

**Series OSR/2**

कोड नं. **67/2/2**

Code No.

रोल नं.

Roll No.

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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 **25** प्रश्न हैं ।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।
- Please check that this question paper contains **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 **25** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

**लेखाशास्त्र**

**ACCOUNTANCY**

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

67/2/2

1

P.T.O.



### सामान्य निर्देश :

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

### General Instructions :

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

### भाग क

(साझेदारी फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)

### PART A

### (Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1. ऋणपत्रों का समपार्श्विक प्रतिभूति के रूप में निर्गमन का क्या अर्थ है ? 1  
What is meant by issue of debentures as collateral security ?
2. 'वसूली खाता' क्यों तैयार किया जाता है ? 1  
Why is 'Realisation Account' prepared ?
3. 'अंश पूँजी' का अर्थ दीजिए । 1  
Give the meaning of 'Share Capital'.
4. एक कम्पनी किसी अंशधारक के अंशों का हरण कब कर सकती है ? 1  
When can a company forfeit the shares held by a shareholder ?



5. किसी साझेदार की सेवानिवृत्ति या मृत्यु के समय फर्म को अपनी परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्यांकन और अपनी देयताओं का पुनः निर्धारण करने की आवश्यकता क्यों होती है ? 1

Why does a firm reevaluate its assets and reassess its liabilities on retirement or death of a partner ?

6. 'परिसम्पत्तियों तथा देयताओं के निपटारे' के आधार पर साझेदारी के समापन तथा साझेदारी फर्म के समापन में अन्तर्भेद कीजिए । 1

Distinguish between dissolution of partnership and partnership firm on the basis of 'Settlement of assets and liabilities'.

7. एक्स, वाई तथा ज़ैड साझेदार हैं तथा  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{10}$  एवं  $\frac{1}{5}$  के अनुपात में लाभों का बँटवारा कर रहे हैं । जब वाई फर्म से सेवानिवृत्त होता है, तो शेष साझेदारों के अधिलाभ अनुपात की गणना कीजिए । 1

X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits in the ratio of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{10}$  and  $\frac{1}{5}$ .

Calculate the gaining ratio of remaining partners when Y retires from the firm.

8. विशेष लिमिटेड ने 1 अप्रैल, 2012 को 100 ₹ प्रत्येक के 10,000, 10% 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 वाली अर्धवार्षिकी के लिए ऋणपत्र ब्याज से सम्बन्धित तथा ऋणपत्रों पर वार्षिक ब्याज को लाभ-हानि विवरण में स्थानान्तरित करने की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । 3

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

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



9. निम्नलिखित परिस्थितियों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

3

- (i) किम इंडिया लिमिटेड ने 100 ₹ प्रत्येक के 1,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों जिनका निर्गमन 10% के बट्टे पर किया गया था, को 100 ₹ प्रत्येक के समता अंशों में परिवर्तित करके किया। समता अंशों को 25% के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किया गया था।
- (ii) सोनाली लिमिटेड ने 100 ₹ प्रत्येक के 6,000, 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) Kim India Ltd. converted 1,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each issued at a discount of 10% into equity shares of ₹ 100 each issued at a premium of 25%.
- (ii) Sonali Ltd. redeemed 6,000, 12% debentures of ₹ 100 each which were issued at a discount of ₹ 10 per debenture by converting them into equity shares of ₹ 100 each, ₹ 90 paid up.

10. भुवन तथा शिवम एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभों का बँटवारा कर रहे थे। उनकी पूँजी क्रमशः 50,000 ₹ और 75,000 ₹ थी। 1 अप्रैल, 2013 को उन्होंने भावी लाभों में 1/4 भाग के लिए अतुल को एक नए साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया। अतुल अपनी पूँजी के रूप में 75,000 ₹ लाया। फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन कीजिए तथा अतुल के प्रवेश पर उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

3

Bhuvan and Shivam were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their capitals were ₹ 50,000 and ₹ 75,000 respectively. They admitted Atul on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013 as a new partner for 1/4<sup>th</sup> share in the future profits. Atul brought ₹ 75,000 as his capital. Calculate the value of goodwill of the firm and record necessary journal entries for the above transactions on Atul's admission.



11. 1 अप्रैल, 2012 को काम्या लिमिटेड का निर्माण 40,00,000 ₹ की अधिकृत पूँजी जो 10 ₹ प्रत्येक के 4,00,000 समता अंशों में विभाजित थी के साथ किया गया । कम्पनी ने 3,80,000 समता अंशों के लिए प्रविवरण निर्गमित कर प्रार्थना पत्र आमंत्रित किए । कम्पनी को 3,60,000 समता अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । प्रथम वर्ष में कम्पनी ने 8 ₹ प्रति अंश की याचना की । दीप्ति ने जो 3,000 अंशों की धारक थी तथा दिव्या ने जो 6,000 अंशों की धारक थी, 2 ₹ प्रति अंश की प्रथम याचना राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया । प्रथम याचना के बाद दिव्या के अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया तथा बाद में हरण किए गए 5,000 अंशों को 6 ₹ प्रति अंश, 8 ₹ याचित पर पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

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 ।

4

On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2012, Kamyia Ltd. was formed with an authorised capital of ₹ 40,00,000 divided into 4,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The company issued prospectus inviting applications for 3,80,000 equity shares. The company received applications for 3,60,000 equity shares. During the first year, ₹ 8 per share were called. Deepti holding 3,000 shares and Divya holding 6,000 shares did not pay first call of ₹ 2 per share. Divya's shares were forfeited after the first call and later on 5,000 of the forfeited shares were re-issued at ₹ 6 per share, ₹ 8 called up.

Show the following :

- (a) 'Share Capital' in the Balance Sheet of the company as per revised Schedule VI Part I of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (b) Also prepare 'Notes to Accounts'.



12. सेवक लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में निम्नलिखित लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

4

- (i) सेवक लिमिटेड ने गुडविल लिमिटेड की 5,00,000 ₹ की परिसम्पत्तियों तथा 3,00,000 ₹ की देयताओं का 1,35,000 ₹ के क्रय प्रतिफल के लिए अधिग्रहण किया। गुडविल लिमिटेड को 10 ₹ प्रत्येक के समता अंशों को 10% के बट्टे पर निर्गमित करके भुगतान किया गया।
- (ii) रामप्रस्था लिमिटेड से 5,00,000 ₹ का फर्नीचर क्रय किया। भुगतान 10 ₹ प्रत्येक के समता अंशों को 25% के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करके किया गया।

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

- (i) Sewak Ltd. acquired assets of ₹ 5,00,000 and liabilities of ₹ 3,00,000 of Goodwill Ltd. for a purchase consideration of ₹ 1,35,000. Payment to Goodwill Ltd. was made by issuing equity shares of 10 each at a discount of 10%.
- (ii) Purchased furniture of ₹ 5,00,000 from Ramprastha Ltd. The payment to Ramprastha Ltd. was made by issuing equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of 25%.



13. करम सिंह एवं सुलेमान ने रद्दी कागज़ से कम कीमत वाले कागज़ के बैग बनाने के लिए एक साझेदारी फर्म शुरू करने का निर्णय लिया क्योंकि प्लास्टिक बैग विभिन्न प्रकार की पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी समस्याएँ उत्पन्न कर रहे थे । इसके लिए, उन्होंने 1 अप्रैल, 2012 को क्रमशः 2,00,000 ₹ तथा 1,00,000 ₹ की पूँजी लगाई । सुलेमान ने इन्द्रजीत को बिना पूँजी के साझेदार के रूप में फर्म में प्रवेश की अपनी इच्छा व्यक्त की । इन्द्रजीत उसका विशेष रूप से योग्य लेकिन अत्यधिक सृजनात्मक एवं बुद्धिमान मित्र है । करम सिंह ने इसे स्वीकार कर लिया । साझेदारी की शर्तें निम्नलिखित थीं :

(i) करम सिंह, सुलेमान एवं इन्द्रजीत 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभों का बँटवारा करेंगे ।

(ii) पूँजी पर 6% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज दिया जाएगा ।

पूँजी की कमी के कारण, करम सिंह ने 30 सितम्बर, 2012 को 50,000 ₹ तथा सुलेमान ने 1 जनवरी, 2013 को 20,000 ₹ की अतिरिक्त पूँजी लगाई । 31 मार्च, 2013 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए फर्म का लाभ 2,00,300 ₹ 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 फर्म का लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता तैयार कीजिए ।

4

Karam Singh and Suleman decided to start a partnership firm to manufacture low cost paper bags from the waste paper as plastic bags were creating many environmental problems. For this, they contributed capitals of ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2012. Suleman also expressed his willingness to admit Inderjeet as a partner without capital in the firm. Inderjeet is specially abled but a very creative and intelligent friend of his. Karam Singh agreed to this. The terms of partnership were as follows :

(i) Karam Singh, Suleman and Inderjeet will share profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1.

(ii) Interest on capital will be provided @ 6% p.a.

Due to shortage of capital, Karam Singh contributed ₹ 50,000 on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2012 and Suleman contributed ₹ 20,000 on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2013 as additional capital. The profit of the firm for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013 was ₹ 2,00,300.

(a) Identify any two values which the firm wants to communicate to the society.

(b) Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of the firm for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013.

14. मनिका, निष्ठा तथा साक्षी एक फर्म में साझेदार थीं तथा क्रमशः 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन करती थीं। 31 मार्च, 2013 को उनका स्थिति-विवरण निम्नलिखित था :

**31 मार्च, 2013 को स्थिति विवरण**

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी :		स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ	3,60,000
मनिका	2,80,000	देनदार	2,80,000
निष्ठा	3,00,000	स्टॉक	1,30,000
साक्षी	<u>1,00,000</u>	रोकड़	4,60,000
संचय-कोष	3,00,000		
लेनदार	2,50,000		
	12,30,000		12,30,000

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

- (अ) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन पिछले तीन वर्षों के औसत लाभ के 3 वर्षों के क्रय के बराबर होगा। औसत लाभ 5,00,000 ₹ था।
- (ब) पूँजी पर 12% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज दिया जाएगा।
- (स) मृत्यु की तिथि तक लाभों में उसके हिस्से की गणना पिछले तीन वर्षों के औसत लाभ के आधार पर की जाएगी।

1 जुलाई, 2013 को साक्षी का पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए।

4



Manika, Nishtha and Sakshi were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1 respectively. On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013 their Balance Sheet was as under :

**Balance Sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013**

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :		Fixed Assets	3,60,000
Manika    2,80,000		Debtors	2,80,000
Nishtha    3,00,000		Stock	1,30,000
Sakshi <u>1,00,000</u>	6,80,000	Cash	4,60,000
Reserve Fund	3,00,000		
Creditors	2,50,000		
	12,30,000		12,30,000

Sakshi died on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2013. It was agreed between her executors and the remaining partners that :

- (a) Goodwill of the firm be valued at 3 years' purchase of average profits for the last three years. The average profits were ₹ 5,00,000.
- (b) Interest on capital be provided at 12% p.a.
- (c) Her share in the profits upto the date of death will be calculated on the basis of average profits for the last three years.

Prepare Sakshi's Capital Account as on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2013.



15. अनिल, विनीत तथा विपुल एक फर्म में साझेदार थे जो खाद्य पदार्थों का उत्पादन करती है। वे 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभों का बँटवारा करते थे। 1 अप्रैल, 2012 को उनकी पूँजी क्रमशः 4,00,000 ₹, 5,00,000 ₹ तथा 9,00,000 ₹ थी। उत्तरांचल में बाढ़ आने के बाद, सभी साझेदारों ने व्यक्तिगत रूप से बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता करने का निर्णय लिया। इसके लिए अनिल ने 30 सितम्बर, 2012 को फर्म से 30,000 ₹ का आहरण किया। विनीत ने फर्म से रोकड़ का आहरण करने की अपेक्षा 25,000 ₹ के खाद्य पदार्थ लिए और बाढ़ पीड़ितों में उन्हें बाँट दिया। दूसरी ओर, विपुल ने 1 जनवरी, 2013 को अपनी पूँजी से 2,50,000 ₹ का आहरण किया और बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए एक आश्रय-गृह बनाया।

साझेदारी संलेख के अनुसार आहरण पर प्रति वर्ष 6% की दर से ब्याज लिया जाएगा। अंतिम खाते तैयार करने के बाद यह पाया गया कि आहरण पर ब्याज नहीं लिया गया। आवश्यक समायोजन प्रविष्टि कीजिए तथा कार्य-टिप्पणी को स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाइए। ऐसे किन्हीं दो मूल्यों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए जो ये साझेदार समाज को सम्प्रेषित करना चाहते हैं।

6

Anil, Vineet and Vipul were partners in a firm manufacturing food items. They were sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Their capitals on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2012 were ₹ 4,00,000, ₹ 5,00,000 and ₹ 9,00,000 respectively. After the floods in Uttaranchal, all partners decided to help the flood victims personally.

For this Anil withdrew ₹ 30,000 from the firm on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2012. Vineet instead of withdrawing cash from the firm took some food items amounting to ₹ 25,000 from the firm and distributed those to flood victims. On the other hand, Vipul withdrew ₹ 2,50,000 from his capital on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2013 and built a shelter-home to help flood victims.

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 entry and show the working notes clearly. Also state any two values that the partners wanted to communicate to the society.



16. अशोक तथा किशोर एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे ।  
31 मार्च, 2013 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

**31 मार्च, 2013 को अशोक तथा किशोर का स्थिति विवरण**

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार	3,40,000	बैंक	2,20,000
कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति निधि	4,20,000	देनदार 5,00,000 घटा प्रावधान <u>- 20,000</u>	4,80,000
सामान्य संचय	4,00,000	रहतिया (स्टॉक)	2,60,000
किशोर का चालू खाता	1,60,000	फर्नीचर	4,00,000
पूँजी :		मशीनरी	18,60,000
अशोक 14,00,000		अशोक का चालू खाता	1,00,000
किशोर <u>6,00,000</u>	20,00,000		
	33,20,000		33,20,000

उपर्युक्त तिथि को फर्म का समापन हो गया ।

- अशोक ने 50% स्टॉक पुस्तक मूल्य से 10% कम पर ले लिया । शेष स्टॉक को 1,50,000 ₹ में बेचा गया ।
- देनदारों से सभी राशि प्राप्त हो गई ।
- किशोर ने फर्नीचर को 1,20,000 ₹ में ले लिया तथा मशीनरी को 8,60,000 ₹ में बेच दिया गया ।
- लेनदारों को 10% के बट्टे पर भुगतान किया गया ।
- समापन व्यय 5,400 ₹ थे ।

वसूली खाता तैयार कीजिए ।

Ashok and Kishore were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

**Balance Sheet of Ashok and Kishore as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013**

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors	3,40,000	Bank	2,20,000
Workmen's Compensation Fund	4,20,000	Debtors 5,00,000 Less provision <u>– 20,000</u>	4,80,000
General Reserve	4,00,000	Stock	2,60,000
Kishore's Current Account	1,60,000	Furniture	4,00,000
Capitals :		Machinery	18,60,000
Ashok           14,00,000		Ashok's Current Account	1,00,000
Kishore <u>6,00,000</u>	20,00,000		
	33,20,000		33,20,000

On the above date the firm was dissolved.

- (i) Ashok took over 50% of stock at 10% less than book value. The remaining stock was sold for ₹ 1,50,000.
- (ii) Debtors were realised in full.
- (iii) Furniture was taken over by Kishore for ₹ 1,20,000 and Machinery was sold for ₹ 8,60,000.
- (iv) Creditors were paid at a discount of 10%.
- (v) Expenses of dissolution were ₹ 5,400.

Prepare Realisation Account.



17. वाई.जी. लिमिटेड ने 10 ₹ प्रत्येक के 1,00,000 समता अंशों को 2 ₹ प्रति अंश के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए। राशि निम्न प्रकार से देय थी :

आवेदन तथा आबंटन पर – 8 ₹ प्रति अंश (प्रीमियम सहित)

प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना पर – शेष धनराशि।

3,00,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। 1,00,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा राशि वापस कर दी गई। शेष आवेदकों को अनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों का आबंटन कर दिया गया। प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना राशि माँग ली गई तथा किरण, जिसने 1,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन किया था, को छोड़कर समस्त राशि प्राप्त हो गई। उसके अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया। हरण किए गए अंशों को 9 ₹ प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया।

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

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के.जी. लिमिटेड ने 10 ₹ प्रत्येक के 2,50,000 समता अंशों को 10% के बट्टे पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए। राशि निम्न प्रकार से देय थी :

आवेदन तथा आबंटन पर – 3 ₹ प्रति अंश

प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना पर – शेष धनराशि।

3,80,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। 80,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा राशि वापस कर दी गई। शेष आवेदकों को अनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों का आबंटन कर दिया गया। प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना राशि माँग ली गई तथा श्याम, जिसने 600 अंशों के लिए आवेदन किया था, को छोड़कर समस्त राशि प्राप्त हो गई। उसके अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया। हरण किए गए अंशों को कानून द्वारा प्रदान अधिकतम बट्टा राशि पर पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया।

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



Y.G. Ltd. invited applications for issuing 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 2 per share. The amount was payable as follows :

On application and allotment – ₹ 8 per share (including premium)

On first and final call – the balance amount.

Applications for 3,00,000 shares were received. Applications for 1,00,000 shares were rejected and money refunded. Shares were allotted to the remaining applicants on pro-rata basis. The first and final call was made and was duly received except on 1,000 shares applied by Kiran. Her shares were forfeited. The forfeited shares were re-issued at ₹ 9 per share fully paid up.

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

### OR

K.G. Ltd. invited applications for issuing 2,50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a discount of 10%. The amount was payable as follows :

On application and allotment – ₹ 3 per share

On first and final call – the balance amount.

Applications for 3,80,000 shares were received. Applications for 80,000 shares were rejected and money refunded. Shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to the remaining applicants. The first and final call was made and was duly received except on 600 shares applied by Shyam. His shares were forfeited. The forfeited shares were re-issued at maximum discount permissible under law.

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



18. कल्पना तथा कनिका एक फर्म में साझेदार थीं तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटती थीं । 1 अप्रैल, 2013 को उन्होंने करुणा को फर्म के लाभों में 1/5 भाग के लिए एक नए साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया । 1 अप्रैल, 2013 को कल्पना तथा कनिका का स्थिति विवरण निम्नानुसार था :

**1 अप्रैल, 2013 को कल्पना तथा कनिका का स्थिति विवरण**

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी :		भूमि तथा भवन	2,10,000
कल्पना     4,80,000		संयन्त्र	2,70,000
कनिका <u>2,10,000</u>	6,90,000	स्टॉक	2,10,000
सामान्य संचय	60,000	देनदार     1,32,000	
		घटा प्रावधान <u>- 12,000</u>	1,20,000
कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति निधि	1,00,000	रोकड़	1,30,000
लेनदार	90,000		
	9,40,000		9,40,000

यह निर्णय लिया गया कि

- भूमि तथा भवन का मूल्य 20% बढ़ाया जाएगा ।
- संयन्त्र के मूल्य को 60,000 ₹ बढ़ाया जाएगा ।
- करुणा अपने ख्याति प्रीमियम के भाग के लिए 80,000 ₹ लाएगी ।
- कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति निधि की देयताएँ 60,000 ₹ निश्चित की गईं ।
- करुणा नई फर्म की कुल पूँजी के  $\frac{1}{5}$  भाग के बराबर पूँजी नक़द लाएगी ।

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

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पी, क्यू तथा आर एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 7 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे ।  
1 अप्रैल, 2013 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्नानुसार था :

### 1 अप्रैल, 2013 को पी, क्यू तथा आर का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी :		भूमि	12,00,000
पी	9,00,000	भवन	9,00,000
क्यू	8,40,000	फर्नीचर	3,60,000
आर	<u>9,00,000</u>	स्टॉक	6,60,000
सामान्य संचय	3,60,000	देनदार 6,00,000	
कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति निधि	5,40,000	घटा प्रावधान – <u>30,000</u>	5,70,000
लेनदार	3,60,000	रोकड़	2,10,000
	<u>39,00,000</u>		<u>39,00,000</u>

उपर्युक्त तिथि को क्यू ने अवकाश ग्रहण किया ।

निम्नलिखित निर्णय लिए गए :

- फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन 12,00,000 ₹ किया गया ।
- भूमि का मूल्य 30% बढ़ाया जाएगा तथा भवन पर 3,00,000 ₹ का मूल्यहास लगाया जाएगा ।
- फर्नीचर का मूल्य 60,000 ₹ कम किया जाएगा ।
- कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति निधि की देयताएँ 1,40,000 ₹ निश्चित हुई ।
- क्यू को देय राशि को उसके ऋण खाते में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाएगा ।
- पी तथा आर की पूँजी को उनके नए लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में समायोजित किया जाएगा । इस प्रयोजन के लिए साझेदारों के चालू खाते खोले जाएँगे ।

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



Kalpana and Kanika were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013 they admitted Karuna as a new partner for 1/5<sup>th</sup> share in the profits of the firm. The Balance Sheet of Kalpana and Kanika as on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013 was as follows :

**Balance Sheet of Kalpana and Kanika as on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013**

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :		Land and Building	2,10,000
Kalpana 4,80,000		Plant	2,70,000
Kanika <u>2,10,000</u>	6,90,000	Stock	2,10,000
General Reserve	60,000	Debtors 1,32,000	
Workmen's Compensation Fund	1,00,000	Less provision <u>- 12,000</u>	1,20,000
Creditors	90,000	Cash	1,30,000
	9,40,000		9,40,000

It was agreed that

- (i) the value of Land and Building will be appreciated by 20%.
- (ii) the value of plant be increased by ₹ 60,000.
- (iii) Karuna will bring ₹ 80,000 for her share of goodwill premium.
- (iv) the liabilities of Workmen's Compensation Fund were determined at ₹ 60,000.
- (v) Karuna will bring in cash as capital to the extent of  $\frac{1}{5}$ <sup>th</sup> share of the total capital of the new firm.

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

**OR**



P, Q and R were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 7 : 2 : 1.  
On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

**Balance Sheet of P, Q and R as on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013**

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :		Land	12,00,000
P      9,00,000		Building	9,00,000
Q      8,40,000		Furniture	3,60,000
R <u>9,00,000</u>	26,40,000	Stock	6,60,000
General Reserve	3,60,000	Debtors            6,00,000	
		Less provision <u>-30,000</u>	5,70,000
Workmen's Compensation Fund	5,40,000	Cash	2,10,000
Creditors	3,60,000		
	<u>39,00,000</u>		<u>39,00,000</u>

On the above date Q retired.

The following were agreed :

- (i) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 12,00,000.
- (ii) Land was to be appreciated by 30% and Building was to be depreciated by ₹ 3,00,000.
- (iii) Value of furniture was to be reduced by ₹ 60,000.
- (iv) The liabilities for Workmen's Compensation Fund were determined at ₹ 1,40,000.
- (v) Amount payable to Q was transferred to his loan account.
- (vi) Capitals of P and R were to be adjusted in their new profit sharing ratio. For this purpose current accounts of the partners will be opened.

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



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

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

- 19.** वित्तीय क्रियाओं से रोकड़ प्रवाह का पृथक् रूप से प्रस्तुतीकरण क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है, उल्लेख कीजिए । 1  
State why separate disclosure of cash flows from financing activities is important.
- 20.** रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण बनाते समय 'रोकड़ तुल्य' से क्या अभिप्राय है ? 1  
What is meant by 'Cash Equivalents' while preparing Cash Flow Statement ?
- 21.** वित्तीय विवरण विश्लेषण की किसी एक सीमा का उल्लेख कीजिए । 1  
State any one limitation of financial statement analysis.
- 22.** कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की परिशोधित सूची VI भाग I के अनुसार कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में निम्नलिखित मदें किस उप-शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत दर्शाई जाएँगी : 3
- (i) दीर्घकालीन ऋण
  - (ii) पूँजी शोधन संचय
  - (iii) लघुकालीन प्रावधान
  - (iv) ख्याति
  - (v) वारंटी के लिए प्रावधान
  - (vi) ब्राँड/ट्रेडमार्क ।
- Under which sub-headings will the following items be shown in the Balance Sheet of a company as per revised Schedule VI Part I of the Companies Act, 1956 ?
- (i) Long-term Loans
  - (ii) Capital redemption reserve
  - (iii) Short term provisions
  - (iv) Goodwill
  - (v) Provision for warranties
  - (vi) Brand/Trademarks.



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

4

विवरण	नोट संख्या	2012 – 13 ₹	2011 – 12 ₹
प्रचालन से प्राप्त आय		14,00,000	8,00,000
अन्य आय		6,00,000	4,00,000
व्यय		17,00,000	11,00,000

आय कर दर 40% थी ।

From the following Statement of Profit and Loss of Antriksh Ltd. for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013, prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss :

Particulars	Note No.	2012 – 13 ₹	2011 – 12 ₹
Revenue from operations		14,00,000	8,00,000
Other Incomes		6,00,000	4,00,000
Expenses		17,00,000	11,00,000

Rate of income tax was 40%.

24. (अ) एक कम्पनी का ऋण-समता अनुपात 1 : 2 है । कारण सहित उल्लेख कीजिए कि निम्नलिखित लेनदेनों से अनुपात में (i) वृद्धि होगी; (ii) कमी होगी या (iii) कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आएगा :
- (1) 1,00,000 ₹ के समता अंशों का निर्गमन किया ।
  - (2) बैंक से 1,00,000 ₹ का अल्पकालीन ऋण प्राप्त किया ।



(ब) निम्नलिखित सूचना से 'ऋण हेतु कुल परिसम्पत्तियाँ' अनुपात की गणना कीजिए :

	₹	
दीर्घकालीन ऋण	3,00,000	
दीर्घकालीन आयोजन	1,50,000	
चालू दायित्व	75,000	
अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ	5,40,000	
चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ	1,35,000	2+2

(a) The Debt-Equity ratio of a company is 1 : 2. State with reason which of the following transactions would (i) increase; (ii) decrease or (iii) not change the ratio :

- (1) Issued equity shares of ₹ 1,00,000.
- (2) Obtained a short-term loan from bank ₹ 1,00,000.

(b) From the following information compute 'Total Assets to Debt Ratio' :

	₹
Long Term Borrowings	3,00,000
Long Term Provisions	1,50,000
Current Liabilities	75,000
Non-Current Assets	5,40,000
Current Assets	1,35,000



25. लिबरा लिमिटेड के 31.3.2013 तथा 31.3.2012 के स्थिति विवरण में दी गई सूचनाओं के आधार पर रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार कीजिए :

6

विवरण	नोट संख्या	31.3.2013 ₹	31.3.2012 ₹
<b>I – समता तथा देयताएँ :</b>			
1. अंशधारक निधियाँ :			
(अ) अंश पूँजी		8,00,000	6,00,000
(ब) संचय एवं आधिक्य		4,00,000	3,00,000
2. अचल देयताएँ :			
दीर्घकालीन ऋण		1,00,000	1,50,000
3. चालू देयताएँ :			
व्यापारिक देयताएँ		40,000	48,000
<b>कुल</b>		<b>13,40,000</b>	<b>10,98,000</b>
<b>II – परिसम्पत्तियाँ :</b>			
1. अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
(अ) स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
(i) मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ		8,50,000	5,60,000
(ब) अचल निवेश		2,32,000	1,60,000
2. चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
(अ) चालू विनियोग (विक्रय-योग्य)		50,000	1,34,000
(ब) स्टॉक (मालसूची)		76,000	82,000
(स) व्यापारिक प्राप्तियाँ		38,000	92,000
(द) रोकड़ तथा रोकड़ तुल्य		94,000	70,000
<b>कुल</b>		<b>13,40,000</b>	<b>10,98,000</b>

**खातों के नोट्स**

**नोट 1**

विवरण	2013 ₹	2012 ₹
संचय एवं आधिक्य आधिक्य (लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष)	4,00,000	3,00,000



Prepare a Cash Flow Statement on the basis of the information given in the Balance Sheet of Libra Ltd. as at 31.3.2013 and 31.3.2012 :

	Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2013 ₹	31.3.2012 ₹
<b>I – Equity and Liabilities :</b>				
1.	<b>Shareholder's Funds :</b>			
	(a) Share Capital		8,00,000	6,00,000
	(b) Reserves and Surplus		4,00,000	3,00,000
2.	<b>Non-Current Liabilities :</b>			
	Long Term Borrowings		1,00,000	1,50,000
3.	<b>Current Liabilities :</b>			
	Trade Payables		40,000	48,000
	<b>Total</b>		13,40,000	10,98,000
<b>II – Assets :</b>				
1.	<b>Non-Current Assets :</b>			
	(a) <b>Fixed Assets :</b>			
	(i) Tangible Assets		8,50,000	5,60,000
	(b) <b>Non-Current Investments</b>		2,32,000	1,60,000
2.	<b>Current Assets :</b>			
	(a) Current Investments (Marketable)		50,000	1,34,000
	(b) Inventories		76,000	82,000
	(c) Trade Receivables		38,000	92,000
	(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents		94,000	70,000
	<b>Total</b>		13,40,000	10,98,000

### Notes to Accounts

#### Note 1

Particulars	2013 ₹	2012 ₹
<b>Reserves and Surplus</b>		
Surplus (Balance in Statement of Profit & Loss)	4,00,000	3,00,000



**भाग ग**  
**(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)**

**PART C**  
**(Computerised Accounting)**

19. 'विशेषताओं' से क्या अभिप्राय है ? 1  
What is meant by 'Attributes' ?
20. 'हार्डवेयर' से क्या अभिप्राय है ? 1  
What is meant by 'hardware' ?
21. 'डाटाबेस डिज़ाइन' क्या है ? 1  
What is 'database design' ?
22. अभिकलित्र लेखांकन तंत्र की तीन सीमाओं को समझाइए । 3  
Explain three limitations of Computerised Accounting System.
23. डाटाबेस प्रबन्ध तंत्र (डी.बी.एम.एस.) के कोई दो सामान्यतः उपलब्ध सॉफ्टवेयर के नाम बताइए । डाटाबेस प्रबन्ध तंत्र (डी.बी.एम.एस.) के किन्हीं तीन दोषों को समझाइए । 4  
Give the names of any two commonly available Data Base Management System (D.B.M.S.) softwares. Explain any three disadvantages of Data Base Management System (D.B.M.S.).
24. 'वर्गीकरण' विधि को समझाइए । 4  
Explain the method of 'Codification'.
25. निम्नलिखित सूचना से निम्न राशियों की गणना के लिए एक्सेल पर सूत्र की गणना कीजिए : 6  
(अ) मकान किराया भत्ते के लिए, मूल वेतन 25,000 ₹ तक 20% की दर से तथा इससे ऊपर 25% की दर से ।  
(ब) भविष्य निधि (प्रोविडेंट फंड) घटाने के लिए, मूल वेतन 25,000 ₹ तक 15% की दर से तथा इससे ऊपर 20% की दर से ।  
(स) शुद्ध वेतन के लिए, मूल वेतन में मकान किराया भत्ता जोड़कर तथा भविष्य निधि (प्रोविडेंट फंड) घटाकर ।
- Calculate the formulae from the following information on Excel for computing the amounts of :
- (a) House Rent Allowance, Basic Pay upto ₹ 25,000 at 20% and above it at 25%.
- (b) Provident Fund deduction, Basic Pay upto ₹ 25,000 at 15% and 20% above that.
- (c) Net Salary, adding House Rent Allowance and deducting Provident Fund calculated from Basic Pay.





Q.Set No.			Marking Scheme 2013-14 Accountancy Foreign - 67/2/2 Expected Answers /Value points	Distribution of marks										
67/2/1	67/2/2	67/2/3												
7	1	4	<b>Q. What.....security.</b> <b>Ans.</b> It means issue of debentures as an additional or secondary security in addition to principal security for taking a loan.	1 mark										
4	2	1	<b>Q. Why.....prepared?</b> <b>Ans.</b> Realisation Account is prepared to calculate the gain or loss on realisation of assets and repayment of third party liabilities on the dissolution of a partnership firm.	1 mark										
6	3	3	<b>Q. Give..... Capital.</b> <b>Ans.</b> The Share Capital is the amount that a company has raised by issue of shares.	1 mark										
5	4	2	<b>Q. When ..... shareholder.</b> <b>Ans.</b> Shares can be forfeited for the non-payment of call money.	1 mark										
3	5	7	<b>Q. Why.....partner?</b> <b>Ans.</b> Assets are revalued & liabilities are reassessed to bring the same at actual present value.	1 mark										
2	6	6	<b>Q. Distinguish between.....liabilities.</b> <b>Ans.</b> <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>Settlement of assets &amp; liabilities</td> <td>Assets are revalued &amp; liabilities are reassessed.</td> <td>All the assets other than cash are realised &amp; liabilities are paid.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Basis	Dissolution of Partnership	Dissolution of Partnership Firm	Settlement of assets & liabilities	Assets are revalued & liabilities are reassessed.	All the assets other than cash are realised & liabilities are paid.	1 mark				
Basis	Dissolution of Partnership	Dissolution of Partnership Firm												
Settlement of assets & liabilities	Assets are revalued & liabilities are reassessed.	All the assets other than cash are realised & liabilities are paid.												
1	7	5	<b>Q. X,Y and Z ..... if Z retires.</b> <b>Ans.</b> The ratio of X,Y and Z is $1/2 : 3/10 : 1/5 = 5:3:2$ Therefore, If Y retires, the gaining ratio between X and Z is <u>5:2</u>	1 mark										
9	8	8	<b>Q. Vishesh Ltd.. ..... Profit to Loss.</b> <b>Ans.</b> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Books of Vishesh Ltd.</b> <b>Journal</b></p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Particulars</th> <th>LF</th> <th>Dr (₹)</th> <th>Cr (₹)</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 (Half Yearly Interest due on debentures and tax deducted at source)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">50,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">45,000 5,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	2013 March 31	Interest on Debentures A/c Dr. To Debenture holders' A/c To Income Tax Payable A/c / TDS from Debenture Interest (Half Yearly Interest due on debentures and tax deducted at source)		50,000	45,000 5,000	1
Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)										
2013 March 31	Interest on Debentures A/c Dr. To Debenture holders' A/c To Income Tax Payable A/c / TDS from Debenture Interest (Half Yearly Interest due on debentures and tax deducted at source)		50,000	45,000 5,000										



			March 31	Debenture holders' A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Payment of Interest)		45,000	45,000	1	
			March 31	Statement of Profit and Loss Dr. To Interest on Debentures A/c (Interest transferred to statement of Profit and Loss)		1,00,000	1,00,000	1	
									= (1+1+1) =3 marks

10      9      9

**Q. Pass necessary ..... cases.  
(1) Kim Ltd..... per share.  
Ans.**

**Books of Kim Ltd.  
Journal**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)
	12% Debenture A/c Dr. To Discount on issue of Debentures A/c To Debenture holders' A/c (Being debentures 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 To Securities Premium/ Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Conversion of debentures into issue of 720 equity shares issued at a premium)		90,000	72,000 18,000

**Alternative Answer**

**Books of Kim Ltd.  
Journal**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)
	12% Debenture A/c Dr. To Debenture holders A/c (Being debentures due to debentureholders on conversion of 1,000 debentures)		1,00,000	1,00,000
	Debenture holders A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium /Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Conversion of debentures into issue of 800 equity shares issued at a premium)		1,00,000	80,000 20,000



			Atul's Capital A/c To Bhuwan's Capital A/c To Shivam's Capital A/c (Credit given for goodwill to Bhuwan and Shivam on Atul admission)	Dr.	25,000	15,000 10,000	1  (1+1+1) = 3 marks
--	--	--	--	-----	--------	------------------	-------------------------------

11	-	Q. On 1 <sup>st</sup> April ' 2012.....Accounts. Ans. <b>Balance Sheet of Kamyia Ltd.</b> As at .....					1	
			<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Note No.</b>	<b>Amount Current year(₹)</b>	<b>Amount previous year (₹)</b>		
			<b>Equity &amp; Liabilities</b>					
			Shareholder's funds :				1	
			a) Share Capital	1	28,72,000			
			Notes to Accounts :					
			Particulars			₹		
			<b>(2) Share Capital</b>					
			<b>Authorised Capital :</b>				1	
			4,00,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each			40,00,000		
			<b>Issued Capital</b>				1	
			3,80,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each			38,00,000		
			<b>Subscribed Capital</b>					
			Subscribed but not fully paid					
			3,59,000 shares of Rs 10 each, Rs. 8 called up			28,72,000		
			Less: Calls in arrears			(6,000)		
			Add: Share forfeiture A/c			6,000	28,72,000	
							1 = 4 Mark	

12	13	Q. Pass necessary..... Sewak Ltd. Ans. <b>Books of Sewak Ltd.</b> <b>Journal</b>					1
		<b>Date</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>L.f.</b>	<b>Dr. Amt (₹)</b>	<b>Cr. Amt (₹)</b>	
		(a)	Asset s A/c To Liabilities A/c To Capital Reserve A/c To Goodwill Ltd. (Being Business purchased from Goodwill Ltd)	Dr.	5,00,000	3,00,000 65,000 1,35,000	1
			Goodwill Ltd Discount on Issue of Shares A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being shares issued as purchase consideration)	Dr. Dr.	1,35,000 15,000	1,50,000	1 1



Dr. Sakshi's Capital A/c Cr.			
Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Sakshi's executor's A/c	4,88,000	By Balance b/d	1,00,000
		By Reserve fund A/c	60,000
		By Manica's Capital a/c (G/w)	1,50,000
		By Nishtha's Capital A/c (G/w)	1,50,000
		By Profit and Loss Suspense A/c (Share of Profit)	25,000
		By Interest on Capital A/c	3,000
	<b>4,88,000</b>		<b>4,88,000</b>

**Working notes :**

**Valuation of Goodwill :**

- (3) Average Profit = Rs 5,00,000  
 Goodwill at 3 years purchase  
 = 5,00,000 x 3 = Rs 15,00,000  
 Sakshi's share of goodwill = 15,00,000 x 1/5 = Rs 3,00,000
- (4) Share of Profit payable to Sakshi  
 (upto the July 1, 2013)  
 = 5,00,000 x 1/5 x 3/12 = Rs 25,000

**NO MARKS FOR WORKING NOTES**

**4 Marks**

15 15 15

**Q. Anil, Vineet..... society.**

**Ans.**

**Journal**

Date	Particulars	Dr Amt (₹)	Cr Amt (₹)
	Anil's Capital A/c Dr	75	
	Vineet's Capital A/c Dr	255	
	To Vipul's Capital A/c		330
	(Being adjustment entry passed for omission of interest on drawings)		

**Working notes**

	Anil (₹)	Vineet (₹)	Vipul (₹)	Total (₹)
Int on drawings (Dr)	900	750	--	1650
Profit (Cr.)	825	495	330	1650
Net effect	75 (Dr)	255 (Dr.)	330 (Cr.)	---

**Value (any two) :-**

- Help towards needy flood victims.
- Medical Aid in flood affected areas.

**2**

**½**

**½**

**1**

**(1 x 2) =  
(2+2+2) =  
Marks**



(OR ANY OTHER SUITABLE VALUE)

Alternative answer

Journal

S.No	Particulars	Dr Amt (₹)	Cr Amt (₹)
	Vipul's Capital A/c Dr To Anil's Capital A/c To Vineet's Capital A/c (Being adjustment entry passed considering Int. On drawings)	2670	1800 870

2

Working notes

	Anil (₹)	Vineet (₹)	Vipul (₹)	Total (₹)
Int on drawings (Dr)	900	750	3750	5400
Profit (Cr.)	2700	1620	1080	5400
Net effect	1800 (Cr)	870 (Cr.)	2670 (Dr.)	---

½

½

1

Value (any two) :-

- Help towards needy flood victims.
- Medical Aid in flood affected areas.

(1 x 2) =

(2+2+2)

= 6 Mark

(OR ANY OTHER SUITABLE VALUE)

16

Q. Ashok and Kishore..... account.

Ans.

Dr.	Realisation A/c		Cr.
Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)
To Debtors	½ { 5,00,000	By Creditors	3,40,000
To Stock	2,60,000	By Provision for doubtful debts	20,000
To furniture	½ { 4,00,000	By Ashok's Current A/c / Capital A/c (Stock)	1,17,000
To Machinery	1,86,000	By Bank A/c Stock - 1,50,000 Debtors - 5,00,000 Machinery - 8,60,000	
To Bank A/c (Creditors)	½ { 3,06,000	By Kishore's Current A/c / Capital A/c (Furniture)	15,10,000
To Bank A/c (Realisation expenses)	5,400	A/c / Capital A/c (Furniture)	1,20,000
		By loss transferred to Ashok's Current A/c/ Capital A/c	7,34,640
		Kishore's Current A/c/ Capital A/c	4,89,760
	<u>3,33,1400</u>		<u>3,33,1400</u>

½

1

½

1

½

1

=

6 Marks



17	-	<p>Q. YG Ltd.....books of YG Ltd.  <b>OR</b>  Q. KG Ltd..... books of KG Ltd.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b>  <b>NOTE: Full marks are to be awarded for 'Attempting' the question (whether correctly or wrongly) and it is applicable to both the options (Premium or Discount).</b></p>	8 Marks																																																																																																																																
17	18	<p>Q. Kalpana and Kanika were partners.....Prepare Revaluation Account, partners' Capital Account and the Balance Sheet of the new firm.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Revaluation A/c</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: left;">Dr</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Cr</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 35%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Amount (₹)</th> <th style="width: 35%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Amount (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>To profit transferred to Partners' Capital A/c</td> <td></td> <td>By Land and building A/c</td> <td>42,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kalpana 61,200</td> <td></td> <td>By Plant A/c</td> <td>60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kanika <u>40,800</u></td> <td>1,02,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>1,02,000</u></td> <td></td> <td><u>1,02,000</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Partners' Capital A/c</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4" style="text-align: left;">Dr.</th> <th colspan="4" style="text-align: right;">Cr.</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Kalpana ₹</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Kanika ₹</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Karuna ₹</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Kalpana ₹</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Kanika ₹</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Karuna ₹</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>To Balance b/d</td> <td>6,49,200</td> <td>3,22,800</td> <td>2,43,000</td> <td>By Balance b/d</td> <td>4,80,000</td> <td>2,10,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>By Revaluation A/c</td> <td>61,200</td> <td>40,800</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>By General Reserve A/c</td> <td>36,000</td> <td>24,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>By Workmen Compensation Fund A/c</td> <td>24,000</td> <td>16,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>By premium for goodwill A/c</td> <td>48,000</td> <td>32,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>By Cash A/c</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>2,43,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>6,49,200</td> <td>3,22,800</td> <td>2,43,000</td> <td></td> <td>6,49,200</td> <td>3,22,800</td> <td>2,43,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Balance Sheet of Reconstituted firm as at 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 35%;">Liabilities</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Amount (₹)</th> <th style="width: 35%;">Assets</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Amount (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Creditors</td> <td>90,000</td> <td>Land and Building</td> <td>2,52,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Workmen Compensation Claim</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>Plant</td> <td>3,30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital:</td> <td></td> <td>Stock</td> <td>2,10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kalpana- 6,49,200</td> <td></td> <td>Debtors 1,32,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kanika - 3,22,800</td> <td></td> <td>Less provision <u>12,000</u></td> <td>1,20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Karuna- <u>2,43,000</u></td> <td>12,15,000</td> <td>Cash</td> <td>4,53,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>13,65,000</u></td> <td></td> <td><u>13,65,000</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Dr		Cr		Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	To profit transferred to Partners' Capital A/c		By Land and building A/c	42,000	Kalpana 61,200		By Plant A/c	60,000	Kanika <u>40,800</u>	1,02,000				<u>1,02,000</u>		<u>1,02,000</u>	Dr.				Cr.				Particulars	Kalpana ₹	Kanika ₹	Karuna ₹	Particulars	Kalpana ₹	Kanika ₹	Karuna ₹	To Balance b/d	6,49,200	3,22,800	2,43,000	By Balance b/d	4,80,000	2,10,000	-					By Revaluation A/c	61,200	40,800	-					By General Reserve A/c	36,000	24,000	-					By Workmen Compensation Fund A/c	24,000	16,000	-					By premium for goodwill A/c	48,000	32,000	-					By Cash A/c	-	-	2,43,000		6,49,200	3,22,800	2,43,000		6,49,200	3,22,800	2,43,000	Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)	Creditors	90,000	Land and Building	2,52,000	Workmen Compensation Claim	60,000	Plant	3,30,000	Capital:		Stock	2,10,000	Kalpana- 6,49,200		Debtors 1,32,000		Kanika - 3,22,800		Less provision <u>12,000</u>	1,20,000	Karuna- <u>2,43,000</u>	12,15,000	Cash	4,53,000		<u>13,65,000</u>		<u>13,65,000</u>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1x3 = 3 Marks</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(2+3+3) = 8 Marks</p>
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**OR**  
**Q. P, Q and R were partners.....Balance Sheet of the new firm.**

Dr		Revaluation A/c		Cr	
Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)		
To Building A/c	3,00,000	By Land A/c	3,60,000		
To Furniture A/c	60,000				
	<u>3,60,000</u>		<u>3,60,000</u>		

Partners' Capital A/c							
Dr.				Cr.			
	P(₹)	Q (₹)	R (₹)		P(₹)	Q (₹)	R (₹)
To Q's Capital A/c	2,10,000	--	30,000	By Balance b/d	9,00,000	8,40,000	9,00,000
To Q's Loan A/c	--	12,32,000	--	By General Reserve	2,52,000	72,000	36,000
To R's Current A/c			6,75,000	By Workmen's compensation fund	2,80,000	80,000	40,000
To Balance c/d	18,97,000		2,71,000	By P's Capital A/c	--	2,10,000	--
				By R's Capital A/c	--	30,000	--
				By P's Current A/c	6,75,000	--	
	<u>21,07,000</u>	<u>12,32,000</u>	<u>9,76,000</u>		<u>21,07,000</u>	<u>12,32,000</u>	<u>9,76,000</u>

**Balance Sheet of Reconstituted firm  
as at 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012**

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Creditors	3,60,000	Land	15,60,000
Workmen Compensation claim	1,40,000	Building	6,00,000
Capitals:		Furniture	3,00,000
P 18,97,000		Stock	6,60,000
R <u>2,71,000</u>	21,68,000	Debtors 6,00,000	
Q's loan A/c	12,32,000	Less provision <u>30,000</u>	5,70,000
R's current A/c	6,75,000	Cash	2,10,000
		P's current A/c	6,75,000
	<u>45,75,000</u>		<u>45,75,000</u>

**Part B – Financial Statements Analysis**

-	19	-	<p><b>Q. State why separate disclosure of cash flows from financing activities is Important.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b> Separate disclosure of cash flows arising from financing activities is important because it is useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of funds (both capital and borrowings) to the enterprise.</p>	1 Mark
---	----	---	--	--------

2

1x3  
=

3 Marks

3

(2+3+3) =  
Marks

-	20	-	<p><b>Q. What.....statement?</b>  <b>Ans.</b> Cash equivalents are 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																																																																						
21	21	-	<p><b>Q. State any ..... financial statement.</b>  <b>Ans.</b> <u>Limitations of financial statements:</u> (Any one)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affected by window dressing.</li> <li>• Lack of qualitative analysis.</li> <li>• Do not reflect changes in price level.</li> <li>• Different accounting policies.</li> <li>• Historical Analysis.</li> <li>• Suffers from limitations of financial statements.</li> <li>• Not free from bias.</li> <li>• Identifies only symptoms.</li> </ul>	1 Mark																																																																						
22	22	-	<p><b>Q. Under which ..... Companies Act, 1956.</b>  <b>Ans.</b></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>Long term loans</td> <td>Long Term Borrowings</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Capital redemption Reserve</td> <td>Reserve &amp; Surplus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Short Term Provisions</td> <td>Short Term Provisions/ Current Liabilities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Goodwill</td> <td>Fixed Assets- Intangible assets</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Provision for warranties</td> <td>Long Term provisions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Brand/ Trademarks</td> <td>Fixed Assets- Intangible assets</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S.No.	Items	Sub – Heading	1	Long term loans	Long Term Borrowings	2	Capital redemption Reserve	Reserve & Surplus	3	Short Term Provisions	Short Term Provisions/ Current Liabilities	4	Goodwill	Fixed Assets- Intangible assets	5	Provision for warranties	Long Term provisions	6	Brand/ Trademarks	Fixed Assets- Intangible assets	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ = <b>3 Marks</b>																																																	
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-	23	-	<p><b>Q. From the following ..... Antriksh Ltd.</b>  <b>Ans.</b>                   <b>COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROFIT &amp; LOSS</b>  <b>For the years ended 31<sup>st</sup> March'2012 and 2013</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 15%;">2011-12 (₹)</th> <th style="width: 15%;">2012-13 (₹)</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Absolute Increase / Decrease</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Percentage Increase/ Decrease</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Revenue from Operations</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">14,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Add other income</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total Revenues</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>12,00,000</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>20,00,000</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>8,00,000</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>66.67%</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less Expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">17,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">54.55%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Profit before Tax</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>1,00,000</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>3,00,000</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>2,00,000</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>200%</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less Tax @ 40%</td> <td style="text-align: right;">40,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,20,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">80,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">200%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Profit after tax</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>60,000</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>1,80,000</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>1,20,000</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>200%</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	2011-12 (₹)	2012-13 (₹)	Absolute Increase / Decrease	Percentage Increase/ Decrease	Revenue from Operations	8,00,000	14,00,000	6,00,000	75%	Add other income	4,00,000	6,00,000	2,00,000	50%	<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>12,00,000</b>	<b>20,00,000</b>	<b>8,00,000</b>	<b>66.67%</b>	Less Expenses	11,00,000	17,00,000	6,00,000	54.55%	<b>Profit before Tax</b>	<b>1,00,000</b>	<b>3,00,000</b>	<b>2,00,000</b>	<b>200%</b>	Less Tax @ 40%	40,000	1,20,000	80,000	200%	<b>Profit after tax</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>1,80,000</b>	<b>1,20,000</b>	<b>200%</b>	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%; border: none;">}</td> <td style="width: 10%; border: none;">1</td> <td style="width: 10%; border: none;">}</td> <td style="width: 10%; border: none;">1</td> <td style="width: 10%; border: none;">}</td> <td style="width: 10%; border: none;">1</td> <td style="width: 10%; border: none;">}</td> <td style="width: 10%; border: none;">1</td> <td style="width: 10%; border: none;">}</td> <td style="width: 10%; border: none;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="10" style="border: none; text-align: right;"><b>1x4=</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="10" style="border: none; text-align: right;"><b>4 Marks</b></td> </tr> </table>	}	1	}	1	}	1	}	1	}	1	<b>1x4=</b>										<b>4 Marks</b>									
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24	24	24	<p><b>Q. From the following .....</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>(a) The Debt Equity Ratio..... ₹ 1,00,000.</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">CHANGE</th> <th style="text-align: center;">REASON</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(1) Decrease</td> <td>: Increase in equity with no change in debt.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2) No change</td> <td>: Neither Equity nor Debt is changing .</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(b)From..... ratio.</p> <p>Total assets to debt ratio = Total Assets / Long Term Debt</p> <p>Total assets = Non current assets + Current assets = 5,40,000 + 1,35,000 = ₹ 6,75,000</p> <p>Long term debt = Long term borrowings + Long term provisions = 3,00,000 + 1,50,000 = ₹ 4,50,000</p> <p>Total assets to debt ratio = 6,75,000 / 4,50,000 = <b>1.5:1</b></p>	CHANGE	REASON	(1) Decrease	: Increase in equity with no change in debt.	(2) No change	: Neither Equity nor Debt is changing .	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>=2 marks</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>=2 marks</p> <p>=2+2</p> <p>=</p> <p>4 Marks</p>
CHANGE	REASON									
(1) Decrease	: Increase in equity with no change in debt.									
(2) No change	: Neither Equity nor Debt is changing .									
25	25	25	<p><b>Q. Prepare a Cash flow Statement .....31-3-2012.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p>							



**Cash flow statement Libra Ltd.**  
**For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013 as per AS-3 (Revised)**

Particulars	Details (₹)	Amount (₹)
<b><u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</u></b>		
Net Profit before tax & extraordinary items	1,00,000	
<b><u>Add:</u></b> Non cash and non-operating charges	--	
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,00,000	
<b><u>Add:</u></b> Decrease in Current Assets		
Decrease in trade receivables	54,000	
Decrease in inventories	6,000	
<b><u>Less:</u></b> Decrease in Current Liabilities		
Decrease in trade payables	<u>(8,000)</u>	
Cash generated from Operating Activities		<b>1,52,000</b>
<b><u>Cash flows from Investing Activities :</u></b>		
Purchase of fixed assets	(2,90,000)	
Purchase of non current investments	<u>(72,000)</u>	
Cash used in investing activities		<b>(3,62,000)</b>
<b><u>Cash flows from Financing Activities:</u></b>		
Issue of share capital	2,00,000	
Repayment of loan	<u>(50,000)</u>	
Cash generated from financing activities		<b>1,50,000</b>
Net decrease in cash & cash equivalents		<b>(60,000)</b>
<b><u>Add:</u></b> Opening balance of cash & cash equivalents:		
Marketable Securities	1,34,000	
Cash & cash equivalents	<u>70,000</u>	
Closing Balance of cash & cash equivalents:		
Marketable Securities	50,000	
Cash & cash equivalents	<u>94,000</u>	
		<b><u>2,04,000</u></b>
		<b><u>1,44,000</u></b>

2 ½

1 ½

1

1

=  
6 Marks



<b>PART C (Computerized Accounting)</b>				
21	19	20	<p><b>Q.</b> What is.....Attribute?</p> <p><b>Ans.</b> Specific characteristics of the information stored in various rows of a database is known as attributes.</p>	<b>1 Mark</b>
19	20	21	<p><b>Q.</b> What is ..... hardware?</p> <p><b>Ans.</b> Computer, associated peripherals and their network is known as hardware.</p>	<b>1 Mark</b>
20	21	19	<p><b>Q.</b> What ..... database design?</p> <p><b>Ans.</b> The term database design can be used to describe the structure of different parts of the overall database.</p>	<b>1 Mark</b>
22	22	22	<p><b>Q.</b> Explain.....System.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b>  Limitations <b>(Any three):</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Faster obsolescence of technology necessitates investment in short period of time.</li> <li>6. Data may be lost or corrupt due to power interruptions.</li> <li>7. Data are prone to hacking.</li> </ol> <p>Un-programmed and un-specified reports cannot be generated.</p>	<b>(1x3) = 3 Marks</b>
24	23	24	<p><b>Q.</b> Give the .....System.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b> Oracle and SQL</p> <p>Disadvantages of DBMS <b>(Any three):</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Well trained officials: Only employees with special skill can make use of this system.</li> <li>6. Huge costs.</li> <li>7. Security problems.</li> <li>8. Obsolescence.</li> </ol>	<b>1  (1/2 x 2) =  (1+2) = 3 Marks</b>
23	24	23	<p><b>Q.</b> Give.....System.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b> Code is an identification mark. The coding scheme of Account heads should be such that it leads to grouping of accounts at various levels so as to generate Balance Sheet and P/L A/c.</p> <p>1st digit should be allotted to major heads e.g. 1 for Assets 2 for liabilities etc.</p> <p>Then 2<sup>nd</sup> digit for sub heads under these major heads e.g. 11 for fixed assets, 13 for current assets etc.</p> <p>3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> digit should indicate sub sub heads falling under sub heads.</p> <p>This coding scheme will utilise the hierarchy present in grouping of</p>	<b>4 Marks</b>

			accounts. Apart from these sequential codes, Block codes, Mnemonic codes can also be used to identify various groups of accounts.	
--	25	--	<p><b>Q.</b> Calculate.....Pay.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>d) House rent allowance = IF( B1&gt;25,000, 0.25*B1, 0.2*B1)</p> <p>e) Provident Fund = IF(B1&gt;25,000, 0.2*B1, 0.15*B1)</p> <p>f) Net Salary = SUM(B1,C1,--D1)</p>	(2x3) = 6 Marks

