

SET – 2

Series : SGN/C

कोड नं. **67/2**
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 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 जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
- Please check that this question paper contains 24 printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 23 questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

लेखाशास्त्र
ACCOUNTANCY

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे
Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80
Maximum Marks : 80

67/2

1

C/1

सामान्य निर्देश :

- (i) यह प्रश्न-पत्र दो भागों में विभक्त है – क और ख ।
- (ii) भाग – क सभी के लिए अनिवार्य है ।
- (iii) भाग – ख के दो विकल्प हैं – वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण तथा अभिकलित्र लेखांकन ।
- (iv) भाग – ख से केवल एक ही विकल्प के प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।
- (v) किसी प्रश्न के सभी भागों के उत्तर एक ही स्थान पर लिखे जाने चाहिए ।

General Instructions :

- (i) This question paper contains **two** parts **A** and **B**.
- (ii) Part **A** is **compulsory** for all.
- (iii) Part **B** has **two** options : Option – **I** Analysis of Financial Statements and Option – **II** Computerized Accounting.
- (iv) Attempt only **one** option of Part **B**.
- (v) 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. 'अंशों के निजी निर्गमन' से क्या अभिप्राय है ? 1
What is meant by 'Private Placement of Shares' ?
2. अमन, यतिन तथा उमा, साझेदार थे तथा लाभ तथा हानि को 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में बांटते थे । उमा ने अवकाश ग्रहण किया और उसके अंश को अमन तथा यतिन ने 5 : 3 के अनुपात में ले लिया । अमन तथा यतिन का अधिलाभ अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए । 1
Aman, Yatin and Uma were partners and were sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Uma retired and her share was taken over by Aman and Yatin 5 : 3 in ratio. Calculate the gaining ratio of Aman and Yatin.
3. एक साझेदार के चालू खाते के नाम पक्ष की ओर दिखाई जाने वाली दो मद दीजिए । 1
Give two items which may appear on the debit side of a Partner's Current Account.

4. विनय तथा नमन साझेदार हैं तथा 4 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ का बंटवारा कर रहे हैं। उनकी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 90,000 तथा ₹ 70,000 थी। लाभ में 1/3 भाग के लिए उन्होंने प्रतीक को फर्म में प्रवेश दिया। प्रतीक अपनी पूँजी के रूप में ₹ 1,00,000 लाया। फर्म की ख्याति की गणना कीजिए। 1

Vinay and Naman are partners sharing profit in the ratio of 4:1. Their capitals were ₹ 90,000 and ₹ 70,000 respectively. They admitted Prateek for 1/3 share in the profits. Prateek brought ₹ 1,00,000 as his capital. Calculate the value of firm's goodwill.

5. साझेदारी फर्म के विघटन के समय स्थिति-विवरण के सम्पत्ति पक्ष में दिखाए गए साझेदार के ऋण के लिए रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि दीजिए। 1

Give the journal entry for the treatment of partner's loan appearing on the asset side of the Balance Sheet, on dissolution of a partnership firm.

6. मृत साझेदार के अंश का शेष साझेदार किस अनुपात में अधिग्रहण करते हैं ? 1

In which ratio do the remaining partners acquire the share of the deceased partner ?

7. नवनिर्माण लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 4,00,000 समता अंशों को सम-मूल्य पर निर्गमित किया। प्रति अंश राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से करना था : 3

आवेदन पर — ₹ 3

आबंटन पर — ₹ 2

प्रथम याचना पर ₹ 2

अंतिम याचना पर ₹ 3

निर्गमन पूर्ण रूप से अभिदत्त हुआ तथा सभी आवेदकों को पूर्ण अंशों का आबंटन कर दिया गया। सभी याचनाएँ माँग ली गईं। 6,000 अंशों के एक अंशधारी माही ने, प्रथम याचना के साथ, अंतिम याचना का भुगतान कर दिया। श्रेय ने, जिसके पास 700 अंश थे देय तिथि पर प्रथम याचना का भुगतान नहीं किया। श्रेय ने अंतिम याचना के साथ प्रथम याचना का भुगतान कर दिया। आबंटन राशि की प्राप्ति तक कम्पनी के लेखापाल ने प्रविष्टियों का लेखांकन सही कर दिया। उसके पश्चात उसके द्वारा निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियाँ अधूरी छोड़ दी गईं। इन प्रविष्टियों को पूरा कीजिए।

(नवनिर्माण लिमि. का जरनल)

तिथि	विवरण	पृष्ठ संख्या	नाम राशि (₹)	जमा राशि (₹)
	समता अंश प्रथम याचना खाता नाम (4,00,000 अंशों पर ₹ 2 प्रति अंश प्रथम याचना राशि देय)		8,00,000	8,00,000
	बैंक खाता नाम नाम समता अंश प्रथम याचना खाता ..... (.....)		..... .....	..... .....
	समता अंश दूसरी एवं अन्तिम याचना खाता नाम समता अंश पूँजी खाता (4,00,000 अंशों पर ₹ 3 प्रति अंश की दर से अन्तिम याचना देय)		.....	.....
	बैंक खाता नाम नाम समता अंश दूसरी तथा अन्तिम याचना खाता ..... (.....)		..... .....	..... .....

Navnirman Ltd. issued 4,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at par. The amount per share was payable as follows :

₹ 3 on application; ₹ 2 on allotment; ₹ 2 on first call and ₹ 3 on final call. The issue was fully subscribed and the shares were allotted fully to all the applicants. All calls were made. Mahi, a shareholder holding 6,000 shares paid the final call money along with the first call. Shrey holding 700 shares did not pay the first call on the due date. Shrey paid the first call along with the final call. The accountant of the company had correctly passed the entries till receipt of allotment money. After that the following entries were left incomplete by him. Complete these entries.

Journal of Navnirman Ltd.

Date	Particulars	F	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Equity Share first call A/c. Dr. To (Being first call due on 4,00,000 shares @ ₹ 2 per share)		8,00,000	8,00,000
	Bank A/c Dr. Dr. To Equity Share first call A/c To ..... (.....)		..... .....	..... .....
	Equity Share second and final call A/c. Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being final call due on 4,00,000 shares @ ₹ 3 per share)		.....	.....
	Bank A/c. Dr. Dr. To Equity Share second and final call A/c. To ..... (.....)		..... .....	..... .....

8. जनता लिमिटेड की अधिकृत पूँजी ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 2,00,000 समता अंश थी। कम्पनी ने 1,00,000 अंशों के अभिदान के लिए जनता को आमंत्रित किया। 97,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से करना था - आवेदन पर ₹ 2 प्रति अंश, आबंटन तथा प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना प्रत्येक पर ₹ 4 प्रति अंश। एक अंशधारी जो 600 अंशों का धारक था, आबंटन राशि देने में असफल रहा। उसके अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया। कम्पनी ने प्रथम तथा अंतिम याचना नहीं मांगी।

कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची III के अनुसार अंश पूँजी को कम्पनी के स्थिति-विवरण में दर्शाएँ। खातों के नोट्स भी तैयार कीजिए।

3

Janta Ltd. had an authorized capital of 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The company offered to the public for subscription 1,00,000 shares. Applications were received for 97,000 shares. The amount was payable as follows on application was ₹ 2 per share, ₹ 4 was payable each on allotment and first and final call. A shareholder holding 600 shares failed to pay the allotment money. His shares were forfeited. The company did not make the first and final call.

Present the share capital in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Also prepare Notes to accounts.

9. अजय, भावना तथा श्रेया साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 1 जुलाई, 2017 को श्रेया की मृत्यु हो गई । लेखा पुस्तकें प्रति वर्ष 31 मार्च को बन्द की जाती हैं । 2016 -17 वर्ष के लिए विक्रय की राशि ₹ 5,00,000 थी तथा 1 अप्रैल से 30 जून, 2017 तक ₹ 1,40,000 थी । पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान लाभ दर विक्रय की 10% थी । चूंकि श्रेया का कानूनी उत्तराधिकारी उसका इकलौता बेटा था, जो कि विशिष्ट रूप से योग्य था, यह निर्णय लिया गया कि श्रेया के खातों का निपटान करने के लिए लाभ की गणना विक्रय के 20% पर की जाएगी ।

(क) श्रेया की मृत्यु की तिथि तक लाभों में उसके भाग की गणना कीजिए तथा उसके लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए ।

(ख) उपरोक्त अनुच्छेद में जिस मूल्य पर प्रकाश डाला गया है, उसका भी उल्लेख कीजिए ।

3

Ajay, Bhawna and Shreya were partners sharing profits in the ratio 2:2:1. On July 1, 2017 Shreya died. The books of accounts are closed on March 31 every year. Sales for the year 2016-17 amounted to ₹ 5,00,000 and that from 1st April to 30th June 2017 were ₹ 1,40,000. The rate of profit during the past three years had been 10% on sales. Since Shreya's legal representative was her only son, who is specially abled, it was decided that the profit for the purpose of settling Shreya's account is to be calculated as 20% on sales.

(a) Calculate Shreya's share of profits till the date of her death and pass necessary a journal entry for the same.

(b) Also, state the value highlighted in the above para.

10. अमित एवं कार्तिक साझेदार हैं तथा लाभ-हानि बराबर-बराबर बाँटते हैं। फर्म के लाभों में बराबर अंश के लिए उन्होंने सौरभ को फर्म का एक साझेदार बनाया। इस उद्देश्य के लिए फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन अधिलाभों के चार वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर करना था।

3

सौरभ के प्रवेश पर फर्म का स्थिति – विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
पूँजी :		मशीनरी	75,000
अमित – 90,000		फर्नीचर	15,000
कार्तिक – <u>50,000</u>	1,40,000	स्टॉक	30,000
संचय	20,000	विविध देनदार	20,000
ऋण	25,000	रोकड़	50,000
विविध लेनदार	5,000		
	1,90,000		1,90,000

प्रत्याय की सामान्य दर 12% प्रतिवर्ष है। पिछले चार वर्षों का फर्म का औसत लाभ ₹ 30,000 था। ख्याति में सौरभ के अंश की गणना कीजिए।

Amit and Kartik are partners sharing profits and losses equally. They decided to admit Saurabh for an equal share in the profits. For this purpose the goodwill of the firm was to be valued at four years' purchase of super profits.

The Balance Sheet of the firm on Saurabh's admission was as follows :

Liabilities	Amount(₹)	Assets	Amount(₹)
Capitals :		Machinery	75,000
Amit 90,000		Furniture	15,000
Kartik <u>50,000</u>	1,40,000	Stock	30,000
Reserve	20,000	Sundry Debtors	20,000
Loan	25,000	Cash	50,000
Sundry Creditors	5,000		
	1,90,000		1,90,000

The normal rate of return is 12% per annum. Average profit of the firm for the last four years was ₹ 30,000. Calculate Saurabh's share of goodwill.

11. वीनस लिमिटेड एक रियल एस्टेट कम्पनी है। अपने निगमित सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्वों के निर्वाहन हेतु इसने बेघर लोगों के लिए रात्रि निवास निर्माण करने का निर्णय लिया। कम्पनी ने केयंस लिमिटेड की ₹ 10,00,000 की सम्पत्तियों तथा ₹ 1,80,000 की देयताओं का अधिग्रहण ₹ 7,60,000 में किया। क्रय मूल्य के पूर्ण निपटान हेतु वीनस लिमिटेड ने केयंस लिमिटेड के पक्ष में ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 5% बट्टे पर किया।

उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए वीनस लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए। वीनस लिमिटेड द्वारा ध्यान में रखे गये मूल्य की पहचान भी कीजिए।

4

Venus Ltd., is a real estate company. To discharge its corporate Social Responsibility, it decided to construct a night shelter for the homeless. The company took over assets of ₹ 10,00,000 and liabilities of ₹ 1,80,000 of Cayns Ltd. for ₹ 7,60,000. Venus Ltd.. issued 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 5% in full satisfaction of the purchase consideration in favour of Cayns Ltd.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Venus Ltd. for the above transactions. Also identify the value observed by Venus Ltd.

12. राजीव तथा संजीव एक फर्म में साझेदार थे। उनके साझेदारी संलेख में प्रावधान था कि लाभों का बँटवारा निम्न प्रकार से किया जाएगा :

पहले ₹ 20,000 राजीव को तथा शेष 4 : 1 के अनुपात में। 31 मार्च, 2017 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए लाभ ₹ 60,000 था, जिसका बँटवारा साझेदारों के मध्य कर दिया गया। 01-04-2016 को उनकी पूँजी थी, राजीव - ₹ 90,000 तथा संजीव ₹ 80,000। 6% वार्षिक दर से पूँजी पर ब्याज का भुगतान किया जाना था। लाभ-हानि समायोजन खाता तैयार करते समय पूँजी पर ब्याज नहीं लगाया गया।

इसके लिए आवश्यक शोधन प्रविष्टि कीजिए। अपने कार्य को स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाइए।

4

Rajiv and Sanjeev were partners in a firm. Their partnership deed provided that the profits shall be divided as follows :

First ₹ 20,000 to Rajeev and the balance in the ratio of 4 : 1. The profits for the year ended 31st March, 2017 were ₹ 60,000 which had been distributed among the partners. On 1-4-2016 their capitals were Rajeev ₹ 90,000 and Sanjeev ₹ 80,000. Interest on capital was to be provided @ 6% p.a. While preparing the profit and loss appropriation interest on capital was omitted.

Pass necessary rectifying entry for the same. Show your workings clearly.

13. पार्थ, रमन तथा जैशा फर्नीचर बनाने वाली एक फर्म में साझेदार हैं। वे 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का बँटवारा करते रहे हैं। 1 अप्रैल, 2017 से उन्होंने भावी लाभ-हानि को 2 : 5 : 3 के अनुपात में बाँटने का निर्णय लिया। उनका स्थिति-विवरण लाभ-हानि खाते में ₹ 4,000 का नाम शेष, ₹ 36,000 का सामान्य संचय शेष तथा ₹ 12,000 का कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति संचय शेष दर्शा रहा था। यह सहमति हुई कि – 6

- (i) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 76,000 किया जाएगा।
- (ii) स्टॉक का (₹ 40,000 पुस्तकीय मूल्य) 8% से मूल्यहास किया जाएगा।
- (iii) ₹ 900 के लेनदार दावा नहीं करेंगे।
- (iv) कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति का ₹ 20,000 का दावा था।
- (v) निवेशों को (₹ 38,000 पुस्तकीय मूल्य) ₹ 40,000 पर पुनर्मूल्यांकित किया गया।

फर्म प्रति वर्ष एक वृद्धाश्रम 'केयर फॉर यू' को दान देने के लिए आरामदायक दोलन कुर्सियों का निर्माण करती है। देश में बढ़ते हुए प्रदूषण स्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए फर्म ने यह निर्णय लिया कि वर्ष 2017-18 से आरंभ करके प्रति वर्ष लाभों का 10%, 'हरित कोष' में स्थानान्तरित किया जाएगा और इसका उपयोग मुख्य रूप से पर्यावरण-मित्र-क्रियाओं के लिए होगा।

- (क) उपरोक्त के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।
- (ख) ऐसे किन्हीं दो मूल्यों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए जिन पर उपरोक्त स्थिति में प्रकाश डाला गया है।

Parth, Raman and Zaisha are partners in a firm manufacturing furniture. They have been sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. From 1st April, 2017 they decided to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 5 : 3. Their Balance Sheet showed a debit balance of ₹ 4,000 in Profit & Loss Account; balance of ₹ 36,000 in General Reserve and a Balance of ₹ 12,000 in Workmen's Compensation Reserve. It was agreed that –

- (i) The goodwill of the firm be valued at ₹ 76,000.
- (ii) The Stock (book value of ₹ 40,000) was to be depreciated by 8%.
- (iii) Creditors amounting to ₹ 900 were not likely to be claimed.
- (iv) Claim on account of Workmen's Compensation amounted to ₹ 20,000.
- (v) Investments (book value ₹ 38,000) were revalued at ₹ 40,000.

The firm manufactures comfortable rocking chairs for donating to 'Kareforyou' an Old Age Home every year. Taking cognizance of the rising pollution levels in the country, the firm has decided to transfer 10% of the profits every year to 'Green Fund' primarily used for environment friendly activities starting from the year 2017-18.

- (a) Pass necessary Journal entries for the above.
- (b) Also state any two values highlighted in the above case.

14. बूट्स लिमिटेड ने ₹ 6,00,000 के 8% ऋणपत्रों को 6% बट्टे पर निर्गमित किया। ऋणपत्रों का शोधन चार-समान वार्षिक किश्तों में करना था। ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन के लिए आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए तथा चार वर्षों का 'ऋणपत्र निर्गमन बढ़ा खाता' तैयार काजिए। अपने कार्य को स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाइए।

6

Boots Ltd. issued ₹ 6,00,000, 8% Debentures at a discount of 6%. The debentures were redeemable in four equal annual instalments. Pass necessary journal entries for issue of debentures and prepare 'Discount on issue of debentures Account' for four years. Show your workings clearly.

15. गिरिजा तथा गणेश साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 31 मार्च, 2017 को उनका स्थिति-विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

6

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
लेनदार	80,000	बैंक में रोकड़	20,000
बैंक अधिविकर्ष	50,000	देनदार	55,000
गिरिजा के भाई का ऋण	77,000	घटा - संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान	2,000
गणेश का ऋण	28,000	स्टॉक	53,000
निवेश घटत-बढ़त कोष	15,000	निवेश	78,000
पूँजी :		भवन	89,000
गिरिजा 1,50,000		लाभ-हानि खाता	2,50,000
गणेश 1,00,000	2,50,000		10,000
	5,00,000		5,00,000

उपरोक्त तिथि को फर्म का विघटन हो गया। सम्पत्तियाँ बेच दी गई तथा देयताओं का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से हुआ :

- (क) ₹ 6,000 के देनदारों की राशि डूबत हो गई।
(ख) गिरिजा अपने भाई का ऋण भुगतान करने के लिए सहमत हो गया।
(ग) ₹ 10,000 के एक लेनदार को उसके खाते के पूर्ण निपटान हेतु ₹ 3,000 का भुगतान किया गया।
(घ) भवन को ₹ 1,80,000 पर नीलाम कर दिया गया तथा नीलामीकर्ता का कमीशन ₹ 8,000 था।
(ङ) गणेश ने स्टॉक का एक भाग ₹ 4,000 (जो पुस्तकीय मूल्य से 20% कम था) में ले लिया। बचा हुआ स्टॉक शेष लेनदारों को उनके खातों के पूर्ण निपटान हेतु दे दिया गया।
(च) निवेशों से ₹ 9,000 कम वसूल हुए।
(छ) वसूली व्यय ₹ 17,000 थे और उनका भुगतान गणेश ने किया।
वसूली खाता, साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तथा बैंक खाता तैयार कीजिए।

Girija and Ganesh were partners in a firm sharing, profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 3. On 31st March, 2017 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	80,000	Cash at Bank	20,000
Bank Overdraft	50,000	Debtors	55,000
Girija's Brother's loan	77,000	Less: Provision for	
Ganesh's loan	28,000	doubtful debts	<u>2,000</u>
Investment Fluctuation Fund	15,000	Stock	78,000
Capitals :		Investments	89,000
Girija	1,50,000	Buildings	2,50,000
Ganesh	<u>1,00,000</u>	Profit and Loss A/c.	10,000
	5,00,000		5,00,000

On the above date the firm was dissolved. The assets were realized and the liabilities were paid off as follows :

- Debtors of ₹ 6,000 were proved bad.
- Girija agreed to pay off her brother's Loan.
- One of the creditors for ₹ 10,000 was paid only ₹ 3,000 in full settlement of his account.
- Buildings were auctioned for ₹ 1,80,000 and the auctioneer's commission amounted to ₹ 8,000.
- Ganesh took over part of stock at ₹ 4,000 (being 20% less than the book value). Balance of the Stock was handed over to the remaining creditors in full settlement of their account.
- Investments realized ₹ 9,000 less.
- Realisation expenses amounted to ₹ 17,000 and were paid by Ganesh.

Prepare Realisation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and Bank Account.

16. 31 मार्च, 2017 को अभीर तथा दिव्या का स्थिति-विवरण, जो 3 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे, निम्न प्रकार से था :

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31 मार्च, 2017 को अभीर तथा दिव्या का स्थिति-विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
लेनदार	2,20,000	बैंक में रोकड़	1,40,000
कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि कोष	1,00,000	देनदार	6,50,000
निवेश बढ़त-घटत निधि	1,00,000	घटा : डूबत ऋणों	
सामान्य संचय	1,20,000	के लिए प्रावधान	50,000
पूँजी :		स्टॉक	3,00,000
अभीर : 6,00,000		निवेश (बाज़ार मूल्य ₹ 4,40,000)	5,00,000
दिव्या : 4,00,000	10,00,000		
	15,40,000		15,40,000

1 अप्रैल, 2017 को उन्होंने 1/5 भाग के लिए विभोर को एक नया साझेदार बनाया ।

(क) विभोर ख्याति प्रीमियम के अपने भाग के लिए ₹ 80,000 लायेगा ।

(ख) स्टॉक का मूल्यांकन ₹ 20,000 अधिक किया गया ।

(ग) एक देनदार जिसकी देय राशि ₹ 5,000 थी, तथा जिसे डूबत ऋण के रूप में अपलिखित कर दिया गया था, ने पूर्ण निपटान हेतु ₹ 4,000 का भुगतान किया ।

(घ) ₹ 6,000 प्रति माह की दर से दो मास का वेतन अदत्त था ।

(ङ) विभोर नई फर्म की कुल पूँजी के 1/5 भाग के बराबर पूँजी लायेगा ।

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

अथवा

काव्या, मान्या तथा नविता साझेदार थे तथा क्रमशः 50%, 30% व 20% लाभों का बँटवारा करते थे। 31 मार्च, 2016, को उनका स्थिति-विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

31 मार्च, 2016 को काव्या, मान्या तथा नविता का स्थिति-विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
लेनदार	1,40,000	स्थायी सम्पत्तियाँ	8,90,000
सामान्य संचय	1,00,000	निवेश	2,00,000
पूँजी :		स्टॉक	1,30,000
काव्या 6,00,000		देनदार 4,00,000	
मान्या 5,00,000		घटा - डूबत ऋणों के लिए	
नविता <u>4,00,000</u>	15,00,000	प्रावधान 30,000	3,70,000
		बैंक	1,50,000
	17,40,000		17,40,000

उपरोक्त तिथि को काव्या ने अवकाश ग्रहण किया तथा मान्या एवं नविता ने निम्न शर्तों पर फर्म को चालू रखने का निर्णय लिया :

- (क) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 60,000 किया गया तथा ख्याति में काव्या के भाग का समायोजन फर्म को चालू रखने वाले साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों में करने का निर्णय लिया गया।
- (ख) कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति का ₹ 4,000 का एक दावा था।
- (ग) निवेशों का पुनर्मूल्यांकन ₹ 2,13,000 किया गया।
- (घ) स्थायी सम्पत्तियों पर 10% मूल्यहास लगाना था।
- (ङ) काव्या को ₹ 20,000 का भुगतान एक बैंक ड्राफ्ट द्वारा किया गया तथा शेष का स्थानांतरण उसके ऋण खाते में कर दिया गया; जिसका भुगतान दो बराबर वार्षिक किश्तों में 10% वार्षिक ब्याज के साथ करना है।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता, साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तथा अन्तिम भुगतान तक काव्या का ऋण खाता तैयार कीजिए।

On 31st March 2017, the Balance Sheet of Abhir and Divya, who were sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 1 was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Abhir and Divya as on 31st March 2017

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	2,20,000	Cash at Bank	1,40,000
Employees' Provident Fund	1,00,000	Debtors	6,50,000
Investment Fluctuation Fund	1,00,000	<u>Less</u> Provision	
General Reserve	1,20,000	for bad debts	<u>50,000</u>
Capitals :		Stock	3,00,000
Abhir : 6,00,000		Investments (market value	5,00,000
Divya : <u>4,00,000</u>	10,00,000	₹ 4,40,000)	
	15,40,000		15,40,000

They decided to admit Vibhor on April 1, 2017 for 1/5th share.

- Vibhor shall bring ₹ 80,000 as his share of goodwill premium.
- Stock was overvalued by ₹ 20,000.
- A debtors whose dues of ₹ 5,000 were written off as bad debts, paid ₹ 4,000 in full settlement.
- Two months salary @ ₹ 6,000 per month was outstanding.
- Vibhor was to bring in Capital to the extent of 1/5th of the total capital of the new firm.

Prepare Revaluation A/c, Partners' Capital A/c and the Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm.

OR

Kavya, Manya and Navita were partners sharing profits as 50%, 30% and 20% respectively. On march 31, 2016, their Balance Sheet stood as follows :

Balance Sheet of Kavya, Manya and Navita as at March 31, 2016.

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	1,40,000	Fixed Assets	8,90,000
General Reserve	1,00,000	Investments	2,00,000
Capitals :		Stock	1,30,000
Kavya 6,00,000		Debtors 4,00,000	
Manya 5,00,000		Less – Provision for	
Navita <u>4,00,000</u>	15,00,000	bad debts <u>30,000</u>	3,70,000
		Bank	1,50,000
	17,40,000		17,40,000

On the above date, Kavya retired and Manya and Navita agreed to continue the business on the following terms :

- (a) Firm's goodwill was valued at ₹ 60,000 and it was decided to adjust Kavya's share of goodwill in the capital accounts of continuing partners.
- (b) There was a claim for workmen's compensation to the extent of ₹ 4,000.
- (c) Investments were revalued at ₹ 2,13,000.
- (d) Fixed Assets were to be depreciated by 10%.
- (e) Kavya was to be paid ₹ 20,000 through a bank draft and the balance was transferred to her loan account which will be paid in two equal annual instalments together with interest @ 10% p.a.

Prepare Revaluation A/c, Partner's Capital accounts and Kavya's Loan Account till it is finally paid.

17. मनवत लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 10,00,000 समता अंशों को निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए। जिनका भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था :

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आवेदन एवं आबंटन पर : ₹ 4 प्रति अंश (₹ 1 प्रीमियम सहित)

प्रथम याचना पर : ₹ 4 प्रति अंश

द्वितीय एवं अंतिम याचना पर : ₹ 3 प्रति अंश

15,00,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए तथा सभी आवेदकों को अनुपातिक आधार पर आबंटन कर दिया गया। आधिक्य आवेदन राशि का समायोजन याचनाओं पर देय राशि में किया गया। एक अंशधारी, जिसने 6,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन किया था, प्रथम तथा द्वितीय एवं अंतिम याचना का भुगतान नहीं किया। उसके अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया। हरण किए गए अंशों में से 90% अंशों को ₹ 8 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया।

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

अथवा

एक्स लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 5,00,000 समता अंशों को सममूल्य पर निर्गमित करने हेतु आवेदन आमंत्रित किए। प्रति अंश राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से करना था :

आवेदन पर – ₹ 1 प्रति अंश

आबंटन पर – ₹ 2 प्रति अंश

प्रथम याचना पर – ₹ 3 प्रति अंश

दूसरी तथा अन्तिम याचना पर – शेष

8,00,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। 1,00,000 अंशों के आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा शेष आवेदकों को अनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों का आबंटन कर दिया गया। आवेदन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त राशि का समायोजन आबंटन पर देय राशि में कर लिया गया। सभी याचनाएँ माँग ली गईं। 5,000 अंशों के एक अंशधारक अशोक ने आबंटन राशि तथा याचना राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया। एक अंशधारक मोहन, जिसने 7,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन किया था, प्रथम तथा दूसरी एवं अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान करने में असफल रहा। दूसरी तथा अन्तिम याचना के पश्चात् अशोक तथा मोहन के अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया। हरण किए गये अंशों में से 8000 अंशों का ₹ 12 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया। पुनः निर्गमित अंशों में अशोक के हरण किए गए सभी अंश सम्मिलित थे।

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

Manvet Ltd. invited applications for issuing 10,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each payable as follows :

On application and allotment ₹ 4 per share (including premium ₹ 1)

On first call ₹ 4 per share,

On second and final call ₹ 3 per share.

Applications for 15,00,000 shares were received and pro-rata allotment was made to all the applicants. Excess application money was adjusted on the sums due on calls. A shareholder who had applied for 6,000 shares did not pay the first, and the second and final call. His shares were forfeited. 90% of the forfeited shares were reissued at ₹ 8 per share fully paid up.

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

OR

X Ltd. invited applications for issuing 5,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at par. The amount per share was payable as follows :

On Application ₹ 1 per share

On Allotment ₹ 2 per share

On First call ₹ 3 per share

On Second and Final call – Balance.

Applications for 8,00,000 shares were received. Applications for 1,00,000 shares were rejected and pro-rata allotment was made to the remaining applicants. Excess money received with applications was adjusted towards sums due on allotment. All calls were made. Ashok a shareholder holding 5000 shares failed to pay the allotment and the call money. Mohan, a shareholder who had applied for 7000 shares, failed to pay the first and second and final call. Shares of Ashok and Mohan were forfeited after the second and final call. Of the forfeited shares 8000 shares were re-issued at ₹ 12 per share fully paid up. The re-issued shares included all the forfeited shares of Ashok.

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

भाग – ख

विकल्प – I

(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

PART – B

OPTION – I

Analysis of Financial Statements

18. रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण बनाने के प्राथमिक उद्देश्य का उल्लेख कीजिए । 1

State the primary objective of preparing the Cash Flow Statement.

19. एक कम्पनी द्वारा 'दिए गए ऋण एवं अग्रिम' को रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण बनाते समय किस प्रकार की गतिविधि माना जाएगा ? 1

'Loans and advances granted' by a company will be considered, as which type of activity while preparing Cash Flow Statement.

20. निम्न सूचना से तुलनात्मक लाभ-हानि विवरण तैयार कीजिए : 4

विवरण	31 मार्च 2017	31 मार्च 2016
प्रचालन आय	₹ 24,00,000	₹ 18,00,000
अन्य आय (प्रचालन आय %)	15%	25%
व्यय (प्रचालन आय %)	60%	50%
कर दर	40%	40%

From the following information, prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss :

Particulars	31 st March, 2017	31 st March, 2016
Revenue from operations	₹ 24,00,000	₹ 18,00,000
Other incomes (% of revenue from operations)	15%	25%
Expenses (% of revenue from operations)	60%	50%
Tax rate	40%	40%

21. (क) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची III के अनुसार निम्न मदों को किन मुख्य-शीर्षकों एवं उप-शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत दर्शाया जाएगा ?

4

(i) कर्मचारी हित लाभों के लिए प्रावधान

(ii) अग्रिम याचना

(ख) 'वित्तीय विवरणों के विश्लेषण' की किन्हीं दो सीमाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए ।

(a) Under which major headings and sub-heading will the following items be shown in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013 ?

(i) Provision for employee benefits.

(ii) Calls in advance.

(b) State any two limitations of 'Analysis of Financial Statements'.

22. (क) एक कम्पनी लागत पर 25% सकल लाभ अर्जित करती है । 31 मार्च, 2017 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए इसका सकल लाभ ₹ 5,00,000 था । कम्पनी की समता अंश पूँजी ₹ 10,00,000; संचय एवं आधिक्य ₹ 2,00,000; दीर्घकालीन ऋण ₹ 3,00,000 तथा अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ ₹ 10,00,000 थीं ।

कम्पनी के 'कार्यशील पूँजी आवर्त अनुपात' की गणना कीजिए ।

4

(ख) वाई लिमिटेड का ब्याज एवं कर के पश्चात् शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 1,00,000 था । इसकी चालू सम्पत्तियाँ ₹ 4,00,000; चालू दायित्व ₹ 2,00,000; स्थायी सम्पत्तियाँ ₹ 6,00,000 तथा 10% दीर्घकालीन ऋण ₹ 4,00,000 थे । कर दर 20% थी ।

वाई लिमिटेड के 'निवेश पर प्रत्याय' की गणना कीजिए ।

(a) A company earns Gross profit of 25% on cost. For the year ended 31st March, 2017 its Gross Profit was ₹ 5,00,000; Equity Share Capital of the company was ₹ 10,00,000; Reserves and Surplus ₹ 2,00,000; Long Term Loan ₹ 3,00,000 and Non Current Assets were ₹ 10,00,000.

Compute the 'Working capital turnover ratio' of the company.

(b) Y Ltd's profits after interest and tax was ₹ 1,00,000. Its Current Assets were ₹ 4,00,000; Current Liabilities ₹ 2,00,000; Fixed Assets ₹ 6,00,000 and 10% Long term debt ₹ 4,00,000. The rate of tax was 20%.

Calculate 'Return on Investment' of Y Ltd.

23. 31 मार्च, 2017 को मेवांका लिमिटेड का स्थिति-विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

6

मेवांका लिमिटेड

31 मार्च 2017 को स्थिति-विवरण

विवरण	नोट सं.	31 मार्च, 2017 (₹)	31 मार्च, 2016 (₹)
I समता एवं देयताएँ :			
1. अंशधारी निधियाँ			
(अ) अंश पूँजी		3,00,000	1,00,000
(ब) संचय एवं आधिक्य	1	25,000	1,20,000
2. अचल देयताएँ			
दीर्घकालीन ऋण	2	80,000	60,000
3. चालू देयताएँ			
(अ) व्यापारिक देनदार		6,000	20,000
(ब) लघुकालीन प्रावधान	3	68,000	70,000
कुल		4,79,000	3,70,000
II. परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
1. अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ	4	3,36,000	1,92,000
2. चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(अ) स्टॉक (मालसूची)		67,000	60,000
(ब) व्यापारिक प्राप्य		51,000	65,000
(स) रोकड़ तथा रोकड़ तुल्य		25,000	49,000
(द) अन्य चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ		—	4,000
कुल		4,79,000	3,70,000

खार्तों के नोट्स

नोट सं.	विवरण	31 मार्च, 2017 (₹)	31 मार्च, 2016 (₹)
1.	संचय एवं आधिक्य (आधिक्य – लाभ- हानि विवरण का शेष)	25,000	1,20,000
		25,000	1,20,000
2.	दीर्घकालीन ऋण 10% दीर्घकालीन ऋण	80,000	60,000
		80,000	60,000
3.	लघुकालीन प्रावधान कर प्रावधान	68,000	70,000
		68,000	70,000
4.	मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ मशीनरी	3,84,000	2,15,000
	एकत्रित (संचित) मूल्यहास	(48,000)	(23,000)
		3,36,000	1,92,000

अतिरिक्त सूचना :

(i) अतिरिक्त ऋण 1 जुलाई, 2016 को लिया गया ।

(ii) वर्ष में ₹ 53,000 कर का भुगतान किया गया ।

रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार कीजिए ।

Following is the Balance Sheet of Mevanca Limited as at 31st March, 2017

Mevanca Ltd.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2017

Particulars	Note No.	31st March, 2017 (₹)	31st March, 2016 (₹)
I Equity and Liabilities			
1. Shareholder's Funds			
(a) Share Capital		3,00,000	1,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	25,000	1,20,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities			
Long-term Borrowings	2	80,000	60,000
3. Current Liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables		6,000	20,000
(b) Short-term Provisions	3	68,000	70,000
Total :		4,79,000	3,70,000
II. Assets			
1. Non-Current Assets			
Fixed Assets	4	3,36,000	1,92,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		67,000	60,000
(b) Trade Receivables		51,000	65,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalent		25,000	49,000
(d) Other Current Assets		–	4,000
Total :		4,79,000	3,70,000

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	31 March, 2017 (₹)	31 March, 2016 (₹)
1. Reserves and Surplus Surplus i.e., Balance in Statement of Profit & Loss	25,000	1,20,000
	25,000	1,20,000
2. Long-term Borrowings 10% Long term Loan	80,000	60,000
	80,000	60,000
3. Short-term Provisions Provision for Tax	68,000	70,000
	68,000	70,000
4. Fixed Assets Machinery	3,84,000	2,15,000
Accumulated Depreciation	(48,000)	(23,000)
	3,36,000	1,92,000

Additional Information :

(i) Additional loan was taken on 1st July, 2016.

(ii) Tax of ₹ 53,000 was paid during the year.

Prepare Cash Flow Statement.

(विकल्प – II)

(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)

OPTION – II

Computerised Accounting

18. उन अभिकल्पकों (डिजाइनर्स) के लिए जो एम एस एक्सेस (MS Access) का उपयोग करते हैं 'रिपोर्ट विजार्ड' (Report Wizard) एक अनुकूल साधन क्यों है ? 1

Why is 'Report Wizard' a favourable tool for designers using MS Access ?

19. फ्रन्ट एण्ड (Front End) डेटाबेस शब्द का क्या अभिप्राय है ? 1

What is meant by the term 'Front End' database ?

67/2

23

C/1

20. 'पासवर्ड सिक्योरिटी' (Password Security) तथा 'डेटा वॉल्ट' (Data Vault) शब्दों को समझाइए। 4
Explain the terms 'Password Security' and 'Data Vault'.

21. मिश्रित गुण से क्या अभिप्राय है ? यह साधारण गुण से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं ? 4
What is meant by composite attribute ? How is it different from simple attribute ?

22. ऐसी किन्हीं चार आवश्यकताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए जिन्हें 'डेस्कटॉप डेटाबेस' या 'सर्वर डेटाबेस' के बीच निवेश निर्णय लेने से पूर्व ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए। 4
State any four requirements which should be considered before making an investing decision to choose between 'Desktop database' or 'Server database'.

23. यामा इन्डस्ट्रीज ने एक उभरी हुई नक्काशी करने वाली मशीन ₹ 4,35,000 में खरीदी। उन्होंने उसकी स्थापना तथा परिवहन व्ययों के रूप में ₹ 45,000 का भुगतान किया। यह मानते हुए कि 5 वर्षों के अन्त में इस मशीन का बचा हुआ मूल्य ₹ 2,00,000 है, एम एस एक्सेल में फॉर्मूलों का प्रयोग करते हुए स्थायी रेखा विधि से मूल्यहास तथा इसकी दर की गणना कीजिए। 6

Yamaha industries purchased an embossing machine for ₹ 4,35,000. They paid ₹ 45,000 as installation and transport expenses. Assuming that the salvage value of machine at the end of 5 years is ₹ 2,00,000, calculate depreciation by Straight Line Method & its Rate, using formulas in MS excel.

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-Strictly Confidential : (For Internal and Restricted Use Only)
Senior School Certificate Examination
July -2017-18
Marking Scheme - Accountancy Compartment 67/1-2-3

General Instructions:-

1. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking-Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed.
2. The Head-Examiner has to go through the first five answer scripts evaluated by each evaluator to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. The remaining answer scripts meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
3. If a question has parts, please award marks on the right hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written in the left hand margin and encircled.
4. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left hand margin and encircled.
5. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and other answer scored out.
6. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
7. Deductions up to 25% of the marks must be made if the student has not drawn formats of the Journal and Ledger and has not given the narrations.
8. A full scale of marks 1-80 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
9. No marks are to be deducted or awarded for writing / not writing 'TO and BY' while preparing Journal and Ledger accounts.
10. In theory questions, credit is to be given for the content and not for the format.
11. Every Examiner should stay up to sufficiently reasonable time normally 5-6 hours every day and evaluate 20-25 answer books.
12. Avoid the following common types of errors committed by the Examiners in the past-
 - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer script
 - Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it or deviation from the marking scheme.
 - Wrong transference of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
 - Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
 - Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page
 - Wrong grand total
 - Marks in words and figures not tallying
 - Wrong transference to marks from the answer book to award list
 - Answers marked as correct but marks not awarded.
 - Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong but no marks awarded.
13. While evaluating the answer scripts if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as (x) and awarded zero(0) Marks.
14. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, It is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
15. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for Spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
16. Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words

Q. Set No.			Marking Scheme Compartment 2017-18 Accountancy (055) Delhi – 67/1-2-3 Expected Answers / Value points	Distribution of marks										
67/1	67/2	67/3												
1	4	6	Q. Vinay and Naman.....goodwill? Ans. Total Capital of the new firm (on the basis of Prateek’s capital) Amt.(₹) Less: Actual Total Capital of the firm (Vinay+Naman+Prateek) 3,00,000 Goodwill of the firm <u>2,60,000</u> <u>40,000</u>	1 Mark										
2	6	4	Q. In which ratio.....deceased partner? Ans. The remaining partners will acquire the share of the deceased partner in Gaining ratio.	1 Mark										
3	5	2	Q. Give thepartnership firm. Ans. . <div style="text-align: center;">Journal</div> <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. Amt. (₹)</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Cr. Amt. (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Partner’s Capital A/c Dr. To Partner’s Loan A/c [Asset side loan of partner transferred to his capital account on dissolution of firm]</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt. (₹)	Cr. Amt. (₹)		Partner’s Capital A/c Dr. To Partner’s Loan A/c [Asset side loan of partner transferred to his capital account on dissolution of firm]				1 Mark
Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt. (₹)	Cr. Amt. (₹)										
	Partner’s Capital A/c Dr. To Partner’s Loan A/c [Asset side loan of partner transferred to his capital account on dissolution of firm]													
4	2	1	Q. Aman,Yatin.....Aman and Yatin. Ans. Aman’s Gain = $5/8 \times 2/10 = 5/40$ Yatin’s Gain = $3/8 \times 2/10 = 3/40$ Gaining Ratio = 5:3 Note : In case an examinee has not shown the calculation but has given the correct answer, full credit may be given.	1 Mark										
5	3	5	Q. Give two items..... Current Account. Ans. (any two) 1. Drawings 2. Interest on drawings. 3. Share of loss	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ =1 Mark										
6	1	3	Q. What is meant..... Shares’? Ans. Private placement of shares means any offer of securities or invitation by a company to subscribe for securities to some selected individuals and institutional investors.	1 Mark										
7	10	9	Q. Amit and Kartik..... share of goodwill. Ans. Normal profits = $\frac{12}{100} \times 1,60,000 = ₹19,200$ Average profit = ₹ 30,000 Super profit = ₹ 30,000 - ₹ 19,200 = ₹ 10,800 Goodwill = ₹10,800 x 4 = ₹43,200 Saurabh Share of Goodwill = ₹ 43,200 x $\frac{1}{3}$ = ₹ 14,400	1 1 1 = 3marks										
8	7	7	Q. Navnirman Ltd..... these entries.											

			<p>Ans. Books of the Madhur Ltd.</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%;">LF</th> <th style="width:15%;">Dr. Amt. (₹)</th> <th style="width:15%;">Cr. Amt. (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>(i) Equity Share first call A/cDr. To Equity Share Capital A/c [First call due on 4,00,000 shares @ ₹ 2 per share]</td> <td></td> <td align="right">8,00,000</td> <td align="right">8,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(ii) Bank A/cDr. Calls in Arrear A/c.....Dr. To Equity Share first call A/c To Calls in advance A/c [First call money received on 3,99,300 shares along with final call on 6,000 shares]</td> <td></td> <td align="right">8,16,600 1,400</td> <td align="right">8,00,000 18,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(iii) Equity Share second & final call A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c [Final call due on 4,00,000 shares @ ₹ 3 per share]</td> <td></td> <td align="right">12,00,000</td> <td align="right">12,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(iv) Bank A/cDr. Calls in Advance A/c.....Dr. To Equity Share second & final call A/c To Calls in Arrear A/c [Final call received along with arrears of first Call and calls in advance adjusted]</td> <td></td> <td align="right">11,83,400 18,000</td> <td align="right">12,00,000 1,400</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt. (₹)	Cr. Amt. (₹)		(i) Equity Share first call A/cDr. To Equity Share Capital A/c [First call due on 4,00,000 shares @ ₹ 2 per share]		8,00,000	8,00,000		(ii) Bank A/cDr. Calls in Arrear A/c.....Dr. To Equity Share first call A/c To Calls in advance A/c [First call money received on 3,99,300 shares along with final call on 6,000 shares]		8,16,600 1,400	8,00,000 18,000		(iii) Equity Share second & final call A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c [Final call due on 4,00,000 shares @ ₹ 3 per share]		12,00,000	12,00,000		(iv) Bank A/cDr. Calls in Advance A/c.....Dr. To Equity Share second & final call A/c To Calls in Arrear A/c [Final call received along with arrears of first Call and calls in advance adjusted]		11,83,400 18,000	12,00,000 1,400	<p>½</p> <p>1</p> <p>½</p> <p>1</p> <p>= 3 marks</p>													
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13	14	15	<p>Q. Boots Ltd..... workings clearly.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p align="center">Books of Boots Ltd</p> <p align="center">Journal</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Particulars</th> <th>LF</th> <th>Dr (₹)</th> <th>Cr (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Bank A/c Dr. To 8 % Debenture Application & Allotment A/c [Applications received for ₹6,00,000 8% debentures issued at 6% discount]</td> <td></td> <td align="right">5,64,000</td> <td align="right">5,64,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>8% Debenture Application & Allotment A/c..... Dr. Discount on Issue of Debentures A/c..... Dr. To 8 % Debentures A/c [Allotment of ₹6,00,000 8% debentures issued at 6% discount]</td> <td></td> <td align="right">5,64,000 36,000</td> <td align="right">6,00,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Dr.</th> <th colspan="2">Discount on issue of Debentures A/c</th> <th colspan="2">Cr.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Amt (₹)</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Amt (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>To 8% Debentures A/c</td> <td align="right">36,000</td> <td></td> <td>By Statement of P& L</td> <td align="right">14,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>By Balance c/d</td> <td align="right">21,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td align="right"><u>36,000</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td align="right"><u>36,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>To Balance b/d</td> <td align="right">21,600</td> <td></td> <td>By Statement of P& L</td> <td align="right">10,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>By Balance c/d</td> <td align="right">10,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td align="right"><u>21,600</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td align="right"><u>21,600</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>To Balance b/d</td> <td align="right">10,800</td> <td></td> <td>By Statement of P& L</td> <td align="right">7,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>By Balance c/d</td> <td align="right">3,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td align="right"><u>10,800</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td align="right"><u>10,800</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>To Balance b/d</td> <td align="right">3,600</td> <td></td> <td>By Statement of P& L</td> <td align="right">3,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td align="right"><u>3,600</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td align="right"><u>3,600</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Working:</p> <p align="center">Calculation of Discount to be written off</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>YEAR</th> <th>DEBENTURES O/S</th> <th>RATIO</th> <th>DISCOUNT W/O</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1st</td> <td align="right">6,00,000</td> <td align="center">4</td> <td align="right">36,000 x 4/10 = 14,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2nd</td> <td align="right">4,50,000</td> <td align="center">3</td> <td align="right">36,000 x 3/10 = 10,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3rd</td> <td align="right">3,00,000</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="right">36,000 x 2/10 = 7,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4th</td> <td align="right">1,50,000</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="right">36,000 x 1/10 = 3,600</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)		Bank A/c Dr. To 8 % Debenture Application & Allotment A/c [Applications received for ₹6,00,000 8% debentures issued at 6% discount]		5,64,000	5,64,000		8% Debenture Application & Allotment A/c..... Dr. Discount on Issue of Debentures A/c..... Dr. To 8 % Debentures A/c [Allotment of ₹6,00,000 8% debentures issued at 6% discount]		5,64,000 36,000	6,00,000	Dr.		Discount on issue of Debentures A/c		Cr.		Date	Particulars	Amt (₹)	Date	Particulars	Amt (₹)		To 8% Debentures A/c	36,000		By Statement of P& L	14,400					By Balance c/d	21,600			<u>36,000</u>			<u>36,000</u>		To Balance b/d	21,600		By Statement of P& L	10,800					By Balance c/d	10,800			<u>21,600</u>			<u>21,600</u>		To Balance b/d	10,800		By Statement of P& L	7,200					By Balance c/d	3,600			<u>10,800</u>			<u>10,800</u>		To Balance b/d	3,600		By Statement of P& L	3,600									<u>3,600</u>			<u>3,600</u>	YEAR	DEBENTURES O/S	RATIO	DISCOUNT W/O	1 st	6,00,000	4	36,000 x 4/10 = 14,400	2 nd	4,50,000	3	36,000 x 3/10 = 10,800	3 rd	3,00,000	2	36,000 x 2/10 = 7,200	4 th	1,50,000	1	36,000 x 1/10 = 3,600	<p>½</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>½</p> <p>1 = 6 Marks</p>
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14	15	13	<p>Q. Girija and Ganesh..... Bank Account.</p> <p>Ans.</p>																																																																																																																								

Dr.		Realisation Account		Cr.	
Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)		
To Sundry Assets :		By Sundry Liabilities :			
Debtors 55,000		Provision for Doubtful Debts	2,000		
Stock 78,000		Creditors 80,000			
Investments 89,000		Girija's Brother's			
Buildings 2,50,000	4,72,000	Loan 77,000			
To Girija's Capital A/c	77,000	Bank Overdraft 50,000		2,09,000	
(Brother's Loan)		By Investment Fluctuation		15,000	
To Bank A/c :		Fund			
Creditors 3,000		By Bank A/c			
Bank Overdraft 50,000	53,000	Debtors : 49,000			
To Ganesh's capital A/c	17,000	Buildings: 1,72,000			
(Realisation Exp.)		Investments: 80,000		3,01,000	
		By Ganesh's capital A/c		4,000	
		(stock)			
		By Partners' Capital A/c :			
		(Loss)			
		Girija : 36,000			
		Ganesh: 54,000		90,000	
	6,19,000			6,19,000	

Dr.		Partners' Capital A/c		Cr.	
Particulars	Girija (₹)	Ganesh (₹)	Particulars	Girija (₹)	Ganesh (₹)
To P & L A/c	4,000	6,000	By Balance b/d	1,50,000	1,00,000
To Realisation A/c	36,000	54,000	By Realisation A/c	77,000	17,000
To Realisation A/c	-----	4,000			
To bank A/c	1,87,000	53,000			
	2,27,000	1,17,000		2,27,000	1,17,000

Dr.		Bank A/c		Cr.	
Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)		
To Balance b/d	20,000	By Realisation A/c (liabilities)	53,000		
To Realisation A/c (assets)	3,01,000	By Ganesh's Loan A/c	28,000		
		By Girija's Capital A/c	1,87,000		
		By Ganesh's Capital A/c	53,000		
	3,21,000			3,21,000	

15 13 14 Q. Parth, Raman.....above case.

Books of the Parth, Raman and Zaisha Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)
2017	Parth's Capital A/c..... Dr.		2,000	
Apr 1	Raman's Capital A/c.....Dr.		1,200	
	Zaisha's Capital A/c.....Dr.		800	
	To P & L A/c			4,000
	[Debit balance of P & L A/c distributed in old ratio]			

3

2

1

=

6 Marks

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			<p>2017 Apr 1</p> <p>General Reserve A/cDr. To Parth’s Capital A/c To Raman’s Capital A/c To Zaisha’s Capital A/c (General Reserve distributed in old ratio)</p> <p>Revaluation A/cDr. Workmen Compensation Reserve A/c....Dr. To Workmen Compensation Claim A/c (Liability of workmen compensation claim created out of Workmen Compensation Reserve and Revaluation A/c)</p> <p>Revaluation A/c.....Dr. To Stock A/c (Decrease in value of stock recorded through Revaluation A/c)</p> <p>Investments A/c.....Dr. Creditors A/c.....Dr. To Revaluation A/c (Increase in value of investments recorded and amount not likely to be claimed by creditors written off)</p> <p>Parth’s Capital A/c..... Dr. Raman’s Capital A/c.....Dr. Zaisha’s Capital A/c.....Dr. To Revaluation A/c [Loss on Revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities transferred to partners in old ratio]</p> <p>Raman’s Capital A/c.....Dr. Zaisha’s capital A/cDr. To Parth’s Capital A/c (Adjustment for goodwill on account of change in profit sharing ratio)</p>	<p>36,000</p> <p>8,000 12,000</p> <p>3,200</p> <p>2,000 900</p> <p>4,150 2,490 1,660</p> <p>15,200 7,600</p>	<p>18,000 10,800 7,200</p> <p>20,000</p> <p>3,200</p> <p>2,900</p> <p>8,300</p> <p>22,800</p>	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>1</p>															
			<p>VALUES : (any two)</p> <p>1. Concern for the elderly 2. Charity 3. Sensitivity towards the environment (or any other suitable value)</p> <p>Working Notes : [1] Calculation of Gaining Ratio</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Parth</th> <th>Raman</th> <th>Zaisha</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>New Ratio</td> <td>2/10</td> <td>5/10</td> <td>3/10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less: Old ratio</td> <td>5/10</td> <td>3/10</td> <td>2/10</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Gain</u></td> <td>(3/10)</td> <td>2/10</td> <td>1/10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p align="center">(Sacrifice)</p>		Parth	Raman	Zaisha	New Ratio	2/10	5/10	3/10	Less: Old ratio	5/10	3/10	2/10	<u>Gain</u>	(3/10)	2/10	1/10		
	Parth	Raman	Zaisha																		
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16	17	16 OR	<p>Q. Manvet Ltd. invited books of the company Ans.</p>																		

Books of Manvet Ltd. Journal					
Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	
(i)	Bank A/c .....Dr. To Equity Share Application & Allotment A/c [Application money received on 15,00,000 shares]		60,00,000	60,00,000	½
(ii)	Equity Share Application & Allotment A/c.....Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c To Calls in Advance A/c [Application & Allotment money transferred to share capital A/c, Securities Premium A/c, Calls in Advance A/c]		60,00,000	30,00,000 10,00,000 20,00,000	1
(iii)	Equity Share First Call A/c .....Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c [First call money due on 10,00,000 shares]		40,00,000	40,00,000	½
(iv)	Bank A/c .....Dr. Calls in Advance A/c.....Dr. To Equity Share First Call A/c [First Call money received except on 4,000 shares and calls in advance adjusted] OR Bank A/c .....Dr. Calls in arrear A/c Dr. Calls in Advance A/c.....Dr. To Equity Share First Call A/c [First Call money received except on 4,000 shares and calls in advance adjusted]		19,92,000 20,00,000 19,92,000 8,000 20,00,000	39,92,000 40,00,000	1½
(v)	Equity Share second & final Call A/c .....Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c [Second & Final call money due on 10,00,000 shares]		30,00,000	30,00,000	½
(vi)	Bank A/c .....Dr. To Equity Share second & final Call A/c [Second and final Call money received except on 4,000 shares] OR Bank A/c .....Dr. Calls in arrear A/c Dr. To Equity Share second & final Call A/c [Second and final Call money received except on 4,000 shares]		29,88,000 29,88,000 12,000	29,88,000 30,00,000	1
(vii)	Equity Share Capital A/c.....Dr. To Forfeited Shares A/c To Equity Share first call A/c To Equity Share second & Final Call A/c [Forfeiture of 4,000 shares for non payment of call money] OR		40,000	20,000 8,000 12,000	1

			Equity Share Capital A/c.....Dr. To Forfeited Shares A/c To Calls – in – Arrear A/c [Forfeiture of 4,000 shares for non payment of call money]		40,000		20,000 20,000	
		(viii)	Bank A/c .....Dr. Forfeited Shares A/c.....Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c [3,600 of the forfeited shares reissued as fully paid up]		28,800 7,200		36,000	1
		(ix)	Forfeited Shares A/c .....Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c [Gain on 3,600 reissued shares transferred to capital reserve A/c]		10,800		10,800	1
								=
								8 Marks

16 OR	17 OR	16	<p>Q. X Ltd. Invited..... books of X Ltd.</p> <p>Ans. Books of X Ltd. Journal</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Particulars</th> <th>LF</th> <th>Dr (₹)</th> <th>Cr (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td>Bank A/cDr. To Equity Share Application A/c [Application money received on 8,00,000 shares]</td> <td></td> <td>8,00,000</td> <td>8,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td>Equity Share Application A/c.....Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c To Bank A/c [Application money transferred to share capital A/c, excess transferred to Share Allotment and money refunded on shares rejected]</td> <td></td> <td>8,00,000</td> <td>5,00,000 2,00,000 1,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td> <td>Equity Share Allotment A/cDr. To Equity Share Capital A/c [Allotment money due on 5,00,000 shares]</td> <td></td> <td>10,00,000</td> <td>10,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td> <td>Bank A/cDr. To Equity Share Allotment A/c [Allotment money received on 4,95,000 shares]</td> <td></td> <td>7,92,000</td> <td>7,92,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">OR</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Bank A/cDr. Calls – in – arrear A/cDr.. To Equity Share Allotment A/c [Allotment money received on 4,95,000 shares]</td> <td></td> <td>7,92,000 8,000</td> <td>8,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(v)</td> <td>Equity Share First Call A/cDr. To Equity Share Capital A/c [First call money due on 5,00,000 shares]</td> <td></td> <td>15,00,000</td> <td>15,00,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	(i)	Bank A/cDr. To Equity Share Application A/c [Application money received on 8,00,000 shares]		8,00,000	8,00,000	(ii)	Equity Share Application A/c.....Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c To Bank A/c [Application money transferred to share capital A/c, excess transferred to Share Allotment and money refunded on shares rejected]		8,00,000	5,00,000 2,00,000 1,00,000	(iii)	Equity Share Allotment A/cDr. To Equity Share Capital A/c [Allotment money due on 5,00,000 shares]		10,00,000	10,00,000	(iv)	Bank A/cDr. To Equity Share Allotment A/c [Allotment money received on 4,95,000 shares]		7,92,000	7,92,000		OR					Bank A/cDr. Calls – in – arrear A/cDr.. To Equity Share Allotment A/c [Allotment money received on 4,95,000 shares]		7,92,000 8,000	8,00,000	(v)	Equity Share First Call A/cDr. To Equity Share Capital A/c [First call money due on 5,00,000 shares]		15,00,000	15,00,000				½ ½ ½ 1 ½
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	{In case a student has passed one combined entry (IX+X) for forfeiture of shares of Ashok and Mohan, full credit may be given}		
(xi)	Bank A/c .....Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c [8,000 forfeited shares reissued as fully paid up]	96,000	80,000 16,000
(xii)	Forfeited Shares A/c .....Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c [Gain on reissued shares transferred to capital reserve A/c]	16,000	16,000

1

1

=

8 Marks

17 16 17
OR

Q. On 31st March 2017..... the reconstituted firm.
Ans.

Revaluation A/c

Dr		Cr	
Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)
To Stock	20,000	By Bank/ Bad debts	4,000
To Salaries Outstanding	12,000	Recovered A/c	
		By Partners' Capital A/cs :	
		(Loss)	
		Abhir – 21,000	
		Divya --7,000	28,000
	<u>32,000</u>		<u>32,000</u>

2

Partners' Capital A/c

Dr.				Cr.			
Particulars	Abhir (₹)	Divya (₹)	Vibhor (₹)	Particulars	Abhir (₹)	Divya (₹)	Vibhor (₹)
To Revaluation A/c	21,000	7,000	----	By Balance b/d	6,00,000	4,00,000	---
To Balance c/d	7,59,000	4,53,000	3,03,000	By General Reserve A/c	90,000	30,000	
				By Bank A/c			3,03,000
				By Premium for goodwill A/c	60,000	20,000	----
				By Investment	30,000	10,000	----
				By Fluctuation Fund A/c			
	<u>7,80,000</u>	<u>4,60,000</u>	<u>3,03,000</u>		<u>7,80,000</u>	<u>4,60,000</u>	<u>3,03,000</u>

3

Balance Sheet on next page.....

Balance Sheet of the Reconstituted firm as at April 1, 2017

Liabilities	Amt (₹)	Assets	Amt (₹)
Outstanding Salary	12,000	Cash at Bank	5,27,000
Creditors	2,20,000	Stock	2,80,000
Employees Provident Fund	1,00,000	Debtors	6,50,000
Partners' Capital A/c:		Less : Provision	<u>50,000</u>
Abhir -	7,59,000	Investments	4,40,000
Divya -	4,53,000		
Vibhor -	<u>3,03,000</u>		
	15,15,000		
	<u>18,47,000</u>		<u>18,47,000</u>

3
=
8 Marks

Working notes:

Calculation of Vibhor's capital:

Abhir + Divya's Capital = 7,59,000 + 4,53,000 = 12,12,000

Vibhor's capital = 12,12,000 X 5/4 X 1/5 = **3,03,000**

17 OR 16 OR 17

Q. Kavya, Manya and Navita.....till it is finally paid.
Ans.

Revaluation A/c

Dr		Cr	
Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)
To Workmen Compensation Claim A/c	4,000	By Investments	13,000
To Fixed Assets A/c	89,000	By Loss transferred to :	
		Kavya's Capital A/c: 40,000	
		Manya's Capital A/c: 24,000	
		Navita's capital A/c: <u>16,000</u>	80,000
	<u>93,000</u>		<u>93,000</u>

2

Partners' Capital A/c

Dr.				Cr.			
Particulars	Kavya (₹)	Manya (₹)	Navita (₹)	Particulars	Kavya (₹)	Manya (₹)	Navita (₹)
To Revaluation A/c (Loss)	40,000	24,000	16,000	By Balance b/d	6,00,000	5,00,000	4,00,000
To Kavya's Capital A/c		18,000	12,000	By General Reserve A/c	50,000	30,000	20,000
To Bank A/c	20,000			By Manya's Capital A/c	18,000		
To Kavya's Loan A/c	6,20,000			By Navita's Capital A/c	12,000		
To Balance c/d		4,88,000	3,92,000				
	<u>6,80,000</u>	<u>5,30,000</u>	<u>4,20,000</u>		<u>6,80,000</u>	<u>5,30,000</u>	<u>4,20,000</u>

4

Kavya's Loan A/c on next page.....

			Dr. Kavya's Loan A/c		Cr.																																																
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			PART B OPTION - I (Financial Statements Analysis)																																																		
18	19	18	Q. 'Loans and advances granted'Cash Flow Statement. Ans. Investing Activity		1 Mark																																																
19	18	19	Q. State the primaryCash Flow Statement. Ans. The primary objective of a Cash Flow Statement is to provide useful information about cash inflows and outflows of an enterprise during a particular period under various heads i.e. Operating Activities, Investing Activities and Financing Activities.		1 Mark																																																
20	21	22	Q. (a) Under which 'Analysis of Financial Statements'. Ans. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Items</th> <th>Heads</th> <th>Sub-heads</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Provision for employee benefits</td> <td>Non Current liabilities</td> <td>Long Term provisions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calls in advance</td> <td>Current Liabilities</td> <td>Other Current Liabilities</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Q. (b) State any two..... of Financial Statements.' Ans. Limitations of 'Analysis of Financial Statements' are: (any two)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It doesn't consider price level changes. • It is just a Historical Analysis, therefore, it doesn't reflect on the current and future position. • Lack of Qualitative Analysis as monetary information alone is considered. • Affected by the personal ability and bias of the analyst. • It may be misleading without the knowledge of the changes in accounting procedure followed by a firm. 	Items	Heads	Sub-heads	Provision for employee benefits	Non Current liabilities	Long Term provisions	Calls in advance	Current Liabilities	Other Current Liabilities		1 1 2 =																																							
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21	22	20	<p>Q. (a) A company.....the company. Ans. Gross Profit = 25% on cost, Gross Profit = 5,00,000 Revenue from Operations = $125/25 \times 5,00,000 = ₹25,00,000$</p> <p>Working Capital = Equity Share Capital + Reserves & Surplus + Long Term Loan – Non Current Assets = ₹ 5,00,000</p> <p>Working Capital Turnover Ratio = $\frac{\text{Revenue from Operations}}{\text{Working Capital}}$</p> <p align="center">= $\frac{25,00,000}{5,00,000} = 5 \text{ times}$</p> <p>Q. (b) Y Ltd.'s profits.....Y Ltd.. Ans. Net Profit before Interest and Tax = 1,00,000 + 25,000 + 40,000 = ₹1,65,000 Capital Employed = Fixed Assets + Working Capital = 6,00,000 + 2,00,000 = ₹8,00,000 Working Capital = 4,00,000 - 2,00,000 = 2,00,000</p> <p>Return on Investment = $\frac{\text{Net Profit before interest and tax} \times 100}{\text{Capital Employed}}$</p> <p align="center">= $\frac{1,65,000 \times 100}{8,00,000} = 20.62\%$</p>	2 2 =4 Marks																																																
22	20	21	<p>Q. From the following.....Profit and Loss. Ans.</p> <p align="center">Comparative Statement of Profit & Loss For the year ending 31st March 2016 and 2017</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Note No.</th> <th>31st March, 2016 (₹)</th> <th>31st March, 2017 (₹)</th> <th>Absolute Inc/ Dec.</th> <th>Percentage Inc./ Dec.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i) Revenue from Operations</td> <td></td> <td>18,00,000</td> <td>24,00,000</td> <td>6,00,000</td> <td>33.33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) Add other income</td> <td></td> <td>4,50,000</td> <td>3,60,000</td> <td>(90,000)</td> <td>(20)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii) Total Revenue (I + II)</td> <td></td> <td>22,50,000</td> <td>27,60,000</td> <td>5,10,000</td> <td>22.67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv) Less: Expenses</td> <td></td> <td>9,00,000</td> <td>14,40,000</td> <td>5,40,000</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(v) Profit before Tax (III – IV)</td> <td></td> <td>13,50,000</td> <td>13,20,000</td> <td>(30,000)</td> <td>(2.22)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(vi) Less: Tax @ 40%</td> <td></td> <td>5,40,000</td> <td>5,28,000</td> <td>(12,000)</td> <td>(2.22)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(vii) Profit after tax</td> <td></td> <td>8,10,000</td> <td>7,92,000</td> <td>(18,000)</td> <td>(2.22)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Note No.	31 st March, 2016 (₹)	31 st March, 2017 (₹)	Absolute Inc/ Dec.	Percentage Inc./ Dec.	(i) Revenue from Operations		18,00,000	24,00,000	6,00,000	33.33	(ii) Add other income		4,50,000	3,60,000	(90,000)	(20)	(iii) Total Revenue (I + II)		22,50,000	27,60,000	5,10,000	22.67	(iv) Less: Expenses		9,00,000	14,40,000	5,40,000	60	(v) Profit before Tax (III – IV)		13,50,000	13,20,000	(30,000)	(2.22)	(vi) Less: Tax @ 40%		5,40,000	5,28,000	(12,000)	(2.22)	(vii) Profit after tax		8,10,000	7,92,000	(18,000)	(2.22)	½ ½ 1 ½ ½ ½ ½ = 4 marks
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23 23 23

Q. Following is the Balance Sheet..... Cash Flow Statement.
Ans.

MEVANCA Ltd.
Cash flow Statement for the year ending 31st March, 2017

Particulars	Details (₹)	Amount (R)
A. Cash flows from Operating Activities :		
Net Profit before Tax	(44,000)	
Add: Depreciation on Fixed Assets	25,000	
Add: Interest on Loan	7,500	
Operating profit before the working Capital changes	(11,500)	
Add: Decrease in Trade Receivables	14,000	
Decrease in Other Current Assets	4,000	
Less: Decrease in Trade Payable	(14,000)	
Increase in Inventories	(7,000)	
Cash flows from Operations before tax	(14,500)	
Less: Tax Paid	(53,000)	
Net Cash used in Operating Activities		(67,500)
B. Cash flows from Investing Activities :		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(1,69,000)	
Net Cash used in investing activities		(1,69,000)
C. Cash flows from financing Activities		
Issue of shares	2,00,000	
Raising of long term loans	20,000	
Interest on loan paid	(7,500)	
Cash flows from Financing Activities		<u>2,12,500</u>
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		<u>(24,000)</u>
Add: Opening Balance of Cash and Cash equivalents		<u>49,000</u>
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash equivalents		25,000

Notes:

Calculation of Profit before Tax :

Net Profit for the year	=	(95,000)
Add: Provision for tax	=	<u>51,000</u>
Net profit before tax	=	<u>44,000</u>

Provision for Tax A/c

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Bank A/c	53,000	By Balance b/d	70,000
To Balance c/d	68,000	By Statement of P & L (Bal. Fig.)	51,000
	<u>1,21,000</u>		<u>1,21,000</u>

2

½

1½

1

½

½

= 6 marks

PART B OPTION - II (Computerized Accounting)				
18	19	18	<p>Q. What is.....'Front End' database. Ans. It refers to the user interface or application that enables accessing tabular, structured or raw data stored within it. The front end holds the entire application programming utility for data, requests input and sends it to the data back end.</p>	1 Mark
19	18	19	<p>Q. Why is.....MS Access? Ans. The report wizard is the fast way to create a report with a large number of fields and a complex layout. It is favoured by designers as it guides them through a series of dialogue boxes to create the most suitable report.</p>	1 Mark
20	21	22	<p>Q. What is.....Simple attribute? Ans. The attribute which can be divided into smaller sub parts to represent some basic attributes with independent meaning. E.g. name of a person can be sub divided into first name, middle name, last name etc. Simple attribute cannot be further sub divided e.g. height of a person is 4m.</p>	4 Marks
21	22	20	<p>Q. State any four.....'Server Database'. Ans. The points to be considered before making investment in a database: (any Four)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What all data is to be stored in the database? • Who will capture or modify the data, and how frequently the data will be modified? • Who will be using the database, and what all tasks will they perform? • Will the database (backend) be used by any other frontend application? • Will access to database be given over LAN/ Internet, and for what purposes? • What level of hardware and operating system is available? • 	<p>1x4 =4 Marks</p>
22	20	21	<p>Q. Explain the terms.....' Data Vault' Ans. Password Security: Password Security 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 database. Data Vault: Software provides additional security for the imputed data and this feature is referred as data vault. Data Vault ensured that original information is presented and is not tempered. Data vault password can't be broken. Some software uses data encryption method.</p>	<p>2 2 =4 Marks</p>
23	23	23	<p>Q. Yamaha.....MS Excel. Ans. Cost of purchase column A1 = ₹4,35,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation+ other expense column B1 = ₹ 45,000 • Cost to use= sum (A1, B1)= Column C1= ₹ 4,80,000 • Salvage value= Column D1= ₹2,00,000 • Life of Asset= column E1 =5 years • SLM Depreciation = SLM (C1, D1, E1)= Column F1= ₹56,000 • Rate of Depreciation = 56,000/ 2,80,000 *100= 20% 	<p>1x6 = 6 Marks</p>