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- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ हैं ।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 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 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में बजे किया जाएगा । बजे से बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।
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निर्धारित समय घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक



सामान्य निर्देश

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

इस प्रश्न-पत्र में दो भाग हैं – भाग क और भाग ख । इस प्रश्न-पत्र में प्रश्न हैं । सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।

भाग क सभी परीक्षार्थियों के लिए अनिवार्य है ।

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 ।

प्रश्न संख्या से और तक लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार- के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक हैं ।

प्रश्न संख्या से और तक लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार- के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक हैं ।

प्रश्न संख्या से और तक दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक हैं ।

कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है । हालाँकि, तीन अंकों वाले प्रश्नों में और पाँच अंकों वाले प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प प्रदान किया गया है ।

‘आय एवं व्यय खाते’ तथा ‘प्राप्ति एवं भुगतान खाते’ में अंतर्भेद कीजिए

क, ख तथा ग एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा के अनुपात में लाभ हानि बाँटते थे । फर्म प्रति वर्ष अपने खाते मार्च को बंद करती है । जून, को क का देहान्त हो गया । मृत्यु के वर्ष में क के लाभ की गणना पिछले वर्ष के लाभ के आधार पर की जाएगी । मार्च, को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में फर्म का लाभ ₹ था । मृत्यु के वर्ष में क के लाभ की गणना कीजिए ।

Distinguish between 'Income and Expenditure Account' and 'Receipts and Payments Account' on the basis

June, 2022, A died. A's share of profit in the year of his death was to

A's share of profit in the year of his death.



अनीशा, दिव्या तथा लता साझेदार हैं तथा के अनुपात में लाभों को बाँटते हैं ।
दिव्या तथा उसका भाग अनीशा तथा लता ने

मोहन, गिरधारी तथा श्याम एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा के अनुपात में लाभ हानि बाँटते थे । मार्च, को गिरधारी की सेवानिवृत्ति हुई । संचयों, परिसम्पत्तियों के तथा देयताओं के पुनर्निर्धारण के पश्चात् गिरधारी के पूँजी खाते में ₹ का शेष था । मोहन तथा श्याम गिरधारी के दावे के पूर्ण निपटान हेतु ₹ 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 ।

(क) मार्च, को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में यंग क्रिकेट क्लब ने ₹ चन्दा प्राप्त किया । इस प्राप्त हुए चन्दे में से ₹ वर्ष – तथा ₹ वर्ष – संबंधित थे मार्च, को ₹ चन्दा अभी अदत्त था । पिछले वर्ष ₹ अग्रिम चन्दा प्राप्त हुआ था ।

चन्दा खाता तैयार करके मार्च, को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए आय एवं व्यय खाते के जमा पक्ष में खतौनी की जाने वाली चन्दे की राशि दर्शाइए ।

the balance in Girdhari's Capital Account

ll on Girdhari's retirement without

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1 क्लब ने

अतिरिक्त सूचना

(क) एक्स लिमिटेड ने ₹ प्रत्येक के ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए। राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था

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के लिए एक्स लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में

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

एक्स, वाई तथा

एक्स			

,

उपर्युक्त तिथि को फर्म का विघटन हो गया

वसूली खाता तैयार कीजिए ।

मार्च, को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए आदर्श क्लब के निम्न प्राप्ति एवं भुगतान खाते से मार्च, को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए आय एवं व्यय खाता तैयार कीजिए

आदर्श क्लब का प्राप्ति एवं भुगतान खाता

रोकड़			

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_____		रोकड़	

क्लब के सदस्य हैं, प्रत्येक सदस्य ₹ वार्षिक चन्दे का भुगतान करता है । सतनाम लिमिटेड ने गुरनाम लिमिटेड से ₹ मूल्य का भवन, ₹ मूल्य का संयंत्र तथा ₹ मूल्य के फर्नीचर का क्रय ₹ के क्रय मूल्य पर किया । सतनाम लिमिटेड ने क्रय मूल्य का भुगतान ₹ प्रत्येक के

परिसम्पत्तियों के अधिग्रहण तथा ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन के लिए सतनाम लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए जब

		Secretary's	

‘रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण’ का क्या अर्थ है

मार्च, को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए शारदा लिमिटेड के निम्नलिखित लाभ हानि विवरण से ‘तुलनात्मक लाभ हानि विवरण’ तैयार कीजिए :

	-	-

मार्च, को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए लिमिटेड के निम्नलिखित लाभ हानि विवरण से ‘सामान्य आकार लाभ हानि विवरण’ तैयार कीजिए :

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What is meant by 'Cash Flow Statement' ?

March, 2022, prepare a 'Comparative
oss'.

	-	-

March, 2022, prepare a 'Common
,

	-	-

मार्च, को अनुराधा लिमिटेड के निम्नलिखित स्थिति विवरण से प्रचालन गतिविधियों से रोकड़ प्रवाह की गणना कीजिए

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संचय एवं आधिक्य			
-			
रोकड़ एवं रोकड़ तुल्य			

-	' Funds		
-			

खातों के नोट्स :

	संचय एवं आधिक्य		
	आधिक्य		

अतिरिक्त सूचना :

‘पासवर्ड सिक्क्यूरिटी’ का अर्थ दीजिए ।

(क) कुल आय की गणना कैसे की जा सकती है, समझाइए ।

(ख) वाउचर्स को नम्बर कैसे प्रदान किए जाते हैं समझाइए ।

खाता समूह ‘लाभ हानि खाता’ में सम्मिलित खातों के नाम बताइए व व्याख्या कीजिए ।



Give the meaning of the term 'Password Security'.

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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 – 67/4/2)

General Instructions: -

1. You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2. **“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc. may invite action under 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 Secondary School Examination TERM–II, 2022

ACCOUNTANCY (Subject Code–055)

[Paper Code : 67/4/2]

Maximum Marks : 40

PART A

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

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWERS / 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: 25%;"><i>Basis</i></th> <th style="width: 35%;"><i>Receipts and Payments Accounts</i></th> <th style="width: 35%;"><i>Income and Expenditure Accounts</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Nature of Items</td> <td>Records receipts and payments of both Capital and Revenue Nature.</td> <td>Records Income and expenditure of only Revenue nature.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Closing balance</td> <td>Closing balance is Cash in hand/ Cash at bank/ Bank overdraft at the end of the year.</td> <td>Closing balance is Surplus i.e. excess of Income over expenditure or Vice Versa.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Basis</i>	<i>Receipts and Payments Accounts</i>	<i>Income and Expenditure Accounts</i>	Nature of Items	Records receipts and payments of both Capital and Revenue Nature.	Records Income and expenditure of only Revenue nature.	Closing balance	Closing balance is Cash in hand/ Cash at bank/ Bank overdraft at the end of the year.	Closing balance is Surplus i.e. excess of Income over expenditure or Vice Versa.	1×2=2
<i>Basis</i>	<i>Receipts and Payments Accounts</i>	<i>Income and Expenditure Accounts</i>									
Nature of Items	Records receipts and payments of both Capital and Revenue Nature.	Records Income and expenditure of only Revenue nature.									
Closing balance	Closing balance is Cash in hand/ Cash at bank/ Bank overdraft at the end of the year.	Closing balance is Surplus i.e. excess of Income over expenditure or Vice Versa.									
2.	<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 = $16,00,000 \times \frac{3}{12} \times \frac{7}{10}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">= ₹ 2,80,000</p>	<p>1 mark</p> <p>For correct months</p> <p>+ 1 mark for correct profits of A</p> <p>= 2 marks</p>									
3.	<p>Q. Anisha, Divya and Lata are</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Given ratio of Anisha Divya Lata</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2 : 2 : 1</p> <p>New Share = Old Share + Gain</p> <p>Anisha's old share = 2/5</p> <p>Anisha's gain = 3/5 of Divya's share</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$= \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{6}{25}$</p> <p>Anisha's new share = $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{6}{25} = \frac{16}{25}$</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>									



	<p>Lata's old share = $1/5$ Lata's gain = $2/5$ of Divya's share $= 2/5 \times 2/5 = 4/25$ Lata's new share = $1/5 + 4/25 = 9/25$ New Ratio of Anisha and Lata = 16 : 9</p>	$1/2$ $1/2$ =	2 marks																				
4.	<p>Q. Mohan, Girdhari and Shyam.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>(i) Amount agreed to be paid to Girdhari = 5,90,000 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</p> <p>(ii) <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: 5%;">L F</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Debit Amount (₹)</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Credit Amount (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">2022 March 31</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> 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) </td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> 60,000 30,000 </td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> 90,000 </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Particulars	L F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)	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	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ = 3 marks										
Date	Particulars	L F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)																			
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																			
5.	<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: 30%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Amount (₹)</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Amount (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Balance b/d /Subscriptions outstanding at the beg.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8,000</td> <td>Balance b/d / Subscriptions in advance at the beginning</td> <td style="text-align: center;">16,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Income & Expenditure A/c (Bal. figure)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">62,000</td> <td>Bank A/c</td> <td style="text-align: center;">48,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Balance c/d / Subscriptions in advance at the end</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6,000</td> <td>Balance c/d /Subscriptions outstanding at the end</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>76,000</u></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>76,000</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">OR</p>	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	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>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ = 3 marks	
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<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;">½</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;">½</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;">½</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;">½</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;">½</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;">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">=</td> </tr> </table> <p>Alternate Solution :</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Creditors' Account</p>			(₹)		Amount paid for stationery during the year	37,000	½	Less: Creditors for stationery as on 1.4.21	(9,000)	½	Add : Creditors for stationery as on 31.3.22	<u>6,000</u>	½	Stationery purchased during the year	34,000		Add: Stock of stationery as on 1.4.21	7,000	½	Less: Stock of stationery on 31.3.22	(11,000)	½	Amount of stationery to be debited to Income & Expenditure A/c	<u>30,000</u>	½			=	3 marks					
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6. (a) Q. X Ltd. invited

Ans. X Ltd.

Journal

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
	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
	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
	Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Allotment A/c (Balance of allotment money received on 15,000 debentures)		10,00,000	10,00,000

1/2

1

1/2

1
=
3
marks

OR

(b) Q. Pass necessary journal.....

Ans.



	<p>(i) <i>Y Ltd.</i> <i>Journal</i></p>				
	<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
		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
					1/2
					1
	<p>(ii) <i>Z Ltd.</i> <i>Journal</i></p>				
	<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
		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
					1/2
					1
					=
					3 marks
7.	<p>(a) Q. X, Y and Z were partners.....</p> <p>Ans.</p>				



<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Revaluation A/c</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount</i> (₹)	<i>Particulars</i>			
Provision for doubtful debts A/c	6,000	Land & Building a/c		15,000	
Stock A/c	5,000	Partners' Capital A/cs –			
Furniture A/c	2,000	- loss on Revaluation :			
Machinery A/c	20,000	X 5,400			
		Y 5,400			
		Z <u>7,200</u>		18,000	
	33,000			33,000	
<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Z's Capital A/c</i>		<i>Cr.</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 (Bal. fig.)	4,72,800	General Reserve A/c		80,000	
	4,80,000			4,80,000	
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>Amounts</i> (₹)	
<i>Sundry Assets :</i>		<i>Sundry Liabilities :</i>			
Stock 25,000		Creditors 35,000			
Debtors 20,000		Provision for			
Furniture 15,000		D/D <u>2,000</u>		37,000	
Land & Bldg. <u>80,000</u>	1,40,000	<i>Bank A/c :</i>			
Bank A/c (Creditors)	34,300	Land & Bldg. 85,000			
Monu 's Capital A/c		Furniture 6,000			
(Remuneration)	2,000	Debtors <u>20,000</u>		1,11,000	
		Ashu's Capital A/c		3,000	
		(Unrecorded Asset)			
		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	

1/2 x 6
= 3

1/2 x 4
= 2
3+2
= 5
marks

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

8.	<p>Q. From the following.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Income and Expenditure Account of Adarsh Club for the year ended 31st March, 2022</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Cr.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%; text-align: center;"><i>Expenditure</i></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><i>Amount (₹)</i></th> <th style="width: 30%; text-align: center;"><i>Income</i></th> <th style="width: 25%; text-align: center;"><i>Amount (₹)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Loss on sale of furniture</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,500</td> <td>Subscription (1,500 x 150)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,25,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salaries</td> <td style="text-align: right;">49,000</td> <td>Sale of old newspapers</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Printing & Stationery</td> <td style="text-align: right;">32,000</td> <td>Hire of Ground</td> <td style="text-align: right;">47,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secretary's Honorarium</td> <td style="text-align: right;">25,000</td> <td>Locker Rent</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Excess of income over expenditure - Surplus</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,83,050</td> <td>Interest on Fixed Deposit -- Accrued</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,050</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>2,90,550</u></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>2,90,550</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<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>	<p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ = 5 marks</p>
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9.	<p>Q. Satnam Ltd. purchased building worth ₹5,00,000</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Satnam Ltd. <i>Journal</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><i>Date</i></th> <th style="width: 40%; text-align: center;"><i>Particulars</i></th> <th style="width: 5%; text-align: center;"><i>L. F.</i></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><i>Debit Amount (₹)</i></th> <th style="width: 30%; text-align: center;"><i>Credit Amount (₹)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Building A/c Dr. Plant A/c Dr. Furniture A/c Dr. Goodwill A/c Dr. To Gurnam Ltd. (Purchase of assets from Gurnam Ltd.)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,00,000 4,60,000 2,20,000 80,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(a) Gurnam Ltd. Dr. To 10% Debentures A/c (Issue of 12,600 debentures at par)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,60,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(b) Gurnam Ltd. Dr. To 10% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Issue of 10,080 debentures of ₹100 each at premium of 25%)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,60,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,08,000 2,52,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<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 Gurnam Ltd. (Purchase of assets from Gurnam Ltd.)		5,00,000 4,60,000 2,20,000 80,000	12,60,000		(a) Gurnam Ltd. Dr. To 10% Debentures A/c (Issue of 12,600 debentures at par)		12,60,000	12,60,000		(b) Gurnam Ltd. Dr. To 10% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Issue of 10,080 debentures of ₹100 each at premium of 25%)		12,60,000	10,08,000 2,52,000	<p>$1\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$1\frac{1}{2}$</p>								
<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L. F.</i>	<i>Debit Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Credit Amount (₹)</i>																										
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	<p>(c) Gurnam Ltd. Dr. Discount /Loss on issue of debentures A/c Dr. To 10% Debentures A/c (Issue of 14,000 debentures of ₹100 each at a discount of 10%)</p>	12,60,000	1,40,000	14,00,000	1½ = 5 marks																																								
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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. From the following Statement..... Ans. <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Sharda Ltd.</i> <i>Comparative statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2021 and 2022</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Particulars</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2020-21 (₹)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2021-22 (₹)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Absolute Change</th> <th style="text-align: center;">%age Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I Revenue from operations</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>II Other Income</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III Total Revenue</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IV Less : Expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">----</td> <td style="text-align: center;">----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit before Tax (III-IV)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less : Tax @ 40%</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,60,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,40,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit after Tax</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,40,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,60,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">150</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Particulars	2020-21 (₹)	2021-22 (₹)	Absolute Change	%age Change	I Revenue from operations	10,00,000	15,00,000	5,00,000	50	II Other Income	2,00,000	3,00,000	1,00,000	50	III Total Revenue	12,00,000	18,00,000	6,00,000	50	IV Less : Expenses	8,00,000	8,00,000	----	----	Profit before Tax (III-IV)	4,00,000	10,00,000	6,00,000	150	Less : Tax @ 40%	1,60,000	4,00,000	2,40,000	150	Profit after Tax	2,40,000	6,00,000	3,60,000	150	½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ = 3 marks
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Profit before Tax (III-IV)	4,00,000	10,00,000	6,00,000	150																																									
Less : Tax @ 40%	1,60,000	4,00,000	2,40,000	150																																									
Profit after Tax	2,40,000	6,00,000	3,60,000	150																																									
	OR (b) Q. From the following Statement..... Ans.																																												



<i>Alpha Ltd.</i>					
Common Size statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2021 and 2022					
<i>Particulars</i>	2020-21 (₹)	2021-22 (₹)	%age of Revenue from Operations 2020-21	%age of Revenue from Operations 2021-22	
I Revenue from operations	25,00,000	20,00,000	100	100	½
II Less : Expenses					
a) Employee Benefit Expenses	18,00,000	15,00,000	72	75	½
b) Other Expenses	2,00,000	3,00,000	8	15	½
Profit before Tax (I-II)	5,00,000	2,00,000	20	10	½
Less : Tax @ 40%	2,00,000	80,000	8	4	½
Profit after Tax	3,00,000	1,20,000	12	6	½
					=
					3 marks
Q. From the following Balance Sheet of Anuradha Ltd.....					
Ans.					
<i>Anuradha Ltd.</i>					
Calculation of 'Cash Flows from operating activities' for the year ended 31st March, 2022					
<i>Particulars</i>			<i>Amount (₹)</i>		
Net profit before tax and extraordinary items			50,000		½
<i>Add : Non-cash and Non-operating expenses :</i>					
Depreciation written off			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 : Decrease in CA and increase in CL :</i>					
Inventories			24,000		½
<i>Less : Increase in CA and decrease in CL :</i>					
Trade Receivables			(10,000)		½
Trade payables			(25,000)		½
Outstanding Rent			(25,000)		½
Cash generated from operations			43,000		
<i>Less : Tax paid</i>			-----		
Net Cash Flow from operating activities			43,000		½
					= 5 marks



	<p style="text-align: center;">PART—B Option—II (Computerized Accounting)</p>	
<p>10.</p>	<p>Q. Give the meaning of the term ‘Password Security’ Ans. 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 style="text-align: center;">2 marks</p>
<p>11.</p>	<p>(a) Q. Explain, how total earnings are calculated. Ans. Total earnings are aggregate of all the following earning elements : (i) Basic Pay Earned (BPE) – Basic Pay Earned of an employee is the Basic pay calculated with reference to number effective days present (NOEDP) during the month. $BPE = BP \times NOEDP / NODM \text{ (Number of days in a month)}$(ii) Dearness Allowance (DA) DA = BPE x Applicable rate of DA for the month (iii) House Rent Allowance (HRA): HRA = BPE x Applicable rate of HRA for the month (iv) Transport Allowance (TRA) : TRA = Fixed Amount or on Percentage basis. Thus, Total Earnings (TE) = BPE + DA + HRA + TRA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Q. How are numbers assigned to Vouchers? Explain. Ans. For Voucher numbering, following methods are available : (i) Manual : This method allows you to number vouchers yourself. It does not check for sequence of all the numbers and permits you to specify anything you wish in voucher number field. However, you may choose to prevent entry of duplicate numbers by enabling ‘Prevent Duplicates’ option at the time of creation itself. (ii) Automatic Automatic system instructs Tally to number the vouchers of this type incrementing automatically. This method is both : flexible and exhaustive.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 =3 marks</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2 + 1 = 3 marks</p>

<p>12. 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 :</p> <p>For different sales accounts, the segregation is based on tax slabs or types of sales. This also becomes a simple mechanism for preparation of tax returns. 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 :</p> <p>This is similar to sales accounts, except for the purpose of the transactions.</p> <p>(iii) Direct Income : [Income Direct]:</p> <p>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) :</p> <p>These are the miscellaneous non-sale income accounts, e.g. rent received and interest received.</p> <p>(v) Direct Expenses (Expenses Direct) :</p> <p>These accounts determine the Gross Profit of the company.</p> <p>(vi) Indirect Expenses (Expenses Indirect) :</p> <p>These include all other administrative, selling or non- direct expenses.</p>	<p>5 marks</p>
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