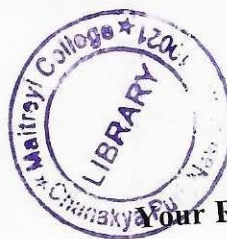


[This question paper contains 20 printed pages.]



Your Roll No.....

C

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 284-A

Unique Paper Code : 52411101

Name of the Paper : Financial Accounting

Name of the Course : B.Com.

Semester : I

Duration : Part A – 2 hours 30 minutes

Part A and Part B – 3 hours

Maximum Marks : Part A : 55
Part B : 20

Instructions for Candidates

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. This question paper has **two** parts. **Part A** is compulsory for all examinees. **Part B** is meant for those examinees who have not opted for computerised accounts. **Parts A and B are to be answered on the same answer sheet.** For candidates who have opted for computerised accounts, the paper is of 2 hours and 30 minutes, and for candidates who have not opted for computerised accounts, the paper is of 3 hours. If the Dissolution of partnership firm is attempted, mention **PART A + PART B** at the top of the answer sheet. And in case **TALLY** is attempted, mention **PART A** on top of the answer sheet.
3. Attempt **all** questions.
4. Show your working notes clearly.
5. Use of a simple calculator is allowed.
6. Answers may be written either in English or Hindi; but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.

P.T.O.

छात्रों के लिए निर्देश

1. इस प्रश्न-पत्र के मिलते ही ऊपर दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखिए।
2. इस प्रश्न पत्र के दो भाग हैं। **पार्ट ए** सभी परीक्षार्थियों के लिए अनिवार्य है। **भाग बी** उन परीक्षार्थियों के लिए है जिन्होंने कम्प्यूटरीकृत खातों का विकल्प नहीं चुना है। **भाग ए और बी के उत्तर एक ही उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर देने हैं।** जिन उम्मीदवारों ने कम्प्यूटरीकृत खातों का विकल्प चुना है, उनके लिए पेपर 2 घंटे 30 मिनट का है, और जिन उम्मीदवारों ने कम्प्यूटरीकृत खातों का विकल्प नहीं चुना है, उनके लिए पेपर 3 घंटे का है। यदि साझेदारी फर्म के विघटन का प्रयास किया जाता है, तो उत्तर पत्रक के शीर्ष पर भाग ए + भाग बी का उल्लेख करें। और यदि TALLY का प्रयास किया गया है, तो उत्तर पत्रक के शीर्ष पर भाग ए का उल्लेख करें।
3. सभी प्रश्न कीजिए।
4. अपने वर्किंग नोट्स को स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाएं।
5. साधारण कैलकुलेटर के उपयोग की अनुमति है।
6. इस प्रश्न-पत्र का उत्तर अंग्रेजी या हिंदी किसी एक भाषा में दीजिए, लेकिन सभी उत्तरों का माध्यम एक ही होना चाहिए।

PART A

1. Explain revenue recognition concept. (3)

Or

Write Short note on IFRS. (3)

2. Following are the balances from the books of accounts of Ms Viva as at 31.3.2021

	₹		₹
Purchases	6,20,000	Sales	8,30,000
Cash in hand	4,200	Cash at Bank	24,000
Stock (1-4-2020)	1,00,000	Capital	5,77,200
Drawings	8,000	Salaries	64,000
Postage and Telephone	23,000	Salesman's Commission	70,000
Insurance	18,000	Advertising	34,000
Furniture	44,000	Printing and Stationery	6,000
Motor Car	96,000	Bad Debts	4,000
Discount allowed	8,000	General Expenses	60,000
Carriage Inwards	20,000	Carriage Outwards	44,000
Wages	40,000	Creditors	80,000
Debtors	2,00,000		

Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31.3.2021 and Balance Sheet as on that date after taking into consideration the following adjustments :

- (i) Closing stock as on 31 March 2021 ₹1,45,000
- (ii) Ms Viva has withdrawn goods worth ₹5,000 during the year.
- (iii) Purchases include purchase of Furniture worth ₹10,000.
- (iv) Debtors include ₹5,000 bad debt
- (v) Creditors include a balance of ₹4,000 to the credit of Mr B to whom Ms Viva paid ₹ 1,000 only as full settlement of claim.
- (vi) Sales include goods worth ₹15,000 sent to Ram and Company on approval and remaining unsold till 31 march 2021, the cost of the goods was ₹10,000.
- (vii) Provision for Bad debt is to be created at 5% on debtors.
- (viii) Depreciate Furniture by 15%, Motor Car by 20%.
- (ix) Salesman is entitled Commission @10% on total sales.

(13)

P.T.O.

Or

(a) From the following particulars, Prepare Income and Expenditure Account

	₹
(i) Salary paid, including ₹3,000 on account of Previous year	28,000
(ii) Salary Outstanding at the end of the year	1,000
(iii) Entertainment Expenses	3,000
(iv) Tournament Expenses	12,000
(v) Meeting Expenses	18,000
(vi) Travelling Expenses	6,000
(vii) Rent	10,000
(viii) Postage and telephone	15,000
(ix) Printing and Stationery	4,000
(x) Prize Fund	20,000
(xi) Expenses in Prize Distribution	14,000
(xii) Subscription received	4,00,000
(xiii) Subscription still to be paid in current year	20,000
(xiv) Subscription for the next year	0,000
(xv) Subscription due of last year	80,000
(xvi) Purchase of books and periodicals including ₹19,000 for books	29,000
	(5)

(b) From the following Trial Balance and additional information, Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet as on 31.3.2021

	Dr	Cr
Capital and Drawings	50,000	4,00,000
Opening Stock	75,000	
Purchases and Sales	4,30,000	7,60,000
Debtors and Creditors	1,20,000	75,000
Returns	16,000	20,000
Discounts	32,000	18,000
Salaries	1,00,000	
Loan		3,00,000
Furniture	3,50,000	
Advertisement	1,00,000	
Cash in hand	3,00,000	
	15,73,000	15,73,000

Other information :

- (i) Closing Stock ₹1,70,000
 - (ii) Salaries outstanding ₹12,000 and paid in advance ₹10,000
 - (iii) Advertisement to be written off in 5 years
 - (iv) Depreciate Furniture @10%
 - (v) Create Provisions for doubtful @ 5% on Debtors and 2% for discount on Debtors (8)
3. (a) The book value of Plant (P1) as on 1st April 2019 in the books of Hira Ltd showing a debit balance of ₹2, 00,000. The new Plant (P2) was purchased for ₹1,00,000 on 1st January 2020 and another Plant (P3) for ₹5,00,000 on 1st October 2020. On 1st July 2021, Plant (P1) was sold for ₹1,72,000. Hira Ltd provide depreciation with Straight Line Method @10% per annum on 31st March every year. During 2021, the management decided to change the method of providing depreciation from Straight Line Method @10% to Diminishing Balance @30% per annum. Prepare Plant Account for three year ending 31.3.2022 as per Accounting Standard (AS) 10 Property Plant and Equipment. (7)

- (b) From the following data, calculate closing inventory as per FIFO and weighted Average Cost Method of inventory valuation.

March 1: Stock in hand 500 units @ ₹ 9 each

Purchases:

March 3 500 units @ ₹ 11 each

March 10 1,000 units @ ₹ 12 each

March 18 600 units @ ₹ 10 each

March 24 500 units @ ₹ 12 each

March 30 400 units @ ₹ 13 each

Issues:

March 2 400 units

March 9 500 units

March 16 900 units

March 23 500 units

March 31 600 units

(6)

Or

- (a) On 1st April 2018 a new plant was purchased for ₹80,000 and a further sum of ₹4,000 was spent on its installation. On 1 October 2020 another plant was acquired for ₹50,000. Due to an accident on 31 January 2021, the first Plant was totally destroyed and was sold for ₹2,000 only. On 21.4.2021 a second plant was purchased for ₹60,000 and a further sum of ₹10,000 was spent for bringing the same to use. Depreciation is provided @10% Straight Line Method every year on 31 March. It is the practice to provide depreciation for full year for the acquisitions made during the year and ignore depreciation on any item sold or disposed off during the year. Required: (i) Plant Account (ii) Provision for Depreciation account upto 31.3.2022.

(7)

- (b) From the following data, calculate the value of closing inventory according LIFO Method using (i) Periodical inventory system and (ii) Perpetual inventory system.

March 1: Stock in hand 400 units @ ₹ 7.50 each

Purchases:

March 5 600 units @ ₹ 8 each

March 15 500 units @ ₹ 9 each

March 25 400 units @ ₹ 8.50 each

March 30 300 units @ ₹ 9.50 each

Issues:

March 03 300 units

March 10 500 units

March 17 400 units

March 26 500 units

March 31 200 units

(6)

4. (a) Anju purchased from the vendor two machines of ₹10,500 each on hire purchase system. The payment was to be made ₹6,000 down and the remainder in three equal instalments of rupees 5000 each together with interest at 5% per annum. Anju right off depreciation at 10% per annum on written down value method. Anju could not pay her second instalment and it was agreed that the vendor would have one machine with the purchaser adjusting the value of another against amount due creating the machine at 20% depreciation on diminishing balance method. Show accounts in the books of Anju.

(10)

- (b) Differentiate between operating and finance lease.

(3)

Or

P.T.O.

- (a) A limited company which sells a patent product on higher purchase terms has the following transactions for the year ended 31st March 2021. The gross profit is 25% on selling price.

1 April 2020	Stock out on hire purchase price	2,40,000
	Stock on hand (in the shop)	30,000
	Instalments due (customers are still paying)	18,000
31 March 2021	Stock in hand (in the shop)	42,000
	Cash received in instalments during the year	4,80,000
	Instalment due	30,000
	Stock out on hire purchase price	2,76,000

Prepare necessary Ledger accounts under stock and debtor system.

(10)

- (b) Explain finance lease.

(3)

5. ESS Kay Ltd has a head office in Mumbai. It supplies goods to its Nagpur branch at 25% profit on cost price. Accounts are kept at head office from where all expenses (except petty expenses) are paid. Such petty expenses are paid by the branches which are allowed to maintain petty cash balance of ₹2500 on imprest system. From the following information Prepare Branch Account for the year ended 31 March 2021 :

Particulars	₹
Balance is on 1st April 2020	
Building	95,000
Debtors	18,700
Stock in hand at branch at sale price	42,000
Furniture and fixtures at branch	37,500

Transactions for the year during 2020- 21 were as follows

Bad debts to be written off	1,350
Got sent to branch at invoice price	2,15,000
Good returned by branch to head office	5,000
Cash sales at branch	1,95,000
Credit sales at branch	65,000
Discount to debtors	1,200
Cash received from customers	55,000
Goods transfer to Delhi branch (at invoice price)	22,000
Goods in transit	15,000
Payment made by head office during 2020-21	
Rent for one year	2,400
Salaries	2,500
Insurance For the year	1,800
Petty expenses	1,200
Balances on 31st March	
Stock at cost price (to head office)	40,000
Provide depreciation on furniture at 20% per annum and 10% per annum on building.	(13)

Or

- (a) A limited has its branches at Delhi and Agra. Goods are invoiced to branches at cost plus 50%. Branches remit all cash received to the head office and all expenses are met by head office. From the following particulars of the Delhi branch prepare (i) branch stock account (ii) branch debtors account (iii) branch adjustment account and (iv) branch profit and loss account

Stock on 1st April 2021 (invoice price)	37,200
Debtors on first April 2021	27,200

P.T.O.

Goods sent to branch (cost price)	1,36,000
Cash sales	1,00,040
Credit sales	1,24,000
Cash collected from debtors	1,21,600
Goods returned by branch to head office	6,000
Goods returned by debtors	4,800
Goods transferred from Agra to Delhi	8,400
Shortage of stock	1,800
Discount allowed to Debtors	800
Expenses at Branch	21,600
	(8)

(b) What do you mean by Departmental Accounting? State its advantages

(5)

PART B

6. (a) What is Gradual Distribution of cash?

(5)

(b) A, B, C were partners sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. On 31 March 2021 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Sundry Creditors	3,00,000	Cash at Bank	95,000
Bills Payable	50,000	Stock	1,55,000
A's loan	60,000	Sundry Debtors	3,20,000
Reserve Fund	1,20,000	Furniture	50,000
Profit and Loss A/C	60,000	Plant	2,10,000
Capital A/Cs:		A's Drawing	40,000
A	2,00,000	B's Drawings	10,000
B	1,50,000	C's Capital	60,000
	9,40,000		9,40,000

The Firm was dissolved on that date, Assets realised as follows:

Stock- ₹1,22,000, Debtors- ₹3,01,000 and Furniture realised ₹42,000. Plant

was taken over by A at ₹1, 80,000, A contingent liability for bill discounted is settled at ₹6,000. Realisation expenses amounted to ₹6,000. C is insolvent and only ₹19,000 could be recovered from his private estate.

Prepare necessary Ledger Accounts to close the books of the firm by applying Garner VS Murray. (15)

Or

- (a) Explain the rule of Garner VS Murray (5)
- (b) A, B and C were Partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3:1.

Their Balance Sheet as on 31 March, 2021 was as follows :

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capital Accounts		Building	6,00,000
A	7,00,000	Plant	2,00,000
B	3,00,000	Stock	5,50,000
C	5,00,000	Debtors	6,00,000
Loan from A	1,00,000		
Bank Loan (Secured)	87,500		
Creditors	2,62,500		
	19,50,000		19,50,000

They decided to dissolve the business on 31 March 2021. The assets were gradually realised and net amount were distributed immediately as given below :

	₹		₹
May 20, 2021	2,20,000	Expenses Paid	20,000
July 30, 2021	1,68,000	Expenses Paid	18,000
September 20, 2021	3,80,000	Expenses Paid	30,000
November 15, 2021	4,50,000	Expenses Paid	50,000
December 30, 2021	7,20,000	Expenses Paid	70,000

Show the distribution of Cash as per Maximum Possible Loss Method.

(15)

P.T.O.

भाग A

1. राजस्व मान्यता अवधारणा की व्याख्या करें। (3)

या

IFRS पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। (3)

2. 31.3.2021 तक सुश्री विवा के खातों की बुकों से निम्नलिखित शेष हैं :

	₹		₹
Purchases	6,20,000	Sales	8,30,000
Cash in hand	4,200	Cash at Bank	24,000
Stock (1-4-2020)	1,00,000	Capital	5,77,200
Drawings	8,000	Salaries	64,000
Postage and Telephone	23,000	Salesman's Commission	70,000
Insurance	18,000	Advertising	34,000
Furniture	44,000	Printing and Stationery	6,000
Motor Car	96,000	Bad Debts	4,000
Discount allowed	8,000	General Expenses	60,000
Carriage Inwards	20,000	Carriage Outwards	44,000
Wages	40,000	Creditors	80,000
Debtors	2,00,000		

31.3.2021 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए व्यापार और लाभ और हानि खाता तैयार कीजिए और उस तिथि के अनुसार निम्नलिखित समायोजनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए बैलेंस शीट तैयार कीजिए :

- 31 मार्च 2021 को अंतिम स्टॉक ₹1,45,000
- सुश्री चिरायु ने वर्ष के दौरान ₹5,000 मूल्य का माल निकाला है।
- खरीद में ₹10,000 मूल्य के फर्नीचर की खरीद शामिल है।
- देनदारों में ₹5,000 अशोध्य ऋण शामिल हैं
- लेनदारों में श्री B के क्रेडिट में ₹4,000 की शेष राशि शामिल है, जिसे सुश्री विवा ने दावे के पूर्ण निपटान के रूप में ₹1,000 का भुगतान किया।
- बिक्री में राम एंड कंपनी को अनुमोदन पर भेजा गया ₹15,000 का माल शामिल है और 31 मार्च 2021 तक बिना बिके, माल की कीमत ₹10,000 थी।
- देनदारों पर 5% की दर से अशोध्य ऋण का प्रावधान किया जाना है।

(viii) फर्नीचर पर 15%, मोटर कार पर 20% मूल्यहास ।

(ix) सेल्समैन कुल बिक्री पर 10% कमीशन का हकदार है।

(13)

या

(अ) निम्नलिखित विवरणों से, आय और व्यय खाता तैयार कीजिए।

₹

(i) Salary paid, including ₹3,000 on account of Previous year	28,000
(ii) Salary Outstanding at the end of the year	1,000
(iii) Entertainment Expenses	3,000
(iv) Tournament Expenses	12,000
(v) Meeting Expenses	18,000
(vi) Travelling Expenses	6,000
(vii) Rent	10,000
(viii) Postage and telephone	15,000
(ix) Printing and Stationery	4,000
(x) Prize Fund	20,000
(xi) Expenses in Prize Distribution	14,000
(xii) Subscription received	4,00,000
(xiii) Subscription still to be paid in current year	20,000
(xiv) Subscription for the next year	0,000
(xv) Subscription due of last year	80,000
(xvi) Purchase of books and periodicals including ₹19,000 for books	29,000
	(5)

P.T.O.

- (ब) निम्नलिखित ट्रायल बैलेंस और अतिरिक्त जानकारी से, 31.3.2021 तक ट्रेडिंग और प्रॉफिट एंड लॉस अकाउंट और बैलेंस शीट तैयार कीजिए।

	Dr	Cr
Capital and Drawings	50,000	4,00,000
Opening Stock	75,000	
Purchases and Sales	4,30,000	7,60,000
Debtors and Creditors	1,20,000	75,000
Returns	16,000	20,000
Discounts	32,000	18,000
Salaries	1,00,000	
Loan		3,00,000
Furniture	3,50,000	
Advertisement	1,00,000	
Cash in hand	3,00,000	
	15,73,000	15,73,000

अन्य सूचना :

- (i) अंतिम स्टॉक ₹1,70,000
 - (ii) ₹12,000 का बकाया वेतन और ₹10,000 का अग्रिम भुगतान
 - (iii) विज्ञापन को 5 साल में बट्टे खाते में डालना
 - (iv) फर्नीचर का मूल्यहास @ 10%
 - (v) संदिग्धों के लिए देनदारों पर 5% की दर से और देनदारों पर छूट के लिए 2% की दर से प्रावधान करें।
3. (अ) 1 अप्रैल 2019 को हीरा लिमिटेड की बुकों में प्लांट (P1) की बुक वैल्यू 2, 00,000 का डेबिट बैलेंस दिखा रहा है। नया प्लांट (P2) 1 जनवरी 2020 को ₹1,00,000 में खरीदा गया और दूसरा प्लांट (P3) 1 अक्टूबर 2020 को ₹5,00,000 में खरीदा गया। 1 जुलाई 2021 को प्लांट (P1) ₹1,72,000 में बेचा गया। हीरा लिमिटेड हर साल 31 मार्च को सीधी रेखा पद्धति के साथ 10% प्रति वर्ष की दर से मूल्यहास प्रदान करती है। 2021 के दौरान, प्रबंधन ने सीधी रेखा पद्धति @ 10% से हासमान शेष @ 30% प्रति वर्ष करने के लिए मूल्यहास प्रदान करने की विधि को बदलने का निर्णय लिया। लेखा मानक (एएस) 10 संपत्ति संयंत्र और उपकरण के अनुसार 31.3.2022 को समाप्त तीन साल के लिए संयंत्र खाता तैयार करें। (7)

- (ब) निम्नलिखित डेटा से, फीफो और इन्वेंट्री वैल्यूएशन की भांति औसत लागत विधि के अनुसार क्लोजिंग इन्वेंट्री की गणना कीजिए।

March 1: Stock in hand 500 units @ ₹ 9 each

Purchases:

March 3 500 units @ ₹ 11 each
 March 10 1,000 units @ ₹ 12 each
 March 18 600 units @ ₹ 10 each
 March 24 500 units @ ₹ 12 each
 March 30 400 units @ ₹ 13 each

Issues:

March 2 400 units
 March 9 500 units
 March 16 900 units
 March 23 500 units
 March 31 600 units

(6)

या

- (अ) 1 अप्रैल 2018 को एक नया संयंत्र ₹80,000 में खरीदा गया था और इसकी स्थापना पर ₹4,000 की अतिरिक्त राशि खर्च की गई थी। 1 अक्टूबर 2020 को ₹50,000 में एक और संयंत्र का अधिग्रहण किया गया। 31 जनवरी 2021 को एक दुर्घटना के कारण, पहला संयंत्र पूरी तरह से नष्ट हो गया और केवल ₹2,000 में बेचा गया। 21.4.2021 को एक दूसरा संयंत्र ₹60,000 में खरीदा गया और उसे उपयोग में लाने के लिए ₹10,000 की अतिरिक्त राशि खर्च की गई। हर साल 31 मार्च को 10% सीधी रेखा विधि से मूल्यहास प्रदान किया जाता है। वर्ष के दौरान किए गए अधिग्रहणों के लिए पूरे वर्ष के लिए मूल्यहास प्रदान करने की प्रथा है और वर्ष के दौरान बेची गई या निपटाई गई किसी भी वस्तु पर मूल्यहास को अनदेखा कर दिया जाता है। आपको: (i) संयंत्र खाता (ii) 31.3.2022 तक मूल्यहास खाते के लिए प्रावधान करना है। (7)

- (ब) निम्नलिखित डेटा से, (i) आवधिक इन्वेंट्री सिस्टम और (ii) परपेचुअल इन्वेंट्री सिस्टम का उपयोग करके LIFO विधि के अनुसार क्लोजिंग इन्वेंट्री के मूल्य की गणना करें।

P.T.O.

1 मार्च : हाथ में स्टॉक 400 यूनिट @ ₹7.50 प्रत्येक

Purchases:

March 5	600 units @ ₹ 8 each
March 15	500 units @ ₹ 9 each
March 25	400 units @ ₹ 8.50 each
March 30	300 units @ ₹ 9.50 each

Issues:

March 03	300 units	
March 10	500 units	
March 17	400 units	
March 26	500 units	
March 31	200 units	(6)

4. (अ) अंजू ने किराया खरीद प्रणाली पर विक्रेता से ₹10,500 प्रत्येक की दो मशीनें खरीदीं। ₹6,000 की डाउन पेमेंट करनी था और शेष राशि ₹5000 प्रत्येक की तीन समान किस्तों में 5% प्रति वर्ष की दर से ब्याज के साथ देने थी। अंजू हासित मूल्य पद्धति पर 10% प्रति वर्ष की दर से मूल्यहास को राइट ऑफ करें। अंजू अपनी दूसरी किस्त का भुगतान नहीं कर सकी और यह तय हुआ कि विक्रेता के पास एक मशीन होगी और क्रेता देय राशि के लिए दूसरी मशीन के मूल्य का समायोजन करेगा और मशीन को हासमान शेष पर 20% मूल्यहास पर बनाया जाएगा। अंजू की बुकों में इस हिसाब को दर्शाएं। (10)

- (ख) ऑपरेटिंग और फाइनेंस लीज के बीच अंतर कीजिए। (3)

या

- (अ) एक सीमित कंपनी जो उच्च खरीद शर्तों पर एक पेटेंट उत्पाद बेचती है, 31 मार्च 2021 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए उसके निम्नलिखित लेनदेन हैं। बिक्री मूल्य पर सकल लाभ 25% है।

1 April 2020	Stock out on hire purchase price	2,40,000
	Stock on hand (in the shop)	30,000
	Instalments due (customers are still paying)	18,000
31 March 2021	Stock in hand (in the shop)	42,000
	Cash received in instalments during the year	4,80,000
	Instalment due	30,000
	Stock out on hire purchase price	2,76,000

Prepare necessary Ledger accounts under stock and debtor system.

(10)

(ब) वित्तीय पट्टे की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(3)

5. ESS Kay लिमिटेड का मुख्यालय मुंबई में है। यह लागत मूल्य पर 25% लाभ पर अपनी नागपुर शाखा को माल की आपूर्ति करती है। खाते प्रधान कार्यालय में रखे जाते हैं जहाँ से सभी खर्चों (छोटे खर्चों को छोड़कर) का भुगतान किया जाता है। इस तरह के छोटे खर्चों का भुगतान शाखाओं द्वारा किया जाता है जिन्हें अग्रदाय प्रणाली पर ₹2500 का पेटिएम कैश बैलेंस बनाए रखने की अनुमति है। निम्नलिखित जानकारी से 31 मार्च 2021 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए शाखा खाता तैयार कीजिए :

Particulars	₹
Balance is on 1st April 2020	
Building	95,000
Debtors	18,700
Stock in hand at branch at sale price	42,000
Furniture and fixtures at branch	37,500
Transactions for the year during 2020- 21 were as follows	
Bad debts to be written off	1,350
Got sent to branch at invoice price	2,15,000
Good returned by branch to head office	5,000

P.T.O.

Cash sales at branch	1,95,000
Credit sales at branch	65,000
Discount to debtors	1,200
Cash received from customers	55,000
Goods transfer to Delhi branch (at invoice price)	22,000
Goods in transit	15,000
Payment made by head office during 2020-21	
Rent for one year	2,400
Salaries	2,500
Insurance For the year	1,800
Petty expenses	1,200
Balances on 31st March	
Stock at cost price (to head office)	40,000
Provide depreciation on furniture at 20% per annum and 10% per annum on building.	(13)

या

(अ) ए लिमिटेड की शाखाएं दिल्ली और आगरा में हैं। शाखाओं को लागत से अधिक 50% पर माल का चालान किया जाता है। शाखाएं प्राप्त सभी नकदी प्रधान कार्यालय को भेजती हैं और सभी स्वर्च प्रधान कार्यालय द्वारा वहन किए जाते हैं। दिल्ली शाखा के निम्नलिखित विवरणों से तैयार कीजिए (i) शाखा स्टॉक खाता (ii) शाखा देनदार खाता (iii) शाखा समायोजन खाता और (iv) शाखा लाभ और हानि खाता

Stock on 1st April 2021 (invoice price)	37,200
Debtors on first April 2021	27,200
Goods sent to branch (cost price)	1,36,000
Cash sales	1,00,040

Credit sales	1,24,000
Cash collected from debtors	1,21,600
Goods returned by branch to head office	6,000
Goods returned by debtors	4,800
Goods transferred from Agra to Delhi	8,400
Shortage of stock	1,800
Discount allowed to Debtors	800
Expenses at Branch	21,600
	(8)

(ब) विभागीय लेखा से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके लाभ बताइये। (5)

भाग B

6. (अ) नकदी का क्रमिक वितरण क्या है? (5)

(ब) ए, बी, सी 3: 2: 1 के अनुपात में लाभ और हानि साझा करने वाले भागीदार थे। 31 मार्च 2021 को उनकी बैलेंस शीट इस प्रकार थी :

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Sundry Creditors	3,00,000	Cash at Bank	95,000
Bills Payable	50,000	Stock	1,55,000
A's loan	60,000	Sundry Debtors	3,20,000
Reserve Fund	1,20,000	Furniture	50,000
Profit and Loss A/C	60,000	Plant	2,10,000
Capital A/Cs:		A's Drawing	40,000
A	2,00,000	B's Drawings	10,000
B	1,50,000	C's Capital	60,000
	9,40,000		9,40,000

फर्म को उस तारीख को भंग कर दिया गया था, संपत्तियों को निम्नानुसार वसूल किया गया था :

स्टॉक - ₹1,22,000, देनदार - ₹3,01,000 तथा फर्नीचर से ₹42,000 वसूल हुए। ए द्वारा ₹1, 80,000 पर संयंत्र का अधिग्रहण किया गया, बिल में छूट के लिए एक आकस्मिक देयता ₹6,000

P.T.O.

पर तय की गई। वसूली व्यय की राशि ₹6,000 थी। C दिवालिया है और उसकी निजी संपत्ति से केवल 19,000 वसूल किए जा सकते हैं।

गार्नर वी.एस. मुर्रे को लागू करके फर्म की बुकों को बंद करने के लिए आवश्यक लेजर खाते तैयार कीजिए। (15)

या

(अ) गार्नर वी.एस. मुर्रे के नियम की व्याख्या कीजिए। (5)

(ब) ए, बी और सी 4: 3: 1 के अनुपात में लाभ और हानि साझा करने वाले भागीदार थे।

31 मार्च, 2021 को उनकी बैलेंस शीट इस प्रकार थी :

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capital Accounts		Building	6,00,000
A	7,00,000	Plant	2,00,000
B	3,00,000	Stock	5,50,000
C	5,00,000	Debtors	6,00,000
Loan from A	1,00,000		
Bank Loan (Secured)	87,500		
Creditors	2,62,500		
	19,50,000		19,50,000

उन्होंने 31 मार्च 2021 को व्यवसाय को भंग करने का फैसला किया। संपत्ति धीरे-धीरे वसूल की गई और शुद्ध राशि तुरंत वितरित की गई जैसा कि नीचे दिया गया है :

	₹		₹
May 20, 2021	2,20,000	Expenses Paid	20,000
July 30, 2021	1,68,000	Expenses Paid	18,000
September 20, 2021	3,80,000	Expenses Paid	30,000
November 15, 2021	4,50,000	Expenses Paid	50,000
December 30, 2021	7,20,000	Expenses Paid	70,000

अधिकतम संभावित हानि विधि के अनुसार रोकड़ का वितरण दर्शाइए। (15)