

**SET-1****Series GBM**कोड नं.  
**Code No. 67/1**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

67/1

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P.T.O.



### सामान्य निर्देश :

- (i) यह प्रश्न-पत्र दो खण्डों में विभक्त है – क और ख ।
- (ii) खण्ड क सभी के लिए अनिवार्य है ।
- (iii) खण्ड ख के दो विकल्प हैं – वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण तथा अभिकलित्र लेखांकन ।
- (iv) खण्ड ख से केवल एक ही विकल्प के प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।
- (v) किसी प्रश्न के सभी खण्डों 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 – Analysis of Financial Statements and Computerized Accounting.
- (iv) Attempt **only one** option of Part B.
- (v) All parts of a question should be attempted at one place.

### खण्ड क

(साझेदारी फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)

### PART A

### (Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1. जमा शेष के आधार पर 'स्थायी पूँजी खाते' तथा 'परिवर्तनशील पूँजी खाते' के बीच अन्तर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1

Distinguish between 'Fixed Capital Account' and 'Fluctuating Capital Account' on the basis of credit balance.

2. अ तथा ब एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा लाभ-हानि 5 : 3 के अनुपात में बाँटते थे । उन्होंने स को एक नया साझेदार बनाया । अ, ब तथा स का नया लाभ सहभाजन अनुपात 3 : 2 : 3 था । अ ने अपने लाभ के  $\frac{1}{5}$  भाग को स के पक्ष में त्याग दिया । ब के त्याग की गणना कीजिए । 1

A and B were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3. They admitted C as a new partner. The new profit sharing ratio between A, B and C was 3 : 2 : 3. A surrendered  $\frac{1}{5}$ th of his share in favour of C. Calculate B's sacrifice.



3. पी तथा क्यू एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा लाभ-हानि बराबर बाँटते थे । उनकी स्थायी पूँजियाँ क्रमशः ₹ 2,00,000 तथा ₹ 3,00,000 थीं । साझेदारी संलेख में पूँजी पर 12% प्रति वर्ष ब्याज का प्रावधान था । 31 मार्च, 2016 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए पूँजी पर ब्याज दिए बिना फर्म के लाभ का बँटवारा कर दिया गया ।

1

त्रुटि के शोधन के लिए आवश्यक समायोजन प्रविष्टि दीजिए ।

P and Q were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally. Their fixed capitals were ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 3,00,000 respectively. The partnership deed provided for interest on capital @ 12% per annum. For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2016, the profits of the firm were distributed without providing interest on capital.

Pass necessary adjustment entry to rectify the error.

4. एक्स लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 500, 12% ऋणपत्रों को 5% के बट्टे पर निर्गमन के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए । इन ऋणपत्रों का शोधन तीन वर्षों पश्चात् सममूल्य पर करना था । 600 ऋणपत्रों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । सभी आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर निर्गमन कर दिया गया ।

यह मानते हुए कि सभी राशि का भुगतान आवेदन पर करना था, ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

1

X Ltd. invited applications for issuing 500, 12% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 5%. These debentures were redeemable after three years at par. Applications for 600 debentures were received. Pro-rata allotment was made to all the applicants.

Pass necessary journal entries for the issue of debentures assuming that the whole amount was payable with application.

5. ज़ैड लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 1,000 समता अंशों का ₹ 2 प्रति अंश की प्रथम याचना का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया । ₹ 3 प्रति अंश की अन्तिम याचना अभी माँगी जानी थी ।

बट्टे की उस अधिकतम राशि की गणना कीजिए जिस पर इन अंशों का पुनःनिर्गमन किया जा सकता है ।

1

Z Ltd. forfeited 1,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each for the non-payment of the first call of ₹ 2 per share. The final call of ₹ 3 per share was yet to be made.

Calculate the maximum amount of discount at which these shares can be reissued.



6. दुर्गा तथा नरेश एक फर्म में साझेदार थे । वे पाँच नये सदस्यों को फर्म में प्रवेश देना चाहते थे । नाबालिगों के अतिरिक्त व्यक्तियों की ऐसी किन्हीं दो श्रेणियों की सूची बनाइए जिन्हें वे फर्म में प्रवेश नहीं दे सकते ।

1

Durga and Naresh were partners in a firm. They wanted to admit five more members in the firm. List any two categories of individuals other than minors who cannot be admitted by them.

7. बी.पी.एल. लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 500, 9% ऋणपत्रों को, जिन्हें 6% के बट्टे पर निर्गमित किया गया था, ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों, जिन्हें ₹ 25 प्रति अंश के अधिलाभ पर निर्गमित किया गया था, में परिवर्तित किया । 9% ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर बट्टे को अभी तक अपलिखित नहीं किया गया है ।

अपनी कार्यकारी टिप्पणियों को स्पष्ट दर्शाते हुए, 9% ऋणपत्रों को समता अंशों में परिवर्तन पर आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

3

BPL Ltd. converted 500, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each issued at a discount of 6% into equity shares of ₹ 100 each issued at a premium of ₹ 25 per share. Discount on issue of 9% debentures has not yet been written off.

Showing your working notes clearly, pass necessary journal entries for conversion of 9% debentures into equity shares.

8. कवि, रवि, कुमार तथा गुरु एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । 1.2.2017 को गुरु ने अवकाश ग्रहण किया तथा कवि, रवि एवं कुमार के मध्य 3 : 1 : 1 के नए लाभ अनुपात का निर्णय किया गया । गुरु के अवकाश ग्रहण करने पर फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 3,60,000 किया गया ।

अपनी कार्यकारी टिप्पणियों को स्पष्ट दर्शाते हुए गुरु के अवकाश ग्रहण करने पर ख्याति के लेखांकन के लिए फर्म की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए ।

3

Kavi, Ravi, Kumar and Guru were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 2 : 1. On 1.2.2017, Guru retired and the new profit sharing ratio decided between Kavi, Ravi and Kumar was 3 : 1 : 1. On Guru's retirement the goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 3,60,000.

Showing your working notes clearly, pass necessary journal entry in the books of the firm for the treatment of goodwill on Guru's retirement.



9. दिशा लिमिटेड ने निशा लिमिटेड से मशीनरी का क्रय किया तथा निशा लिमिटेड को निम्न प्रकार से भुगतान किया :
- ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 10,000, समता अंशों को 10% के अधिलाभ पर निर्गमित करके ।
  - ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 200, 9% ऋणपत्रों को 10% के बट्टे पर निर्गमित करके ।
  - शेष एक माह पश्चात् देय ₹ 50,000 का विनिमय पत्र स्वीकार करके ।

मशीनरी के क्रय एवं निशा लिमिटेड को इसके भुगतान के लिए दिशा लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

3

Disha Ltd. purchased machinery from Nisha Ltd. and paid to Nisha Ltd. as follows :

- By issuing 10,000, equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of 10%.
- By issuing 200, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10%.
- Balance by accepting a bill of exchange of ₹ 50,000 payable after one month.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Disha Ltd. for the purchase of machinery and making payment to Nisha Ltd.

10. गणेश लिमिटेड ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों में विभक्त ₹ 10,00,00,000 की अधिकृत पूँजी के साथ पंजीकृत है । कम्पनी की अभिदत्त तथा पूर्ण प्रदत्त पूँजी ₹ 6,00,00,000 थी । स्थानीय नवयुवकों को रोज़गार प्रदान करने हेतु तथा अरुणाचल प्रदेश राज्य के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए कम्पनी ने वहाँ पर एक जल-विद्युत् संयंत्र लगाने का निर्णय किया । कम्पनी ने ईटानगर, पासीघाट तथा तावाँग में कौशल विकास केन्द्रों की स्थापना का भी निर्णय लिया । अपनी नवीन वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कम्पनी ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 1,00,000 समता अंशों तथा ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 1,00,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन का निर्णय लिया । ऋणपत्रों का शोधन पाँच वर्षों के पश्चात् सममूल्य पर करना है । अंशों तथा ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन पूर्ण रूप से अभिदत्त हो गया । 2,000 अंशों का एक अंशधारक ₹ 2 प्रति अंश की अन्तिम याचना राशि का भुगतान करने में असफल रहा ।

कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की सूची III के प्रावधानों के अनुसार कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में अंश पूँजी को प्रदर्शित कीजिए । ऐसे किन्हीं दो मूल्यों की पहचान भी कीजिए जिन्हें कम्पनी प्रसारित करना चाहती है ।

3



Ganesh Ltd. is registered with an authorised capital of ₹ 10,00,00,000 divided into equity shares of ₹ 10 each. Subscribed and fully paid up capital of the company was ₹ 6,00,00,000. For providing employment to the local youth and for the development of the tribal areas of Arunachal Pradesh the company decided to set up a hydro power plant there. The company also decided to open skill development centres in Itanagar, Pasighat and Tawang. To meet its new financial requirements, the company decided to issue 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each and 1,00,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each. The debentures were redeemable after five years at par. The issue of shares and debentures was fully subscribed. A shareholder holding 2,000 shares failed to pay the final call of ₹ 2 per share.

Show the share capital in the Balance Sheet of the company as per the provisions of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Also identify any two values that the company wishes to propagate.

11. मधु तथा नेहा एक फर्म में साझेदार थीं तथा लाभ-हानि 3 : 5 के अनुपात में बाँटती थीं । उनकी स्थायी पूँजियाँ क्रमशः ₹ 4,00,000 तथा ₹ 6,00,000 थीं । 1.1.2016 को टीना को लाभ के  $\frac{1}{4}$  भाग के लिए एक नया साझेदार बनाया गया । टीना ने लाभ के अपने भाग को नेहा से प्राप्त किया । टीना अपनी पूँजी के लिए ₹ 4,00,000 लाई जिसे मधु तथा नेहा की पूँजियों की तरह स्थायी रखा जाना था । टीना के प्रवेश पर फर्म की ख्याति की तथा मधु, नेहा एवं टीना के नये लाभ अनुपात की गणना कीजिए । यह मानते हुए कि टीना ख्याति अधिलाभ के अपने भाग को नगद नहीं लाई, टीना के प्रवेश पर ख्याति के लेखांकन के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि भी कीजिए ।

4

Madhu and Neha were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 5. Their fixed capitals were ₹ 4,00,000 and ₹ 6,00,000 respectively. On 1.1.2016, Tina was admitted as a new partner for  $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in the profits. Tina acquired her share of profit from Neha. Tina brought ₹ 4,00,000 as her capital which was to be kept fixed like the capitals of Madhu and Neha. Calculate the goodwill of the firm on Tina's admission and the new profit sharing ratio of Madhu, Neha and Tina. Also, pass necessary journal entry for the treatment of goodwill on Tina's admission considering that Tina did not bring her share of goodwill premium in cash.



12. अशोक, बाबू तथा चेतन एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । फर्म प्रति वर्ष 31 मार्च को अपनी पुस्तकें बन्द करती है । 31 दिसम्बर, 2016 को अशोक का देहान्त हो गया । साझेदारी संलेख में प्रावधान था कि किसी साझेदार की मृत्यु होने पर उसके निष्पादक को निम्नलिखित देय होगा :

- उसके पूँजी खाते का शेष । 1.4.2016 को अशोक के पूँजी खाते में ₹ 90,000 का शेष था ।
- पूँजी पर 12% वार्षिक ब्याज ।
- उसकी मृत्यु के वर्ष में, फर्म के लाभों में से उसका भाग जिसका मूल्यांकन पिछले वर्ष के विक्रय पर शुद्ध लाभ की दर से किया जाएगा, जो कि 25% थी । 31 दिसम्बर, 2016 तक फर्म का विक्रय ₹ 4,00,000 था ।
- फर्म की ख्याति में उसका भाग । अशोक की मृत्यु पर फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 4,50,000 किया गया ।

साझेदारी संलेख में मृत साझेदार के निष्पादक को देय राशि से निम्नलिखित कटौतियों का प्रावधान भी था :

- उसकी मृत्यु के वर्ष में उसका आहरण । 31.12.2016 तक अशोक का आहरण ₹ 15,000 था ।
- आहरण पर 12% वार्षिक ब्याज जिसकी गणना ₹ 1,500 की गई ।

अशोक के निष्पादक को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए फर्म के लेखपाल ने अशोक का पूँजी खाता तैयार किया परन्तु जल्दी में उसने इसे अधूरा छोड़ दिया । फर्म के लेखपाल द्वारा तैयार किया गया अशोक का पूँजी खाता नीचे दिया गया है :

### अशोक का पूँजी खाता

नाम			जमा		
तिथि	विवरण	राशि ₹	तिथि	विवरण	राशि ₹
2016			2016		
दिसम्बर 31	.....	15,000	अप्रैल 1	.....	90,000
दिसम्बर 31	.....	.....	दिसम्बर 31	.....	8,100
दिसम्बर 31	.....	.....	दिसम्बर 31	.....	40,000
			दिसम्बर 31	.....	90,000
			दिसम्बर 31	.....	90,000
		3,18,100			3,18,100

अशोक के पूँजी खाते को पूरा कीजिए ।

4

Ashok, Babu and Chetan were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 3. The firm closes its books on 31<sup>st</sup> March every year. On 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2016 Ashok died. The partnership deed provided that on the death of a partner his executors will be entitled for the following :

- (i) Balance in his capital account. On 1.4.2016, there was a balance of ₹ 90,000 in Ashok's Capital Account.
- (ii) Interest on capital @ 12% per annum.
- (iii) His share in the profits of the firm in the year of his death will be calculated on the basis of rate of net profit on sales of the previous year, which was 25%. The sales of the firm till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2016 were ₹ 4,00,000.
- (iv) His share in the goodwill of the firm. The goodwill of the firm on Ashok's death was valued at ₹ 4,50,000.

The partnership deed also provided for the following deductions from the amount payable to the executor of the deceased partner :

- (i) His drawings in the year of his death. Ashok's drawings till 31.12.2016 were ₹ 15,000.
- (ii) Interest on drawings @ 12% per annum which was calculated as ₹ 1,500.

The accountant of the firm prepared Ashok's Capital Account to be presented to the executor of Ashok but in a hurry he left it incomplete. Ashok's Capital Account as prepared by the firm's accountant is given below :

### Ashok's Capital Account

Dr.			Cr.		
Date	Particulars	Amount ₹	Date	Particulars	Amount ₹
2016			2016		
Dec 31	.....	15,000	April 1	.....	90,000
Dec 31	.....	.....	Dec 31	.....	8,100
Dec 31	.....	.....	Dec 31	.....	40,000
			Dec 31	.....	90,000
			Dec 31	.....	90,000
		3,18,100			3,18,100

You are required to complete Ashok's Capital Account.



13. अ, ब, स तथा द एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । 1.4.2016 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

**1.4.2016 को अ, ब, स तथा द का स्थिति विवरण**

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजियाँ :		स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ	8,25,000
अ 2,00,000		चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ	3,00,000
ब 2,50,000			
स 2,50,000			
द <u>3,10,000</u>	10,10,000		
विविध लेनदार	90,000		
कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति संचय	25,000		
	11,25,000		11,25,000

उपर्युक्त तिथि से साझेदारों ने भविष्य में लाभ 4 : 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में बाँटने का निर्णय किया । इस उद्देश्य के लिए फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 2,70,000 किया गया । यह भी ध्यान में रखा गया कि :

- कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति संचय के विरुद्ध दावे का अनुमान ₹ 30,000 लगाया जाएगा तथा स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियों पर ₹ 25,000 का मूल्यहास लगाया जाएगा ।
- साझेदारों के चालू खाते खोलकर पूँजियों का समायोजन साझेदारों के नए लाभ अनुपात में किया जाएगा ।

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

A, B, C and D were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 3 : 2. On 1.4.2016, their Balance Sheet was as follows :

**Balance Sheet of A, B, C and D as on 1.4.2016**

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :		Fixed Assets	8,25,000
A      2,00,000		Current Assets	3,00,000
B      2,50,000			
C      2,50,000			
D <u>3,10,000</u>	10,10,000		
Sundry Creditors	90,000		
Workmen Compensation Reserve	25,000		
	11,25,000		11,25,000

From the above date the partners decided to share the future profits in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2 : 1. For this purpose the goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 2,70,000. It was also considered that :

- (i) The claim against Workmen Compensation Reserve has been estimated at ₹ 30,000 and fixed assets will be depreciated by ₹ 25,000.
- (ii) Adjust the capitals of the partners according to the new profit sharing ratio by opening Current Accounts of the partners.

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

14. 1.4.2015 को जे.के. लिमिटेड ने ₹ 1,000 प्रत्येक के 8,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों को 6% के बट्टे पर निर्गमित किया। ऋणपत्रों का तीन वर्षों के पश्चात् 5% के अधिलाभ पर शोधन करना है। कम्पनी अपनी पुस्तकें प्रति वर्ष 31 मार्च को बन्द करती है। 9% ऋणपत्रों पर ब्याज प्रति वर्ष 30 सितम्बर तथा 31 मार्च को देय होता है। स्रोत पर कर कटौती की दर 10% है।
- 31.3.2016 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन तथा ऋणपत्र ब्याज की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।



On 1.4.2015, J.K. Ltd. issued 8,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 1,000 each at a discount of 6%, redeemable at a premium of 5% after three years. The company closes its books on 31<sup>st</sup> March every year. Interest on 9% debentures is payable on 30<sup>th</sup> September and 31<sup>st</sup> March every year. The rate of tax deducted at source is 10%.

Pass necessary journal entries for the issue of debentures and debenture interest for the year ended 31.3.2016.

15. एक साझेदारी फर्म के विघटन के समय निम्नलिखित अवस्थाओं में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

6

- (i) विघटन व्यय ₹ 800 थे ।
- (ii) विघटन व्यय ₹ 800 का भुगतान एक साझेदार, प्रभु, ने किया ।
- (iii) एक साझेदार, गीता, को विघटन कार्य की देखरेख के लिए नियुक्त किया गया, जिसके लिए उसे ₹ 10,000 का पारिश्रमिक देय था । गीता ने विघटन व्यय वहन करने की सहमति दी । वास्तविक विघटन व्यय ₹ 9,500 का भुगतान गीता ने किया ।
- (iv) एक साझेदार, जानकी, विघटन कार्य की देखरेख के लिए ₹ 5,000 के कमीशन पर सहमत हो गई । जानकी विघटन व्ययों को वहन करने के लिए भी सहमत थी । वास्तविक विघटन व्यय ₹ 5,500 का भुगतान एक अन्य साझेदार, मोहन ने जानकी की तरफ से किया ।
- (v) एक साझेदार, कविता ने ₹ 9,000 के कमीशन पर विघटन प्रक्रिया के देखरेख की सहमति दी । वह विघटन व्ययों को वहन करने के लिए भी सहमत हो गई । कविता ने ₹ 9,000 के फर्नीचर को अपने कमीशन के रूप में ले लिया । फर्नीचर को पहले ही वसूली खाते में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया था ।
- (vi) ₹ 19,000 के एक देनदार, रविन्द्र ने अपने ऋण के पूर्ण निपटारे हेतु विघटन व्यय जो कि ₹ 18,000 थे, के भुगतान की सहमति दी ।

Pass necessary journal entries on the dissolution of a partnership firm in the following cases :

- (i) Dissolution expenses were ₹ 800.
- (ii) Dissolution expenses ₹ 800 were paid by Prabhu, a partner.
- (iii) Geeta, a partner, was appointed to look after the dissolution work, for which she was allowed a remuneration of ₹ 10,000. Geeta agreed to bear the dissolution expenses. Actual dissolution expenses ₹ 9,500 were paid by Geeta.
- (iv) Janki, a partner, agreed to look after the dissolution work for a commission of ₹ 5,000. Janki agreed to bear the dissolution expenses. Actual dissolution expenses ₹ 5,500 were paid by Mohan, another partner, on behalf of Janki.

- (v) A partner, Kavita, agreed to look after the dissolution process for a commission of ₹ 9,000. She also agreed to bear the dissolution expenses. Kavita took over furniture of ₹ 9,000 for her commission. Furniture had already been transferred to realisation account.
- (vi) A debtor, Ravinder, for ₹ 19,000 agreed to pay the dissolution expenses which were ₹ 18,000 in full settlement of his debt.

16. सी तथा डी एक फर्म में साझेदार हैं तथा 4 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते हैं। 31.3.2016 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

### 31.3.2016 को सी तथा डी का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
विविध लेनदार	40,000	रोकड़	24,000
डूबत ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान	4,000	देनदार	36,000
अदत्त वेतन	6,000	स्टॉक	40,000
सामान्य संचय	10,000	फर्नीचर	80,000
पूँजियाँ :		प्लांट तथा मशीनरी	80,000
सी      1,20,000			
डी <u>80,000</u>	2,00,000		
	2,60,000		2,60,000

उपर्युक्त तिथि को लाभ के  $\frac{1}{4}$  भाग के लिए ई को निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर एक नया साझेदार बनाया गया :

- ई अपनी पूँजी के लिए ₹ 1,00,000 तथा ख्याति प्रीमियम के अपने भाग के लिए ₹ 20,000 लाएगा, जिसके आधे भाग का सी तथा डी द्वारा आहरण कर लिया जाएगा।
- ₹ 2,000 के देनदारों को डूबत ऋणों के रूप में अपलिखित किया जाएगा तथा देनदारों पर डूबत तथा संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए 4% का प्रावधान किया जाएगा।
- स्टॉक को ₹ 2,000 से कम किया जाएगा, फर्नीचर पर ₹ 4,000 का मूल्यहास लगाया जाएगा तथा प्लांट एवं मशीनरी पर 10% का मूल्यहास लगाया जाएगा।
- ₹ 7,000 के निवेश, जो स्थिति विवरण में नहीं दर्शाए गए हैं, का लेखा किया जाएगा।
- ₹ 2,300 का एक अदत्त मरम्मत का बिल था जिसका लेखा पुस्तकों में किया जाएगा।

फर्म की पुस्तकों में ई के प्रवेश पर उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

अथवा

समीर, यासमीन तथा सलोनी एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31.3.2016 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

### 31.3.2016 को समीर, यासमीन तथा सलोनी का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार	1,10,000	रोकड़	80,000
सामान्य संचय	60,000	देनदार	90,000
पूँजियाँ :		घटा : प्रावधान	<u>10,000</u>
समीर	3,00,000	स्टॉक	1,00,000
यासमीन	2,50,000	मशीनरी	3,00,000
सलोनी	<u>1,50,000</u>	भवन	2,00,000
	7,00,000	एकस्व	60,000
		लाभ-हानि खाता	50,000
	8,70,000		8,70,000

उपर्युक्त तिथि को समीर ने अवकाश ग्रहण किया तथा यह सहमति हुई कि :

- ₹ 4,000 के देनदारों को डूबत ऋणों के रूप में अपलिखित किया जाएगा तथा देनदारों पर डूबत एवं संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान को 5% पर रखा जाएगा ।
- ₹ 20,000 के एक लेनदार, जिसका लेखा नहीं किया गया था, का लेखा किया जाएगा ।
- एकस्वों को पूर्णतः अपलिखित किया जाएगा तथा स्टॉक, मशीनरी तथा भवन पर 5% मूल्यहास लगाया जाएगा ।
- यासमीन तथा सलोनी भविष्य में लाभ 3 : 2 के अनुपात में बाँटेंगे ।
- समीर के अवकाश ग्रहण करने पर फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 5,40,000 किया गया ।

समीर के अवकाश ग्रहण करने पर फर्म की पुस्तकों में उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

C and D are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 1. On 31.3.2016, their Balance Sheet was as follows :

**Balance Sheet of C and D as on 31.3.2016**

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Sundry Creditors	40,000	Cash	24,000
Provision for Bad Debts	4,000	Debtors	36,000
Outstanding Salary	6,000	Stock	40,000
General Reserve	10,000	Furniture	80,000
Capitals :		Plant and Machinery	80,000
C      1,20,000			
D <u>80,000</u>	2,00,000		
	2,60,000		2,60,000

On the above date, E was admitted for  $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> share in the profits on the following terms :

- (i) E will bring ₹ 1,00,000 as his capital and ₹ 20,000 for his share of goodwill premium, half of which will be withdrawn by C and D.
- (ii) Debtors ₹ 2,000 will be written off as bad debts and a provision of 4% will be created on debtors for bad and doubtful debts.
- (iii) Stock will be reduced by ₹ 2,000, furniture will be depreciated by ₹ 4,000 and 10% depreciation will be charged on plant and machinery.
- (iv) Investments of ₹ 7,000 not shown in the Balance Sheet will be taken into account.
- (v) There was an outstanding repairs bill of ₹ 2,300 which will be recorded in the books.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm on E's admission.

**OR**



Sameer, Yasmin and Saloni were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 3. On 31.3.2016, their Balance Sheet was as follows :

**Balance Sheet of Sameer, Yasmin and Saloni as on 31.3.2016**

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors	1,10,000	Cash	80,000
General Reserve	60,000	Debtors	90,000
Capitals :		Less : Provision	<u>10,000</u>
Sameer	3,00,000	Stock	1,00,000
Yasmin	2,50,000	Machinery	3,00,000
Saloni	<u>1,50,000</u>	Building	2,00,000
	7,00,000	Patents	60,000
		Profit and Loss Account	50,000
	8,70,000		8,70,000

On the above date, Sameer retired and it was agreed that :

- Debtors of ₹ 4,000 will be written off as bad debts and a provision of 5% on debtors for bad and doubtful debts will be maintained.
- An unrecorded creditor of ₹ 20,000 will be recorded.
- Patents will be completely written off and 5% depreciation will be charged on stock, machinery and building.
- Yasmin and Saloni will share future profits in the ratio of 3 : 2.
- Goodwill of the firm on Sameer's retirement was valued at ₹ 5,40,000.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm on Sameer's retirement.

17. वी.एक्स.एन. लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 50,000 समता अंशों को ₹ 8 प्रति अंश के अधिलाभ पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए । राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से करना था :

आवेदन पर : ₹ 4 प्रति अंश ( ₹ 2 के अधिलाभ सहित)

आबंटन पर : ₹ 6 प्रति अंश ( ₹ 3 के अधिलाभ सहित)

प्रथम याचना पर : ₹ 5 प्रति अंश ( ₹ 1 के अधिलाभ सहित)

दूसरी तथा अन्तिम याचना पर : शेष राशि

निर्गमन पूर्णतः अभिदत्त हो गया । 200 अंशों के एक अंशधारक, गोपाल ने आबंटन राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया तथा 400 अंशों के अंशधारक, माधव ने अपनी सारी अंश राशि का भुगतान आबंटन राशि के साथ कर दिया । आबंटन के तुरन्त पश्चात् गोपाल के अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया । उसके पश्चात् प्रथम याचना माँगी गई । 100 अंशों के एक अंशधारक, कृष्णा ने प्रथम याचना राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया तथा 300 अंशों के एक अंशधारक, गिरधर ने प्रथम याचना राशि के साथ दूसरी याचना राशि का भी भुगतान कर दिया । प्रथम याचना राशि प्राप्त करने के तुरन्त पश्चात् कृष्णा के अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया । इसके पश्चात् दूसरी तथा अन्तिम याचना राशि माँगी गई तथा पूर्णतः प्राप्त हो गई । हरण किए गए सभी अंशों को ₹ 9 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनःनिर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

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

8

### अथवा

जे.जे.के. लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 50,000 समता अंशों को सममूल्य पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए । राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से करना था :

आवेदन पर : ₹ 2 प्रति अंश

आबंटन पर : ₹ 4 प्रति अंश

प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना पर : शेष राशि

निर्गमन तीन गुना अधि-अभिदत्त हुआ । 30% अंशों के लिए आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा आवेदन राशि वापस कर दी गई । शेष आवेदकों को निम्न प्रकार से आबंटन किया गया :

श्रेणी	आवेदन किए गए अंश	आबंटित किए गए अंश
I	80,000	40,000
II	25,000	10,000

जिन आवेदकों को अंशों का आबंटन किया गया उनके द्वारा भुगतान की गई अतिरिक्त राशि का समायोजन आबंटन पर देय राशि में कर लिया गया ।

श्रेणी I से सम्बन्धित एक अंशधारक, दीपक, जिसने 1,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन किया था, ने आबंटन राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया । 100 अंशों के एक अंशधारक, राजू ने भी आबंटन राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया । राजू श्रेणी II से सम्बन्धित था । आबंटन के तुरन्त पश्चात् दीपक तथा राजू दोनों के अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया । उसके पश्चात् प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना माँगी गई तथा पूरी राशि प्राप्त हो गई । दीपक तथा राजू के हरण किए गए अंशों को ₹ 11 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनःनिर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

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

8



VXN Ltd. invited applications for issuing 50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 8 per share. The amount was payable as follows :

On Application : ₹ 4 per share (including ₹ 2 premium)

On Allotment : ₹ 6 per share (including ₹ 3 premium)

On First Call : ₹ 5 per share (including ₹ 1 premium)

On Second and Final Call : Balance Amount

The issue was fully subscribed. Gopal, a shareholder holding 200 shares, did not pay the allotment money and Madhav, a holder of 400 shares, paid his entire share money along with the allotment money. Gopal's shares were immediately forfeited after allotment. Afterwards, the first call was made. Krishna, a holder of 100 shares, failed to pay the first call money and Girdhar, a holder of 300 shares, paid the second call money also along with the first call. Krishna's shares were forfeited immediately after the first call. Second and final call was made afterwards and was duly received. All the forfeited shares were reissued at ₹ 9 per share fully paid up.

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

### OR

JJK Ltd. invited applications for issuing 50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at par. The amount was payable as follows :

On Application : ₹ 2 per share

On Allotment : ₹ 4 per share

On First and Final Call : Balance Amount

The issue was oversubscribed three times. Applications for 30% shares were rejected and money refunded. Allotment was made to the remaining applicants as follows :

Category	No. of Shares Applied	No. of Shares Allotted
I	80,000	40,000
II	25,000	10,000

Excess money paid by the applicants who were allotted shares was adjusted towards the sums due on allotment.

Deepak, a shareholder belonging to Category I, who had applied for 1,000 shares, failed to pay the allotment money. Raju, a shareholder holding 100 shares, also failed to pay the allotment money. Raju belonged to Category II. Shares of both Deepak and Raju were forfeited immediately after allotment. Afterwards, first and final call was made and was duly received. The forfeited shares of Deepak and Raju were reissued at ₹ 11 per share fully paid up.

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



**खण्ड ख**  
**(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)**

**PART B**

**(Analysis of Financial Statements)**

18. सामान्यतः, एक लघुकालीन निवेश को रोकड़ तुल्य कहलाने के लिए इसे इसके अधिग्रहण की तिथि से किस समय अवधि में परिपक्व होना चाहिए ? 1  
Normally, what should be the maturity period for a short-term investment from the date of its acquisition to be qualified as cash equivalents ?
19. रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार करने के प्राथमिक उद्देश्य का उल्लेख कीजिए । 1  
State the primary objective of preparing a cash flow statement.
20. 'वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण' का क्या अर्थ है ? ऐसे विश्लेषण के किन्हीं दो उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए । 4  
What is meant by 'Analysis of Financial Statements' ? State any two objectives of such an analysis.
21. एम. लिमिटेड का स्वामित्व अनुपात 0.80 : 1 है ।  
कारण देते हुए उल्लेख कीजिए कि निम्नलिखित लेनदेनों से स्वामित्व अनुपात बढ़ेगा, घटेगा अथवा इसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा : 4
- (i) बैंक से ₹ 2,00,000 का पाँच वर्ष पश्चात् देय ऋण प्राप्त किया ।  
(ii) ₹ 75,000 की मशीनरी का नगद क्रय किया गया ।  
(iii) ₹ 1,00,000 के 5% शोधनीय पूर्वाधिकारी (अधिमानि) अंशों का शोधन किया ।  
(iv) ₹ 4,00,000 की मशीनरी के क्रय हेतु विक्रेता को समता अंशों का निर्गमन किया गया ।
- The proprietary ratio of M. Ltd. is 0.80 : 1.  
State with reasons whether the following transactions will increase, decrease or not change the proprietary ratio :
- (i) Obtained a loan from bank ₹ 2,00,000 payable after five years.  
(ii) Purchased machinery for cash ₹ 75,000.  
(iii) Redeemed 5% redeemable preference shares ₹ 1,00,000.  
(iv) Issued equity shares to the vendors of machinery purchased for ₹ 4,00,000.



22. वित्तीय विवरणों को लेखांकन अवधारणाओं, सिद्धान्तों, प्रक्रियाओं तथा विधिक पर्यावरण भी, जिसमें व्यावसायिक संगठन प्रचालित होते हैं, को ध्यान में रख कर तैयार किया जाता है। ये विवरण ऐसी सूचना का स्रोत होते हैं जिनके आधार पर कम्पनी की लाभप्रदता एवं वित्तीय स्थिति के बारे में निष्कर्ष निकलते हैं ताकि उपयोगकर्ता सुगमता से इनको समझ सकें तथा इनका उपयोग अपने आर्थिक निर्णयों में अर्थपूर्ण रूप से कर सकें।

उपर्युक्त कथन से ऐसे किन्हीं दो मूल्यों की पहचान कीजिए जिनको किसी कम्पनी को अपने वित्तीय विवरण तैयार करते समय ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। यह भी उल्लेख कीजिए कि कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची III के अनुसार एक कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में निम्नलिखित मदों को किन-किन मुख्य शीर्षकों तथा उप-शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत दर्शाया जाएगा :

4

- (i) पूँजीगत संचय
- (ii) पूर्वदत्त याचनाएँ
- (iii) खुदरा औजार
- (iv) बैंक अधिविकर्ष

Financial statements are prepared following the consistent accounting concepts, principles, procedures and also the legal environment in which the business organisations operate. These statements are the sources of information on the basis of which conclusions are drawn about the profitability and financial position of a company so that their users can easily understand and use them in their economic decisions in a meaningful way.

From the above statement identify any two values that a company should observe while preparing its financial statements. Also, state under which major headings and sub-headings the following items will be presented in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

- (i) Capital Reserve
- (ii) Calls-in-Advance
- (iii) Loose Tools
- (iv) Bank Overdraft



23. 31.3.2016 को एस.आर.एस. लिमिटेड के निम्नलिखित स्थिति विवरण तथा अतिरिक्त सूचना से रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार कीजिए :

6

**31.3.2016 को एस.आर.एस. लिमिटेड का स्थिति विवरण**

विवरण	नोट सं.	31.3.2016 ₹	31.3.2015 ₹
<b>I – समता एवं देयताएँ :</b>			
1. अंशधारी निधियाँ :			
(अ) अंश पूँजी		4,50,000	3,50,000
(ब) संचय एवं आधिक्य	1	1,25,000	50,000
2. अचल देयताएँ :			
दीर्घकालीन ऋण	2	2,25,000	1,75,000
3. चालू देयताएँ :			
(अ) लघुकालीन ऋण	3	75,000	37,500
(ब) लघुकालीन प्रावधान	4	1,00,000	62,500
<b>कुल</b>		<b>9,75,000</b>	<b>6,75,000</b>
<b>II – परिसम्पत्तियाँ :</b>			
1. अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
(अ) स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
(i) मूर्त	5	7,32,500	4,52,500
(ii) अमूर्त	6	50,000	75,000
(ब) अचल निवेश		75,000	50,000
2. चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
(अ) चालू निवेश		20,000	35,000
(ब) स्टॉक (मालसूची)	7	61,000	36,000
(स) रोकड़ तथा रोकड़ तुल्य		36,500	26,500
<b>कुल</b>		<b>9,75,000</b>	<b>6,75,000</b>

## खातों के नोट्स

नोट सं.	विवरण	31.3.2016 ₹	31.3.2015 ₹
1.	संचय एवं आधिक्य (आधिक्य – लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष)	1,25,000	50,000
		1,25,000	50,000
2.	दीर्घकालीन ऋण 12% ऋणपत्र	2,25,000	1,75,000
		2,25,000	1,75,000
3.	लघुकालीन ऋण बैंक अधिविकर्ष	75,000	37,500
		75,000	37,500
4.	लघुकालीन प्रावधान प्रस्तावित लाभांश	1,00,000	62,500
		1,00,000	62,500
5.	मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ मशीनरी एकत्रित (संचित) मूल्यहास	8,37,500 (1,05,000)	5,22,500 (70,000)
		7,32,500	4,52,500
6.	अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ ख्याति	50,000	75,000
		50,000	75,000
7.	स्टॉक (मालसूची) स्टॉक (बिक्री के लिए माल)	61,000	36,000
		61,000	36,000

### अतिरिक्त सूचना :

- ₹ 50,000, 12% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 31.3.2016 को किया गया ।
- वर्ष में एक मशीन, जिसकी लागत ₹ 40,000 थी तथा जिस पर एकत्रित (संचित) मूल्यहास ₹ 20,000 था, को ₹ 5,000 की हानि पर बेचा गया ।



From the following Balance Sheet of SRS Ltd. and the additional information as on 31.3.2016, prepare a Cash Flow Statement :

**Balance Sheet of SRS Ltd. as on 31.3.2016**

	Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2016 ₹	31.3.2015 ₹
<b>I – Equity and Liabilities :</b>				
1.	<b>Shareholder’s Funds :</b>			
	(a) Share Capital		4,50,000	3,50,000
	(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	1,25,000	50,000
2.	<b>Non-Current Liabilities :</b>			
	Long-term Borrowings	2	2,25,000	1,75,000
3.	<b>Current Liabilities :</b>			
	(a) Short-term Borrowings	3	75,000	37,500
	(b) Short-term Provisions	4	1,00,000	62,500
	<b>Total</b>		9,75,000	6,75,000
<b>II – Assets :</b>				
1.	<b>Non-Current Assets :</b>			
	<b>(a) Fixed Assets :</b>			
	(i) Tangible	5	7,32,500	4,52,500
	(ii) Intangible	6	50,000	75,000
	<b>(b) Non-Current Investments</b>		75,000	50,000
2.	<b>Current Assets :</b>			
	(a) Current Investments		20,000	35,000
	(b) Inventories	7	61,000	36,000
	(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		36,500	26,500
	<b>Total</b>		9,75,000	6,75,000



## Notes to Accounts

Note No.	Particulars	31.3.2016 ₹	31.3.2015 ₹
1.	<b>Reserves and Surplus</b> (Surplus i.e., Balance in the Statement of Profit and Loss)	1,25,000	50,000
		1,25,000	50,000
2.	<b>Long-term Borrowings</b> 12% Debentures	2,25,000	1,75,000
		2,25,000	1,75,000
3.	<b>Short-term Borrowings</b> Bank Overdraft	75,000	37,500
		75,000	37,500
4.	<b>Short-term Provisions</b> Proposed Dividend	1,00,000	62,500
		1,00,000	62,500
5.	<b>Tangible Assets</b> Machinery Accumulated Depreciation	8,37,500	5,22,500
		(1,05,000)	(70,000)
		7,32,500	4,52,500
6.	<b>Intangible Assets</b> Goodwill	50,000	75,000
		50,000	75,000
7.	<b>Inventories</b> Stock in Trade	61,000	36,000
		61,000	36,000

### Additional Information :

- (i) ₹ 50,000, 12% debentures were issued on 31.3.2016.
- (ii) During the year a piece of machinery costing ₹ 40,000, on which accumulated depreciation was ₹ 20,000, was sold at a loss of ₹ 5,000.



**खण्ड ख**  
**(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)**

**PART B**  
**(Computerized Accounting)**

18. 'आँकड़ा-आधारित-प्रतिवेदन' का क्या अर्थ है ? 1  
What is meant by a 'Database Report' ?
19. 'क्वेरी' का क्या अर्थ है ? 1  
What is meant by a 'Query' ?
20. विशिष्ट लेखांकन सॉफ्टवेयर का चयन करने से पूर्व ध्यान में रखे जाने वाले 'लचीलेपन' तथा 'प्रस्थापन-लागत' को समझाइए । 4  
Explain 'Flexibility' and 'Cost of installation' as considerations before opting for specific accounting software.
21. 'लाभ एवं हानि' खाता वर्ग के किन्हीं चार उपवर्गों को समझाइए । 4  
Explain any four sub-groups of the Account Group 'Profit and Loss'.
22. अभिकलित्र लेखांकन सॉफ्टवेयर के प्रतिस्थापन में निहित चरणों को समझाइए । 4  
Explain the steps involved in the installation of computerized accounting software.
23. 'कंडीशनल फोर्मेटिंग' का क्या अर्थ है ? इसके लाभ समझाइए । 6  
What is meant by 'Conditional formatting' ? Explain its benefits.





**Accountancy (055)**  
**Outside Delhi – 67/1**

**Expected Answers / Value points**

67/2	67/3																	
6	5	<p><b>Q. Distinguish between.....credit balance.</b>  <b>Ans.</b> Fixed Capital Accounts always show a credit balance while fluctuating capital accounts may show credit or debit balance.</p>	=1 M															
5	6	<p><b>Q. A and B.....B's sacrifice.</b>  <b>Ans.</b> A's Old Share = 5/8                      A's Sacrifice = 1/5 of 5/8 = 1/8                      C's Share = 3/8                      B's Sacrifice = C's share – A's sacrifice = 3/8 – 1/8 = 2/8                      OR                      B's Old Share = 3/8                      B's new share = 2/8                      B's Sacrifice = 3/8 – 2/8 = 1/8</p>	=1 M															
4	1	<p><b>Q. P and Q were.....rectify the error.</b>  <b>Ans.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Books of the firm</b> <b>Journal</b></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 (₹)</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Cr (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016 April 1</td> <td>P's Current A/c <span style="float: right;">Dr.</span> To Q's current A/c ( Being the adjustment of interest on capital omitted in previous year)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	2016 April 1	P's Current A/c <span style="float: right;">Dr.</span> To Q's current A/c ( Being the adjustment of interest on capital omitted in previous year)		6,000	6,000	=1 M					
Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)														
2016 April 1	P's Current A/c <span style="float: right;">Dr.</span> To Q's current A/c ( Being the adjustment of interest on capital omitted in previous year)		6,000	6,000														
3	2	<p><b>Q. X Ltd. invited.....with applicants.</b>  <b>Ans.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Books of the firm</b> <b>Journal</b></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 (₹)</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Cr (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016 Jan 1</td> <td>Bank A/c <span style="float: right;">Dr.</span> To 12% Debenture Application &amp; Allotment A/c ( Being application money received for 600 debentures @ ₹ 95 each)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">57,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">57,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016 Jan 1</td> <td>12% Debenture Application &amp; Allotment A/c Dr. Discount on Issue of Debentures A/c <span style="float: right;">Dr.</span> To 12 % Debentures A/c To Bank A/c (Being 500, 12% debentures allotted on pro-rata basis)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">57,000 2,500</td> <td style="text-align: right;">50,000 9,500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	2016 Jan 1	Bank A/c <span style="float: right;">Dr.</span> To 12% Debenture Application & Allotment A/c ( Being application money received for 600 debentures @ ₹ 95 each)		57,000	57,000	2016 Jan 1	12% Debenture Application & Allotment A/c Dr. Discount on Issue of Debentures A/c <span style="float: right;">Dr.</span> To 12 % Debentures A/c To Bank A/c (Being 500, 12% debentures allotted on pro-rata basis)		57,000 2,500	50,000 9,500	=1 M
Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)														
2016 Jan 1	Bank A/c <span style="float: right;">Dr.</span> To 12% Debenture Application & Allotment A/c ( Being application money received for 600 debentures @ ₹ 95 each)		57,000	57,000														
2016 Jan 1	12% Debenture Application & Allotment A/c Dr. Discount on Issue of Debentures A/c <span style="float: right;">Dr.</span> To 12 % Debentures A/c To Bank A/c (Being 500, 12% debentures allotted on pro-rata basis)		57,000 2,500	50,000 9,500														
2	3	<p><b>Q. Z Ltd..... can be re-issued.</b>  <b>Ans.</b> The maximum amount of discount at which these shares can be re-issued is ₹ 5 per share or ₹ 5000.</p>	=1 M															
1	4	<p><b>Q. Durga and Naresh.....by them.</b>  <b>Ans. Any two</b> of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persons of unsound mind / Lunatics</li> <li>• Insolvent persons</li> <li>• Any other individual who have been disqualified by law</li> </ul>	=1 M															
10	10	<p><b>Q. BPL Ltd..... equity shares.</b>  <b>Ans.</b></p>																

**Journal**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)
	9% Debentures A/c Dr. To Debenture holders A/c To Discount on issue of debentures A/c (Being amount payable to debenture holders on conversion)		50,000	47,000 3,000
	Debenture holders A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Being 9% debentures converted into equity shares)		47,000	37,600 9,400

**Working Notes:**

Number of equity shares to be issued = 47000/125 = 376 shares

9 7

**Q. Kavi, Ravi, Kumar ..... Guru's retirement.**

**Ans.**

**Books of the firm  
Journal**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)
<b>2017 Jan 31</b>	Kavi's Capital A/c Dr. To Ravi's Capital A/c To Kumar's Capital A/c To Guru's Capital A/c (Being adjustment of Goodwill on Guru's retirement)		81,000	18,000 18,000 45,000

**Working Notes:**

1. Calculation of Gaining Ratio:

	Kavi	Ravi	Kumar	Guru
New Ratio	3/5	1/5	1/5	-
Old Ratio	3/8	2/8	2/8	1/8
	9/40 (Gain)	2/40 (Sacrifice)	2/40 (Sacrifice)	1/8 (Sacrifice)

8 8

**Q. Disha Ltd. Purchased.....Nisha Ltd.**

**Ans.**

**Disha Ltd.  
Journal**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)
(i)	Machinery A/c Dr. To Nisha Ltd. (Being machinery purchased from Nisha Ltd.)		1,78,000	1,78,000
(ii)	Nisha Ltd. Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c ( Being 10,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued at 10% premium)		1,10,000	1,00,000 10,000



	Discount on Issue of Debentures A/c To 9% Debentures A/c (Being 200 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each issued at 10% discount)	Dr.	2,000	20,000
(iv)	Nisha Ltd. To Bills Payable A/c (Being balance payment made by accepting one month bill of exchange)	Dr.	50,000	50,000

**OR**  
**Disha Ltd.**  
**Journal**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)
(i)	Machinery A/c To Nisha Ltd. (Being machinery purchased from Nisha Ltd.)	Dr.	1,78,000	1,78,000
(ii)	Nisha Ltd. Discount on Issue of Debentures A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To 9% Debentures A/c To Bills Payable A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Being payment made to Nisha Ltd.)	Dr. Dr.	1,78,000 2,000	1,00,000 20,000 50,000 10,000

**Working Notes:**

Purchase Consideration = 1,10,000 + 18,000 + 50,000 = ₹ 1,78,000

**Q. Ganesh Ltd. is..... to propagate.**  
**Ans.**

**Balance Sheet of Ganesh Ltd.**  
**As at .....(As per revised schedule VI)**

Particulars	Note No.	Amount (₹) Current year	Amount (₹) Previous year
<b>EQUITY &amp; LIABILITIES</b>			
I Shareholder's funds :			
a) Share Capital	1	<u>6,09,96,000</u>	

**Notes to Accounts :**

Particulars	(₹)
<b>(1) Share Capital</b>	
<b>Authorised Capital :</b> 1,00,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	<u>10,00,00,000</u>
<b>Issued Capital</b> 61,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	<u>6,10,00,000</u>
<b>Subscribed Capital</b>	
<b>Subscribed and fully paid</b> 60,98,000 shares of ₹ 10 each	6,09,80,000
<b>Subscribed but not fully paid</b> 2,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	20,000
Less: Calls in arrears ( 2,000 X 2)	<u>4,000</u>
	<u>16,000</u>
	<u>6,09,96,000</u>



- Providing employment opportunities to the local youth.
- Promotion of development in tribal areas.
- Promotion of skill development in Arunachal Pradesh.
- Paying attention towards regions of social unrest.

½ +  
= 3 Ma

(Or any other suitable value)

12 11

**Q. Madhu and Neha..... premium in cash.**

**Ans.**

**(a) Calculation of Hidden Goodwill:**

Tina's share = ¼

Tina's Capital = ₹ 4,00,000

(a) Total capital of the new firm = 4,00,000 X 4 = 16,00,000

(b) Existing total capital of Madhu, Neha and Tina = ₹ 4,00,000 + ₹ 6,00,000 + ₹ 4,00,000  
= ₹ 14,00,000

Goodwill of the firm = 16,00,000 - 14,00,000 = 2,00,000

Thus, Tina's share of goodwill = ¼ X 2,00,000 = 50,000

**(b) Calculation of New Profit Sharing ratio :**

Madhu's new share = 3/8

Neha's new share = 5/8 - 1/4 = 3/8

Tina's share = ¼ i.e. 2/8

New Ratio = 3:3:2

(c)

**Books of the firm**

**Dr. Journal Cr.**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)
2016 Apr 1	Tina's Current A/c Dr. To Neha's Current A/c (Being credit given for goodwill to Neha on Tina's admission)		50,000	50,000

1  
1  
2  
=  
4 Ma

11 12

**Q. Ashok, Babu and Chetan..... Capital Account.**

**Ans.**

**Ashok's Capital A/c**

Dr			Cr		
Date	Particulars	Amt (₹)	Date	Particulars	Amt (₹)
2016 Dec 31	<u>To Drawings A/c</u> (½)	15,000	2016 April 1	<u>By Balance b/d</u> (½)	90,000
Dec 31	<u>To Interest on Drawings A/c</u> (½)	1,500	Dec 31	<u>By Interest on Capital A/c</u> (½)	8,100
Dec 31	<u>To Ashok's Executor's A/c</u> (½)	3,01,600	Dec 31	<u>By P &amp; L Suspense A/c</u> (½)	40,000
			Dec 31	<u>By Babu's Capital A/c</u> (½)	90,000
			Dec 31	<u>By Chetan's Capital A/c</u> (½)	90,000
		<u>3,18,100</u>			<u>3,18,100</u>

½ X  
=  
4 Ma

- -

**Q. A, B, C and D..... reconstituted firm.**

**Ans.**

Dr		Cr	
Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)
To Claim for Workmen Compensation	5,000	By loss on revaluation transferred to Partners' Capital A/c	
To Fixed assets A/c	25,000	A	9,000
		B	6,000
		C	9,000
		D	<u>6,000</u>
			30,000
	<u>30,000</u>		<u>30,000</u>

**Partners' Capital A/c**

Dr					Cr				
Particulars	A	B	C	D	Particulars	A	B	C	D
To Revaluation A/c	9,000	6,000	9,000	6,000	By Balance b/d	2,00,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	3,10,000
To C's Capital A/c	13,500	13,500	---	---	By A's Capital A/c	---	---	13,500	13,500
To D's Capital A/c	13,500	13,500	---	---	By B's Capital A/c	---	---	13,500	13,500
To Partners' Current A/c	---	---	72,000	2,33,000	By Partners' Current A/c	2,28,000	77,000	---	---
To Balance c/d	3,92,000	2,94,000	1,96,000	98,000					
	4,28,000	3,27,000	2,77,000	3,37,000		4,28,000	3,27,000	2,77,000	3,37,000

**Balance Sheet of A, B, C and D  
as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016**

Liabilities	Amt (₹)	Assets	Amt (₹)
Sundry Creditors	90,000	Fixed Assets	8,00,000
Partners' Capital A/c:		Current Assets	3,00,000
A	3,92,000	Partners' Current A/c:	
B	2,94,000	A	2,28,000
C	1,96,000	B	<u>77,000</u>
D	<u>98,000</u>		3,05,000
Claim for Workmen Compensation	30,000		
Partners' Current A/c:			
C	72,000		
D	<u>2,33,000</u>		
	<u>14,05,000</u>		<u>14,05,000</u>

Q. On 1-4-2015.....year ended 31.3.2016.

Ans.

**J.K. Ltd.  
Journal**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)
2015 Apr 1	Bank A/c Dr. To 9% Debenture Application & Allotment A/c (Being application money received)		75,20,000	75,20,000
2015 Apr 1	9% Debenture Application & Allotment A/c Dr. Discount on Issue of Debentures A/c Dr. Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 9 % Debentures A/c To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c		75,20,000 4,80,000 4,00,000	80,00,000 4,00,000



	redeemable at premium of 5%) <b>Or</b> 9% Debenture Application & Allotment A/c Dr. 75,20,000 Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c Dr. 8,80,000 To 9 % Debentures A/c 80,00,000 To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c 4,00,000 (Being transfer of application money to debenture account issued at discount of 6%, redeemable at premium of 5%)			
2015 Sep 30	Debenture Interest A/c Dr. To Debenture holders A/c To TDS Payable A/c (Being interest payable on 9% debentures and tax deducted at source @ 10%)		3,60,000	3,24,000 36,000
2015 Sep 30	Debenture holders A/c Dr. TDS Payable A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Being interest paid to debentures and TDS deposited)		3,24,000 36,000	3,60,000
2016 Mar 31	Debenture Interest A/c Dr. To Debenture holders A/c To TDS Payable A/c (Being interest payable on 9% debentures and tax deducted at source @ 10%)		3,60,000	3,24,000 36,000
2016 Mar 31	Debenture holders A/c Dr. TDS Payable A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Being interest paid to debentures and TDS deposited)		3,24,000 36,000	3,60,000
2016 Mar 31	Statement of Profit & Loss Dr. To Debenture Interest A/c (Being interest on debentures transferred to statement to P & L)		7,20,000	7,20,000

**Q. Pass necessary..... of his debt.**  
**Ans.**

**Books of the firm  
Journal**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)
(i)	Realisation A/c Dr. To Cash/ Bank A/c (Being dissolution expenses paid)		800	800
(ii)	Realisation A/c Dr. To Prabhu's Capital A/c ( Being dissolution expenses paid by partner)		800	800
(iii)	Realisation A/c Dr. To Geeta's Capital A/c (Being dissolution expenses paid by Geeta and compensated by firm)		10,000	10,000
(iv) a.	Realisation A/c Dr. To Janki's Capital A/c (Being dissolution expenses paid by Janki and compensated by firm)		5,000	5,000



	behalf of Janki) <b>Note:</b> If part a. Is correctly done, full credit is to be given.			
(v) a.	Realisation A/c Dr. To Kavita's Capital A/c (Being remuneration given to Kavita)		9,000	9,000
(v) b.	Kavita's Capital A/c Dr. To Realisation A/c (Being furniture taken over by Kavita as remuneration)		9,000	9,000
(v) (a.+ b.)	<b>OR</b> No Entry			
(vi)	No Entry		--	--

**Q. C and D are .....E's admission.**  
**Ans.**

**Books of the firm  
Journal**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)
(i)	General Reserve A/c Dr. To C's Capital A/c To D's Capital A/c (Being General Reserve distributed among partners)		10,000	8,000 2,000
(ii)	Cash A/c Dr. To E's Capital A/c To Premium for Goodwill A/c (Being cash received as E's capital and premium for goodwill)		1,20,000	1,00,000 20,000
(iii)	Premium for Goodwill A/c Dr. To C's Capital A/c To D's Capital A/c (Being premium for Goodwill credited to old partner's capital account in sacrificing ratio)		20,000	16,000 4,000
(iv)	C's Capital A/c Dr. D's Capital A/c Dr. To Cash A/c (Being half of goodwill amount withdrawn by C and D)		8,000 2,000	10,000
(v)	Bad debts A/c Dr. To Debtors A/c (Being debtors ₹ 2,000 written off)		2,000	2,000
(vi)	Provision for bad and doubtful debts A/c Dr. To Bad debts A/c (Being provision utilised for writing off bad)		2,000	2,000



	To Revaluation A/c (Being provision for bad debts decreased)			640	
(viii)	Revaluation A/c To Stock A/c To Furniture A/c To Plant & Machinery A/c (Being decrease in assets recorded)	Dr.		14,000	2,000 4,000 8,000
(ix)	Investments A/c To Revaluation A/c (Being increase in investments recorded)	Dr.		7,000	7,000
(x)	Revaluation A/c To Outstanding Repairs A/c (Being increase in liabilities recorded)	Dr.		2,300	2,300
(xi)	C's Capital A/c D's Capital A/c To Revaluation A/c (Being loss on revaluation transferred to Partner's Capital A/c)	Dr. Dr.		6,928 1,732	8,660
	<b>Note: In case an examinee has combined entry number (viii) and (x) or (vii) and (ix), full credit may be given.</b>				

5  
R  
17  
OR  
16  
OR

**Q. Sameer, Yasmin and Saloni were.....Sameer's retirement.**  
**Ans.**

**Books of the firm  
Journal**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr ( )	Cr ( )
(i)	General Reserve A/c To Sameer's Capital A/c To Yasmin's Capital A/c To Saloni's Capital A/c (Being General Reserve distributed among partners)	Dr.	60,000	24,000 18,000 18,000
(ii)	Sameer's Capital A/c Yasmin's Capital A/c Saloni's Capital A/c To Profit and Loss A/c (Being accumulated losses divided among partners)	Dr. Dr. Dr.	20,000 15,000 15,000	50,000
(iii)	Bad Debts A/c To Debtors A/c (Being debtors of ₹ 4000 written off)	Dr.	4,000	4,000
(iv)	Provision for bad and doubtful debts A/c To Bad Debts A/c (Being provision utilised for writing off bad debts)	Dr.	4,000	4,000
(v)	Provision for bad and doubtful debts A/c To Revaluation A/c (Being excess provision transferred to Revaluation A/c )	Dr.	1,700	1,700
(vi)	Revaluation A/c To Creditors A/c (Being increase in creditors recorded)	Dr.	20,000	20,000





	To Patents A/c To Stock A/c To Machinery A/c To Building A/c (Being decrease in assets recorded)			60,000 5,000 15,000 10,000	
(viii)	Sameer's Capital A/c Yasmin's Capital A/c Saloni's Capital A/c To Revaluation A/c (Being loss on revaluation transferred to Partners' Capital A/c)	Dr. Dr. Dr.		43,320 32,490 32,490	1,08,300
(ix)	Yasmin's Capital A/c Saloni's Capital A/c To Sameer's Capital A/c (Being Goodwill adjusted on Sameer's retirement)	Dr. Dr.		1,62,000 54,000	2,16,000
(x)	Sameer's Capital A/c To Sameer's Loan A/c (Being balance of Sameer's capital transferred to Sameer's Loan A/c)	Dr.		4,76,680	4,76,680
	<b>Note: In case an examinee has combined entry number (vi) and (vii), full credit may be given.</b> <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">2 ½</span>				
	Revaluation A/c To Patents A/c To Stock A/c To Machinery A/c To Building A/c To Creditors A/c (Being assets and liabilities revalued)	Dr.		1,10,000	60,000 5,000 15,000 10,000 20,000

**Working Notes:**

Amount payable to Sameer = (43,320) + 24,000 – 20,000 + 2,16,000 + 3,00,000 = ` **4,76,680**

**Q. VXN Ltd. ....books of the company.**  
**Ans.**

**VXN Ltd.  
Journal**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt ( )	Cr. Amt ( )
(i)	Bank A/c To Equity Share Application A/c (Being application money received)	Dr.	2,00,000	2,00,000
(ii)	Equity Share Application A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Being application money transferred )	Dr.	2,00,000	1,00,000 1,00,000
(iii)	Equity Share Allotment A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Being share allotment money due)	Dr.	3,00,000	1,50,000 1,50,000
(iv)	Bank A/c Calls in Arrears A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c	Dr. Dr.	3,02,000 1,200	3,00,000

	200 shares and calls in advance received) <b>OR</b> Bank A/c Dr. 3,02,000 To Equity Share Allotment A/c 2,98,800 To Calls in Advance A/c 3,200 (Being allotment money received except on 200 shares and calls in advance received)		
(v)	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. 1,000 Securities Premium Reserve A/c Dr. 600 To Shares Forfeited A/c 400 To Equity Share Allotment A/c/ Calls in arrears A/c 1,200 (Being 200 shares forfeited )		
(vi)	Equity Share First call A/c Dr. 2,49,000 To Equity Share Capital A/c 1,99,200 To Securities Premium Reserve A/c 49,800 (Being first call money due on 49,800 shares)		
(vii)	Bank A/c Dr. 2,47,400 Calls in arrears A/c Dr. 500 Calls in advance A/c Dr. 2,000 To Equity Share First Call A/c 2,49,000 To Calls in advance A/c 900 (Being first call money and calls in advance received, advance received earlier adjusted) <b>OR</b> Bank A/c Dr. 2,47,400 Calls in advance A/c Dr. 2,000 To Equity Share First Call A/c 2,48,500 To Calls in advance A/c 900 (Being first call money and calls in advance received, advance received earlier adjusted) <b>OR</b> <b>(a)</b> Bank A/c Dr. 2,47,400 Calls in arrears A/c Dr. 500 To Equity Share First Call A/c 2,47,000 To Calls in advance A/c 900 (Being first call money and calls in advance received) <b>(b)</b> Calls in advance A/c Dr. 2,000 To Equity Share First Call A/c 2,000 (Being advance received earlier adjusted) <b>OR</b> Bank A/c Dr. 2,47,400 Calls in arrears A/c Dr. 500 Calls in advance A/c Dr. 1,100 To Equity Share First Call A/c 2,49,000 (Being first call money received, advance received earlier on 1,000 shares adjusted and second call in advance received on 600 shares)		

½

½

½



	Securities Premium Reserve A/c To Shares Forfeited A/c To Calls in arrears A/c/ Equity Share First Call A/c (Being 100 shares forfeited)	Dr.	100	500 500
(ix)	Equity Share Second & Final call A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Being second call due on 49,700 shares)	Dr.	1,49,100	49,700 99,400
(x)	Bank A/c Calls in advance A/c To Equity share second and final call A/c (Being second and final call received and advance received earlier adjusted)	Dr. Dr.	1,47,000 2,100	1,49,100
(xi)	Bank A/c Shares Forfeited A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being forfeited shares reissued)	Dr. Dr.	2,700 300	3,000
(xii)	Shares Forfeited A/c To Capital Reserve A/c (Being gain on reissue on forfeited shares transferred to capital reserve account)	Dr.	600	600

**Q. JJK Ltd..... books of the company.**  
**Ans.**

**Books of JJK Ltd.  
Journal**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)
(i)	Bank A/c To Equity Share Application A/c (Being application money received on 1,50,000 shares)	Dr.	3,00,000	3,00,000
(ii)	Equity Share Application A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Bank A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Being application money transferred)	Dr.	3,00,000	1,00,000 90,000 1,10,000
(iii)	Equity Share Allotment A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being share allotment money due)	Dr.	2,00,000	2,00,000
(iv)	Bank A/c Calls in arrears A/c To Equity share allotment a/c (Being Balance amount received on allotment) <b>OR</b> Bank A/c To Equity share allotment a/c (Being Balance amount received on allotment)	Dr. Dr.	88,900 1,100	90,000 88,900
(v)	Equity Share capital A/c To Forfeited Shares A/c To Calls in arrears A/c (Being forfeited the shares on which allotment money was not received)	Dr.	3,600	2,500 1,100

	To Equity share Capital A/c (Being First and final call money due)			1,97,600	
(vii)	Bank A/c To Equity share first and final call A/c (Being first and final call money received)	Dr.		1,97,600	1,97,600
(viii)	Bank A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Being forfeited shares reissued)	Dr.		6,600	6,000 600
(ix)	Shares Forfeited A/c To Capital Reserve A/c (Being gain on reissue on forfeited shares transferred to capital reserve account)	Dr.		2,500	2,500

**PART B**  
**(Financial Statements Analysis)**

**Q. Normally, what..... cash equivalents?**  
**Ans.** Maximum maturity period is 90 days/ 3 months for a short term investment from the date of acquisition to be qualified as cash equivalents.

**Q. State the..... cash flow statement.**  
**Ans.** To find out the inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents from Operating, Investing and Financing activities.

**Q. What is meant by.....an analysis.**  
**Ans.** Analysis of Financial Statements is the process of critical evaluation of the financial information contained in the financial statements in order to understand and make decisions regarding the operations of the firm.  
**(Or any other suitable meaning)**  
**Objectives of 'Financial Statements Analysis': (Any two)**  
(i) Assessing the earning capacity or profitability of the firm as a whole as well as its different departments so as to judge the financial health of the firm.  
(ii) Assessing the managerial efficiency by using financial ratios to identify favourable and unfavourable variations in managerial performance.  
(iii) Assessing the short term and the long term solvency of the enterprise to assess the ability of the company to repay principal amount and interest.  
(iv) Assessing the performance of business in comparison to that of others through inter firm comparison.  
(v) Assessing developments in future by forecasting and preparing budgets.  
(vi) To Ascertain the relative importance of different components of the financial position of the firm.

**Q. The proprietary ratio..... purchased for ` 4,00,000.**

**Ans.**

Transaction	Effect on Quick Ratio	Reasons
(i)	Decrease	No change in Shareholders' funds but total assets will increase by ` 2,00,000
(ii)	No Change	No change in total assets and Shareholders' funds
(iii)	Decrease	Both Shareholders' funds and total assets are decreased by same amount
(iv)	Increase	Shareholders' funds and total assets both are increased

**Q. Financial Statements.....Bank Overdraft.**

**Ans.**

- Transparency
- Consistency
- Following rules and regulations / Ethical code of conduct
- Honesty and loyalty towards owners
- Providing authentic information to users

(Or any other suitable value)

	Heads	Sub-heads
Capital Reserves	Shareholders' funds	Reserves and Surplus
Calls -in-advance	Current Liabilities	Other Current Liabilities
Loose Tools	Current assets	Inventories
Bank Overdraft	Current Liabilities	Short term borrowings

Q. From the following..... loss of ₹ 5,000.

Ans.

**Cash flow statement of SRS Ltd.  
For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 as per AS-3 (Revised)**

Particulars	Details (₹)	Amount (₹)
<b>A. Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</b>		
Net Profit before tax & extraordinary items (note 1)	1,75,000	
<b>Add: Non cash and non-operating charges</b>		
Goodwill written off	25,000	
Depreciation on machinery	55,000	
Interest on debentures	21,000	
Loss on sale of machinery	5,000	
<i>Operating profit before working capital changes</i>	<i>2,81,000</i>	
<b>Less: Increase in Current Assets</b>		
Increase in inventories	<u>(25,000)</u>	
Net Cash generated from Operating Activities		<b>2,56,000</b>
<b>B. Cash flows from Investing Activities :</b>		
Purchase of machinery	(3,55,000)	
Sale of machinery	15,000	
Purchase of non current investments	<u>(25,000)</u>	
Net Cash used in investing activities		<b>(3,65,000)</b>
<b>C. Cash flows from Financing Activities:</b>		
Issue of share capital	1,00,000	
Issue of 12% debentures	50,000	
Interest on debentures paid	(21,000)	
Dividend paid	(62,500)	
Bank overdraft raised	37,500	
Net Cash flow from financing activities		<b>1,04,000</b>
Net decrease in cash & cash equivalents (A+B+C)		<b><u>(5,000)</u></b>
<b>Add: Opening balance of cash &amp; cash equivalents</b>		
Current Investments	35,000	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>26,500</u>	
Closing Balance of cash & cash equivalents		<b>61,500</b>
Current Investments	20,000	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>36,500</u>	
		<b>56,500</b>

Notes:

**Calculation of Net Profit before tax:**

Net profit as per statement of Profit & Loss	75,000
Add: Proposed Dividend	1,00,000

**Machinery A/c**

Particulars		Particulars	
To Balance b/d	5,22,500	By Cash A/c	15,000
To Cash A/c (Purchase)	3,55,000	By Statement of P/L (Bal fig.)	5,000
		By Accumulated Depreciation A/c	20,000
		By Balance c/d	8,37,500
	<b><u>8,77,500</u></b>		<b><u>8,77,500</u></b>

**Accumulated Depreciation A/c**

Particulars		Particulars	
To Machinery A/c	20,000	By Balance b/d	70,000
To Balance c/d	1,05,000	By Statement of P/L	55,000
	<b><u>1,25,000</u></b>		<b><u>1,25,000</u></b>

+  
  
½  
=  
6 Ma

**PART B**

**(Computerized Accounting)**

3	19	19	<p><b>Q. What is .....Database Report'?</b>  <b>Ans.</b> A database report is the formatted result of database queries and contains useful data for decision-making and analysis.</p>	1 Ma
9	18	18	<p><b>Q. What is meant.....Query'?</b>  <b>Ans.</b> Queries provide the capability of combined data from multiple tables and placing specific condition for the retrieval of data. It is another tabular view of the data showing information from multiple tables, resulting in presentation of the information required, raised in the query.</p>	1 Ma
0	21	22	<p><b>Q. Explain 'Flexibility'.....accounting software.</b>  <b>Ans. Flexibility: (It may include following points)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Related to data entry, availability and design of various reports.</li> <li>• Between users (Accountants)</li> <li>• Between systems.</li> </ul> <p><b>Cost of installation and maintainence: (It may include following points in explanation)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ability to afford hardware and software</li> <li>• Cost benefit analysis and study of available options</li> <li>• Training of staff, cost of updating</li> </ul>	2  2 = 4 Ma
1	22	20	<p><b>Q. Explain any.....'Profit and Loss'.</b>  <b>Ans.</b> Any four of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sales Account</li> <li>• Purchase Account</li> <li>• Direct Income</li> <li>• Indirect Income</li> <li>• Direct Expenses</li> <li>• Indirect Expenses</li> </ul> <p>(With appropriate explanation)</p>	1 X = 4 Ma
2	20	21	<p><b>Q. Explain the steps.....software.</b>  <b>Ans. Steps in installation of CPS:</b>                      1. Insert CD in the system                      2. Select C:,E:, or D: drive from my computer  <b>OR</b> Start&gt;run&gt;type the filename E:\install.exe                      3. The default directories of application, data and configuration will open in a window. Change the setting if you wish by providing desired file name and drive name.                      4. Click on install. The installation process will start and a message of successful installation will appear after its completion.                      The CD can be removed as the application is successfully installed.</p>	= 4 Ma

**Ans.** Conditional formatting means a format change, such as background cell shading or font colour i.e. applied to a cell when a specified condition for the data in the cell is true.

Conditional formatting is often applied to worksheets to find:

1. Data that is above or below a certain value.
2. Duplicate data values.
3. Cells containing specific text.
4. Data that is above or below average
5. Data that falls in the top ten or bottom ten values

Benefits of using conditional formatting:

1. Helps in answering questions which are important for taking decisions
2. Guides with help of using visuals
3. Helps in understanding distribution and variation of critical data.

3

3

=

6 Ma

