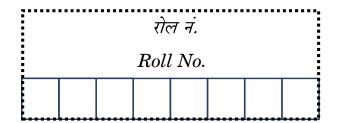


Series EF1GH/1





SET~2



परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड् को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के
मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें ।
Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on
the title page of the answer-book.

लेखाशास्त्र

ACCOUNTANCY

*

निधा	रित समय : 3 घण्टे	अधिकतम अंक : 80
Tim	e allowed : 3 hours	Maximum Marks : 80
नोट	/ NOTE :	
(i)	कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 39 हैं I Please check that this question paper contains 39 printed pages.	
(ii)	प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।	परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के
	Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper sho page of the answer-book by the candidate.	uld be written on the title
(iii)	कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं ।	
	Please check that this question paper contains 34 questions.	
(iv)	कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका लिखें ।	में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य
	<i>Please write down the serial number of the question in the answe it.</i>	er-book before attempting
(v)	इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तव पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं	न छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को
	15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-	ne students will read the
67/1/	✓2 ~~~ Page 1	Р.Т.О.

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सामान्य निर्देशः

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका सख़्ती से पालन कीजिए :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं । सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (ii) यह प्रश्न-पत्र दो भागों में विभाजित है भाग क तथा भाग ख ।
- (iii) भाग क सभी परीक्षार्थियों के लिए अनिवार्य है।
- (iv) **भाग ख** में दो विकल्प हैं अर्थात् (1) वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण, तथा (2) अभिकलित्र लेखांकन । परीक्षार्थियों को **भाग ख** में चयनित विषय के अनुसार केवल **एक** ही विकल्प के प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने हैं ।
- (v) प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 16 तथा 27 से 30 तक एक-एक अंक के प्रश्न हैं ।
- (vi) प्रश्न संख्या 17 से 20, 31 तथा 32 तक तीन-तीन अंकों के प्रश्न हैं ।
- (vii) प्रश्न संख्या 21, 22 तथा 33 तक चार-चार अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- (viii) प्रश्न संख्या 23 से 26 तथा 34 तक छ: –छ: अंकों के प्रश्न हैं ।
- (ix) प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है । यद्यपि**, एक-एक** अंक के 7 प्रश्नों में, **तीन-तीन** अंकों के 2 प्रश्नों में, **चार-चार** अंकों के 1 प्रश्न में तथा छ:–छ: अंकों के 2 प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का चयन दिया गया है ।

भाग क (साझेदारी फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)

निम्नलिखित काल्पनिक स्थिति को पढ़िए तथा इसमें दी गई सूचना के आधार पर प्रश्न संख्या 1 तथा 2 के उत्तर दीजिए :

कविता, सविता तथा मधु एक फर्म में साझेदार थीं तथा उनकी पूँजी क्रमश: ₹ 6,00,000, ₹ 4,00,000 तथा ₹ 2,00,000 थीं । पूँजी पर 10% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज देने के पश्चात् लाभों का विभाजन निम्न प्रकार से था :

कविता $\frac{1}{3}$ भाग, सविता $\frac{1}{2}$ भाग तथा मधु $\frac{1}{6}$ भाग । कविता ने व्यक्तिगत रूप से गारंटी दी कि लाभों में सविता का भाग पूँजी पर ब्याज प्रभारित करने के पश्चात् किसी भी वर्ष में ₹ 1,00,000 से कम नहीं होगा ।

पूँजी पर ब्याज प्रदान करने से पूर्व 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में लाभ ₹ 3,00,000 था।

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General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains **34** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) This question paper is divided into **two** parts **Part A** and **Part B**.
- (iii) **Part A** is **compulsory** for all candidates.
- (iv) Part B has two options i.e. (1) Analysis of Financial Statements, and
 (2) Computerised Accounting. Candidates must attempt only one of the given options as per the subject opted in Part B.
- (v) Questions no. 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carry 1 mark each.
- (vi) Questions no. 17 to 20, 31 and 32 carry 3 marks each.
- (vii) Questions no. 21, 22 and 33 carry 4 marks each.
- (viii) Questions no. 23 to 26 and 34 carry 6 marks each.
- (ix) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in
 7 questions of one mark, 2 questions of three marks, 1 question of four marks and 2 questions of six marks.

PART A

(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

Read the following hypothetical situation and answer questions number 1 and 2 on the basis of the given information :

Kavita, Savita and Madhu were partners in a firm with capitals of \gtrless 6,00,000, \gtrless 4,00,000 and \gtrless 2,00,000 respectively. After providing interest on capital @ 10% p.a., the profits are divisible as follows :

Kavita $\frac{1}{3}$, Savita $\frac{1}{2}$ and Madhu $\frac{1}{6}$. Kavita personally guaranteed that Savita's share of profit after charging interest on capital would not be less than \gtrless 1,00,000 in any year.

The profit for the year ending 31^{st} March, 2022 amounted to \gtrless 3,00,000 before providing interest on capital.

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Page 3





| 1.      | फर्म के कुल लाभों को गारंटी की राशि का समायोजन करने के पश्चात् साझेदारों में विभाजित<br>किया जाएगा : | 1      |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|         | (a)      कविता ₹  60,000, सविता ₹  40,000 तथा मधु ₹  20,000                                          |        |
|         | (b) कविता ₹ 50,000, सविता ₹ 1,00,000 तथा मधु ₹ 30,000                                                |        |
|         | (c)      कविता ₹  60,000, सविता ₹  90,000 तथा मधु ₹  30,000                                          |        |
|         | (d) कविता ₹ 60,000, सविता ₹ 1,00,000 तथा मधु ₹ 20,000                                                |        |
| 2.      | सविता का लाभ में भाग गारंटी की राशि से कम था :                                                       | 1      |
|         | (a) $\not\equiv$ 40,000 (b) $\not\equiv$ 70,000                                                      |        |
|         | (c) $\gtrless$ 20,000 (d) $\gtrless$ 10,000                                                          |        |
| 3.      | अक्षिता तथा अनुराग एक फर्म में साझेदार हैं तथा 2:1 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन                     |        |
|         | करते हैं। अक्षत को लाभों में 🔒 भाग के लिए फर्म में प्रवेश दिया गया। अक्षत ने अपने                    |        |
|         | भाग का $rac{2}{3}$ भाग अक्षिता से तथा $rac{1}{3}$ भाग अनुराग से लिया । अक्षिता, अनुराग तथा अक्षत   |        |
|         | का नया लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात होगा :                                                                      | 1      |
|         | (a) $3:2:4$ (b) $4:3:2$                                                                              |        |
|         | (c) $2:1:1$ (d) $4:2:3$                                                                              |        |
| 4.      | ज़िंकी लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक का एक अंश, जिसे 20% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किया गया                   |        |
|         | था, ₹ 30 प्रति अंश की प्रथम याचना तथा ₹ 10 प्रति अंश की अंतिम याचना का भुगतान                        |        |
|         | न करने पर, हरण कर लिया । न्यूनतम मूल्य जिस पर इस अंश को पुनर्निर्गमित किया जा<br>सकता है :           | 1      |
|         | (a) ₹ 40 (b) ₹ 60                                                                                    | 1      |
|         | $(a)  \langle 10 \\ (b)  \langle 00 \\ (d)  \not\in 100$                                             |        |
| 5.      | 'क' तथा 'ख' एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 7 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते                   |        |
| 0.      | थे । 'क' ने प्रत्येक तिमाही के प्रारंभ में ₹ 12,000 की एक निश्चित राशि का आहरण                       |        |
|         | किया । आहरण पर 6% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज प्रभारित किया जाता है । वर्ष के अंत में आहरण                   |        |
|         | पर ब्याज प्रभारित करने की रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि होगी :                                                 | 1      |
|         | (a) आहरण पर ब्याज खाता नाम ₹ 1,800                                                                   |        |
|         | 'क' का पूँजी खाता ₹ 1,800                                                                            |        |
|         | (b) आहरण पर ब्याज खाता नाम ₹ 1,800<br>'क' का चालू खाता ₹ 1,800                                       |        |
|         | (c) 'क' का पूँजी खाता नाम ₹ 1,800                                                                    |        |
|         | आहरण पर ब्याज खाता ₹ 1,800                                                                           |        |
|         | (d) लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता नाम ₹ 1,800                                                               |        |
| 67 14 1 | आहरण पर ब्याज खाता ₹ 1,800                                                                           |        |
| 67/1/   | 2 ~~~ Page 4                                                                                         |        |
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**1.** The total profits of the firm after adjustment of guaranteed amount will be distributed between the partners as :

- (a) Kavita ₹ 60,000, Savita ₹ 40,000 and Madhu ₹ 20,000
- (b) Kavita ₹ 50,000, Savita ₹ 1,00,000 and Madhu ₹ 30,000
- (c) Kavita ₹ 60,000, Savita ₹ 90,000 and Madhu ₹ 30,000
- (d) Kavita ₹ 60,000, Savita ₹ 1,00,000 and Madhu ₹ 20,000
- **2.** Savita's share of profit is short of the guaranteed amount by :

| (a) | ₹ 40,000 | (b) | ₹ 70,000 |
|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| (c) | ₹ 20,000 | (d) | ₹ 10,000 |

**3.** Akshita and Anurag are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2:1. Akshat is admitted in the firm with  $\frac{1}{3}$  share in profits. Akshat acquires  $\frac{2}{3}$  of his share from Akshita and  $\frac{1}{3}$  of his share from Anurag. The new profit sharing ratio of Akshita, Anurag and Akshat will be : (a) 3:2:4 (b) 4:3:2(c) 2:1:1 (d) 4:2:3

4. Zinki Limited forfeited a share of ₹ 100 issued at a premium of 20% for non-payment of first call of ₹ 30 per share and final call of ₹ 10 per share. The minimum price at which this share can be reissued is :

| (a) | ₹ 40 | (b) | ₹ 60  |
|-----|------|-----|-------|
| (c) | ₹ 20 | (d) | ₹ 100 |

5. 'A' and 'B' were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7 : 1. 'A' withdrew a fixed amount of ₹ 12,000 at the beginning of each quarter. Interest on drawings is charged @ 6% p.a. The journal entry for charging interest on drawings at the end of the year will be :

| (a)    | Interest on drawings A/c Dr.<br>To A's Capital A/c                   | ₹ 1,800 | ₹ 1,800 |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| (b)    | Interest on drawings A/c Dr.<br>To A's Current A/c                   | ₹ 1,800 | ₹ 1,800 |
| (c)    | A's Capital A/c Dr.<br>To Interest on drawings A/c                   | ₹ 1,800 | ₹ 1,800 |
| (d)    | Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c Dr.<br>To Interest on drawings A/c | ₹ 1,800 | ₹ 1,800 |
| 67/1/2 | <b>∼∼∼∼</b> Page 5                                                   |         |         |

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6.

(i) पी, क्यू तथा आर एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । 1 सितम्बर, 2022 को पी की मृत्यु हो गई । पी की मृत्यु की तिथि को फर्म के लाभों की गणना ₹ 80,000 की गई । पी के लाभ के भाग को समायोजित किया जाएगा :

- (a) लाभ-हानि खाते के नाम पक्ष में ₹ 40,000 की खतौनी करके।
- (b) लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाते के नाम पक्ष में ₹ 40,000 की खतौनी करके।
- (c) लाभ-हानि उचंति खाते के नाम पक्ष में ₹ 80,000 की खतौनी करके ।
- (d) लाभ-हानि उचंति खाते के नाम पक्ष में ₹ 40,000 की खतौनी करके ।

#### अथवा

- (ii) पूजा, नीता तथा अनिता एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3:2:1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे। पूजा सेवानिवृत्त हो गई और उसका भाग नीता तथा अनिता द्वारा बराबर-बराबर लिया गया। नीता तथा अनिता का नया लाभ विभाजन अनुपात होगा:
  - (a) 2:1
  - (b) 7:5
  - (c) 1:1
  - (d) 3:2
- 7. अभिकथन (A): ख्याति एक अमूर्त परिसम्पत्ति है।
  - कारण (R) : ख्याति भविष्य में अपेक्षित साधारण लाभों के अतिरिक्त भावी लाभों के सम्बन्ध में एक फर्म की प्रतिष्ठा का मूल्य है।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

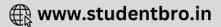
- (a) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) ग़लत है।
- (b) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है।
- (c) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं।
- (d) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों ग़लत हैं।

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- 6. (i) P, Q and R were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 1. P died on 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2022. On the date of P's death, the profits of the firm were calculated as ₹ 80,000. P's share of profit will be adjusted by :
  - (a) Debiting Profit and Loss Account with  $\neq$  40,000.
  - (b) Debiting Profit and Loss Appropriation Account by ₹ 40,000.
  - (c) Debiting Profit and Loss Suspense Account with ₹ 80,000.
  - (d) Debiting Profit and Loss Suspense Account with ₹ 40,000.

## OR

- (ii) Pooja, Nita and Anita were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Pooja retired and her share is taken up by Nita and Anita equally. The new profit sharing ratio of Nita and Anita will be :
  - (a) 2:1
  - (b) 7:5
  - (c) 1:1
  - (d) 3:2

**7.** Assertion (A) : Goodwill is a intangible asset.

Reason (R): Goodwill is the value of the reputation of a firm in respect of profits expected in future, over and above the normal profits.

Select the correct answer from the following :

- (a) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is wrong.
- (b) Assertion (A) is wrong, but Reason (R) is correct.
- $(c) \qquad Both \ Assertion \ (A) \ and \ Reason \ (R) \ are \ correct.$
- (d) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are wrong.



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8. फर्म के विघटन के समय निम्नलिखित में से किसे वसूली खाते में हस्तान्तरित किया जाएगा ?

- (i) संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान
- (ii) साझेदारों का ऋण
- (iii) सामान्य संचय
- (iv) ख्याति
- (a) (i) और (iv)
- (b) (i), (ii) तथा (iv)
- (c) (i), (iii) तथा (iv)
- (d) (i), (ii) तथा (iii)
- 9. गुरप्रीत, विशाल तथा अनन्या एक फर्म में साझेदार हैं तथा 2 : 3 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन करते हैं । विशाल सेवानिवृत्त हो गया तथा संचयों संबंधी आवश्यक समायोजनों, परिसम्पत्तियों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन व देयताओं के पुनर्निर्धारण के पश्चात् उसके पूँजी खाते का शेष ₹ 1,20,000 है । गुरप्रीत तथा अनन्या उसके दावे के पूर्ण निपटान में उसे ₹ 1,80,000 का भुगतान करने के लिए सहमत हो गए । विशाल की सेवानिवृत्ति पर फर्म की ख्याति में उसका भाग है :
  - (a)  $\gtrless$  1,20,000 (b)  $\gtrless$  60,000
  - (c)  $\gtrless$  30,000 (d)  $\gtrless$  15,000
- 10. (i) अक्षिता लिमिटेड ने ₹ 4,70,000 की शुद्ध परिसम्पत्तियों के क्रय मूल्य के बदले
   ₹ 5,00,000 के पूर्ण प्रदत्त अंशों का निर्गमन किया । ₹ 30,000 के शेष की खतौनी
   \_\_\_\_\_\_ खाते के \_\_\_\_\_ में की जाएगी ।
  - (a) ख्याति, नाम पक्ष
  - (b) पूँजी संचय, नाम पक्ष
  - (c) पूँजी संचय, जमा पक्ष
  - (d) सामान्य संचय, जमा पक्ष

अथवा

 (ii) माइरा लिमिटेड ने सुभव लिमिटेड की ₹ 12,00,000 की परिसम्पत्तियों तथा
 ₹ 4,00,000 की देयताओं की ₹ 9,00,000 के क्रय मूल्य पर अधिग्रहण करने की सहमति दी । मूल्य का भुगतान ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 11% ऋणपत्रों का 10% बट्टे पर निर्गमन करके देय था । निर्गमित किए गए ऋणपत्रों की संख्या होगी :

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(a)9,000(b)10,000(c)8,000(d)11,000

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- 8. Which of the following will be transferred to Realisation Account at the time of dissolution of firm ?
  - (i) Provision for Doubtful Debts
  - (ii) Partners' Loan
  - (iii) General Reserve
  - (iv) Goodwill
  - (a) (i) and (iv)
  - (b) (i), (ii) and (iv)
  - (c) (i), (iii) and (iv)
  - $(d) \qquad (i), (ii) \text{ and } (iii)$
- 9. Gurpreet, Vishal and Ananya are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 1. Vishal retires and the balance in his capital account after making necessary adjustments on account of reserves, revaluation of assets and re-assessment of liabilities is ₹ 1,20,000. Gurpreet and Ananya agreed to pay him ₹ 1,80,000 in full settlement of his claim. Vishal's share of goodwill of the firm, on his retirement is :
  - (a)  $\gtrless$  1,20,000 (b)  $\gtrless$  60,000

(c) 
$$\gtrless$$
 30,000 (d)  $\gtrless$  15,000

10.

(i) Akshita Ltd. issued fully paid shares of ₹ 5,00,000 in purchase consideration of net assets of ₹ 4,70,000. The balance of ₹ 30,000 will be \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ account.

- (a) debited, Goodwill
- (b) debited, Capital Reserve
- (c) credited, Capital Reserve
- (d) credited, General Reserve

## OR

(ii) Maira Ltd. took over assets of ₹ 12,00,000 and liabilities of ₹ 4,00,000 of Subav Ltd. for an agreed purchase consideration of ₹ 9,00,000. The amount was payable by issue of 11% debentures of ₹ 100 each at 10% discount. The number of debentures issued will be :

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(a)9,000(b)10,000(c)8,000(d)11,000

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- 11. (i) रोहित लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 2,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन ₹ 95 प्रति
   ऋणपत्र पर किया । 9% ऋणपत्र खाते के जमा पक्ष में खतौनी की जाएगी :
  - (a)  $\neq$  1,90,000 (b)  $\neq$  1,10,000
  - (c)  $\neq$  2,00,000 (d)  $\neq$  10,000

अथवा

- (ii) निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन असत्य है?
  - (a) ऋणपत्रों पर ब्याज एक प्रभार है, विनियोजन नहीं ।
  - (b) ऋणपत्रों को बट्टे पर निर्गमित किया जा सकता है ।
  - (c) ऋणपत्रधारियों को वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं है।
  - (d) ऋणपत्रों को अंशों में परिवर्तित नहीं किया जा सकता ।

12. याचित पूँजी का वह भाग जिसे अंशधारियों से वास्तव में प्राप्त कर लिया गया है, कहलाता है : 1

- (a) प्रदत्त पूँजी
- (b) याचित पूँजी
- (c) संचित पूँजी
- (d) अभिदत्त पूँजी

13. (i) हिना तथा नीना एक फर्म में साझेदार हैं । 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में, नीना ने प्रत्येक माह के प्रारम्भ में ₹ 10,000 प्रति माह का आहरण किया है । आहरण पर ब्याज 6% वार्षिक दर से प्रभारित किया जाना था ।
 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में नीना के आहरण पर ब्याज होगा :

- (a)  $\gtrless$  3,900 (b)  $\gtrless$  325
- (c)  $\gtrless$  3,600 (d)  $\gtrless$  3,300

## अथवा

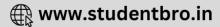
- (ii) विभा तथा आशा एक फर्म में साझेदार हैं । 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में आशा ने प्रत्येक तिमाही के अन्त में ₹ 1,000 का आहरण किया है । आहरण पर ब्याज की गणना की औसत अवधि होगी :
  - (a) $6 \ \Pi \ \Xi$ (b) $4 \ \frac{1}{2} \ \Pi \ \Xi$ (c) $7 \ \frac{1}{2} \ \Pi \ \Xi$ (d) $6 \ \frac{1}{2} \ \Pi \ \Xi$

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- (i) Rohit Limited issued 2,000, 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at ₹ 95 per debenture. 9% Debentures account will be credited by :
  - (a) ₹ 1,90,000 (b) ₹ 1,10,000
  - (c) ₹ 2,00,000 (d) ₹ 10,000

## OR

- (ii) Which of the following statements is *incorrect* ?
  - (a) Interest on debentures is a charge and not an appropriation.
  - (b) Debentures can be issued at discount.
  - (c) Debentureholders do not have voting rights.
  - (d) Debentures cannot be converted into shares.
- **12.** That portion of the called-up capital which has been actually received from the shareholders is called :
  - (a) Paid-up capital
  - (b) Called-up capital
  - (c) Reserve capital
  - (d) Subscribed capital
- (i) Hina and Neena are partners in a firm. Neena withdrew ₹ 10,000 per month at the beginning of each month during the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022. Interest on drawings was to be charged @ 6% per annum.

Interest on Neena's drawings for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 will be :

- (a)  $\neq$  3,900 (b)  $\neq$  325
- (c)  $\gtrless$  3,600 (d)  $\gtrless$  3,300

## OR

(ii) Vibha and Asha are partners in a firm. Asha withdrew ₹ 1,000 at the end of each quarter during the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022. Interest on drawings will be calculated for an average period of :



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14. (i) एक कम्पनी ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 400 अंशों का, जिन पर ₹ 8 प्रति अंश याचित किया गया था, ₹ 2 प्रति अंश की प्रथम याचना राशि का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया । इन अंशों के हरण पर 'अंश पूँजी' खाते के नाम पक्ष में खतौनी की जाएगी :

(a)  $\neq$  4,000 (b)  $\neq$  800

(c)  $\neq$  3,200 (d)  $\neq$  2,000

## अथवा

 (ii) एक्जिल लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 700 अंशों का जिन्हें 10% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किया गया था, ₹ 5 प्रति अंश (प्रीमियम सहित) की आबंटन राशि तथा
 ₹ 3 प्रति अंश की प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना राशि का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया । इन अंशों के हरण पर 'अंश हरण खाते' के जमा पक्ष में खतौनी की जाएगी :

(a)₹ 7,000(b)₹ 1,400(c)₹ 4,900(d)₹ 2,100

15. अमन और चमन एक फर्म में साझेदार हैं । अमन ने 1 जुलाई, 2021 को फर्म को
 ₹ 6,00,000 का ऋण दिया । उनका कोई साझेदारी संलेख नहीं था । 31 मार्च, 2022 को
 अमन ऋण पर मिलने वाले ब्याज की निम्न राशि का हकदार था :

- (a)₹ 36,000(b)₹ 18,000(c)₹ 9,000(d)₹ 27,000
- 16. अमन, आधार तथा अविनाश साझेदार थे तथा 3:2:1 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन करते थे | 1 जुलाई, 2022 को अविनाश फर्म से सेवानिवृत्त हो गया | अविनाश की सेवानिवृत्ति की तिथि पर स्थिति विवरण लाभ-हानि खाते के नाम पक्ष में ₹ 1,20,000 का शेष दर्शा रहा था | अविनाश को देय राशि की गणना करते समय इस शेष का हस्तान्तरण किया जाएगा :
  - (a) अमन तथा आधार के पूँजी खातों के नाम पक्ष में पुराने लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात में ।
  - (b) अमन, आधार तथा अविनाश के पूँजी खातों के नाम पक्ष में पुराने लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात में।
  - (c) अमन तथा आधार के पूँजी खातों के जमा पक्ष में नए लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात में।
  - (d) अमन तथा आधार के पूँजी खातों के जमा पक्ष में उनके अधिलाभ अनुपात में ।

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14.

(i) A company forfeited 400 shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 8 per share called up for non-payment of first call of ₹ 2 per share. On forfeiture of these shares, 'Share Capital' account will be debited with :

| (a) | ₹ 4,000 | (b) | ₹ 800   |
|-----|---------|-----|---------|
| (c) | ₹ 3,200 | (d) | ₹ 2,000 |

## OR

(ii) Xyle Ltd. forfeited 700 shares of ₹ 10 each issued at a premium of 10% for non-payment of allotment money of ₹ 5 per share (including premium) and first and final call of ₹ 3 per share. On forfeiture of these shares, 'Share Forfeiture Account' will be credited with :

| (a) | ₹ 7,000 | (b) | ₹ 1,400 |
|-----|---------|-----|---------|
| (c) | ₹ 4,900 | (d) | ₹ 2,100 |

15. Aman and Chaman are partners in a firm. On 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2021 Aman advanced a loan of ₹ 6,00,000 to the firm. There is no partnership deed. On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022, Aman was entitled to get the following amount as interest on loan :

| (a) | ₹ 36,000 | (b) | ₹ 18,000 |
|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| (c) | ₹ 9,000  | (d) | ₹ 27,000 |

- 16. Aman, Aadhar and Avinash were partners and sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. Avinash retired from the firm on  $1^{st}$  July, 2022. On the date of Avinash's retirement, the Balance Sheet showed a debit balance of  $\gtrless$  1,20,000 in the Profit and Loss Account. For calculating the amount payable to Avinash, this balance will be transferred :
  - (a) To the debit side of the capital accounts of Aman and Aadhar in old profit sharing ratio.
  - (b) To the debit side of the capital accounts of Aman, Aadhar and Avinash in old profit sharing ratio.
  - (c) To the credit side of the capital accounts of Aman and Aadhar in new profit sharing ratio.
  - (d) To the credit side of the capital accounts of Aman and Aadhar in their gaining ratio.

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17. मानसी, मोना तथा अमर एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि विभाजित करते थे | 1 अप्रैल, 2022 को मोना सेवानिवृत्त हो गई | पुनर्मूल्यांकन, ख्याति तथा संचित लाभों आदि संबंधी सभी समायोजनों को करने के पश्चात् मानसी तथा अमर के पूँजी खातों में क्रमश: ₹ 2,50,000 तथा ₹ 2,00,000 का जमा शेष था | यह निर्णय लिया गया कि मानसी तथा अमर की पूँजी को उनके नए लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात में समायोजित किया जाए | आवश्यक राशियाँ लाने अथवा आहरित करने की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए |

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- 18. ईशा, सुरभि, नमन तथा मान्या एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2022 से उन्होंने लाभ-हानि को 5 : 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में विभाजित करने का निर्णय लिया । इस तिथि को फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 6,00,000 किया गया तथा पुस्तकों में सामान्य संचय ₹ 2,00,000 दर्शा रहा था । उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । अपने कार्य को स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाइए ।
- 19. (क) 1 अप्रैल, 2022 को आशु तथा माधव की फर्म की पूँजी ₹ 1,50,000 है । नियोजित
   पूँजी पर प्रत्याय की सामान्य दर 10% है । फर्म के औसत लाभ ₹ 23,500 हैं ।
   अधिलाभों के तीन वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर फर्म की ख्याति की गणना कीजिए ।
  - अथवा

अपने कार्य को स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाइए ।

(ख) रक्षित तथा मलिक एक फर्म में साझेदार हैं तथा 4:1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते हैं | 1 अप्रैल, 2021 को उनकी पूँजी क्रमश: ₹ 1,20,000 तथा
₹ 80,000 थीं | 1 दिसम्बर, 2021 को उन्होंने निर्णय लिया कि फर्म की कुल पूँजी
₹ 3,00,000 होगी जिसके लिए उनके द्वारा 2:1 के अनुपात में योगदान दिया जाएगा |
साझेदारी संलेख के अनुसार, साझेदारों को 6% वार्षिक दर से पूँजी पर ब्याज दिया

जाएगा । 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में पूँजी पर दिए जाने वाले ब्याज की गणना

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कीजिए।







17. Mansi, Mona and Amar were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. Mona retired on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2022. After making all adjustments relating to revaluation, goodwill and accumulated profits etc., the capital accounts of Mansi and Amar showed credit balance of ₹ 2,50,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 respectively. It was decided to adjust the capitals of Mansi and Amar in their new profit sharing ratio.

Pass necessary journal entries for bringing in or withdrawal of the necessary amounts involved. Show your working clearly.

18. Isha, Surbhi, Naman and Manya were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2 : 1. They decided to share profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 2 : 2 : 1 with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2022. On this date, the goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 6,00,000 and General Reserve appeared in the books at ₹ 2,00,000.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions. Show your workings clearly.

19. (a) On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2022, the capital of the firm of Ashu and Madhav is
 ₹ 1,50,000. The normal rate of return on capital employed is 10%. Average profits of the firm are ₹ 23,500. Calculate goodwill of the firm based on three years purchase of super profits.

## OR

(b) Rakshit and Malik are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 1. On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2021, their capitals were ₹ 1,20,000 and ₹ 80,000 respectively. On 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2021, they decided that the total capital of the firm should be ₹ 3,00,000 to be contributed by them in the ratio of 2 : 1.

According to the partnership deed, interest on capital is allowed to the partners @ 6% p.a.

Calculate interest on capital to be allowed for the year ending  $31^{st}$  March, 2022.

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20. (क) एनैक्स लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 1,00,000 अंशों को 10% प्रीमियम पर अभिदान के लिए जनता को निर्गमित किया । सम्पूर्ण राशि आवेदन पर देय थी । 3,00,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए तथा बोर्ड ने निर्णय लिया कि सभी अंशधारियों को आनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों का आबंटन कर दिया जाए । एनैक्स लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में उपर्युक्त लेनेदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा

प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

#### अथवा

(ख) शोवन लिमिटेड ने स्वामी लिमिटेड की ₹ 60,00,000 की परिसम्पत्तियाँ तथा
 ₹ 10,00,000 की देयताएँ ₹ 45,00,000 के क्रय मूल्य पर लेने की सहमति दी ।
 राशि का भुगतान ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 10% ऋणपत्रों को 25% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करके किया जाना था ।

शोवन लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में उपर्युक्त लेनेदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

- 21. मधुर लिमिटेड की अधिकृत पूँजी ₹ 20,00,000 है जो ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों में विभाजित है । कंपनी ने 90,000 अंशों को निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए । 88,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । सभी याचनाएँ माँग ली गईं तथा केवल 4,000 अंशों पर ₹ 3 प्रति अंश की प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना राशि को छोड़कर सभी राशि प्राप्त हो गई । इन अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया ।
  - (क) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची III, भाग I के अनुसार कंपनी के स्थिति
     विवरण में 'अंश पूँजी' को दर्शाइए ।
  - (ख) इसी के लिए 'खातों के नोट्स' भी तैयार कीजिए।

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(a) Annex Ltd. issued 1,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of 10% to the public for subscription. The whole amount was payable on application. Applications were received for 3,00,000 shares and the board decided to allot shares to all shareholders on pro-rata basis.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Annex Ltd.

OR

(b) Shovan Limited took over the assets of ₹ 60,00,000 and liabilities of ₹ 10,00,000 from Swami Limited for an agreed purchase consideration of ₹ 45,00,000. The amount was payable by issuing 10% debentures of ₹ 100 each at 25% premium.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Shovan Limited.

- 21. Madhur Ltd. has an authorised capital of ₹ 20,00,000 divided into equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The company invited applications for issuing 90,000 shares. Applications for 88,000 shares were received. All calls were made and duly received except the first and final call of ₹ 3 per share on 4,000 shares. These shares were forfeited.
 - (a) Present the 'Share Capital' in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013.

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(b) Also prepare 'Notes to Accounts' for the same.

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22. सुधीर, दीपक तथा नवीन एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे | 31 मार्च, 2022 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

देयताएँ		राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार		50,000	भूमि एवं भवन	2,10,000
सामान्य संचय		1,00,000	मशीनरी	1,90,000
ऋण		1,20,000	स्टॉक	30,000
पूँजी :			निवेश	1,70,000
सुधीर	1,60,000		विज्ञापन उचंति खाता	1,20,000
दीपक	1,50,000			
नवीन	1,40,000	4,50,000		
		7,20,000		7,20,000

31 मार्च, 2022 को सुधीर, दीपक तथा नवीन का स्थिति विवरण

30 जून, 2022 को सुधीर की मृत्यु हो गई । साझेदार की मृत्यु पर साझेदारी संलेख में निम्न का प्रावधान था :

- (i) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन पिछले चार वर्षों के औसत लाभ, जो ₹ 1,80,000
 हैं, के 2¹/₂ वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर किया जाएगा ।
- (ii) मृत्यु की तिथि तक लाभ अथवा हानि में सुधीर के भाग की गणना विक्रय के आधार पर की जाएगी | 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में विक्रय की राशि ₹ 4,00,000 थी तथा 1 अप्रैल, 2022 से 30 जून 2022 तक विक्रय की राशि ₹ 1,50,000 थी | 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष का लाभ ₹ 1,00,000 था |

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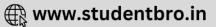
(iii) पूँजी पर 7% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज दिया जाएगा ।

सुधीर के निष्पादकों को सौंपने के लिए उनका पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए ।

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22. Sudhir, Deepak and Naveen were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. On 31st March, 2022 their Balance Sheet was as under :

Liabilities		Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors		50,000	Land and Building	2,10,000
General Res	erve	1,00,000	Machinery	1,90,000
Loan		1,20,000	Stock	30,000
Capitals :			Investments	1,70,000
Sudhir	1,60,000		Advertisement Suspense A/c	1,20,000
Deepak	1,50,000			
Naveen	1,40,000	4,50,000		
		7,20,000		7,20,000

Balance Sheet of Sudhir, Deepak and Naveen as at 31st March, 2022

Sudhir died on 30^{th} June, 2022. The partnership deed provided for the following, on the death of a partner :

- (i) Goodwill of the firm was to be valued at $2\frac{1}{2}$ years purchase of average profits of the previous four years which were \gtrless 1,80,000.
- (ii) Sudhir's share of profit or loss till the date of death was to be calculated on the basis of sales. Sales for the year ended 31st March, 2022 amounted to ₹ 4,00,000 and that from 1st April, 2022 to 30th June, 2022 amounted ₹ 1,50,000. The profit for the year ended 31st March, 2022 was ₹ 1,00,000.
- (iii) Interest on capital was to be provided @ 7% p.a.

Prepare Sudhir's capital account to be rendered to his executors.

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 23. आदिश और श्रेयांश एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे | 31 मार्च, 2022 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

देयताएँ	राशि <i>₹</i>	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार	90,000	बैंक में रोकड़	20,000
श्रीमती आदिश का ऋण	30,000	स्टॉक	24,000
श्रेयांश का ऋण	30,000	निवेश	30,000
सामान्य संचय	45,000	देनदार 20,000	
पूँजी : आदिश 1,00,000		घटा : संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान <u>2,000</u> संयंत्र	18,000 1,00,000
श्रेयांश <u>97,000</u>	1,97,000	विज्ञापन उचंति खाता	2,00,000
	3,92,000		3,92,000

31 मार्च, 2022 को आदिश तथा श्रेयांश का स्थिति विवरण

31 मार्च, 2022 को निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर फर्म का विघटन हो गया :

- (i) देनदारों से ₹ 17,000 की वसूली हुई तथा संयंत्र की पुस्तक मूल्य से 10% अधिक पर वसूली हुई ।
- (ii) आदिश ने श्रीमती आदिश के ऋण को भुगतान करने का वादा किया तथा स्टॉक को
 ₹ 20,000 में ले लिया ।
- (iii) श्रेयांश ने आधे निवेश 10% छूट पर ले लिए । शेष निवेशों से ₹ 4,500 की वसूली हुई ।

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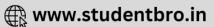
- (iv) लेनदारों का भुगतान 10% छूट पर कर दिया गया।
- (v) वसूली व्यय ₹ 7,000 थे ।

वसूली खाता तैयार कीजिए।

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23. Aadish and Shreyansh were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. On 31st March, 2022 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors	90,000	Cash at Bank	20,000
Mrs. Aadish's Loan	30,000	Stock	24,000
Shreyansh's Loan	30,000	Investments	30,000
General Reserve	45,000	Debtors 20,000	
Capitals :		Less : Provision for Doubtful Debts, <u>2,000</u>	18,000
Aadish 1,00,000		Plant	1,00,000
Shreyansh <u>97,000</u>	1,97,000	Advertisement Suspense	2 00 000
		account	2,00,000
	3,92,000		3,92,000

Balance Sheet of Aadish and Shreyansh as at 31st March, 2022

The firm was dissolved on 31^{st} March, 2022 on the following terms :

- (i) Debtors realised ₹ 17,000 and plant realised 10% more than the book value.
- (ii) Aadish promised to pay Mrs. Aadish's loan and took away stock at ₹ 20,000.
- (iii) Shreyansh took away half of the investments at a discount of 10%.
 Remaining investments realised ₹ 4,500.
- $(iv) \qquad Creditors were \ paid \ off \ at \ a \ discount \ of \ 10\%.$
- (v) Expenses of realisation amounted to \gtrless 7,000.

Prepare Realisation Account.

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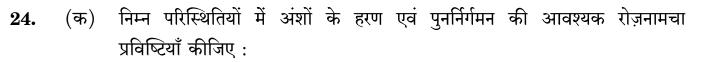
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- (i) बी सी जी लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 75 अंशों का, जिन्हें ₹ 4 प्रति अंश प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किया गया था, ₹ 8 प्रति अंश (प्रीमियम सहित) की आबंटन राशि का भुगतान न करने पर, हरण कर लिया । ₹ 4 प्रति अंश की प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना राशि अभी माँगी नहीं गई थी । हरण किए गए अंशों को ₹ 15 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।
- (ii) गीतिका लिमिटेड ने ₹ 50 प्रति अंश के 1,200 अंशों को, जिन्हें सम मूल्य पर निर्गमित किया गया था, ₹ 10 प्रति अंश की अंतिम याचना का भुगतान न करने पर, हरण कर लिया । इनमें से 900 अंशों को ₹ 45 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुन: निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

अथवा

(ख) पुष्कर लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 30,000 अंशों को 20% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए । प्रति अंश राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था :

> आवेदन पर – ₹ 40 (₹ 10 प्रीमियम सहित) आबंटन पर – ₹ 30 (₹ 10 प्रीमियम सहित) प्रथम याचना पर – ₹ 30 द्वितीय एवं अंतिम याचना पर – शेष

40,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए तथा 35,000 अंशों के आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आबंटन कर दिया गया । शेष आवेदनों को अस्वीकृत कर दिया गया । आवेदन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त धनराशि का समायोजन आबंटन पर देय राशि में कर दिया गया ।

योगेश, जिसने 700 अंशों के लिए आवेदन किया था, आबंटन राशि का भुगतान करने में असफल रहा और आबंटन के तुरन्त पश्चात् इन अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया । उसके बाद प्रथम याचना माँगी गई तथा प्रथम याचना पर देय सभी राशि प्राप्त हो गई । द्वितीय एवं अंतिम याचना नहीं माँगी गई ।

पुष्कर लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

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24. (a) Pass necessary journal entries for the forfeiture and reissue of shares in the following cases :

- (i) BCG Limited forfeited 75 shares of ₹ 10 each issued at a premium of ₹ 4 per share for non-payment of allotment money of ₹ 8 per share (including premium). The first and final call of ₹ 4 per share was not made. The forfeited shares were reissued at ₹ 15 per share fully paid.
- (ii) Geetika Limited forfeited 1,200 shares of ₹ 50 each issued at par for non-payment of final call of ₹ 10 per share. Out of these, 900 shares were reissued at ₹ 45 per share fully paid-up.

OR

(b) Pushkar Limited invited applications for 30,000 shares of ₹ 100 each at 20% premium. The amount per share was payable as under :

On application – ₹ 40 (including ₹ 10 premium) On allotment – ₹ 30 (including ₹10 premium) On first call – ₹ 30 On second and final call – Balance

Applications were received for 40,000 shares and pro-rata allotment was made to the applicants for 35,000 shares, the remaining applications being refused.

Excess application money was adjusted towards sums due on allotment.

Yogesh, who applied for 700 shares, failed to pay the allotment money and his shares were forfeited immediately after allotment.

First call was made thereafter and all the money due on first call was received. The second and final call was not made.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Pushkar Limited.

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 25. (क) युव तथा वीर एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे | 31 मार्च, 2022 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

देयताएँ	राशि <i>₹</i>	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि <i>₹</i>
लेनदार	41,000	संयंत्र एवं मशीनरी	60,000
सामान्य संचय	80,000	भवन	40,000
अदत्त व्यय	12,000	निवेश	60,000
पूँजी :		स्टॉक	50,000
युव 79,000		देनदार 38,000	
वीर <u>48,000</u>	1,27,000	घटा : संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान <u>4,000</u> रोकड़	34,000 16,000
	2,60,000		2,60,000

31 मार्च, 2022 को युव तथा वीर का स्थिति विवरण

1 अप्रैल, 2022 को उन्होंने लाभों में $\frac{1}{4}$ भाग के लिए निम्न शर्तों पर यश को फर्म में प्रवेश दिया :

- (i) यश आनुपातिक पूँजी तथा अपने भाग के ख्याति प्रीमियम के ₹ 4,000 नगद लाएगा ।
- (ii) निवेश का मूल्यांकन ₹ 68,000 किया गया ।
- (iii) संयंत्र एवं मशीनरी पर 10% मूल्यह्रास लगाया जाएगा ।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए ।

अथवा

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(a) Yuv and Veer were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 1. Their Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2022 was as under :

Liabilities		Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors		41,000	Plant and Machinery	60,000
General Rese	erve	80,000	Building	40,000
Outstanding	Expenses	12,000	Investments	60,000
Capitals :			Stock	50,000
Yuv	79,000		Debtors 38,000	
Veer	48,000	1,27,000	Less : Provision for Doubtful Debts 4,000	34,000
			Cash	16,000
		2,60,000		2,60,000

Balance Sheet of Yuv and Veer as at 31st March, 2022

They decided to admit Yash in the firm on 1^{st} April, 2022 for

- $\frac{1}{4}$ share in profits on the following terms :
- Yash will bring in proportionate capital and ₹ 4,000 as his share of goodwill premium in cash.
- (ii) Investments were valued at ₹ 68,000.
- (iii) Plant and Machinery was to be depreciated by 10%.

Prepare Revaluation Accounts and Partners' Capital Accounts.

OR

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 (ख) रेयांश, आयुष्मान तथा सभ्या एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । 31 मार्च, 2022 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

देयताएँ		राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि <i>₹</i>
विविध लेनदार		2,20,000	रोकड़	1,60,000
सामान्य संचय		1,20,000	देनदार 1,80,000	
पूँजी : रेयांश	6,00,000		घटा : संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान <u>20,000</u> स्टॉक	1,60,000 2,00,000
आयुष्मान	5,00,000		मशीनरी	6,00,000
सभ्या	3,00,000	14,00,000	भवन	4,00,000
			पेटेन्ट्स	1,20,000
			लाभ-हानि खाता	1,00,000
		17,40,000		17,40,000

· · · ·	· · · ·	_	\sim
31 मार्च	2022 को रंग्रा श	आयष्मान तथा सभ्य	या का स्थिति विवरण
UT			11 4/11/41/1144/91

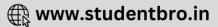
उपर्युक्त तिथि को रेयांश सेवानिवृत्त हो गया और निम्न पर सहमति हुई :

- (i) रेयांश की सेवानिवृत्ति पर फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 12,00,000 किया
 गया ।
- (ii) आयुष्मान तथा सभ्या भविष्य में लाभों का विभाजन 2 : 3 के अनुपात में करेंगे ।
- (iii) ₹ 40,000 के एक अलिखित लेनदार का लेखा किया गया।
- (iv) ₹ 30,000 के देनदारों को डूबत ऋण के रूप में अपलिखित कर दिया जाएगा ।

(v) रेयांश को देय राशि का हस्तान्तरण उसके ऋण खाते में कर दिया गया ।
 फर्म की पुस्तकों में उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

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(b) Reyansh, Aayushman and Sabhya were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. Their Balance Sheet as at 31^{st} March, 2022 was as under :

Liabilities		Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Sundry Creditors		2,20,000	Cash	1,60,000
General Reserve		1,20,000	Debtors 1,80,000	
Capitals :			Less : Provision for Doubtful Debts <u>20,000</u>	1,60,000
Reyansh	6,00,000		Stock	2,00,000
Aayushman Sabhya	5,00,000 3,00,000	14,00,000	Machinery	6,00,000
			Building	4,00,000
			Patents	1,20,000
			Profit and Loss A/c	1,00,000
		17,40,000		17,40,000

Balance Sheet of Reyansh, Aayushman and Sabhya as at 31st March, 2022

Reyansh retired on the above date and it was agreed that :

- Goodwill of the firm on Reyansh's retirement was valued at
 ₹ 12,00,000.
- (ii) Aayushman and Sabhya will share future profits in the ratio of 2 : 3.
- (iii) An unrecorded creditor of \neq 40,000 will be taken into account.
- (iv) Debtors of \gtrless 30,000 will be written off as bad debts.
- (v) Amount payable to Reyansh was to be transferred to his loan amount.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm.

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Р.Т.О.



- 26. आकाश लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में निम्नलिखित लेनदेनों के लिए ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन से संबंधित आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :
 - (क) ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 1,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों को 5% छूट पर निर्गमित किया, जिनका शोधन 10% प्रीमियम पर किया जाएगा ।
 - (ख) ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 500, 7% ऋणपत्रों को 5% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किया, जिनका शोधन 10% प्रीमियम पर किया जाएगा ।
 - (ग) ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 2,000, 10% ऋणपत्रों को 5% छूट पर निर्गमित किया, जिनका शोधन सममूल्य पर किया जाएगा ।

भाग ख

विकल्प – I

(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

- 27. रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण बनाते समय निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से लेनदेनों को वित्तीय गतिविधियों के अन्तर्गत दर्शाया जाएगा :
 - (i) समता अंशों का निर्गमन
 - (ii) देनदारों से प्राप्त रोकड़
 - (iii) ऋणपत्रों का शोधन
 - (iv) व्यापार देय के विरुद्ध भुगतान किया गया रोकड़

सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- (a) (i)
- (b) (i) तथा (ii)
- (c) (i) तथा (iii)
- (d) (i), (ii) तथा (iv)
- 28. (i) एक वित्तीय उद्यम द्वारा 'भुगतान किया गया लाभांश' रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण बनाते समय निम्नलिखित में से किस गतिविधि के अन्तर्गत आएगा :
 - (a) प्रचालन गतिविधि
 - (b) निवेश गतिविधि
 - (c) वित्तीय गतिविधि
 - (d) दोनों (b) तथा (c)

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- **26.** Pass necessary journal entries relating to the issue of debentures in the books of Akash Ltd. for the following transactions :
 - (a) 1,000, 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each are issued at 5% discount, redeemable at a premium of 10%.
 - (b) 500, 7% Debentures of \gtrless 100 each are issued at 5% premium, redeemable at a premium of 10%.
 - (c) 2,000, 10% Debentures of ₹ 100 each are issued at 5% discount, redeemable at par.

PART B

OPTION – I

(Analysis of Financial Statements)

- **27.** Which of the following transactions are shown under financing activities while preparing cash flow statement :
 - (i) Issue of Equity Shares
 - (ii) Cash Received from Debtors
 - (iii) Redemption of Debentures
 - (iv) Cash Paid Against Trade Payables

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (i)
- (b) (i) and (ii)
- $(c) \qquad (i) \text{ and } (iii)$
- (d) (i), (ii) and (iv)
- **28.** (i) 'Dividend paid' by a financial enterprise will come under which kind of activity from the following while preparing cash flow statement :
 - (a) Operating Activity
 - (b) Investing Activity
 - (c) Financing Activity
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)

OR

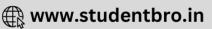
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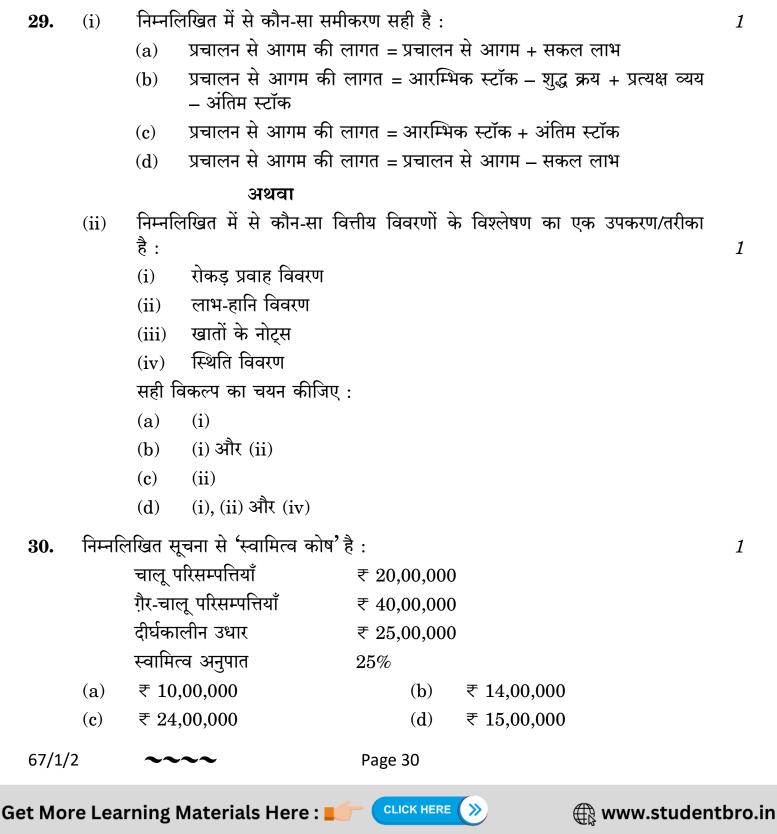
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प्रचालन से आगम की लागत = आरम्भिक स्टॉक – शुद्ध क्रय + प्रत्यक्ष व्यय

30.

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

निवेश गतिविधि

वित्तीय गतिविधि

प्रचालन गतिविधि

दोनों (b) तथा (c)

एक अवित्तीय उद्यम द्वारा 'निवेश पर प्राप्त ब्याज' रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण बनाते समय (ii) निम्नलिखित में से किस गतिविधि के अन्तर्गत आएगा :

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- (ii) 'Interest received on investments' will come under which type of activity from the following, while preparing cash flow statement of a non-financial enterprise :
 - (a) Investing Activity
 - (b) Financing Activity
 - (c) Operating Activity
 - $(d) \qquad Both \ (b) \ and \ (c)$
- **29.** (i) Which of the following equations is correct :
 - (a) Cost of Revenue from Operations = Revenue from Operations + Gross Profit
 - (b) Cost of Revenue from Operations = Opening Inventory Net Purchases + Direct Expenses – Closing Inventory
 - (c) Cost of Revenue from Operations = Opening Inventory + Closing Inventory
 - (d) Cost of Revenue from Operations = Revenue from Operations - Gross Profit

OR

- (ii) Which of the following is a tool of Analysis of Financial Statements :
 - (i) Cash Flow Statement
 - (ii) Statement of Profit and Loss
 - (iii) Notes to Accounts
 - (iv) Balance Sheet

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (i)
- (b) (i) and (ii)
- (c) (ii)
- (d) (i), (ii) and (iv)

30. From the following information, the 'Proprietor's funds' are :

	Current Assets	₹ 20,	00,000
	Non-Current Assets	₹ 40,	00,000
	Long Term Borrowings	₹ 25,	00,000
	Proprietary Ratio	25%	
)	₹ 10,00,000	(b)	₹ 14,00,000
	₹ 24,00,000	(d)	₹ 15,00,000

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(a)

(c)

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- 31. कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची III, भाग I के अनुसार निम्नलिखित मदों को कंपनी के स्थिति विवरण में मुख्य शीर्षकों तथा उप-शीर्षकों में (यदि कोई है) के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत कीजिए :
 - (क) अयाचित लाभांश
 - (ख) खनन अधिकार
 - (ग) खुले औज़ार
- 32. 'इन अनुपातों की गणना व्यवसाय की लघुकालीन शोधनक्षमता का मापन करने के लिए की जाती है।' अनुपातों की पहचान कीजिए तथा इस श्रेणी में सम्मिलित दो अनुपातों के महत्त्व का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- 33. (i) निम्नलिखित सूचना से सकल लाभ अनुपात की गणना कीजिए : 4
 स्कन्ध (स्टॉक) आवर्त अनुपात : 6 गुना
 औसत स्कन्ध (स्टॉक) : ₹ 4,00,000
 माल की बिक्री लागत पर 25% लाभ पर की गई

अथवा

- (ii) एक कम्पनी का चालू अनुपात 2 : 1 है । कारण देते हुए उल्लेख कीजिए कि
 निम्नलिखित लेनदेनों से यह अनुपात बढ़ेगा, घटेगा या इसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा : 4
 - (a) ₹ 40,000 के माल का उधार क्रय
 - (b) ₹ 2,000 की हानि पर ₹ 8,000 के फर्नीचर की बिक्री
 - (c) व्यापार प्राप्य से ₹ 15,000 की रोकड़ प्राप्ति
 - (d) ₹ 6,00,000 के समता अंशों का निर्गमन

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- **31.** Classify the following items under major heads and sub-heads (if any) in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013 :
  - (a) Unclaimed Dividend
  - (b) Mining Rights
  - (c) Loose Tools
- **32.** 'These ratios are calculated to measure the short-term solvency of the business.' Identify the ratios and state the significance of two ratios included in the above category.
- 33. (i) Calculate Gross Profit Ratio from the following information : 4
  Inventory Turnover Ratio : 6 times
  Average Inventory : ₹ 4,00,000
  Goods are sold at a profit of 25% on cost

## OR

- (ii) The Current Ratio of a company is 2 : 1. State giving reasons, which of the following transactions would improve, reduce or not change the ratio :
  - (a) Purchased goods on credit  $\neq$  40,000
  - (b) Sale of furniture of  $\gtrless$  8,000 at a loss of  $\gtrless$  2,000
  - (c) Cash received from trade receivables ₹ 15,000
  - (d) Issued equity shares  $\gtrless$  6,00,000

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**34.** निम्नलिखित काल्पनिक लेख को पढ़िए तथा उसके आधार पर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

2011 में दो युवा भारतीय उद्यमियों, वैशाली भाटिया तथा विवेक भाटिया ने एक ऑनलाइन ऑटो पोर्टल आरम्भ करने का निर्णय लिया । उस समय बाज़ार में कोई प्रमुख खिलाड़ी नहीं थे और उन्होंने इस कमी को पूरा करने का अवसर देखा । उन्होंने एक उपयोगकर्ता मैत्रीपूर्ण वैबसाइट एवं मोबाइल एप का प्रयोग किया जिसके द्वारा उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए अनुसंधान करके कार खरीदना आसान हो गया । 2018 में इसे 'कार ईजी लिमिटेड' कम्पनी में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया ।

31 मार्च, 2022 को कम्पनी के निम्नलिखित स्थिति विवरण से 'प्रचालन गतिविधियों से रोकड़ प्रवाह' की गणना कीजिए।

| विवरण  | Л                         | नोट | 31.3.2022 | 31.3.2021 |
|--------|---------------------------|-----|-----------|-----------|
|        |                           | सं. | ₹         | ₹         |
| I – स  | मता एवं देयताएँ :         |     |           |           |
| 1.     | अंशधारक कोष               |     |           |           |
|        | (क) अंश पूँजी             |     | 9,00,000  | 3,00,000  |
|        | (ख) संचय एवं आधिक्य       | 1   | 75,000    | 3,60,000  |
| 2.     | ग़ैर-चालू देयताएँ         |     |           |           |
|        | दीर्घकोलीन उधार           | 2   | 2,40,000  | 1,80,000  |
| 3.     | चालू देयताएँ              |     |           |           |
|        | (क) व्यापार देय           |     | 18,000    | 60,000    |
|        | (ख) लघुकालीन प्रावधान     | 3   | 2,04,000  | 2,10,000  |
|        | कुल                       |     | 14,37,000 | 11,10,000 |
| II – I | परिसम्पत्तियाँ :          |     |           |           |
| 1.     | ग़ैर-चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ  |     |           |           |
|        | स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ     | 4   | 10,08,000 | 5,76,000  |
| 2.     | चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ       |     |           |           |
|        | (क) स्टॉक                 |     | 3,54,000  | 3,87,000  |
|        | (ख) रोकड़ एवं रोकड़ तुल्य |     | 75,000    | 1,47,000  |
|        | कुल                       |     | 14,37,000 | 11,10,000 |

31 मार्च, 2022 को 'कार ईजी लिमिटेड' का स्थिति विवरण

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**34.** Read the following hypothetical text and answer the given questions on the basis of the same.

In 2011, two young Indian entrepreneurs, Vaishali Bhatia and Vivek Bhatia decided to start an online auto portal. At that time, there were no major players in the market and they saw an opportunity to fill the gap. They used a user-friendly website and mobile app which made it easy for users to research and buy cars. It was converted into a company 'Car Easy Ltd.' in 2018.

From the following Balance Sheet of the company as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022, calculate 'Cash Flows From Operating Activities'.

|               |                                 | Note | 31.3.2022 | 31.3.2021 |
|---------------|---------------------------------|------|-----------|-----------|
| Part          | Particulars                     |      | ₹         | ₹         |
| I – E         | <b>Equity and Liabilities :</b> |      |           |           |
| 1.            | Shareholders' Funds             |      |           |           |
|               | (a) Share Capital               |      | 9,00,000  | 3,00,000  |
|               | (b) Reserves and Surplus        | 1    | 75,000    | 3,60,000  |
| 2.            | Non-Current Liabilities         |      |           |           |
|               | Long-term Borrowings            | 2    | 2,40,000  | 1,80,000  |
| 3.            | <b>Current Liabilities</b>      |      |           |           |
|               | (a) Trade Payables              |      | 18,000    | 60,000    |
|               | (b) Short-term Provisions       | 3    | 2,04,000  | 2,10,000  |
|               | Total                           |      | 14,37,000 | 11,10,000 |
| <b>II</b> – 2 | Assets :                        |      |           |           |
| 1.            | Non-Current Assets              |      |           |           |
|               | Fixed Assets                    | 4    | 10,08,000 | 5,76,000  |
| 2.            | Current Assets                  |      |           |           |
|               | (a) Inventories                 |      | 3,54,000  | 3,87,000  |
|               | (b) Cash and Cash               |      | 75 000    | 1 47 000  |
|               | Equivalents                     |      | 75,000    | 1,47,000  |
|               | Total                           |      | 14,37,000 | 11,10,000 |

Balance Sheet of 'Car Easy Ltd' as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022

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| <u> </u> | 2 | <u> </u> |   |
|----------|---|----------|---|
| खाता     | প | नाट्स    | : |

| नोट<br>सं. | विवरण                                | 31.3.2022<br>₹ | 31.3.2021<br>₹ |
|------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1          | संचय एवं आधिक्य                      |                |                |
|            | आधिक्य अर्थात् लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष | 75,000         | 3,60,000       |
|            |                                      | 75,000         | 3,60,000       |
| 2          | दीर्घकालीन उधार                      |                |                |
|            | 10% ऋणपत्र                           | 2,40,000       | 1,80,000       |
|            |                                      | 2,40,000       | 1,80,000       |
| 3          | लघुकालीन प्रावधान                    |                |                |
|            | कर प्रावधान                          | 2,04,000       | 2,10,000       |
|            |                                      | 2,04,000       | 2,10,000       |
| 4          | स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ                |                |                |
|            | मशीनरी                               | 11,52,000      | 6,45,000       |
|            | संचित मूल्यहास                       | (1,44,000)     | (69,000)       |
|            | कुल                                  | 10,08,000      | 5,76,000       |

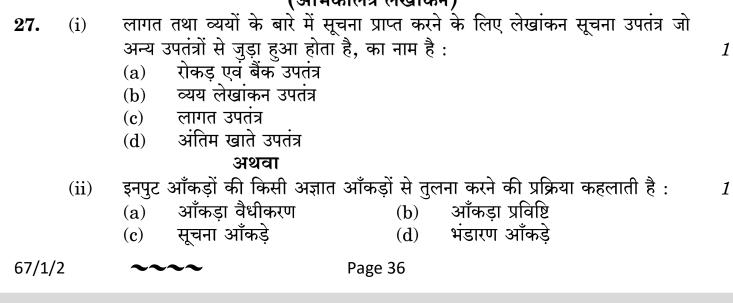
अतिरिक्त सूचना :

- (i) 10% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 31 मार्च, 2021 को किया गया।
- (ii) वर्ष के दौरान ₹ 80,000 कर का भुगतान किया गया ।

## भाग ख

## विकल्प - II

## (अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)



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Notes to Accounts :

| Note | Particulars                          | 31.3.2022  | 31.3.2021 |
|------|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| No.  | raruculars                           | ₹          | ₹         |
| 1    | Reserve and Surplus                  |            |           |
|      | Surplus i.e. Balance in Statement of |            |           |
|      | Profit and Loss                      | 75,000     | 3,60,000  |
|      |                                      | 75,000     | 3,60,000  |
| 2    | Long-term Borrowings                 |            |           |
|      | 10% Debentures                       | 2,40,000   | 1,80,000  |
|      |                                      | 2,40,000   | 1,80,000  |
| 3    | Short-term Provisions                |            |           |
|      | Provision for Tax                    | 2,04,000   | 2,10,000  |
|      |                                      | 2,04,000   | 2,10,000  |
| 4    | Fixed Assets                         |            |           |
|      | Machinery                            | 11,52,000  | 6,45,000  |
|      | Accumulated Depreciation             | (1,44,000) | (69,000)  |
|      | Total                                | 10,08,000  | 5,76,000  |

Additional Information :

- (i) 10% Debentures were issued on  $31^{st}$  March, 2021.
- (ii) Tax of  $\neq$  80,000 was paid during the year.

# PART B OPTION – II (Computerised Accounting)

- **27.** (i) The name of accounting information sub-system which is linked with other sub-systems for obtaining information about cost and expenses is :
  - (a) Cash and Bank sub-system
  - (b) Expense Accounting sub-system
  - (c) Costing sub-system
  - (d) Final Accounts sub-system

### OR

- (ii) The process of comparing input data with some unknown data is called :
  - (a) Data validation (b) Data entry
  - (c) Information data (d) Storage data

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1



जब विभिन्न स्रोतों से संचित आँकड़ों को एक बार में प्रक्रमणित किया जाता है, तो वह 28. कहलाता है : 1 वास्तविक समय प्रक्रमण (a) (b) समूह प्रक्रमण आँकडा वैधीकरण (c) प्रक्रमण तथा पुनःवैधीकरण (d) एक अंकगणितीय अभिव्यक्ति अथवा फलन का परिणाम कहलाता है : 29. 1 व्युत्पन्न/प्राप्त मूल्य मूलभूत मूल्य (b) (a) लंबरूप मूल्य (d) क्षैतिज मूल्य (c) कोडिफ़िकेशन की आवश्यकता होती है : 30. (i) 1 नेमोनिक कोड्स की उत्पत्ति के लिए। (a) खातों, प्रतिवेदनों, आदि को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए। (b) आँकड़ों को गोपित रखने (एनक्रिप्शन) के लिए। (c) आँकड़ों के आसान प्रक्रियण के लिए, उचित रिकॉर्ड रखने के लिए। (d) अथवा जहाँ लेखांकन लेनदेनों की मात्रा बहुत कम होती है तथा अनुकूलन क्षमता बहुत (ii) अधिक होती है, उस संगठन के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सॉफ्टवेयर पैकेज उपयुक्त होता है : 1 विशिष्ट (a) ज़रूरत के अनुसार (टेलर्ड) (b) दोनों विशिष्ट एवं टेलर्ड (c) (d) सामान्य 'सी.ओ.यू.एन.टी.आई.एफ. (COUNTIF)' फलन को समझाइए । 31.  $\mathcal{B}$ 'पासवर्ड सिक्योरिटी' तथा 'डाटा अंकेक्षण' शब्दों को समझाइए । 32. 3 'आँकड़ा स्वरूपण' क्या है ? एक दिए गए आँकड़े को स्वरूपित करने के लिए किन 33. (क) उपकरणों का प्रयोग किया जाता है ? समझाइए । 4अथवा लेखांकन सॉफ्टवेयर के आठ उपयोगों की सूची बनाइए । (ख) 4 एक निवेश के 'वर्तमान मूल्य' का क्या अर्थ है ? इसकी गणना में सहायता करने वाले वित्तीय 34. फलन को समझाइए । 6 67/1/2 Page 38







- **28.** When the accumulated data from various sources is processed in one shot, it is called :
  - (a) Real-time processing
  - (b) Batch processing
  - (c) Data validation
  - (d) Processing and Revalidation
- **29.** The outcome of an arithmetic expression or function is called :1(a) Derived Value(b) Basic Value
  - (c) Vertical Value (d) Horizontal Value
- **30.** (i) The need of codification is for :
  - (a) The generation of mnemonic codes.
  - (b) To secure accounts, reports, etc.
  - (c) The encryption of data.
  - (d) Easy to process data, keeping proper records.

### OR

Which of the following software packages is suitable for an organisation where the volume of accounting transactions is very small and adaptability is very high :

- (a) Specific
- (b) Tailored
- (c) Specific and tailored both
- (d) Generic
- **31.** Explain 'COUNTIF' function.
- **32.** Explain the terms 'Password Security' and 'Data Audit'.
- **33.** (a) What is 'data formatting' ? What tools are used to format a given data ? Explain.

# OR

(b) List eight uses of accounting software.

34. What is meant by 'Present Value' of an investment ? Explain the financial function which helps in its calculation.

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1

3

3

4

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL: (FOR INTERNAL AND RESTRICTED USE ONLY) SENIOR SCHOOL EXAMINATION 2023 MARKING SCHEME – ACCOUNTANCY (SUBJECT CODE—055) (PAPER CODE—67/1/2)

General Instructions: -

- 1 You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully
- 2 "Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its' leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC."
- 3 Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them.
- 4 The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
- 5 The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators
- 6 Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked.
 Evaluators will not put right (√)while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
- 7 If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly
- 8 If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly
- **9** If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note "Extra Question".

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- 10 No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
- 11 A full scale of marks <u>80</u> has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
- 12 Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines)
- **13** Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
 - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
 - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
 - Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
 - Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
 - Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
 - Wrong grand total.
 - Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.
 - Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)
 - Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
- 14 While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) marks
- 15 Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
- 16 The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "Guidelines for spot Evaluation" before starting the actual evaluation.
- 17 Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
- 18 The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.



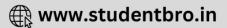
MARKING SCHEME

Senior School Certificate Examination -2023 ACCOUNTANCY (Subject Code–055) [Paper Code: 67/1/2]

Maximum Marks : 80

| | EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS | |
|----|--|--------|
| Q | PART—A | |
| No | (Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies) | |
| | Read the following hypothetical situation and answer | |
| 1. | Q. The total profits of the firm | |
| | Ans (b) Kavita ₹50,000, Savita ₹1,00,000, Madhu ₹30,000 | 1 mark |
| 2. | Q. Savita's share of profit | |
| | Ans. (d) ₹10,000 | 1 mark |
| 3. | Q. Akshita and Anurag are partners | |
| | Ans (d) 4:2:3 | 1 mark |
| 4. | Q. Zinki Limited forfeited | |
| | Ans (a) ₹ 40 | 1 mark |
| 5. | Q. 'A' and 'B' were partners in a firm | |
| | Ans (c) | |
| | A's Capital A/c Dr. ₹1,800 | |
| | To Interest on drawings A/c ₹ 1,800 | 1 mark |
| 6. | Q. (i) P, Q and R were partners | |
| | Ans (d) Debiting Profit and Loss Suspense Account with ₹40,000 | 1 mark |
| | OR | OR |
| | Q. (ii) Pooja, Nita and Anita | |
| | Ans (b) 7: 5 | 1 mark |
| 7. | Q. Assertion (A) : Goodwill is | |
| | Reason (R) : Goodwill is the value of | 1 mark |
| | Ans (c) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct | |
| 8. | Q. Which of the following will | |
| | Ans (a) (i) and (iv) | 1 mark |



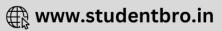


| 9. | Q. Gurpreet, Vishal, | |
|-----|--|--------|
| | Ans (b) ₹60,000 | 1 mark |
| 10. | Q. (i) Akshita Ltd. issued | |
| | Ans (a) Debited, Goodwill | 1 mark |
| | OR | OR |
| | Q. (ii) Maira Ltd. took over assets | 1 mark |
| | Ans (b) 10,000 | |
| 11. | Q. (i) Rohit Limited issued | |
| | Ans (c) ₹2,00,000 | 1 mark |
| | OR | OR |
| | Q. (ii) Which of the following | |
| | Ans (d) Debentures cannot be converted into shares | 1 mark |
| 12. | Q. That portion of the called-up | |
| | Ans (a) Paid-up capital | 1 mark |
| 13. | Q. (i) Hina and Neena | |
| | Ans (a) ₹3,900 | 1 mark |
| | OR | OR |
| | Q. (ii) Vibha and Asha are partners | |
| | Ans (b) 4 ¹ / ₂ months | 1 mark |
| 14. | Q. (i) A company forfeited 400 shares | |
| | Ans (c) ₹3,200 | 1 mark |
| | OR | OR |
| | Q. (ii) Xyle Ltd. forfeited 700 shares | |
| | Ans (d) ₹ 2,100 | 1 mark |
| 15. | Q. Aman and Chaman are partners | |
| | Ans. (d) ₹27,000 | 1 mark |
| 16. | Q. Aman, Aadhar and Avinash were partners | |
| | Ans (b) | |
| | To the debit side of the capital accounts of Aman, Aadhar and Avinash in old profit sharing ratio. | 1 mark |
| 17. | Q. Mansi, Mona | |
| | Ans | |
| | | |



| Capital a | | Mansi (₹) | | Amar(₹) | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------|---|
| | fter adjustments | 2,50,000 | | 2,00,000 | | 1 |
| New Cap | | 3,00,000 | | 1,50,000 | | |
| | | 50,000 | | 50,000 | | |
| | | To be brough | t in | To be with | ndrawn | - |
| | В | ooks of Mansi, | Mona a | and Amar | | |
| | | J | ournal | | | |
| Date | Particu | lars | L.F | Debit | Credit | |
| | | | | Amount
(₹) | Amount | |
| 2022 | | N | $\left \right $ | (₹) | (₹) | |
| April 1 | Cash/Bank A/c
To Mansi's Ca | Dr. | | 50,000 | 50,000 | |
| | (Amount brought | | | | 50,000 | |
| | Amar's Capital A/ | | + | 50,000 | | |
| " | To Cash/Bank | | | 20,000 | 50,000 | |
| | (Amount withdrav | | | | | : |
| | | | 1 1 | | | 1 |
| Q. Isha, | Surbhi, Naman | • • • • • • • • • • • • | | | | |
| Ans | | | | | | |
| Sacrifice | d Share = Old share | – New share | | | | |
| Isha | | | | | | |
| 4/10 - 5/ | /10 = (1/10) Gain | | | | | |
| Surbhi | | | | | | |
| 3/10 - 2/ | 10 = 1/10 Sacrifice | | | | | |
| Naman | | | | | | |
| 2/10 - 2/ | 10 = No gain/ sacrif | ice | | | | |
| Ν.σ | | | | | | |
| Manya | 10 = No gain / sacr | fice | | | | |





| | Jour | rnal | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Date | Particulars | L.F | Debit
Amount
(₹) | Credit
Amount
(₹) | |
| 2022
April 1 | General Reserve A/cDr.To Isha's CapitalA/cTo Surbhi's CapitalA/cTo Naman's CapitalA/cTo Manya's CapitalA/c(General reserve distributed in old
ratio) | | 2,00,000 | 80,000
60,000
40,000
20,000 | 1
+ |
| ,, | Isha's Capital A/c Dr.
To Surbhi's Capital A/c
(Goodwill adjusted on change in
profit sharing ratio) | | 60,000 | 60,000 | 1
= |
| | Profit = 10/100 x 150,000 = ₹15,0
Profit = ₹23,500 | 00 | 1 | | |
| e | Trofit = Average Profits – Normal Pro
= 23,500 - 15,000
= ₹8,500 | ofit | | 1 | |
| Goodwil
= | 1 = Super Profits x Number of year
8500 x 3 | rs' purc | chase ½ | | $1+1+\frac{1}{2}$ |
| = | ₹ 25,500 | | 1/2 | | =
3
marks |
| | | OR | | | OR |

| Calcul | ation of Interest on Capital | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|---|---------------|
| Raks | shit | (₹) | | |
| | t on Capital from 1 April 2021 to 30 Nov.
x 8/12x 1,20,000 | 2021 = 4,800 |) | 1 1/2 |
| | t on Capital from 1 Dec. 2021 to 31 Marc
x 4/12x 2,00,000
Interest on Capital | h 2022
= $4,00$
<u>8,80</u> | | + |
| Malik | | (₹) |) | |
| | t on Capital from 1 April 2021 to 30 Nov.
x 8/12x 80,000 | 2021 = 3,2 | 00 | 1 1/2 |
| | t on Capital from 1 Dec. 2021 to 31 March
x 4/12x 1,00,000
Interest on Capital | 12022 = 2.0 | | =
3
mai |
| Q. (a) | Full credit to be given for workings sho
Annex Ltd. issued | wn correctly in . | | |
| | Full credit to be given for workings sho
Annex Ltd. issued
Books of Annex Ltd | wn correctly in . | | |
| Q. (a) | Full credit to be given for workings sho
Annex Ltd. issued
Books of Annex Ltd
Journal | wn correctly in
L.F
Debit
Amount | any other mann
Credit
Amount | |
| Q. (a)
Ans (a) | Full credit to be given for workings sho
Annex Ltd. issued
Books of Annex Ltd
Journal | wn correctly in .
l.
L.F Debit | any other mann
Credit | |
| Q. (a)
Ans (a) | Full credit to be given for workings sho Annex Ltd. issued Books of Annex Ltd Journal Particulars Bank A/c Dr. To Share application and allotment A/c (Application money received on | wn correctly in
L.F
Debit
Amount
(₹) | any other mann
Credit
Amount
(₹) | <u>er)</u> |



| Q. (b) S | O Shovan Limited took over | | | | | OR | |
|--|--|------------------|--------------|------------------------|---|--|--|
| Ans (b) Books of Shovan Limited
Journal | | | | | | | |
| Date | Particulars | | L.F | Debit
Amount
(₹) | Credit
Amount
(₹) | | |
| | Sundry Assets A/c
To Sundry Liabilities A/c
To Swami Ltd.
To Capital Reserve A/c
(Purchased assets and took over lia
from Swami Ltd.)
Swami Ltd.
To 10% Debentures A/c
To Securities Premium/ Securities
Premium Reserve A/c
(Issued 36,000 10% debentures to Swa
at premium of 25%) | Dr. | | 6,00,000
45,00,000 | 10,00,000
45,00,000
5,00,000
36,00,000
9,00,000 | 1 ¹ / ₂
+
1 ¹ / ₂ =
3
mark | |
| Partic | Madhu
<i>Balance</i> Sheet (ext
ulars | tract) <i>as</i> | <i>at</i> | | | | |
| 1. | QUITY AND LIABILITIES
Shareholders' funds
Share Capital | No. | (₹)
8,68, | 000 | | 1 | |
| | | | | | | + | |
| | Accounts | | | | | | |
| <u>Note to</u>
Partic | | | Am
(₹) | ount | | | |



| Issued Capital | | | | + |
|--|--------------------|--|--------------------|----------|
| 90,000 equity shares of ₹10 | each | <u>9,00,000</u> | | 1+ |
| Subscribed Capital | | | | |
| Subscribed and fully paid-up | 1 | | | |
| 84,000 equity shares of ₹10 e | | 8,40,000 | | 1/2 + |
| Add: Forfeited shares (4,00 | | 28,000 | | 1⁄2 |
| | , | 8,68,000 | | =
4 |
| | | 0,00,000 | | mar |
| Q. Sudhir, Deepak and Nav | an | | | |
| Q. Suunn, Deepak and Mav | | | | |
| Ans. | | | | |
| | Sudhir's Cap | nital A/a | Cr. | |
| | - | | | |
| Particulars | (₹) | Particulars | (₹) | |
| To Advertisement suspense A/c
To Sudhir's Executors A/c | 48,000
3,49,800 | By Balance b/d
By General Reserve A/c | 1,60,000
40,000 | |
| | 3,49,600 | By Deepak's Capital A/c | 1,20,000 | 1⁄2 X |
| | | By Naveen's Capital A/c | 60,000 | 72 X |
| | | By Profit and Loss Suspense | 15,000 | = |
| | | A/c
By Interest on Capital A/c | 2 200 | 4 |
| | 3,97,800 | By interest on Capital A/C | 2,800
3,97,800 | 4
mar |
| | 3,97,800 | | 3,97,800 | |
| Workings: | | | | |
| Sudhir's share in Goodwill | | | | |
| $= 2/5 \times 1,80,000 \times 5/2$ | | | | |
| | | | | |
| = ₹1.80,000 | | | | |
| =₹1,80,000
Sudhir's share in profits till de | ath | | | |
| Sudhir's share in profits till de | eath | | | |
| Sudhir's share in profits till do
1,00,000 x 1,50,000 x 2 | eath | | | |
| Sudhir's share in profits till de 1,00,000 x 1,50,000 x 2 4,00,000 5 | eath | | | |
| <u>Sudhir's share in profits till de</u>
<u>1,00,000 x 1,50,000</u> x <u>2</u>
4,00,000 5
= ₹15,000 | eath | | | |
| Sudhir's share in profits till de
1,00,000 x 1,50,000 x 2
4,00,000 5
= ₹15,000
Interest on capital of Sudhir | eath | | | |
| <u>Sudhir's share in profits till de</u>
<u>1,00,000 x 1,50,000</u> x <u>2</u>
4,00,000 5
= ₹15,000 | eath | | | |





| 23. | Q. Aadish and Shreyansh |
|-----|-------------------------|
|-----|-------------------------|





| Date | Journal
Particulars | L.F | Debit
Amount
(₹) | Credit
Amount
(₹) | |
|------|--|-----|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | Share Capital A/c Dr. | | 450 | | |
| | Securities Premium/ Securities Premium
Reserve A/c Dr.
To Forfeited Shares A/c
To Share Allotment/Calls in Arrears A/c
(75 shares forfeited for non-payment of allotment) | | 300 | 150
600 | 1
+ |
| | Bank A/c Dr.
To Share Capital A/c
To Securities Premium/Securities Premium
Reserve A/c | | 1,125 | 750
375 | 1
+ |
| | (75 shares re-issued at ₹15 per share, fully paid up)Forfeited Shares A/cTo Capital Reserve A/c(Gain on 75 re-issued shares transferred to capital
reserve) | | 150 | 150 | 1
=
3
ma |
| (ii) | Books of Geetika Limited
Journal | | | | |
| Date | Particulars | L.F | Debit
Amount
(₹) | Credit
Amount
(₹) | |
| | Share Capital A/cDr.To Forfeited Shares A/cTo Share Final Call / Calls in Arrears A/c(1,200 shares forfeited for non-payment of final call) | | 60,000 | 48,000
12,000 | 1
+ |
| | BankA/cDr.Forfeited shares A/cDr.To Share CapitalA/c | _ | 40,500
4,500 | 45,000 | 1 |
| | (900 shares re-issued at ₹45 per share, fully paid up) Forfeited Shares A/c Dr.
To Capital Reserve A/c (Gain on 900 re-issued shares transferred to capital reserve) | - | 31,500 | 31,500 | +
1
= |
| | | | | | 3
ma |
| | OR | | | | (3+ |
| a | Pushkar Limited invited | | | | 6 |



| Ans. (b) |) Books of Pushkar Limited
Journal | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----|------------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| Date | Particulars | L.F | Debit
Amount
(₹) | Credit
Amount
(₹) | |
| | Bank A/c Dr. | | 16,00,000 | | |
| | To Share Application A/c
(Application money received on 40,000 shares) | | | 16,00,000 | 1⁄2 |
| | Share ApplicationA/cDr.To Share Capital A/c | | 16,00,000 | 9,00,000 | + |
| | To Securities Premium/Securities Premium
Reserve A/c | | | 3,00,000 | 1 |
| | To Share Allotment A/c
To Bank A/c | | | 2,00,000
2,00,000 | + |
| | (Transfer of application money on 30,000 shares to
Share Capital account, on 5,000 shares to Allotment
account, and of 5,000 shares refunded) | | | | |
| | Share Allotment A/cDr.To Share CapitalA/cTo Securities Premium/Securities Premium | | 9,00,000 | 6,00,000
3,00,000 | 1 |
| | Reserve A/c
(Money due on allotment on 30,000 debentures) | | C 0 C 000 | | + |
| | Bank A/c Dr. | | 6,86,000
14,000 | | |
| | Calls in Arrears A/c Dr.
To Share Allotment A/c
(Money received on share allotment) | | 14,000 | 7,00,000 | |
| | OR | | | | |
| | Bank A/c Dr.
To Share Allotment A/c | | 6,86,000 | < 0 < 000 | 1 |
| | (Money received on share allotment) | | | 6,86,000 | + |
| | Share CapitalA/cDr.Securities Premium/Securities Premium Reserve A/c Dr. | | 30,000
6,000 | | |
| | To Forfeited Shares A/c
To Calls in Arrears A/c/ Share Allotment A/c | | | 22,000
14,000 | 1 |
| | (Forfeiture of 600 shares for non-payment of allotment money) | | 8 82 000 | | + |
| | Share First Call A/c Dr.
To Share Capital A/c | | 8,82,000 | 8,82,000 | 1
+ |
| | (First call amount due on 29,400 shares)
Bank A/c Dr. | | 8,82,000 | | |
| | To Share First Call A/c
(Money received on first call) | | 3,02,000 | 8,82,000 | 1/2 |

25. **Q.** (a) Yuv and Veer were partners

| Ans. | (a) |
|--------|--------------|
| 1 110. | (u) |

| Dr. H | Revaluation A/c | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|
| Particulars | (₹) | Particulars | (₹) | |
| To Plant & Machinery A/c $\frac{1}{2}$ ToProfittransferredtopartners' capital A/cs :Yuv1,500Veer5001 | 6,000
2,000 | By Investment A/c | <u>1/2</u> 8,000 | |
| | 8,000 | | 8,000 | |

| _ | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Dr | |
| $\boldsymbol{\nu}_{1}$. | |

Partners' Capital A/cs

| | | | | | | | 011 | |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---|------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|
| Particulars | Yuv
(₹) | Veer
(₹) | Yash
(₹) | Particulars | Yuv
(₹) | Veer
(₹) | Yash
(₹) | |
| To Balance c/d | 1,43,500 | 69,500 | 71,000 | By Balance b/d
1/2
By General
Reserve A/c
1/2 | 79,000
60,000 | 48,000
20,000 | | |
| | | | | By Premium
for goodwill
A/c 1 | 3,000 | 1,000 | | 4 |
| | | | | By Revaluation
A/c
By Cash A/c / | 1,500 | 500 | 71,000 | |
| | 1,43,500 | 69,500 | 71,000 | Bank A/c 1 | 1,43,500 | 69,500 | 71,000 | |
| Workings:
Adjusted capital | of partner | s ₹ | | | | | | |
| | Yu | v 14350 | 0 | | | | | =
6 |
| | Vee | er 6950 | <u>0</u> | | | | | o
ma |
| Tota | ıl | 2,13,000 | <u>)</u> | | | | | |
| Capital of the new | firm 213 | 000 x 4/. | 3= ₹2,84 | 4,000 | | | | OF |
| Capital brought in | by Yash = | 2,84,00 | 0 x 1/4 = | ₹71,000 | | | | |
| (Note: No marks | to be dedu | icted for | not show | ving workings) | | | | |

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2

+

Cr.

OR

Q. (b) Reyansh, Aayushman and Sabhya

Ans. (b)

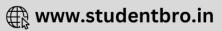
Books of Reyansh, Aayushman and Sabhya

Journal

| Date | Particulars | | L.F | Debit
Amount
(₹) | Credit
Amount
(₹) |
|----------|---|------------|-----|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2022 | Aayushman's Capital A/c | Dr. | | 1,20,000 | |
| March 31 | Sabhya's Capital A/c | Dr. | | 4,80,000 | |
| | To Reyansh's Capital A/c | | | , , | 6,00,000 |
| | (Adjustment for goodwill in gaining ratio | without | | | |
| | opening goodwill account) | | | | |
| ,, | General Reserve A/c | Dr. | | 1,20,000 | |
| | To Reyansh's Capital A/c | | | | 60,000 |
| | To Aayushman's Capital A/c | | | | 36,000 |
| | To Sabhya's Capital A/c | , | | | 24,000 |
| | (General reserve distributed among partner | rs) | | | |
| ,, | Reyansh's Capital A/c | Dr. | | 50,000 | |
| | Aayushman's Capital A/c | Dr. | | 30,000 | |
| | Sabhya's Capital A/c | Dr. | | 20,000 | |
| | To Profit and Loss A/c | | | _ • , • • • | 1,00,000 |
| | (Accumulated losses shared by partners in o | old ratio) | | | |
| ,, | Revaluation A/c | Dr. | | 40,000 | |
| " | To Sundry Creditors A/c | | | , | 40,000 |
| | (Unrecorded creditors taken into account) | | | | |
| ,, | Bad debts A/c | Dr. | | 30,000 | |
| | To Debtors A/c | | | | 30,000 |
| | (₹30,000 written off as bad debts) | | | 20.000 | |
| ,, | Provision for doubtful debts A/c
Revaluation A/c | Dr.
Dr. | | 20,000
10,000 | |
| | To Bad debts A/c | Dr. | | 10,000 | 30,000 |
| | (Bad debts transferred to provision for doubt | ful debts | | | 50,000 |
| | and revaluation account) | | | | |
| | ,
 | | | | |
| ,, | Reyansh's Capital A/c | Dr. | | 25,000 | |
| | Aayushman's Capital A/c | Dr. | | 15,000 | |
| | Sabhya's Capital A/c | Dr. | | 10,000 | 50.000 |
| | To Revaluation A/c | | | | 50,000 |



| | accounts in old | uation transferred to part
ratio) | upita | | | | + |
|---------|--|---|---|-----|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| " | | ital A/c
eyansh's Loan A/c
to Reyansh transferred | Dr
d to his loar | | 11,85,000 | 11,85,000 | 1 |
| Workin | , | | | | | | 1 |
| Calcula | tion of gaining rat | tio | | | | | |
| Share g | ained = New shar | e – Old Share | | | | | |
| Aayush | man | Sabhya | | | | | |
| 2/5 | 5 – 3/10 | 3/5 - 2/10 | | | | | |
| = | = 1/10 | = 4/10 | | | | | |
| Gaining | g ratio is 1:4 | | | | | | |
| Amoun | t to be transferred | to Reyansh's loan accou | <u>unt</u> | | | | |
| 6,00,00 | 0+6,00,000+60,00 | 00 - 50,000 - 25,000 | | | | | = |
| =₹11,8 | 5,000 | | | | | | 6 |
| (Note: | No marks to be d | leducted for not showir | ng workings) |) | | | mai |
| | s necessary journ | al entries | | | | | |
| Q. Pass | s necessary journ | Books of Ak | ash Ltd. | | | | |
| Ans. | s necessary journ | Books of Ak
Journ | ash Ltd. | | | | |
| | s necessary journ | Books of Ak | ash Ltd. | L.F | Debit | Credit | |
| Ans. | s necessary journ | Books of Ak
Journ | ash Ltd. | L.F | Amount | Amount | |
| Ans. | | Books of Ak
Journ | ash Ltd. | L.F | | | |
| Ans. | (a)
Bank A/c
To Debenture A
(Debenture appl | Books of Ak
Journ | ash Ltd.
al
Dr.
ent A/c | L.F | Amount | Amount | |
| Ans. | (a)
Bank A/c
To Debenture A
(Debenture appl
debentures)
Debenture Appli
Loss on issue of | Books of Aka
Journ
Particulars
Application and Allotme
ication money received
cation and Allotment A/
debentures A/c | ash Ltd.
al
Dr.
ent A/c
d 1,000 9% | L.F | Amount
(₹) | Amount
(₹)
95,000 | |
| Ans. | (a) Bank A/c
To Debenture Applidebentures) Debenture Appli
Loss on issue of
To 9% Debent
To Premium (Debenture applidebentures A/c) | Books of Aka
Journ
Particulars | ash Ltd.
al
Dr.
ent A/c
d 1,000 9%
/c Dr.
Dr. | L.F | Amount
(₹)
95,000
95,000 | Amount
(₹) | |
| Ans. | (a) Bank A/c
To Debenture Applidebentures) Debenture Appli
Loss on issue of
To 9% Debent
To Premium (Debenture applidebentures A/c)
OI Debenture Appli | Books of Ak
Journ
Particulars
Application and Allotme
ication money received
cation and Allotment A/
debentures A/c
on redemption of Debe
plication money tran
R
cation and Allotment A/
e of debentures A/c | ash Ltd.
al
Dr.
ent A/c
d 1,000 9%
/c Dr.
Dr.
entures A/c
hsferred to | L.F | Amount
(₹)
95,000
95,000 | Amount
(₹)
95,000
1,00,000 | |



| | OR
Q. (ii) 'Interest received on investments'
Ans (a) Investing Activity | | | OR
1marl |
|-----|---|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 28. | Q. (i) 'Dividend paid'
Ans (c) Financing Activity | | | 1 mar |
| 20 | Ans (c) (i) and (iii) | | | 1marł |
| 27. | Q. Which of the following | - | | |
| | (Analysis of Financial Statements | 5) | | |
| | PART B
OPTION-I | | | |
| | | | | marks |
| | | 1 | ı I | 6 |
| | To 10% Debentures A/c
(Debenture application money transferred to
debentures A/c) | | 2,00,000 | 1x6
= |
| | 10% debentures)Debenture Application and Allotment A/cDr.Discount / loss on issue of Debentures A/cDr. | 1,90,000
10,000 | 2.00.000 | |
| | To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c
(Debenture application money received on 2,000 | | 1,90,000 | |
| | (c)
Bank A/c Dr. | 1,90,000 | | |
| | To Securities premium/Securities premium reserve A/c
To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c
(Debenture application money transferred to
debentures A/c and securities premium A/c) | | 5,000 | |
| | Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr.
Loss on issue of Debentures A/c Dr.
To 7% Debentures A/c Dr. | 52,500
5,000 | 50,000
2,500 | |
| | To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c
(Debenture application money received on 500 7%
debentures) | 52 500 | 52,500 | |
| | (b)
Bank A/c Dr. | 52,5,00 | | |
| | To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c
(Debenture application money transferred to
debentures A/c) | | 10,000 | |





| 29. | Q. (i) Which of the following of | equations | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Ans (d) Cost of Revenue from Operations = Revenue from Operations – Gross Profit | | | | | | |
| | OR | | | | | | |
| | Q. (ii) Which of the following is a tool | | | | | | |
| | Ans (a) (i) | | | 1mark | | | |
| 30. | Q. From the following inform | ation, | | | | | |
| | Ans (d) ₹15,00,000 | | | 1mark | | | |
| 31. | Q. Classify the following | • | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | Ans. | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| | Items | Major head | Sub-head | | | | |
| | (a) Unclaimed Dividend | Current Liabilities | Other Current Liabilities | | | | |
| | (b) Mining Rights | Non-Current Assets | Fixed Assets- Intangible
Assets | | | | |
| | | | Alternatively, | | | | |
| | | | Property, Plant &
Equipment and Intangible
Assets | ¹ /2 x6 | | | |
| | (c) Loose Tools | Current Assets | Inventories | = | | | |
| | Note: Full credit to be given for writing only Intangible Assets or Fixed Assets under Sub- | | | | | | |
| | head of part (b). | | | | | | |
| 32. | Q. 'These ratios are calculated | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | Ans. Liquidity ratios / Current ratio and Quick ratio | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | Significance of Current ratio: | | | | | | |
| | It provides a measure of degree to which current assets cover current liabilities. The excess of current assets over current liabilities provides a measure of safety margin available against uncertainty in realization of current assets and flow of funds. | | | | | | |
| | | | | + | | | |
| | Significance of Quick ratio: | | | 1 | | | |
| | It is a measure of the capacity flaw. | of the business to meet its | short-term obligations without any | = | | | |
| | | | | 3
marks | | | |
| | | | | marks | | | |



| (i)
as Profit ratio = <u>Gross Profit</u> x 100
Revenue from Operations
ntory turnover ratio = <u>Cost of Revenue from Oper</u>
Average Inventory
to f Revenue from Operations = 6 x 4,00,000
=₹24,00,000
as Profit : 25% of Cost = 25/100 x 24,00,000
= ₹6,00,000 | 1 | 1/2 |
|--|---|--|
| Revenue from Operations
ntory turnover ratio = $Cost of Revenue from Operations$
Average Inventory
T of Revenue from Operations = 6 x 4,00,000
= ₹24,00,000
as Profit : 25% of Cost = 25/100 x 24,00,000 | rations
1 | 1/2 |
| ntory turnover ratio = $\frac{\text{Cost of Revenue from Oper}}{\text{Average Inventory}}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ of Revenue from Operations = 6 x 4,00,000
= ₹24,00,000
as Profit : 25% of Cost = 25/100 x 24,00,000 | 1 | 1/2 |
| Average Inventory
a of Revenue from Operations = $6 \times 4,00,000$
= ₹24,00,000
as Profit : 25% of Cost = 25/100 x 24,00,000 | 1 | 1/2 |
| to of Revenue from Operations = 6 x 4,00,000
= ₹24,00,000
ss Profit : 25% of Cost = $25/100$ x 24,00,000 | | 1/2 |
| =₹24,00,000
ss Profit : 25% of Cost = 25/100 x 24,00,000 | | 1/2 |
| ss Profit : 25% of Cost = 25/100 x 24,00,000 | | 1/2 |
| | _ | 1/2 |
| = ₹6,00,000 | | |
| | 1 | 1+1+1
+ $\frac{1}{2} =$ |
| | | 4 |
| $\frac{6,00,000}{30,00,000} \times 100$ | 1 | marks |
| = 20% | 1/2 | |
| OR | | OR |
| ii) The Current Ratio | | |
| | | 1/2 |
| | | mark
for |
| | ties would increase by the same | effect |
| b) Current Ratio would improve. | | and ¹
mark |
| | rent liabilities remain the same. | for
reasor |
| Reason: Both Current assets and Current liabilitie | es remain the same. | 100501 |
| | here would be no change in Current | 4 |
| Liabilities. | , c | marks |
| Read the following hypothetical text and | | |
| | ii) The Current Ratio (a) Current Ratio would reduce.
Reason: Current assets as well as Current Liability
amount. (b) Current Ratio would improve.
Reason: Current assets would increase, while current
(c) Current Ratio would not change.
Reason: Both Current assets and Current liabilities
(d) Current Ratio would improve.
Reason: Current assets would increase whereas the
Liabilities. Read the following hypothetical text and | OR ii) The Current Ratio (a) Current Ratio would reduce.
Reason: Current assets as well as Current Liabilities would increase by the same amount. (b) Current Ratio would improve.
Reason: Current assets would increase, while current liabilities remain the same. (c) Current Ratio would not change.
Reason: Both Current assets and Current liabilities remain the same. (d) Current Ratio would improve.
Reason: Current assets would increase whereas there would be no change in Current Liabilities. |



| | Particular | 3 | Details
(₹) | Amount
(₹) |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Net profit before tax an | d extraordinar | y items | | (2,11,000) |
| Add : Non-cash and No | on-operating ex | xpenses : | | 1/2 |
| Depreciation | on machinery | | 75,000 1/2 | |
| Interest on De | bentures | | 24,000 1 | 99,000 |
| Net profit before chang | es in working | capital | | (1,12,000) |
| <i>Add</i> : Decrease in Curr | - | - | | 1/2 |
| Increase in Curren | nt Liabilities : | | | |
| Decrease in In | nventories | | 33,000
1⁄2 | |
| Less : Increase in Curre | ent Assets and | | | |
| Decrease in Curr | rent Liabilities | : | | |
| Trade Pa | ayables | | (42,000) | |
| | | | 1/2 | (9,000) |
| Cash generated from op | perations | | | (1,21,000) |
| Less : Tax paid | | | | (80,000) |
| Net cash outflow/used | in operating ac | tivities | | (2,01,000) |
| Dr. | Provision | for Tax A/c | Cr. | |
| Particulars | (₹) | Particulars | (₹) |] |
| To Bank A/c | 80,000 | By Balance b/d | 2,10,000 |] |
| To Balance c/d | 2,04,000 | By Statement of Profit &
Loss | 74,000 | |
| | 2,84,000 | | 2,84,000 | |
| Working Notes : | | | | |
| Calculation of net profit | before tax : | | | |
| | | (₹) | | |





| (2,11,000)
ote: Full credit to be given if the examinee has taken interest on debentures as
18,000 and consequently, net cash outflow/used in operating activities has been
culated as ₹2,07,000)
PART B
OPTION-II
(Computerised Accounting)
(i) The name of accounting
s. (c) Costing sub-system
OR
(ii) The process of comparing
is. (a) Data validation
When the accumulated data | <pre>1/2 = 6 marks 1 mark 0R 1 mark 1 mark 1 mark</pre> |
|--|--|
| 18,000 and consequently, net cash outflow/used in operating activities has been
culated as ₹2,07,000)
PART B
OPTION-II
(Computerised Accounting)
(i) The name of accounting
as. (c) Costing sub-system
OR
(ii) The process of comparing
as. (a) Data validation | 6
marks
1 mark
OR
1 mark |
| OPTION-II
(Computerised Accounting)
(i) The name of accounting
es. (c) Costing sub-system
OR
(ii) The process of comparing
es. (a) Data validation | OR
1 mark |
| (Computerised Accounting) (i) The name of accounting as. (c) Costing sub-system OR (ii) The process of comparing as. (a) Data validation | OR
1 mark |
| (i) The name of accounting as. (c) Costing sub-system OR (ii) The process of comparing as. (a) Data validation | OR
1 mark |
| OR
(ii) The process of comparing
(a) Data validation | OR
1 mark |
| OR
(ii) The process of comparing
s. (a) Data validation | OR
1 mark |
| OR
(ii) The process of comparing
s. (a) Data validation | OR
1 mark |
| (ii) The process of comparing | 1 mark |
| s. (a) Data validation | |
| | |
| When the accumulated data | 1 mark |
| | 1 mark |
| | |
| s. (b) Batch processing | |
| The outcome of an arithmetic | |
| s. (a) Derived Value | 1 mark |
| (i) The need of codification | |
| | |
| s. (c) The encryption of data. | 1 mark |
| OR | OR |
| (ii) Which of the following | |
| s. (d) Generic | 1 mark |
| Explain 'COUNTIF' function. | |
| | |
| IS. | |
| IS | ii) Which of the following
(d) Generic
Explain 'COUNTIF' function. |





| | that c
• Crite | the is one or more cells to count, including number or names, arrays or references
contain numbers. The blank cells and text values are ignored.
ria are the form of a number, expression cell reference, or text that defines which
will be counted. | 3
marks |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 32. | Q. Explain | the terms 'Password | |
| | the authorise
cannot retrie
encoding for
<u>Data Au</u>
in order to k
entries. Once | ord Security: It is widely accepted security control to access the data. Only
ed person can access the data. Any user who does not know the password
eve information from the system. It ensures data integrity. It uses a binary
rmat of storage and offers access to the database.
<u>dit</u> : Audit feature of accounting software provides the user with administrator right
eep track of unauthorised access to the database. It audits for the correctness of
e entries are audited with alternations, if any, the software displays all entries along
ne of the auditor user and date and time of alternation. | 1 ¹ / ₂ x2
=
3
marks |
| 33. | Q. (a) What | is 'data formatting' | |
| | under | he use of following formatting tools to make the reading spreadsheet
rstandable is known as Data Formatting.
pols with appropriate explanation : | 1
+
1+ |
| | • | Number formatting | 1+ |
| | • | Currency | 1/2+ |
| | • | Percentage
Dates | 1/2 |
| | | Dates | = |
| | | OR | 4 |
| | Q. (b) List e | ight uses | marks |
| | | | OR |
| | Ans. Follow | ing are the eight uses of accounting software: (Any eight) | - |
| | (1) | Do all the basic accounting functions | |
| | (2) | Manage stores | |
| | (3) | Do the job costing | |
| | (4) | Manage payroll | |
| | (5) | Get MIS reports | ¹ / ₂ x 8 |
| | (6) | Fill tax returns, prepare balance sheet and profit and loss statement, VAT | = |
| | | form, TDS returns etc. | |
| | | Manage, maintain budget scenario. | |



| | (8) Manage data over different locations and synchronize it. (9) Calculate interest on pending amount. | 4
marks |
|-----|---|------------|
| 34. | Q. What is meant by | |
| | Ans. Present value is the total amount that a series of future payments is worth now.
The financial function which helps in its calculation is known as PV.
Its syntax is | |
| | PV (rate, nper, pmt, fv, type)
Where | |
| | Rate : Interest rate per period. | |
| | Nper : Total number of payment periods in an annuity.
Pmt : The payment made each period and connot be changed over the life of
annuity : Typically pmt includes principal and interest but no other fees and
taxes. | |
| | FV: The future value, or a cash balance to attain after the last payment is made. | |
| | Type: is the number 0 or 1 and indicates when payments are due. The fv and type arguments are optional. | ; |
| | | 6
marks |

* * *



