

NEW

2015

Part II 3-Tier

CORPORATE ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING

PAPER—XIII

(Honours in 'Accounting and Finance')

Full Marks : 100

Time : 4 Hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Illustrate the answers wherever necessary.

Group—A

[Corporate Accounting]

[Marks—45]

1. Answer any *two* questions :

3×2

- (a) On 1.4.2014 X Ltd. purchased 12% Govt. Bonds (Nominal value Rs. 100 each) for Rs. 4,00,000 at Rs. 96 Ex-interest. Interest is payable on 30th June and 31st Dec. every year. Account closes on 31st Dec. 2014.

Show the 12% Govt. Bonds A/c for the year ended 31st Dec. 2014.

(Turn Over)

- (b) How are inter-departmental transfer of goods dealt in Accounts ?
- (c) Distinguish between Hire Purchase System and Instalment Payment System.
- (d) What is a Holding Company and what is a subsidiary Company as per Companies Act, 1956.

2. Answer any *three* questions :

8×3

(a) X Ltd. purchased two Motor Cars from Y Ltd. on Hire purchase agreement. Cash down price of the cars was Rs. 3,00,000. The terms of payments were Rs. 1,00,000 down and four yearly instalments of Rs. 55,000 each. Interest was charged at 5%. Depreciation was written off at 20% on diminishing balance method. X Ltd. failed to pay the third instalment. Y Ltd. consequently left one car with X Ltd. as per agreement adjusting the value of another car against the amount due. The car was valued on the basis of 25% depreciation annually. Show the Motor Car Account and Y Ltd. Account in the Books of X Ltd.

8

(b) Explain the terms with reference to Banking Companies A/c :

- (i) Cash Credit;
- (ii) Rebate on Bills Discounted;
- (iii) Money at call and short notice.
- (iv) Letter of Credit.

2×4

- (c) A took from B lease of a mine for a period of 25 years commencing from 1st January 2010. The lease provides for the payment of a royalty of Rs. 2.50 per ton to the landlord subject to a minimum rent of Rs. 36,000 p.a. and also permit the recoupment of short workings, if any, out of royalties in excess of the minimum rent during two years immediately following but not afterwards. The output for the four years were as follows :

2010 — 12,000 tons, 2011 — 16,000 tons, 2012 — 20,000 tons, 2013 — 21,000 tons,

Show the Journal entries in the Books of A assuming that all payments under the lease were duly made.

8

- (d) What do you mean by Liquidation of Companies? State the three methods of Liquidation of Companies.

2+6

- (e) A company manufacturing electronic components operates with two departments. Transfers are made between the departments of both purchased goods and manufactured finished goods. Goods purchased are transferred at cost and manufacturing goods are transferred only at selling price as in the case with open market.

Transactions for the year ended 30th June 2014 are given below :

	Deptt. X Rs.	Deptt Y Rs.
Opening Stock :	20,000	15,000
Sales	1,90,000	1,35,000
Wages	12,500	7,500
Purchases	1,00,000	80,000
Closing Stock :		
Purchased Goods	2,000	5,000
Manufactured Goods	7,000	8,000

The following were the transfers from Deptt. X to Deptt. Y : Purchased goods Rs. 6,000 and finished goods Rs. 20,000 and from Deptt. Y to Deptt. X : Purchased goods Rs. 5,000 and finished goods Rs. 35,000. Stocks were valued at cost. Only in closing stock of manufactured finished goods transferred at 20%.

Draw out Departmental Trading A/c and General P & L A/c for the year ended 30.6.2014. 8

3. Answer any *one* question : 15×1

- (a) A Ltd. and B Ltd. agreed to combine and form a new company AB Ltd. with an authorised Capital of Rs. 20,00,000 in Rs. 100 shares. The new company took over the assets and liabilities of both the companies, the consideration being Rs. 12,00,000 in fully paid shares to A Ltd. and 4,000 fully paid shares

and Rs. 1,00,000 in cash to B Ltd. For 10% Debentures of A Ltd., 12% Debentures of the same amount and denomination were issued by AB Ltd. The formation expenses of AB Ltd. amounted to Rs. 10,000

The balances at the date of amalgamation were :

	A Ltd.		B Ltd.	
	Dr Rs.	Cr Rs.	Dr. Rs.	Cr. Rs.
Share Capital :	—	8,00,000	—	4,00,000
Sundry Assets	10,00,000	—	5,50,000	—
10% Debentures	—	1,00,000	—	1,00,000
Bank	3,50,000	—	30,000	—
General Reserve	—	4,00,000	—	80,000
Profit & Loss A/c	—	50,000	—	—
	13,50,000	13,50,000	5,80,000	5,80,000

Show the Journal entries required to close the books of A Ltd. and B Ltd. and also show the opening Balance Sheet of AB Ltd.

12+3

- (b) Hindusthan Industries, Bombay has a branch in Cochin to which goods are invoiced at cost plus 25%. The branch sells both for cash and on credit. Branch expenses are paid direct from H.O. and the branch has to deposit all cash received into the H.O. Bank A/c at Cochin.

From the following details, relating to calender year 2014, prepare the accounts in the H.O. Ledger on "Stock and debtors" system and ascertain the Branch Profit, Branch does not maintain any books of accounts, but sends weekly returns to the H.O. :

	Rs.
Goods received from H.O. at Invoice Price	6,00,000
Goods returned to H.O. at Invoice Price	12,000
Stock at Branch as on 1.1.2014	60,000
Sales during the year 2014	
Cash 2,00,000	
Credit 3,60,000	5,60,000
Sundry Debtors at Branch as on 1.1.2014	72,000
Cash received from Debtors	3,20,000
Discount allowed to Debtors	6,000
Bad debts for the year	4,000
Sales return at Branch	8,000
Rent, Rates, Taxes at Branch	18,000
Salaries, Wages, Bonus at Branch	60,000
Office expenses	6,000
Stock at Branch on 31.12.2014	
at Invoice Price	1,20,000
	15

Group—B
[Auditing]
(Marks—45)

4. Give answer any *two* questions : 3×2
- (a) Give importances of Audit.
 - (b) What do you mean by Internal Audit ?
 - (c) What do you mean by Audit Note Book ?
 - (d) Explain 'unqualified audit report'.
5. Give answer any *three* questions : 8×3
- (a) How as an auditor, would you verify Sundry Creditors and Sundry Debtors Accounts ? 4+4
 - (b) What do you mean by Social Audit ? What are its importance ? 4+4
 - (c) What do you mean by Interim audit ? Why it is used ? 3+5
 - (d) What are the qualifications of a statutory auditor ?
What are the duties of an auditor ? 4+4
 - (e) Give an audit programme of school audit. 8
 - (f) Write notes on —
 - (i) Teaming and Lading
 - (ii) Audit — In-Depth. 4+4

6. Give answer any *one* of the following : 15×1

- (a) What do you mean by depreciation ? What are the provision of Companies Act 1956 in respect of depreciation ? And explain the auditors' role in this respect.

2+5+8

- (b) Discuss the audit case law and analyse the decision of the court in this regard (*any one*) :

(i) Stapely Vs. Read Bros. Ltd.

(ii) Re : City Equitable Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.

15

[Internal Assessment — 10 marks]

বঙ্গানুবাদ

দক্ষিণ প্রান্তস্থ সংখ্যাগুলি প্রশ্নমান নির্দেশক।

পরীক্ষার্থীদের যথাসম্ভব নিজের ভাষায় উত্তর দেওয়া প্রয়োজন।

বিভাগ—ক

(কোম্পানীর হিসাবরক্ষণ পদ্ধতি)

[পূর্ণমান—৪৫]

১। যে-কোনো দুইটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও।

৩×২

(ক) On 1.4.2014 X Ltd. purchased 12% Govt. Bonds (Nominal value Rs. 100 each) for Rs. 4,00,000 at Rs. 96 Ex-interest. Interest is payable on 30th June and 31st Dec. every year. Account closes on 31st Dec. 2014.

Show the 12% Govt. Bonds A/c for the year ended 31st Dec. 2014.

(খ) আর্ন্তবিভাগীয় পণ্যের স্থানান্তর, হিসাবে কিভাবে দেখানো হয় ?

(গ) ভাড়া ক্রয় পদ্ধতি ও কিস্তীবন্দি ক্রয় পদ্ধতির মধ্যে পার্থক্য কি ?

(ঘ) কোম্পানী আইন ১৯৫৬ অনুযায়ী একটি হোল্ডিং কোম্পানী এবং অধীনস্থ কোম্পানী কাকে বলে ?

২। যে-কোনো তিনটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও।

৮×৩

(ক) X Ltd. purchased two Motor Cars from Y Ltd. on Hire purchase agreement. Cash down price of the cars was Rs. 3,00,000. The terms of payments were Rs. 1,00,000 down and four yearly instalments of

Rs. 55,000 each. Interest was charged at 5%. Depreciation was written off at 20% on diminishing balance method. X Ltd. failed to pay the third instalment. Y Ltd. consequently left one car with X Ltd. as per agreement adjusting the value of another car against the amount due. The car was valued on the basis of 25% depreciation annually. Show the Motor Car Account and Y Ltd. Account in the Books of X Ltd.

(খ) ব্যাঙ্কিং হিসাবের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়গুলি ব্যাখ্যা করো :

(i) নগদ ঋণ।

(ii) বাটাকৃত হস্তির উপর ছাড়।

(iii) চাহিবামাত্র বা অল্প সময়ের নোটিশে পরিশোধ।

(iv) ঋণের প্রত্যয়ন পত্র।

২×৪

(গ) A took from B lease of a mine for a period of 25 years commencing from 1st January 2010. The lease provides for the payment of a royalty of Rs. 2.50 per ton to the landlord subject to a minimum rent of Rs. 36,000 p.a. and also permit the recoupment of short workings, if any, out of royalties in excess of the minimum rent during two years immediately following but not afterwards. The output for the four years were as follows :

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Show the Journal entries in the Books of A assuming that all payments under the lease were duly made.

(ঘ) কোম্পানী অবসায়ন বলতে কি বোঝায় ? কোম্পানী অবসায়নের তিনটি পদ্ধতি সংক্ষেপে বর্ণনা করো। ২+৬

(ঙ) A company manufacturing electronic components operates with two departments. Transfers are made between the departments of both purchased goods and manufactured finished goods. Goods purchased are transferred at cost and manufacturing goods are transferred only at selling price as in the case with open market.

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(Contd.)

	Deptt. X Rs.	Deptt. Y Rs.
Closing Stock :		
Purchased Goods	2,000	5,000
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Draw out Departmental Trading A/c and General P & L A/c for the year ended 30.6.2014.

৩। যে-কোনো একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও।

১৫×১

(ক) A Ltd. and B Ltd. agreed to combine and form a new company AB Ltd. with an authorised Capital of Rs. 20,00,000 in Rs. 100 shares. The new company took over the assets and liabilities of both the companies, the consideration being Rs. 12,00,000 in fully paid shares to A Ltd. and 4,000 fully paid shares and Rs. 1,00,000 in cash to B Ltd. For 10% Debentures of A Ltd., 12% Debentures of the same amount and denomination were issued by AB Ltd. The formation expenses of AB Ltd. amounted to Rs. 10,000.

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Sundry Assets	10,00,000	—	5,50,000	—
10% Debentures	—	1,00,000	—	1,00,000
Bank	3,50,000	—	30,000	—
General Reserve	—	4,00,000	—	80,000
Profit & Loss A/c	—	50,000	—	—
	13,50,000	13,50,000	5,80,000	5,80,000

Show the Journal entries required to close the books of A Ltd. and B Ltd. and also show the opening Balance Sheet of AB Ltd.

१२+०

- (२) Hindusthan Industries, Bombay has a branch in Cochin to which goods are invoiced at cost plus 25%. The branch sells both for cash and on credit. Branch expenses are paid direct from H.O. and the branch has to deposit all cash received into the H.O. Bank A/c at Cochin.

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Profit, Branch does not maintain any books of accounts, but sends weekly returns to the H.O. :

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Cash 2,00,000	
Credit 3,60,000	5,60,000
Sundry Debtors at Branch as on 1.1.2014	72,000
Cash received from Debtors	3,20,000
Discount allowed to Debtors	6,000
Bad debts for the year	4,000
Sales return at Branch	8,000
Rent, Rates, Taxes at Branch	18,000
Salaries, Wages, Bonus at Branch	60,000
Office expenses	6,000
Stock at Branch on 31.12.2014	
at Invoice Price	1,20,000
	58

বিভাগ—খ
(নিরীক্ষাশাস্ত্র)
[পূর্ণমান—৪৫]

৪। যে-কোনো দুইটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও।

৩×২

- (ক) নিরীক্ষার গুরুত্ব লেখ।
(খ) অভ্যন্তরীণ নিরীক্ষা বলতে কি বোঝ ?
(গ) নিরীক্ষার নোট বই বলতে কি বোঝ ?
(ঘ) নিঃশর্ত নিরীক্ষার প্রতিবেদন কাকে বলে ?

৫। যে-কোনো তিনটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও।

৮×৩

- (ক) নিরীক্ষক হিসাবে তুমি পাওনাদার ও দেনাদারের হিসাবের কি ভাবে সত্যতা যাচাই করবে ?
(খ) সামাজিক নিরীক্ষা কাকে বলে ? ইহার গুরুত্ব কি ?
(গ) অন্তর্বর্তীকালীন নিরীক্ষা বলতে কি বোঝ ? কেন ইহা ব্যবহার করা হয় ?
(ঘ) বিধিবদ্ধ নিরীক্ষার যোগ্যতাগুলি কি কি ? একজন নিরীক্ষার কর্তব্যগুলি কি কি ?

৮

(ঙ) একটি বিদ্যালয়ের নিরীক্ষা কর্মসূচী লেখ।

(চ) টীকা লেখ :

- (১) টিমিং ও ল্যাডিং ;
(২) আদ্যপ্রান্ত নিরীক্ষা।

৬। যে-কোনো একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও।

১৫×১

(ক) অবচয় বলতে কি বুঝ ? ১৯৫৬ সালের কোম্পানী আইনে অবচয়ের জন্য কি কি বিধান আছে। একজন নিরীক্ষকের এই বিষয়ে ভূমিকা কি ?

(খ) নিরীক্ষা মামলার রায় উল্লেখ করে কোর্টের রায় বিশ্লেষণ করো (যে কোনো একটি) :

(১) Stapely Vs. Read Bros. Ltd.

(২) Re : City Equitable Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.

১৫

[অভ্যন্তরীণ মূল্যায়ণ — ১০ নম্বর]