



सामान्य निर्देश:

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका सख्ती से पालन कीजिए "

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

भाग क

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

1. निम्नलिखित के आधार पर 'आय एवं व्यय खाते' तथा 'प्राप्ति एवं भुगतान खाते' में अंतर्भेद कीजिए :
(क) मूल्यहास
(ख) आरंभिक शेष
2. पी, क्यू तथा आर एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 4 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2022 को आर की सेवानिवृत्ति हुई । आर ने अपने भाग का $\frac{1}{3}$ वाँ भाग पी के पक्ष में त्याग किया तथा शेष भाग का त्याग क्यू के पक्ष में किया । पी तथा क्यू के नए लाभ विभाजन अनुपात की गणना कीजिए ।
3. क, ख तथा ग एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 7 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । फर्म प्रति वर्ष अपने खाते 31 मार्च को बंद करती है । 30 जून, 2022 को क का देहान्त हो गया । मृत्यु के वर्ष में क के लाभ की गणना पिछले वर्ष के लाभ के आधार पर की जाएगी । 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में फर्म का लाभ ₹ 16,00,000 था । मृत्यु के वर्ष में क के लाभ की गणना कीजिए ।





General Instructions :

4 GCF VJG HQNNQYKPI KPUVTWEVKQPU XGT[ECTGHWNN
 K 6JKU SWGUVKQP R ~~two~~ RGC E ~~Part A~~ KCR ~~Part B~~ BH 6JGTG
 CT ~~12~~ SWGUVKQPU KP VJG ~~12~~ SWGUVKQPU R RLC RGG EQORW
 KK **Part A compulsory** HQT CNN ECPFKFCVGU
 KK **Part B** JCU VYQ QRVKQPU K G #PCN[UKU QH (K
 %QORWVGTKUGF #EEQWPVKPI 5 ~~one~~ FGH WJ G WKXG
 QRVKQPU
 KX 3WGUVKQPU RLC ~~10~~ CTG 5JQTV #P-U+Y G W G ~~10~~ QPU EC
 2 OCTMU GCEJ
 X 3WGUVKQPU RLC ~~10~~ CTG 5JQTV #P-U+Y G W G ~~10~~ QPU EC
 3 OCTMU GCEJ
 XK 3WGUVKQPU RLC ~~10~~ CTG .QPI #PUYGT 6[RG 3WGUV
 5 OCTMU GCEJ
 XKK 6JGTG KU PQ QXGTCNN EjqKEG *QYGXGT CP K
 K ~~3~~ SWGUV ~~three~~ UDQHM U1 CSPFGUV ~~five~~ Q R QTMU

PART A

(Accounting for Not-for-Profit Organisations, Partnership Firms and Companies)

- Distinguish between 'Income and Expenditure Account' and 'Receipts and Payments Account' on the basis of the following :
 - Depreciation
 - Opening Balance
- P, Q and R were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 4 : 1. On 31st March, 2022, R retired. R surrendered $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of his share in favour of P and the remaining share in favour of Q. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio of P and Q.
- A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7 : 2 : 1. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year. On 30th June, 2022, A died. A's share of profit in the year of his death was to be calculated on the basis of the profit of the previous year. The profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2022 was ₹ 16,00,000. Calculate A's share of profit in the year of his death.





4. (क) 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में यंग क्रिकेट क्लब ने ₹ 48,000 चन्दा प्राप्त किया। इस प्राप्त हुए चन्दे में से ₹ 8,000 वर्ष 2020 – 21 तथा ₹ 6,000 वर्ष 2022 – 23 से संबंधित थे। 31 मार्च, 2022 को ₹ 12,000 चन्दा अभी अदत्त था। पिछले वर्ष ₹ 16,000 अग्रिम चन्दा प्राप्त हुआ था।
चन्दा खाता तैयार करके 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए आय एवं व्यय खाते के जमा पक्ष में खतौनी की जाने वाली चन्दे की राशि दर्शाए।

अथवा

- (ख) 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में एल्फा क्लब ने लेनदारों को स्टेशनरी क्रय के लिए ₹ 37,000 का भुगतान किया। स्टेशनरी से संबंधित निम्नलिखित अतिरिक्त सूचना से, 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए आय एवं व्यय खाते के नाम पक्ष में खतौनी की जाने वाली स्टेशनरी की राशि की गणना कीजिए।

अतिरिक्त सूचना "

विवरण	अप्रैल 1, 2021 ₹	मार्च 31, 2022 ₹
स्टेशनरी का स्टॉक	7,000	11,000
स्टेशनरी के लेनदार	9,000	6,000

5. मोहन, गिरधारी तथा श्याम एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 31 मार्च, 2022 को गिरधारी की सेवानिवृत्ति हुई। संचयों, परिसम्पत्तियों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन तथा देयताओं के पुनर्निर्धारण के पश्चात् गिरधारी के पूँजी खाते में ₹ 5,00,000 का शेष था। मोहन तथा श्याम गिरधारी के दावे के पूर्ण निपटान हेतु ₹ 5,90,000 का भुगतान करने को सहमत हो गए।

फर्म की ख्याति के मूल्य की गणना कीजिए तथा गिरधारी की सेवानिवृत्ति पर ख्याति खाता खोले बिना ख्याति के लेखांकन के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए।

6. (क) एक्स लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 15,000, 8% ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए। राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था :

आवेदन पर – ₹ 20 प्रति ऋणपत्र
आबंटन पर – शेष

30,000 ऋणपत्रों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। 5,000 ऋणपत्रों के आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा आवेदकों को आवेदन राशि वापस कर दी गई। शेष आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर आबंटन कर दिया गया। अतिरिक्त आवेदन राशि का समायोजन आबंटन पर देय राशि में कर लिया गया। शेष आबंटन राशि पूर्ण प्राप्त हो गई।

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

अथवा



4. (a) Young Cricket Club received ₹ 48,000 as subscriptions during the year ended 31st March, 2022. Out of these subscriptions received, ₹ 8,000 belonged to the year 2020 – 21 and ₹ 6,000 belonged to the year 2022 – 23. On 31st March, 2022 subscriptions of ₹ 12,000 were still outstanding. During the previous year subscriptions of ₹ 16,000 were received in advance.

Prepare Subscriptions Account showing the amount of subscriptions to be credited to Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

OR

- (b) During the year ended 31st March, 2022 Alfa Club paid ₹ 37,000 to creditors for purchase of stationery. From the following additional information regarding stationery, calculate the amount of stationery to be debited to the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

F F K V K Q P C N + P H Q T O C V K Q P "

Details	April 1, 2021 ₹	March 31, 2022 ₹
Stock of Stationery	7,000	11,000
Creditors for Stationery	9,000	6,000

5. Mohan, Girdhari and Shyam were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2. On 31st March, 2022, Girdhari retired. After making all adjustments on account of reserves, revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities, the balance in Girdhari's Capital Account stood at ₹ 5,00,000. Mohan and Shyam agreed to pay Girdhari ₹ 5,90,000 in full settlement of his claim.

Calculate the value of goodwill of the firm and pass the necessary journal entry for the treatment of goodwill on Girdhari's retirement without raising goodwill account.

6. (a) X Ltd. invited applications for issuing 15,000 8% Debentures of ₹ 100 each. The amount was payable as follows :

On Application – ₹ 20 per Debenture

On Allotment – Balance

Applications for 30,000 Debentures were received. Applications for 5,000 Debentures were rejected and the application money was refunded to the applicants. Prorata allotment was made to the remaining applicants. Excess money received with applications was adjusted towards sums due on allotment. The remaining allotment money was duly received.

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

OR





(ख) निम्नलिखित स्थितियों में ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

- (i) वाई लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के ₹ 5,00,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन सममूल्य पर किया । इन ऋणपत्रों का शोधन तीन वर्ष पश्चात् 10% के प्रीमियम पर करना है ।
- (ii) ज़ैड लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 4500, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% के बट्टे पर किया । इन ऋणपत्रों का शोधन तीन वर्ष पश्चात् 5% के प्रीमियम पर करना है ।

7. 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए आदर्श क्लब के निम्नलिखित प्राप्ति एवं भुगतान खाते से 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए आय एवं व्यय खाता तैयार कीजिए :

31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए आदर्श क्लब का प्राप्ति एवं भुगतान खाता

प्राप्तियाँ	राशि ₹	भुगतान	राशि ₹
शेष आगे लाए		वेतन	49,000
रोकड़	20,000	प्रिंटिंग एवं स्टेशनरी	32,000
बैंक	<u>67,500</u>	सचिव का मानदेय	25,000
चन्दा :		1.1.2022 को	
2020 – 21	15,000	6% स्थायी जमा	2,70,000
2021 – 22	2,00,000	शेष आगे ले गए	
2022 – 23	<u>30,000</u>	रोकड़	26,500
पुराने फर्नीचर की बिक्री (पुस्तक मूल्य ₹ 10,000)	8,500	बैंक	<u>50,000</u>
पुराने समाचार-पत्रों की बिक्री	2,500		76,500
मैदान का किराया	47,500		
लॉकर का किराया	11,500		
खेलकूद कोष के लिए दान	50,000		
	<u>4,52,500</u>		<u>4,52,500</u>

क्लब के 1,500 सदस्य हैं, प्रत्येक सदस्य ₹ 150 वार्षिक चन्दे का भुगतान करता है ।



(b) Pass necessary journal entries for the issue of Debentures in the following cases :

- (i) Y Ltd. issued ₹ 5,00,000, 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at par redeemable at a premium of 10% after three years.
- (ii) Z Ltd. issued 4500, 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10% redeemable at a premium of 5% after three years.

7. From the following Receipts and Payments Account of Adarsh Club for the year ended 31st March, 2022, prepare an Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 2022 :

**Receipts and Payments Account of Adarsh Club for the year ended
31st March, 2022**

Receipts	Amount ₹	Payments	Amount ₹
Balance b/d		Salaries	49,000
Cash 20,000		Printing and Stationery	32,000
Bank <u>67,500</u>	87,500	Secretary's Honorarium	25,000
Subscriptions :		6% Fixed Deposit	
2020 – 21 15,000		on 1.1.2022	2,70,000
2021 – 22 2,00,000		Balance c/d	
2022 – 23 <u>30,000</u>	2,45,000	Cash 26,500	
Sale of old furniture		Bank <u>50,000</u>	76,500
(Book value ₹ 10,000)	8,500		
Sale of old newspapers	2,500		
Hire of ground	47,500		
Locker Rent	11,500		
Donations for Sports fund	50,000		
	4,52,500		4,52,500

The club has 1,500 members each paying an annual subscription of ₹ 150.



8. (क) एक्स, वाई तथा ज़ैड एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 3 : 4 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 31 मार्च, 2022 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

31 मार्च, 2022 को एक्स, वाई तथा ज़ैड का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
विविध लेनदार	34,000	बैंक	1,74,000
देय बिल	29,000	विविध देनदार	2,00,000
सामान्य संचय	2,00,000	प्राप्य बिल	26,000
पूँजी :		स्टॉक	1,50,000
एक्स 3,00,000		फर्नीचर	1,28,000
वाई 3,00,000		मशीनरी	2,00,000
ज़ैड 4,00,000	10,00,000	भूमि तथा भवन	3,85,000
	12,63,000		12,63,000

उपर्युक्त तिथि को निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर ज़ैड ने अवकाश ग्रहण किया :

- देनदारों पर संदिग्ध तथा डूबत ऋणों के लिए 3% का प्रावधान किया जाएगा।
- स्टॉक को ₹ 5,000 से तथा फर्नीचर को ₹ 2,000 से कम किया जाएगा।
- भूमि तथा भवन को ₹ 4,00,000 तक ले जाया जाएगा तथा मशीनरी को ₹ 1,80,000 तक लाया जाएगा।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा ज़ैड को देय राशि उसके ऋण खाते में हस्तान्तरित करके उसका पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए।

अथवा

- (ख) सोनू, मोनू तथा आशु एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 31 मार्च, 2022 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

31 मार्च, 2022 को सोनू, मोनू तथा आशु का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार	35,000	बैंक	22,000
सामान्य संचय	25,000	स्टॉक	25,000
पूँजी :		देनदार 20,000	
सोनू 50,000		घटा : डूबत ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान 2,000	18,000
मोनू 30,000		फर्नीचर	15,000
आशु 20,000	1,00,000	भूमि तथा भवन	80,000
	1,60,000		1,60,000



8. (a) X, Y and Z were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 3 : 4. On 31st March, 2022 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of X, Y and Z as at 31st March, 2022

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Sundry Creditors	34,000	Bank	1,74,000
Bills Payable	29,000	Sundry Debtors	2,00,000
General Reserve	2,00,000	Bills Receivable	26,000
Capitals :		Stock	1,50,000
X 3,00,000		Furniture	1,28,000
Y 3,00,000		Machinery	2,00,000
Z 4,00,000	10,00,000	Land and Building	3,85,000
	<u>12,63,000</u>		<u>12,63,000</u>

On the above date, Z retired on the following terms :

- (i) A provision of 3% on debtors will be created for bad and doubtful debts.
- (ii) Stock will be reduced by ₹ 5,000 and furniture by ₹ 2,000.
- (iii) Land and building will be brought up to ₹ 4,00,000 and machinery will be brought down to ₹ 1,80,000.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Z's Capital Account, transferring the amount due to his loan account.

OR

- (b) Sonu, Monu and Ashu were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. On 31st March, 2022 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Sonu, Monu and Ashu as at 31st March, 2022

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors	35,000	Bank	22,000
General Reserve	25,000	Stock	25,000
Capitals :		Debtors 20,000	
Sonu 50,000		Less : Provision	
Monu 30,000		for bad debts <u>2,000</u>	18,000
Ashu 20,000	1,00,000	Furniture	15,000
	<u>1,60,000</u>	Land and Building	80,000
			<u>1,60,000</u>





निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर उपर्युक्त तिथि को फर्म का विघटन हो गया :

- (i) भूमि तथा भवन से ₹ 85,000 की वसूली हुई, फर्नीचर से ₹ 6,000 की वसूली हुई तथा देनदारों से पूर्ण राशि की वसूली हुई ।
- (ii) सोनू ने स्टॉक पुस्तक मूल्य पर ले लिया । एक अपलिखित परिसम्पत्ति थी जिसे आशु ने ₹ 3,000 में ले लिया ।
- (iii) मोनू सभी वसूली व्यय वहन करने के लिए सहमत था । उसकी इस सेवा के लिए मोनू को ₹ 2,000 का भुगतान किया गया । वास्तविक वसूली व्यय ₹ 2,200 थे ।
- (iv) लेनदारों का भुगतान 2% कम पर किया गया ।

वसूली खाता तैयार कीजिए ।

9. बी लिमिटेड ने सी लिमिटेड से ₹ 3,00,000 मूल्य का भवन, ₹ 2,80,000 मूल्य का संयंत्र तथा ₹ 20,000 मूल्य का फर्नीचर ₹ 6,30,000 के क्रय मूल्य पर खरीदा । क्रय मूल्य का भुगतान बी लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 9% ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन द्वारा किया । बी लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में परिसम्पत्तियों के अधिग्रहण तथा ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए जब :

- (क) ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन सममूल्य पर किया गया हो ।
- (ख) ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 25% के प्रीमियम पर किया गया हो ।
- (ग) ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% के बट्टे पर किया गया हो ।

भाग ख

विकल्प 1

(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

10. 'रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण' का क्या अर्थ है ?





On the above date, the firm was dissolved on the following terms :

- (i) Land and Building realised for ₹ 85,000, Furniture realised for ₹ 6,000 and Debtors realised full amount.
- (ii) Stock was taken over by Sonu at book value. There was an unrecorded asset which was taken over by Ashu for ₹ 3,000.
- (iii) Monu agreed to bear all realisation expenses. For his services Monu was paid ₹ 2,000. Actual expenses on realisation amounted to ₹ 2,200.
- (iv) Creditors were paid at 2% less.

Prepare Realisation Account.

9. B Ltd. purchased Building worth ₹ 3,00,000, Plant worth ₹ 2,80,000 and Furniture worth ₹ 20,000 from C Ltd. for a purchase consideration of ₹ 6,30,000. B Ltd. paid the purchase consideration by issuing 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of B Ltd. for the acquisition of assets and issue of debentures when :

- (a) Debentures were issued at par.
- (b) Debentures were issued at a premium of 25%.
- (c) Debentures were issued at a discount of 10%.

PART B

OPTION 1

(Analysis of Financial Statements)

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





11. (क) 31 मार्च, 2022 को श्री लिमिटेड के निम्नलिखित स्थिति विवरण से 'सामान्य आकार स्थिति विवरण' तैयार कीजिए :

31 मार्च, 2022 को श्री लिमिटेड का स्थिति विवरण

विवरण	नोट सं.	31.3.2022 ₹	31.3.2021 ₹
I – समता तथा देयताएँ :			
1. अंशधारक निधियाँ			
अंश पूँजी		40,00,000	30,00,000
2. अचल देयताएँ			
दीर्घकालीन उधार		20,00,000	15,00,000
3. चालू देयताएँ			
व्यापारिक देय		20,00,000	5,00,000
कुल		80,00,000	50,00,000
II – परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
1. अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(क) मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ		20,00,000	15,00,000
(ख) अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ		40,00,000	10,00,000
2. चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
मालसूची (स्टॉक)		20,00,000	25,00,000
कुल		80,00,000	50,00,000

अथवा





11. (a) Prepare a 'Common Size Balance Sheet' from the following Balance Sheet of Shree Ltd. as at 31st March, 2022 :

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

Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2022 ₹	31.3.2021 ₹
I – Equity and Liabilities :			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
Share Capital		40,00,000	30,00,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities			
Long-term Borrowings		20,00,000	15,00,000
3. Current Liabilities			
Trade Payables		20,00,000	5,00,000
Total		80,00,000	50,00,000
II – Assets :			
1. Non-Current Assets			
Fixed Assets			
(a) Tangible Assets		20,00,000	15,00,000
(b) Intangible Assets		40,00,000	10,00,000
2. Current Assets			
Inventories		20,00,000	25,00,000
Total		80,00,000	50,00,000

OR



(ख) 31 मार्च, 2022 को जीवन लिमिटेड के निम्नलिखित स्थिति विवरण से तुलनात्मक स्थिति विवरण तैयार कीजिए :

31 मार्च, 2022 को जीवन लिमिटेड का स्थिति विवरण

विवरण	नोट सं.	31.3.2022 ₹	31.3.2021 ₹
I – समता तथा देयताएँ :			
1. अंशधारक निधियाँ अंश पूँजी		15,00,000	10,00,000
2. अचल देयताएँ दीर्घकालीन उधार		6,00,000	5,00,000
3. चालू देयताएँ व्यापारिक देय		12,00,000	10,00,000
कुल		33,00,000	25,00,000
II – परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
1. अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(क) मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ		18,00,000	12,00,000
(ख) अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ		10,00,000	8,00,000
2. चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ रोकड़ एवं रोकड़ तुल्य		5,00,000	5,00,000
कुल		33,00,000	25,00,000





(b) From the following Balance Sheet of Jeevan Ltd. as at 31st March, 2022, prepare a Comparative Balance Sheet :

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

Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2022 ₹	31.3.2021 ₹
I – Equity and Liabilities :			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
Share Capital		15,00,000	10,00,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities			
Long-term Borrowings		6,00,000	5,00,000
3. Current Liabilities			
Trade Payables		12,00,000	10,00,000
Total		33,00,000	25,00,000
II – Assets :			
1. Non-Current Assets			
Fixed Assets			
(a) Tangible Assets		18,00,000	12,00,000
(b) Intangible Assets		10,00,000	8,00,000
2. Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalentents		5,00,000	5,00,000
Total		33,00,000	25,00,000



12. 31 मार्च, 2022 को अनुराधा लिमिटेड के निम्नलिखित स्थिति विवरण से प्रचालन गतिविधियों से रोकड़ प्रवाह की गणना कीजिए :

31 मार्च, 2022 को अनुराधा लिमिटेड का स्थिति विवरण

विवरण	नोट सं.	31.3.2022 ₹	31.3.2021 ₹
I – समता तथा देयताएँ :			
1. अंशधारक निधियाँ			
(क) अंश पूँजी	1	3,00,000	2,50,000
(ख) संचय एवं आधिक्य	2	1,50,000	1,00,000
2. अचल देयताएँ			
दीर्घकालीन उधार	3	75,000	25,000
3. चालू देयताएँ			
(क) व्यापारिक देय		25,000	50,000
(ख) अन्य चालू देयताएँ	4	50,000	75,000
कुल		6,00,000	5,00,000
II – परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
1. अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(क) मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ	5	4,50,000	2,74,000
(ख) अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ	6	24,000	26,000
2. चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(क) मालसूची (स्टॉक)		76,000	1,00,000
(ख) व्यापारिक प्राप्य		20,000	10,000
(ग) रोकड़ एवं रोकड़ तुल्य		30,000	90,000
कुल		6,00,000	5,00,000



12. From the following Balance Sheet of Anuradha Ltd. as at 31st March, 2022, calculate Cash from Operating Activities :

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

Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2022 ₹	31.3.2021 ₹
I – Equity and Liabilities :			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
(a) Share Capital	1	3,00,000	2,50,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	2	1,50,000	1,00,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities			
Long-term Borrowings	3	75,000	25,000
3. Current Liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables		25,000	50,000
(b) Other Current Liabilities	4	50,000	75,000
Total		6,00,000	5,00,000
II – Assets :			
1. Non-Current Assets			
Fixed Assets			
(a) Tangible Assets	5	4,50,000	2,74,000
(b) Intangible Assets	6	24,000	26,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		76,000	1,00,000
(b) Trade Receivables		20,000	10,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		30,000	90,000
Total		6,00,000	5,00,000





खातों के नोट्स :

नोट सं.	विवरण	31.3.2022 ₹	31.3.2021 ₹
1.	अंश पूँजी समता अंश पूँजी	3,00,000	2,50,000
2.	संचय एवं आधिक्य आधिक्य (लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष)	1,50,000	1,00,000
3.	दीर्घकालीन उधार 12% ऋणपत्र	75,000	25,000
4.	अन्य चालू देयताएँ अदत्त किराया	50,000	75,000
5.	मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ (क) भूमि तथा भवन (ख) फर्नीचर	4,00,000 50,000 4,50,000	2,00,000 74,000 2,74,000
6.	अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ एकस्व	24,000	26,000

अतिरिक्त सूचना :

- (i) ₹ 50,000, 12% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 31 मार्च, 2022 को किया गया ।
- (ii) वर्ष में फर्नीचर पर ₹ 24,000 का मूल्यहास लगाया गया ।

भाग ख

विकल्प 2

(कम्प्यूट्रीकृत लेखांकन)

10. 'पासवर्ड सिक्यूरिटी' मद का अर्थ दीजिए ।
11. (क) पे-रोल से उपशीर्षक 'कटौती' के किन्हीं तीन घटकों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।
अथवा
(ख) तीन प्रकार के 'वाउचरों' को समझाइए ।
12. खाता समूह 'लाभ-हानि खाता' में सम्मिलित खातों के नाम बताइए व व्याख्या कीजिए ।





Notes of Accounts :

Note No.	Particulars	31.3.2022 ₹	31.3.2021 ₹
1.	Share Capital Equity Share Capital	3,00,000	2,50,000
2.	Reserves and Surplus Surplus (Balance in the Statement of Profit and Loss)	1,50,000	1,00,000
3.	Long-term Borrowings 12% Debentures	75,000	25,000
4.	Other Current Liabilities Outstanding Rent	50,000	75,000
5.	Tangible Assets (a) Land and Building (b) Furniture	4,00,000 50,000 4,50,000	2,00,000 74,000 2,74,000
6.	Intangible Assets Patents	24,000	26,000

F F K V K Q P C N + P H Q T O C V K Q P

- (i) ₹ 50,000, 12% Debentures were issued on 31st March, 2022.
(ii) During the year ₹ 24,000 was charged as depreciation on furniture.

PART B

OPTION 2

(Computerised Accounting)

10. Give the meaning of the term 'Password Security'.
11. (a) State any three components of payroll from sub-head 'Deduction'.
- OR**
- (b) Explain the three types of 'Vouchers'.
12. Name and explain the accounts involved in Accounts Group 'Profit and Loss Account'.



Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Term II Examination, 2022
Marking Scheme – ACCOUNTANCY (SUBJECT CODE – 055)
(PAPER CODE – 67/4/1)

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 : 67/4/1]

Maximum Marks : 40

PART A

(Accounting for Not-for-Profit Organisations, Partnership Firms and Companies)

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS	Marks									
1.	Q. Distinguish between..... Ans.										
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%; text-align: center;"><i>Basis</i></th> <th style="width: 40%; text-align: center;"><i>Receipts and Payments Account</i></th> <th style="width: 35%; text-align: center;"><i>Income and Expenditure Account</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Depreciation</td> <td>Depreciation is not included in receipts and payments a/c.</td> <td>Income and expenditure account does include Depreciation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Opening balance</td> <td>Balance in the beginning represents cash in hand/cash at bank/ bank overdraft in the beginning.</td> <td>There is no opening balance.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Basis</i>	<i>Receipts and Payments Account</i>	<i>Income and Expenditure Account</i>	Depreciation	Depreciation is not included in receipts and payments a/c.	Income and expenditure account does include Depreciation.	Opening balance	Balance in the beginning represents cash in hand/cash at bank/ bank overdraft in the beginning.	There is no opening balance.	1×2 = 2marks
<i>Basis</i>	<i>Receipts and Payments Account</i>	<i>Income and Expenditure Account</i>									
Depreciation	Depreciation is not included in receipts and payments a/c.	Income and expenditure account does include Depreciation.									
Opening balance	Balance in the beginning represents cash in hand/cash at bank/ bank overdraft in the beginning.	There is no opening balance.									
2.	<p>Q. P,Q and R were partners..... Ans.</p> <p>Given ratio of P Q R 3 : 4 : 1</p> <p>New Share = Old Share + Gain</p> <p>P's old share = $\frac{3}{8}$</p> <p>P's gain = $\frac{1}{3}$ of R's share $= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{24}$</p> <p>P's new share = $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{24} =$</p> <p>Q's old share = $\frac{4}{8}$</p> <p>Q's gain = $\frac{2}{3}$ of R's share $= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{2}{24}$</p> <p>Q's new share = $\frac{4}{8} + \frac{2}{24} =$</p> <p>New profit sharing ratio of P : Q 10:14 i.e. 5:7</p>	 = 2 marks									

3.	<p>Q. A, B and C were partners.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>A's share = 7/10 ; A died on 30th June, 2022</p> <p>Previous year's profits = ₹16,00,000</p> <p>A's share of profits in the year of death = 16,00,000 x 3/12 x 7/10 = ₹ 2,80,000</p>	<p>1 mark</p> <p>For correct months + 1 mark for correct profit of A = 2 marks</p>																																															
4.	<p>(a) Q. Young Cricket Club.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SUBSCRIPTIONS ACCOUNT</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;"><i>Particulars</i></th> <th style="width: 15%;"><i>Amount</i> (₹)</th> <th style="width: 25%;"><i>Particulars</i></th> <th style="width: 35%;"><i>Amount</i> (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Balance b/d /Subscriptions outstanding at the beg.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,000</td> <td>Balance b/d / Subscriptions in advance at the beginning</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Income & Expenditure A/c (Bal. figure)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">62,000</td> <td>Bank A/c</td> <td style="text-align: right;">48,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Balance c/d / Subscriptions in advance at the end</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,000</td> <td>Balance c/d /Subscriptions outstanding at the end</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>76,000</u></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>76,000</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Q. During the year ended.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Calculation of amount of stationery to be debited to Income expenditure A/c for the year ended 31st March, 2022</u></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">(₹)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amount paid for stationery during the year</td> <td style="text-align: right;">37,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less: Creditors for stationery as on 1.4.21</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(9,000)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Add: Creditors for stationery as on 31.3.22</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>6,000</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stationery purchased during the year</td> <td style="text-align: right;">34,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Add: Stock of stationery as on 1.4.21</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less: Stock of stationery on 31.3.22</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(11,000)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amount of stationery to be debited to Income & Expenditure A/c</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>30,000</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">=</td> </tr> </table> <p>Alternate Solution : 4 (b)</p>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount</i> (₹)	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount</i> (₹)	Balance b/d /Subscriptions outstanding at the beg.	8,000	Balance b/d / Subscriptions in advance at the beginning	16,000	Income & Expenditure A/c (Bal. figure)	62,000	Bank A/c	48,000	Balance c/d / Subscriptions in advance at the end	6,000	Balance c/d /Subscriptions outstanding at the end	12,000		<u>76,000</u>		<u>76,000</u>		(₹)		Amount paid for stationery during the year	37,000	1/2	Less: Creditors for stationery as on 1.4.21	(9,000)	1/2	Add: Creditors for stationery as on 31.3.22	<u>6,000</u>	1/2	Stationery purchased during the year	34,000		Add: Stock of stationery as on 1.4.21	7,000	1/2	Less: Stock of stationery on 31.3.22	(11,000)	1/2	Amount of stationery to be debited to Income & Expenditure A/c	<u>30,000</u>	1/2			=	<p>1/2 x 6 = 3 marks</p> <p>3 marks</p>
<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount</i> (₹)	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount</i> (₹)																																														
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		=																																															



Creditors' Account					
	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount</i> (₹)	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount</i> (₹)	
	Cash A/c / Bank A/c - Payment to creditors	37,000	Balance b/d	9,000	1½
	Balance c/d	6,000	Stock of stationery A/c – credit purchases (Balancing figure)	34,000	
		<u>43,000</u>		<u>43,000</u>	
STOCK OF STATIONERY A/c					
	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount</i> (₹)	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount</i> (₹)	
	Balance b/d	7,000	Income & Expenditure A/c – Stationery consumed (Balancing figure)	30,000	1½ = 3 marks
	Creditors for stationery A/c – credit purchases	34,000	Balance c/d	11,000	
		<u>41,000</u>		<u>41,000</u>	
5.	Q. Mohan, Girdhari and Shyam.....				
	Ans.				
	(i) Amount agreed to be paid to Girdhari = 5,90,000				1½
	Less : Balance of his capital A/c = <u>5,00,000</u>				
	Girdhari's share of Goodwill (3/9) = <u>90,000</u>				
	Goodwill of the firm = 90,000 x 9/3 = ₹ 2,70,000				
	(ii) <i>Journal</i>				
	<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L</i> <i>F</i>	<i>Debit Amount</i> (₹)	<i>Credit Amount</i> (₹)
	2022 March 31	Mohan's Capital A/c Dr. Shyam's Capital A/c Dr. To Girdhari's capital A/c (Girdhari's share of goodwill adjusted to remaining partners' capital accounts in gaining ratio)		60,000 30,000	90,000
					1½ = 3 marks



<p>6.</p>	<p>(a) Q. X Ltd. invited</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>X Ltd.</i> <i>Journal</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Date</th> <th style="width: 45%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 10%;">L.F.</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Debit Amount (₹)</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Credit Amount (₹)</th> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application A/c (Application money received on 30,000 debentures @ ₹ 20 each)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">6,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Debenture Application A/c Dr. To 8% Debentures account To Debenture Allotment A/c To Bank A/c (Debenture Application money for 15,000 debentures transferred to Debentures A/c, excess credited to Debenture Allotment A/c and money refunded on rejected applications)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">6,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3,00,000 2,00,000 1,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Debenture Allotment A/c Dr. To 8% Debentures A/c (Allotment money due on 15,000 debentures @ ₹ 80 each)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">12,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Allotment A/c (Balance of allotment money received on 15,000 debentures)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">10,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">1 = 3 marks</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)			Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application A/c (Application money received on 30,000 debentures @ ₹ 20 each)		6,00,000	6,00,000	1/2		Debenture Application A/c Dr. To 8% Debentures account To Debenture Allotment A/c To Bank A/c (Debenture Application money for 15,000 debentures transferred to Debentures A/c, excess credited to Debenture Allotment A/c and money refunded on rejected applications)		6,00,000	3,00,000 2,00,000 1,00,000	1		Debenture Allotment A/c Dr. To 8% Debentures A/c (Allotment money due on 15,000 debentures @ ₹ 80 each)		12,00,000	12,00,000	1/2		Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Allotment A/c (Balance of allotment money received on 15,000 debentures)		10,00,000	10,00,000	1 = 3 marks	
Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)																												
	Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application A/c (Application money received on 30,000 debentures @ ₹ 20 each)		6,00,000	6,00,000	1/2																											
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	Debenture Allotment A/c Dr. To 8% Debentures A/c (Allotment money due on 15,000 debentures @ ₹ 80 each)		12,00,000	12,00,000	1/2																											
	Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Allotment A/c (Balance of allotment money received on 15,000 debentures)		10,00,000	10,00,000	1 = 3 marks																											
	<p>OR</p> <p>(b) Q. Pass necessary journal.....</p> <p>Ans.</p>																															

(i) <i>Y Ltd.</i>					1/2
<i>Journal</i>					
<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F.</i>	<i>Debit Amount</i> (₹)	<i>Credit Amount</i> (₹)	
	Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application & Allotment A/c (Application money received on 5,000 debentures @ ₹ 100 each)		5,00,000	5,00,000	1
	Debenture Application & Allotment A/c Dr. Loss on issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c (Issue of 5,000 9% debentures redeemable at 10% premium)		5,00,000 50,000	5,00,000 50,000	
(ii) <i>Z Ltd.</i>					1/2
<i>Journal</i>					
<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F.</i>	<i>Debit Amount</i> (₹)	<i>Credit Amount</i> (₹)	
	Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application & Allotment A/c (Application money received on 4,500 debentures @ ₹ 90 each)		4,05,000	4,05,000	1 = 3 marks
	Debenture Application & Allotment A/c Dr. Loss on issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c (Issue of 4,500 debentures of ₹ 100 each at 10% discount redeemable at 5% premium)		4,05,000 67,500	4,50,000 22,500	
7.	Q. From the following.....				
	Ans.				

Income and Expenditure Account of Adarsh Club for the year ended 31st March, 2022			
<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>
Loss on sale of furniture	1,500	Subscription (1,500 x 150)	2,25,000
Salaries	49,000	Sale of old newspapers	2,500
Printing & Stationery	32,000	Hire of Ground	47,500
Secretary's Honorarium	25,000	Locker Rent	11,500
Excess of income over expenditure - Surplus	1,83,050	Interest on Fixed Deposit -- Accrued	4,050
	<u>2,90,550</u>		<u>2,90,550</u>

$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 =$
5 marks

8. (a) Q. X, Y and Z were partners.....

Ans.

Revaluation A/c

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>
Provision for doubtful debts A/c	6,000	Land & Building a/c	15,000
Stock A/c	5,000	Partners' Capital A/cs - loss on Revaluation :	
Furniture A/c	2,000	X 5,400	
Machinery A/c	20,000	Y 5,400	
		Z <u>7,200</u>	18,000
	33,000		33,000

$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 =$
3

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
<i>Z</i>			
<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>
Revaluation A/c (loss)	7,200	Balance B/d	4,00,000
Z's Loan A/c (Balancing figure)	4,72,800	General Reserve A/c	80,000
	4,80,000		4,80,000

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
 $3+2 =$
5 marks

OR

(a) Q. Sonu, Monu and Ashu were partners.....

Ans.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>REALIZATION A/C</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
<i>Particulars</i>		<i>Amounts</i> (₹)	<i>Particulars</i>		<i>Amount</i> (₹)
<i>Sundry Assets :</i>			<i>Sundry Liabilities :</i>		
Stock	25,000		Creditors	35,000	
Debtors	20,000		Provision for D/D	<u>2,000</u>	37,000
Furniture	15,000	1,40,000	<i>Bank A/c :</i>		
Land & Bldg.	<u>80,000</u>		Land & Bldg.	85,000	
Bank A/c (Creditors)		34,300	Furniture	6,000	
Monu 's Capital A/c (Remuneration)		2,000	Debtors	<u>20,000</u>	1,11,000
			Ashu's Capital A/c (Unrecorded Asset)	3,000	
			Sonu's Capital A/c - Stock	25,000	
			Loss Transferred to :		
			Sonu's Capital A/c 150		
			Monu's Capital A/c 90		
			Ashu's Capital A/c <u>60</u>	300	
		1,76,300			1,76,300

1 mark for transfer of assets + 1 mark for assets realized in cash + 1/2 x 6 for remaining entries i.e. 2+3 = 5 marks

9.	Q. B Ltd. purchased building worth ₹3,00,000					
B Ltd. <i>Journal</i>						
<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F.</i>	<i>Debit Amount</i> (₹)	<i>Credit Amount</i> (₹)		
	Building A/c Dr. Plant A/c Dr. Furniture A/c Dr. Goodwill A/c Dr. To C Ltd. (Purchase of assets from C Ltd.)		3,00,000 2,80,000 20,000 30,000	6,30,000	1½	
	(a) C Ltd. Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c (Issue of 6,300 debentures at par)		6,30,000	6,30,000	½	
	(b) C Ltd. Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Issue of 5,040 debentures of ₹100 each at premium of 25%)		6,30,000	5,04,000 1,26,000	1½	
	(c) C Ltd. Dr. Discount / Loss on issue of debentures A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c (Issue of 7,000 debentures of ₹100 each at a discount of 10%)		6,30,000 70,000	7,00,000	1½ = 5 marks	
PART B OPTION 1 (Analysis of Financial Statements)						
10.	Q. What is meant by ‘Cash Flow Statement’? Ans. Cash Flow Statement is a statement that provides information about historical changes in Cash and Cash Equivalents of an enterprise by classifying cash flows into Operating, Investing and Financing activities.					2 marks



11.

(a) Q. Prepare a 'Common-Size Balance Sheet'

Ans.

*Shree Ltd.**Common Size Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021 and 2022*

Particulars	31-3-2021 (₹)	31-3-2022 (₹)	% age of total assets 31-3-2021	% age of total assets 31-3-2022
(I) EQUITY and LIABILITIES				
1. Shareholder's funds				
Share Capital	30,00,000	40,00,000	60	50
2. Non-Current Liabilities				
Long Term				
Borrowings	15,00,000	20,00,000	30	25
3. Current Liabilities				
Trade Payables	5,00,000	20,00,000	10	25
Total	50,00,000	80,00,000	100	100
(II) ASSETS:				
1. Non-Current Assets				
Fixed Assets –				
(a) Tangible assets	15,00,000	20,00,000	30	25
(b) Intangible Assets	10,00,000	40,00,000	20	50
2. Current Assets				
Inventories	25,00,000	20,00,000	50	25
Total	50,00,000	80,00,000	100	100

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

= 3
marks

OR

(b) Q. From the following Balance Sheet.....

Ans.

Jeevan Ltd.

Comparative Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021 and 2022

Particulars	31-3-2021 (₹)	31-3-2022 (₹)	Absolute Change (₹)	Percentage Change (%)
(I) Equity & Liabilities:				
1. Shareholder's funds				
Share Capital	10,00,000	15,00,000	5,00,000	50
2. Non-Current Liabilities				
Long-Term Borrowings	5,00,000	6,00,000	1,00,000	20
3. Current Liabilities				
Trade Payables	10,00,000	12,00,000	2,00,000	20
Total	25,00,000	33,00,000	8,00,000	32
(II) Assets :				
1. Non-Current Assets				
Fixed Assets –				
(a) Tangible assets	12,00,000	18,00,000	6,00,000	50
(b) Intangible Assets	8,00,000	10,00,000	2,00,000	25
2. Current Assets				
Cash & Cash Equivalents	5,00,000	5,00,000	----	----
Total	25,00,000	33,00,000	8,00,000	32

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2
= 3
marks

12. Q. From the following Balance Sheet of Anuradha Ltd.....

Ans.

12.	<p style="text-align: center;">Anuradha Ltd.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Calculation of 'Cash Flows from operating activities' for the year ended 31st March, 2022</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 70%; text-align: center;"><i>Particulars</i></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><i>Amount</i> (₹)</th> <th style="width: 20%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Net profit before tax and extraordinary items</td> <td style="text-align: right;">50,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Add</i> : Non-cash and Non-operating expenses :</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Depreciation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">24,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Patents written off</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Interest on debentures</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating profit before working capital changes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">79,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Add</i> : Decrease in CA and increase in CL :</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Inventories</td> <td style="text-align: right;">24,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Less</i> : Increase in CA and decrease in CL :</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Trade Receivables</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(10,000)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Trade payables</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(25,000)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Outstanding Rent</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(25,000)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash generated from operations</td> <td style="text-align: right;">43,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Less</i> : Tax paid</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-----</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net Cash Flow from operating activities</td> <td style="text-align: right;">43,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">= 5 marks</p>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount</i> (₹)		Net profit before tax and extraordinary items	50,000	½	<i>Add</i> : Non-cash and Non-operating expenses :			Depreciation	24,000	½	Patents written off	2,000	½	Interest on debentures	3,000	½	Operating profit before working capital changes	79,000	½	<i>Add</i> : Decrease in CA and increase in CL :			Inventories	24,000	½	<i>Less</i> : Increase in CA and decrease in CL :			Trade Receivables	(10,000)	½	Trade payables	(25,000)	½	Outstanding Rent	(25,000)	½	Cash generated from operations	43,000		<i>Less</i> : Tax paid	-----		Net Cash Flow from operating activities	43,000	½
<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount</i> (₹)																																																
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<i>Add</i> : Non-cash and Non-operating expenses :																																																	
Depreciation	24,000	½																																															
Patents written off	2,000	½																																															
Interest on debentures	3,000	½																																															
Operating profit before working capital changes	79,000	½																																															
<i>Add</i> : Decrease in CA and increase in CL :																																																	
Inventories	24,000	½																																															
<i>Less</i> : Increase in CA and decrease in CL :																																																	
Trade Receivables	(10,000)	½																																															
Trade payables	(25,000)	½																																															
Outstanding Rent	(25,000)	½																																															
Cash generated from operations	43,000																																																
<i>Less</i> : Tax paid	-----																																																
Net Cash Flow from operating activities	43,000	½																																															
	<p>PART—B</p> <p>Option—II</p> <p>(Computerized Accounting)</p>																																																
10.	<p>Q. Give the meaning of the term 'Password Security'</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Password is widely accepted Security control to access the data. Only the authorized person can access the data. Any user who does not know the password can not retrieve information from the system. It ensures data integrity.</p>	<p>2 marks</p>																																															



11.	<p>(a) Q. State the three components of payroll from sub-head ‘Deduction’</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Components of Payroll from sub-head ‘Deduction’ are : (any three)</p> <p>(i) Professional Tax – (applicable in some states) [PT] It is a statutory deduction according to the legislature of the State Govt.</p> <p>(ii) Provident Fund – It is a Statutory deduction, as a part of social security. It is decided by the Govt. under the Provident Fund Act and is computed as percentage of basic pay + dearness pay, if applicable.</p> <p>(iii) Tax Deduction at Source – (TDS) It is a statutory deduction which is deducted monthly towards income tax liability of an employee. It is essentially an apportionment of yearly income tax liability over 12 months.</p> <p>(iv) Recovery of Loan Instalment (Loan) Any amount signified by the employee for deduction on account of any loan taken up by him/her.</p> <p>(v) Any other deduction – It may include any other deduction not included above such as Recovery of “Advance against salary” , deduction on account of “Food Grain advance”, “Festival advance” etc.</p>	<p>1x3 = 3 marks</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Q. Explain the three types of ‘Vouchers’</p> <p>Ans. The three types of Vouchers are :</p> <p>(i) Memo Voucher : Memo Voucher is a non accounting voucher. It does not affect accounts of the user. These entries are stated / recorded in a separate register, but not as a part of ledger.</p> <p>(ii) Post Dated Voucher : Some accounting software allows the user to enter the voucher for future transactions which are usually as the previous ones.</p> <p>(iii) User Defined Voucher : In accounting software, there are 23 predefined vouchers. It allows the user to define or create new accounting or inventory vouchers as per the requirement.</p>	<p>1x3 = 3 marks</p>
12.	<p>Q. Name and explain the accounts involved in Accounts Group ‘Profit and Loss Account’</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Accounts involved in Accounts Group ‘Profit and Loss Account’ are :</p> <p>(i) Sales Account : For different sales accounts, the segregation is based on tax slabs ot types of sales. This also becomes a simple mechanism for preparation of tax returns.</p>	



	<p>Sales account may be classified in groups such as domestic sales, export sales etc. of even sales returns account may be opened.</p> <p>(ii) Purchase Account : This is similar to sales accounts, except for the purpose of the transactions.</p> <p>(iii) Direct Income : [Income Direct]: All trade income accounts fall under sales accounts. This group may be used for accounts like servicing contract charges that follow after the sales of equipment.</p> <p>(iv) Indirect Income (Income Indirect) : These are the miscellaneous non-sale income accounts, e.g. rent received and interest received.</p> <p>(v) Direct Expenses (Expenses Direct) : These accounts determine the Gross Profit of the company.</p> <p>(vi) Indirect Expenses (Expenses Indirect) : These include all other administrative, selling or non- direct expenses.</p>	5 marks
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