

[This question paper contains 16 printed pages.]

Your Roll No.....

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 262A

C

Unique Paper Code : 22411101

Name of the Paper : Financial Accounting

Name of the Course : B.Com. (Hons)

Semester : I

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 55

Instructions for Candidates

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. Attempt **all** the questions.
3. Show your working notes clearly.
4. Use of a simple calculator is allowed.
5. Answers may be written either in English or Hindi; but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.

छात्रों के लिए निर्देश

1. इस प्रश्न-पत्र के मिलते ही ऊपर दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखिए ।
2. सभी प्रश्न कीजिए ।
3. अपने वर्किंग नोट्स को स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाएं ।
4. साधारण कैलकुलेटर के उपयोग की अनुमति है ।
5. इस प्रश्न-पत्र का उत्तर अंग्रेजी या हिंदी किसी एक भाषा में दीजिए, लेकिन सभी उत्तरों का माध्यम एक ही होना चाहिए ।

1. (a) Explain the difference between Cash Basis and Accrual Basis of Accounting. (5)
- (b) The following trial balance is extracted from the books of Mr. Ankit as at 31st March, 2022: (10)

Particulars	Dr. Balance (Rs.)	Particulars	Cr. Balance (Rs.)
Opening Stock	17,000	Capital	95,000
Purchases	55,000	Creditors	15,000
Sales Returns	5,000	10% Bank Loan (raised on 1-10-2021)	10,000
Carriage Inwards	1,500	Sales	1,10,000
Carriage Outwards	2,000	Purchase Returns	8,000
Wages	10,000	Wages Outstanding	2,000
Salaries	18,000	Salaries Outstanding	3,000
Furniture	20,000	Discount Received	2,500
Machinery	70,000		
Cash in hand and Bank	10,000		
Debtors	18,000		
Rent, Rates and Taxes	3,200		
Insurance	2,000		
Bad debts	1,000		
Drawings	7,800		
Sundry expenses	3,000		
Discount Allowed	2,000		
	2,45,500		2,45,500

Additional information :

- (i) Closing stock as at 31st March, 2022 was Rs. 11,000.
- (ii) Goods withdrawn by the proprietor Rs. 1,000, not yet adjusted.
- (iii) Insurance prepaid at the end Rs. 500.
- (iv) Sundry expenses outstanding at the end Rs. 290.
- (v) Charge depreciation on furniture and on machinery @ 10% per annum.

(vi) Write off further bad debts Rs. 1000.

(vii) Create provision for bad and doubtful debts @ 3% of the debtors.

Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2022 and Balance Sheet as on that date.

OR

- (a) Explain Convention of Full Disclosure and Convention of Materiality. (5)
- (b) From the following Receipts and Payments Account of Haryana Club, prepare the 10 Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 2022 : (10)

Receipts		Amount (Rs.)	Payments	Amount (Rs.)
To balance b/d			By Salaries	15,000
Cash	2,000		By Repairs	1,000
Bank	18,000	20,000	By Purchase of Furniture	10,000
To Donation		5,000	By Purchase of Investments	10,000
To Subscriptions		40,000	By Insurance Premium	600
To Entrance Fee		2,000	By Printing and Stationery	400
To Interest on Investments		600	By Billiards Table	20,000
To Sale of Old Newspapers		200	By Miscellaneous Expenses	1,000
			By Balance	
			Cash	1,800
			Bank	8,000
		67,800		67,800

Additional Information :

- (i) Subscription in arrear for the year 2021-22 Rs. 2,000 and subscription received in advance for the year 2022-23 Rs. 1,200.
- (ii) Insurance premium prepaid Rs. 200 on 31st March, 2022.
- (iii) Miscellaneous expenses outstanding on 31st March, 2022 Rs. 200.
- (iv) Entrance fee is to be treated as revenue income.

(v) Charge depreciation on furniture at 15% and on billiards table at 10%.

(vi) Salaries outstanding on 31st March, 2022 Rs. 3,000.

(vii) Electricity bill payable on 31st March, 2022 Rs. 2,400.

2. (a) Raman purchased a second-hand machinery on 1-1-2020 for Rs. 80,000 and also paid Rs. 12,000 for its overhauling. On 31-3-2020, Raman paid Rs. 8,000 towards the installation which was completed on that date. The machine was used in operations immediately with effect from 1-4-2020. Raman provides depreciation on its machinery at 20% p.a. on diminishing balance method from the date it was put to use and closes its books on 31st December every year. On 1-10-2021, a repair work was carried out on the machine and Rs. 5,000 were paid for the same.

The machine was sold on 31-10-2022 for a sum of Rs. 21,000 and an amount of Rs. 2,000 was paid as dismantling charges.

Prepare Machinery A/c and provision for Depreciation on Machinery A/c from 2020 to 2022. (7)

- (b) Give any three points of differences between FIFO and LIFO. (3)

OR

- (a) The following are the details of material in respect of a certain item of Modi Enterprises : (7)

1-1-2022	Purchases	600 units @ Rs. 20 each
1-2-2022	Purchases	200 units @ Rs. 24 each
15-2-2022	Sales	200 units @ Rs. 30 each
1-4-2022	Purchases	300 units @ Rs. 30 each
15-4-2022	Sales	400 units @ Rs. 40 each
1-6-2022	Purchases	300 units @ Rs. 40 each
15-6-2022	Sales	350 units @ Rs. 50 each

Using perpetual inventory system, find out the cost of closing stock as on 30-6-2022 according to :

- (i) First-in-first-out basis and
(ii) Weighted average price basis
- (b) Explain salient features of AS-10 (Revised) relating to Depreciation. (3)
3. (a) Vidhya has a hire purchase department. Goods are sold on hire purchase at cost plus $33\frac{1}{3}\%$. From the following particulars, prepare Shop Stock Account, H.P. Debtors Account, H.P. Stock Account and H.P. Adjustment Account : (7)

	Amount (Rs.)
1-4-2021	
Stock out with H.P. customers at S.P.	4,000
Stock at shop at cost	500
Installments due	300
1-4-2021 to 31-3-2022	
Cash received from customers	8,000
Goods repossessed (instalment due Rs. 2,000) valued at Rs. 500 (This has been included in closing balance in Shop Stock)	
31-3-2022	
Instalments due (customers paying)	500
Stock at shop at cost (including goods repossessed)	1,200
Stock out with H.P. customers at S.P.	4,600

- (b) What are the indicators of Finance Lease? (3)

OR

- (a) On April 1, 2020, XYZ Ltd. leases equipment for 4 years to ABC Ltd. The cost of the equipment is Rs. 15,00,000 and has a useful life of 10 years. The lease payments are to be made as follows : (7)

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1	1,00,000
2	1,40,000
3	1,60,000
4	2,00,000
Total	6,00,000

The lease is classified as operating lease. How would this lease be accounted for in the books of the lessor and lessee? Show it by passing journal entries for the year ended 31st March, 2021 and 2022, as per AS-19: Leases. It is given that the lease rental is payable at the end of each year. Charge depreciation for the equipment on straight line basis @ 10% p.a. Lease Equalisation needs to be done.

- (b) Distinguish between Hire Purchase System and Instalment Purchase System. (3)
4. (a) Hosiery Ltd. has its branches in Ambala and Ludhiana to whom goods are invoiced at cost plus 25%. The following information is available of the transactions at Ambala Branch for the year ending 31st March, 2022 : (7)

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Balance at 1st April, 2021	
Stock at invoice price	20,000
Debtors	6,000
Petty Cash	475
Transactions during 2021-2022	
Goods sent to branch at invoice price	2,40,000
Goods returned to HO at invoice price	7,500
Cash Sales	60,000
Credit Sales (Sold at cost + 50%)	90,000
Normal loss at invoice price	300
Goods pilfered at invoice price	1,500
Goods lost in fire at invoice price	3,000
Insurance Co. paid to HO for loss by fire at Ambala	2,000
Cash sent for petty expenses	16,000
Goods transferred to Ludhiana branch under instructions from HO at invoice price	6,000
Insurance charges paid by HO	1,000
Goods returned by debtors	500
Cash received from debtors	89,500
Balance on 31st March, 2023	
Petty cash	425
Debtors	5,500
Stock	?

Prepare :

- (i) Branch Stock Account;
 - (ii) Branch Adjustment Account;
 - (iii) Branch Profit & Loss Account
 - (iv) Branch Debtors Account;
 - (v) Goods sent to Branch Account.
- (b) Explain any three bases of apportionment of expenses. (3)

OR

- (a) From the following details relating to Delhi branch for the year ending 31st March 2022, Prepare Branch Account, and Goods sent to Branch Account in the books of Head Office. Show your workings clearly: (7)

	Amount (in Rs.)	
Stock on 1-4-2021		25,000
Debtors on 1-4-2021		10,000
Furniture on 1-4-2021		6,000
Petty Cash on 1-4-2021		1,000
Insurance prepaid on 1-4-2021		300
Salaries outstanding on 1-4-2021		4,000
Goods sent during the year 2021-22		2,00,000
Cash sales during the year		2,70,000
Total Sales		3,50,000
Cash received from Debtors		65,000
Cash paid by Debtors direct to HO		5,000
Goods returned by branch		2,000
Goods returned by Debtors		1,000
Cash sent to branch for expenses		
Rent @ Rs. 800 p.m.	9,600	
Salary @ Rs. 4,000 p.m.	48,000	
Petty Cash	2,000	
Insurance (for 12 months) up to June 2022	1,200	60,800
Petty Cash expenses		2,200
Discount allowed to debtors		500
Stock on 31-3-2022		15,000

Goods costing Rs. 2,500 were damaged in transit and a sum of Rs. 2,000 was recovered by branch from the insurance company in full settlement of the claim.

(b) Give salient features of Dependent Branches. (3)

5. A, B and C were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3: 2: 1. On 31st March, 2022, their Balance Sheet was as follows : (10)

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Sundry Creditors	30,000	Cash at Bank	9,500
Bills Payable	5,000	Stock	15,500
A's Loan	6,000	Sundry Debtors	32,000
Reserve fund	12,000	Furniture	5,000
Profit and Loss A/c	6,000	Plant	21,000
Capital Accounts		A's Drawings	4,000
A	20,000	B's Drawings	1,000
B	15,000	C's Capital A/c	6,000
	94,000		94,000

The firm was dissolved on that date. Assets realised as follows :

Stock Rs. 12,200; Debtors Rs. 30,100 and Furniture realised Rs. 4,200. Plant was taken over by A at Rs. 18,000. A contingent liability for bill discounted is settled at Rs. 600. Realisation expenses amounted to Rs. 600. C is insolvent and only Rs. 1,900 could be recovered from his private estate. Prepare necessary Ledger Accounts to close the books of the firm. Apply Garner vs. Murray.

OR

A, B and C share profits and losses in the proportion of 4:5:1. Their Balance Sheet as on 31st December, 2022 was as follows : (10)

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
A's Capital A/c	15,000	Cash	3,000
B's Capital A/c	12,000	Other Assets	56,000
C's Capital A/c	3,000		
A's Loan	6,000		
B's Loan	3,000		
Reserve Fund	6,000		
Creditors	10,000		
Contingent Reserve	4,000		
	59,000		59,000

The partnership is dissolved and the assets realised are as follows :

First Realisation	Rs. 10,000
Second Realisation	Rs. 20,000
Third Realisation	Rs. 17,000

On the date of dissolution, there was a contingent liability of Rs. 1,000 against the firm which was settled at Rs. 700 at the time of second realisation. Realisation expense estimated at Rs. 2,000 but actually came at Rs. 1,500. C took stock worth Rs. 500 at the time of third realisation.

Prepare a statement, showing how the distribution should be made.

1. (अ) नकद आधार और लेखांकन के उपार्जन आधार के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। (5)

(ब) 31 मार्च, 2022 को श्री अकित की बुकों से निम्नलिखित ट्रायल बैलेंस निकाला गया :

Particulars	Dr. Balance (Rs.)	Particulars	Cr. Balance (Rs.)
Opening Stock	17,000	Capital	95,000
Purchases	55,000	Creditors	15,000
Sales Returns	5,000	10% Bank Loan (raised on 1-10-2021)	10,000
Carriage Inwards	1,500	Sales	1,10,000
Carriage Outwards	2,000	Purchase Returns	8,000
Wages	10,000	Wages Outstanding	2,000
Salaries	18,000	Salaries Outstanding	3,000
Furniture	20,000	Discount Received	2,500
Machinery	70,000		
Cash in hand and Bank	10,000		
Debtors	18,000		
Rent, Rates and Taxes	3,200		
Insurance	2,000		
Bad debts	1,000		
Drawings	7,800		
Sundry expenses	3,000		
Discount Allowed	2,000		
	2,45,500		2,45,500

अतिरिक्त जानकारी :

- (i) 31 मार्च, 2022 को अंतिम स्टॉक 11,000 रुपये था।
- (ii) मालिक द्वारा निकाला गया माल 1,000 रुपये का था। जो अभी तक समायोजित नहीं।
- (iii) अंत में बीमा प्रीपेड 500 रुपये।
- (iv) विविध व्यय बकाया अंत में 290 रुपये।
- (v) फर्नीचर और मशीनरी पर 10% प्रति वर्ष की दर से मूल्यहास चार्ज कीजिए।
- (vi) आगे के अशोध्य ऋणों को बट्टे खाते में डालिए 1000 रुपये।
- (vii) देनदारों के 3% @ अशोध्य और संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान बनाएं।

31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए व्यापार और लाभ और हानि खाता और उस तिथि के लिए बैलेंस शीट तैयार करें।

(10)

या

- (अ) पूर्ण प्रकटीकरण के कन्वेंशन और भौतिकता की कन्वेंशन को समझाइए। (5)
- (ब) हरियाणा क्लब के निम्नलिखित प्राप्त एवं भुगतान खाते से 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए आय एवं व्यय खाता तैयार कीजिए :

Receipts		Amount (Rs.)	Payments	Amount (Rs.)
To balance b/d			By Salaries	15,000
Cash	2,000		By Repairs	1,000
Bank	18,000	20,000	By Purchase of Furniture	10,000
To Donation		5,000	By Purchase of Investments	10,000
To Subscriptions		40,000	By Insurance Premium	600
To Entrance Fee		2,000	By Printing and Stationery	400
To Interest on Investments		600	By Billiards Table	20,000
To Sale of Old Newspapers		200	By Miscellaneous Expenses	1,000
			By Balance	
			Cash	1,800
			Bank	8,000
		67,800		9,800
				67,800

अतिरिक्त जानकारी :

- (i) वर्ष 2021-22 के लिए बकाया अंशदान 2,000 रुपये और वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए अग्रिम रूप से प्राप्त सदस्यता 1,200 रुपये है।
- (ii) 31 मार्च, 2022 को बीमा प्रीमियम प्रीपेड रुपये 200।
- (iii) 31 मार्च, 2022 को बकाया विविध व्यय रुपये 200।
- (iv) प्रवेश शुल्क को राजस्व आय के रूप में माना जाना है।
- (v) फर्नीचर पर 15% और बिलियर्ड्स टेबल पर 10% मूल्यहास चार्ज कीजिए।
- (vi) 31 मार्च, 2022 को बकाया वेतन रु. 3,000।
- (vii) 31 मार्च, 2022 को देय बिजली बिल रु. 2,400।

2. (अ) रमन ने 1-1-2020 को 80,000 रुपये में पुरानी मशीनरी खरीदी और इसकी ओवरहालिंग के लिए 12,000 रुपये का भुगतान भी किया। 31-3-2020 को रमन ने रु. स्थापना के लिए 8,000 जो उस तारीख को पूरा हुआ था। मशीन को 1-4-2020 से तुरंत संचालन में उपयोग किया गया था। रमन अपनी मशीनरी पर 20% प्रति वर्ष की दर से मूल्यहास प्रदान करता है। हासमान शेष पद्धति का उपयोग करने की तिथि से और हर साल 31 दिसंबर को अपनी बुक बंद कर देता है। दिनांक 1-10-2021 को मशीन की मरम्मत का कार्य किया गया एवं इसकी एवज में 5 हजार रुपये का भुगतान किया गया। मशीन को 31-10-2022 को 21,000 रुपये की राशि में बेचा गया था और मशीन खोलने के शुल्क के रूप में 2,000 का भुगतान किया गया था।

2020 से 2022 तक मशीनरी खाता और मशीनरी पर मूल्यहास के लिए प्रावधान तैयार कीजिए। (7)

- (ब) फीफो और लीफो के बीच अंतर के कोई तीन बिंदु बताइए। (10)

या

- (अ) मोदी एंटरप्राइजेज की एक निश्चित वस्तु के संबंध में सामग्री का विवरण निम्नलिखित है :

1-1-2022	Purchases	600 units @ Rs. 20 each
1-2-2022	Purchases	200 units @ Rs. 24 each
15-2-2022	Sales	200 units @ Rs. 30 each
1-4-2022	Purchases	300 units @ Rs. 30 each
15-4-2022	Sales	400 units @ Rs. 40 each
1-6-2022	Purchases	300 units @ Rs. 40 each
15-6-2022	Sales	350 units @ Rs. 50 each

परपेचुअल इन्वेंटरी सिस्टम का उपयोग करते हुए, 30-6-2022 को क्लोजिंग स्टॉक की लागत का पता लगाएं :

- (i) पहले आओ पहले पाओ के आधार पर
- (ii) भारत औसत मूल्य आधार (7)
- (ब) मूल्यहास से संबंधित एस-10 (संशोधित) की मुख्य विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। (3)

3. (अ) विद्या का किराया खरीद विभाग है। किराया खरीद पर माल $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ अतिरिक्त लागत पर बेचा जाता है। निम्नलिखित विवरणों से, शॉपस्टॉक खाता, एच.पी. देनदार खाता, एच.पी. स्टॉक खाता और H.P. समायोजन खाता तैयार करें : (7)

	Amount (Rs.)
1-4-2021	
Stock out with H.P. customers at S.P.	4,000
Stock at shop at cost	500
Installments due	300
1-4-2021 to 31-3-2022	
Cash received from customers	8,000
Goods repossessed (instalment due Rs. 2,000) valued at Rs. 500 (This has been included in closing balance in Shop Stock)	
31-3-2022	
Instalments due (customers paying)	500
Stock at shop at cost (including goods repossessed)	1,200
tock out with H.P. customers at S.P.	4,600

- (ब) वित्त पट्टे के संकेतक क्या हैं? (3)

अथवा

- (अ) 1 अप्रैल, 2020 को, XYZ स्जक ने ABC स्जक को 4 साल के लिए उपकरण पट्टे पर दिए। उपकरण की कीमत 15,00,000 रुपये है और 10 साल का उपयोगी जीवन है। लीज भुगतान निम्नानुसार किया जाना है :

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1	1,00,000
2	1,40,000
3	1,60,000
4	2,00,000
Total	6,00,000

पट्टे को परिचालन पट्टे के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। पट्टेदार और पट्टेदार की बहियों में इस पट्टे का लेखा कैसे किया जाएगा? AS-19: पट्टों के अनुसार 31 मार्च, 2021 और 2022 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए जर्नल प्रविष्टियाँ पास करके दिखाएँ। यह दिया गया है कि पट्टा किराया प्रत्येक वर्ष के अंत में देय होता है। उपकरण के लिए सीधी रेखा के आधार पर 10% प्रति वर्ष की दर से मूल्यहास चार्ज करें। लीज इक्वलाइजेशन करने की जरूरत है। (7)

- (ब) किराया खरीद प्रणाली और किस्त खरीद प्रणाली में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। (3)

4. (अ) होजिरी लिमिटेड की अंबाला और लुधियाना में अपनी शाखाएँ हैं, जिन्हें लागत से अधिक 25% पर माल चालान किया जाता है। 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए अंबाला शाखा में निम्नलिखित जानकारी उपलब्ध है :

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Balance at 1st April, 2021	
Stock at invoice price	20,000
Debtors	6,000
Petty Cash	475
Transactions during 2021-2022	
Goods sent to branch at invoice price	2,40,000
Goods returned to HO at invoice price	7,500
Cash Sales	60,000
Credit Sales (Sold at cost + 50%)	90,000
Normal loss at invoice price	300
Goods pilfered at invoice price	1,500
Goods lost in fire at invoice price	3,000
Insurance Co. paid to HO for loss by fire at Ambala	2,000
Cash sent for petty expenses	16,000
Goods transferred to Ludhiana branch under instructions from HO at invoice price	6,000
Insurance charges paid by HO	1,000
Goods returned by debtors	500
Cash received from debtors	89,500
Balance on 31st March, 2023	
Petty cash	425
Debtors	5,500
Stock	?

तैयार कीजिए :

- (i) शाखा स्टॉक खाताय
 - (ii) शाखा समायोजन खाताय
 - (iii) शाखा लाभ और हानि खाता
 - (iv) शाखा देनदार खाताय
 - (v) शाखा खाते में भेजा गया माल। (7)
- (ब) व्यय विभाजन के किन्हीं तीन आधारों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (3)

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- (अ) 31 मार्च 2022 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए दिल्ली शाखा से संबंधित निम्नलिखित विवरण से, शाखा खाता तैयार करें, और शाखा खाते में भेजे गए सामान को प्रधान कार्यालय की बुकों में तैयार करें। अपनी वर्किंग को स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाएं :

	Amount (in Rs.)
Stock on 1-4-2021	25,000
Debtors on 1-4-2021	10,000
Furniture on 1-4-2021	6,000
Petty Cash on 1-4-2021	1,000
Insurance prepaid on 1-4-2021	300
Salaries outstanding on 1-4-2021	4,000
Goods sent during the year 2021-22	2,00,000
Cash sales during the year	2,70,000
Total Sales	3,50,000
Cash received from Debtors	65,000
Cash paid by Debtors direct to HO	5,000
Goods returned by branch	2,000
Goods returned by Debtors	1,000
Cash sent to branch for expenses	
Rent @ Rs. 800 p.m.	9,600
Salary @ Rs. 4,000 p.m.	48,000
Petty Cash	2,000
Insurance (for 12 months) up to June 2022	1,200
Petty Cash expenses	2,200
Discount allowed to debtors	500
Stock on 31-3-2022	15,000

2,500 रुपये का सामान पारगमन में क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया और 2200 रुपये की राशि दावे के पूर्ण निपटान में शाखा द्वारा बीमा कंपनी से वसूली की गई। (7)

(ब) आश्रित शाखाओं की मुख्य विशेषताएं बताइए। (3)

5. A, B और C 3: 2: 1 के अनुपात में लाभ और हानि साझा करने वाले साझेदार थे। 31 मार्च, 2022 को उनकी बैलेंस शीट इस प्रकार थी :

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Sundry Creditors	30,000	Cash at Bank	9,500
Bills Payable	5,000	Stock	15,500
A's Loan	6,000	Sundry Debtors	32,000
Reserve fund	12,000	Furniture	5,000
Profit and Loss A/c	6,000	Plant	21,000
Capital Accounts		A's Drawings	4,000
A	20,000	B's Drawings	1,000
B	15,000	C's Capital A/c	6,000
	94,000		94,000

उक्त तिथि को फर्म का विघटन कर दिया गया। संपत्ति की प्राप्ति इस प्रकार है :

स्टॉक रु. 12,200; देनदार रु. 30,100 और फर्नीचर की वसूली रु. 4,200। प्लांट को 18,000 रुपये में ए द्वारा लिया गया। भुनाए गए बिल के लिए एक आकस्मिक देयता 600 रुपये पर तय की गई है। प्राप्ति के लिए व्यय 600 रुपये की राशि थी। बं दिवालिया और उनकी निजी संपत्ति से केवल 1,900 रुपये बरामद किए जा सकते हैं। फर्म की बुकों को बंद करने के लिए आवश्यक बही खाते तैयार कीजिए। गार्नर बनाम मुर्से नियम लागू करें। (10)

अथवा

A, B और C 4:5:1 के अनुपात में लाभ और हानि साझा करते हैं। 31 दिसंबर, 2022 को उनकी बैलेंस शीट इस प्रकार थी :

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
A's Capital A/c	15,000	Cash	3,000
B's Capital A/c	12,000	Other Assets	56,000
C's Capital A/c	3,000		
A's Loan	6,000		
B's Loan	3,000		
Reserve Fund	6,000		
Creditors	10,000		
Contingent Reserve	4,000		
	59,000		59,000

The partnership is dissolved and the assets realised are as follows :

First Realisation	Rs. 10,000
Second Realisation	Rs. 20,000
Third Realisation	Rs. 17,000

विघटन की तिथि पर, फर्म पर 1,000 रुपये की आकस्मिक देयता थी जिसे दूसरी प्राप्ति के समय 700 रुपये पर सेटल किया गया था। प्राप्ति खर्च 2,000 रुपये होने का अनुमान है। लेकिन वास्तव में 1,500 रुपये हुआ। C ने तीसरी प्राप्ति के समय 500 रुपये का स्टॉक लिया।

वितरण कैसे किया जाना चाहिए, यह दर्शाते हुए एक विवरण तैयार कीजिए। (10)