

Series EF1GH/2

SET~2

रोल नं.
Roll No.

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **67/2/2**

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड 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

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

नोट / NOTE :

- (i) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 31 हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 31 printed pages.
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- (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 में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- (v) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

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P.T.O.

सामान्य निर्देश :

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

- (1) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (2) प्रश्न-पत्र दो भागों में विभाजित है – भाग – क तथा भाग – ख।
- (3) भाग – क सभी परीक्षार्थियों के लिए अनिवार्य है।
- (4) भाग – ख के दो विकल्प हैं – (I) वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण, तथा (II) अभिकलित्र लेखांकन। परीक्षार्थियों को भाग – ख में चयनित विषय के अनुसार केवल एक ही विकल्प के प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने हैं।
- (5) प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 16 तथा 27 से 30 तक एक-एक अंक के प्रश्न हैं।
- (6) प्रश्न संख्या 17 से 20, 31 तथा 32 तीन-तीन अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- (7) प्रश्न संख्या 21, 22 तथा 33 चार-चार अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- (8) प्रश्न संख्या 23 से 26 तथा 34 छः-छः अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- (9) 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 छः-छः अंकों के 2 प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का चयन दिया गया है।

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (1) *This question paper contains **34** questions. All questions are compulsory.*
- (2) *This question paper is divided into **two** Parts – **Part – A** and **Part – B**.*
- (3) ***Part – A** is compulsory for all candidates.*
- (4) ***Part – B** has **two** options i.e. (I) Analysis of Financial Statements and (II) Computerised Accounting. Candidates must attempt only **one** of the given options as per the subject opted.*
- (5) *Question number **1** to **16** and **27** to **30** carries **1** mark each.*
- (6) *Question number **17** to **20**, **31** and **32** carries **3** marks each.*
- (7) *Question number **21**, **22** and **33** carries **4** marks each.*
- (8) *Question number **23** to **26** and **34** carries **6** marks each.*
- (9) *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 **4** marks and **2** questions of **six** marks.*



भाग – क

(साझेदारी फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)

1. (A) राधे लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के पूर्ण याचित 500 अंशों को ₹ 3 प्रति अंश की अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया। इनमें से 300 अंशों को ₹ 8 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनःनिर्गमित कर दिया गया। पूँजी संचय खाते के जमा पक्ष में खतौनी की गई राशि थी :
- (a) ₹ 1,500 (b) ₹ 2,100
(c) ₹ 3,200 (d) ₹ 1,800
- 1

अथवा

- (B) एक कम्पनी ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 1000 अंशों, जिस पर ₹ 7 याचित थे, ₹ 2 प्रति अंश की प्रथम याचना का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया। इन सभी अंशों को ₹ 5 प्रति अंश, ₹ 7 प्रदत्त पर पुनःनिर्गमित कर दिया गया। पूँजी संचय खाते में हस्तांतरित राशि थी :
- (a) ₹ 2,000 (b) ₹ 3,000
(c) ₹ 4,000 (d) ₹ 5,000
- 1

2. **अभिकथन (A) :** परिवर्तनशील पूँजी विधि के अन्तर्गत पूँजी खातों का शेष समय-समय पर परिवर्तित होता है।
- कारण (R) :** परिवर्तनशील पूँजी विधि में सभी समायोजन जैसे लाभ-हानि का भाग, पूँजी पर ब्याज, आहरण, आहरण पर ब्याज आदि का लेखा सीधे साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों में किया जाता है।
- (a) (A) सही है, परन्तु (R) गलत है।
(b) दोनों (A) तथा (R) सही हैं परन्तु (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
(c) दोनों (A) तथा (R) गलत हैं।
(d) दोनों (A) तथा (R) सही हैं तथा (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है।
- 1

3. (A) शुद्ध परिसम्पत्तियाँ घटा पूँजी संचय है :
- (a) क्रय मूल्य (b) ख्याति
(c) कुल परिसम्पत्तियाँ (d) तरल परिसम्पत्तियाँ
- 1

अथवा

- (B) जब एक कम्पनी अंशों को प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करती है तो कंपनी द्वारा निम्न के साथ प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम की राशि एकत्रित की जा सकती है :
- (a) आवेदन राशि (b) आबंटन राशि
(c) याचना राशि (d) उपरोक्त में से किसी के भी साथ
- 1

PART – A
(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1. (A) Radhe Ltd. forfeited 500 shares of ₹ 10 each fully called up for non-payment of final call of ₹ 3 per share. 300 of these shares were reissued at ₹ 8 per share as fully paid-up. The amount credited to Capital Reserve Account was :
- (a) ₹ 1,500 (b) ₹ 2,100
(c) ₹ 3,200 (d) ₹ 1,800 1

OR

- (B) A Company forfeited 1000 shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 7 called up for non-payment of first call of ₹ 2 per share. All these shares were reissued at ₹ 5 per share ₹ 7 paid up. The amount transferred to Capital Reserve Account was :
- (a) ₹ 2,000 (b) ₹ 3,000
(c) ₹ 4,000 (d) ₹ 5,000 1

2. **Assertion (A) :** Under the fluctuating capital method, the balance in the capital account fluctuates from time to time.
- Reason (R) :** Under the fluctuating capital method, all the adjustments such as share of profit and loss, interest on capital, drawings, interest on drawings etc. are recorded directly in the capital accounts of the partners.
- (a) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). 1

3. (A) Net Assets minus capital reserve is :
- (a) Purchase consideration (b) Goodwill
(c) Total Assets (d) Liquid Assets 1

OR

- (B) When a company issues shares at a premium, the company can collect securities premium along with the following :
- (a) Application money (b) Allotment money
(c) Call money (d) Any of the above 1



4. अभय तथा रवि एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा लाभ-हानि का विभाजन 2:1 के अनुपात में करते थे। वर्ष के दौरान अभय ने प्रत्येक माह के आरम्भ में ₹ 6,000 का आहरण किया। आहरण पर ब्याज 6% वार्षिक दर से लगाया जाएगा। आहरण पर ब्याज की गणना के लिए औसत अवधि होगी :
- (a) 6 महीने (b) 6½ महीने
(c) 5½ महीने (d) 4½ महीने 1
5. एक फर्म के पुनर्गठन के समय मशीन पर ₹ 1,00,000 का मूल्यहास लगाया गया तथा निवेशों का मूल्य ₹ 20,000 से बढ़कर ₹ 70,000 हो गया। पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर लाभ या हानि होगी :
- (a) लाभ ₹ 50,000 (b) हानि ₹ 50,000
(c) लाभ ₹ 1,50,000 (d) हानि ₹ 1,50,000 1
6. ईलीट लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 20,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों को 10% बट्टे पर निर्गमित किया, जिनका शोधन प्रीमियम पर किया जाएगा। इन ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर 'ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर हानि खाते' के नाम-पक्ष में खतौनी ₹ 4,00,000 से की गई। ऋणपत्रों के शोधन पर प्रीमियम की राशि है :
- (a) ₹ 4,00,000 (b) ₹ 2,00,000
(c) ₹ 6,00,000 (d) ₹ 10,00,000 1
7. अंशों के हरण के समय, अंश पूँजी खाते के नाम पक्ष में खतौनी की जाती है :
- (a) अंशों पर अयाचित राशि से। (b) अंशों पर प्रदत्त राशि से।
(c) अंशों पर याचित राशि से। (d) अंशों पर भुगतान न की गई राशि से। 1
8. गोपाल, कृष्णा तथा गोविंद साझेदार थे तथा 5:4:3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 1 अप्रैल, 2022 को कृष्णा सेवानिवृत्त हो गया। गोपाल तथा गोविंद ने लाभ में उसके भाग को ₹ 1,20,000 का भुगतान करके क्रय कर लिया। ₹ 80,000 का भुगतान गोपाल ने तथा ₹ 40,000 का भुगतान गोविंद ने किया। अधिलाभ अनुपात है :
- (a) 1 : 2 (b) 5 : 3
(c) 1 : 1 (d) 2 : 1 1
9. (A) एक साझेदारी फर्म के चार साझेदार हैं। कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार व्यवसाय में और कितने अतिरिक्त साझेदारों को प्रवेश दिया जा सकता है ?
- (a) 50 (b) 46
(c) 100 (d) 96 1
- अथवा**
- (B) अमित तथा सुमित एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा उनकी स्थायी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 6,00,000 तथा ₹ 4,00,000 थी। कवि को फर्म के लाभ में 1/5वें भाग के लिए एक नया साझेदार बनाया गया। कवि अपने ख्याति प्रीमियम के भाग के रूप में ₹ 40,000 तथा अपनी पूँजी के लिए 3,00,000 लाया। सुमित के जमा पक्ष में खतौनी की गई ख्याति प्रीमियम की राशि होगी :
- (a) ₹ 20,000 (b) ₹ 24,000
(c) ₹ 16,000 (d) ₹ 40,000 1



4. Abhay and Ravi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio 2:1. During the year, Abhay withdrew ₹ 6,000 in the beginning of each month. Interest on drawings is to be charged at 6% p.a. The average period for the calculation of interest on drawings will be :
- (a) 6 months (b) 6½ months
(c) 5½ months (d) 4½ months 1
5. On reconstitution of a firm, the value of machinery was depreciated by ₹ 1,00,000 and investments increased to ₹ 70,000 from ₹ 20,000. Gain or loss on revaluation will be :
- (a) Gain ₹ 50,000 (b) Loss ₹ 50,000
(c) Gain ₹ 1,50,000 (d) Loss ₹ 1,50,000 1
6. Elite Ltd. issued 20,000, 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10%, redeemable at a premium. On issue of these debentures, 'Loss on issue of debentures account' was debited with ₹ 4,00,000. The premium on redemption of debentures is :
- (a) ₹ 4,00,000 (b) ₹ 2,00,000
(c) ₹ 6,00,000 (d) ₹ 10,00,000 1
7. At the time of forfeiture of shares, share capital account is debited with :
- (a) Uncalled amount on shares (b) Paid up amount on shares
(c) Called up amount on shares (d) Unpaid amount on shares 1
8. Gopal, Krishna and Govind were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:4:3. Krishna retired on 1st April, 2022. Gopal and Govind purchased his share of profit by giving him ₹ 1,20,000. ₹ 80,000 was paid by Gopal and ₹ 40,000 by Govind. Gaining ratio is :
- (a) 1 : 2 (b) 5 : 3
(c) 1 : 1 (d) 2 : 1 1
9. (A) A partnership firm has four partners. How many additional partners can be admitted into the business as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ?
- (a) 50 (b) 46
(c) 100 (d) 96 1

OR

- (B) Amit and Sumit were partners in a firm with fixed capitals of ₹ 6,00,000 and ₹ 4,00,000 respectively. Kavi was admitted as a new partner for 1/5th share in the profit of the firm. Kavi brought ₹ 40,000 as his share of goodwill premium and ₹ 3,00,000 as his capital. The amount of Goodwill premium credited to Sumit will be :
- (a) ₹ 20,000 (b) ₹ 24,000
(c) ₹ 16,000 (d) ₹ 40,000 1

10. प्रतिभूतियों को प्रस्तावित करना या प्रतिभूतियों के अभिदान के लिए किसी कम्पनी द्वारा व्यक्तियों के एक चयनित समूह को आमंत्रित करना (सार्वजनिक आमंत्रण के माध्यम के अलावा), जाना जाता है :
- (a) अंशों का निजी निर्गमन (b) स्वैट इक्विटी
(c) निगमन लागत (d) कर्मचारी स्टॉक ऑप्शन प्लान 1
11. एक विघटित साझेदारी फर्म की कुल परिसम्पत्तियाँ ₹ 30,00,000 तथा इसकी कुल देयताएँ ₹ 6,00,000 थीं। परिसम्पत्तियों की वसूली 80% पर हुई तथा देयताओं का निपटान 5% कम पर किया गया। यदि विघटन व्यय ₹ 30,000 थे, तो विघटन पर लाभ अथवा हानि थी :
- (a) लाभ ₹ 18,00,000 (b) हानि ₹ 6,00,000
(c) लाभ ₹ 6,00,000 (d) हानि ₹ 18,00,000 1
12. रोहित तथा मोहित एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 2:1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 31.3.2021 को उनके पूँजी खातों में क्रमशः ₹ 1,09,000 तथा ₹ 66,000 का जमा शेष था। 1 अप्रैल, 2021 को उन्होंने साहिल को लाभ में 1/5वें भाग के लिए एक नया साझेदार बनाया। साहिल अपने ख्याति प्रीमियम भाग के लिए ₹ 25,000 लाया। वह नये लाभ विभाजन अनुपात के अनुसार पूँजी का योगदान करने के लिए सहमत था। साहिल द्वारा लाई गई पूँजी की राशि थी :
- (a) ₹ 40,000 (b) ₹ 32,000
(c) ₹ 12,50,000 (d) ₹ 50,000 1
13. (A) राम तथा मोहन साझेदार थे तथा उनकी स्थायी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 3,00,000 तथा ₹ 2,00,000 थी। उनके साझेदारी संलेख के अनुसार पूँजी पर 10% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज देय था। 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष का शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 30,000 था। 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए प्रत्येक साझेदार के चालू खाते के जमा पक्ष में खतौनी की गई पूँजी पर ब्याज की राशि थी :
- (a) राम ₹ 30,000 तथा मोहन ₹ 20,000 (b) राम ₹ 20,000 तथा मोहन ₹ 10,000
(c) राम ₹ 18,000 तथा मोहन ₹ 12,000 (d) राम ₹ 30,000 तथा मोहन शून्य 1
- अथवा**
- (B) अनु, बिन्दु तथा सिया एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 2:2:1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करती थीं। सिया को यह गारंटी दी गई थी कि लाभ में उसका भाग ₹ 50,000 से कम नहीं होगा। 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में फर्म का लाभ ₹ 2,00,000 था। अनु द्वारा वहन की गई घाटे की राशि थी :
- (a) ₹ 10,000 (b) ₹ 2,500
(c) ₹ 75,000 (d) ₹ 5,000 1



10. Offer of securities or invitation to subscribe securities to a select group of persons by a company (other than by way of public offer) is known as :
- (a) Private placement of shares (b) Sweat equity
(c) Incorporation cost (d) Employee stock option plan 1
11. Total assets of a partnership firm, which was dissolved were ₹ 30,00,000 and its total liabilities were ₹ 6,00,000. Assets were realised at 80% and liabilities were settled at 5% less. If dissolution expenses were ₹ 30,000, the profit or loss on dissolution was :
- (a) Profit ₹ 18,00,000 (b) Loss ₹ 6,00,000
(c) Profit ₹ 6,00,000 (d) Loss ₹ 18,00,000 1
12. Rohit and Mohit were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1. Their capital accounts as on 31.3.2021 had a credit balance of ₹ 1,09,000 and ₹ 66,000 respectively. They admitted Sahil as a new partner on 1st April, 2021 for 1/5th share in profits. Sahil brought ₹ 25,000 as his share of goodwill premium. He agreed to contribute capital in new profit-sharing ratio. The amount of capital brought by Sahil was :
- (a) ₹ 40,000 (b) ₹ 32,000
(c) ₹ 12,50,000 (d) ₹ 50,000 1
13. (A) Ram and Mohan were partners with fixed capitals of ₹ 3,00,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 respectively. As per their partnership deed, interest on capital was allowed @ 10% p.a. Net profit for the year ended 31st March, 2022 was ₹ 30,000. The amount of interest on capital was credited to each partner's current account for the year ended 31st March, 2022 was :
- (a) Ram ₹ 30,000 and Mohan ₹ 20,000
(b) Ram ₹ 20,000 and Mohan ₹ 10,000
(c) Ram ₹ 18,000 and Mohan ₹ 12,000
(d) Ram ₹ 30,000 and Mohan Nil 1
- OR**
- (B) Anu, Bindu and Siya were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. Siya was guaranteed that her share of profit will not be less than ₹ 50,000. The firm's profit for the year ended 31st March, 2022 was ₹ 2,00,000. The amount of deficiency to be borne by Anu was :
- (a) ₹ 10,000 (b) ₹ 2,500
(c) ₹ 75,000 (d) ₹ 5,000 1



निम्न काल्पनिक परिस्थिति को पढ़िए तथा इसके आधार पर प्रश्न संख्या 14 तथा 15 के उत्तर दीजिए :
रुद्र, देव तथा शिव एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5:3:2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । उनकी स्थायी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 6,00,000, ₹ 4,00,000 तथा ₹ 2,00,000 थीं । पूँजी के अतिरिक्त शिव ने फर्म को ₹ 75,000 का ऋण दिया हुआ था । उनके साझेदारी संलेख में निम्न का प्रावधान था :

- (i) पूँजी पर 9% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज ।
- (ii) साझेदारों के आहरण पर 12% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज ।
- (iii) रुद्र को ₹ 30,000 मासिक तथा देव को ₹ 40,000 प्रति तिमाही वेतन ।
- (iv) शिव के ऋण पर 9% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज ।

वर्ष के दौरान प्रत्येक तिमाही के अन्त में रुद्र ने ₹ 50,000 का आहरण किया; देव ने प्रत्येक अर्धवर्ष के आरम्भ में ₹ 50,000 का आहरण किया तथा शिव ने प्रत्येक अर्धवर्ष के अन्त में ₹ 70,000 का आहरण किया ।

31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में शिव के ऋण पर ब्याज से पूर्व फर्म का लाभ ₹ 7,06,750 था ।

14. साझेदारों द्वारा आहरण पर ब्याज की राशि होगी :
- (a) रुद्र ₹ 2,250; देव ₹ 4,500 तथा शिव ₹ 2,100
 - (b) रुद्र ₹ 9,000; देव ₹ 9,000 तथा शिव ₹ 4,200
 - (c) रुद्र ₹ 4,500; देव ₹ 4,500 तथा शिव ₹ 2,100
 - (d) रुद्र ₹ 24,000; देव ₹ 12,000 तथा शिव ₹ 16,800 1
15. लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाते में कितना शुद्ध लाभ हस्तांतरित किया जायेगा ?
- (a) ₹ 7,06,750
 - (b) ₹ 7,02,250
 - (c) ₹ 7,00,000
 - (d) ₹ 7,13,000 1
16. (A) एक नए साझेदार के प्रवेश पर पुराने साझेदार परिसम्पत्तियों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन एवं देयताओं के पुनर्निर्धारण पर होने वाले लाभ या हानि को निम्न में से किस अनुपात में बाँटेंगे :
- (a) बराबर-बराबर
 - (b) पुराने लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात में
 - (c) नए लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात में
 - (d) त्याग अनुपात में 1
- अथवा
- (B) आशा और निशा एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 3:1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करती थीं । लाभों में 1/4वें भाग के लिए चारु को एक नए साझेदार के रूप में फर्म में प्रवेश दिया गया जो उसने आशा एवं निशा से बराबर-बराबर भाग में लिया । आशा, निशा एवं चारु का नया लाभ विभाजन अनुपात होगा :
- (a) 3 : 1 : 4
 - (b) 1 : 1 : 2
 - (c) 5 : 1 : 2
 - (d) 1 : 2 : 1 1

Read the following hypothetical situation and answer question no. 14 and 15 on its basis :

Rudra, Dev and Shiv were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. Their fixed capitals were ₹ 6,00,000, ₹ 4,00,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 respectively. Besides his capital Shiv had given a loan of ₹ 75,000 to the firm. Their partnership deed provided for the following :

- (i) Interest on capital @ 9% p.a.
- (ii) Interest on partner's drawings @ 12% p.a.
- (iii) Salary to Rudra ₹ 30,000 per month and to Dev ₹ 40,000 per quarter.
- (iv) Interest on Shiv's loan @ 9% p.a.

During the year Rudra withdrew ₹ 50,000 at the end of each quarter; Dev withdrew ₹ 50,000 in the beginning of each half year and Shiv withdrew ₹ 70,000 at the end of each half year.

The profit of the firm for the year ended 31-3-2022 before allowing interest on Shiv's loan was ₹ 7,06,750.

14. What will the amount of interest on drawings of the partners ?
- (a) Rudra ₹ 2,250; Dev ₹ 4,500 and Shiv ₹ 2,100
 - (b) Rudra ₹ 9,000; Dev ₹ 9,000 and Shiv ₹ 4,200
 - (c) Rudra ₹ 4,500; Dev ₹ 4,500 and Shiv ₹ 2,100
 - (d) Rudra ₹ 24,000; Dev ₹ 12,000 and Shiv ₹ 16,800 1
15. How much amount of net profit will be transferred to Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c ?
- (a) ₹ 7,06,750
 - (b) ₹ 7,02,250
 - (c) ₹ 7,00,000
 - (d) ₹ 7,13,000 1
16. (A) On admission of a new partner, the old partners share the gain or loss on revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities in which of the following ratio :
- (a) Equally
 - (b) In old profit sharing ratio
 - (c) In new profit sharing ratio
 - (d) In sacrificing ratio 1
- OR**
- (B) Asha and Nisha were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio 3:1. Charu was admitted as a new partner for 1/4th share in the profits of the firm which she acquired equally from Asha and Nisha. The new profit sharing ratio of Asha, Nisha and Charu will be :
- (a) 3 : 1 : 4
 - (b) 1 : 1 : 2
 - (c) 5 : 1 : 2
 - (d) 1 : 2 : 1 1



17. मीता, गीता तथा मोहित एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5:3:2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2022 से उन्होंने 2:2:1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि विभाजित करने के लिए आपस में सहमति की । यह सहमति हुई कि :
- (i) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 1,40,000 था ।
- (ii) परिसम्पत्तियों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन तथा देयताओं के पुनर्निर्धारण पर लाभ ₹ 1,20,000 था । फर्म की पुस्तकों में उपरोक्त लेन-देनों की आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । अपनी कार्य-टिप्पणी को स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाइए ।

3

18. विभा, सुधा तथा आशीष एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 2:3:1 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन करते थे । सुधा सेवानिवृत्त हो गई तथा संचयों, परिसम्पत्तियों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन व देयताओं के पुनर्निर्धारण सम्बन्धी सभी आवश्यक समायोजन करने के पश्चात उसके पूँजी खाते का शेष ₹ 85,000 था । विभा तथा आशीष सुधा को उसके खाते के पूर्ण निपटान हेतु ₹ 1,15,000 देने के लिए सहमत हुए । सुधा की सेवानिवृत्ति पर ख्याति के लेखांकन के लिए आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए ।

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19. (a) मोहन, सोहन तथा सुरेश एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 2:2:1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । सुरेश को ₹ 70,000 लाभ की गारंटी दी गई थी । सुरेश को दी गई गारंटी में हुई किसी भी कमी को मोहन तथा सोहन 3:2 के अनुपात में वहन करेंगे । 31.3.2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए फर्म का लाभ ₹ 2,00,000 था ।
- 31.3.2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए फर्म का लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता तैयार कीजिए ।

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अथवा

- (b) क तथा ख एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा लाभ बराबर बाँटते थे । उनकी पूँजी थी : क ₹ 1,20,000 तथा ख ₹ 80,000 । ब्याज की वार्षिक दर 20% है । फर्म का पिछले तीन वर्षों का लाभ ₹ 34,000, ₹ 38,000 तथा ₹ 30,000 था । उन्होंने ग को एक नया साझेदार बनाया । ग के प्रवेश पर फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन अधिलाभों के दो वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर किया गया । ग के प्रवेश पर फर्म की ख्याति के मूल्य की गणना कीजिए ।

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20. (a) सिनको लिमिटेड ने डिक्सन लिमिटेड से ₹ 1,98,000 के पुस्तकीय मूल्य की परिसम्पत्तियों का क्रय किया । यह सहमति हुई कि क्रय मूल्य का भुगतान ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 10% ऋणपत्रों को निर्गमित करके किया जाएगा ।
- सिनको लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए यह मानते हुए कि ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन :

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- (i) 10% बट्टे पर किया गया । (ii) 10% प्रीमियम पर किया गया ।

अथवा

17. Mita, Geeta and Mohit were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. With effect from 1st April, 2022, they mutually agreed to share profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. It was agreed that :

- (i) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 1,40,000.
- (ii) Profit on revaluation of assets and re-assessment of liabilities amounted to ₹ 1,20,000.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm. Show your working notes clearly. 3

18. Vibha, Sudha and Ashish were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio 2:3:1. Sudha retired and the balance in her capital account after making necessary adjustments on account of reserves, revaluation of assets and re-assessment of liabilities was ₹ 85,000. Vibha and Ashish agreed to pay Sudha ₹ 1,15,000 in full settlement of her claim. Record the necessary journal entry for goodwill on Sudha's retirement. 3

19. (a) Mohan, Sohan and Suresh were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2:2:1. Suresh was guaranteed a profit of ₹ 70,000. Any deficiency on account of guarantee to Suresh was to be borne by Mohan and Sohan in 3:2 ratio. The profit of the firm for the year ended 31.3.2022 amounted to ₹ 2,00,000.

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of the firm for the year ended 31.3.2022. 3

OR

(b) A and B were partners in a firm sharing profits equally. Their capitals were : A ₹ 1,20,000 and B ₹ 80,000. The annual rate of interest is 20%. The profits of the firm for the last three years were ₹ 34,000; ₹ 38,000 and ₹ 30,000. They admitted C as a new partner. On C's admission the goodwill of the firm was valued at 2 years purchase of the super profits.

Calculate the value of goodwill of the firm on C's admission. 3

20. (a) Sinco Ltd. purchased assets of the book value of ₹ 1,98,000 from Dixon Ltd. It was agreed that the purchase consideration be paid by issuing 10% debentures of ₹ 100 each.

Record the necessary journal entries in the books of Sinco Ltd. assuming that the debentures have been issued : 3

- (i) At a discount of 10%. (ii) At a premium of 10%.

OR

(b) 1.4.2021 को वाई लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 10,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों को 6% बट्टे पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए। संपूर्ण राशि आवेदन पर देय थी। 12,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। सभी आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर 9% ऋणपत्रों का आबंटन कर दिया गया। आवेदन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त राशि वापिस कर दी गई। 31.3.2022 को कम्पनी ने कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार ऋणपत्र निर्गमन पर बट्टे को अपलिखित करने का निर्णय किया। उस तिथि को कम्पनी के प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम संचय खाते में ₹ 10,000 का शेष था।

कम्पनी की पुस्तकों में उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

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21. ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों में विभक्त सरस्वती लिमिटेड की अधिकृत पूँजी ₹ 10,00,000, है। कम्पनी की अभिदत्त तथा पूर्ण प्रदत्त अंश पूँजी ₹ 4,00,000 थी। अपनी नई वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कम्पनी ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 20,000 समता अंशों का निर्गमन किया जो निम्न प्रकार से देय थे : ₹ 3 आवेदन पर; ₹ 3 आबंटन पर, ₹ 2 प्रथम याचना पर तथा ₹ 2 दूसरी एवं अन्तिम याचना पर। निर्गमन पूर्ण रूप से अभिदत्त हो गया। आबंटन राशि का भुगतान 1 मई, 2021 को, प्रथम याचना राशि का 1 अगस्त, 2021 को तथा अन्तिम याचना का 1 अक्टूबर, 2021 को देय था। एक्स, जिसे 1000 अंशों का आबंटन किया गया था, ने आबंटन तथा याचना राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया; 600 अंशों के एक आबंटनी वाई ने दोनों याचनाओं का भुगतान नहीं किया; तथा जैड ने, जिसे 400 अंशों का आबंटन किया गया था, अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान नहीं किया। कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची III, भाग I के अनुसार कम्पनी की अंश पूँजी को इसके स्थिति विवरण में प्रस्तुत कीजिए। इसी के लिए खातों के नोट्स भी तैयार कीजिए।

4

22. एम, बी तथा वी एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 6:3:1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 30 सितम्बर, 2022 को 'वी' की मृत्यु हो गई।

एक साझेदार की मृत्यु पर साझेदारी संलेख में निम्न के भुगतान का प्रावधान था :

(i) साझेदार के पूँजी खाते का शेष। 31 मार्च, 2022 को वी के पूँजी खाते में ₹ 1,50,000 का शेष था।

(ii) मृत्यु की तिथि तक वेतन। वी को ₹ 50,000 मासिक वेतन देने की अनुमति थी।

(iii) ख्याति में उसका भाग जिसकी गणना मृत्यु से पूर्व, पिछले तीन पूर्ण वर्षों के औसत के तीन वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर की जायेगी। पिछले तीन वर्षों का लाभ ₹ 1,50,000 था।

(iv) मृत्यु की तिथि तक लाभ में उसका भाग, जिसकी गणना पिछले तीन पूर्ण वर्षों के औसत लाभ के आधार पर की जाएगी।

(v) वी ने व्यक्तिगत प्रयोग के लिए 1 जुलाई, 2022 को ₹ 10,000 का आहरण किया। आहरण पर ब्याज ₹ 500 था।

फर्म अपनी पुस्तकें प्रति वर्ष 31 मार्च को बंद करती है।

वी के निष्पादकों को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए उसका पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए।

4

- (b) On 1.4.2021 Y Ltd. invited applications for issuing 10,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 6%. The entire amount was payable with application. Application for 12,000, 9% debentures were received. 9% debentures were allotted on pro-rata basis to all the applicants. Excess money received with applications was refunded. On 31.3.2022 the company decided to write off discount on issue of debentures according to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. On that date the company had ₹ 10,000 in its securities premium reserve account.

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

3

21. Saraswati Ltd. has an authorised capital of ₹ 10,00,000 divided into equity shares of ₹ 10 each. Subscribed and fully paid up share capital of the company was ₹ 4,00,000. To meet its new financial requirements, the company issued 20,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each which were payable as follows : ₹ 3 on application; ₹ 3 on allotment, ₹ 2 on first call and ₹ 2 on second and final call. The issue was fully subscribed. The allotment money was payable on 1st May 2021, first call money on 1st August 2021 and final call on 1st October 2021. X whom 1000 shares were allotted, did not pay the allotment and call money; Y an allottee of 600 shares, did not pay the two calls ; and Z whom 400 shares were allotted, did not pay the final call. Present the share capital in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013. Also prepare Notes to Accounts for the same.

4

22. M, B and V were partners in a firm sharing profits & losses in the ratio of 6:3:1. On 30th September, 2022, V died. Their partnership deed provided for the following payments on the death of a partner :

- (i) Balance in partner's capital account. Balance in V's capital account on 31st March, 2022 was ₹ 1,50,000.
- (ii) Salary till the date of death. V was allowed a monthly salary of ₹ 50,000.
- (iii) Share of goodwill which will be calculated on the basis of three years purchase of average profits of three completed years prior to death. The total profit of last three completed years was ₹ 1,50,000.
- (iv) Share in the profits of the firm till the date of death calculated on the basis of average profits of the last three completed years.
- (v) V had withdrawn ₹ 10,000 on 1st July, 2022 for personal use. Interest on her drawings amounted to ₹ 500.

Firm closes its accounts every year on 31st March.

Prepare V's capital account to be presented to her executors.

4



23. जी तथा एम एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3:2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 31 मार्च, 2022 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

31.3.2022 को जी तथा एम का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
लेनदार	50,000	बैंक	75,000
अदत्त व्यय	45,000	अन्य चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ	4,80,000
संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान	5,000	मशीनरी	7,00,000
9% ऋण	15,00,000	भूमि एवं भवन	15,00,000
पूँजी :		एकस्व	10,000
जी 6,00,000		लाभ-हानि खाता	15,000
एम <u>7,00,000</u>	13,00,000	ख्याति	1,20,000
कुल	29,00,000	कुल	29,00,000

उपरोक्त तिथि को फर्म का विघटन हो गया। अन्य चालू परिसम्पत्तियों से 10% कम की वसूली हुई। भूमि एवं भवन तथा मशीनरी को उनके पुस्तकीय मूल्य पर बेच दिया गया। 9% ऋण का भुगतान ₹ 1,35,000 के ब्याज सहित किया गया जिसका लेखा नहीं किया गया था। विघटन व्यय ₹ 10,000 थे।

वसूली खाता तैयार कीजिए।

6

24. निम्न स्थितियों में ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

- ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के ₹ 7,00,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 20% प्रीमियम पर किया गया, जिनका शोधन 6 वर्षों के पश्चात् 10% प्रीमियम पर करना है।
- ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 10,000, 12% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% बट्टे पर किया गया, जिनका शोधन 5 वर्षों के पश्चात् 5% प्रीमियम पर करना है।
- ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 75,000, 12% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन सममूल्य पर किया गया, जिनका शोधन 3 वर्षों के पश्चात् 10% प्रीमियम पर करना है।

6

23. G and M 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 :

Balance Sheet of G and M as on 31st March, 2022

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	50,000	Bank	75,000
Outstanding expenses	45,000	Other current assets	4,80,000
Provision for doubtful debts	5,000	Machinery	7,00,000
9% loan	15,00,000	Land and building	15,00,000
Capitals :		Patents	10,000
G 6,00,000		Profit and loss account	15,000
M <u>7,00,000</u>	13,00,000	Goodwill	1,20,000
Total	29,00,000	Total	29,00,000

On the above date, the firm was dissolved. Other current assets realised 10% less. Land and building and machinery were sold at their book value. 9% loan was discharged with unrecorded interest of ₹ 1,35,000. Expenses on dissolution amounted to ₹ 10,000.

Prepare Realisation Account.

6

24. Pass necessary journal entries for the issue of debentures in the following cases :

- (i) Issued ₹ 7,00,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 20%, redeemable at a premium of 10% after 6 years.
- (ii) Issued 10,000, 12% debentures of ₹ 100 each at 10% discount, redeemable at a premium of 5% after 5 years.
- (iii) Issued 75,000, 12% debentures of ₹ 100 each at par, redeemable at a premium of 10% after three years.

6

25. (a) माधव तथा गिरधारी एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3:1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2022 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

31 मार्च, 2022 को माधव तथा गिरधारी का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
पूँजी : माधव 3,00,000 गिरधारी <u>2,00,000</u>	5,00,000	मशीनरी	4,70,000
कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति कोष	60,000	निवेश	1,10,000
लेनदार	1,90,000	देनदार 1,20,000	
कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि	1,10,000	घटा : संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान <u>10,000</u>	1,10,000
		स्टॉक	1,40,000
		रोकड़	30,000
	8,60,000		8,60,000

1 अप्रैल, 2022 को उन्होंने फर्म के लाभों में 1/4वें भाग के लिए ज्योति को साझेदारी में प्रवेश दिया । ज्योति अपनी पूँजी के रूप में ₹ 1,86,000 लाई तथा ख्याति प्रीमियम के अपने भाग के लिए ₹ 40,000 नगद लाई । निम्न शर्तों पर सहमति हुई :

- स्टॉक का मूल्य ₹ 23,000 कम लगाया गया था ।
 - गिरधारी ने 20% निवेश पुस्तक मूल्य पर ले लिए ।
 - कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति का दावा ₹ 70,000 था जिसका भुगतान बाद में किया जायेगा ।
 - लेनदारों में ₹ 27,000 की ऐसी राशि सम्मिलित थी जिसका दावा नहीं किया जायेगा ।
- ज्योति के प्रवेश पर पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए ।

6

अथवा

- (b) राधिका, रिधिमा तथा रूपांशी एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 3:5:2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटती थीं । 31 मार्च, 2022 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

31 मार्च, 2022 को राधिका, रिधिमा तथा रूपांशी का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
विविध लेनदार	60,000	रोकड़	50,000
सामान्य संचय	40,000	स्टॉक	80,000
पूँजी :		देनदार	40,000
राधिका 3,00,000		निवेश	30,000
रिधिमा 2,00,000		भवन	5,00,000
रूपांशी <u>1,00,000</u>	6,00,000		
	7,00,000		7,00,000

25. (a) Madhav and Girdhari were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:1. Their balance sheet as at 31st March, 2022 was as follows :

Balance sheet of Madhav and Girdhari as on 31st March, 2022

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Capital : Madhav 3,00,000	5,00,000	Machinery	4,70,000
Girdhari <u>2,00,000</u>		Investment	1,10,000
Workmen's compensation fund	60,000	Debtors 1,20,000	
Creditors	1,90,000	Less : Provision for doubtful debts <u>10,000</u>	1,10,000
Employee's Provident fund	1,10,000	Stock	1,40,000
		Cash	30,000
	8,60,000		8,60,000

On 1st April, 2022, they admitted Jyoti into partnership for 1/4th share in the profits of the firm. Jyoti brought ₹ 1,86,000 as her capital and ₹ 40,000 as her share of goodwill premium in cash. The following terms were agreed upon :

- Stock was found undervalued by ₹ 23,000.
- 20% of the investments were taken over by Girdhari at book value.
- Claim on account of workmen's compensation amounted to ₹ 70,000, which was to be paid later.
- Creditors included a sum of ₹ 27,000 which was not likely to be claimed.

Prepare Revaluation A/c and Partners' Capital Accounts on Jyoti's admission.

6

OR

- (b) Radhika, Ridhima and Rupanshi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:5:2. On 31st March, 2022, their balance sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Radhika, Ridhima and Rupanshi as on 31.3.2022

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Sundry Creditors	60,000	Cash	50,000
General Reserve	40,000	Stock	80,000
Capitals :		Debtors	40,000
Radhika 3,00,000	6,00,000	Investments	30,000
Ridhima 2,00,000		Buildings	5,00,000
Rupanshi <u>1,00,000</u>			
	7,00,000		7,00,000

उपरोक्त तिथि को रिधिमा सेवानिवृत्त हो गई तथा यह सहमति हुई कि :

- (i) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 3,00,000 किया जाये ।
- (ii) भवन का मूल्यांकन ₹ 6,20,000 किया गया ।
- (iii) नई फर्म की पूँजी ₹ 5,00,000 निर्धारित की गई, जो साझेदारों के नए लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में होगी, इस उद्देश्य के लिए आवश्यक समायोजन साझेदारों के चालू खाते खोल कर किए जाएँगे ।

रिधिमा की सेवानिवृत्ति पर पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए ।

6

26. (a) गंगा लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 10,000 समता अंशों के निर्गमन के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए । प्रति अंश राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था : आवेदन पर ₹ 2; आबंटन पर ₹ 3; प्रथम याचना पर ₹ 3 तथा दूसरी एवं अन्तिम याचना पर ₹ 2 ।

15,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । 3,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा आवेदन राशि वापिस कर दी गई । 12,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर आबंटन किया गया । आवेदन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त राशि का समायोजन आबंटन पर देय राशि में किया गया । एक अंशधारक को छोड़कर, जिसे 200 अंशों का आबंटन किया गया था, सभी अंशधारकों ने आबंटन राशि का भुगतान कर दिया । इन अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया । इसके पश्चात प्रथम याचना माँगी गई तथा प्राप्त हो गई । दूसरी एवं अन्तिम याचना अभी तक माँगी नहीं गई थी । उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए गंगा लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । जहाँ भी आवश्यक हो अदत्त याचना खाता खोलिए ।

6

अथवा

- (b) मुकुंद लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 50,000 समता अंशों को 10% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए । प्रति अंश राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था : आवेदन पर ₹ 3, आबंटन पर ₹ 3 (प्रीमियम सहित) तथा शेष राशि प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना पर । 1,20,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए तथा सभी आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों का आबंटन कर दिया गया । आवेदन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त राशि का समायोजन केवल आबंटन पर देय राशि में किया गया । आबंटन पर देय राशि से अतिरिक्त आवेदन राशि वापिस कर दी गई । एक अंशधारक जिसने 6,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन किया था, याचना राशि का भुगतान नहीं कर पाया तथा उसके अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया ।
- मुकुंद लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

6



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

- (i) Goodwill of the firm be valued at ₹ 3,00,000.
- (ii) Building was valued at ₹ 6,20,000.
- (iii) Capital of the new firm was fixed at ₹ 5,00,000, which will be in the new profit sharing ratio of the partners ; the necessary adjustments for this purpose were to be made by opening current accounts of the partners.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts on Ridhima's retirement.

6

26. (a) Ganga Ltd. invited applications for issuing 10,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The amount per share was payable as follows : ₹ 2 on application, ₹ 3 on allotment, ₹ 3 on first call and ₹ 2 on second and final call.

Applications were received for 15,000 shares. The applications for 3,000 shares were rejected and application money refunded. The shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to the applicants of 12,000 shares. Excess money received with applications was adjusted towards sums due on allotment. All shareholders paid the allotment money except one shareholder who was allotted 200 shares. These shares were forfeited. The first call was made thereafter and duly received. The second and final call was not yet made.

Pass Journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Ganga Ltd. Open Calls-in-Arrears Account wherever required.

6

OR

- (b) Mukund Ltd. invited applications for issuing 50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at 10% premium. The amount per share was payable as follows : ₹ 3 on application, ₹ 3 (including premium) on allotment and balance amount on first and final call. Applications were received for 1,20,000 shares and shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to all the applicants. The excess money received on application was adjusted towards sums due on allotment only. Application money in excess to sums due on allotment was refunded. A shareholder who had applied for 6,000 shares, could not pay the call money and his shares were forfeited.

Pass necessary Journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Mukund Ltd.

6



भाग – ख
विकल्प – I
(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

27. (A) निम्न में से कौन सा/से कथन सत्य है :
- (i) व्यवसाय की तरलता स्थिति के मापन के रूप में त्वरित अनुपात को चालू अनुपात से अच्छा समझा जाता है ।
- (ii) ऋण-समता अनुपात व्यवसाय की लघुकालीन शोधन क्षमता का मापन करती है ।
- (iii) ब्याज आवर्त (व्याप्ति) अनुपात ब्याज के लिए उपलब्ध लाभों और दीर्घकालीन ऋणों पर ब्याज के गुना को प्रदर्शित करता है ।
- (a) सभी सत्य हैं । (b) (i) तथा (iii) सत्य हैं ।
- (c) (ii) तथा (iii) सत्य हैं । (d) (i) तथा (ii) सत्य हैं । 1
- अथवा**
- (B) _____ अनुपातों की गणना संसाधनों की प्रभावी उपयोगिता पर आधारित व्यवसाय की सक्रियता/कार्यात्मकता की क्षमता के मापन हेतु की जाती है ।
- (a) लाभप्रदता (b) आवर्त
- (c) शोधनक्षमता (d) तरलता 1
28. यदि प्रचालन से आगम ₹ 9,00,000 है; सकल लाभ लागत का 25% है तथा प्रचालन व्यय ₹ 90,000 है, तो प्रचालन अनुपात होगा :
- (a) 100% (b) 50%
- (c) 90% (d) 10% 1
29. (A) ऋणों एवं अग्रिम पर प्राप्त ₹ 3,000 का नगद ब्याज का परिणाम है :
- (a) प्रचालन गतिविधियों से रोकड़ का अन्तर्वाह ।
- (b) निवेश गतिविधियों से रोकड़ का अन्तर्वाह ।
- (c) वित्तीय गतिविधियों से रोकड़ का अन्तर्वाह ।
- (d) रोकड़ व रोकड़ तुल्यों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं । 1
- अथवा**
- (B) एक वित्तीय उद्यम की स्थिति में, जिसका मुख्य व्यवसाय उधार देना एवं उधार लेना है, 'ब्याज के भुगतान' एवं 'ब्याज की प्राप्ति' को वर्गीकृत किया जाता है :
- (a) प्रचालन गतिविधियों के रूप में । (b) निवेश गतिविधियों के रूप में ।
- (c) वित्तीय गतिविधियों के रूप में । (d) रोकड़ तुल्य के रूप में । 1

PART – B

Option – I

(Analysis of Financial Statements)

27. (A) Which one of the following statement is/are correct ?
- (i) Quick Ratio is considered better than Current Ratio as a measure of liquidity position of business.
 - (ii) Debt-equity ratio measures the short term solvency of the business.
 - (iii) Interest Coverage Ratio reveals the number of times interest on long term debts is covered by the profits available for interest.
- (a) All are correct.
 - (b) (i) and (iii) are correct.
 - (c) (ii) and (iii) are correct.
 - (d) (i) and (ii) are correct. 1

OR

- (B) _____ ratios are calculated for measuring the efficiency of operations of business based on effective utilization of resources.
- (a) Profitability (b) Turnover
 - (c) Solvency (d) Liquidity 1
28. If revenue from operations is ₹ 9,00,000 ; gross profit is 25% on cost and operating expenses are ₹ 90,000, the operating ratio will be :
- (a) 100% (b) 50%
 - (c) 90% (d) 10% 1

29. (A) Interest of ₹ 3,000 received in cash on loans and advances will result in :
- (a) cash inflow from operating activities.
 - (b) cash inflow from investing activities.
 - (c) cash inflow from financing activities.
 - (d) No change in cash or cash equivalents. 1

OR

- (B) In case of a financial enterprise whose main business is lending and borrowing, 'interest paid' and 'interest received' are classified as :
- (a) Operating activities (b) Investing activities
 - (c) Financing activities (d) Cash equivalents 1

30. निम्न में से कौन सी गतिविधि का परिणाम रोकड़ प्रवाह होगा ?
- (a) ₹ 40,000 बैंक में जमा किए गए ।
 (b) बैंक से ₹ 54,000 का नगद आहरण ।
 (c) लघुकालीन विपणन योग्य प्रतिभूतियों का सममूल्य ₹ 25,000 पर विक्रय ।
 (d) ₹ 50,000 पुस्तक मूल्य की मशीनरी का ₹ 10,000 के लाभ पर विक्रय । 1
31. कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची III, भाग I के प्रावधानों के अनुसार एक कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में निम्न मदों को मुख्य शीर्षकों तथा उप-शीर्षकों (यदि कोई है) में वर्गीकृत कीजिए :
- (i) माँग पर देय ऋण
 (ii) देय बिल/प्रपत्र
 (iii) एकस्व 3
32. 'यह किसी फर्म के स्थिति-विवरण एवं लाभ-हानि विवरण की विभिन्न मदों के बीच उचित सम्बन्ध स्थापित करके वित्तीय शक्तियों एवं कमज़ोरियों को पहचानने की प्रक्रिया है ।'
- प्रक्रिया की पहचान कीजिए तथा पहचानी गई प्रक्रिया के किन्हीं दो उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए । 3
33. (a) (i) निम्न सूचना से 'बी एन लिमिटेड' की प्रचालनों से आगम की गणना कीजिए :
- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ | ₹ 8,00,000 |
| तरल अनुपात | 1.5 : 1 |
| चालू अनुपात | 2 : 1 |
| स्टॉक (इन्वेंट्री) आवर्त अनुपात | 6 गुना |
- माल को लागत पर 25% लाभ पर बेचा गया ।
- (ii) एक कम्पनी का प्रचालन अनुपात 60% है । उल्लेख कीजिए कि ₹ '20,000 लागत के माल के क्रय' से प्रचालन अनुपात बढ़ेगा, घटेगा अथवा इसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा । $3 + 1 = 4$
- अथवा**
- (b) एम लिमिटेड का ऋण-समता अनुपात 2:1 है । कारण सहित उल्लेख कीजिए कि निम्न लेन-देनों से ऋण-समता अनुपात बढ़ेगा, घटेगा अथवा इसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा :
- (i) आई सी आई सी आई बैंक से ₹ 1,00,000 का ऋण लिया जिसका भुगतान 5 वर्षों के पश्चात करना है ।
 (ii) ₹ 1,50,000 की मशीनरी का नगद क्रय किया गया ।
 (iii) ₹ 1,00,000 के 9% ऋणपत्रों का शोधन किया गया ।
 (iv) ₹ 5,00,000 की मशीनरी के क्रय के लिए आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को समता अंश निर्गमित किए गए । 4



30. Which of the following transactions will result into flow of cash ?
- Deposited ₹ 40,000 into bank.
 - Withdrew cash from bank ₹ 54,000.
 - Sold short-term marketable securities for ₹ 25,000 at par.
 - Sold machinery of book value of ₹ 50,000 at a gain of ₹ 10,000. 1
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 :
- Loans repayable on demand
 - Bills payable
 - Patents 3
32. 'It is the process of identifying the financial strengths and weaknesses of the firm by properly establishing relationships between the various items of balance sheet and the statement of profit and loss.'
- Identify the process and state any two objectives of the identified process. 3
33. (a) (i) Calculate Revenue from operations of 'BN Ltd.' from the following information :
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Current Assets | ₹ 8,00,000 |
| Quick ratio | 1.5 : 1 |
| Current ratio | 2 : 1 |
| Inventory turnover ratio | 6 times |
- Goods were sold at a profit of 25% on cost.
- (ii) The operating ratio of a company is 60%. State whether 'purchase of goods costing ₹ 20,000' will increase, decrease or not change the operating ratio. 3 + 1 = 4
- OR**
- (b) The debt equity ratio of M Ltd. is 2:1. State with reasons whether the following transactions will increase, decrease or not change the debt equity ratio :
- Obtained a loan from ICICI Bank ₹ 1,00,000 payable after 5 yrs.
 - Purchased machinery for cash ₹ 1,50,000.
 - Redeemed 9% debentures ₹ 1,00,000.
 - Issued equity shares for purchase of machinery of ₹ 5,00,000 to the vendors. 4



34. निम्न काल्पनिक विवरण को पढ़िए तथा इसके आधार पर दिए गए प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए ।
 'स्किल इंडिया स्कीम' के अन्तर्गत सुजाता ने एक लघु उद्योग की स्थापना की । व्यवसाय की वृद्धि होने तथा आगम बढ़ने पर उसने अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए 10 अन्य समान विचार वाले लोगों के साथ 'सुजाता लिमिटेड' बनाने का निर्णय किया । 31.3.2022 को कम्पनी की वित्तीय स्थिति इसके स्थिति विवरण में दर्शाई गयी है :

6

सुजाता लिमिटेड का 31.3.2022 को स्थिति विवरण

विवरण	नोट सं.	31.3.2022 (₹)	31.3.2021 (₹)
I. समता तथा देयताएँ			
1. अंशधारक निधियाँ			
(क) समता अंश पूँजी		20,00,000	17,00,000
(ख) संचय एवं आधिक्य (लाभ-हानि विवरण)		3,00,000	4,00,000
2. अचल देयताएँ			
दीर्घकालीन उधार		3,00,000	2,00,000
3. चालू देयताएँ			
व्यापारिक देय		50,000	25,000
कुल		26,50,000	23,25,000
II. परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
1. अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(क) स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(i) मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ		8,00,000	9,00,000
(ii) अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ		5,00,000	2,00,000
(ख) अचल निवेश		3,00,000	4,00,000
2. चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(क) इन्वेंट्री (मालसूची)		4,00,000	5,00,000
(ख) व्यापारिक प्राप्य		1,50,000	1,25,000
(ग) रोकड़ एवं रोकड़ तुल्य		5,00,000	2,00,000
कुल		26,50,000	23,25,000

अतिरिक्त जानकारी :

वर्ष भर में मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियों पर ₹ 1,00,000 मूल्यहास लगाया गया ।

उपरोक्त सूचना के आधार पर 'सुजाता लिमिटेड' का 'रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण' तैयार कीजिए ।

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

Sujata started a small enterprise under the 'Skill India Scheme'. As the business grew, the revenue started increasing and she decided to form 'Sujata Ltd.' to achieve her objectives with 10 other like minded persons. The financial position of the company is given in its Balance Sheet as at 31.3.2022 :

6

Balance Sheet of Sujata Ltd. as at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2022 (₹)	31.3.2021 (₹)
I. Equity and Liabilities			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
(a) Equity share capital		20,00,000	17,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus (Statement of Profit and Loss)		3,00,000	4,00,000
2. Non-current Liabilities			
Long term Borrowings		3,00,000	2,00,000
3. Current Liabilities			
Trade payables		50,000	25,000
Total		26,50,000	23,25,000
II. Assets			
1. Non-current Assets			
(a) Fixed Assets			
(i) Tangible Assets		8,00,000	9,00,000
(ii) Intangible Assets		5,00,000	2,00,000
(b) Non-current Investments		3,00,000	4,00,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		4,00,000	5,00,000
(b) Trade Receivables		1,50,000	1,25,000
(c) Cash & Cash equivalents		5,00,000	2,00,000
Total		26,50,000	23,25,000

Additional Information :

Depreciation of ₹ 1,00,000 was charged on Tangible Assets during the year.

On the basis of the above information prepare the 'Cash Flow Statement' of Sujata Ltd.

भाग – ख
विकल्प – II
(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)

27. (A) _____ की पहचान, एक स्प्रैडशीट के अंतर्गत किसी विशिष्ट स्थान से संबंधित अक्षर तथा संख्या के संयोजन के द्वारा होती है।
- (a) पंक्ति (रो) (b) सेल
(c) स्तम्भ (कॉलम) (d) सीमा (रेंज) 1
- अथवा**
- (B) व्यापार खाता तथा लाभ-हानि खाता तैयार करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रविष्टियाँ जानी जाती हैं :
- (a) आरम्भिक प्रविष्टियाँ (b) समायोजन प्रविष्टियाँ
(c) अन्तिम प्रविष्टियाँ (d) दोनों (a) तथा (b) 1
28. उस व्यापक रूप से स्वीकार्य सुरक्षा नियन्त्रण का नाम दीजिए जो डेटाबेस तक पहुँचने के लिए भण्डारण के दोहरे (बायनरी) एनकोडिंग स्वरूपण का उपयोग करता है ?
- (a) डेटा वॉल्ट (b) पासवर्ड सुरक्षा
(c) डेटा अंकेक्षण (d) डेटा अखंडता 1
29. (A) किसी भी व्यावसायिक संगठन के लिए कच्चे आँकड़ों (तथ्यों) को अभिकलित्र लेखांकन तंत्र में निम्न में से किन घटकों के रूप में जाना जाता है ?
- (a) कार्यविधि (b) डेटा (आँकड़े)
(c) हार्डवेयर (d) सॉफ्टवेयर 1
- अथवा**
- (B) ऐसे संगठन के लिए जिसमें लेखांकन लेन-देन की मात्रा कम हो तथा अनुकूलन क्षमता उच्च हो, कौन सा सॉफ्टवेयर पैकेज उचित होगा ?
- (a) विशिष्ट (b) तदनुकूल
(c) सामान्य (d) (b) तथा (c) दोनों 1
30. ऐसे गैर-लेखांकन वाउचर का नाम दीजिए जिसका लेखा एक पृथक रजिस्टर में किया जाता है न कि खाताबही के एक भाग के रूप में।
- (a) मैमो वाउचर (b) उत्तर-दिनांकित वाउचर
(c) उपभोगकर्ता परिभाषित वाउचर (d) स्थानांतरण वाउचर 1



PART – B
Option – II
(Computerised Accounting)

27. (A) A _____ is identified by combination of letter and number corresponding to particular location within the spreadsheet.
- | | | |
|------------|-----------|---|
| (a) Row | (b) Cell | |
| (c) Column | (d) Range | 1 |
- OR**
- (B) Entries required to make trading account and profit and loss account are known as :
- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---|
| (a) Opening entries | (b) Adjusting entries | |
| (c) Closing entries | (d) (a) and (b) both | 1 |
28. Name the widely accepted security control which uses binary encoding format of storage to offer access to database :
- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|---|
| (a) Data vault | (b) Password security | |
| (c) Data audit | (d) Data integrity | 1 |
29. (A) Which of the following components of computerised accounting system are known as row facts for any business organization ?
- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---|
| (a) Procedure | (b) Data | |
| (c) Hardware | (d) Software | 1 |
- OR**
- (B) Which of the following software packages is suitable for an organization where the volume of accounting transactions is small and adaptability is very high ?
- | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|---|
| (a) Specific | (b) Tailored | |
| (c) Generic | (d) (b) and (c) both | 1 |
30. Name the non-accounting voucher which is recorded in separate register but not as a part of ledger :
- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---|
| (a) Memo voucher | (b) Post dated voucher | |
| (c) User defined voucher | (d) Transfer voucher | 1 |



31. लेखांकन सॉफ्टवेयर 'टेली' में 'खातों के समूह' के वर्गीकरण के दो मुख्य समूहों को समझाइए। 3
32. चार्ट के उपयोग के किन्हीं तीन लाभों को समझाइए। 3
33. (a) 'टेली' सॉफ्टवेयर में बैंक समाधान विवरण तैयार करने के चरणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। 4
- अथवा**
- (b) स्वरूपण की निम्न विधियों को समझाइए :
- (i) संख्या स्वरूपण
 - (ii) मुद्रा स्वरूपण
 - (iii) प्रतिशत स्वरूपण
 - (iv) तिथि स्वरूपण 4
34. उस कार्य का नाम बताइए जिसका प्रयोग सामान्यतः उस गिरवी ऋण के भुगतान की गणना के लिए किया जाता है, जिसकी ब्याज दर निश्चित होती है। इसके वाक्य विन्यास को भी समझाइए। 6
-



31. Explain two main groups in which 'Group of Accounts' is classified in Accounting Software 'Tally'. **3**
32. Explain any three advantages of using charts. **3**
33. (a) State the steps to construct Bank Reconciliation Statement in 'Tally' software. **4**
- OR**
- (b) Explain the following formatting tools :
- (i) Number formatting
 - (ii) Currency formatting
 - (iii) Percentage formatting
 - (iv) Dates formatting **4**
34. Name the function which is often used to calculate the payment for mortgage loans that have fixed rate of interest. Also explain its syntax. **6**
-



67/2/2 **267 B**

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Marking Scheme

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(For Internal and Restricted use only)

Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023

ACCOUNTANCY (055)

Paper Code: (67/2/2)

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” .



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 _80 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	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. ● 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 : 67/2/2]****Maximum Marks : 80**

PART -A		
(ACCOUNTING FOR PARTNERSHIP FIRMS AND COMPANIES		
Q. No	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	MARKS
1.	Q. (A) Radhe Ltd..... Ans. (a) ₹1,500 Or Q. (B) A Company Ans. (b) ₹ 3,000	1 Mark or 1 Mark
2.	Q. Assertion Ans. (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	1 Mark
3.	Q. (A) Net Assets..... Ans. (a) Purchase consideration Or Q. (B) When a company Ans. (d) Any of the above	1 Mark or 1 Mark
4.	Q. Abhay and Ravi..... Ans. (b) 6½ months	1 Mark
5.	Q. On reconstitution..... Ans. (b) Loss ₹50,000	1 Mark
6.	Q. Elite Ltd. Ans. (b) ₹2,00,000	1 Mark
7.	Q. At the time of..... Ans. (c) Called up amount on shares	1 Mark
8.	Gopal, Krishna and..... Ans. (d) 2:1	1 Mark
9.	Q. (A) A partnership..... Ans. (b) 46 Or Q. (B) Amit and Sumit..... Ans. (a) ₹20,000	1 Mark or 1 Mark
10.	Q. Offer of Ans. (a) Private placement of shares	1 Mark
11.	Q. Total assets..... Ans. (b) Loss ₹6,00,000	1 Mark
12.	Q. Rohit and Mohit..... Ans. (d) ₹50,000	1 Mark



13.	<p>Q. (A) Ram and Mohan..... Ans. (c) Ram ₹18,000 and Mohan ₹12,000</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Q. (B) Anu, Bindu..... Ans. (d) ₹5,000</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1 Mark or 1 Mark</p>															
Read the following hypothetical.....																	
14.	<p>Q. What will the..... Ans. (b) Rudra ₹9,000; Dev ₹9,000 and Shiv ₹4,200</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1 Mark</p>															
15.	<p>Q. How much amount..... Ans. (c) ₹7,00,000</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1 Mark</p>															
16.	<p>Q.(A) On admission..... Ans. (b) In old profit sharing ratio</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Q.(B) Q. Asha and Nisha..... Ans. (c) 5:1:2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1 Mark or 1 Mark</p>															
17.	<p>Q. Mita, Geeta and Mohit..... Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Books of Mita, Geeta and Mohit Journal</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="185 1039 1294 1733"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Date</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Particulars</th> <th style="text-align: center;">L.F</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Debit Amount (₹)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Credit Amount (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2022 April 1</td> <td>Geeta's Capital A/c Dr To Mita's Capital A/c (Goodwill adjusted on change in profit sharing ratio)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">14,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">April 1</td> <td>Revaluation A/c Dr To Mita's Capital A/c To Geeta's Capital A/c To Mohit's Capital A/c (Profit on revaluation of assets and re-assessment of liabilities transferred to partners in old profit sharing ratio)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,20,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">60,000 36,000 24,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Working Notes:-</i> 1. Calculation of Gain/ Sacrifice= New share- Old share</p> <p>Mita's share= $5/10-2/5= 1/10$ (Sacrifice)</p> <p>Geeta's share= $3/10- 2/5= (-1/10)$ (Gain)</p> <p>Mohit's share= $2/10- 1/5= Nil$</p>	Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)	2022 April 1	Geeta's Capital A/c Dr To Mita's Capital A/c (Goodwill adjusted on change in profit sharing ratio)		14,000	14,000	April 1	Revaluation A/c Dr To Mita's Capital A/c To Geeta's Capital A/c To Mohit's Capital A/c (Profit on revaluation of assets and re-assessment of liabilities transferred to partners in old profit sharing ratio)		1,20,000	60,000 36,000 24,000	<p style="text-align: center;">½</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1 ½</p> <p style="text-align: center;">=3 Marks</p>
Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)													
2022 April 1	Geeta's Capital A/c Dr To Mita's Capital A/c (Goodwill adjusted on change in profit sharing ratio)		14,000	14,000													
April 1	Revaluation A/c Dr To Mita's Capital A/c To Geeta's Capital A/c To Mohit's Capital A/c (Profit on revaluation of assets and re-assessment of liabilities transferred to partners in old profit sharing ratio)		1,20,000	60,000 36,000 24,000													
18.	<p>Q. Vibha, Sudha and.....</p>																

Ans.

Books of Vibha, Sudha and Ashish
Journal

Date	Particulars	L. F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)
	Vibha's Capital A/c Ashish's Capital A/c. To Sudha's Capital A/c (Sudha's share of goodwill adjusted to capital account of Vibha and Ashish in their gaining ratio 2:1)	Dr Dr	20,000 10,000	30,000

3
Marks

Note- No marks to be deducted for not showing calculation of Gaining Ratio.

19. Q. (a) Mohan, Sohan

Ans.

Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c
for the year ended 31.3.2022

Dr

Cr.

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Profit transferred to Partners' Capital A/c's:		By Profit & Loss A/c (Net Profit) $\frac{1}{2}$	2,00,000
Mohan 80,000			
Less: Guarantee to Suresh (18,000)	62,000		
$\frac{1}{2}$			
Sohan 80,000			
Less: Guarantee to Suresh (12,000)	68,000		
$\frac{1}{2}$			
Suresh 40,000			
Add: Guarantee from Mohan 18,000			
Add: Guarantee from Sohan 12,000	70,000		
$1\frac{1}{2}$			
	2,00,000		2,00,000

3
Marks

Or

or

Q. (b) A and B were partners.....

Ans. (b) Normal Profit= 20% of Capital Employed

$$= 20/100 \times ₹2,00,000 = ₹40,000 \dots\dots\dots \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Average Profit} = \frac{34,000 + 38,000 + 30,000}{3} = \frac{102,000}{3} = ₹34,000 \dots\dots\dots \frac{1}{2}$$

3
Marks

(i) Super Profit = Average Profit - Normal Profit
= ₹34,000 - ₹40,000 = - ₹6,000 \dots\dots\dots \frac{1}{2}

Note- Since there is no super profit, hence the firm does not have any goodwill. $\frac{1}{2}$

20. Q. (a) Sinco Ltd.....

Ans. (a) Books of Sinco Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)
	Assets A/c Dr To Dixon Ltd. (Assets purchased from Dixon Ltd)		1,98,000	1,98,000
	(i) Dixon Ltd. Dr Discount on issue of debentures A/c Dr To 10% Debentures A/c (Allotment of 2,200 debentures of ₹100 each at a discount of 10% as purchase consideration)		1,98,000 22,000	2,20,000
	(ii) Dixon Ltd. Dr To 10% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium A/c/ Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Allotment of 1,800 debentures of ₹100 each at a premium of 10% as purchase consideration)		1,98,000	1,80,000 18,000

1 x 3
= 3
Marks

Or

Or

Q. (b) On 1.4.2021 Y Ltd.....

Ans. (b)

Books of Y Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)
2021 April 1	Bank A/c Dr To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Receipt of application money on 12,000 debentures)		11,28,000	11,28,000
April 1	Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr Discount on issue of debentures A/c Dr To 9% Debentures A/c To Bank A/c (Debenture Application and Allotment money transferred to 9% Debenture A/c, Excess application money refunded on rejected application)		11,28,000 60,000	10,00,000 1,88,000

1 x 3
= 3
Marks



2022	Securities Premium A/c/ Securities Premium Reserve A/c	Dr	10,000	
March 31	Statement of Profit and Loss	Dr	50,000	
	To Discount on issue of debentures A/c (Discount on issue of debentures written off)			60,000

21. Q. Saraswati Ltd.....

Ans.

Balance Sheet of Saraswati Ltd (An Extract)

as at.....

Particulars	Note No.	₹
I. EQUITY & LIABILITIES		
Shareholders' Fund		
Share Capital..... ¹	1	5,89,800

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	₹
1.Share Capital	
Authorized Capital	
1,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each..... ¹	<u>10,00,000</u>
Issued Capital	
60,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each..... ¹	<u>6,00,000</u>
Subscribed Capital	
Subscribed and fully paid up	
58,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each..... ^{1/2}	5,80,000
Subscribed but not fully paid up	
2000 equity shares of ₹10 each ₹ 20,000	
-Calls in Arrears <u>(₹10,200)</u> ^{1/2}	9,800
(₹7,000+ ₹2400+ ₹800)	<u>5,89,800</u>

1+3
=4
Marks

22. Q. M,B and V were.....

Ans.



Dr		V's Capital A/c		Cr	
Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹		
To Drawings A/c	10,000	By Balance b/d	1,50,000		
To Interest on Drawings A/c	500	By V's Salary A/c	3,00,000		
To V's Executor's A/c	4,57,000	By M's Capital A/c (goodwill)	10,000		
		By B's Capital A/c (goodwill)	5,000		
		By P&L Suspense A/c (1,50,000/3 x 1/10 x 6/12)	2,500		
	4,67,500		4,67,500		

½ x 8
= 4
Marks

23. Q. G and M were partners.....

Ans.

Dr

Realisation A/c

Cr

Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹
To Sundry Assets A/c ¹		By Sundry Liabilities A/c ¹	
Other Current Assets A/c 4,80,000		Creditors A/c 50,000	
Machinery A/c 7,00,000		Outstanding Expenses A/c 45,000	
Land & Building A/c 15,00,000		Provision for doubtful debts A/c 5,000	
Patents A/c 10,000		9% Loan A/c 15,00,000	16,00,000
Goodwill A/c 1,20,000	28,10,000		
To Bank A/c ²		By Bank A/c ^{1½}	
Creditors 50,000		Other Current Assets 4,32,000	
O/s Expenses 45,000		Land and Building 15,00,000	
9% Loan 16,35,000		Machinery 7,00,000	26,32,000
Dissolution Expenses 10,000	17,40,000	By Loss transferred to Partners' Capital A/c's..... ^½	
		G 1,90,800	3,18,000
		M 1,27,200	
	45,50,000		45,50,000

6
Marks

24. Q. Pass necessary journal entries.....

Ans.

Journal

Date	Particulars	L. F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)
	(i) Bank A/c Dr To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application money on 9% Debentures received)		8,40,000	8,40,000

	<p>Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr Loss on issue of Debentures A/c Dr To 9% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium A/c/ Securities Premium Reserve A/c To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c (Debentures application money transferred to 9% Debentures Account)</p>		<p>8,40,000 70,000</p>	<p>7,00,000 1,40,000 70,000</p>	1 x 6 =6 Marks
	<p>(ii) Bank A/c Dr To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application money on 12% Debentures received)</p> <hr/> <p>Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr Loss on issue of Debentures A/c Dr To 12% Debentures A/c To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c (Debentures application money transferred to 12% Debentures A/c)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr Loss on issue of Debentures A/c Dr Discount on issue of Debentures A/c Dr To 12% Debentures A/c To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c (Debentures application money transferred to 12% Debentures A/c)</p>		<p>9,00,000 9,00,000 1,50,000</p>	<p>9,00,000 10,00,000 50,000 10,00,000 50,000</p>	
	<p>iii) Bank A/c Dr To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application money on 12% Debentures received)</p> <p>Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr Loss on issue of debentures A/c Dr To 12% Debentures A/c To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c (Debentures application money transferred to 12% Debentures A/c)</p>		<p>75,00,000 75,00,000 7,50,000</p>	<p>75,00,000 75,00,000 7,50,000</p>	

25.

Q. (a) Madhav and Girdhari.....**Ans. (a)** Revaluation A/c

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Workmen's Compensation Claim A/c	10,000	By Stock A/c	23,000
		By Creditors A/c	27,000
To Profit transferred to Partners' Capital A/c			
Madhav ₹30,000	40,000		
Girdhari ₹10,000			
	50,000		50,000

½ x 4
=2
Marks

Dr Partners' Capital A/c Cr

Particulars	Madhav ₹	Girdhari ₹	Jyoti ₹	Particulars	Madhav ₹	Girdhari ₹	Jyoti ₹
To Investment A/c ½	--	22,000	--	By Balance b/d ½	3,00,000	2,00,000	--
				By Cash A/c ½	--	--	1,86,000
To Bal c/d 1	3,60,000	1,98,000	1,86,000	By Premium for Goodwill A/c 1	30,000	10,000	--
				By Revaluation A/c ½	30,000	10,000	--
	3,60,000	2,20,000	1,86,000		3,60,000	2,20,000	1,86,000

4
Marks

2 + 4
=6
Marks

Or

Q. (b) Radhika , Ridhima.....

Or



	Dr	Revaluation A/c	Cr						
	Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹					
	To Profit transferred to Partners' Capital A/c's		By Building A/c	1,20,000					
	Radhika 36,000								
	Ridhima 60,000								
	Rupanshi <u>24,000</u>	1,20,000							
		1,20,000		1,20,000					
				½ x 2 =1 Mark					
	Dr	Partners' Capital A/c		Cr.					
	Particulars	Radhika ₹	Ridhima ₹	Rupanshi ₹	Particulars	Radhika ₹	Ridhima ₹	Rupanshi ₹	
	To Radhika's Capital A/c ½	90,000	-	60,000	By balance b/d	3,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	
	To Radhima's Loan A/c ½		4,30,000		By Revaluation A/c ½	36,000	60,000	24,000	
	To Balance c/d ½	3,00,000		2,00,000	By Radhika's Capital A/c (goodwill)		90,000		
					By Rupanshi's Capital A/c (goodwill) ½		60,000		5
					By General Reserve A/c ½	12,000	20,000	8,000	
					By Radhika's Current A/c 1	42,000			
					By Rupanshi's Current A/c 1			1,28,000	
		3,90,000	4,30,000	2,60,000		3,90,000	4,30,000	2,60,000	
	Note- No marks for balance b/d								
26.	Q.(a) Ganga Ltd. Invited.....								
	Ans. (a)								
	Books of Ganga Ltd.								
	1+5 =6 Marks								

Journal					
Date	Particulars	L · F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)	
	Bank A/c Dr To Equity Share Application A/c (Application money received on 15,000 shares)		30,000	30,000	½
	Equity Share Application A/c Dr To Equity Share Capital A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c To Bank A/c (Application money transferred to Equity share capital A/c, Excess money received adjusted towards allotment and money refunded on rejected applications)		30,000	20,000 4,000 6,000	1
	Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr To Equity Share Capital A/c (Amount due on allotment)		30,000	30,000	½
	Bank A/c Dr Calls in Arrears A/c Dr To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Allotment money received except that on 200 shares)		25,480 520	26,000	1
	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr To Calls in Arrears A/c To Forfeited Shares A/c (Forfeiture of 200 shares for non payment of allotment money)		1,000	520 480	1
	Equity Share First Call A/c Dr To Equity Share Capital A/c (Money due on 9,800 shares on First Call)		29,400	29,400	1
	Bank A/c Dr To Equity Share first call A/c (Money received on First Call)		29,400	29,400	1
Or					
Q. (b) Mukund Ltd. Invited.....					=
					6Marks



Ans. (b) Books of Mukund Ltd.					
Journal					
Date	Particulars	L. F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)	
	Bank A/c Dr To Equity Share Application A/c (Application money received on 1,20,000 shares)		3,60,000	3,60,000	1
	Equity Share Application A/c Dr To Equity Share Capital A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c To Bank A/c (Application money transferred to Equity share capital A/c, Excess money received adjusted towards allotment and money refunded on rejected applications)		3,60,000	1,50,000 1,50,000 60,000	1
	Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c/ Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Amount due on allotment @ ₹3 per share including premium)		1,50,000	1,00,000 50,000	1
	Bank A/c Dr To Equity Share Allotment A/c		nil	nil	No Marks
	Equity Share first and final Call A/c Dr To Equity Share Capital A/c (Amount due on first and final call @₹5 per share.)		2,50,000	2,50,000	1
	Bank A/c Dr To Equity Share first and final Call A/c (First and final call money received except that of 2,500 shares) Or		2,37,500	2,37,500	1
	Bank A/c Dr Calls in Arrears A/c Dr To Equity Share first and final Call A/c (First and final call money received except that of 2,500 shares)		2,37,500 12,500	2,50,000	

	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr To Equity Share first and final Call A/c To Forfeited Shares A/c (Forfeiture of 2500 shares for non payment of the first and final call) Or Equity Share Capital A/c Dr To Calls in Arrears A/c To Forfeited Shares A/c (Forfeiture of 2500 shares for non payment of the first and final call)	25,000	12,500 12,500	1
		25,000	12,500 12,500	=6 Marks

PART-B
OPTION -I
(Analysis of Financial Statements)

27.	<p>Q. (A) Which one of the following..... Ans. (b) (i) and (iii) are correct Or Q. (B) _____ ratios are calculated for..... Ans. (b) Turnover Ratio</p>	1 Mark Or 1 Mark																
28.	<p>Q. If revenue from operations..... Ans. (c) 90%</p>	1 Mark																
29.	<p>Q. (A) Interest of..... Ans. (b) cash inflow from investing activities. Or Q. (B) In case of..... Ans . (a) Operating Activities</p>	1 Mark Or 1 Mark																
30.	<p>Q. Which of the following..... Ans. (d) Sold machinery of book value of ₹50,000 at a gain of ₹10,000.</p>	1 Mark																
31.	<p>Classify the following items..... Ans.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;"></th> <th style="width: 25%;">Item</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Major Head</th> <th style="width: 45%;">Sub Head</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td>Loans repayable on demand</td> <td>Current liabilities</td> <td>Short-term Borrowing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td>Bills payable</td> <td>Current liabilities</td> <td>Trade payables</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td> <td>Patents</td> <td>Non-current Assets</td> <td>Fixed Assets – Intangible Alternatively Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note- Full credit to be given for writing only Intangible Assets or Fixed Assets under Sub Head of part (iii).</p>		Item	Major Head	Sub Head	(i)	Loans repayable on demand	Current liabilities	Short-term Borrowing	(ii)	Bills payable	Current liabilities	Trade payables	(iii)	Patents	Non-current Assets	Fixed Assets – Intangible Alternatively Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets	½ x 6 =3 Marks
	Item	Major Head	Sub Head															
(i)	Loans repayable on demand	Current liabilities	Short-term Borrowing															
(ii)	Bills payable	Current liabilities	Trade payables															
(iii)	Patents	Non-current Assets	Fixed Assets – Intangible Alternatively Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets															

32.	<p>Q. 'It is the process.....'</p> <p>Ans. Financial Statement Analysis</p> <p>Objectives of Financial Statements Analysis (Any two)</p> <p>(i) To assess the current profitability and operational efficiency of the firm as a whole as well as its different departments so as to judge the financial health of the firm.</p> <p>(ii) To ascertain the relative importance of different components of the financial position of the firm.</p> <p>(iii) To identify the reasons for change in the profitability/financial position of the firm.</p> <p>(iv) To judge the ability of the firm to repay its debt and assessing the short-term as well as the long-term liquidity position of the firm.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>1 + 2 = 3</p> <p>Marks</p>
33.	<p>Q. (a) (i) Calculate Revenue from Operations.....</p> <p>Ans. Current Ratio 2 : 1</p> <p>Current Ratio = Current Assets/ Current Liabilities</p> <p>Therefore, $2/1 = 8,00,000/\text{Current Liabilities}$</p> <p>Current liabilities = ₹4,00,000.....$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Quick Ratio = 1.5:1</p> <p>Quick Ratio = Quick Assets/ Current Liabilities</p> <p>$1.5/1 = \text{Quick Assets}/ 4,00,000$</p> <p>So, Quick Assets = ₹6,00,000 ($1.5 \times 4,00,000$)$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Inventory = Current Assets - Quick Assets</p> <p>$= 8,00,000 - 6,00,000 = ₹2,00,000$.....$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Inventory Turnover Ratio = 6 times</p> <p>Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of Revenue from Operations/Average Inventory</p> <p>$6 = \text{Cost of Revenue from Operations}/ 2,00,000$</p> <p>$\therefore \text{Cost of Revenue from Operations} = 2,00,000 \times 6 = ₹12,00,000$.....$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Gross Profit Ratio = 25% on cost</p> <p>So, GP = $12,00,000 \times 25\% = ₹3,00,000$.....$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Revenue from Operation = Cost of Revenue from Operations + Gross Profit</p> <p>$= 12,00,000 + 3,00,000$</p> <p>$= ₹15,00,000$.....$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Q. (a) (ii) The operating ratio.....</p> <p>Ans. Purchase of Goods costing ₹20,000 will not change the operating ratio.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p>	<p>3</p> <p>1</p> <p>3+1 = 4</p> <p>Marks</p> <p>or</p>



	<p>Q. (b) The debt equity.....</p> <p>Ans. (i) Increase, Reason= Debt will increase, Equity will not change. (ii) No change , Reason= Neither debt nor equity are affected. (iii) Decrease, Reason= Debt will decrease while equity will remain same. (iv) Decrease, Reason= Equity will increase, debt remain same.</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark for effect + $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for reason 1x4 =4 Marks
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34.	<p>Q. Read the following.....</p>					
<p>Ans. Cash flow statement (As per AS 3 revised) for the year ended 31st March 2022</p>						
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Amount ₹</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Amount ₹</th> </tr> </thead> </table>				Particulars	Amount ₹	Amount ₹
Particulars	Amount ₹	Amount ₹				
<p>Cash flow from Operating Activities</p>						
Net loss before Tax	(1,00,000)	$\frac{1}{2}$				
<p>Adjustment for Non-cash and Non-operating items</p>						
Add :Depreciation	1,00,000	$\frac{1}{2}$				
Operating profit before change in Working Capital	Nil					
<p>Add Decrease in Current Assets Increase in Current Liability</p>						
Inventories 1,00,000		$\frac{1}{2}$				
Trade payable <u>25,000</u>	1,25,000	$\frac{1}{2}$				
<p>Less Increase in Current Assets Decrease in Current Liability</p>						
Trade Receivable	(25,000)	$\frac{1}{2}$				
New Cash flow from Operating Activities		1,00,000 $\frac{1}{2}$				
<p>Cash flows from Investing Activities :</p>						
Purchase of Intangible Assets	(3,00,000)	$\frac{1}{2}$				
Sale of Non-current Investment	1,00,000	$\frac{1}{2}$				
Net Cash used in Investing Activities		(2,00,000)				
<p>Cash flow from Financing Activities :</p>						

	<p>Issue of Share Capital 3,00,000</p> <p>Proceeds from long-term Borrowings 1,00,000</p> <p>Cash flow from Financing Activity 4,00,000</p> <p>Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C) 3,00,000</p> <p>Cash and Cash Equivalents in the beginning 2,00,000</p> <p>Cash and Cash Equivalents in the end 5,00,000</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>	6 Marks
<p>PART-B OPTION -II (Computerised Accounting)</p>			
27.	<p>Q. (A) A _____ is identified by.....</p> <p>Ans. (b) Cell</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Q. (B) Entries required to make.....</p> <p>Ans. (c) Closing entries</p>		<p>1 Mark</p> <p>Or</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
28.	<p>Q. Name the widely.....</p> <p>Ans. (b) Password security</p>		1 Mark
29.	<p>Q. (A) Which of the following components.....</p> <p>Ans. (b) Data</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Q. (B) Which of the following software.....</p> <p>Ans. (c) Generic</p>		<p>1 Mark</p> <p>Or</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
30.	<p>Q. Name the non-accounting.....</p> <p>Ans. (a) Memo voucher</p>		1 Mark
31.	<p>Q. Explain two main groups.....</p> <p>Ans. Two main groups in which 'Group of Accounts' is classified in Accounting Software 'Tally' are:-</p> <p>(i) <i>Primary Groups</i>: It is basic grouping of the set of sub-groups into major account heads according to their listing in Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account.</p> <p>(ii) <i>Sub-Groups</i>: It is a set of accounts opened in the ledger of recording of related transactions.</p>		<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ mark for heading and 1 mark for explanation</p> <p>$1 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 3$ Marks</p>

<p>32.</p>	<p>Q. Explain any three.....</p> <p>Ans. There are three advantages of using charts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Help to Explore : It is helpful in finding relationship between variables. (ii) Help in Presentation : It takes little time to present information. Here graphing and presentation plays a key role. Due to shortage of time, detailed reports are not preferred by analysers. Charts seem to be the answer to this change in the need of users of information. (iii) Help to Convince : The chart can help to present and explore different characteristics of data simultaneously. Charts have the ability to exhibit large amounts of information which is helpful in persuasion to take quick decision. 	<p>1x 3 = 3 Marks</p>
<p>33.</p>	<p>Q. (a) State the steps to</p> <p>Ans.The following are the steps to construct BRS in Tally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bring up the monthly summary of any Bank book which can be done from Balance Sheet, Trial Balance, or Display/Account Books/ Bank Books and selecting a Bank. – Bring your cursor to the first month and press Enter. This will bring up the vouchers of the month. Reconcile will be visible on the right, Press F-5. – Display now becomes an ‘Edit’ screen in Reconciliation mode. The primary components are A column for the ‘Bankers Date’. – The ‘Reconciliation’ at the bottom of the screen. – Balance as per company Books. – Amount not reflected in Bank. <p style="text-align: center;">Balance as per Bank.</p> <p>Hence the reconciliation is done.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>Q. (b) Explain the following.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) <i>Number formatting</i> : It includes adding percent symbols (%), commas (,) decimal places and currency signs, date, time, scientific values as well as some special formats to a spreadsheet. <p><i>Currency formatting</i> : This is a type of number formatting if we enter financial value complete with currency sign and two decimal places, Excel assigns currency format to the cell along with the entry.</p>	<p>4 Marks</p> <p>Or</p>



	<p><i>Percentage formatting</i> : If we enter a value representing a percentage as a whole number followed by percentage sign without any decimal places, Excel assigns to cell the percentage format.</p> <p><i>Date formatting</i> : If we enter a date of the built-in Excel number formats, the program assigns a Date format that follows the pattern of the date.</p>	<p>1x4</p> <p>=4 Marks</p>
<p>34.</p>	<p>Q. Name the function which is</p> <p>Ans. The name of the function is PMT. Its syntax is = PMT (rate, nper, pv [fv], [Type])where</p> <p>rate =is the interest rate per period. nper =is the number of periods. pv=is the present value, or the amount the future payments are worth presently. fv=is the future value, or cash balance that after the last payment is made a future value of zero when we omit the optional argument. Type=is the value 0 for payments made at the end of the period or the value 1 for payments made at the beginning of the period.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>5</p> <p>1+5 =6 Marks</p>