BATCH :GCF-1 to GCF-7, SCF-1 to SCF-3 &VCF-1 to VCF-3

DATE: 14.09.2018 MAXIMUM MARKS: 100 TIMING: 3¼Hours

PAPER 1: PRINCIPLES & PRACTICE OF ACCOUNTING

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answers to questions are to be given only in English except in the case of candidates who have opted for Hindi Medium. If a candidate has not opted for Hindi Medium and answers in Hindi, his/her answers in Hindi will not be valued.
Question No. 1 is compulsory.
Candidates are required to answer any four questions form the remaining five questions.
In case, any candidate answers extra question(s)/sub-question(s) over and above the required number, then only the requisite number of questions answered in the answer book shall be valued and extra question(s) answered shall be ignored.
Working notes should form part of the answer.
Wherever necessary, suitable assumptions may be made and indicated in the answer by the candidate.

Answer 1:

(a)

(i) True: **}1M**
Expenses incurred for acquisition of an asset is treated a capital expenditure.**}1M**

(ii) False: **}1M**
It is a capital profit, transferred to capital reserve account.**}1M**

(iii) False: **}1M**
Account payables (creditors)draws bills of exchange on account receivables (debtors).**}1M**

(iv) False: **}1M**
Amortisation is used for intangible asset for the term depreciation. **}1M**

(v) False: **}1M**
In the absence of partnership deed interest @ 6% p.a. is given. **}1M**

(vi) True: **}1M**
Current ratio indicates the firm's ability to pay short term liabilities. **}1M**

(b)

	Provision	Contingent liability
(1)	Provision is a present liability of uncertain amount, which can be measured reliably by using a substantial degree of estimation.	A Contingent liability is a possible obligation that may or may not crystallise depending on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events.
(2)	A provision meets the recognition criteria.	A contingent liability fails to meet the same.
(3)	Provision is recognised when (a) an enterprise has a present obligation arising from past events; an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable, and (b) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.	Contingent liability includes present obligations that do not meet the recognition criteria because either it is not probable that settlement of those obligations will require outflow of economic benefits, or the amount cannot be reliably estimated.
(4)	If the management estimates that it is probable that the settlement of an obligation will result in outflow of economic benefits, it recognises a provision in the balance sheet.	If the management estimates, that it is less likely that any economic benefit will outflow the firm to settle the obligation, it discloses the obligation as a contingent liability.

1 mark for each point

(c) **Journal Entries**

Particulars		L.F.	Rs.	Rs.
(i)	Cash Account	Dr.	100	
	To D. Das			100
	(Being the amount received)			
(ii)	Returns Inward Account	Dr.	100	
	To Suspense Account			100
	(Being the mistake in totalling the Returns Inward Book corrected)			
(iii)	Furniture Account	Dr.	300	
	To Purchases Account			300
	(Being the rectification of mistake by which purchase of furniture was entered in Purchases book and hence debited to Purchases Account)			
(iv)	Furniture Account	Dr.	375	
	To Wages Account			375
	(Being the wages paid to workmen for making show-cases which should be capitalised and not to be charged to Wages Account)			

1M 1M 1M 1M

Answer: (2) (a)

	Particulars		Rs.		Particulars	Rs.
To	Goods sent on Consignment A/c		9,00,000	By	Miss Seeta	9,00,000 } 1M
To	Cash			By	Insurance Co.	35,000
	Freight	7,650		By	Profit & Loss A/c abnormal	
	Insurance	3,250	1M}***10,900***		loss(net)	10,545 } 1M
To	Miss Seeta			By	Consignment Inventories	1,84,391
	Carriage	10,500				
	Repairs	2,500				
	Commission**1M}**	***54,000***	67,000			
To	Profit & Loss A/c		***1,52,036*** **{1M**			
			11,29,936			11,29,936

Miss Seeta's Account

Particulars	Rs.		Particulars	Rs.	Rs.
To Consignment A/c (Sales)	9,00,000	By	Consignment A/c		
			Expenses:		
			Carriage	10,500	
			Repairs	2,500	
			Commission	54,000	67,000 } **1M**
		By	Bank(bal. fig.)		8,33,000 } **1M**
	9,00,000				9,00,000

Note: It is assumed that the agent has remitted the amount due from her.

Working Notes:

1. Abnormal loss :

Cost to the consignor: 50 sets @ Rs. 900	45,000
Add: Proportionate expenses incurred by the consignor $\frac{50 \times 10,900}{1,000}$	545
Gross abnormal loss	45,545 } **1M**
Less: Insurance claim	(35,000)
Net abnormal loss	10,545 } **1M**

2. Valuation of Inventories

200 sets @ Rs. 900	1,80,000
Add: Proportionate expenses of the consignor $\frac{200 \times 10,900}{1,000}$	2,180
Add: Carriage and customs duty paid by the consignee $\frac{200 \times 10,500}{950}$	2,211
	1,84,391

1M

Answer: (2)(b)

Let us take 12.07.2014 as Base date.

Bills receivable

Due date	No. of days from 12.07.2016	Amount	Product
04/09/2016	***54*** **{½M**	3,000	1,62,000
08/09/2016	***58*** **{½M**	2,500	1,45,000
12/07/2016	0	6,000	0
14/08/2016	***33*** **{½M**	1,000	33,000
23/09/2016	***73*** **{½M**	1,500	1,09,500
		14,000	***4,49,500*** } **1M**

Bills payable

Due date	No. of days from 12.07.2016	Amount	Product
01/08/2016	20	2,000	40,000
07/09/2016	57	3,000	1,71,000
12/07/2016	0	6,000	0
		11,000	***2,11,000*** } **1M**

Excessofproductsofbillsreceivableoverbillspayable=4,49,500-2,11,000=2,38,500

Excessofbillsreceivableoverbillspayable=14,000–11,000=3,000

Number of days from the base date to the date of settlement is 2,38,500/3,000 = 79.5 (appox.)

Hence date of settlement of the balance amount is 80 days after 12th July i.e. 30th September. On 30th September, 2016 Sohan has to pay ManojRs. 3,000 to settle the account.

1M

Answer (2)(c)(i):

In the Books of A Journal Entries

Date	Particulars	L. F.	Rs.	Rs.
2016 March	Sales A/c Dr. To Trade receivables A/c		7,000	 7,000 } **1M**

31	(Being the cancellation of original entry for sale in respect of goods lying with customers awaiting approval)			
31-Mar	Inventories with Customers on Sale or Return A/c Dr	5,600		
	To Trading A/c (Note 1)		5,600	1M
	(Being the adjustment for cost of goods lying with customers awaiting approval)			
30-Apr	Trade receivables A/c Dr.	4,000		
	To Sales A/c		4,000	1M
	(BeinggoodscostingRs. 3,200senttoMr.Xonsaleorreturnbasis has been accepted by him)			

Balance Sheet of A & Co. as on 31st March, 2016 (Extracts)

Liabil-ities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	Rs.	
		Trade receivables (Rs. 1,00,000 - Rs. 7,000)**}½M**		93,000	½M
		Inventories-in-trade	60,000		
		Add: Inventories with customers on Sale or Return**}½M**			
			5,600	65,600	½M
				1,58,600	

Notes:

(1) Costofgoodslyingwithcustomers=100/125xRs. 7,000=Rs. 5,600

(2) Noentryisrequiredon10thApril,2016forgoodsreturnedbyMr.Y.Goodsshouldbeincludedphysically in theInventories-in-trade.

Answer: (2)(c)(ii):

B in Account Current with A
for the period ending on 30th June, 2016

Date 2016	Particulars	Amount Rs.	Days	Products	Date 2016	Particulars	Amount Rs.	Days	Products
Jan.1	To Balance b/d	**½M***600*	182	1,09,200	Jan.18	By Sales Returns	**½M***125*	164	20,500
Jan. 11	To Sales A/c	**½M***520*	171	88,920	Feb. 11	By Bank A/c	**½M***400*	140	56,000
Apr. 29	To Sales A/c	**½M***615*	62	38,130	Feb. 14	By B/R A/c (due date: March 17)	**½M***300*	105	31,500
June 30	To Interest A/c	**½M***15.75*							
					May 15	By Cash A/c	**½M***700*	46	32,200
					June 30	By Balanceof products			96,050
						By Balance c/d	225.75		
		1,750.75		2,36,250			1,750.75		2,36,250

Calculation Interest:

$$\text{Interest} = \frac{96,050}{366} \times \frac{6}{100} = \text{Rs. } 15.75$$ **½M**

Answer 3:

M/s GavaskarViswanath& Co.
Trading for the year ended 31st March 2017

Particulars	Details	Amount	Particulars	Details	Amount
		Rs.			Rs.
To opening Stock		6,20,000	By Sales	23,00,000	
To Purchases	14,00,000		Less: Sale of furniture included in sale	14,000	
Less: Typewriter included in purchases	40,000	1M	Less: Sales Returns	42,000	***22,44,000*** } ½M
Less: Purchase Returns	26,000	***13,34,000***	By Closing Stock		***4,40,000*** } ½M
To Freight on purchase		12,000			
To Gross Profit c/d		***7,18,000*** }1M			
		26,84,000			26,84,000

M/s GavaskarViswanath& Co.
Profit/Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 2017.

Particular	Details	Amount	Particular	Details	Amount
		Rs.			Rs.
To Salaries		½M}1,10,000	By Gross profit b/d		7,18,000
To Rent for Godown	55,000				
Add: Outstanding	11,000	½M}66,000	By Discount received		16,000 } ½M
To provision for doubtful debts(4)		33,000 }½M			
To Rent and Taxes		21,000			
To Discount Allowed		24,000			
To Carriage outwards		20,000			
To printing and stationery		18,000			
To Electricity charges		22,000			
To Insurance premium (1)		12,000 }½M			
To Depreciation (2)		1,20,000 }½M			
To general office expenses		30,000			
To Bank Charges		16,000			
To interest on loan		27,000			
Add: Outstanding (3)	6,000	33,000 }½M			
To Motor car expenses		36,000			
To Net Profit transferred to Capital a/c		1,73,000 }1M			
		7,34,000			7,34,000

**Balance Sheet of M/s GavaskarVishwanath& Co.
as at 31st March 2017**

Liabilities	Details	Amount Rs.	Assets	Details	Amount Rs.
Capital	16,20,000		Building	6,00,000	
Add: Net Profit	1,73,000		*Less*: Dep.	(30,000)	½M}5,70,000
Less: Drawings	(1,20,000)				
Less: Insurance Premium	(40,000)	½M}16,33,000	Motor Car	2,00,000	
			Less: Dep.	(40,000)	½M}1,60,000
Loan from Vishwanath	3,00,000				
Add: Outstanding	6,000	½M}3,06,000	Office equipment	2,00,000	
Sundry Creditors		½M}4,30,000	*Less*: Dep.	(30,000)	½M}1,70,000
Outstanding rent		½M}11,000	Furniture & Fixture	2,00,000	
			Less: Dep.	(20,000)	½M}1,80,000
			Stock in Trade		½M}4,40,000
			Sundry Debtors	8,60,000	
			Less: Provision for doubtful debts	(43,000)	½M}8,17,000
			Cash at hand		½M}26,000
			Cash in bank		½M}14,000
			Prepaid insurance (1)		½M}3,000
		23,80,000			23,80,000

Working Notes :

(1). Insurance premium

	Rs.
Insurance premium as given in trial balance	55,000
Less: Personal premium	½M}(40,000)
Less: Prepaid for 3 months $\left(\frac{15,000}{15}\times 3\right)$	½M}(3,000)
Transfer to P/L a/c	12,000

(2). Depreciation

Building @ 5% on 6,00,000	½M}30,000
Motor Car @ 20% on 2,00,000	½M}40,000
Furniture & Fittings @ 10% on 2,00,000(2,14,000-14,000)	½M}20,000
Office Equipment @ 15% on 2,00,000 (1,60,000 + 40,000)	½M}30,000
Total	1,20,000

(3). Interest on Loan

Interest on Loan (3,00,000 x 12% x 11/12)	= 33,000
Less : interest as per Trial Balance	(27,000)
P/L account (Outstanding)	**1M}**6,000

(4). Provision for bad debts a/c

Particulars	Amount Rs.	Particulars	Amount Rs.
To bad debts a/c	20,000	By balance b/d	30,000
To balance c/d	½M}43,000	By P&L a/c	1M}33,000
	63,000		63,000

Answer 4 (a):

Journal of JHP Limited

Date 2016	Particulars		Rs.	Rs.
	Bank A/c (Note 1 –Column3)	Dr.	7,10,000	
July 1	To Equity Share Application A/c (Being application money received on 3,55,000 shares @ Rs. 2 per share)			1M}7,10,000
July 10	Equity ShareApplicationA/c	Dr.	7,10,000	
	To Equity Share Capital A/c			1M}2,00,000
	To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Note 1 Column 5)			1M}4,30,000
	To Bank A/c (Note 1 – Column 6)			1M}80,000
	(Being application money on 1,00,000 shares transferred to Equity Share Capital Account; on 2,15,000 shares adjusted with allotment and on 40,000 shares refunded as per Board's ResolutionNo…..dated…)			
	Equity ShareAllotmentA/c	Dr.	5,00,000	
	To Equity Share Capital A/c			1M}1,00,000
	To Securities Premium a/c			1M}4,00,000
	(Being allotment money due on 1,00,000 shares @ Rs. 5 each including premium at Rs. 4 each as per Board's Resolution No…. dated….)			
	Bank A/c (Note 1 – Column 8)	Dr.	70,000	
	To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Being balance allotment money received)			1M}70,000
2017	Equity Share FinalCallA/c	Dr.	7,00,000	
	To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being final call money due on 1,00,000 shares @ Rs. 7 per share as per Board's Resolution No…..dated….)			1M}7,00,000
April 30	BankA/c	Dr.	7,00,000	
	To Equity Share Final Call A/c (Being final call money on 1,00,000 shares @ Rs. 7 each received)			1M}7,00,000

Working Notes:
Calculation for Adjustment and Refund

Category	No. of Shares Applied for (1)	No. of Shares Allotted (2)	Amount Received on Application (3)	Amount Required on Application (4)	Amount adjusted on Allotment (5)	Refund [3-4+5] (6)	Amount due on Allotment (7)	Amount received on Allotment (8)
(i)	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	Nil	Nil	25,000	25,000
(ii)	30,000	15,000	60,000	30,000	*30,000*	Nil	75,000	45,000 {½M
(iii)	3,20,000	80,000	6,40,000	1,60,000	*4,00,000*	80,000	4,00,000	Nil
TOTAL	**3,55,000**	**1,00,000**	**7,10,000**	**2,00,000**	**4,30,000**	***80,000*** **1M**	**5,00,000**	**70,000**

Also,

(i) AmountReceivedonApplication(3)=No.ofsharesappliedfor(1)xRs. 2

(ii) AmountRequiredonApplication(4)=No.ofsharesallotted(2)xRs. 2

Answer 4 (b):

Revaluation Account

2016			**Rs.**	**2016**		**Rs.**
April 1	To Provision for bad and doubtful debts		**½M}** *550*	April 1	By Inventory in trade	**½M}** 2,500
	To Furniture and fittings		**½M}** *650*		By Land and Building	**½M}** 5,000
	To Capital A/cs: (profit on revaluation transferred)					
	A	2,520				
	B	2,520				
	C	1,260	**½M}***6,300*			
			7,500			**7,500**

Partners' Capital Accounts

Particulars	**A (Rs.)**	**B (Rs.)**	**C (Rs.)**	**D (Rs.)**	**Particulars**	**A (Rs.)**	**B (Rs.)**	**C (Rs.)**	**D (Rs.)**
To A		**½M**		1,000	By Balance b/d	12,000	12,000	5,000	–
To B				1,000	By General Reserve	*2,600*	*2,600*	*1,300*	**1M**
To Balance c/d	19,120	18,120	7,560	3,000	By Cash	–	–	–	5,000
		1M			By D	*1,000*	*1,000*	–	– **½M**
					By Outstanding Liabilities	1,000	–	–	–
					By Revaluation A/c	*2,520*	*2,520*	*1,260*	– **1M**
	19,120	18,120	7,560	5,000		19,120	18,120	7,560	5,000

Working Note:

Calculation of sacrificing ratio

Partners	**New Share**	**Old share**	**Sacrifice**	**Gain**
A	$\frac{5}{15}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$-\frac{1}{15}$	

B	$\frac{5}{15}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$-\frac{1}{15}$	
C	$\frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	No gain No Loss	–
D	$\frac{2}{15}$			$\frac{2}{15}$

1M

Sacrifice by Mr. A and Mr. B = Rs. 15,000 × $\frac{1}{15}$ = Rs. 1,000 each

Liabilities	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Assets**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
Trade payables		12,850	Land and Buildings		30,000
Outstanding Liabilities		500	Furniture		5,850
Capital Accounts of Partners:			Inventory of goods		14,250
Mr. A	19,120		Trade receivable	5,500	
Mr. C ½M	18,120		Less: Provisions	(550)	4,950 ½M
Mr. D	7,560		Cash in hand		140
Mr. D	3,000	47,800	Cash at Bank		5,960
	½M}	**61,150**			**61,150** ½M

Answer: (5)(a)

MNOP Ltd Balance Sheet

Liabilities	**Rs.**	**Assets**	**Rs.**
Owner equity	**½M}** 1,00,000	Fixed assets	60,000 **½M**
Current debt	**½M}** 24,000	Cash	60,000 **½M**
Long term debt	**½M}** 36,000	Inventory	40,000 **½M**
	1,60,000		**1,60,000**

Working Notes

i. Total debt = 0.60 x Owners equity = 0.60 x Rs. 1,00,000 = Rs. 60,000 **1M**

Current debt to total debt = 0.40, hence current debt = 0.40 x 60,000 = 24,000 **1M**

ii. Fixed assets = 0.60 x Owners equity = 0.60 x Rs. 1,00,000 = Rs. 60,000 **1M**

iii. Total capital employed = Total debt + Owners equity = Rs. 60,000 + Rs.1,00,000 = Rs. 1,60,000 **1M**

iv. Total assets consisting of fi xed assets and current assets must be equal to Rs. 1,60,000 (Assets = Liabilities + Owners equity). Since Fixed assets are Rs. 60,000 , hence, current assets should be Rs. 1,00,000

v. $\frac{\text{Total assets to turnover}}{\text{Inventory turnover}} = \frac{\text{2 Times}}{\text{8 Times}}$

Hence, Inventory /Total assets = 2/8 = 1/4, Total assets = Rs. 1,60,000 **1M**

Therefore Inventory = Rs. 1,60,000/4 = Rs. 40,000 Balance on Asset side = Rs. 1,20,000: **1M**

vi. Cash = Rs. 1,60,000 – Rs. 60,000 – Rs. 40,000 = Rs. 60,000 **1M**

Answer: 5(b)

Construction of Balance sheet (Refer to working notes (i) to (iii))

Balance Sheet

Capital and Liabilities	**Rs.**	**Assets**	**Rs.**
Capital	**½M}** 16,00,000	Fixed assets	**½M}** 14,40,000
Reserves & Surplus	**½M}** 3,20,000	Stock	**½M}** 3,20,000
Bank overdraft	80,000	Current assets	**½M}** 4,80,000
Sundry creditors	**½M}** 2,40,000		
	22,40,000		**22,40,000**

Working notes:

(i) Current assets and Current liabilities computation:

$$\frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}} = \frac{2.5}{1} \text{ or } \frac{\text{Current assets}}{2.5} = \frac{\text{Current liabilities}}{1} = k$$

(say)

Or Current assets = 2.5 k and Current liabilities = k
Or Working capital = (Current assets - Current liabilities)
Or Rs. 4,80,000 = k (2.5 - 1) = 1.5 k
Or k = Rs. 3,20,000
∴ Current liabilities = Rs. 3,20,000**}1M**
Current assets = Rs. 3,20,000 x 2.5 = Rs. 8,00,000**}1M**

(ii) Computation of stock

$$\text{Liquid ratio} = \frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$$

$$\text{Or } 1.5 = \frac{\text{Current assets - Stock}}{\text{Rs.3,20,00 0}}$$

Or 1.5 X Rs. 3,20,000 = Rs. 8,00,000 - Stock
Or Stock = Rs. 3,20,000**}1M**

(iii) Computation of Proprietary fund; Fixed assets; Capital and Sundry creditors

$$\text{Proprietary ratio} = \frac{\text{Fixed assets}}{\text{Proprietary fund}} = 0.75$$

∴ Fixed assets = 0.75 Proprietary fund
and Net working capital = 0.25 Proprietary fund
Or Rs. 4,80,000/0.25 = Proprietary fund
Or Proprietary fund = Rs. 19,20,000**}1M**
and Fixed assets = 0.75 proprietary fund
= 0.75 x Rs. 19,20,000
= Rs. 14,40,000**}1M**
Capital = Proprietary fund - Reserves & Surplus
= Rs. 19,20,000 - Rs. 3,20,000 = Rs. 16,00,000} **1M**
Sundry creditors = (Current liabilities - Bank overdraft)
= (Rs.3,20,000 - Rs.80,000) = Rs. 2,40,000**}1M**

Answer: (6)(a)

Cash Book (Bank Column)

Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
To Balance b/d	44,50,000	By Insurance premium A/c	**1M}**27,000
To Dividend A/c	**1M}** 40,000	By Correction of errors	**1M}**5,000
To Rent A/c	**1M}** 6,00,000	By Bank charges	**1M}**1,500
To Bill receivable A/c	**1M}** 59,000	By Bill payable	**1M}** 2,00,000
		By Balance c/d	**½M}** 49,15,500
	51,49,000		51,49,000

Bank Reconciliation Statement as on 30th June, 2017

	Rs.
Adjusted balance as per cash book (Dr.)	49,15,500
Add: Cheques issued but not presented for payment till 30th June, 2017	**1M}**6,00,000
Less: Cheques paid into bank for collection but not collected till 30th June, 2017	**1M}**(5,55,000)
Balance as per pass book	**½M}**49,60,500

Answer 6 (b):

Date	Particulars		L.F.	Dr.(Rs.)	Cr.(Rs.)	
2017 (i)	Mrs. Mala Mr. Lala To Suspense A/c (Correction of error by which a sale of Rs. 2,300 to Mr. Lala was posted to the Credit of Mrs. Mala)	Dr. Dr.		2,300 2,300	4,600	**1M**
(ii)	Profit and Loss Adjustment A/c To Suspense A/c (Rectification of omission to post the total of Returns Inward Book for July, 2016)	Dr.		1,240	1,240	**1M**
(iii)	(a) Machinery A/c Suspense A/c To Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c (Correction of error by which freight paid for a machine Rs. 5,600 was posted to Freight Account at Rs. 6,500 instead of capitalising it)	Dr. Dr.		5,600 900	6,500	**1M**
	(b) Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c To Plant and Machinery A/c (Depreciation @ 10% charged on freight paid on a machine capitalised)	Dr.		560	560	**1M**
(iv)	Suspense A/c To Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c (Correction of wrong carry forward of total in the purchase Account to	Dr.		8,640	8,640	**1M**

	the next page Rs. 65,590 instead of Rs. 56,950)				
(v)	Mr. Mehta To Plant & Machinery A/c To Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c (Correction of omission of a sale of machine on credit to Mr. Mehta for Rs. 9,000)	Dr.		9,000	 6,750 2,250

1M

Comments

The Suspense Account will now appear as shown below:

Suspense Account

Dr.					Cr.
Date	**Particulars**	**Amount (Rs.)**	**Date**	**Particulars**	**Amount (Rs.)**
2017	To Profit and Loss Adjustment A/c To Profit and Loss Adjustment A/c	900 8,640	2016 Oct.1	By Balance b/d By Sundries Mrs. Mala Mr. Lala By Profit and Loss Adjustment A/c By balance c/d	830 2,300 2,300 1,240 2,870
		9,540			**9,540**

1M

1M

Since the Suspense Account still shows a balance, it is obvious that there are still some errors left in the books.

Profit and Loss Adjustment Account

Dr.					Cr.
Date 2017	**Particulars**	**Amount (Rs.)**	**Date 2017**	**Particulars**	**Amount (Rs.)**
	To Suspense A/c To Plant and Machinery A/c To Balance c/d	1,240 560 **1M}*15,590***		By Machinery A/c By Suspense A/c By Suspense A/c By Mr. Mehta	5,600 900 8,640 2,250
		17,390			**17,390**

1M

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