

# माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

मु.उ.पु. 24 पृष्ठ

कार्यालयीन उपयोग के लिए

निम्न शक्तियों की सही प्रविष्टि परीक्षार्थी द्वारा की जाए।



1. विषय कोड **320**

परीक्षा का विषय **Book-Keeping and Accounts**

2. परीक्षा का माध्यम **हिन्दी** परीक्षा की दिनांक **14-3-09**

3. परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न पत्र का पूर्ण कोड नम्बर कोड सेट  
(सेट A, B, C, या D) अनिवार्यतः भरें **U-2048 D**

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परीक्षा के नाम की सील

**हायर सेकेंडरी परीक्षा**  
2

केन्द्र **कैम्पस शिक्षा**  
**हाई स्कूल / हायर सेकेंडरी**  
केन्द्र क्रमांक **431022**

पर्यवेक्षक/केन्द्राध्यक्ष का प्रमाणीकरण प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि परीक्षार्थी द्वारा निम्नानुसार पूरक उत्तरपुस्तिका ली गई है :-

क :- संख्या शब्दों में **X** अंकों में **X**  
ख :- परीक्षार्थी की बैठक व्यवस्था कक्षा क्रमांक **DS** में है।

ग :- उत्तर पुस्तिका पर प्रश्न-पत्र का कोड नम्बर एवं सेट सही लिखा है।

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हस्ताक्षर (पर्यवेक्षक) *[Signature]*

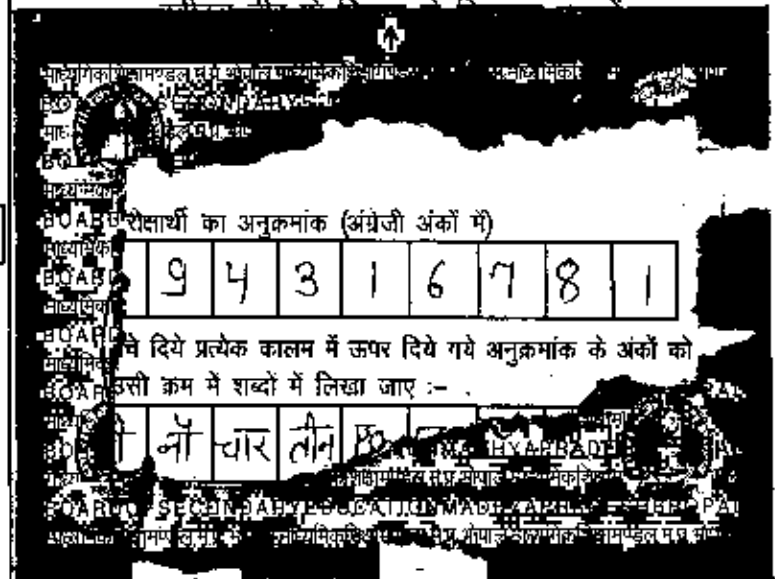
नाम **राजकुमार मिश्रा** पद **ल.शि. 1**

पता/संस्था **211/2/017, 3-3-भा. वि.प.रा. 1**

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा ली गई सभी पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकायें, मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न हैं।

हस्ताक्षर केन्द्राध्यक्ष

परीक्षार्थी, परीक्षक से अपेक्षा है कि वे पृष्ठ भाग पर दिये गये निर्देशों का यथेष्ट पालन सुनिश्चित करेंगे।



प्रश्न	पृष्ठ	प्रश्न	पृष्ठ	...	प्रश्न	पृष्ठ	प्राप्तांक
1	3	11	10		21		
2	3	12	12		22	5	
3	4	13	23		23		
4	4	14	13		24		
5	5	15	14		25		
6	5	16	16		26		
7	6	17	16		27		
8	6	18	19		28		
9	7	19	20		29		
10	9	20	21		30		

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि उपरोक्तानुसार संलग्न पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या मूल्यांकन के समय सही पाई गई हैं। होलोग्राफ स्टिकर वस्था स्थिति में यथावत् रखते हुए ही उत्तरपुस्तिका का मूल्यांकन किया गया है। मैंने सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तरों का गहन मूल्यांकन किया है। उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्दर के अंक एवं कवर पृष्ठ पर दर्शाये गये एक समान हैं एवं योग पूर्णतः सही है।

हस्ताक्षर (परीक्षक) *[Signature]*  
परीक्षक क्रमांक **973034**

हस्ताक्षर (उपमुख्य परीक्षक)  
दिनांक.....

*[Signature]*  
हस्ताक्षर (मुख्य परीक्षक)  
दिनांक.....

### परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. परीक्षार्थी को अपना अनुक्रमांक/विषय/माध्यम/दिनांक एवं प्रश्न-पत्र का कोड (समूह) मुख पृष्ठ पर अंकित करना अनिवार्य है। अन्यत्र कहीं भी नहीं लिखा जाएगा।
2. अनुक्रमांक नीचे दिये गए उदाहरण अनुसार लिखा जाए :-
 

1	8	2	4	3	9	5	6	8
एक	आठ	दो	चार	तीन	नौ	पाँच	छ	आठ
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के दोनों ओर पृष्ठों में लिखें। बीच में रिक्त स्थान न छोड़ें। भूल से छूटा/रिक्त स्थान तथा शेष खाली पृष्ठों को क्रॉस किया जाए।
4. परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न पत्र हल करते समय ही, कवर पृष्ठ पर दी गई तालिका में प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख वाले कालम में उत्तरपुस्तिका का वह पृष्ठ क्रमांक अनिवार्य रूप से अंकित करें जिस पर प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखा गया है। यदि पूरे उत्तरपुस्तिका का उपयोग किया गया हो, तो उस पर 25 से प्रारंभ करते हुए पृष्ठ क्रमांक परीक्षार्थी द्वारा स्वयं डाले जाएँ।

### परीक्षक के लिए निर्देश

1. केवल उन्हीं उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं का मूल्यांकन करें जिन पर होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर चस्पा है।
2. उत्तरपुस्तिका का मूल्यांकन होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर को चस्पा स्थिति में यथावत् रखते हुए ही किया जाये।
3. बिना होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर वाली तथा फटे हुए होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर वाली सभी उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ मूल्यांकन हेतु परीक्षा नियंत्रक, माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल को व्यक्तिशः रूप से भेजी जाये।

### मूल्यांकन केन्द्र के लिए निर्देश

1. **O.M.R. SHEET** पर प्राप्तांक की प्रविष्टि करने हेतु केवल वही उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ प्राप्त करें, जिनका मूल्यांकन होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर को चस्पा स्थिति में यथावत् रखते हुए ही किया गया है। यदि होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर फटा हुआ पाया जाता है तो ऐसी उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ मूल्यांकन केन्द्र अधिकारी को पृथक से सौंपी जाएँ। ऐसे प्रकरणों के प्राप्तांकों की प्रविष्टि **O.M.R. SHEET** में नहीं की जाए। मूल्यांकन केन्द्र अधिकारी ऐसी उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ पुनः मूल्यांकन के लिये परीक्षा नियंत्रक, माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल को व्यक्तिशः रूप से सौंपेंगे।
2. उत्तरपुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ में अंकों एवं शब्दों में अंकित प्राप्तांकों को मिलान कर **O.M.R. SHEET** में अंकों की सटीक प्रविष्टि करें।
3. **O.M.R. SHEET** पर प्रमाणीकरण कर हस्ताक्षर करें।

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Q-1

Ans.

1.

~~Consignor~~

2.

~~earning profit~~

3.

~~New~~

4.

~~Realisation a/c~~

5.

~~Repayment~~

Q-2

Ans.

(i)

~~True~~

(ii)

~~True~~

(iii)

~~True~~

(iv)

~~false~~

~~True~~

सूक्त के अंकों का योग

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Q-3.

Ans

(i) ~~Over aiding Commission~~ ✓

(ii) ~~Fixed Capital method~~ ✓

Q (i) ~~On the retirement of partner~~ ✓

~~Once~~ ✓

B

(v) ~~Convertible debentures~~ ✓

S

Q-4

Ans.

(i) ~~Rs 1200~~ ✓

M

P

(ii) ~~Premiums Account Credit~~ ✓

(iii) ~~Fixed Assets~~ ✓

(iv) ~~On the basis of majority~~ ✓

~~Invest~~ ✓



Q.5.

Ans (a) Over aiding Commission is given

Then agent Sold goods Over invoice price

(b) Good firm is generally

Write up Goodwill a/c

(c) Profit & loss adjustment a/c is opened

Retirement of the partner

d) As a result of dissolution of firm

The existence of firm is ceased

debenture holder does not enjoy

Voting power in the Company.

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Q.6

Sol:-

P/L a/c			
Particulars	Amt	Particulars	Amt
To Int. on loan $750 \times 6\% \times \frac{5}{12}$	171.75	By bal b/d	1350.75
To part Cap/Ret a/c	1179		
A = 589.5			
B = 589.5			
	1350.75		1350.75

1. The profit should be shared equally.

2. Int. on loan is given 6% per annum.

3. It is applied in the absence of Partnership deed.



Q.7  
Sol:

Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amt	Cr. Amt
1.	Bank a/c Dr. To Eq. Sh. holder etc (Share money received in lump-sum)		200000	200000
2.	Eq. Sh. holder a/c Dr To Eq. Share Capital (Sh. money due)		200000	200000
	Total		400000	400000

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Q.8  
Sol:

Basis of difference	Share	debenture
1. Holder Status	Share holder is the Owner of the Company.	Debenture holder is the Creditor of the Company
Consideration	Dividend is paid on Share	Interest is paid on debenture

2



3.	Voting power	If share holder can enjoy the Voting power and attend the meeting of the Company.	debenture holder does not enjoy the Voting right
4.	Forfeiture	Shares can be forfeited for non-payment of calls	There is no question of forfeiture of debenture.

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Q.9  
Ans

Comparative Statement refers to those statements in which the figures of two or more years placed side-by-side to facilitate the comparison. Along with the statement, increase or decrease of figures is also given. Comparative financial statement is also very helpful for financial analysis. It is also very helpful for financial position analysis. It compares the figures of two or more year as percentage of sale. It is also helpful in knowing the earning capacity of business about the financial resources and obligations.

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The main characteristics of Comparative financial Statement are:-

1. Helpful for financial analysis:- Comparative financial Statement provides useful information about financial resources and obligations.

2. Information about earning capacity:- Comparative financial Statement provides various information regarding the business earnings and profit.

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3. Analysis of Cash position:- It analyses the cash position comparatively. It is one of the most important characteristics. It enable the creditors, bankers to know the cash position of business.

4. Comparative Review:- It is also great helpful. It helps us to compare the profits or losses of the past years. Consequently, it facilitates the comparison of absolute figures of two or more years and as a percentage of sale.

Q.10

Ans.

The Objectives of Cash flow Statement are :-

1. Helpful for Short term financial analysis :-  
Cash flow Statement is more useful for Shortterm financial analysis and planning

2. Analysis of financial position :- It is prepared on the basis of accounting data for previous year. It exhibits the past financial position and analysis planning.

3. Financial Control :- Cash flow Statement helps a lot in the controlling finance properly. It follows cash basis of accounting. It also make proper forecast and evaluate properly.

Information about the future requirement of Cash :- Cash flow Statement analyses the future requirement for cash. It is based on wider concept of funds (cash). It calculates the net difference of cash inflows and cash outflows which is called closing balance. It exhibits the past financial position and it requires i.e. date of figures of two previous years.



Q-11.

Sol:-

~~$$\begin{aligned} \text{Send} - \text{loss} &= \text{Received} - \text{Sold} = \text{Stock} \\ 100 - 0 &= 100 - 90 = 10. \end{aligned}$$~~

Cal. of Consignment Stock.

~~a) Cost of Consignment =  $\frac{100000 \times 10}{100} = \text{Rs } 10000$~~

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~~b) Principal Expenses =~~

Q-11  
Sol:-

~~$$\begin{aligned} \text{Send} - \text{loss} &= \text{Received} - \text{Sold} = \text{Stock} \\ 100 - 0 &= 100 - 97 = 3. \end{aligned}$$~~

Cal. of Consignment Stock. (Agent's cond)

~~a) Cost. of Consignment Stock = Rs 600 (given)~~

~~b) Principal Expenses =  $\frac{1800 \times 3}{100} = \text{Rs } 54.$~~

~~c) Agent Expenses (before godown) = Nil~~

~~Total Stock = Rs 654~~

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### Calculation of Commission

General Commission = 5% on total sales  

$$= \frac{5}{100} \times 32000 = \frac{320}{5} \times 5 = 1600$$

$$= \text{Rs } 1600$$

Del-Credere Commission =  $1\frac{1}{4}\%$  on total sales  

$$= \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{1}{100} \times 32000 = \frac{80}{4} = 20$$

$$= \text{Rs } 400$$

Total Commission = Rs 2000

In the book of Mehta & Company

### Consignment a/c

Particulars	Amt	Particulars	Amt
To goods Sent on Consignment	20000	By abn. loss	-
To Cash (Exp)	1800	By Cash (Inv. Co)	-
(To Agent (Exp + Com))	-	By Agent (Sales)	32000
(2400 + 2000)	4400	By Stock with Agent	654
To P/L a/c	6454		
	32654		32654

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Q. 12.  
Sol: :

~~In the books of Company:~~

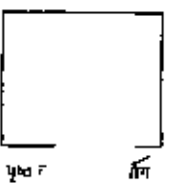
Particulars		Dr. Amt	Cr. Amt
1.	Cash a/c Dr	2000	
	To premium (Goodwill brought in Cash)		2000
2.	Premium a/c Dr	2000	
	To A's Capital a/c		1200
	To B's Capital a/c		800
	Goodwill distributed in sacrifice ratio 3:2	4000	4000

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Q. 13.  
Sol: :

Revaluation a/c

Particulars	Amt	Particulars	Amt
To Furniture (400 - 250)	150	By Investment	600
To provision on debt	300		
To part Cap/Current	150		
A - 75			
C - 75			
	600		600





~~Partners Capital a/c~~

<del>Particulars</del>	<del>A</del>	<del>B</del>	<del>C</del>	<del>Particulars</del>	<del>A</del>	<del>B</del>	<del>C</del>
<del>Total b/d</del>	<del>7500</del>	<del>4000</del>	<del>5500</del>	<del>By bal b/d</del>	<del>6000</del>	<del>-</del>	<del>400</del>
				<del>By Cash</del>	<del>-</del>	<del>4000</del>	<del>-</del>
				<del>By Goodwill</del>	<del>1500</del>	<del>-</del>	<del>1500</del>
				<del>By Revaluation</del>	<del>75</del>	<del>-</del>	<del>75</del>
	<del>7500</del>	<del>4000</del>	<del>5500</del>		<del>7500</del>	<del>4000</del>	<del>550</del>

**B** Q.14  
**S** Sol:  
**E**  
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Calculation:-

On share application =  $30000 \times 20$

= Rs 600000

(-) Discount ( $30000 \times 2$ ) = - 60000

Net received Rs 540000

~~In the books of Ravi Ltd Comp.~~

<del>Particulars</del>	<del>L.F</del>	<del>Dr. Amt</del>	<del>Cr. Amt</del>
<del>1. Bank a/c Dr.</del>		<del>540000</del>	
<del>Discount a/c Dr.</del>		<del>60000</del>	
<del>To Sh. application</del>			<del>600000</del>
<del>(Sh. application money received and discount recorded).</del>			



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2.	Share application ak Dr To Share Capital.	600000	600000
	(Sh. application money transfer to Share Capital.		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>1200000</u>	<u>1200000</u>

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Q.15  
Ans

Balance Sheet as on :-

liabilities	Amt.	Assets	Amt.
1. Share Capital		1. Fixed Assets	
2. Reserve & Surplus		2. Investment	
3. Secured loan		3. Current Assets, loans and advances	
4. Unsecured loan			
5. Current liabilities and provision		4. Miscellaneous expenditure	
Provision		5. P/L debit balance	

Q.15  
Ans



### Liabilities :-

1. Share Capital :- It includes authorised Capital, Issued and Subscribed Capital etc.
2. Reserve and Surplus :- It contains Securities premium, Sinking fund, P/L Credit balance etc.
3. Secured loan :- It contains the debentures, Interest accrued and due to loans etc.
4. Unsecured loan :- It includes fixed deposit, other and loans and long term borrowing etc.
5. Current liabilities and provision :- Current liabilities includes Creditors, bills payable etc. Provision includes proposed dividend, provision for taxation etc.

### Assets :-

1. Fixed Assets :- It includes land, Building, Goodwill, plant & machinery etc.
2. Investment :- It includes investment in Govt. trust and securities, immovable properties etc.
3. Current Assets, loan and advances :- Current Assets includes Bills receivable, Prepaid Expenses loan and advances includes Advance receivable etc.

Miscellaneous expenditure :- It includes preliminary expenses, discount on issue of shares and Commission etc.

5. P/L debit balance :- It results in loss.



Q-16.  
Sol:

Realisation a/c.

Sundry As.			
Particulars	Amt	Particulars	Amt
To Sundry Assets	30000	By Creditors	3000
To Cash (Creditors)	3000	By Cash (Ass)	20600
To Cash (Expense)	800	By part. capak	10000
		Share	5000
		Share	5000
	33600		33600

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Q-17.

Ans: Total Capital of the Company is divided into units of small denominations called 'Share'. For e.g. if the total Capital of the Company is Rs 100000 and it is divided into 10000 equity Shares of Rs 10 each. Then Unit of each Share of Rs 10 each is called Share.

Classes of Shares :- There are two types of Share :-

1. Preference Share
2. Equity Share

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1. Preference Share:- Preference shares are those shares who enjoy the preferential right. It has the following characteristics:-

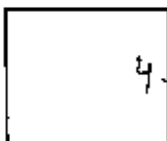
- a) as to the payment of dividend on fixed rate during life of the Company.
- b) as return on capital in winding up of the Company.

Preference shares are of many types such as Cumulative preference shares, Non-Cumulative preference shares, participating and Non-participating preference shares, Convertible and non-convertible preference shares etc.

2. Equity Share:- Equity shares are those shares which are not preference share.

In the case of equity shares return on principal are paid only and preference share is paid. The advantage of equity shares are:-

- 1. They are the real owners of the Company.
- 2. The rate of dividend is much higher.
- 3. They have right to reserve and funds of the Company.
- 4. They enjoy voting rights.



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The difference between Equity Share and preference Share are :-

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	<u>Preference Share</u>	<u>Equity Shares</u>
1.	Preference Share get fixed rate of dividend.	1. The rate of dividend is not fixed in equity share.
2.	2. These Shares are of extra-Ordinary nature.	2. These Shares are of Certainty nature.
3.	3. These Share have lesser risk.	3. These Shares have more risk.
4.	4. They can enjoy voting right in only in their own matters.	4. They enjoy voting rights in all the matters.
5.	5. They are not the real owners of the Company.	5. They are the real Owners of the Company.
6.	6. They have no right to reserve and funds of the Company.	6. They have right to reserve and funds of the Company.



Q. 18.

Sol :- Calculation :-  $(40 + 60) = \text{Rs } 10 \text{ discount.}$

On 6% debenture application =  $40 \times 8000 = \text{Rs } 320000$

On 6% debenture allotment =  $60 \times 8000 = \text{Rs } 480000$

(-) Discount =  $10 \times 8000 = 80000$

Net received, Rs 400000

In the book of Anant Ltd.

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	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amt	Cr. Amt
1.	Bank a/c Dr. 6% deb. application		320000	320000
	(6% deb. application money received)			
2.	6% Deb. application a/c Dr. To 6% debenture		320000	320000
5	(6% deb. application money transfer to 6% debenture a/c)			
3.	6% Deb. allotment a/c Dr. To 6% Debenture		480000	480000
	(6% deb. allotment money due)			
4.	Bank a/c Dr. Discount a/c Dr. To 6% deb allotment		400000 80000	480000
	(6% deb. allotment money recvd)		1600000	1600000

C



Q.19.  
Sol:

$$\text{Current ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

Here,

$$\text{Current Assets} = \text{Stock} + \text{Debtors} + \text{B/R} \\ + \text{Advance tax paid} + \text{Cash}$$

$$= 25000 + 20000 + 5000 + 2000 + 15000 \\ = \text{Rs } 67000$$

$$\text{Current liabilities} = \text{Creditors} + \text{B/P} + \text{Bank} \\ \text{Overdraft.}$$

$$= 30000 + 20000 + 2000 \\ = \text{Rs } 52000$$

$$\text{So, } \frac{67000}{52000} \\ = \underline{\underline{1.29:1}} \quad \text{or} \quad \underline{\underline{67:52}}$$



Q. 20.

Ans. Cash flow Statement exhibits the past financial position and it is based on Cash basis. Fund flow Statement is based on accrual basis. The difference between them are:-

Basis of difference	Fund Flow Statement	Cash flow Statement
1. Concept	It is based on wider concept of fund. (Working Capital).	It is based on narrower concept of fund. (Cash)
2. Schedule	A Schedule of changes in Working Capital is prepared to disclose change in Current Assets and Current liabilities.	Such schedule are not prepared in Cash flow Statement.
3. Useful	It proves very useful for long term and middle term financial planning.	It proves useful for short term financial planning and Cash position.

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4.	Basis	It is based on accrual basis of Accounting	It is based on Cash basis of Accounting.
5.	Adjustment	The adjustment for Outstanding and prepaid Expenses, earned and Unearned incomes are not taken in to fund flow Statement.	Such Adjustments are required to be taken in Statement.
6.	Calculation of difference	It calculates the net difference of increase or decrease in Working Capital	It calculates the difference of inflows of Cash and Outflows of Cash which is called closing balance of Cash.

[ ]



Q. 13  
Sol:

Revaluation a/c

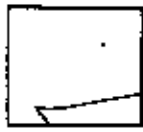
Particulars	Amt.	Particulars	Amt.
To furniture (400 - 250)	150	By Investment	600
To provision on deb.	300		
To part cap/loss A - 75 C - 75	150		
	600		600

Part Capital a/c

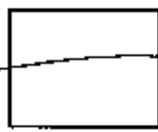
Particulars	A	B	C	Particulars	A	B	C
To bal c/d	9575	4000	5575	By bal b/d	6000	-	4000
				By Cash	-	4000	-
				By Goodwill	1500	-	1500
				By revaluation	75	-	75
	9575	4000	5575		9575	4000	5575

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200	100		1000	600
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4000			300	
3000			150	
			150	
			250	
			250	

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