

Series : ABCD4/3

SET - 3

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड 67/3/3
Q.P. Code

रोल नं.
Roll No.

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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.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 24 हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 12 प्रश्न हैं।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- 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 छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
- Please check that this question paper contains 24 printed pages.
- 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.
- Please check that this question paper contains 12 questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.**
- 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.

लेखाशास्त्र ACCOUNTANCY

निर्धारित समय : 2 घण्टे

Time allowed : 2 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 40

Maximum Marks : 40

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सामान्य निर्देश :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में दो भाग हैं – भाग क और ख । प्रश्न-पत्र में 12 प्रश्न हैं । सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (ii) भाग – क सभी छात्रों के लिए अनिवार्य है ।
- (iii) भाग – ख में दो विकल्प हैं अर्थात् (i) वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण और (ii) कम्प्यूटरीकृत लेखांकन । छात्रों को दिए गए विकल्पों में से केवल एक ही विकल्प के प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने हैं ।
- (iv) प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 3 और 10 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार-I के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक के 2 अंक हैं ।
- (v) प्रश्न संख्या 4 से 6 और 11 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार-II के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक के 3 अंक हैं ।
- (vi) प्रश्न संख्या 7 से 9 और 12 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक के 5 अंक हैं ।
- (vii) प्रश्न-पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है । हालाँकि, तीन अंकों के 3 प्रश्नों और पाँच अंक के 1 प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प प्रदान किया गया है ।

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General Instructions :

- (i) *This question paper comprises of **two** Parts – Part-A and **B**. There are **12** questions in the question paper. **All** questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) ***Part - A** is compulsory for all candidates.*
- (iii) ***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.*
- (iv) *Question Nos. **1** to **3** and **10** are short answer type – I questions carrying **2** marks each.*
- (v) *Question Nos. **4** to **6** and **11** are short answer type – II questions carrying **3** marks each.*
- (vi) *Question Nos. **7** to **9** and **12** are long answer questions carrying **5** marks each.*
- (vii) *There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in **3** questions of **three** marks and **1** question of **five** marks.*





भाग – क

(अलाभकारी संगठनों, साझेदारी फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)

1. 'आय एवं व्यय खाता' तथा 'प्राप्ति एवं भुगतान खाता' में निम्न के आधार पर अन्तर दीजिए :

(1) प्रकृति

(2) मूल्यहास

2

2. क, ख, ग तथा घ एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 4 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 31.3.2022 को ग सेवानिवृत्त हुआ तथा उसके भाग का क तथा घ ने बराबर-बराबर अधिग्रहण कर लिया।

क, ख तथा घ के नये लाभ विभाजन अनुपात की गणना कीजिए।

2

* 3. एक्स, वाई तथा ज़ैड एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 31.3.2022 को एक्स फर्म से सेवानिवृत्त हुआ। एक्स की सेवानिवृत्ति पर फर्म के सामान्य संचय खाते में ₹ 90,000 का शेष था। परिसम्पत्तियों तथा देयताओं के पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर ₹ 70,000 की हानि हुई।

एक्स की सेवानिवृत्ति पर उपरोक्त लेनदेनों की आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

2

4. 'मुरलीधर चैरिटेबल हॉस्पिटल' की पुस्तकों से प्राप्त निम्न सूचना से 31.3.2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए आय एवं व्यय खाते के नाम पक्ष में खतौनी की जाने वाली दवाइयों की राशि की गणना कीजिए :

विवरण	31.03.2021	31.03.2022
	राशि ₹	राशि ₹
दवाइयों का स्टॉक	1,70,000	3,75,000
दवाइयों के लेनदार	5,40,000	8,25,000

वर्ष के दौरान दवाइयों के लेनदारों को ₹ 11,49,000 का भुगतान किया गया। आपातकालीन उपयोग के लिए ₹ 3,30,000 की नगद दवाइयों का क्रय किया गया।

3

अथवा





PART – A
**(Accounting for Not-for-Profit Organizations,
Partnership Firms and Companies)**

1. Distinguish between 'Income and Expenditure Account' and 'Receipts and Payments Account' on the following basis :

(1) Nature

(2) Depreciation

2

2. A, B, C and D were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 4 : 2 : 1. On 31.3.2022, C retired and his share was taken over equally by A and D.

Calculate the new profit sharing ratio of A, B and D.

2

3. X, Y and Z were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. On 31.3.2022 X retired from the firm. On X's retirement the firm had a balance of ₹ 90,000 in the General Reserve Account. The revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities resulted in a loss of ₹ 70,000.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions on X's retirement.

2

4. From the following information obtained from the books of 'Murlidhar Charitable Hospital', calculate the amount of medicines to be debited to the Income and Expenditure Account of the hospital for the year ended 31.3.2022.

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2022
	Amount ₹	Amount ₹
Stock of medicines	1,70,000	3,75,000
Creditors for medicines	5,40,000	8,25,000

During the year ₹ 11,49,000 were paid to the Creditors for medicines. Medicines of ₹ 3,30,000 were purchased in cash for emergency use.

3

OR

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कारण सहित बताइए कि एक अलाभकारी संगठन का 'आय एवं व्यय खाता' तथा 'स्थिति विवरण' तैयार करते समय निम्नलिखित मदों का लेखा कैसे किया जाएगा :

- (क) उपभोग की गई क्रीड़ा सामग्री का विक्रय ।
- (ख) आजीवन सदस्यता शुल्क
- (ग) भवन निर्माण हेतु सरकारी अनुदान

5. पी, क्यू तथा आर एक फर्म के साझेदार हैं तथा 4 : 3 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते हैं । 30 जून, 2021 को पी की मृत्यु हो गई । साझेदारी संलेख में प्रावधान था कि किसी भी साझेदार की मृत्यु पर, मृत्यु की तिथि तक फर्म के लाभ में उसके भाग की गणना पिछले पाँच वर्षों के औसत लाभ के आधार पर की जायेगी । पिछले पाँच वर्षों के लाभ निम्न प्रकार थे :

*

वर्ष	₹
2016-2017	2,00,000
2017-2018	3,00,000
2018-2019	4,00,000
2019-2020	5,00,000
2020-2021	6,00,000

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

फर्म के लाभ में पी के भाग की गणना कीजिए तथा इसके लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए । 3





State with reason how the following items will be treated while preparing the 'Income and Expenditure Account' and 'Balance Sheet' of a Not-for-Profit Organisation :

- (a) Sale of used sports material.
- (b) Life membership fees.
- (c) Government Grant for the construction of building.

5. P, Q and R were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 3. P died on 30th June, 2021. The partnership deed provided that on the death of a partner, his share in the profits of the firm till the date of his death will be calculated on the basis of the average profits of the last five years. The profits of the last five years were :

Year	₹
2016–2017	2,00,000
2017–2018	3,00,000
2018–2019	4,00,000
2019–2020	5,00,000
2020–2021	6,00,000

The firm closes its books on 31st March every year.

Calculate P's share in the profits of the firm and pass necessary journal entry for the same.

3





6. एक्स लिमिटेड ने वाई लिमिटेड की ₹ 18,00,000 की परिसम्पत्तियों का क्रय तथा ₹ 6,00,000 की देयताओं का अधिग्रहण ₹ 10,00,000 के क्रय मूल्य पर किया। वाई लिमिटेड को ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 9% ऋणपत्रों का ₹ 125 प्रति ऋणपत्र पर निर्गमन करके भुगतान किया गया।
- वाई लिमिटेड के पक्ष में निर्गमित किए गए 9% ऋणपत्रों की संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए तथा उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए एक्स लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

3

अथवा

निम्नलिखित लेनदेनों के लिए जैड लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

- (क) जैड लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 10,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन ₹ 10 प्रति ऋणपत्र के प्रीमियम पर किया। पूरी राशि आवेदन पर देय थी। 15,000 ऋणपत्रों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। 3,000 ऋणपत्रों के आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा आवेदन राशि वापिस कर दी गई। शेष आवेदकों को ऋणपत्र आनुपातिक आधार पर आबंटित कर दिए गए।
- (ख) कम्पनी के प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम संचय खाते में ₹ 60,000 का शेष था। ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर ₹ 1,00,000 की हानि को कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपलिखित किया गया।

*

7. निम्न स्थितियों में ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन की आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :
- (क) ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 50,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन सममूल्य पर किया जिनका शोधन सममूल्य पर करना है।
- (ख) ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 10,000, 8% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 7% के प्रीमियम पर किया जिनका शोधन सममूल्य पर करना है।
- (ग) ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 750, 8% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% बट्टे पर किया गया जिनका शोधन सममूल्य पर करना है।
- (घ) ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 1,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 5% प्रीमियम पर किया गया जिनका शोधन 8% प्रीमियम पर करना है।
- (ङ) ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 500, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% बट्टे पर किया गया जिनका शोधन 10% प्रीमियम पर करना है।

5





6. X Ltd. purchased assets of ₹ 18,00,000 and took over liabilities of ₹ 6,00,000 of Y Ltd. for a purchase consideration of ₹ 10,00,000. The payment to Y Ltd. was made by issue of 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at ₹ 125.

Calculate the number of 9% debentures issued in favour of Y Ltd. and pass the necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of X Ltd.

3

OR

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Z Ltd. for the following transactions :

- (a) Z Ltd. invited applications for issuing 10,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of ₹ 10 per debenture. The full amount was payable on application. Applications were received for 15,000 debentures. Applications for 3,000 debentures were rejected and the applications money was refunded. Debentures were allotted to the remaining applicants on a pro-rata basis.
- (b) The company has a balance of ₹ 60,000 in securities premium reserve account. Loss on issue of debentures ₹ 1,00,000 was written off as per the provisions of the Companies Act 2013.
7. Pass necessary journal entries for the issue of debentures in the following cases :
- (a) Issued 50,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at par redeemable at par.
- (b) Issued 10,000, 8% debentures of ₹ 100 each at 7% premium redeemable at par.
- (c) Issued 750, 8% debentures of ₹ 100 each at 10% discount redeemable at par.
- (d) Issued 1,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at 5% premium redeemable at 8% premium.
- (e) Issued 500, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at 10% discount redeemable at 10% premium.

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8. 31.3.2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए गोल्डन क्लब के निम्न प्राप्ति एवं भुगतान खाते से आय एवं व्यय खाता तैयार कीजिए :

31.3.2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए गोल्डन क्लब का प्राप्ति एवं भुगतान खाता

प्राप्तियाँ	राशि ₹	भुगतान	राशि ₹
शेष नीचे लाये		मानदेय	75,000
नगद 70,000		स्टेशनरी	15,000
बैंक <u>2,00,000</u>	2,70,000	बिजली बिल	35,000
चन्दा	2,00,000	किराया	1,20,000
* प्रवेश शुल्क	50,000	फर्नीचर	1,80,000
पुराने समाचार-पत्रों की बिक्री	2,000	स्थायी जमा @ 9% वार्षिक	
पुराने फर्नीचर (पुस्तक मूल्य ₹ 10,000) की बिक्री	4,000	की दर से, 31.03.2022	1,00,000
दान	45,000	शेष नीचे ले गए	
आजीवन सदस्यता शुल्क	30,000	नगद 26,000	
		बैंक <u>50,000</u>	76,000
	6,01,000		6,01,000

अतिरिक्त सूचना :

- (i) क्लब के 1750 सदस्य थे तथा प्रत्येक सदस्य ₹ 100 वार्षिक चन्दे का भुगतान करता है ।
(ii) फर्नीचर का क्रय 31.3.2022 को किया गया ।

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8. From the following 'Receipts and Payments Account' of Golden Club for the year ended 31.3.2022, prepare Income and Expenditure Account :

Receipts and Payments Account of Golden Club
for the year ended 31.3.2022

Receipts	Amount ₹	Payments	Amount ₹
Bal. b/d		Honorarium	75,000
Cash 70,000		Stationery	15,000
Bank <u>2,00,000</u>	2,70,000	Electricity Bill	35,000
Subscriptions	2,00,000	Rent	1,20,000
Entrance Fees	50,000	Furniture	1,80,000
Sale of old newspaper	2,000	Fixed Deposit @ 9% p.a. on 31.03.2022	1,00,000
Sale of old furniture (book value ₹ 10,000)	4,000	Balance c/d	
Donations	45,000	Cash 26,000	
Life membership fees	30,000	Bank <u>50,000</u>	76,000
	6,01,000		6,01,000

Additional Information :

- (i) Club had 1750 members each paying an annual subscription of ₹ 100.
- (ii) Furniture was purchased on 31.3.2022.

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9. टी, यू तथा वी एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 1 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। उनकी फर्म को अत्यधिक हानि हो रही थी अतः इसे बन्द करना पड़ा। परिसम्पत्तियों (नगद तथा बैंक में रोकड़ को छोड़कर) तथा तृतीय पक्ष की देयताओं को वसूली खाते में हस्तांतरित करने के पश्चात् निम्न लेनदेन हुए :

- (i) 'टी' ने 50% स्टॉक पुस्तक मूल्य से 10% कम पर ₹ 90,000 में ले लिया तथा शेष स्टॉक को ₹ 40,000 में बेच दिया गया।
- (ii) ₹ 78,000 के लेनदारों ने ₹ 80,000 की मशीनरी अपने दावे के पूर्ण निपटान में ले ली।
- (iii) ₹ 5,000 के देनदारों से, जिनको पूर्व में अपलिखित कर दिया गया था, वसूली हो गई।
- (iv) श्रीमती वी को ₹ 72,000 के ऋण का भुगतान फर्म ने कर दिया।
- (v) विघटन पर ₹ 80,000 की हानि हुई।

उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए टी, यू तथा वी की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

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अथवा

डी, ई तथा एफ एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 2 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे।

*

31.3.2022 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

31.3.2022 को डी, ई तथा एफ का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार	53,000	नगद	16,000
देय बिल	62,000	बैंक	17,000
सामान्य संचय	2,00,000	स्टॉक	18,000
पूँजी :		देनदार	1,99,000
डी 7,00,000		निवेश	1,15,000
ई 5,00,000		मशीनरी	7,50,000
एफ 6,00,000	18,00,000	भूमि तथा भवन	10,00,000
	21,15,000		21,15,000





9. T, U and V were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1 : 2. Their firm was incurring huge losses thus it had to be closed. After transferring assets (other than cash in hand and bank) and third party liabilities to realization account the following transactions took place :

- (i) T took away 50% of the stock at book value less 10% for ₹ 90,000, and the remaining stock was sold for ₹ 40,000.
- (ii) Creditors of ₹ 78,000 took over machinery of ₹ 80,000 in full settlement of their claim.
- (iii) ₹ 5,000 debtors previously written off were recovered.
- (iv) Mrs. V's loan of ₹ 72,000 was paid by the firm.
- (v) Loss on dissolution was ₹ 80,000.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of T, U and V.

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OR

D, E and F were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 2 : 3. On 31.3.2022 their balance sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of D, E and F as on 31.3.2022

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors	53,000	Cash	16,000
Bills Payable	62,000	Bank	17,000
General Reserve	2,00,000	Stock	18,000
Capitals :		Debtors	1,99,000
D 7,00,000		Investments	1,15,000
E 5,00,000		Machinery	7,50,000
F <u>6,00,000</u>	18,00,000	Land and Building	10,00,000
	21,15,000		21,15,000





उपरोक्त तिथि पर डी ने फर्म से सेवानिवृत्ति ली तथा निम्न पर सहमति बनी :

- (i) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 1,00,000 किया गया। डी के भाग की ख्याति की खतौनी शेष साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों में समायोजन द्वारा की गई।
- (ii) निवेश को उनके बाज़ार मूल्य ₹ 85,000 पर लाया जाएगा।
- (iii) मशीनरी के मूल्य को ₹ 7,00,000 तक घटाया जायेगा।
- (iv) भूमि तथा भवन के मूल्य को ₹ 12,00,000 तक बढ़ाया जाएगा।
- (v) डी के पूँजी खाते का शेष उसके ऋण खाते में हस्तान्तरित किया जाएगा।

उपनमूल्यांकन खाता तथा डी की सेवानिवृत्ति पर उसका पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए।

भाग – ख

विकल्प – I

*

(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

10. 'रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण' का क्या अर्थ है ? 2
11. जीजी लिमिटेड के निम्नलिखित लाभ-हानि विवरण से 31.3.2021 तथा 31.3.2022 को 'सामान्य आकार लाभ-हानि विवरण' तैयार कीजिए : 3

विवरण	2021-22 (₹)	2020-21 (₹)
प्रचालन आगम	20,00,000	10,00,000
अन्य आय	2,00,000	1,00,000
व्यय	15,00,000	8,00,000
कर दर 50%		

अथवा





On the above date D retired from the firm and the following was agreed upon :

- (i) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 1,00,000. D's share of goodwill was adjusted through the capital accounts of remaining partners.
- (ii) Investments were to be brought to their market value which was ₹ 85,000.
- (iii) Machinery was to be depreciated to ₹ 7,00,000.
- (iv) Land and Building was to be appreciated to ₹ 12,00,000.
- (v) The balance in D's capital account was transferred to his loan account.

Prepare Revaluation Account and D's Capital Account on his retirement.

PART – B

Option – I

(Analysis of Financial Statements)

10. What is meant by 'Cash Flow Statement' ? 2

11. From the following Statement of Profit and Loss of GG Ltd., prepare a 'Common Size Statement of Profit and Loss' as on 31.3.2021 and 31.3.2022 : 3

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
	(₹)	(₹)
Revenue from operation	20,00,000	10,00,000
Other Income	2,00,000	1,00,000
Expenses	15,00,000	8,00,000
Tax Rate 50%		

OR

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P.T.O.





निम्नलिखित स्थिति विवरण से 31 मार्च, 2022 को सीसी लिमिटेड का 'तुलनात्मक स्थिति विवरण' तैयार कीजिए :

विवरण	31.3.2022 (₹)	31.3.2021 (₹)
I. समता एवं देयताएँ :		
1. अंशधारक निधियाँ :		
(a) अंश पूँजी	6,00,000	3,00,000
(b) संचय एवं आधिक्य	2,00,000	1,00,000
2. अचल देयताएँ :		
दीर्घकालीन उधार	4,00,000	2,00,000
3. चालू देयताएँ	3,00,000	1,50,000
कुल	15,00,000	7,50,000
II. परिसम्पत्तियाँ :		
1. अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ :		
स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ	8,00,000	4,00,000
2. चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ	7,00,000	3,50,000
कुल	15,00,000	7,50,000

*





From the following Balance Sheet of CC Ltd., prepare a 'Comparative Balance Sheet' as at 31 March, 2022 :

Particulars	31.3.2022	31.3.2021
	(₹)	(₹)
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES :		
1. Shareholders' Funds :		
(a) Share Capital	6,00,000	3,00,000
(b) Reserve and Surplus	2,00,000	1,00,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities :		
Long-term Borrowings	4,00,000	2,00,000
3. Current Liabilities	3,00,000	1,50,000
Total :	15,00,000	7,50,000
II. ASSETS :		
1. Non-Current Assets :		
Fixed Assets	8,00,000	4,00,000
2. Current Assets	7,00,000	3,50,000
Total :	15,00,000	7,50,000





12. 31.3.2022 को जय लिमिटेड के निम्नलिखित स्थिति विवरण से 'प्रचालन गतिविधियों से रोकड़ प्रवाह' की गणना कीजिए :

जय लिमिटेड
31.3.2022 को स्थिति विवरण

विवरण	नोट सं.	31.3.2022 (₹)	31.3.2021 (₹)
I. समता एवं देयताएँ :			
1. अंशधारक निधियाँ			
(क) अंश पूँजी	1	50,00,000	30,00,000
(ख) संचय एवं आधिक्य	2	10,00,000	6,00,000
2. अचल देयताएँ :			
दीर्घकालीन उधार	3	8,00,000	4,00,000
3. चालू देयताएँ :			
(क) व्यापारिक देय		2,00,000	3,00,000
(ख) अन्य चालू देयताएँ	4	3,00,000	1,00,000
(ग) लघुकालीन प्रावधान	5	1,50,000	1,00,000
कुल		74,50,000	45,00,000
II. परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
1. अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(i) मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ	6	60,00,000	40,00,000
(ii) अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ	7	4,00,000	4,00,000
2. चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
(क) स्टॉक (मालसूची)		7,00,000	40,000
(ख) रोकड़ एवं रोकड़ तुल्य		3,50,000	60,000
कुल		74,50,000	45,00,000

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12. From the following Balance Sheet of Jay Ltd. as at 31.3.2022, calculate 'Cash Flows from Operating Activities' :

Jay ltd.

Balance Sheet as at 31.3.2022

Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2022 (₹)	31.3.2021 (₹)
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES :			
1. Shareholders' Funds :			
(a) Share Capital	1	50,00,000	30,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	2	10,00,000	6,00,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities :			
Long-term borrowings	3	8,00,000	4,00,000
3. Current Liabilities :			
(a) Trade Payables		2,00,000	3,00,000
(b) Other Current Liabilities	4	3,00,000	1,00,000
(c) Short-term provisions	5	1,50,000	1,00,000
Total :		74,50,000	45,00,000
II. ASSETS :			
1. Non-Current Assets :			
Fixed Assets			
(i) Tangible Assets	6	60,00,000	40,00,000
(ii) Intangible Assets	7	4,00,000	4,00,000
2. Current Assets :			
(a) Inventories		7,00,000	40,000
(b) Cash and Cash equivalents		3,50,000	60,000
Total :		74,50,000	45,00,000





खातों के नोट्स :

नोट सं.	विवरण	31.3.2022 (₹)	31.3.2021 (₹)
1.	अंश पूँजी : समता अंश पूँजी	50,00,000	30,00,000
2.	संचय एवं आधिक्य : आधिक्य अर्थात् लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष	10,00,000	6,00,000
3.	दीर्घकालीन उधार : 10% ऋणपत्र	8,00,000	4,00,000
4.	अन्य चालू देयताएँ : अदत्त किराया	3,00,000	1,00,000
5.	लघुकालीन प्रावधान : कर प्रावधान	1,50,000	1,00,000
6.	मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ : भूमि	60,00,000	40,00,000
7.	अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ : एकस्व	4,00,000	4,00,000

अतिरिक्त सूचना :

₹ 4,00,000, 10% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 31.3.2022 को किया गया ।

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Notes to Accounts :

Note No.	Particulars	31.3.2022 (₹)	31.3.2021 (₹)
1.	Share Capital :		
	Equity Share Capital	50,00,000	30,00,000
2.	Reserves and Surplus :		
	Surplus i.e. balance in the statement of profit and loss.	10,00,000	6,00,000
3.	Long-term borrowings :		
	10% debentures	8,00,000	4,00,000
4.	Other Current Liabilities :		
	Outstanding rent	3,00,000	1,00,000
5.	Short-term provisions :		
	Provision for tax	1,50,000	1,00,000
6.	Tangible Assets :		
	Land	60,00,000	40,00,000
7.	Intangible Assets :		
	Patents	4,00,000	4,00,000

Additional Information :

₹ 4,00,000, 10% Debentures were issued on 31.3.2022.

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भाग – ख
विकल्प – II
(कम्प्यूटरीकृत लेखांकन)

10. 'आँकड़ा अंकेक्षण' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है ? 2

11. 'कुल अर्जनाओं' की गणना कैसे की जाती है, समझाइए। 3

अथवा

'एनपीवी (NPV) कार्य का क्या उपयोग है ? इसका सिन्टैक्स लिखिए एवं समझाइए।

* 12. टैली में 'बैंक समाधान विवरण' तैयार करने के चरणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। 5





PART – B
Option – II
(Computerised Accounting)

10. What is the meaning of the term 'Data Audit' ? 2

11. Explain, how to calculate 'total earnings'. 3

OR

What is the use of 'NPV' function ? Write and explain its syntax.

12. State the steps to construct 'Bank Reconciliation statement' in Tally. 5





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Strictly Confidential : (For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Term II Examination, 2022
Marking Scheme – ACCOUNTANCY (SUBJECT CODE — 055)
(PAPER CODE — 67/3/3)

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 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 marks be awarded to them.**
4. 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. 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.
5. Evaluators will mark(✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
9. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
10. A full scale of 0-40 marks as given in Question Paper has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
11. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 30 answer books per day in main subjects and 35 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.

12. 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.
 - Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
 - Wrong totaling of marks awarded on a reply.
 - 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.
 - 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 not 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.
13. 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.
14. Any unassessed 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.
15. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
16. 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.
17. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

MARKING SCHEME

Senior School Certificate Examination TERM-II, 2022

ACCOUNTANCY (Subject Code-055)

[Paper Code : 67/3/3]

Maximum Marks : 40

PART -A (ACCOUNTING FOR NOT-FOR-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS, PARTNERSHIP FIRMS AND COMPANIES)												
Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks										
1.	<p>Q. Distinguish between.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;"></th> <th style="width: 40%; text-align: center;"><i>Income and Expenditure A/c</i></th> <th style="width: 40%; text-align: center;"><i>Receipts and Payments A/c</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Nature</td> <td>It is like Profit and Loss A/c</td> <td>It is the summary of cash book.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depreciation</td> <td>It includes depreciation</td> <td>Does not include depreciation</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<i>Income and Expenditure A/c</i>	<i>Receipts and Payments A/c</i>	Nature	It is like Profit and Loss A/c	It is the summary of cash book.	Depreciation	It includes depreciation	Does not include depreciation	<p>1×2 =2 Marks</p>	
	<i>Income and Expenditure A/c</i>	<i>Receipts and Payments A/c</i>										
Nature	It is like Profit and Loss A/c	It is the summary of cash book.										
Depreciation	It includes depreciation	Does not include depreciation										
2.	<p>Q. A,B,C and D were.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>C's share = $\frac{2}{10}$</p> <p>A's/D's gain = $\frac{2}{10} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{10}$</p> <p>A's New share = Old share + Gain</p> <p align="center">$= \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{4}{10}$</p> <p>D's New share = Old share + Gain</p> <p align="center">$= \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{2}{10}$</p> <p>New Profit-sharing ratio = $\frac{4}{10} : \frac{4}{10} : \frac{2}{10}$</p> <p align="center">$= 2 : 2 : 1$</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1 = 2 Marks</p>										
3.	<p>Q. X, Y and Z were partners.....</p> <p>Ans.</p>											

Books of X, Y and Z Journal					
Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)	
2022 March 31	General Reserve A/c Dr. To X's Capital A/c To Y's Capital A/c To Z's Capital A/c (General Reserve transferred to Partners' Capital Accounts on X's retirement)		90,000	45,000 27,000 18,000	1
" "	X's Capital A/c Dr. Y's Capital A/c Dr. Z's Capital A/c Dr. To Revaluation A/c (Loss on revaluation transferred to Partners' Capital Accounts)		35,000 21,000 14,000	70,000	1 =2 Marks

4. Q. From the following information obtained from the.....
Ans.

<i>Dr</i>		<i>Stock of Medicines Account</i>		<i>Cr</i>	
Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)		
To Balance b/d	1,70,000	By Income and Expenditure A/c (Medicines consumed during the year- Balancing figure)	15,59,000		
To Bank A/c 1/2	3,30,000				
To Creditors A/c 1/2	14,34,000	By Balance c/d	3,75,000		
	19,34,000		19,34,000		

No marks for Balance b/d and c/d

<i>Dr</i>		<i>Creditors for Medicines Account</i>		<i>Cr</i>	
Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)		
To Bank A/c 1/2	11,49,000	By Balance b/d	5,40,000		
To Balance c/d	8,25,000	By Stock of Medicine A/c (Credit purchase of medicine) 1/2	14,34,000		
	19,74,000		19,74,000		

No marks for Balance b/d and c/d

Alternatively :

		₹
Closing Balance of Creditors		8,25,000
Add : Payment made to Creditors	$\frac{1}{2}$	11,49,000
		19,74,000
Less : Opening Balance of Creditors	$\frac{1}{2}$	5,40,000
Medicines Purchased on Credit		14,34,000
Add : Medicines Purchased for Cash	$\frac{1}{2}$	3,30,000
Total Medicines Purchased		17,64,000
Add : Opening Stock of Medicines	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,70,000
Amount of medicines available for use during the year		19,34,000
Less : Closing Stock	$\frac{1}{2}$	3,75,000
Medicines used during the year	$\frac{1}{2}$	15,59,000

=3 Marks

Or

Q. State with reason how the.....

Ans.

- (a) *Sale of used sports material* : It is a regular feature with any sports club. Hence it is shown as an income in the Income and Expenditure Account. 1
- (b) *Life Membership Fees* : Some members prefer to pay lump sum amount for subscription instead of paying periodic subscription. Such amount is treated as capital receipt and is credited directly to the capital/general fund. It is shown on the liability side of the Balance Sheet. 1
- (c) *Government Grant for the construction of building*: Government grant received for the construction of building is treated as a capital receipt and is shown on the liability side of the Balance Sheet. 1

5. **Q. P, Q and R were partners.....**

Ans.

No. of months till P's death = 3 months

$$\text{Firm's Average Profit} = \frac{2,00,000 + 3,00,000 + 4,00,000 + 5,00,000 + 6,00,000}{5}$$

$$= \frac{20,00,000}{5} = ₹ 4,00,000$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Firm's profit for 3 months} &= 4,00,000 \times \frac{3}{12} \\ &= ₹ 1,00,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$P's \text{ share in the profit} = \frac{4}{10} \times 1,00,000 = ₹ 40,000$$

1½

Journal of P, Q and R

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Debit Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Credit Amount (₹)</i>
Profit and Loss Suspense A/c Dr. To P's Capital A/c (P's share in the profit of the firm till his death transferred to his Capital A/c)	40,000	40,000

1½
=3 Marks

6. Q. X Ltd. purchased assets

Ans.

*X Ltd.
Journal*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F</i>	<i>Debit Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Credit Amount (₹)</i>
	Sundry Assets A/c Dr. To Sundry Liabilities A/c To Y Ltd. A/c To Capital Reserve A/c (Acquired assets and liabilities from Y Ltd.)		18,00,000	6,00,000 10,00,000 2,00,000
	Y Ltd. A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Issued 9% debentures in favour of X Ltd.)		10,00,000	8,00,000 2,00,000

1½

1½

= 3 Marks

Working Note

$$\text{No. of Debentures issued in favour of Y Ltd.} = \frac{10,00,000}{125} = 8000$$

Or

Q. Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Z Ltd.....

Ans.

<i>Z Ltd.</i> <i>Journal</i>						
	<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F.</i>	<i>Debit Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Credit Amount (₹)</i>	
(a)		Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Debenture application money received)		16,50,000	16,50,000	1
		Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c To Bank A/c (Allotment of 10,000 debentures and refund of excess application money on 5,000 debentures)		16,50,000	10,00,000 1,00,000 5,50,000	1
(b)		Securities Premium Reserve A/c Dr. Statement of Profit & Loss Dr. To Loss on issue of Debentures A/c (Loss on issue of debentures written off.)		60,000 40,000	1,00,000	1
						=3 Marks

7.

Q. Pass necessary journal entries.....**Ans.**

Journal					
	<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F.</i>	<i>Debit Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Credit Amount (₹)</i>
(a)		Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application money on 9% Debentures received)		50,00,000	50,00,000
		Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c (Debentures application money transferred to 9% Debentures Account)		50,00,000	50,00,000

	(b)	Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application money on 8% Debentures received)	10,70,000	10,70,000
		Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. To 8% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Debentures application money transferred to 8% Debentures and Securities Premium account)	10,70,000	10,00,000 70,000
	(c)	Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application money on 8% Debentures received)	67,500	67,500
		Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. Loss/Discount on issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 8% Debentures A/c (Debentures application money transferred to 8% Debentures A/c)	67,500 7,500	75,000
	(d)	Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application money on 9% Debentures received)	1,05,000	1,05,000
		Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. Loss on issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c (Debentures application money transferred to 9% Debentures A/c)	1,05,000 8,000	1,00,000 5,000 8,000

(e)	Bank A/c	Dr.	45,000		45,000		
	To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application money on 9% Debentures received)						
	Debenture Application and Allotment A/c	Dr.	45,000				½ × 10 =5 Marks
	Loss on issue of debentures A/c	Dr.	10,000		50,000		
	To 9% Debentures A/c				5,000		
	To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c (Debentures application money transferred to 9% Debentures A/c and Premium on debenture account)						

8. **Q. From the following 'Receipts and Payments Account' of Golden Club.....**
Ans.
Dr. Income and Expenditure Account of Golden Club Cr.
for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Expenditure	Amount (₹)	Income	Amount (₹)
To Honorarium	75,000	By Subscriptions (1750 × 100)	1,75,000
To Stationery	15,000	By Entrance Fees	50,000
To Electricity Bill	35,000	By Sale of Old Newspaper	2,000
To Rent	1,20,000	By Donations	45,000
To Loss on Sale of Furniture	6,000		
To Excess of Income over Expenditure : Surplus	21,000		
	2,72,000		2,72,000

½ × 10
=5 marks

9. **Q. T, U and V were partners.....**
Ans.

Journal				
Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)
(i)	T's Capital A/c	Dr.	90,000	1,30,000
	Bank A/c / Cash A/c	Dr.	40,000	
	To Realisation A/c (50% of stock taken over by T and the balance was sold for ₹ 40,000)			
(ii)	No entry			

(iii)	Bank A/c / Cash A/c To Realisation A/c (Bad debts previously written off recovered)	Dr.	5,000	5,000
(iv)	Realisation A/c To Bank A/c/ Cash A/c (Mrs. V's loan was paid by the firm)	Dr.	72,000	72,000
(v)	T's Capital A/c	Dr.	32,000	80,000
	U's Capital A/c	Dr.	16,000	
	V's Capital A/c	Dr.	32,000	
	To Realisation A/c (Loss on realization transferred to Partners' Capital Accounts)			

1 x 5
= 5 Marks

Or

Q. D, E, and F were partners in a firm.....

Ans.

Dr. *Revaluation Account* Cr

Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹
To Investments A/c	30,000	By Land and Building A/c	2,00,000
To Machinery A/c	50,000		
To Profit on Revaluation transferred to:			
D's Capital A/c 60,000			
E's Capital A/c 24,000			
F's Capital A/c <u>36,000</u>	1,20,000		
	2,00,000		2,00,000

1/2 x 4=2

Dr. *D's Capital A/c* Cr

Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹
To D's Loan A/c	9,10,000	By Balance b/d	7,00,000
		By General Reserve	1,00,000
		By E's Capital A/c	20,000
		By F's Capital A/c	30,000
		By Revaluation A/c	60,000
	9,10,000		9,10,000

1/2 x 6=3

2+3

=5 Marks



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

10. Q. What is meant by ‘Cash Flow Statement’?
Ans.
 A Cash Flow Statement is a statement that provides information about historical changes in cash and cash equivalents of an enterprise by classifying cash flow into operating, investing and financing activities.
 (or any other correct meaning)

2 Marks

11. Q. From the following Statement.....
Ans.

*Common-size Statement of Profit and Loss of GG Ltd.
for the years ended 31.3.2021 and 31.3.2022*

Particulars	2020– 2021 (₹)	2021– 2022 (₹)	% of Revenue from Operation	
			31.3.2021	31.3.2022
Revenue from Operations	10,00,000	20,00,000	100	100
Other Income	1,00,000	2,00,000	10	10
Total Income	11,00,000	22,00,000	110	110
Less : Expenses	8,00,000	15,00,000	80	75
Profit before Tax	3,00,000	7,00,000	30	35
Less : Tax @ 50%	1,50,000	3,50,000	15	17.5
Profit after Tax	1,50,000	3,50,000	15	17.5

1

1

1

=3 Marks

Or

Q. From the following Balance Sheet.....

Ans.

Comparative Balance Sheet of CC Ltd. as at 31.3.2021 and 31.3.2022

Particulars	31.3.2021 (₹)	31.3.2022 (₹)	Absolute Increase/ Decrease (₹)	% of Increase/ Decrease
I. Equity and Liabilities :				
1. Shareholders’ Fund :				
(a) Share Capital	3,00,000	6,00,000	3,00,000	100
(b) Reserve and Surplus	1,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	100
2. Non-current Liabilities :				
Long-term Borrowings	2,00,000	4,00,000	2,00,000	100
3. Current Liabilities	1,50,000	3,00,000	1,50,000	100
Total	7,50,000	15,00,000	7,50,000	100

½

½

½

½

	II. Assets :						
	1. Non-Current Assets :						
	Fixed Assets	4,00,000	8,00,000	4,00,000	100		½
	2. Current Assets	3,50,000	7,00,000	3,50,000	100		½
	Total	7,50,000	15,00,000	7,50,000	100		=3 Marks

12.	<p>Q. From the following Balance Sheet of Jay.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Calculation of cash flow from operating activities for the year ended 31st March 2022</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 70%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Amount (₹)</th> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Net profit before tax</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,50,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Add : Interest on Debentures</td> <td style="text-align: right;">40,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net Profit before working capital changes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,90,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Add : Outstanding rent</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less : Inventories (6,60,000)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> Trade Payables (1,00,000)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(7,60,000)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash flow from operations</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less : Tax paid</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(100,000)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net cash outflow from operating activities</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(70,000)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Working Note :</p> <p>Calculation of Net Profit before tax : (₹)</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">Net Profit</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Add : Provision for tax</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>1,50,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>5,50,000</u></td> </tr> </table>	Particulars	Amount (₹)		Net profit before tax	5,50,000	½	Add : Interest on Debentures	40,000	½	Net Profit before working capital changes	5,90,000	½	Add : Outstanding rent	2,00,000	½	Less : Inventories (6,60,000)			Trade Payables (1,00,000)	(7,60,000)	½	Cash flow from operations	30,000	½	Less : Tax paid	(100,000)	½	Net cash outflow from operating activities	(70,000)	½	Net Profit	4,00,000	Add : Provision for tax	<u>1,50,000</u>		<u>5,50,000</u>	<p>1 =5 Marks</p>
Particulars	Amount (₹)																																					
Net profit before tax	5,50,000	½																																				
Add : Interest on Debentures	40,000	½																																				
Net Profit before working capital changes	5,90,000	½																																				
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Less : Tax paid	(100,000)	½																																				
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(70,000)	½																																				
Net Profit	4,00,000																																					
Add : Provision for tax	<u>1,50,000</u>																																					
	<u>5,50,000</u>																																					

PART-B
OPTION -II
(COMPUTERIZED ACCOUNTING)

10.	<p>Q. What is the meaning of the term.....</p> <p>Ans. Meaning of Data Audit</p> <p>Audit feature of accounting software provides the user with administrator right in order to keep track of unauthorised access to the database. It audits for the correctness of entries. Once entries are audited with alterations, if any the software displays all entries along with the name of the auditor user and date and time of alteration.</p>	2 Marks
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11.	<p>Q. Explain, how to.....</p> <p>Ans.</p>	
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	<p>Total Earnings (TE) : BPE + DA + HRA + TRA</p> <p>Where</p> <p>BPE = BP* NOEDP / NODM</p> <p>BPE = Basic Pay Earned</p> <p>BP = Basic Pay</p> <p>NOEDP = Number of effective days present</p> <p>NOTDP = Number of days of the month—leave days</p> <p>DA = Dearness Allowance</p> <p>HRA = House Rent Allowance</p> <p>TRA = Transport Allowance</p> <p>TE can be calculated by using the above mentioned formula</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Q. What is the use of.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>This function calculates the net present value of an investment by using a discount rate and a series of future payments.</p> <p>Syntax :</p> <p>NPV (rate, value 1, value 2, ...)</p> <p>rate : It is the rate of discount over the length of the period</p> <p>Value 1, Value 2 ... are 1 to 254 arguments representing payments and incomes. Value 1 ... Value 2 ... must be equally spaced in time and occur at the end of each period. NPV uses the order of Value 1, Value 2, ... to interpret the order of cash flow. It is essential that the entry for payment and income values are in the correct sequence.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3 Marks</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3 Marks</p>
<p>12.</p>	<p>Q. State the steps to.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>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 • Bring your cursor to the first month, Enter. This brings up the vouchers for the month of April. Since this is a Bank Account, and additional button F5; Reconcile will be visible on the right press F5 • The 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 the bank • Balance as per Bank 	<p style="text-align: center;">5 Marks</p>

* * *