firm – total capital of new firm = 6,00,000-3,80,000 = ₹ 2,20,000</p> <p align="center">Journal</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:10%;">Date</th> <th style="width:50%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width:5%;">L.f.</th> <th style="width:15%;">Dr. Amt (₹)</th> <th style="width:15%;">Cr. Amt (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>a) Bank A/c To Hina's Capital A/c (For capital bought in cash)</td> <td align="right">Dr.</td> <td align="right">1,20,000</td> <td align="right">1,20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>b) Hina's Current A/c To Priya's Capital A/c To Divya's Capital A/c (For sacrificing partners compensated by Hina for the loss in their profit share)</td> <td align="right">Dr.</td> <td align="right">44,000</td> <td align="right">30,800 13,200</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Particulars	L.f.	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)		a) Bank A/c To Hina's Capital A/c (For capital bought in cash)	Dr.	1,20,000	1,20,000		b) Hina's Current A/c To Priya's Capital A/c To Divya's Capital A/c (For sacrificing partners compensated by Hina for the loss in their profit share)	Dr.	44,000	30,800 13,200	<p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>=4 marks</p>																
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11	-	13	<p>Q. (a) K,L and Z..... Arun & Charan. Ans. (a) K:L:Z = 4:3:2 L's share = 3/9 L's surrendered share in favour of K = 3/9 * 1/9 = 1/27 1/2 L's surrendered share in favour of Z = 3/9 * 8/9 = 8/27 1/2 K's new share = 4/9 + 1/27 = 13/27 1/2 Z's new share = 2/9 + 8/27 = 14/27 1/2 New Ratio = 13:14 (b) Gaining ratio : Arun = 3/5 - 5/10 = 1/10 1 Charan = 2/5 - 2/10 = 2/10 1 Gaining ratio = 1:2</p>	<p>2</p> <p>=4 marks</p>																															
14	12	14	<p>Q. B Ltd..... for the same. Ans.</p> <p align="center">Balance Sheet of B Ltd. As at(As per revised schedule VI)</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:40%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width:10%;">Note No.</th> <th style="width:20%;">Amount Current year</th> <th style="width:20%;">Amount Previous year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="4">EQUITY & LIABILITIES</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">I Shareholder's funds :</td> </tr> <tr> <td> c) Share Capital</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="right">9,60,000</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Notes to Accounts :</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:70%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width:10%;"></th> <th style="width:10%;">₹</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(3) <u>Share Capital</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> <u>Authorised Capital :</u> 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each</td> <td></td> <td align="right"><u>20,00,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td> <u>Issued Capital</u> 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each</td> <td></td> <td align="right"><u>10,00,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td> <u>Subscribed Capital</u> Subscribed capital 96,000 shares of ₹ 10 each</td> <td></td> <td align="right"><u>9,60,000</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Note No.	Amount Current year	Amount Previous year	EQUITY & LIABILITIES				I Shareholder's funds :				c) Share Capital	1	9,60,000		Particulars		₹	(3) <u>Share Capital</u>			<u>Authorised Capital :</u> 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each		<u>20,00,000</u>	<u>Issued Capital</u> 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each		<u>10,00,000</u>	<u>Subscribed Capital</u> Subscribed capital 96,000 shares of ₹ 10 each		<u>9,60,000</u>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
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			<p>Journal</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:15%;">Date</th> <th style="width:45%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width:5%;">LF</th> <th style="width:15%;">Dr (₹)</th> <th style="width:20%;">Cr (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>C's Capital A/c Dr. To A's Capital A/c (For adjustment entry of omissions through capital accounts of partners)</td> <td></td> <td align="right">6,720</td> <td align="right">6,720</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Values (ANY TWO):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social responsibility • Development of tribal community • Maintenance of regional balance • Concern for good health and education <p align="center">(Or any other suitable value)</p>	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)		C's Capital A/c Dr. To A's Capital A/c (For adjustment entry of omissions through capital accounts of partners)		6,720	6,720	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>=6 marks</p>																																																		
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17	18	17	<p>Q. W and R.....of the new firm.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p align="center">Revaluation A/c</p> <table style="width:100%;"> <tr> <td style="width:25%; text-align: center;">Dr.</td> <td style="width:25%;"></td> <td style="width:25%; text-align: center;">Cr.</td> <td style="width:25%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Particulars</td> <td style="text-align: center;">₹</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Particulars</td> <td style="text-align: center;">₹</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Stock A/c</td> <td align="right">2,500</td> <td>By Plant A/c</td> <td align="right">2,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Provision for doubtful debts A/c</td> <td align="right">150</td> <td>By Partner's Capital A/c</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>W -</td> <td align="right">90</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>R -</td> <td align="right">60</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right"><u>2,650</u></td> <td></td> <td align="right">150</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td align="right"><u>2,650</u></td> </tr> </table> <p align="center">Partner's Capital A/c</p> <table style="width:100%;"> <tr> <td style="width:25%; text-align: center;">Dr.</td> <td style="width:25%;"></td> <td style="width:25%; text-align: center;">Cr.</td> <td style="width:25%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Particulars</td> <td style="text-align: center;">W</td> <td style="text-align: center;">R</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">₹</td> <td style="text-align: center;">₹</td> <td style="text-align: center;">₹</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Revaluation A/c</td> <td align="right">90</td> <td align="right">60</td> <td align="center">---</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Goodwill A/c</td> <td align="right">2,400</td> <td align="right">1,600</td> <td align="center">---</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Balance c/d</td> <td align="right">23,210</td> <td align="right">17,140</td> <td align="right">15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right"><u>25,700</u></td> <td align="right"><u>18,800</u></td> <td align="right"><u>15,000</u></td> </tr> </table>	Dr.		Cr.		Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹	To Stock A/c	2,500	By Plant A/c	2,500	To Provision for doubtful debts A/c	150	By Partner's Capital A/c				W -	90			R -	60		<u>2,650</u>		150				<u>2,650</u>	Dr.		Cr.		Particulars	W	R	B		₹	₹	₹	To Revaluation A/c	90	60	---	To Goodwill A/c	2,400	1,600	---	To Balance c/d	23,210	17,140	15,000		<u>25,700</u>	<u>18,800</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p>
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Balance Sheet of the Reconstituted firm as at 1st April 2013			
Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Bank Loan	10,000	Cash in Hand	23,000
Creditors	17,500	Investments	10,000
Capital:		Sundry Debtors 10,000	
W – 23,210		Less: Provision for bad and doubtful debts - 500	9,500
R – 17,140		Stock	10,000
B – <u>15,000</u>	55,350	Plants	20,000
		Patents	10,350
	<u>82,850</u>		<u>82,850</u>

3

=8 marks

17 OR	18 OR	17 OR	<p>Q. Kumar, Shyam.....of the firm. Ans.</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">Realisation A/c</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 35%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Amt (₹)</th> <th style="width: 35%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Amt (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>To Plant A/c</td> <td align="right">80,000</td> <td>By Creditors</td> <td align="right">1,20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Furniture A/c</td> <td align="right">45,000</td> <td>By Kumar's Capital A/c (Plant)</td> <td align="right">45,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Motor Van A/c</td> <td align="right">25,000</td> <td>By Bank A/c</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Debtors</td> <td align="right">71,000</td> <td>Plant – 50,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Stock</td> <td align="right">30,000</td> <td>Furniture 40,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Cash A/c (Creditors)</td> <td align="right">1,00,000</td> <td>Debtors – <u>70,000</u></td> <td align="right">1,60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Cash A/c (Realisation Expenses)</td> <td align="right">5,000</td> <td>By Shyam's Capital A/c (Motor van)</td> <td align="right">30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>By Partners' capital A/c(Loss)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Kumar: 500</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Shyam : 300</td> <td align="right">1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Ratan: <u>200</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right"><u>3,56,000</u></td> <td></td> <td align="right"><u>3,56,000</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p align="center">Partner's Capital A/c</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="width: 30%;">Dr. Particulars</th> <th colspan="3"></th> <th rowspan="2" style="width: 30%;">Cr. Particulars</th> <th colspan="3"></th> </tr> <tr> <th>Kumar ₹</th> <th>Shyam ₹</th> <th>Ratan ₹</th> <th>Kumar ₹</th> <th>Shyam ₹</th> <th>Ratan ₹</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>To RealisationA/c (loss)</td> <td align="right">500</td> <td align="right">300</td> <td align="right">200</td> <td>By Balance b/d</td> <td align="right">68,000</td> <td align="right">50,000</td> <td align="right">27,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Realisation A/c (Assets taken)</td> <td align="right">45,000</td> <td align="right">30,000</td> <td align="center">---</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Cash A/c</td> <td align="right">22,500</td> <td align="right">19,700</td> <td align="right">26,800</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right"><u>68,000</u></td> <td align="right"><u>50,000</u></td> <td align="right"><u>27,000</u></td> <td></td> <td align="right"><u>68,000</u></td> <td align="right"><u>50,000</u></td> <td align="right"><u>27,000</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Realisation A/c				Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)	To Plant A/c	80,000	By Creditors	1,20,000	To Furniture A/c	45,000	By Kumar's Capital A/c (Plant)	45,000	To Motor Van A/c	25,000	By Bank A/c		To Debtors	71,000	Plant – 50,000		To Stock	30,000	Furniture 40,000		To Cash A/c (Creditors)	1,00,000	Debtors – <u>70,000</u>	1,60,000	To Cash A/c (Realisation Expenses)	5,000	By Shyam's Capital A/c (Motor van)	30,000			By Partners' capital A/c(Loss)				Kumar: 500				Shyam : 300	1,000			Ratan: <u>200</u>			<u>3,56,000</u>		<u>3,56,000</u>	Dr. Particulars				Cr. Particulars				Kumar ₹	Shyam ₹	Ratan ₹	Kumar ₹	Shyam ₹	Ratan ₹	To RealisationA/c (loss)	500	300	200	By Balance b/d	68,000	50,000	27,000	To Realisation A/c (Assets taken)	45,000	30,000	---					To Cash A/c	22,500	19,700	26,800						<u>68,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>27,000</u>		<u>68,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>27,000</u>
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			Cash A/c				
			Dr.		Cr.		
			Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹	
			To Balance b/d	14,000	By Realisation A/c (Creditors + Realisation Expenses)	1,05,000	
			To realisation A/c (assets)	1,60,000	By partner's capital A/c		
					Kumar	22,500	
					Shyam	19,700	
					Ratan	<u>26,800</u>	
				<u>1,74,000</u>		<u>69,000</u>	
						<u>1,74,000</u>	

2

=8 marks

18	17	18	Q. Bhagwati Ltd..... books of Bhagwati Ltd. Ans.				
			Books of Bhagwati Ltd.				
			Journal				
			Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)
				Bank A/c To Share Application A/c (For application money received on 3,00,000 shares)	Dr.	9,00,000	9,00,000
				Share Application A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Share Allotment A/c (For share application money received transferred to share capital A/c & Share allotment A/c)	Dr.	9,00,000	6,00,000 3,00,000
				Share Allotment A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (For allotment money due on 2,00,000 shares)	Dr.	10,00,000	10,00,000
				Bank A/c To Share Allotment A/c (For balances of allotment money received on 2,00,000 shares)	Dr.	7,00,000	7,00,000
				Share first and final call A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (For first and final call money due on 2,00,000 shares)	Dr.	4,00,000	4,00,000
				Bank A/c To share first and final call a/c (For first & final call received on 1,97,000 shares)	Dr.	3,94,000	3,94,000

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			<p>OR</p> <p>Bank A/c Dr. 3,94,000 Calls in arrears A/c Dr. 6,000 To Share first and final call A/c (For first & final call received on 1,97,000 shares) 4,00,000</p>																															
			<p>Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. 30,000 To Share first and final call /Calls in arrears A/c 6,000 To Share Forfeiture A/c/ Forfeited shares A/c 24,000 (For 3,000 shares forfeited for non payment of first & final call)</p>						1																									
			<p>Bank A/c Dr. 20,000 Share forfeiture A/c / Forfeited shares A/c Dr. 5,000 To Equity Share Capital A/c 25,000 (For 2500 shares reissued at a discount)</p>						1																									
			<p>Share forfeiture A/c / Forfeited shares A/c Dr. 15,000 To capital reserve A/c 15,000 (For balance in forfeited shares account of reissued shares transferred to capital reserve account)</p>						1																									
									=8 marks																									
18 OR	17 OR	18 OR	<p>Q. (a) A company..... shares.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>(a)</p> <p align="center">Journal</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Particulars</th> <th>L F</th> <th>Dr. Amt (₹)</th> <th>Cr. Amt (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. 3,000 To Share Forfeiture A/c /Forfeited shares A/c 2,000 To Calls in arrears A/c 1,000 (For 200 shares forfeited for non payment of call)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Bank A/c Dr. 2,000 Share forfeiture A/c /Forfeited shares A/c Dr. 1,000 To Share Capital A/c 3,000 (For 200 shares reissued at a discount)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Date	Particulars	L F	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)		Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. 3,000 To Share Forfeiture A/c /Forfeited shares A/c 2,000 To Calls in arrears A/c 1,000 (For 200 shares forfeited for non payment of call)					Bank A/c Dr. 2,000 Share forfeiture A/c /Forfeited shares A/c Dr. 1,000 To Share Capital A/c 3,000 (For 200 shares reissued at a discount)													1 ½
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			Share forfeiture A/c/Forfeited shares A/c Dr. To capital reserve A/c (For balance in forfeited shares account of reissued shares transferred to capital reserve account)		1,000	1,000		1
			(b)					
			Journal					
			Date	Particulars	L F	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)	1 ½
				Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. To Share first call/ Calls in arrears A/c To Share Forfeiture A/c/Forfeited shares A/c (For 100 shares forfeited for non payment of first call)		800	200 600	
				Bank A/c Dr. Share forfeiture A/c /Forfeited shares A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c (For 100 shares reissued at ₹ 7 per share)		700 300	1,000	1 ½
				Share forfeiture A/c /Forfeited shares A/c Dr. To capital reserve A/c (For balance in forfeited shares account of reissued shares transferred to capital reserve account)		300	300	1 =8 marks
			PART B					
			(Financial Statements Analysis)					
-	-	19	Q. Which.....Loss? Ans. Revenue from operations					1 mark
21	20	20	Q. Dividend paid..... statement. Ans. Financing Activity					1 Mark
19	-	21	Q. What is.....statement? Ans. A cash flow statement is a statement showing inflow and outflow of cash & cash equivalents from various activities of a company during a specific period of time.					1 Mark
22	22	22	Q. State under..... Companies Act, 1956. Ans.					
			S.No.	Items		Major Headings		
			1	Trademarks		Non current assets		
			2	Capital redemption reserve		Share holders' Funds		½ * 6
			3	Income received in advance		Current Liabilities		=3 Marks
			4	Stores and spares		Current assets		
			5	Office equipments		Non current assets		
			6	Current Investments		Current assets		

23	-	<p>23 Q. From the following.....turnover ratio. Ans.</p> <p>(e) Operating Profit ratio = Operating Profit / Net revenue from operations * 100 Operating Profit = Gross Profit – Office Expenses – Selling expenses + Commission Received = 75,000-15,000-26,000+2,000 = ₹ 36,000 Net Revenue from operations = ₹ 2,00,000 Operating profit ratio = 36,000 / 2,00,000 * 100 = 18%</p> <p>(f) Working capital turnover ratio = Net revenue from operations / Working Capital Net revenue from operations = ₹ 2,00,000 Working Capital = Current Assets – Current Liabilities = 60,000-10,000 = ₹ 50,000 Working capital turnover ratio = 2,00,000/50,000 = 4 times</p>	<p align="right">½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ = 4 Marks</p>																																																						
-	-	<p>24 Q. Following information.....Loss. Ans.</p> <p align="center">COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS For the years ended 31st March, 2012 and 2013</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="298 905 1414 1362"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Note No.</th> <th>2011-12 (₹)</th> <th>2012-13 (₹)</th> <th>Absolute change</th> <th>Change In %age</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Revenue from Operations</td> <td></td> <td>8,00,000</td> <td>10,00,000</td> <td>2,00,000</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less: Expenses</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employees' benefit expenses</td> <td></td> <td>4,00,000</td> <td>5,00,000</td> <td>1,00,000</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Expenses</td> <td></td> <td>1,00,000</td> <td>50,000</td> <td>(50,000)</td> <td>(50)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Expenses</td> <td></td> <td>5,00,000</td> <td>5,50,000</td> <td>50,000</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit before Tax</td> <td></td> <td>3,00,000</td> <td>4,50,000</td> <td>1,50,000</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less: Tax @ 50%</td> <td></td> <td>1,50,000</td> <td>2,25,000</td> <td>75,000</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit after tax</td> <td></td> <td>1,50,000</td> <td>2,25,000</td> <td>75,000</td> <td>50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Note No.	2011-12 (₹)	2012-13 (₹)	Absolute change	Change In %age	Revenue from Operations		8,00,000	10,00,000	2,00,000	25	Less: Expenses						Employees' benefit expenses		4,00,000	5,00,000	1,00,000	25	Other Expenses		1,00,000	50,000	(50,000)	(50)	Total Expenses		5,00,000	5,50,000	50,000	10	Profit before Tax		3,00,000	4,50,000	1,50,000	50	Less: Tax @ 50%		1,50,000	2,25,000	75,000	50	Profit after tax		1,50,000	2,25,000	75,000	50	<p align="right">½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 1 ½ = 4 Marks</p>
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25	25	<p>25 Q. Prepare a Cash flow Statement was ₹ 30,000. Ans.</p>																																																							

Cash flow statement For the year ended 31 st March 2013 as per AS-3 (Revised)			
		Particulars	Amount (₹)
		A)Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
		Net Profit before tax & extraordinary items	2,00,000
		Add: Depreciation on machinery	30,000
		Less: Profit on sale of machinery	<u>(10,000)</u>
		Operating profit before working capital changes	2,20,000
		Add: Increase in trade payables	1,00,000
		Decrease in inventories	50,000
		Less: Increase in trade receivables	<u>(2,00,000)</u>
		Cash generated from Operating Activities	1,70,000
		B)Cash flows from Investing Activities :	
		Purchase of machinery	(2,80,000)
		Sale of machinery	<u>60,000</u>
		Cash used in investing activities	(2,20,000)
		C)Cash flows from Financing Activities:	
		Issue of share capital	<u>1,00,000</u>
		Cash from financing activities	1,00,000
		Net increase in cash & cash equivalents(A+B+C)	50,000
		Add: Opening balance of cash & cash equivalents:	30,000
		Closing Balance of cash & cash equivalents:	<u>80,000</u>
		Working Notes	
		Machinery A/c	
		Dr	Cr
		Particulars	Amt (₹)
		To Balance b/d	3,00,000
		To Profit & Loss A/c (Profit)	10,000
		To Bank A/c (Purchase)	2,80,000
			<u>5,90,000</u>
		Particulars	Amt (₹)
		By Depreciation A/c	30,000
		By Bank A/c	60,000
		By Balance C/d	5,00,000
			<u>5,90,000</u>
			= 6Marks
		PART C (Computerized Accounting)	
20	21	19	Q. What is..... codification? Ans. 5 th to 7 th digits may be used for individual account head under an account sub group represented by first four digits. For eg. Under current assets bank 13031303001 can be SBI A/c number.....
21	19	20	Q. What.....database? Ans. A relational database utilises two or more tables containing data arranged in rows and columns.
19	20	21	Q. What are.....system? Ans. The components of computerised accounting system are: Procedure, Data, People, Hardware and Software.

QB365 - Question Bank Software

22	22	22	<p>Q. Explain.....system.</p> <p>Ans. Scalability: CAs enable in changing the volume of data processing in tune with the change in the size of the business. The software can be used for any size of the business and type of the organisation.</p> <p>Reliability: CAs make sure that the generalised critical financial information is accurate, controlled and secured.</p>	<p align="right">1 ½</p> <p align="right">1 ½</p> <p align="right">=3 marks</p>
23	24	23	<p>Q. What is.....vault?</p> <p>Ans. Data audit: The features of CAs which enables one to know as to who and what changes have been made in the original data thereby helping and fixing the responsibility of the person who has manipulated the data and also ensures data integrity.</p> <p>Data vault: The software provides additional security for the input data and this feature ensures that the original information is presented and is not tampered. Data vault password cannot be broken which is made using data encryption.</p>	<p align="right">2</p> <p align="right">2</p> <p align="right">=4 marks</p>
24	23	24	<p>Q. Explain.....objects.</p> <p>Ans. MODULES: They help to write programs in visual basics to develop advanced application. It allows designer to create a set of programming instructions called functions.</p> <p>PAGES: They are web pages used to view, enter or edit, current data from web.</p> <p>REPORTS: This object class is used to show the results generated in report form based on tables, queries etc.</p> <p>QUERIES: Queries are used to extract the relevant information from a table. It can be done by graphic user interface or by creating SQL compatible query statement.</p>	<p>4 marks</p>
-	-	25	<p>Q. Name.....15%.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>(d) Name of the function – PMT Syntax : PMT (rate, nper, PV,FV, type) Where, Rate: interest rate Nper: Total number of payment periods PV: present value Fv: Future value or cash payment to be attained after last payment. Type: No. 0 to 1 and indicates when payment is due.</p> <p>(e) $B2 = IF (A2>20,000, 0.35*A2, 0.3*A2)$</p>	<p align="right">1</p> <p align="right">3</p> <p align="right">2</p> <p align="right">=6 marks</p>