

Series : OSR/1

कोड नं. 67/1/1
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 16 हैं ।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 25 प्रश्न हैं ।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जायेगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।
- Please check that this question paper contains 16 printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 25 questions.
- Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

लेखाशास्त्र

ACCOUNTANCY

निर्धारित समय : 3 घंटे]

Time allowed : 3 hours]

[अधिकतम अंक : 80

[Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश :

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

General Instructions :

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

67/1/1

1

[P.T.O.]



भाग - क

PART - A

(साझेदारी फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)

(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1. 'एक साझेदारी फर्म के पुनर्गठन' से क्या अभिप्राय है ? 1
What is meant by 'Reconstitution of a Partnership Firm' ?
2. एक्स, वाई तथा जैड साझेदार हैं तथा $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{5}$ एवं $\frac{1}{10}$ के अनुपात में लाभों का बँटवारा कर रहे हैं। यदि जैड फर्म से सेवानिवृत्त होता है तो शेष साझेदारों के नए अनुपात की गणना कीजिए। 1
X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits in the ratio of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$. Find the new ratio of remaining partners if Z retires.
3. पुस्तकों को बन्द करने के आधार पर 'साझेदारी के समापन' तथा 'साझेदारी फर्म के समापन' में अन्तर्भेद कीजिए। 1
Distinguish between 'Dissolution of Partnership' and 'Dissolution of Partnership Firm' on the basis of closure of books.
4. सेवानिवृत्त / मृत साझेदार के उत्तराधिकारी फर्म की ख्याति में हिस्सा पाने के अधिकारी क्यों होते हैं ? 1
Why heirs of a retiring / deceased partner are entitled to a share of goodwill of the firm ?
5. 'ऋणपत्र' का अर्थ बताइए। 1
Give the meaning of 'Debenture'.
6. हरण किये हुए अंशों को बट्टे की किस अधिकतम राशि तक पुनः निर्गमित किया जा सकता है ? 1
What is the maximum amount of discount at which forfeited shares can be re-issued ?
7. कोई एक उद्देश्य बताइए जिसके लिए 'प्रतिभूति अधिलाभ' के रूप में प्राप्त धनराशि का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। 1
Give any one purpose for which the amount received as 'Securities Premium' may be utilised.



8. सलोनी एवं श्रुष्टि एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 7 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभों का बँटवारा कर रहे थे । उनकी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 2,00,000 तथा ₹ 1,50,000 थी । 1 अप्रैल, 2013 को उन्होंने अदिति को भावी लाभों में $\frac{1}{6}$ भाग के लिए एक नए साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया । अदिति ₹ 1,00,000 पूँजी के रूप में लायी । फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन कीजिए तथा अदिति के प्रवेश पर उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

3

Saloni and Shrishti were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 7 : 3. Their capitals were ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 1,50,000 respectively. They admitted Aditi on 1st April, 2013 as a new partner for $\frac{1}{6}$ th share in future profits. Aditi brought ₹ 1,00,000 as her capital. Calculate the value of goodwill of the firm and record necessary journal entries for the above transaction on Aditi's admission.

9. बी.जी. लिमिटेड ने 1 अप्रैल, 2012 को ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 2,000, 12% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन किया । निर्गमन पर पूर्ण रूप से अभिदान हुआ । निर्गमन की शर्तों के अनुसार ऋणपत्रों पर ब्याज अर्धवार्षिक आधार पर 30 सितम्बर तथा 31 मार्च को देय होता है तथा स्रोत पर कर की कटौती 10% है ।

31 मार्च, 2013 को समाप्त होने वाले अर्धवार्षिकी के लिए ब्याज से सम्बन्धित तथा ऋणपत्रों पर वार्षिक ब्याज को लाभ-हानि विवरण में स्थानान्तरित करने की आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

3

BG. Ltd. issued 2,000, 12% debentures of ₹ 100 each on 1st April 2012. The issue was fully subscribed. According to the terms of issue, interest on the debentures is payable half-yearly on 30th September and 31st March and the tax deducted at source is 10%.

Pass necessary journal entries related to the debenture interest for the half-yearly ending 31st March, 2013 and transfer of interest on debentures of the year to the Statement of Profit & Loss.

10. निम्नलिखित परिस्थितियों में आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

3

(i) जैड लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 1500, 12% ऋणपत्रों, जिनका निर्गमन 6% बट्टे पर किया गया था, का शोधन इन्हें ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों में परिवर्तित करके किया । समता अंशों को ₹ 25 प्रति अंश के अधिलाभ पर निर्गमित किया गया था ।

(ii) एक्स लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 1,000, 12% ऋणपत्रों, जिनका निर्गमन ₹ 10 प्रति ऋणपत्र के बट्टे पर किया गया था, का शोधन इन्हें ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों जो ₹ 90 प्रति अंश प्रदत्त थे, में परिवर्तित करके किया ।

Pass necessary journal entries in the following cases :

(i) Z Ltd redeemed 1500, 12% debentures of ₹ 100 each issued at a discount of 6% by converting them into equity shares of ₹ 100 each issued at a premium of ₹ 25 per share.

(ii) X Ltd. converted 1,000, 12% debentures of ₹ 100 each issued at a discount of ₹ 10 per debenture into equity shares of ₹ 100 each, ₹ 90 paid up.

11. अपनी एम.बी.ए. पूरी करने के बाद सतनाम एवं कुरैशी ने समाज में आर्थिक रूप से कमज़ोर वर्ग के लिए ISI मार्क वाली बिजली की वस्तुओं का निर्माण करने के लिए एक साझेदारी फर्म शुरू करने का निर्णय लिया। सतनाम ने जूली को बिना पूँजी के साझेदार के रूप में फर्म में प्रविष्ट कराने की अपनी इच्छा भी व्यक्त की। जूली उसकी विशेष रूप से योग्य लेकिन अत्यधिक सृजनात्मक एवं बुद्धिमान मित्र है। कुरैशी ने इसे स्वीकार कर लिया। 1 अप्रैल, 2012 को निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर उन्होंने साझेदारी का निर्माण किया :

- पूँजी के रूप में सतनाम ₹ 4,00,000 तथा कुरैशी ₹ 2,00,000 लगाएगा।
- सतनाम, कुरैशी तथा जूली 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभों का बँटवारा करेंगे।
- पूँजी पर 6% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज दिया जाएगा।

पूँजी की कमी के कारण 30 सितम्बर, 2012 को सतनाम ने ₹ 50,000 तथा 1 जनवरी, 2013 को कुरैशी ने ₹ 20,000 की अतिरिक्त पूँजी लगाई। 31 मार्च, 2013 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए फर्म का लाभ ₹ 3,37,800 था।

(अ) ऐसे कोई दो मूल्य पहचानिए जो फर्म समाज को सम्प्रेषित करना चाहती है।

(ब) 31 मार्च, 2013 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए 'लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता' तैयार कीजिए।

Satnam and Qureshi after doing their MBA decided to start a partnership firm to manufacture ISI marked electronic goods for economically weaker section of the society. Satnam also expressed his willingness to admit Juliee as a partner without capital who is specially abled but a very creative and intelligent friend of him. Qureshi agreed to this. They formed a partnership on 1st April 2012 on the following terms :

- Satnam will contribute ₹ 4,00,000 and Qureshi will contribute ₹ 2,00,000 as capitals.
- Satnam, Qureshi and Juliee will share profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1.
- Interest on capital will be allowed @ 6% p.a.

Due to shortage of capital Satnam contributed ₹ 50,000 on 30th September, 2012 and Qureshi contributed ₹ 20,000 on 1st January, 2013 as additional capitals. The profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2013 was ₹ 3,37,800.

- Identify any two values which the firm wants to communicate to the society.
- Prepare Profit & Loss Appropriation Account for the year ending 31st March, 2013.

12. विरद, विशद एवं रोमा एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा क्रमशः 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभों को विभाजित कर रहे थे। 31 मार्च, 2013 को उनका स्थिति-विवरण निम्नलिखित था :

31 मार्च, 2013 को विरद, विशद एवं रोमा का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी :			
विरद	3,00,000	भवन	2,00,000
विशद	2,50,000	मशीनरी	3,00,000
रोमा	<u>1,50,000</u>	पेटेंट	1,10,000
संचय कोष		स्टॉक	1,00,000
लेनदार		देनदार	80,000
		रोकड़	80,000
			<u>8,70,000</u>
	<u>8,70,000</u>		

1 अक्टूबर, 2013 को विरद की मृत्यु हो गई । शेष साझेदारों और उसके उत्तराधिकारी के बीच सहमति हुई कि :

(अ) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन पिछले तीन वर्षों के औसत लाभ के $2\frac{1}{2}$ वर्ष के क्रय के बराबर होगा ।
औसत लाभ ₹ 1,50,000 था ।

(ब) पूँजी पर 10% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज दिया जाएगा ।

(स) वर्ष 2013-14 के लाभ को पिछले वर्ष की दर के अनुसार अर्जित माना जाएगा जो कि ₹ 1,50,000 था ।

1 अक्टूबर, 2013 को विरद के उत्तराधिकारी को प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाला विरद का पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए ।

Virad, Vishad and Roma were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2 respectively. On March 31, 2013, their Balance Sheet was as under :

Balance Sheet of Virad, Vishad and Roma as on March 31, 2013

Liabilities		Amount ₹	Assets		Amount ₹
Capitals :			Buildings		2,00,000
Virad	3,00,000		Machinery		3,00,000
Vishad	2,50,000		Patents		1,10,000
Roma	<u>1,50,000</u>	7,00,000	Stock		1,00,000
Reserve Fund		60,000	Debtors		80,000
Creditors		1,10,000	Cash		80,000
		8,70,000			8,70,000

Virad died on October 1, 2013. It was agreed between his executors and the remaining partner's that :

- (a) Goodwill of the firm be valued at $2\frac{1}{2}$ years purchase of average profits for the last three years. The average profits were ₹ 1,50,000.
- (b) Interest on capital be provided at 10% p.a.
- (c) Profit for the year 2013-14 be taken as having accrued at the same rate as that of the previous year which was ₹ 1,50,000.

Prepare Virad's Capital Account to be presented to his Executors as on October 1, 2013.

13. 1 अप्रैल, 2012 को ₹ 1,00,00,000 की अधिकृत पूँजी के साथ विवेक लिमिटेड का निर्माण किया गया जो ₹ 50 प्रत्येक के 2,00,000 समता अंशों में विभाजित थी । कम्पनी ने 1,80,000 अंशों के लिए प्रविवरण निर्गमित कर प्रार्थनापत्र आमंत्रित किए । निर्गमन निम्न प्रकार से देय था :

आवेदन पर	:	₹ 15
आबंटन पर	:	₹ 20
याचना पर	:	शेष धनराशि

निर्गमन पर पूर्ण अभिदान हुआ और कम्पनी ने सभी प्रार्थियों को अंशों का आबंटन कर दिया । वर्ष के दौरान कम्पनी ने याचना राशि नहीं माँगी ।

निम्नलिखित दर्शाइए :

- (अ) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की परिशोधित सारणी-VI भाग-I के अनुसार कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में 'अंश पूँजी' ।
- (ब) उसी के लिए 'खातों के नोट्स' भी बनाइए ।

On 1st April, 2012 Vivek Ltd. was formed with an authorized capital of ₹ 1,00,00,000 divided into 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 50 each. The company issued prospectus inviting applications for 1,80,000 shares. The issue price was payable as under :

On Application	:	₹ 15
On Allotment	:	₹ 20
On Call	:	Balance amount

The issue was fully subscribed and the company allotted shares to all the applicants. The company did not make the call during the year.

Show the following :

- Share capital in the Balance Sheet of the company as per revised Schedule-VI – Part-I of the Companies Act, 1956.
- Also prepare 'Notes to Accounts' for the same.

14. राजन लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में निम्न लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

4

- राजन लिमिटेड ने कुंदन लिमिटेड से ₹ 7,20,000 की मशीन का क्रय किया। कुंदन लिमिटेड को ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों को 10% के बट्टे पर निर्गमित करके भुगतान किया गया।
- राजन लिमिटेड ने विकास लिमिटेड से ₹ 2,50,000 की राशि का एक चालू व्यवसाय खरीदा। जिसमें ₹ 2,20,000 का भुगतान ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के पूर्ण प्रदत्त समता अंशों द्वारा तथा शेष राशि का बैंक ड्राफ्ट द्वारा देय था। सम्पत्तियाँ तथा देयताएँ निम्नलिखित से सम्बन्धित थे :
प्लान्ट एवं मशीनरी ₹ 90,000; भवन ₹ 90,000; विविध देनदार ₹ 30,000; स्टॉक ₹ 50,000; रोकड़ ₹ 20,000; विविध लेनदार ₹ 20,000।

Pass necessary journal entries for the following transactions in the books of Rajan Ltd :

- Rajan Ltd. purchased machinery of ₹ 7,20,000 from Kundan Ltd. The payment was made to Kundan Ltd. by issue of equity shares of ₹ 100 each at 10% discount.
 - Rajan Ltd. purchased a running business from Vikas Ltd. for a sum of ₹ 2,50,000 payable as ₹ 2,20,000 in fully paid equity shares of ₹ 10 each and balance by a bank draft. The assets and liabilities consisted of the following :
Plant & Machinery ₹ 90,000; Building ₹ 90,000; Sundry Debtors ₹ 30,000; Stock ₹ 50,000; Cash ₹ 20,000; Sundry Creditors ₹ 20,000.
15. नवीन, सीरत तथा हिना एक फर्म में साझेदार थे जो कम्बल बना रही थी। वे 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभों का बँटवारा कर रहे थे। 1 अप्रैल, 2012 को उनकी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 2,00,000; ₹ 3,00,000 तथा ₹ 6,00,000 थी। उत्तरांचल में बाढ़ आने के बाद सभी साझेदारों ने व्यक्तिगत रूप से बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता करने का निर्णय लिया।
- इसके लिए नवीन ने 1 सितम्बर, 2012 को फर्म से ₹ 10,000 का आहरण किया। सीरत ने फर्म से रोकड़ का आहरण करने की अपेक्षा ₹ 12,000 के कम्बल लिए और बाढ़ पीड़ितों में उन्हें बाँट दिया। दूसरी ओर हिना ने 1 जनवरी, 2013 को अपनी पूँजी से ₹ 2,00,000 का आहरण किया और बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्र में मेडिकल सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए एक केन्द्र की स्थापना की।
- साझेदारी संलेख के अनुसार आहरण पर प्रतिवर्ष 6% की दर से ब्याज लिया जाएगा। अंतिम खाते तैयार करने के बाद यह पाया गया कि आहरण पर ब्याज नहीं लगाया गया। आवश्यक समायोजन प्रविष्टि कीजिए तथा कार्य टिप्पणी को स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाइए। ऐसे दो मूल्यों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए जो ये साझेदार समाज को सम्प्रेषित करना चाहते हैं।

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Naveen, Seerat and Hina were partners in a firm manufacturing blankets. They were sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Their capitals on 1st April, 2012 were ₹ 2,00,000; ₹ 3,00,000 and ₹ 6,00,000 respectively. After the floods in Uttaranchal, all partners decided to help the flood victims personally.

For this Naveen withdrew ₹ 10,000 from the firm on 1st September, 2012. Seerat, instead of withdrawing cash from the firm took blankets amounting to ₹ 12,000 from the firm and distributed to the flood victims. On the other hand, Hina withdrew ₹ 2,00,000 from her capital on 1st January, 2013 and set up a centre to provide medical facilities in the flood affected area.

The partnership deed provides for charging interest on drawings @ 6% p.a. After the Final Accounts were prepared, it was discovered that interest on drawings had not been charged. Give the necessary adjusting journal entry and show the working notes clearly. Also state any two values that the partners wanted to communicate to the society.

16. शान्ति तथा सत्या एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2013 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

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31 मार्च, 2013 को शान्ति तथा सत्या का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार	45,000	बैंक	55,000
कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति निधि	40,000	देनदार	60,000
सत्या का चालू खाता	65,000	स्टॉक	85,000
पूँजी :		फर्नीचर	1,00,000
शान्ति	2,00,000	मशीनरी	1,30,000
सत्या	1,00,000	शान्ति का चालू खाता	20,000
	4,50,000		4,50,000

उपरोक्त तिथि को फर्म का समापन हो गया :

- (1) शान्ति ने स्टॉक का 40% भाग इसके पुस्तक मूल्य से 10% कम मूल्य पर ले लिया तथा शेष स्टॉक को ₹ 40,000 में बेच दिया गया । फर्नीचर से ₹ 80,000 प्राप्त हुए ।
- (2) एक विनियोग को जिसका लेखा पुस्तकों में नहीं किया गया था ₹ 20,000 में बेच दिया गया । मशीनरी को ₹ 60,000 की हानि पर बेचा गया ।
- (3) देनदारों से ₹ 55,000 प्राप्त हुए ।
- (4) मरम्मत का एक बिल अदत्त था जिसके लिए ₹ 19,000 का भुगतान कर दिया गया ।

वसूली खाता तैयार कीजिए ।

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[P.T.O.]

Shanti and Satya were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 1. On 31st March, 2013 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Shanti and Satya as on 31st March, 2013

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors	45,000	Bank	55,000
Workmen Compensation Fund	40,000	Debtors	60,000
Satya's Current Account	65,000	Stock	85,000
Capital's :		Furniture	1,00,000
Shanti	2,00,000	Machinery	1,30,000
Satya	1,00,000	Shanti's Current Account	20,000
	4,50,000		4,50,000

On the above date the firm was dissolved :

- (1) Shanti took over 40% of the stock at 10% less than its book value and the remaining stock was sold for ₹ 40,000. Furniture realized ₹ 80,000
- (2) An unrecorded investment was sold for ₹ 20,000. Machinery was sold at a loss of ₹ 60,000.
- (3) Debtors realized ₹ 55,000.
- (4) There was an outstanding bill for repairs for which ₹ 19,000 were paid.

Prepare Realisation Account.

17. मोहन तथा महेश एक फर्म में साझेदार थे जो लाभों को 3 : 2 के अनुपात में विभाजित करते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2012 को नुसरत को उन्होंने एक साझेदार के रूप में फर्म में प्रवेश दिया । उसी तिथि को मोहन तथा महेश का स्थिति विवरण निम्नानुसार था :

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1 अप्रैल, 2012 को मोहन तथा महेश का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार	2,10,000	हस्तस्थ रोकड़	1,40,000
कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति निधि	2,50,000	देनदार	1,60,000
सामान्य संचय	1,60,000	स्टॉक	1,20,000
पूँजी :		मशीनरी	1,00,000
मोहन 1,00,000		भवन	2,80,000
महेश <u>80,000</u>	1,80,000		
	8,00,000		8,00,000

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यह निर्णय हुआ कि :

- भवन तथा स्टॉक का मूल्य क्रमशः ₹ 3,80,000 तथा ₹ 1,60,000 तक बढ़ाया जाए ।
- कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति निधि का दायित्व ₹ 2,30,000 निश्चित किया गया ।
- नुसरत अपनी ख्याति के भाग के लिए ₹ 1,00,000 नगद लाई ।
- उपरोक्त पुनर्मूल्यांकन एवं समायोजनों को करने के पश्चात् नुसरत को पुनः इतनी नगद राशि लानी है कि उसकी पूँजी मोहन एवं महेश की संयुक्त पूँजी के 20% के बराबर हो जाए ।
- भावी लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात निम्न प्रकार था : मोहन $\frac{2}{5}$ वाँ भाग, महेश $\frac{2}{5}$ वाँ भाग तथा नुसरत $\frac{1}{5}$ वाँ भाग ।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता, साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तथा नई फर्म का स्थिति विवरण तैयार कीजिए । नुसरत द्वारा लाई गई पूँजी की गणना भी स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाइए ।

अथवा

कुशल, कुमार तथा कविता एक फर्म में साझेदार थे जो लाभों को 3 : 1 : 1 के अनुपात में विभाजित करते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2012 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

1-4-2012 को कुशल, कुमार तथा कविता का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार	1,20,000	रोकड़	70,000
देय बिल	1,80,000	देनदार	2,00,000
सामान्य संचय	1,20,000	घटा : प्रावधान	<u>10,000</u>
पूँजी :		स्टॉक	2,20,000
कुशल	3,00,000	फर्नीचर	1,20,000
कुमार	2,80,000	भवन	3,00,000
कविता	<u>3,00,000</u>	भूमि	4,00,000
	13,00,000		13,00,000

उपरोक्त तिथि को कविता ने अवकाश ग्रहण किया तथा निम्न निर्णय लिए गये :

- फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 40,000 किया गया ।
- भूमि का मूल्य 30% बढ़ाया जायेगा तथा भवन पर ₹ 1,00,000 से मूल्यहास लगाया जाएगा ।
- फर्नीचर के मूल्य में ₹ 20,000 की कमी की जायेगी ।
- डूबत ऋण संचय को ₹ 15,000 तक बढ़ाया जाएगा ।
- कविता को देय राशि का 10% नगद भुगतान किया जाएगा तथा शेष राशि उसके ऋण खाते में स्थानान्तरित कर दी जाएगी ।
- कुशल तथा कुमार की पूँजी उनके नये लाभ अनुपात में होगी । यदि उनके पूँजी खातों में कोई आधिक्य / कमी है तो उसका समायोजन चालू खातों के माध्यम से किया जाएगा ।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता, साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तथा कविता के अवकाश ग्रहण करने के पश्चात् कुशल तथा कुमार का स्थिति विवरण तैयार कीजिए ।

Mohan and Mahesh were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. On 1st April, 2012 they admitted Nusrat as a partner in the firm. The Balance Sheet of Mohan and Mahesh on that date was as under :

Balance Sheet of Mohan and Mahesh as on 1st April, 2012

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors	2,10,000	Cash in hand	1,40,000
Workmen's Compensation Fund	2,50,000	Debtors	1,60,000
General Reserve	1,60,000	Stock	1,20,000
Capitals :		Machinery	1,00,000
Mohan 1,00,000		Building	2,80,000
Mahesh <u>80,000</u>	1,80,000		
	8,00,000		8,00,000

It was agreed that :

- (i) The value of Building and Stock be appreciated to ₹ 3,80,000 and ₹ 1,60,000 respectively.
- (ii) The liabilities of workmen's compensation fund was determined at ₹ 2,30,000.
- (iii) Nusrat brought in her share of goodwill ₹ 1,00,000 in cash.
- (iv) Nusrat was to bring further cash as would make her capital equal to 20% of the combined capital of Mohan and Mahesh after above revaluation and adjustments are carried out.
- (v) The future profit sharing ratio will be Mohan $\frac{2}{5}$, Mahesh $\frac{2}{5}$, Nusrat $\frac{1}{5}$.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partner's Capital Accounts and Balance Sheet of the new firm. Also show clearly the calculation of Capital brought by Nusrat.

OR

Kushal, Kumar and Kavita were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 1 : 1. On 1st April, 2012 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Kushal, Kumar and Kavita as on 1st April, 2012

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors	1,20,000	Cash	70,000
Bills Payable	1,80,000	Debtors 2,00,000	
General Reserve	1,20,000	<u>Less : Provision 10,000</u>	1,90,000
Capitals :		Stock	2,20,000
Kushal 3,00,000		Furniture	1,20,000
Kumar 2,80,000		Building	3,00,000
Kavita <u>3,00,000</u>	8,80,000	Land	4,00,000
	13,00,000		13,00,000

On the above date Kavita retired and the following was agreed :

- (i) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 40,000.
- (ii) Land was to be appreciated by 30% and building was to be depreciated by ₹ 1,00,000.
- (iii) Value of furniture was to be reduced by ₹ 20,000.
- (iv) Bad debts reserve is to be increased to ₹ 15,000.
- (v) 10% of the amount payable to Kavita was paid in cash and the balance was transferred to her Loan Account.
- (vi) Capitals of Kushal and Kumar will be in proportion to their new profit sharing ratio. The surplus/deficit, if any in their Capital Accounts will be adjusted through Current Accounts.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partner's Capital Accounts and Balance Sheet of Kushal and Kumar after Kavita's retirement.

18. एक्स वाई जैड लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 40,000 समता अंशों को 6% के बट्टे पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किये । राशि निम्न प्रकार से देय थी :

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आवेदन तथा आबंटन पर - ₹ 90 प्रति अंश

प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना पर - शेष धनराशि

60,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । 10,000 अंशों के आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया । शेष आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों का आबंटन किया गया । आवेदन तथा आबंटन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त धन राशि का समायोजन प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना पर देय राशि में कर लिया गया । सभी याचना राशि माँग ली गयी थी । एक अंशधारक जिसने 50 अंशों के लिए आवेदन किया था, प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना राशि का भुगतान नहीं कर पाया । उसके अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया । हरण किये गये अंशों को ₹ 97 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

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

अथवा

ए.बी. लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 75,000 समता अंशों को ₹ 30 प्रति अंश के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किये । राशि निम्न प्रकार से देय थी :

आवेदन तथा आबंटन पर - ₹ 85 प्रति अंश (प्रीमियम सहित)

प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना पर - शेष धनराशि

1,27,500 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । 27,500 अंशों के आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया । शेष आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों का आबंटन किया गया । आवेदन तथा आबंटन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त धनराशि का समायोजन प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना पर देय राशि में कर लिया गया । सभी याचना राशि माँग ली गयी थी । एक अंशधारक जिसने 1000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन किया था, प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना राशि का भुगतान नहीं कर पाया । उसके अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया । हरण किये गये अंशों को ₹ 150 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए ए.बी. लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

XYZ Ltd. invited applications for 40,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 6%. The amount was payable as follows :

On Application and Allotment – ₹ 90 per share

On First and Final call – the balance amount.

Application for 60,000 shares were received. Applications for 10,000 shares were rejected and shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to remaining applicants. Excess application money received on application and allotment was adjusted towards sums due on first and final call. The calls were made. A shareholder, who applied for 50 shares, failed to pay the first and final call money. His shares were forfeited. All the forfeited shares were re-issued at ₹ 97 per share fully paid up.

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

OR

AB Ltd. invited applications for issuing 75,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each at a premium of ₹ 30 per share. The amount was payable as follows :

On Application and Allotment – ₹ 85 per share (including premium)

On First and Final call – the balance Amount

Applications for 1,27,500 shares were received. Applications for 27,500 shares were rejected and shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to the remaining applicants. Excess money received on application and allotment was adjusted towards sums due on first and final call. The calls were made. A shareholder, who applied for 1,000 shares, failed to pay the first and final call money. His shares were forfeited. All the forfeited shares were reissued at ₹ 150 per share fully paid up.

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

भाग – ख

PART – B

(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

(Financial Statements Analysis)

19. रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण बनाते समय 'रोकड़ समतुल्य' का क्या अर्थ है ? 1
What is meant by 'Cash Equivalents' while preparing Cash Flow Statement ?
20. 'रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण' बनाने के उद्देश्य का उल्लेख कीजिए । 1
State the objective of preparing 'Cash Flow Statement'.
21. 'वित्तीय विवरणों के विश्लेषण' की किसी एक सीमा का उल्लेख कीजिए । 1
State any one limitation of 'Analysis of Financial Statements'.

67/1/1

12



22. कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की सूची-VI, भाग-I के अन्तर्गत निम्न में किन उप-शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत दर्शाई जाएंगी :

3

- (i) उपार्जित आय
- (ii) खुले औज़ार
- (iii) कर्मचारी हितों (लाभों) के लिए प्रावधान
- (iv) अदत्त लाभांश
- (v) अल्प-अवधि ऋण
- (vi) दीर्घ-अवधि ऋण ।

Under which major sub-headings the following items will be placed in the Balance Sheet of a company as per revised Schedule-VI, Part-I of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (i) Accrued Incomes
- (ii) Loose Tools
- (iii) Provision for employees benefits
- (iv) Unpaid dividend
- (v) Short-term loans
- (vi) Long-term loans.

23. गुड सर्विसिज़ लिमिटेड के 31 मार्च, 2013 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के निम्न 'लाभ-हानि विवरण' से 'तुलनात्मक लाभ-हानि विवरण' तैयार कीजिए :

4

विवरण	नोट सं.	2012-13 ₹	2011-12 ₹
प्रचालन से आय		20,00,000	15,00,000
अन्य आय		10,00,000	4,00,000
व्यय		21,00,000	15,00,000

आय कर दर 50% थी ।

From the following 'Statement of Profit & Loss' for the year ended 31st March, 2013, prepare a 'Comparative Statement of Profit & Loss' of Good Services Ltd.

Particulars	Note No.	2012-13 ₹	2011-12 ₹
Revenue from operations		20,00,000	15,00,000
Other Incomes		10,00,000	4,00,000
Expenses		21,00,000	15,00,000

Rate of Income tax was 50%.

24. (अ) निम्नलिखित सूचना से 'ऋण-समता अनुपात' की गणना कीजिए :

2 + 2

	₹
दीर्घकालीन ऋण	2,00,000
दीर्घकालीन आयोजन	1,00,000
चालू दायित्व	50,000
अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ	3,60,000
चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ	90,000

67/1/1

13

[P.T.O.]

- (ब) एक्स लिमिटेड का चालू अनुपात 2 : 1 है । कारण सहित उल्लेख कीजिए कि निम्नलिखित लेन-देनों से अनुपात में (i) वृद्धि होगी ; (ii) कमी होगी या (iii) कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आएगा :
- (1) व्यापारिक देयताओं में ₹ 9,000 का एक देय बिल सम्मिलित था । परिपक्व होने पर उसका भुगतान कर दिया गया ।
 - (2) कम्पनी ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 1,00,000 समता अंशों का निर्गमन क्रय की गई मशीनरी के विक्रेता को किया ।

- (a) From the following information, compute 'Debt-Equity Ratio' :

	₹
Long term Borrowings	2,00,000
Long term Provisions	1,00,000
Current Liabilities	50,000
Non-current Assets	3,60,000
Current Assets	90,000

- (b) The current ratio of X. Ltd is 2 : 1. State with reason which of the following transaction would (i) increase ; (ii) decrease or (iii) not change the ratio :
- (1) Included in the trade payables was a bills payable of ₹ 9,000 which was met on maturity.
 - (2) Company issued 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each to the Vendors of machinery purchased.

25. लीवा लिमिटेड के 31-3-2013 तथा 31-3-2012 के स्थिति विवरण में दी गई सूचनाओं के आधार पर रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार कीजिए :

विवरण	नोट संख्या	31-3-2013 ₹	31-3-2012 ₹
I. समता एवं देयताएँ			
(1) अंशधारी निधि			
(अ) अंश पूँजी		2,10,000	1,80,000
(ब) संचय एवं आधिक्य	1	1,32,000	24,000
(2) अचल दायित्व			
(अ) दीर्घकालीन ऋण		1,50,000	1,50,000
(3) चालू देयताएँ			
(अ) व्यापारिक देयताएँ		75,000	27,000
कुल		5,67,000	3,81,000
II. सम्पत्तियाँ			
(1) अचल सम्पत्तियाँ			
(अ) स्थायी सम्पत्तियाँ			
(i) मूर्त सम्पत्तियाँ		2,94,000	2,52,000
(ब) अचल निवेश		48,000	18,000
(2) चालू सम्पत्तियाँ			
(अ) चालू विनियोग (विपणनीय)		54,000	60,000
(ब) रहतिया		1,07,000	24,000
(स) व्यापारिक प्राप्तियाँ		40,000	17,500
(द) रोकड़ तथा रोकड़ तुल्य		24,000	9,500
कुल		5,67,000	3,81,000

खातों के नोट्स :

नोट - 1

विवरण	2013 ₹	2012 ₹
संचय एवं आधिक्य		
आधिक्य (लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष)	1,32,000	24,000

Prepare a Cash Flow Statement on the basis of the information given in the Balance Sheets of Liva Ltd. as at 31-3-2013 and 31-3-2012 :

Particulars	Note No.	31-3-2013 ₹	31-3-2012 ₹
I. Equity and Liabilities			
(1) Shareholders Funds			
(a) Share Capital		2,10,000	1,80,000
(b) Reserves & Surplus		1,32,000	24,000
(2) Non-current Liabilities	1		
(a) Long term-borrowings		1,50,000	1,50,000
(3) Current Liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables		75,000	27,000
Total		5,67,000	3,81,000
II. Assets			
(1) Non-current Assets			
(a) Fixed Assets			
(i) Tangible Assets		2,94,000	2,52,000
(b) Non-current Investments		48,000	18,000
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Current-Investments (marketable)		54,000	60,000
(b) Inventories		1,07,000	24,000
(c) Trade Receivables		40,000	17,500
(d) Cash and Cash-equivalents		24,000	9,500
Total		5,67,000	3,81,000

Notes to Accounts :

Note - 1

Particulars	2013 ₹	2012 ₹
Reserves and Surplus		
Surplus (balance in statement of profit and loss)	1,32,000	24,000

भाग - ग
PART - C
(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)
(Computerized Accounting)

19. अभिकलित्र लेखांकन तंत्र के एक घटक के रूप में 'कार्यविधि' से क्या अभिप्राय है ? 1
What is meant by 'procedure' as a component of Computerized Accounting System ?
20. एस.क्यू.एल. (SQL) क्या है ? 1
What is SQL ?
21. 'सारणी' से क्या अभिप्राय है ? 1
What is meant by 'Table' ?
22. अभिकलित्र लेखांकन प्रणाली का कोई एक लाभ तथा दो सीमाएँ बताइए । 3
Give one advantage and two limitations of Computerised Accounting System.
23. 'अनुक्रमिक' (सीक्यून्शीयल) तथा 'मनेमोनिक' कोड्स को समझाइए । 4
Explain 'Sequential' and 'Mnemonic' codes.
24. 'डॉटाबेस प्रबन्ध तंत्र' के किन्हीं चार लाभों को समझाइए । 4
Explain any four advantages of Data Base Management System.
25. निम्नलिखित सूचना से निम्न राशियों की गणना के लिए एक्सैल पर सूत्र की गणना कीजिए : 6
(अ) महँगाई भत्ते के लिए, मूल वेतन ₹ 20,000 तक 15% की दर से तथा इससे ऊपर 20% की दर से ।
(ब) देय कर ₹ 20,000 तक के मूल वेतन पर 20% तथा इससे ऊपर 25% तक ।
(स) शुद्ध वेतन के लिए मूल वेतन में महँगाई भत्ता जोड़कर तथा देय कर घटाकर ।
Calculate the formulae from the following information on Excel for computing the amounts for :
(a) Dearness Allowance, Basic pay upto ₹ 20,000 at 15% and above it at 20%.
(b) Tax payable, Basic pay upto ₹ 20,000 at 20% and 25% above that.
(c) Net Salary, adding Dearness Allowance and deducting Tax payable from Basic Pay.

Q. Set No.			Marking Scheme 2013-14 Accountancy (055) Delhi – 67/1/1 Expected Answers / Value points	Distribution of marks						
67/1/1	67/1/2	67/1/3								
1	7	6	Q. What is meantPartnership Firm? Ans. Reconstitution of a partnership firm means any change in existing agreement among the partners.	1 mark						
2	6	4	Q. X,Y and Z if Z retires. Ans. The ratio of X,Y and Z is $1/2 : 2/5 : 1/10 = 5:4:1$ Therefore, If Z retires, the new ratio between X and Y is 5:4	1 mark						
3	5	3	Q. Distinguish between.....Closure of books. Ans. <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Basis</th> <th>Dissolution of Partnership</th> <th>Dissolution of Partnership Firm</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Closure of Books</td> <td>It does not require closure of books because the business is not terminated.</td> <td>All books of accounts are closed as the business is terminated.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Basis	Dissolution of Partnership	Dissolution of Partnership Firm	Closure of Books	It does not require closure of books because the business is not terminated.	All books of accounts are closed as the business is terminated.	1 mark
Basis	Dissolution of Partnership	Dissolution of Partnership Firm								
Closure of Books	It does not require closure of books because the business is not terminated.	All books of accounts are closed as the business is terminated.								
4	2	2	Q. Why heirs..... goodwill of the firm? Ans. The retiring partner / heirs of deceased partner are entitled to his share of goodwill because the goodwill earned by the firm is the result of the efforts of all the existing partners in the past. As they will not be sharing future profits, it will be fair to compensate them for the same.	1 mark						
5	4	1	Q. Give the..... 'Debenture'. Ans. Debenture is an instrument acknowledging a debt issued by a company under a common seal. <p style="text-align: center;">[or any other suitable meaning]</p>	1 mark						
6	3	7	Q. What is can be reissued? Ans. Discount allowed must not exceed the amount received at the time of forfeiture i.e. amount credited to forfeited shares account at that time.	1 mark						
7	1	5	Q. Give any one may be utilised. Ans. According to the Companies Act,1956 the amount of 'Securities premium' may be used only for the following purposes:- (Any one) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Writing off the preliminary expenses of the company. (ii) Writing off the expenses, commission or discount allowed on issue of shares or debentures of the company. (iii) Issuing fully paid up bonus shares to the shareholders of the company. (iv) Providing for the premium payable on redemption of redeemable preference shares or debentures of the company. (v) Buying back of its own shares. 	1 mark						



8	9	8	<p>Q. Saloni and Shrishti..... Aditi's admission.</p> <p>Ans. Based on Aditi's share the total capital of the new firm ought to be: $R\ 1,00,000 \times 6/1 = R\ 6,00,000$</p> <p>Less: Capital of Saloni R2,00,000 Capital of Shrishti R 1,50,000 Capital of Aditi <u>R1,00,000</u> <u>R4,50,000</u> Value of Goodwill of the firm <u>R 1,50,000</u> Aditi's share of goodwill = $1,50,000 \times 1/6 = R\ 25,000$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Journal</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Particulars</th> <th>LF</th> <th>Dr (R)</th> <th>Cr (R)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>(i) Bank / Cash A/c Dr. To Aditi's Capital/ Current A/c (Cash brought in by Aditi as her capital)</td> <td></td> <td>1,00,000</td> <td>1,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(ii) Aditi's Capital A/c Dr. To Saloni's Capital/ Current A/c To Shrishti's Capital/ Current A/c (Credit given for goodwill to Saloni and Shrishti on Aditi's admission)</td> <td></td> <td>25,000</td> <td>17,500 7,500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (R)	Cr (R)		(i) Bank / Cash A/c Dr. To Aditi's Capital/ Current A/c (Cash brought in by Aditi as her capital)		1,00,000	1,00,000		(ii) Aditi's Capital A/c Dr. To Saloni's Capital/ Current A/c To Shrishti's Capital/ Current A/c (Credit given for goodwill to Saloni and Shrishti on Aditi's admission)		25,000	17,500 7,500	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>(1+1+1) = 3 marks</p>										
Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (R)	Cr (R)																									
	(i) Bank / Cash A/c Dr. To Aditi's Capital/ Current A/c (Cash brought in by Aditi as her capital)		1,00,000	1,00,000																									
	(ii) Aditi's Capital A/c Dr. To Saloni's Capital/ Current A/c To Shrishti's Capital/ Current A/c (Credit given for goodwill to Saloni and Shrishti on Aditi's admission)		25,000	17,500 7,500																									
9	8	9	<p>Q. B G Ltd. Profit to Loss.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Books of B G Ltd.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Journal</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Particulars</th> <th>LF</th> <th>Dr (R)</th> <th>Cr (R)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2013 March 31</td> <td>Interest on Debentures A/c Dr. To Debenture holders' A/c To Income Tax Payable A/c / TDS from Debenture Interest a/c (Half Yearly Interest due on debentures and tax deducted at source)</td> <td></td> <td>12,000</td> <td>10,800 1,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>March 31</td> <td>Debenture holders' A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Payment of Interest)</td> <td></td> <td>10,800</td> <td>10,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>March 31 **</td> <td>Income Tax Payable / TDS from Debenture Interest A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (TDS deposited with Income Tax authorities)</td> <td></td> <td>1,200</td> <td>1,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>March 31</td> <td>Statement of P/L Dr. To Interest on Debentures A/c (Interest transferred to statement of P/L)</td> <td></td> <td>24,000</td> <td>24,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>** NOTE: No marks to be deducted in case the examinee has not passed this entry.</p>	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (R)	Cr (R)	2013 March 31	Interest on Debentures A/c Dr. To Debenture holders' A/c To Income Tax Payable A/c / TDS from Debenture Interest a/c (Half Yearly Interest due on debentures and tax deducted at source)		12,000	10,800 1,200	March 31	Debenture holders' A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Payment of Interest)		10,800	10,800	March 31 **	Income Tax Payable / TDS from Debenture Interest A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (TDS deposited with Income Tax authorities)		1,200	1,200	March 31	Statement of P/L Dr. To Interest on Debentures A/c (Interest transferred to statement of P/L)		24,000	24,000	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>(1+1+1) = 3 marks</p>
Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (R)	Cr (R)																									
2013 March 31	Interest on Debentures A/c Dr. To Debenture holders' A/c To Income Tax Payable A/c / TDS from Debenture Interest a/c (Half Yearly Interest due on debentures and tax deducted at source)		12,000	10,800 1,200																									
March 31	Debenture holders' A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Payment of Interest)		10,800	10,800																									
March 31 **	Income Tax Payable / TDS from Debenture Interest A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (TDS deposited with Income Tax authorities)		1,200	1,200																									
March 31	Statement of P/L Dr. To Interest on Debentures A/c (Interest transferred to statement of P/L)		24,000	24,000																									



10

Q. Pass necessary cases.

(i) Z Ltd..... per share.

Ans.

**Books of Z Ltd.
Journal**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (R)	Cr (R)
	12% Debentures A/c Dr. To Discount on issue of Debentures A/c To Debenture holders' A/c (Amount due to debenture holders on conversion of 1,500 Debentures)		1,50,000	9,000 1,41,000
	Debenture holders' A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium / Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Amount discharged by issue of 1128 equity shares of R100 each at 25% premium)		1,41,000	1,12,800 28,200

½

1

OR

**Books of Z Ltd.
Journal**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (R)	Cr (R)
	12% Debentures A/c Dr. To Debenture holders' A/c (Amount due to debenture holders on conversion of 1,500 Debentures)		1,50,000	1,50,000
	Debenture holders' A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium / Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Amount discharged by issue of 1,200 equity shares of R100 each at 25% premium)		1,50,000	1,20,000 30,000

½

1

(ii) X Ltd. R 90 paid up.

**Books of X Ltd.
Journal**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (R)	Cr (R)
	12% Debentures A/c Dr. To Discount on issue of Debentures A/c To Debenture holders' A/c (Amount due to debenture holders on conversion of 1,000 Debentures)		1,00,000	10,000 90,000
	Debenture holders' A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Amount discharged by issue of 1000 equity shares of R100 each R90 paid up)		90,000	90,000

½

1

OR



			Books of X Ltd. Journal																																					
			Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (R)	Cr (R)																																	
				12% Debentures A/c To Debenture holders' A/c (Amount due to debenture holders on conversion of 1,000 Debentures)	Dr.	1,00,000	1,00,000	½																																
				Debenture holders' A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Bank A/c (Amount discharged by issue of 1111 equity shares of R100 each R90 paid up, fraction paid in cash)	Dr.	1,00,000	99,990 10	1 (1½ x 2) = 3 Marks																																
11	12	13	Q. Satnam and Qureshi 31st March 2013. Ans. (a) Values highlighted: (Any two) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adherence to law to manufacture ISI marked electronic goods. • Sensitivity towards specially abled people. • Providing employment opportunities to economically weaker section • Encouragement to women entrepreneurship. (OR any other suitable value.) (b) Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c of Satnaam, Qureshi & Juliee Dr. For the year ended 31st March 2013 Cr. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 40%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Amount (R)</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Amount (R)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>To Interest on Capital: Satnam's Capital A/c 25,500 Qureshi's Capital's A/c 12,300</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 37,800</td> <td>By Profit & Loss A/c</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,37,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To profits trsfd to: Satnam's Capital A/c 1,20,000 Qureshi's Capital A/c 1,20,000 Juliee's Capital A/c 60,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 3,00,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">3,37,800</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,37,800</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Working notes:</u> <u>Calculation of Interest on Capital:</u> a) Interest on Satnam's Capital: (4,00,000 x 6/100) + (50,000 x 6/100 x 6/12) = 2,4000 + 1,500 = R 25,500 b) Interest on Qureshi's Capital: (2,00,000 x 6/100) + (20,000 x 6/100 x 3/12) = 12,000 + 300 = R 12,300 <u>NO MARKS FOR WORKING NOTES</u></p>					Particulars	Amount (R)	Particulars	Amount (R)	To Interest on Capital: Satnam's Capital A/c 25,500 Qureshi's Capital's A/c 12,300	1 37,800	By Profit & Loss A/c	3,37,800	To profits trsfd to: Satnam's Capital A/c 1,20,000 Qureshi's Capital A/c 1,20,000 Juliee's Capital A/c 60,000	1 3,00,000				3,37,800		3,37,800	1x2 = 2 2 (2+2) = 4 Marks																
Particulars	Amount (R)	Particulars	Amount (R)																																					
To Interest on Capital: Satnam's Capital A/c 25,500 Qureshi's Capital's A/c 12,300	1 37,800	By Profit & Loss A/c	3,37,800																																					
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12	13	11	Q. Virad, Vishad..... October 1, 2013 Ans. Dr. Virad's Capital A/c Cr. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Amount (R)</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Amount (R)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>To Virad's executor a/c ½</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,70,000</td> <td>By Balance b/d</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>By Reserve fund</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>By Vishad Capital a/c (Goodwill)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,12,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>By Roma's Capital A/c (Goodwill)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">75,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>By P/L Suspense A/c</td> <td style="text-align: right;">37500</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>By Interest on Capital</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">5,70,000</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,70,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Particulars	Amount (R)	Particulars	Amount (R)	To Virad's executor a/c ½	5,70,000	By Balance b/d	3,00,000			By Reserve fund	30,000			By Vishad Capital a/c (Goodwill)	1,12,500			By Roma's Capital A/c (Goodwill)	75,000			By P/L Suspense A/c	37500			By Interest on Capital	15000		5,70,000		5,70,000	½ ½ ½ 1 1 (1/2 x2 +1x2)
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			<p>Working notes :</p> <p>Valuation of Goodwill :</p> <p>(1) Average Profit = Rs 1,50,000 Goodwill at 2 ½ years purchase = 1,50,000 x 2 ½ = Rs 3,75,000 Virad's share of goodwill = 3,75,000 x 5/10 = R 1,87,500</p> <p>(2) Share of Profit payable to Virad (upto the October 1, 2013) = 1,50,000 x 5/10 x 6/12 = R 37,500</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>NO MARKS FOR WORKING NOTES</u></p>	= 4 Marks																																
13	--	--	<p>Q. On 1st April for the same.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Balance Sheet of Vivek Ltd. As at(As per revised schedule VI)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 45%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Note No.</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Amount Current year</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Amount Previous year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="4">EQUITY & LIABILITIES</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">I Shareholder's funds :</td> </tr> <tr> <td> a) Share Capital</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">63,00,000</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Notes to Accounts :</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 70%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 30%;">R</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(1) <u>Share Capital</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> <u>Authorised Capital :</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> 2,00,000 equity shares of R 50 each</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>1,00,00,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td> <u>Issued Capital</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> 1,80,000 equity shares of R 50 each</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>90,00,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td> Subscribed but not fully paid</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> 1,80,000 shares of Rs 50 each R 35 called up</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>63,00,000</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Note No.	Amount Current year	Amount Previous year	EQUITY & LIABILITIES				I Shareholder's funds :				a) Share Capital	1	63,00,000		Particulars	R	(1) <u>Share Capital</u>		<u>Authorised Capital :</u>		2,00,000 equity shares of R 50 each	<u>1,00,00,000</u>	<u>Issued Capital</u>		1,80,000 equity shares of R 50 each	<u>90,00,000</u>	Subscribed but not fully paid		1,80,000 shares of Rs 50 each R 35 called up	<u>63,00,000</u>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>(1 x 4) = 4 Marks</p>
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17 18 17

Q. Mohan and Mahesh by Nusrat.
Ans.

Revaluation A/c

Dr.	Cr.																
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Balance Sheet of the Reconstituted firm as at 1st April 2012

Liabilities	Amount (R)	Assets	Amount (R)
Creditors	2,10,000	Cash in Hand	3,60,000
Workmen Compensation	2,30,000	Debtors	1,60,000
Claim		Stock	1,60,000
Capital:		Machinery	1,00,000
Mohan – 3,92,000		Building	3,80,000
Mahesh – 2,08,000			
Nusrat – 1,20,000	7,20,000		
	11,60,000		11,60,000

Working Notes: *Capital Adjustment*

Nusrat's Capital = (Mohan's capital + Mahesh's capital) x 20/100
= (3,92,000 + 2,08,000) x 20/100
= 6,00,000 x 20 /100 = 1,20,000

2

1x3
= 3

2

1

(2+3+2+1)
= 8 Marks

17 OR
18 OR
17 OR

Q. Kushal, Kumar..... Kavita's retirement.
Ans.

Revaluation A/c

Dr		Cr	
Particulars	Amt (R)	Particulars	Amt (R)
To Building	1,00,000	By Land	1,20,000
To Furniture	20,000	By Loss transferred to Partner's Capital A/c	
To Reserve for doubtful debts	5,000	Kushal - 3000	
		Kumar - 1000	
		Kavita - 1000	5,000
	<u>1,25,000</u>		<u>1,25,000</u>

2

Partner's Capital A/c

Particulars	Kushal (R)	Kumar (R)	Kavita (R)	Particulars	Kushal (R)	Kumar (R)	Kavita (R)
To Revaluation A/c	3,000	1,000	1,000	By Balance b/d	3,00,000	2,80,000	3,00,000
To Kavita's Capital A/c	6,000	2,000	---	By General Reserve A/c	72,000	24,000	24,000
To Cash A/c	---	---	33,100	By Kushal's Capital A/c	---	---	6,000
To Kavita's Loan A/c	---	---	2,97,900	By Kumar's Capital A/c	---	---	2,000
To Kumar's Current A/c	---	1,35,000	---	By Kushal's Current A/c	1,35,000	---	---
To Balance c/d	4,98,000	1,66,000	---				
	<u>5,07,000</u>	<u>3,04,000</u>	<u>3,32,000</u>		<u>5,07,000</u>	<u>3,04,000</u>	<u>3,32,000</u>

1x3
=
3

**Balance sheet of the Reconstituted firm
As at 1st April, 2012**

Liabilities	Amount (R)	Assets	Amount (R)
Creditors	1,20,000	Cash	36,900
B/P	1,80,000	Debtors - 2,00,000	
Kavita's Loan A/c	2,97,900	Less : - Provision - 15,000	1,85,000
<u>Capital A/c</u>		Stock	2,20,000
Kushal - 4,98,000		Furniture	1,00,000
Kumar - 1,66,000	6,64,000	Building	2,00,000
		Land	5,20,000
Kumar's Current A/c	1,35,000	Kushal's current A/c	1,35,000
	<u>13,96,900</u>		<u>13,96,900</u>

3

Working Notes

Capital of Kushal before adjustment= R3,63,000
 Capital of Kumar before adjustment= R3,01,000
 Total capital = R 6,64,000
 Kushal's adjusted capital= $\frac{3}{4} \times R6,64,000 = R4,98,000$
 Kumar's adjusted capital= $\frac{1}{4} \times R6,64,000 = R1,66,000$

(2+3+3) =
8 Marks

18	17	18	<p>Q. XYZ Ltd. XYZ Ltd.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>AB Ltd.....AB Ltd.</p> <p>NOTE : Full marks are to be awarded for 'ATTEMPTING' the question. (whether correctly or wrongly) and it is applicable to both the options (Discount or Premium)</p>	8 Marks																					
			PART B (Financial Statements Analysis)																						
19	20	21	<p>Q. What is Cash Flow Statement?</p> <p>Ans. Cash Equivalents mean short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their values.</p>	1 Mark																					
20	21	19	<p>Q. State the objective.....flow statement.</p> <p>Ans. Objective of cash flow statement: (Any one)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide information regarding sources and uses of cash from operating, investing and financing activities separately. 2. To highlight change in cash position. 	1 Mark																					
21	19	20	<p>Q. State any financial statement.</p> <p>Ans. Limitations of financial statements: (Any one)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected by window dressing. • Lack of qualitative analysis. • Does not reflect changes in price level. • Different accounting policies. • Historical Analysis. • Suffers from limitations of financial statements. • Not free from bias. • Identifies only symptoms. 	1 Mark																					
22	22	22	<p>Q. Under which Companies Act, 1956.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">S.No.</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Items</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Sub – Heading</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Accrued income</td> <td>Other current assets</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Loose Tools</td> <td>Inventories</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Provision for Employee benefits</td> <td>Long term provisions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Unpaid Dividend</td> <td>Other current Liabilities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Short term loans</td> <td>Short Term Borrowings / Short Term Loans & Advances</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Long term loans</td> <td>Long Term Borrowings / Long term loans & advances</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S.No.	Items	Sub – Heading	1	Accrued income	Other current assets	2	Loose Tools	Inventories	3	Provision for Employee benefits	Long term provisions	4	Unpaid Dividend	Other current Liabilities	5	Short term loans	Short Term Borrowings / Short Term Loans & Advances	6	Long term loans	Long Term Borrowings / Long term loans & advances	½ x 6 = 3 Marks
S.No.	Items	Sub – Heading																							
1	Accrued income	Other current assets																							
2	Loose Tools	Inventories																							
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5	Short term loans	Short Term Borrowings / Short Term Loans & Advances																							
6	Long term loans	Long Term Borrowings / Long term loans & advances																							
23	-	-	<p>Q. From the following Services Ltd.</p> <p>Ans.</p>																						



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS
For the years ended 31st March, 2012 and 2013

Particulars	Note No.	2011-12 (R)	2012-13 (R)	Absolute change	Change In %age
Revenue from Operations		15,00,000	20,00,000	5,00,000	33.33%
Add: other income		4,00,000	10,00,000	6,00,000	150%
Total Revenue		19,00,000	30,00,000	11,00,000	57.89%
Less: Expenses		15,00,000	21,00,000	6,00,000	40%
Profit before Tax		4,00,000	9,00,000	5,00,000	125%
Less: Tax @ 50%		2,00,000	4,50,000	2,50,000	125%
Profit after tax		2,00,000	4,50,000	2,50,000	125%

1
1
1
1
1x4
=
4 Marks

24 - -

Q. From the following Debt Equity ratio.

Ans. (a) Debt Equity ratio = Debt / Equity

Debt = Long term borrowings + Long term provisions = R 2,00,000 +1,00,000 = 3,00,000

Equity = Current Assets + Non Current Assets -- Debt – Current Liabilities
 = 90,000+3,60,000-3,00,000—50,000 = R 1,00,000

Debt Equity ratio = 3,00,000/ 1,00,000 = **3:1**

(b) The Current Ratio..... change the ratio .

CHANGE REASON

(1) Increase : Both Current Assets and Current Liabilities are decreasing with same amount .

(2) No change : Neither Current Assets nor Current Liabilities are changing .

½
½
½
½
1
1
(2+2)
=
4 Marks

25 25 25

Q. Prepare a Cash flow Statement 31-3-2013 and 31-3-2012.

Ans.

Cash flow statement of Liva Ltd.
For the year ended 31st March 2013 as per AS-3 (Revised)

Particulars	Details (R)	Amount (R)
<u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</u>		
Net Profit before tax & extraordinary items	1,08,000	
Add: Non cash and non-operating charges	<u>-</u>	
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,08,000	
Add: Increase in Current Liabilities	48,000	
Increase in trade payables		
Less: Increase in Current Assets	(22,500)	
Increase in trade receivables	<u>(83,000)</u>	
Increase in inventories		
Cash generated from Operating Activities		50,500
<u>Cash flows from Investing Activities :</u>		
Purchase of fixed assets	<u>(30,000)</u>	
Purchase of non current investments		
Cash used in investing activities		(72,000)
<u>Cash flows from Financing Activities:</u>		
Issue of share capital	<u>30,000</u>	
Cash from financing activities		30,000
Net increase in cash & cash equivalents		8,500
Add: Opening balance of cash & cash equivalents:	60,000	
Marketable Securities	<u>9,500</u>	
Cash & cash equivalents		69,500
Closing Balance of cash & cash equivalents:	54,000	
Marketable Securities	<u>24,000</u>	
Cash & cash equivalents		78,000

2 ½

1 ½

1

1

6 Marks

PART C
(Computerized Accounting)

19	21	20	Q. What.....system? Ans. A series of operations in a certain order or manner to achieve desired results, the accounting procedures can be hardware oriented, software oriented or internal procedures.	1 Mark
20	19	21	Q. What is SQL? Ans. It is a language used to store and manipulate data or create a complex set of data base structure.	1 Mark
21	20	19	Q. What is.....Table? Ans. It is a data base object which is used to hold raw data. The tables are created with respective fieldnames, data types and properties.	1 Mark

22	22	22	<p>Q. Give one.....system.</p> <p>Ans. Advantages of Computerised Accounting System (Any one)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Timely generation of reports and information in desired format. 2. Efficient record keeping. 3. Ensures effective control over the system. 4. Economy in the processing of accounting data. <p>Limitations (Any two):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Faster obsolescence of technology necessitates investment in short period of time. 2. Data may be lost or corrupt due to power interruptions. 3. Data are prone to hacking. 4. Un-programmed and un-specified reports cannot be generated. 	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>(1+2) = 3 Marks</p>
23	24	23	<p>Q. Explain.....codes.</p> <p>Ans. Sequential Codes: In these codes numbers and/or letters are assigned in consecutive order. These codes are applied primarily to source documents such as cheques, invoices etc. This code facilitates document searches. This process enables in either identification of missing codes (numbers) relating to a particular document or a relevant document can be traced.</p> <p>Mnemonic Codes: These codes consist of alphabets or abbreviations as symbols to codify a piece of information. SJ for sales Journal, HQ for Head Quarters are examples of mnemonic codes.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>(2+2) = 4 Marks</p>
24	23	24	<p>Q. Explain any four.....System.</p> <p>Ans. Advantages of ' Database management ' (Any four) :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ready availability from one central source. 2. Minimum data redundancy. 3. Reduced programming effort. 4. Facility of preparation of special purpose reports. 5. Greater consistency. 6. One transaction input updates multiple data base records leads to minimising input efforts. 	<p>(1x4) = 4 Marks</p>
-	25	-	<p>Q. CalculatePay.</p> <p>Ans. Dearness Allowance = If (B1 > 20,000, 0.2*B1, 0.15*B1) Tax Payable = If (B1 > 20,000, 0.25*B1, 0.20*B1) Net Salary = SUM (B1,C1,--D1)</p>	<p>(2x3) = 6 Marks</p>