HERAMB COACHING CLASSES

Yogeshwar Tower, Katemanivali, Kalyan (E) Date:17/08/18

S.Y.BCOM/Financial Accounts Marks: 30 Duration:1Hour

Q.1. Long, Short and Thin were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2 respectively. The firm was dissolved on 31st March, 2002 when their position was as follows: (15)

Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2002

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Sundry Creditors	1,50,000	Cash in Hand	20,000
Municipal Taxes Payable	10,000	Debtors	2,40,000
Bank Overdraft	50,000	Stock in trade	60,000
(Secured on hypothecation of stock)			
Capitals:			
Long 30,000			
Short 60,000			
Thin 20,000	1,10,000		
	3,20,000		3,20,000

The following were the realisations:

Date	Stock (Rs.)	Debtors (Rs.)	Expenses (Rs.)
30th April, 2002	-	30,000	3,000
31st May, 2002	20,000	70,000	9,000
30th June, 2002	35,000	80,000	11,500
31st July, 2002	-	30,000	3,000

Prepare a statement showing piecemeal distribution of cash as per Excess Capital Method.

Q.2. A, G and C were in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio 2:1:1. They decided to dissolve the partnership on the basis of the following Balance Sheet: (15)

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Sundry Creditors	5,000	Premises	40,000
Loan (Mortgage on Premises)	30,000	Sundry Debtors	60,000
A's Loan	15,000	Stock	68,000
General Reserve	10,000	Cash	5,000
Partners Capital: A 50,000			
G 40,000			
C 23,000	1,13,000		
	1,73,000		1,73,000

The assets were realised piecemeal as follows:

June 2000	Premises	Rs.35,000		
July 2000	Debtors	Rs.15,000	Stock	Rs.10,000
August 2000	Debtors	Rs.20,000	Stock	Rs.25,000
Sept. 2000	Debtors	Rs.17,000	Stock	Rs.20,000 (Final)

The remaining stock was taken over by G at an agreed value of Rs.3,000. The sundry creditors were settled for Rs.4,000. The estimated expenses for realisation expenses were Rs. 2,000. The actual expenses amounted to Rs. 1,800 only. You are required to show the distribution of cash, applying the "Highest Relative Capital Method"