अनुक्रमांक
Roll No.

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 **39** हैं ।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **34** प्रश्न हैं ।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
- **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 **39** printed pages.*
- *Please check that this question paper contains **34** questions.*
- *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 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 students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.*

लेखाशास्त्र
ACCOUNTANCY

निर्धारित समय : *3 घण्टे*

अधिकतम अंक : *80*

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

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सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए :

(i)   इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **34** प्रश्न हैं । **सभी** प्रश्न **अनिवार्य** हैं ।

(ii)   यह प्रश्न-पत्र **दो भागों** में विभाजित है — **भाग क** तथा **भाग ख** ।

(iii)   **भाग क** सभी परीक्षार्थियों के लिए **अनिवार्य** है ।

(iv)   **भाग ख** के दो विकल्प हैं । परीक्षार्थियों को केवल **एक** ही विकल्प के प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने हैं ।

   विकल्प I :   वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण

   विकल्प II :   अभिकलित्र लेखांकन

(v)   प्रश्न संख्या **1** से **16** (भाग क) तथा प्रश्न संख्या **27** से **30** (भाग ख) बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **1** अंक का है ।

(vi)   प्रश्न संख्या **17** से **20** (भाग क) तथा प्रश्न संख्या **31** और **32** (भाग ख) लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **3** अंकों का है ।

(vii)   प्रश्न संख्या **21, 22** (भाग क) तथा प्रश्न संख्या **33** (भाग ख) दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार-I के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **4** अंकों का है ।

(viii) प्रश्न संख्या **23** से **26** (भाग क) तथा प्रश्न संख्या **34** (भाग ख) दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार-II के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **6** अंकों का है ।

(ix)   प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है । यद्यपि, प्रत्येक भाग के कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का चयन दिया गया है ।

भाग क
(साझेदारी फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)

1.   (क)   अतुल, बीना तथा सीता एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा $8 : 7 : 5$ के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । दामिनी को लाभों में $\frac{1}{5}$ भाग के लिए एक नए साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया गया, जो उसने पूर्ण रूप से अतुल से अधिग्रहित किया । दामिनी के प्रवेश के बाद नया लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात होगा :   *1*

      (A) $7 : 7 : 5 : 1$ (B) $4 : 7 : 5 : 4$

      (C) $8 : 7 : 5 : 4$ (D) $7 : 5 : 8 : 4$

अथवा

      (ख)   रुशिल एवं अभीर एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा $4 : 3$ के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । उन्होंने सुनील को फर्म के लाभों में $\frac{3}{7}$ भाग के लिए एक नए साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया, जिसका $\frac{2}{7}$ भाग उसने रुशिल से तथा $\frac{1}{7}$ भाग अभीर से अधिग्रहित किया । रुशिल, अभीर तथा सुनील का नया लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात होगा :   *1*

      (A) $4 : 3 : 3$ (B) $2 : 1 : 3$

      (C) $2 : 2 : 3$ (D) $4 : 3 : 1$

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

*(i)   This question paper contains **34** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.*

*(ii)   This question paper is divided into **two** parts — **Part A** and **Part B**.*

*(iii) **Part A** is **compulsory** for all candidates.*

*(iv)   **Part B** has two options. Candidates have to attempt only **one** of the given options.*

Option I :   Analysis of Financial Statements

Option II : Computerised Accounting

*(v)   Questions number **1** to **16** (Part A) and Questions number **27** to **30** (Part B) are multiple choice questions. Each question carries **1** mark.*

*(vi)   Questions number **17** to **20** (Part A) and Questions number **31** and **32** (Part B) are short answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks.*

*(vii) Questions number **21, 22** (Part A) and Question number **33** (Part B) are Long answer type-I questions. Each question carries **4** marks.*

*(viii) Questions number **23** to **26** (Part A) and Question number **34** (Part B) are Long answer type-II questions. Each question carries **6** marks.*

(ix)   There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions in each of the parts.

PART A

(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1.   (a)   Atul, Beena and Sita were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 8 : 7 : 5. Damini was admitted as a new partner for $\frac{1}{5}$th share in the profits which she acquired entirely from Atul. The new profit sharing ratio after Damini's admission will be :   *1*

   (A)   7 : 7 : 5 : 1   (B)   4 : 7 : 5 : 4

   (C)   8 : 7 : 5 : 4   (D)   7 : 5 : 8 : 4

OR

   (b)   Rushil and Abheer were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3. They admitted Sunil as a new partner for $\frac{3}{7}$th share in the profits of firm, which he acquired $\frac{2}{7}$th share from Rushil and $\frac{1}{7}$th share from Abheer. The new profit sharing ratio of Rushil, Abheer and Sunil will be :   *1*

   (A)   4 : 3 : 3   (B)   2 : 1 : 3

   (C)   2 : 2 : 3   (D)   4 : 3 : 1

2. अभय, बोरिस तथा चेतन एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन करते थे । बोरिस को लाभ में ₹ 95,000 की गारंटी दी गई । इसके कारण हुई किसी भी कमी को अभय तथा चेतन बराबर-बराबर वहन करेंगे । 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में, फर्म ने ₹ 2,00,000 का लाभ अर्जित किया । अभय द्वारा बोरिस को उसकी गारंटी की राशि के रूप में दी गई राशि होगी : *1*

(A) ₹ 17,500   (B) ₹ 35,000

(C) ₹ 25,000   (D) ₹ 10,000

3. आव्या, मितांश तथा प्रवीन एक फर्म में साझेदार थे । 31 मार्च, 2023 को फर्म का विघटन हो गया । लेनदारों ने ₹ 50,000 पुस्तक मूल्य के फर्नीचर को उनके ₹ 60,000 की राशि के आंशिक निपटारे के रूप में ₹ 45,000 में ले लिया । शेष राशि का भुगतान उन्हें चैक द्वारा किया गया । चैक द्वारा भुगतान की जाने वाली राशि होगी : *1*

(A) ₹ 10,000   (B) ₹ 50,000

(C) ₹ 45,000   (D) ₹ 15,000

4. पियूष, राजेश तथा अविनाश एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा लाभ-हानि का विभाजन बराबर-बराबर करते थे । शिवा को बराबर के भाग के लिए एक नए साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया गया । शिवा अपने भाग की पूँजी तथा ख्याति प्रीमियम नगद लाया । ख्याति प्रीमियम की राशि को विभाजित किया जाएगा : *1*

(A) पुराने साझेदारों के बीच पुराने अनुपात में

(B) नए साझेदारों के बीच नए अनुपात में

(C) नए साझेदारों के बीच त्याग अनुपात में

(D) पुराने साझेदारों के बीच त्याग अनुपात में

5. एलेक्स, बैन तथा कोल एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि विभाजित करते थे । उन्होंने डोना को भावी लाभों में $\frac{1}{5}$ भाग के लिए एक नए साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया । डोना आनुपातिक पूँजी देने के लिए सहमत हो गई । प्रवेश की तिथि पर एलेक्स, बैन तथा कोल की पूँजी, सभी समायोजनों के पश्चात् क्रमशः ₹ 1,20,000, ₹ 80,000 तथा ₹ 1,00,000 थी । डोना द्वारा लाई गई पूँजी की राशि होगी : *1*

(A) ₹ 75,000   (B) ₹ 60,000

(C) ₹ 65,000   (D) ₹ 70,000

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2. Abhay, Boris and Chetan were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Boris was guaranteed a profit of ₹ 95,000. Any deficiency on account of this was to be borne by Abhay and Chetan equally. The firm earned a profit of ₹ 2,00,000 for the year ended 31ˢᵗ March, 2023. The amount given by Abhay to Boris as guaranteed amount will be :　　*1*

(A)　₹ 17,500　　　　　　　　(B)　₹ 35,000

(C)　₹ 25,000　　　　　　　　(D)　₹ 10,000

3. Aavya, Mitansh and Praveen were partners in a firm. On 31ˢᵗ March, 2023, the firm was dissolved. Creditors took over furniture of book value of ₹ 50,000 at ₹ 45,000 in part settlement of their amount of ₹ 60,000. The balance amount was paid to them through cheque. The amount paid through cheque will be :　　*1*

(A)　₹ 10,000　　　　　　　　(B)　₹ 50,000

(C)　₹ 45,000　　　　　　　　(D)　₹ 15,000

4. Piyush, Rajesh and Avinash were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally. Shiva was admitted as a new partner for an equal share. Shiva brought his share of capital and premium for goodwill in cash. The premium for goodwill amount will be divided among :　　*1*

(A)　Old partners in old ratio

(B)　New partners in new ratio

(C)　New partners in sacrificing ratio

(D)　Old partners in sacrificing ratio

5. Alex, Benn and Cole were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. They admitted Dona as a new partner for $\frac{1}{5}$ th share in the future profits. Dona agreed to contribute proportionate capital. On the date of admission, capitals of Alex, Benn and Cole after all adjustments were ₹ 1,20,000; ₹ 80,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. The amount of capital brought in by Dona will be :　　*1*

(A)　₹ 75,000　　　　　　　　(B)　₹ 60,000

(C)　₹ 65,000　　　　　　　　(D)　₹ 70,000

6. *अभिकथन (A)* : प्रत्येक साझेदार प्रमुख होने के साथ-साथ दूसरे सभी साझेदारों के लिए एक अभिकर्ता भी है ।

   कारण (R) : साझेदारी अधिनियम की परिभाषा के अनुसार, साझेदारी व्यवसाय सभी साझेदारों द्वारा या सभी की ओर से उनमें से किसी एक के द्वारा चलाया जा सकता है ।

   निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :   *1*

   (A) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण (R) अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या *नहीं* है ।

   (B) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R) अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है ।

   (C) अभिकथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) ग़लत है ।

   (D) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है ।

निम्नलिखित काल्पनिक स्थिति को पढ़िए तथा इसमें दी गई सूचना के आधार पर प्रश्न संख्या 7 तथा 8 के उत्तर दीजिए :

आभा तथा बबीता मिट्टी से खिलौने बनाने वाली एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन करती थीं । 1 अप्रैल, 2023 को उनके पूँजी खाते क्रमशः ₹ 5,00,000 तथा ₹ 10,00,000 के शेष दर्शा रहे थे । साझेदारी संलेख में 10% वार्षिक दर से पूँजी पर ब्याज देने का प्रावधान था । फर्म ने वर्ष के दौरान ₹ 90,000 का लाभ अर्जित किया ।

7. आभा को दिए जाने वाली पूँजी पर ब्याज की राशि होगी :   *1*

   (A) ₹ 50,000   (B) ₹ 1,00,000

   (C) ₹ 60,000   (D) ₹ 30,000

8. बबीता का लाभ में भाग होगा :   *1*

   (A) ₹ 60,000   (B) ₹ 30,000

   (C) कुछ नहीं   (D) ₹ 1,00,000

9. एल्फा लिमिटेड ने 30% प्रीमियम पर ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 50,000 समता अंशों/शेयरों के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए । सम्पूर्ण राशि का भुगतान आवेदन पर किया जाना था । 2,50,000 अंशों/शेयरों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । कम्पनी ने सभी आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों/शेयरों को आबंटित करने का निर्णय लिया । कम्पनी द्वारा वापिस की गई राशि थी :   *1*

   (A) ₹ 32,50,000   (B) ₹ 15,60,000

   (C) ₹ 39,00,000   (D) ₹ 26,00,000

6. *Assertion (A) :* Each partner is a principal as well as an agent for all the other partners.

Reason (R) : As per the definition of Partnership Act, partnership business may be carried on by all the partners or any of them acting for all.

Choose the correct option from the following : *1*

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.

(D) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct.

*Read the following hypothetical situation and answer questions No. **7** and **8** on the basis of the given information.*

Abha and Babita were partners in a clay toy making firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 1. On 1st April, 2023, their capital accounts showed balances of ₹ 5,00,000 and ₹ 10,00,000 respectively. The partnership deed provides for interest on capital @ 10% p.a. The firm earned a profit of ₹ 90,000 during the year.

7. The amount of interest on capital allowed to Abha will be : *1*

(A) ₹ 50,000   (B) ₹ 1,00,000

(C) ₹ 60,000   (D) ₹ 30,000

8. Babita's share in profit will be : *1*

(A) ₹ 60,000   (B) ₹ 30,000

(C) Nil   (D) ₹ 1,00,000

9. Alfa Ltd. invited applications for 50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of 30%. The whole amount was payable on application. Applications were received for 2,50,000 shares. The company decided to allot the shares on a pro-rata basis to all the applicants. The amount refunded by the company was : *1*

(A) ₹ 32,50,000   (B) ₹ 15,60,000

(C) ₹ 39,00,000   (D) ₹ 26,00,000

10. संचित (आरक्षित) पूँजी, _____ पूँजी का वह भाग है, जिसे केवल कम्पनी की समापन दशा के अतिरिक्त माँगा नहीं जा सकता । *1*

(A) निर्गमित

(B) माँगी गई/याचित

(C) अयाचित

(D) नाम-मात्र की

11. ज़ीनो लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 25,000 समता अंश/शेयर निर्गमित किए । राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से करना था :

आवेदन पर – ₹ 4 प्रति अंश/शेयर

आबंटन पर – ₹ 5 प्रति अंश/शेयर

प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना पर – शेष

प्रस्तावित सभी अंशों/शेयरों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए और आबंटित कर दिए गए । 1,500 अंशों/शेयरों को छोड़कर आबंटन पर देय समस्त धनराशि प्राप्त हो गईं । आबंटन के तुरंत बाद इन अंशों/शेयरों का हरण (forfeit) कर लिया गया । प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना अभी तक माँगी नहीं गई थी । अंश/शेयर हरण (forfeit) के समय अंश/शेयर पूँजी खाते में नाम किए जाएँगे : *1*

(A) ₹ 15,000

(B) ₹ 24,000

(C) ₹ 13,500

(D) ₹ 18,000

12. *अभिकथन (A) :* अमोचनीय (अशोध्य) ऋणपत्रों को स्थायी ऋणपत्रों के नाम से भी जाना जाता है ।

कारण (R) : कम्पनी इस प्रकार के ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन द्वारा उधार प्राप्त द्रव्य के परिशोधन के लिए भी कोई वचन नहीं देती है । ये ऋणपत्र कम्पनी की समाप्ति पर या एक दीर्घकालिक अवधि के समापन पर शोधनीय होते हैं ।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : *1*

(A) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R) अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है ।

(B) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण (R) अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या *नहीं* है ।

(C) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है ।

(D) अभिकथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) ग़लत है ।

13. (क) अंशधारियों/शेयरधारियों से अग्रिम प्राप्त धनराशि, जिसे वास्तव में निदेशकों द्वारा माँगा नहीं गया है : *1*

(A) अग्रिम याचना खाते में नाम की जाती है

(B) अग्रिम याचना खाते में जमा की जाती है

(C) अंश/शेयर पूँजी खाते में नाम की जाती है

(D) अंश/शेयर पूँजी खाते में जमा की जाती है

अथवा

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10. Reserve capital is that part of _____ capital which cannot be called except at the time of winding up of the company.   *1*

(A)   Issued   (B)   Called up

(C)   Uncalled   (D)   Nominal

11. Xeno Ltd. issued 25,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The amount was payable as follows :

On Application   –   ₹ 4 per share

On Allotment   –   ₹ 5 per share

On First and Final call   –   Balance

All the shares offered were applied for and allotted. All the money due on allotment was received except on 1,500 shares. These shares were forfeited immediately after allotment. First and final call was not yet made. At the time of forfeiture, Share Capital Account will be debited by :   *1*

(A)   ₹ 15,000   (B)   ₹ 24,000

(C)   ₹ 13,500   (D)   ₹ 18,000

12. *Assertion (A) :* Irredeemable debentures are also known as perpetual debentures.

Reason (R) : The company does not give any undertaking for the repayment of money borrowed by issuing such debentures. They are repayable on the winding up of the company or on the expiry of a long period.

Choose the correct option from the following :   *1*

(A)   Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B)   Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C)   Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct.

(D)   Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.

13. (a)   Money received in advance from shareholders before it is actually called up by the directors is :   *1*

(A)   debited to calls in advance account

(B)   credited to calls in advance account

(C)   debited to share capital account

(D)   credited to share capital account

OR

~~~~

(ख) प्रतिभूतियों के प्रस्ताव अथवा एक चयनित समूह को प्रतिभूतियों के अभिदान के निमंत्रण के लिए एक निजी निर्गमन प्रस्ताव पत्र को जारी करने को कहा जाता है :   *1*

(A) अंशों/शेयरों का पुन: क्रय

(B) कर्मचारी पूँजी विकल्प योजना

(C) अंशों/शेयरों का निजी प्लेसमेंट

(D) स्वेट इक्विटी

14. (क) ₹ 100 का एक अंश/शेयर, जिस पर ₹ 80 प्राप्त हो गए हैं, ₹ 20 की अंतिम याचना राशि का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया । वह न्यूनतम मूल्य जिस पर इस अंश/शेयर को पुन:निर्गमित किया जा सकता है, है :   *1*

(A) ₹ 120   (B) ₹ 100

(C) ₹ 80   (D) ₹ 20

अथवा

(ख) शिव लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 500 अंशों/शेयरों का हरण कर लिया, जिन पर ₹ 7 प्रति अंश/शेयर का भुगतान किया गया था । इन अंशों/शेयरों को ₹ 9 प्रति अंश/शेयर पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुन: निर्गमित कर दिया गया । पूँजी संचय खाते में हस्तान्तरित की जाने वाली राशि होगी :   *1*

(A) ₹ 3,000   (B) ₹ 5,000

(C) ₹ 4,500   (D) ₹ 3,500

15. (क) डैन, एल्फ तथा फरहान एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन करते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2023 से उन्होंने अपने लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात को 2 : 3 : 5 में परिवर्तित करने का निर्णय लिया । लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात में परिवर्तन की तिथि पर ₹ 90,000 का सामान्य संचय था । साझेदारों ने निर्णय लिया कि सामान्य संचय को बाँटा नहीं जाएगा ।

उपर्युक्त का प्रभाव दिखाने के लिए आवश्यक समायोजन प्रविष्टि होगी :   *1*

	तिथि	विवरण	नाम राशि (₹)	जमा राशि (₹)
(A)		डैन का पूँजी खाता नाम फरहान के पूँजी खाते से	27,000	27,000
(B)		डैन का पूँजी खाता नाम फरहान के पूँजी खाते से	90,000	90,000
(C)		फरहान का पूँजी खाता नाम डैन के पूँजी खाते से	27,000	27,000
(D)		फरहान का पूँजी खाता नाम डैन के पूँजी खाते से	90,000	90,000

अथवा

(b) An offer of securities or invitation to subscribe securities to a select group of persons is termed as : 　*1*
(A) Buy back of shares
(B) Employee stock option plan
(C) Private placement of shares
(D) Sweat Equity

14. (a) A share of ₹ 100 on which ₹ 80 is received is forfeited for non-payment of final call of ₹ 20. The minimum price at which this share can be reissued is : 　*1*

(A) ₹ 120 　　　　　(B) ₹ 100

(C) ₹ 80 　　　　　(D) ₹ 20

OR

(b) Shiv Ltd. forfeited 500 shares of ₹ 10 each on which ₹ 7 per share was paid. These shares were reissued for ₹ 9 per share fully paid. Amount transferred to Capital Reserve Account will be : 　*1*

(A) ₹ 3,000 　　　　　(B) ₹ 5,000

(C) ₹ 4,500 　　　　　(D) ₹ 3,500

15. (a) Dan, Elf and Furhan were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. With effect from 1ˢᵗ April, 2023, they decided to change their profit sharing ratio to 2 : 3 : 5. There existed a General Reserve of ₹ 90,000 on the date of change in profit sharing ratio. The partners decided not to distribute General Reserve.

The necessary adjustment entry to show the effect of the above will be : 　*1*

	Date	Particulars	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
(A)		Dan's Capital A/c　　　Dr. 　To Furhan's Capital A/c	27,000	27,000
(B)		Dan's Capital A/c　　　Dr. 　To Furhan's Capital A/c	90,000	90,000
(C)		Furhan's Capital A/c　　　Dr. 　To Dan's Capital A/c	27,000	27,000
(D)		Furhan's Capital A/c　　　Dr. 　To Dan's Capital A/c	90,000	90,000

OR

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(ख) सिया, टॉम तथा विधि एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन करते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2023 से उन्होंने भविष्य में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन 1 : 2 : 3 के अनुपात में करने का निर्णय लिया । उस तिथि को लाभ-हानि खाते में ₹ 60,000 का नाम शेष था ।

लाभ-हानि खाते के शेष को बाँटने के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि होगी : *1*

	तिथि	विवरण		नाम राशि (₹)	जमा राशि (₹)
(A)		सिया का पूँजी खाता	नाम	30,000	
		टॉम का पूँजी खाता	नाम	20,000	
		विधि का पूँजी खाता	नाम	10,000	
		लाभ-हानि खाते से			60,000
(B)		सिया का पूँजी खाता	नाम	10,000	
		टॉम का पूँजी खाता	नाम	20,000	
		विधि का पूँजी खाता	नाम	30,000	
		लाभ-हानि खाते से			60,000
(C)		सिया का पूँजी खाता	नाम	20,000	
		विधि के पूँजी खाते से			20,000
(D)		विधि का पूँजी खाता	नाम	20,000	
		सिया के पूँजी खाते से			20,000

16. (क) अंजू, दिव्या तथा बॉबी एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । बॉबी सेवानिवृत्त हो गया । बॉबी की सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद अंजू तथा दिव्या का नया लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात 5 : 3 था । शेष साझेदारों का अधिलाभ अनुपात होगा : *1*

(A)   3 : 2   (B)   5 : 3

(C)   3 : 1   (D)   2 : 3

अथवा

(ख) मीता, वीना तथा अतुल एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । अतुल सेवानिवृत्त हो गया और उसका भाग मीता तथा वीना द्वारा 1 : 4 के अनुपात में ले लिया गया । अतुल की सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद मीता तथा वीना का नया लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात होगा : *1*

(A)   3 : 2   (B)   8 : 7

(C)   7 : 3   (D)   2 : 3

(b) Sia, Tom and Vidhi were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. With effect from 1st April, 2023, they decided to share profits and losses in the future in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 3. There existed a Debit Balance of ₹ 60,000 in Profit and Loss Account on that date.

The necessary journal entry for distribution of the balance in the Profit and Loss Account will be : *1*

	Date	Particulars	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
(A)		Sia's Capital A/c Dr.	30,000	
		Tom's Capital A/c Dr.	20,000	
		Vidhi's Capital A/c Dr.	10,000	
		To Profit and Loss A/c		60,000
(B)		Sia's Capital A/c Dr.	10,000	
		Tom's Capital A/c Dr.	20,000	
		Vidhi's Capital A/c Dr.	30,000	
		To Profit and Loss A/c		60,000
(C)		Sia's Capital A/c Dr.	20,000	
		To Vidhi's Capital A/c		20,000
(D)		Vidhi's Capital A/c Dr.	20,000	
		To Sia's Capital A/c		20,000

16. (a) Anju, Divya and Bobby were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Bobby retired. The new profit sharing ratio between Anju and Divya after Bobby's retirement was 5 : 3. The gaining ratio of remaining partners will be : *1*

(A)   3 : 2 (B)   5 : 3

(C)   3 : 1 (D)   2 : 3

OR

(b) Mita, Veena and Atul were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Atul retired and his share was taken over by Mita and Veena in the ratio of 1 : 4. The new profit sharing ratio between Mita and Veena after Atul's retirement will be : *1*

(A)   3 : 2 (B)   8 : 7

(C)   7 : 3 (D)   2 : 3

17. आमीर, बशीर तथा चिराग एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । चिराग सेवानिवृत्त हो गया । आमीर तथा बशीर ने भविष्य में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन 1 : 2 के अनुपात में करने का निर्णय लिया । चिराग की सेवानिवृत्ति के दिन फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 5,40,000 किया गया ।

अधिलाभ अनुपात की गणना कीजिए तथा चिराग की सेवानिवृत्ति पर ख्याति का लेखा (ख्याति खाता खोले बिना) करने के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए ।   *3*

18. पर्ल तथा रुबी एक फर्म में साझेदार थीं तथा उनकी संयुक्त पूँजी ₹ 2,50,000 थी । प्रतिफल की सामान्य दर 10% थी । पिछले चार वर्षों के लाभ निम्न प्रकार थे :

	₹
2019 – 20	35,000
2020 – 21	25,000
2021 – 22	32,000
2022 – 23	33,000

वर्ष 2022 – 23 के अंतिम रहितिए (स्टॉक) का मूल्यांकन ₹ 5,000 अधिक किया गया । पिछले चार वर्षों के औसत अधिलाभ के तीन वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर फर्म की ख्याति की गणना कीजिए ।   *3*

19. (क) सनराइज़ लिमिटेड ने मूनलाइट लिमिटेड से ₹ 4,80,000 के सहमत क्रय मूल्य पर ₹ 3,60,000 की परिसम्पत्तियों तथा ₹ 1,00,000 के लेनदारों का अधिग्रहण किया । क्रय मूल्य के भुगतान स्वरूप सनराइज़ लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 9% ऋणपत्रों का 4% बट्टे पर निर्गमन किया ।

सनराइज़ लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । अपने कार्य को स्पष्टता से दर्शाइए ।   *3*

अथवा

(ख) ग्रेपल लिमिटेड ने ऐलोर लिमिटेड से ₹ 18,00,000 के सहमत क्रय मूल्य पर ₹ 25,00,000 की परिसम्पत्तियों तथा ₹ 5,00,000 की देयताओं का अधिग्रहण किया । क्रय मूल्य के भुगतान स्वरूप ग्रेपल लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 11% ऋणपत्रों को 20% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमन किया ।

ग्रेपल लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । अपने कार्य को स्पष्टता से दर्शाइए ।   *3*

17. Aamir, Bashir and Chirag were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 3 : 2. Chirag retired. Aamir and Bashir decided to share profits and losses in future in the ratio of 1 : 2. On the day of Chirag's retirement, goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 5,40,000.

Calculate gaining ratio and pass necessary journal entry to record the treatment of goodwill (without opening goodwill account) on Chirag's retirement. *3*

18. Pearl and Ruby were partners in a firm with a combined capital of ₹ 2,50,000. The normal rate of return was 10%. The profits of the last four years were as follows :

	₹
2019 – 20	35,000
2020 – 21	25,000
2021 – 22	32,000
2022 – 23	33,000

The closing stock for the year 2022 – 23 was overvalued by ₹ 5,000.

Calculate goodwill of the firm based on three years' purchase of the last four years' average super profit. *3*

19. (a) Sunrise Ltd. acquired assets of ₹ 3,60,000 and took over creditors of ₹ 1,00,000 from Moonlight Ltd. for an agreed purchase consideration of ₹ 4,80,000. Sunrise Ltd. issued 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 4% in satisfaction of the purchase consideration.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Sunrise Ltd. Show your workings clearly. *3*

OR

(b) Grapple Ltd. took over assets of ₹ 25,00,000 and liabilities of ₹ 5,00,000 from Allore Ltd. for an agreed purchase consideration of ₹ 18,00,000. Grapple Ltd. issued 11% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at 20% premium in satisfaction of the purchase consideration.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Grapple Ltd. Show your workings clearly. *3*

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20. (क) मोहन, सुहान तथा अदित एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । उनकी स्थायी पूँजी क्रमश: ₹ 2,00,000, ₹ 1,00,000 तथा ₹ 1,00,000 थी । 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में उनके खाते में पूँजी पर ब्याज 5% वार्षिक दर की अपेक्षा 8% वार्षिक दर से जमा कर दिया गया ।

आवश्यक समायोजन रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए । अपने कार्य को स्पष्टता से दर्शाइए ।   *3*

अथवा

(ख) मनोज एवं नितिन एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । 31 मार्च, 2023 को लाभ एवं आहरण का समायोजन करने के पश्चात् उनके पूँजी खातों का शेष क्रमश: ₹ 90,000 तथा ₹ 80,000 था । 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए शुद्ध लाभ की राशि ₹ 30,000 थी । वर्ष के दौरान मनोज ने ₹ 40,000 तथा नितिन ने ₹ 20,000 का आहरण किया । बाद में, ध्यान दिया गया कि साझेदारों को 10% वार्षिक दर से पूँजी पर ब्याज नहीं दिया गया था । मनोज के आहरण पर ₹ 3,000 तथा नितिन के आहरण पर ₹ 2,000 का ब्याज भी प्रभारित नहीं किया गया था ।

आवश्यक समायोजन रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए । अपने कार्य को स्पष्टता से दर्शाइए ।   *3*

21. शिवालिक लिमिटेड ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों/शेयरों में विभाजित ₹ 10,00,000 की अधिकृत पूँजी के साथ पंजीकृत थी ।

इसने जनता को 50,000 समता अंशों/शेयरों के लिए प्रस्ताव दिया । राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से करना था :

आवेदन पर	–	₹ 2 प्रति अंश/शेयर
आबंटन पर	–	₹ 6 प्रति अंश/शेयर
प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना पर	–	शेष

निर्गमन पूर्ण रूप से अभिदत्त हुआ । केवल 4,000 समता अंशों/शेयरों पर आबंटन तथा प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना राशि को छोड़कर सभी देय राशियाँ विधिवत् प्राप्त कर लीं गईं । इन समता अंशों/शेयरों का हरण कर लिया गया ।

कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची III, भाग I के अनुसार कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में अंश/शेयर पूँजी को दर्शाइए । इसके लिए 'खातों के नोट्स' भी तैयार कीजिए ।   *4*

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20. **(a)** Mohan, Suhaan and Adit were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Their fixed capitals were : ₹ 2,00,000, ₹ 1,00,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. For the year ended 31st March, 2023, interest on capital was credited to their accounts @ 8% p.a. instead of 5% p.a.

Pass necessary adjusting journal entry. Show your workings clearly.   *3*

<div align="center">**OR**</div>

(b) Manoj and Nitin were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1. On 31st March, 2023, the balances in their capital accounts after making adjustments for profits and drawings were ₹ 90,000 and ₹ 80,000 respectively. The net profit for the year ended 31st March, 2023 amounted to ₹ 30,000. During the year Manoj withdrew ₹ 40,000 and Nitin withdrew ₹ 20,000. Subsequently, it was noticed that Interest on Capital @ 10% p.a. was not provided to the partners. Also Interest on Drawings to Manoj ₹ 3,000 and to Nitin ₹ 2,000 was not charged.

Pass necessary adjusting journal entry. Show your workings clearly.   *3*

21. Shivalik Limited was registered with an authorized capital of ₹ 10,00,000 divided into equity shares of ₹ 10 each.

It offered 50,000 equity shares to the public. The amount was payable as follows :

On Application	–	₹ 2 per share
On Allotment	–	₹ 6 per share
On First and Final call	–	Balance

The issue was fully subscribed. All the amounts were duly received except the allotment and first and final call money on 4,000 equity shares. These equity shares were forfeited.

Present the Share Capital in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013. Also prepare 'Notes to Accounts' for the same.   *4*

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22. अर्चना, वन्दना तथा आरती एक फर्म में साझेदार थीं तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करती थीं । 31 मार्च, 2023 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

31 मार्च, 2023 को अर्चना, वन्दना तथा आरती का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ		राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी :			निवेश	80,000
अर्चना	80,000		संयंत्र	1,00,000
वन्दना	70,000		स्टॉक	40,000
आरती	60,000	2,10,000	देनदार	50,000
सामान्य संचय		30,000	बैंक में रोकड़	30,000
लेनदार		60,000		
		3,00,000		3,00,000

उपर्युक्त तिथि पर फर्म का विघटन हो गया ।

(i) परिसम्पत्तियों से निम्न प्रकार वसूली हुई :

देनदार – ₹ 40,000

स्टॉक – ₹ 50,000

संयंत्र – ₹ 60,000

(ii) 25% निवेशों को वन्दना ने ₹ 18,000 में ले लिए । शेष निवेश पुस्तक मूल्य से 10% कम पर अर्चना द्वारा ले लिए गए ।

(iii) ₹ 20,000 के वसूली व्ययों का भुगतान आरती द्वारा किया गया ।

वसूली खाता तैयार कीजिए । *4*

23. अज़हर, सुमित तथा रोबित एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 1 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । 31 मार्च, 2023 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

31 मार्च, 2023 को अज़हर, सुमित तथा रोबित का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ		राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार		90,000	बैंक	20,000
सामान्य संचय		60,000	स्टॉक	40,000
पूँजी :			देनदार	1,50,000
अज़हर	60,000		स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ	60,000
सुमित	40,000			
रोबित	20,000	1,20,000		
		2,70,000		2,70,000

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22. Archana, Vandana and Arti were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Their Balance Sheet on 31st March, 2023 was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Archana, Vandana and Arti as at 31st March, 2023

Liabilities		Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :			Investments	80,000
Archana	80,000		Plant	1,00,000
Vandana	70,000		Stock	40,000
Arti	60,000	2,10,000	Debtors	50,000
General Reserve		30,000	Cash at Bank	30,000
Creditors		60,000		
		3,00,000		3,00,000

The firm was dissolved on the above date.

(i)   Assets were realised as follows :
        Debtors   –   ₹ 40,000
        Stock   –   ₹ 50,000
        Plant   –   ₹ 60,000

(ii)   25% of the Investments were taken over by Vandana at ₹ 18,000. Remaining Investments were taken over by Archana at 10% less than its book value.

(iii)   Expenses of realisation ₹ 20,000 were paid by Arti.

Prepare Realisation Account.   *4*

23. Azhar, Sumit and Robit were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 1 : 1. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023, was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Azhar, Sumit and Robit as at 31st March, 2023

Liabilities		Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors		90,000	Bank	20,000
General Reserve		60,000	Stock	40,000
Capitals :			Debtors	1,50,000
Azhar	60,000		Fixed Assets	60,000
Sumit	40,000			
Robit	20,000	1,20,000		
		2,70,000		2,70,000

30 जून, 2023 को रोबित की मृत्यु हो गई । साझेदारी संलेख के अनुसार रोबित के कानूनी उत्तराधिकारी निम्नलिखित के अधिकारी थे :

(i) उसके पूँजी खाते का शेष ।

(ii) सामान्य संचय में उसका भाग ।

(iii) 10% वार्षिक दर से पूँजी पर ब्याज ।

(iv) ख्याति में उसका भाग । फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन पिछले चार वर्षों के औसत लाभ के तीन गुणा के आधार पर किया जाएगा ।

(v) मृत्यु की तिथि तक लाभ में उसका भाग जिसकी गणना पिछले वर्ष के लाभ के आधार पर की जाएगी ।

पिछले वर्षों के लाभ थे :

	₹
2019 – 20	(3,000)
2020 – 21	28,000
2021 – 22	16,000
2022 – 23	15,000

उसके कानूनी उत्तराधिकारियों को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए रोबित का पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए । *6*

24. 1 अप्रैल, 2022 को जुबियन लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के ₹ 10,00,000, 7% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 6% प्रीमियम पर किया, जिनका शोधन पाँच वर्ष पश्चात् 4% प्रीमियम पर किया जाएगा । कम्पनी के प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम खाते में ₹ 30,000 का शेष था ।

(क) ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन तथा 'ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर हानि' को प्रथम वर्ष के अंत में ही प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम खाते की राशि का उपयोग करते हुए अपलिखित करने के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

(ख) 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए 'ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर हानि खाता' तैयार कीजिए । *6*

Robit died on 30th June, 2023. According to the Partnership deed, Robit's legal representatives were entitled to :

(i)   Balance in his Capital Account.

(ii)   His share of General Reserve.

(iii) Interest on capital @ 10% p.a.

(iv)   His share of goodwill. Goodwill of the firm was valued on the basis of thrice the average of the past four years' profits.

(v)   His share in profits up to the date of death on the basis of the profit for the last year.

Profit for the previous years were :

	₹
2019 – 20	(3,000)
2020 – 21	28,000
2021 – 22	16,000
2022 – 23	15,000

Prepare Robit's Capital Account to be rendered to his legal representatives.   *6*

24.   On 1st April, 2022, Zubian Ltd. issued ₹ 10,00,000, 7% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 6%, redeemable at a premium of 4% after five years. The company had a balance of ₹ 30,000 in Securities Premium Account.

(a)   Pass necessary journal entries for issue of debentures and for writing off 'Loss on Issue of Debentures' utilising Securities Premium Account at the end of the first year itself.

(b)   Prepare 'Loss on Issue of Debentures Account' for the year ended 31st March, 2023.   *6*

25. (क) क्यूमटन लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 1,00,000 समता अंशों/शेयरों को ₹ 6 प्रति अंश/शेयर के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए । राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से करना था :

आवेदन एवं आबंटन पर – ₹ 8 प्रति अंश/शेयर (₹ 3 प्रीमियम सहित)

प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना पर – शेष (प्रीमियम सहित)

1,60,000 अंशों/शेयरों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । 10,000 अंशों/शेयरों के आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा शेष आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर आबंटन कर दिया गया । आवेदन एवं आबंटन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त धनराशि वापस कर दी गई । धीरज, जिसे 200 अंशों/शेयरों का आबंटन किया गया था, प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना राशि देने में असफल रहा । उसके अंशों/शेयरों का हरण कर लिया गया । हरण किए गए सभी अंशों/शेयरों को ₹ 5 प्रति अंश/शेयर पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

क्यूमटन लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।   *6*

अथवा

(ख) प्रिंटकिट लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 80,000 समता अंशों/शेयरों के निर्गमन के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए । राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से करना था :

आवेदन पर – ₹ 3 प्रति अंश/शेयर

आबंटन पर – ₹ 2 प्रति अंश/शेयर

प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना पर – शेष

1,50,000 अंशों/शेयरों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । 10,000 अंशों/शेयरों के आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा शेष आवेदकों को निम्नलिखित आधार पर आनुपातिक आबंटन किया गया :

श्रेणी क – 80,000 अंशों/शेयरों के आवेदकों को 40,000 अंश/शेयर आबंटित किए गए ।

श्रेणी ख – 60,000 अंशों/शेयरों के आवेदकों को 40,000 अंश/शेयर आबंटित किए गए ।

आवेदन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त धनराशि का समायोजन आबंटन तथा प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना पर देय राशि में कर दिया गया । आबंटन तथा प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना पर देय सम्पूर्ण राशि विधिवत् प्राप्त कर ली गई ।

प्रिंटकिट लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।   *6*

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25. (a) Qumtan Ltd. invited applications for issuing 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 6 per share. The amount was payable as follows :

On Application and Allotment — ₹ 8 per share
(including premium ₹ 3)

On First and Final call — Balance (including premium)

Applications for 1,60,000 shares were received. Applications for 10,000 shares were rejected and pro-rata allotment was made to the remaining applicants. Excess money received on application and allotment was returned. Dheeraj, who was allotted 200 shares, failed to pay the first and final call money. His shares were forfeited. All the forfeited shares were reissued at ₹ 5 per share fully paid up.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Qumtan Ltd. *6*

OR

(b) Printkit Limited invited applications for issue of 80,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The amount was payable as follows :

On Application — ₹ 3 per share

On Allotment — ₹ 2 per share

On First and Final call — Balance

Applications for 1,50,000 shares were received. Applications for 10,000 shares were rejected and pro-rata allotment was made to the remaining applicants on the following basis :

Category A — Applicants for 80,000 shares were allotted 40,000 shares.

Category B — Applicants for 60,000 shares were allotted 40,000 shares.

Excess money received on application was adjusted towards amount due on allotment and first and final call. All the amounts due on allotment and first and final call were duly received.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Printkit Limited. *6*

26. (क) शुभि तथा रेवांशी एक फर्म में साझेदार थीं तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करती थीं । 31 मार्च, 2023 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

31 मार्च, 2023 को शुभि तथा रेवांशी का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ		राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी :			स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ	90,000
शुभि	60,000		रहतिया (स्टॉक)	38,000
रेवांशी	32,000	92,000	देनदार	30,000
सामान्य संचय		30,000	रोकड़	52,000
बैंक ऋण		18,000		
लेनदार		70,000		
		2,10,000		2,10,000

1 अप्रैल, 2023 को उन्होंने परी को निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर साझेदारी में प्रवेश दिया :

(i) परी फर्म के लाभों में अपने $\frac{1}{4}$ भाग के लिए ₹ 50,000 अपनी पूँजी के रूप में तथा ₹ 50,000 अपनी ख्याति प्रीमियम के भाग के लिए लाएगी ।

(ii) स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियों पर 30% की दर से मूल्यह्रास लगाया गया ।

(iii) रहतिया (स्टॉक) का मूल्यांकन ₹ 45,000 किया गया ।

(iv) बैंक ऋण का भुगतान कर दिया गया ।

(v) सभी समायोजनों के पश्चात् शुभि तथा रेवांशी की पूँजी को परी की पूँजी के आधार पर समायोजित किया जाएगा । जैसी भी स्थिति हो पुराने साझेदारों को, वास्तविक धनराशि का भुगतान किया जाएगा अथवा उनके द्वारा लाया जाएगा ।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए ।   *6*

अथवा

26. (a) Shubhi and Revanshi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023 was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Shubhi and Revanshi as at 31st March, 2023

Liabilities	Amount ₹		Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :			Fixed Assets	90,000
Shubhi 60,000			Stock	38,000
Revanshi 32,000	92,000		Debtors	30,000
General Reserve	30,000		Cash	52,000
Bank Loan	18,000			
Creditors	70,000			
	2,10,000			2,10,000

On 1st April, 2023 they admitted Pari into the partnership on the following terms :

(i) Pari will bring ₹ 50,000 as her capital and ₹ 50,000 for her share of premium for goodwill for $\frac{1}{4}$th share in the profits of the firm.

(ii) Fixed assets were depreciated @ 30%.

(iii) Stock was valued at ₹ 45,000.

(iv) Bank loan was paid off.

(v) After all adjustments capitals of Shubhi and Revanshi were to be adjusted taking Pari's capital as the base. Actual cash was to be paid off or brought in by the old partners as the case may be.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts. *6*

OR

(ख) रिशि, शशि तथा तृषि एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा क्रमशः $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{6}$ एवं $\frac{1}{3}$ के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । 31 मार्च, 2023 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

31 मार्च, 2023 को रिशि, शशि तथा तृषि का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ		राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी :			स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ	80,000
रिशि	36,000		रहतिया (स्टॉक)	20,000
शशि	30,000		देनदार	30,000
तृषि	20,000	86,000	रोकड़	40,000
सामान्य संचय		30,000		
लेनदार		54,000		
		1,70,000		1,70,000

1 अप्रैल, 2023 को निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर शशि फर्म से सेवानिवृत्त हो गई :

(i) स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्यांकन ₹ 56,000 किया गया ।

(ii) शशि ने ₹ 26,000 में रहतिया (स्टॉक) ले लिया ।

(iii) शशि की सेवानिवृत्ति पर फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 18,000 किया गया ।

(iv) शशि के पूँजी खाते के शेष को उसके ऋण खाते में हस्तान्तरित कर दिया गया ।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए । *6*

(b) Rishi, Shashi and Trishi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ respectively. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023 was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Rishi, Shashi and Trishi as at 31st March, 2023

Liabilities		Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :			Fixed Assets	80,000
Rishi	36,000		Stock	20,000
Shashi	30,000		Debtors	30,000
Trishi	20,000	86,000	Cash	40,000
General Reserve		30,000		
Creditors		54,000		
		1,70,000		1,70,000

Shashi retired from the firm on 1st April, 2023 on the following terms :

(i) Fixed Assets were valued at ₹ 56,000.

(ii) Stock was taken over by Shashi at ₹ 26,000.

(iii) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 18,000 on Shashi's retirement

(iv) Balance in Shashi's Capital Account was transferred to her loan account.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts. *6*

भाग ख

विकल्प – I

(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

27. एक कम्पनी का तरल अनुपात 1 : 2 है । निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से लेनदेन का परिणाम इस अनुपात में वृद्धि करेगा ? *1*

(A) देनदारों से प्राप्त रोकड़

(B) माल का उधार विक्रय

(C) माल का उधार क्रय

(D) माल का नगद क्रय

28. पहचानिए कि निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से लेनदेन का परिणाम 'प्रचालन गतिविधियों से रोकड़ अन्तर्वाह' होगा । *1*

(A) लेनदारों को भुगतान

(B) एक ग़ैर-वित्तीय कम्पनी द्वारा ब्याज की प्राप्ति

(C) एक ग़ैर-वित्तीय कम्पनी द्वारा लाभांश की प्राप्ति

(D) देनदारों से धनराशि की प्राप्ति

29. (क) वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण विभिन्न उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए उपयोगी एवं महत्त्वपूर्ण है । निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा उपयोगकर्ता एक बहुत छोटी-सी अवधि में उनके दावों को पूरा करने की फर्म की क्षमता में विशेष रूप से रुचि रखता है ? *1*

(A) श्रम संगठन   (B) व्यापारिक देय

(C) उच्च प्रबंधन   (D) वित्त प्रबंधक

अथवा

(ख) _____ अनुपातों की गणना दीर्घकाल में ऋण चुकाने की क्षमता को निर्धारित करने के लिए की जाती है । *1*

(A) तरलता   (B) आवर्त

(C) ऋण-शोधन क्षमता   (D) लाभप्रदता

PART B
OPTION – I
(Analysis of Financial Statements)

27. The Quick Ratio of a company is 1 : 2. Which of the following transactions will result in an increase in this ratio ? *1*

    (A) Cash received from debtors

    (B) Sold goods on credit

    (C) Purchased goods on credit

    (D) Purchased goods on cash

28. Identify which of the following transactions will result in 'Cash Inflow From Operating Activities' : *1*

    (A) Payment to creditors

    (B) Interest received by a non-finance company

    (C) Dividend received by a non-finance company

    (D) Amount received from debtors

29. (a) Analysis of Financial Statements is useful and significant to different users. Which of the following users is particularly interested in the firm's ability to meet their claims over a very short period of time ? *1*

    (A) Labour Unions   (B) Trade Payables

    (C) Top Management   (D) Finance Manager

    ## OR

    (b) _____ ratios are calculated to determine the ability of the business to service its debt in the long run. *1*

    (A) Liquidity   (B) Turnover

    (C) Solvency   (D) Profitability

30. (क) '₹ 5,00,00,000 के समता अंशों/शेयरों के निर्गमन द्वारा मशीनरी का अधिग्रहण' लेनदेन का परिणाम होगा : *1*

  (A) वित्तीय गतिविधियों से ₹ 5,00,00,000 का रोकड़ अन्तर्वाह

  (B) वित्तीय गतिविधियों से ₹ 5,00,00,000 का रोकड़ बहिर्वाह

  (C) निवेश गतिविधियों से ₹ 5,00,00,000 का रोकड़ बहिर्वाह

  (D) कोई रोकड़ प्रवाह नहीं

अथवा

  (ख) 'स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियों के विक्रय पर भुगतान किया गया पूँजी लाभ कर' लेनदेन को निम्नलिखित में से किसके अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत करेंगे : *1*

  (A) प्रचालन गतिविधि

  (B) निवेश गतिविधि

  (C) वित्तीय गतिविधि

  (D) रोकड़ एवं रोकड़ तुल्य

31. कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची III, भाग I के अनुसार निम्न मदों को कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में मुख्य शीर्षकों एवं उप-शीर्षकों (यदि कोई है) में वर्गीकृत कीजिए : *3*

  (क) बैंक से दीर्घकालीन ऋण

  (ख) खुले औज़ार

  (ग) अदत्त व्यय

32. दी गई सूचना से गणना कीजिए : *3*

  (क) तरल अनुपात

  (ख) स्टॉक आवर्त अनुपात

विवरण	राशि (₹)
चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ	4,00,000
स्टॉक	1,00,000
चालू देयताएँ	2,00,000
कर पूर्व शुद्ध लाभ	7,20,000
प्रचालन से आगम	10,00,000
सकल लाभ अनुपात 20%	

~~~

30. (a) The transaction 'Acquisition of machinery by issue of equity shares of ₹ 5,00,00,000' will result in :   *1*

        (A) Cash inflow of ₹ 5,00,00,000 from financing activities

        (B) Cash outflow of ₹ 5,00,00,000 from financing activities

        (C) Cash outflow of ₹ 5,00,00,000 from investing activities

        (D) No flow of cash

<center>**OR**</center>

    (b) The transaction 'Capital Gains Tax paid on sale of fixed assets' is classified under which of the following :   *1*

        (A) Operating Activities

        (B) Investing Activities

        (C) Financing Activities

        (D) Cash and Cash Equivalents

31. Classify the following items under major heads and sub-heads (if any) in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III Part I of the Companies Act, 2013 :   *3*

    (a) Long Term Loans from Bank

    (b) Loose Tools

    (c) Outstanding Expenses

32. From the given information, calculate :   *3*

    (a) Quick Ratio

    (b) Inventory Turnover Ratio

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Current Assets	4,00,000
Inventory	1,00,000
Current Liabilities	2,00,000
Net Profit Before Tax	7,20,000
Revenue from Operations	10,00,000
Gross Profit Ratio 20%	

33. (क) जीओक्स लिमिटेड के दिए गए स्थिति विवरण से सामान्य आकार का स्थिति विवरण तैयार कीजिए : 4

31 मार्च, 2023 को जीओक्स लिमिटेड का स्थिति विवरण

विवरण	नोट सं.	31.3.2023 (₹)	31.3.2022 (₹)
I – समता एवं देयताएँ :			
1. अंशधारक/शेयरधारक निधि			
(क) अंश/शेयर पूँजी		4,00,000	2,50,000
2. अचल देयताएँ			
(क) दीर्घकालीन ऋण		2,00,000	1,50,000
3. चालू देयताएँ			
(क) व्यापारिक देय		2,00,000	1,00,000
कुल		8,00,000	5,00,000
II – परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
1. अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(क) स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ/सम्पत्ति, संयंत्र एवं उपकरण तथा अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ		4,00,000	3,50,000
2. चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(क) रहतिया		2,00,000	70,000
(ख) व्यापारिक प्राप्य		2,00,000	80,000
कुल		8,00,000	5,00,000

अथवा

(ख) निम्नलिखित सूचना से 31 मार्च, 2022 तथा 2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए तुलनात्मक लाभ-हानि विवरण तैयार कीजिए : 4

विवरण	नोट सं.	2022 – 23 (₹)	2021 – 22 (₹)
प्रचालन से आगम		10,00,000	8,00,000
कर्मचारी हितलाभ व्यय		2,50,000	1,00,000
अन्य व्यय		5,50,000	4,00,000
कर दर 50%			

33. (a) From the given Balance Sheet of Geox Ltd., prepare Common Size Balance Sheet : *4*

Balance Sheet of Geox Ltd. as at 31ˢᵗ March, 2023

Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2023 ₹	31.3.2022 ₹
I – Equity and Liabilities :			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
(a) Share Capital		4,00,000	2,50,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Long-term Borrowings		2,00,000	1,50,000
3. Current Liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables		2,00,000	1,00,000
Total		8,00,000	5,00,000
II – Assets :			
1. Non-Current Assets			
(a) Fixed Assets/Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets		4,00,000	3,50,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		2,00,000	70,000
(b) Trade Receivables		2,00,000	80,000
Total		8,00,000	5,00,000

OR

(b) From the following information, prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31ˢᵗ March, 2022 and 2023 : *4*

Particulars	Note No.	2022 – 23 (₹)	2021 – 22 (₹)
Revenue from operations		10,00,000	8,00,000
Employee benefit expenses		2,50,000	1,00,000
Other expenses		5,50,000	4,00,000
Tax rate 50%			

34. निम्नलिखित सूचना से 'प्रचालन गतिविधियों से रोकड़ प्रवाह' की गणना कीजिए : 6

विवरण	राशि (₹)
आधिक्य : अर्थात् लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष	6,28,000
कर प्रावधान	1,50,000
पिछले वर्ष के लिए प्रस्तावित लाभांश	72,000
मूल्यह्रास	1,40,000
मशीनरी के विक्रय पर हानि	30,000
निवेशों के विक्रय पर लाभ	20,000
निवेशों पर प्राप्त लाभांश	6,000
चालू देयताओं में वृद्धि	1,61,000
चालू परिसम्पत्तियों में वृद्धि (रोकड़ एवं रोकड़ तुल्य के अतिरिक्त)	6,00,000
चालू देयताओं में कमी	64,000
आय कर भुगतान	1,18,000

भाग ख

विकल्प – **II**

(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)

27. आँकड़े, _____, _____, हार्डवेयर तथा सॉफ्टवेयर अभिकलित्र लेखांकन तंत्र के पाँच स्तम्भ हैं ।

निम्नलिखित में से अभिकलित्र लेखांकन तंत्र के कौन-से दो स्तम्भ उपर्युक्त कथन में लुप्त हैं : 1

(A) प्रिंटर तथा माउस

(B) लोग तथा प्रक्रियाएँ

(C) माउस तथा सीपीयू (CPU)

(D) सूचना तथा खाते

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34. From the following information, calculate 'Cash Flows From Operating Activities' : 6

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Surplus i.e. Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss	6,28,000
Provision for Tax	1,50,000
Proposed Dividend for the previous year	72,000
Depreciation	1,40,000
Loss on Sale of Machinery	30,000
Gain on Sale of Investments	20,000
Dividend Received on Investments	6,000
Increase in Current Liabilities	1,61,000
Increase in Current Assets (other than cash and cash equivalents)	6,00,000
Decrease in Current Liabilities	64,000
Income Tax Paid	1,18,000

PART B
OPTION – II
(Computerised Accounting)

27. Data, _____, _____, Hardware and Software are five pillars of Computerised Accounting System (CAS). 1

From the following, which two pillars of CAS are missing in the above statement :

(A) Printer and Mouse

(B) People and Procedures

(C) Mouse and CPU

(D) Information and Accounts

28. **(क)** ऐसे लेखांकन सूचना उपतंत्र का नाम बताइए, जो रोकड़ की प्राप्ति एवं भुगतान तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कोष हस्तान्तरण में लेनदेन करता है : *1*

    (A) विक्रय एवं प्राप्य खाता उपतंत्र

    (B) क्रय एवं देय खाता उपतंत्र

    (C) रोकड़ एवं बैंक उपतंत्र

    (D) लागत उपतंत्र

अथवा

(ख) जब विभिन्न स्रोतों से एकत्रित आँकड़ों को एक ही बार में संसाधित कर लिया जाता है, तो यह कहलाता है : *1*

    (A) वास्तविक अनुक्रिया प्रक्रमण

    (B) आँकड़ा वैधीकरण

    (C) समूह प्रक्रमण

    (D) प्रक्रमण एवं पुनवैंधीकरण

29. एक्सेल सॉफ्टवेयर में पाई चार्ट पर आँकड़ों को कितनी श्रेणियों में आलेखित किया जा सकता है ? *1*

    (A) 4   (B) 12

    (C) 20   (D) 7

30. **(क)**

कोड्स	*विक्रेता प्रकार*
100 – 199	साइकिल टायर
200 – 299	साइकिल सीटें

निम्नलिखित में से एक व्यापारी कम्पनी द्वारा उपयोग में लाए गए कोड के प्रकार को पहचानिए : *1*

    (A) ब्लॉक कोड

    (B) अनुक्रमिक कोड

    (C) नेमोनिक कोड

    (D) गुप्त कोड

अथवा

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28. (a) Name the Accounting Information sub-system which deals with receipt and payment of cash and electronic funds transfer : *1*

   (A) Sales and Accounts Receivable sub-system

   (B) Purchase and Accounts Payable sub-system

   (C) Cash and Bank sub-system

   (D) Costing sub-system

   OR

   (b) When the accumulated data from various sources is processed in one shot it is called : *1*

   (A) Real time processing

   (B) Data validation

   (C) Batch processing

   (D) Processing and revalidation

29. How many categories of data can be plotted on a pie chart in Excel software ? *1*

   (A) 4   (B) 12

   (C) 20   (D) 7

30. (a)   *Codes*   *Dealer Type*
             100 – 199   Cycle tyres
             200 – 299   Cycle seats

   From the following, identify the type of code used by a trading company : *1*

   (A) Block code

   (B) Sequential code

   (C) Mnemonic code

   (D) Secret code

   OR

(ख)   सही ##### प्रकट होता है :   *1*

   (A)   जब कॉलम पर्याप्त रूप से विस्तृत नहीं होता ।

   (B)   जब किसी संख्या को शून्य से भाग दिया जाता है ।

   (C)   जब मूल्य उपलब्ध नहीं होता ।

   (D)   जब आँकड़ों के सारांश में अपवाद होते हैं ।

31.   चार्ट के प्रकारों के रूप में 'डोनट' तथा 'विस्फोटित डोनट' शब्दावली को समझाइए ।   *3*

32.   अभिकलित्र लेखांकन तंत्र की विशेषताओं के रूप में 'पारदर्शिता तथा नियन्त्रण' एवं 'शुद्धता
   एवं गति' को समझाइए ।   *3*

33.   (क)   अभिकलित्र लेखांकन तंत्र के किन्हीं चार लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।   *4*

              अथवा

   (ख)   अभिकलित्र लेखांकन तंत्र की सुरक्षा विशेषताओं के रूप में 'पासवर्ड सुरक्षा' तथा
         'आँकड़ा अंकेक्षण' को समझाइए ।   *4*

34.   'लुकअप' (Lookup) कार्य के दो वाक्य-विन्यास रूपों को समझाइए ।   *6*

~~~

(b)   Correct ##### appears : *1*

    (A)   When column is not wide enough.

    (B)   When a number is divided by zero.

    (C)   When value is not available.

    (D)   When there are exceptions of summary of data.

31. Explain the terms 'Doughnut' and 'Exploded Doughnut' as types of charts. *3*

32. Explain 'Transparency and Control' and 'Accuracy and Speed' as features of Computerised Accounting System. *3*

33. (a) State any four advantages of Computerised Accounting System. *4*

                OR

(b) Explain 'Password security' and 'Data audit' as security features of Computerised Accounting System. *4*

34. Explain the two syntax forms of 'Lookup' function. *6*

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SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION 2024

MARKING SCHEME – ACCOUNTANCY (SUBJECT CODE—055)

(PAPER CODE—67/1/1)

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 various rules of the Board and IPC."**

3. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them.**

4. The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers.These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.

5. The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators

6. Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓)while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**

7. If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly

8. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly

9. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note **"Extra Question"**.

10. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.

11. A full scale of **80**marks as given in Question Paper has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

12. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines)

13. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
    ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
    ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
    ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.
    ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.

1

- Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
- Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
- Wrong grand total.
- Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.
- Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.
- Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)
- Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.

14 While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) marks

15 Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.

16 The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "**Guidelines for spot Evaluation**" before starting the actual evaluation.

17 Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.

18 The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
	PART A **(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)**	
1.	Q. Atul, Beena and Sita were partners in a firm…. Ans. (B) 4:7:5:4 OR Q. Rushil and Abheer were partners in a firm…. Ans. (C) 2:2:3	**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
2.	Q. Abhay, Boris and Chetan were partners in a firm…. Ans. (A) ₹17,500	**1 mark**
3.	Q. Aavya, Mitansh and Praveen were partners in a firm. Ans. (D) ₹15,000	**1 mark**
4.	Q. Piyush, Rajesh and Avinash were partners in a firm… Ans. (D) Old partners in sacrificing ratio	**1 mark**
5.	Q. Alex, Benn and Cole were partners in a firm… Ans. (A) ₹75,000	**1 mark**
6.	Q. Assertion(A): Each partner is a principal…. Ans. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	**1 mark**
	Read the following………………………..	
7.	Q. The amount of interest on capital… Ans. (D) ₹30,000	**1 mark**
8.	Q. Babita's share in profit…. 	**1 mark**

	Ans. (C) Nil		
9.	Q. Alfa Ltd. invited applications for…. Ans. (D) ₹26,00,000	**1 mark**	
10.	Q. Reserve capital is that part… Ans. (C) Uncalled	**1 mark**	
11.	Q. Xeno Ltd. issued 25,000 equity shares…. Ans. (C) ₹13,500	**1 mark**	
12.	Q. Assertion (A): Irredeemable debentures are also known as… Ans. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	**1 mark**	
13.	Q.(a) Money received in advance from shareholders… Ans. (B) Credited to calls in advance account **OR** (b) An offer of securities or invitation…. Ans (C) Private placement of shares	**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**	
14.	Q. (a) A share of ₹100 on which ₹80 is received…. Ans. (D) ₹20 **OR** (b) Shiv Ltd. forfeited 500 shares of 10 each…. Ans. (A) ₹3,000	**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**	

			15.

15.

Q. (a) Dan, Elf and Furhan were partners in a firm….

Ans.

	Date	Particulars	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
(C)		Furhan's Capital A/c Dr.	27,000	
		To Dan's Capital A/c		27,000

1 mark

OR

OR

(b) Sia, Tom and Vidhi were partners in a firm….

Ans.

	Date	Particulars	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
(A)		Sia's Capital A/c Dr.	30,000	
		Tom's Capital A/c Dr.	20,000	
		Vidhi's Capital A/c Dr.	10,000	
		To Profit & Loss A/c		60,000

1 mark

16.

Q. (a) Anju, Divya and Bobby were partners in a firm….

Ans. (C) 3:1

1 mark

OR

OR

Q. (b) Mita, Veena and Atul were partners in a firm….

Ans. (B) 8:7

1 mark

17.

Q. Aamir, Bashir and Chirag were partners in a firm…

Ans.

Gain   =   New share – Old Share

Aamir's Gain=   1/ 3   - 3/8   = -1/24 (sacrifice)

(½)

Bashir's Gain =   2/3 -   3/8   =   7/24 (gain)

(½)

In the books of Aamir, Bashir and Chirag
JOURNAL

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Bashir's Capital A/c Dr.		1,57,500	
	To Aamir's Capital A/c			22,500
	To Chirag's Capital A/c			1,35,000
	(Goodwill treated on Chirag's retirement without opening Goodwill account)			

(2)

= 3 marks

18.

Q. Pearl and Ruby were partners in a firm….

Ans.

Calculation of Normal Adjusted Profit

Year	Profit (₹)	Adjustment (₹)	Adjusted Profit (₹)
2019-20	35,000	-	35,000
2020-21	25,000	-	25,000
2021-22	32,000	-	32,000
2022-23	33,000	(5,000)	28,000
TOTAL			1,20,000

Average Profit= (Total Adjusted Profit)/ No. of years

   = 1,20,000/4   = ₹30,000

(1)

Normal Profit= Capital Employed   x   Normal Rate of Return

                                                        100

         = 2,50,000   x   10   = ₹25,000

                                     100

(½)

Super Profit = Average Profit – Normal Profit

         =   30,000   -   25,000   = ₹5,000

(½)

Goodwill= Super Profit x No. of years' purchase

         = 5,000 x 3   = ₹15,000

(1)

= 3 marks

19.

Q. (a) Sunrise Ltd. acquired assets of ₹3,60,000…..

Ans.

In the books of Sunrise Ltd.

JOURNAL

Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
	Sundry Assets A/c Dr.		3,60,000		(1 ½)
	Goodwill A/c Dr.		2,20,000		
	To Creditors A/c			1,00,000	
	To Moonlight Ltd.			4,80,000	
	(Assets acquired and liabilities taken over from Moonlight Ltd)				
	_____				
	Moonlight Ltd. Dr.		4,80,000		(1)
	Discount on Issue of				
	Debentures A/c Dr.		20,000		
	To 9% Debentures A/c			5,00,000	
	(Purchase consideration settled by issuing 5,000 9% debentures at 4% discount)				
	_____				

Working Note:

  No. of debentures = (Purchase Consideration) / Issue Price

             = 4,80,000/ 96

             = 5,000

(1/2)
= 3 marks

OR

OR

(b) Q. Grapple Ltd. took over assets of ₹25,00,000…..

Ans. In the books of Grapple Ltd.

JOURNAL

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
	Sundry Assets A/c Dr.		25,00,000		
	To Liabilities A/c			5,00,000	
	To Allore Ltd.			18,00,000	(1 ½)
	To Capital Reserve A/c			2,00,000	
	(Assets acquired and liabilities taken over from Allore Ltd.)				
	_____				
	Allore Ltd. Dr.		18,00,000		(1)
	To 11% Debentures A/c			15,00,000	
	To Securities Premium A/c			3,00,000	

		(Purchase consideration settled by issuing 15,000 11% debentures at 20% premium)				

Working Note:

No. of debentures = (Purchase Consideration) / Issue Price

= 18,00,000/ 120

= 15,000

(½)

= 3 marks

20.

Q. (a) Mohan, Suhaan and Adit were partners in a firm….

Ans Solution:

In the Books of Mohan, Suhaan and Adit
JOURNAL

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Adit's Current A/c Dr. To Suhaan's Current A/c (Adjustment entry for Interest on Capital credited at a higher rate)		1,000	1,000

(1)

Working Notes:

Statement of Adjustment

Particulars	Mohan ₹	Suhaan ₹	Adit ₹
Interest on capital to be debited	(6,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)
Profit to be credited now (₹12,000 in 3:2:1)	6,000	4,000	2,000
Adjustment	-	1,000 Cr.	(1,000) Dr.

(2)

= 3 marks

(NOTE: Full credit be given if working notes are prepared in any other form)

OR

(b) Q. Manoj and Nitin were partners in a firm….

OR

Ans.   In the Books of Manoj and Nitin
JOURNAL

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
	Manoj's Capital A/c Dr. To Nitin's Capital A/c (Adjustment entry for omission of Interest on Capital and Interest on Drawings)		2,000	2,000	(1)

Working Notes:
Calculation of Opening Capital

Particulars	Manoj ₹	Nitin ₹	
Closing Capital	90,000	80,000	
Add: Drawings	40,000	20,000	(½)
Less: Profit (₹30,000 in 2:1)	(20,000)	(10,000)	
Opening Capital	1,10,000	90,000	

Statement of Adjustment

Particulars	Manoj ₹	Nitin ₹	

Amount to be credited
  Interest on Capital
  Less: Interest on Drawings
	11,000
	(3,000)
		9,000
		(2,000)	

	8,000	7,000	
Amount to be debited now (₹15,000 in 2:1)	(10,000)	(5,000)	(1½)
Adjustment	(2,000) Dr	2,000 Cr	= 3 marks

(NOTE: Full credit be given if working notes are prepared in any other form)

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21. Q. Shivalik Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital….

Ans.   Shivalik Ltd.
BALANCE SHEET (extract)
As at ……

Particulars	Note No.	Amount (₹)	

I Equity and Liabilities
  1. Shareholders' Funds
      (a) Share Capital
	1	4,68,000	(1)

Notes to Accounts:

Particulars	Amount ₹	
1. Share Capital		
Authorised Capital		
1,00,000 equity shares of ₹10 each	10,00,000	(1)
Issued Capital		
50,000 equity shares of ₹10 each	5,00,000	(1)
Subscribed Capital		
Subscribed & fully paid-up		
46,000 equity shares of ₹10 each	4,60,000	
Add: Share Forfeiture A/c	8,000	(1)
	4,68,000	= 4 marks

22. Q. Archana, Vandana and Arti were partners in a firm….

Ans.

Dr   **Realisation A/c**   Cr

Particulars		Amount ₹	Particulars		Amount ₹
To Investments A/c		80,000	By Creditors A/c (½)		60,000
To Plant A/c		1,00,000			
To Stock	(½)	40,000	By Bank A/c (½)		
To Debtors A/c		50,000	Debtors 40,000		
			Stock 50,000		
To Bank	(½)	60,000	Plant 60,000		1,50,000
To Arti's Capital A/c	(½)	20,000			
			By Vandana's capital A/c (½)		18,000
			By Archana's capital A/c (½)		54,000
			By Loss transferred to Partners' Capital A/c: (½)		
			Archana 34,000		
			Vandana 20,400		
			Arti 13,600		68,000
		3,50,000			3,50,000

= 4 marks

23. Q. Azhar, Sumit and Robit were partners in a firm….

Ans.

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

Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹
To Robit's Executor's A/c / Legal Representatives A/c (½)	41,650	By Bal b/d	20,000
		By General Reserve A/c	12,000
		By Interest on Capital A/c	500
		By Azhar's Capital A/c	6,300
		By Sumit's Capital A/c	2,100
		By P&L Suspense A/c	750
	41,650		41,650

(½)
(1)
(1)
(1)
(1)
(1)

=6 marks

Working Notes:

(i) Goodwill = 3 x $\frac{56,000}{4}$ = 42,000

Robit's Share in firm's Goodwill = 42,000 x 1/5   = 8,400

Gaining ratio between Azhar and Sumit = 3:1

(ii) Robit's Share in the Profit upto the date of death = 15,000 x 1/5 x 3/12

= 750

NOTE: No marks to be awarded for the working note .

24.

Q. on 1st April, 2022, Zubian Ltd. issued….

Ans. (a)   Books of Zubian Ltd.
                                JOURNAL

Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
2022 Apr 1	(i) Bank A/c Dr. 　　　To Debenture Application & 　　　　Allotment A/c (Application money received on 10,000, 7% Debentures) —————————————————		10,60,000	10,60,000
Apr 1	(ii) Debenture Application & 　Allotment A/c Dr. Loss on issue of Issue of 　Debentures A/c Dr. 　　　To 7% Debentures A/c 　　　To Securities Premium A/c 　　　To Premium on Redemption of 　　　　Debentures A/c (Debentures issued at 6% premium, redeemable at 4% premium on redemption) —————————————————		10,60,000 40,000	10,00,000 60,000 40,000
2023 Mar 31	(iii) Securities Premium A/c Dr. 　　　To Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c (Loss on issue of debentures written off) —————————————————		40,000	40,000

(1)

(2)

(1)

(b)

Dr			Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c		Cr
Date	Particulars	Amount ₹	Date	Particulars	Amount ₹
1.4.22	To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c	40,000	31.3.23	By Securities Premium A/c	40,000
		40,000			40,000

(2)

= **6 marks**

25.

Q. (a) Qumtan Ltd. invited applications….

Ans.   In the Books of Qumtan Ltd.
JOURNAL

Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	(i)			
	Bank A/c Dr.		12,80,000	
	To Equity Share Application and			12,80,000
	Allotment A/c			
	(Application and allotment money received on 1,60,000 shares)			
	(ii)			
	Equity Share Application and			
	Allotment A/c Dr.		12,80,000	
	To Equity Share Capital A/c			5,00,000
	To Securities Premium A/c			3,00,000
	To Bank A/c			4,80,000
	(Application money transferred to Share Capital and Securities Premium; excess amount returned)			
	(v)			
	Equity Share First & Final Call A/c Dr.		8,00,000	
	To Equity Share Capital A/c			5,00,000
	To Securities Premium A/c			3,00,000
	(Share First & Final Call money due)			
	(vi)			
	Bank A/c Dr.		7,98,400	
	Calls- in- Arrears A/c Dr.		1,600	
	To Equity Share First & Final Call A/c			8,00,000
	(Share first and final call money received except on 200 shares)			
	Alternatively			
	Bank A/c Dr.		7,98,400	
	To Equity Share First & Final Call A/c			7,98,400
	(Share first and final call money received except on 200 shares)			
	(vii)			
	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr.		2,000	
	Securities Premium A/c Dr.		600	
	To Calls- in- Arrears A/c			1,600
	To Share Forfeiture A/c			1,000

1 x 6

13

		(200 equity shares forfeited for non-payment of first and final call)			
		Alternatively			
		Equity Share Capital A/c Dr.		2,000	
		Securities Premium A/c Dr.		600	
		To Equity Share First and Final Call A/c			1,600
		To Share Forfeiture A/c			1,000
		(200 equity shares forfeited for non-payment of first and final call)			
		(viii)			
		Bank A/c Dr.		1,000	
		Share Forfeiture A/c Dr.		1,000	
		To Equity Share Capital A/c			2,000
		(200 forfeited shares reissued)			

= 6 marks

OR

OR

(b) Printkit Limited invited applications…..

Ans

In the books of Printkit Limited

JOURNAL

Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
	(i) Bank A/c Dr.		4,50,000		(½)
	To Equity Share Application A/c			4,50,000	
	(Application money received on 1,50,000shares)				
	(ii) Equity Share Application A/c Dr.		4,50,000		
	To Equity Share Capital A/c			2,40,000	
	To Equity Share Allotment A/c			1,40,000	
	To Calls-in- Advance A/c			40,000	(1½)
	To Bank A/c			30,000	
	(Application money transferred to Share Capital and excess amount adjusted to Share Allotment A/c and calls-in-advance; application money on 10,000 shares refunded)				
	(iii) Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr.		1,60,000		
	To Equity Share Capital A/c			1,60,000	(1)
	(Allotment money due on 80,000 shares)				

14

		(iv)				
		Bank A/c Dr.		20,000		(1)
		To Equity Share Allotment A/c			20,000	
		(Allotment money received after adjusting excess application money)				
		(v)				
		Equity Share First & Final Call A/c Dr.		4,00,000		(1)
		To Equity Share Capital A/c			4,00,000	
		(Share First & Final Call money due)				
		(vi)				
		Bank A/c Dr.		3,60,000		
		Calls- in- Advance A/c Dr.		40,000		(1)
		To Equity Share First & Final Call A/c			4,00,000	
		(Share first and final call money received after adjusting calls- in- advance)				
						= 6 marks

26.

Q. (a) Shubhi and Revanshi were partners in a firm….

Ans.

Dr.   **REVALUATION A/c**   Cr.

Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹	
To Fixed Assets A/c ½	27,000	By Stock A/c ½	7,000	(1½)
		By Loss transferred to Partners Capital A/c: ½		
		Shubhi- 12,000	20,000	
		Revanshi- 8,000		
	27,000		27,000	

Dr.   **PARTNERS' CAPITAL A/c**   **Cr.**

Particulars	Shubhi ₹	Revanshi ₹	Pari ₹	Particulars	Shubhi ₹	Revanshi ₹	Pari ₹	
To Revaluation A/c ½	12,000	8,000		By Bal b/d ½	60,000	32,000		(4½)
To Cash A/c ½	6,000			By General Reserve A/c ½	18,000	12,000		
To Bal c/d 1	90,000	60,000	50,000	By Cash A/c ½			50,000	
				By Premium for Goodwill A/c ½	30,000	20,000		
				By Cash A/c ½		4,000		= 6 marks
	1,08,000	68,000	50,000		1,08,000	68,000	50,000	

OR

(b)Rishi, Shashi and Trishi were partners in a firm….

Dr.   **REVALUATION A/c**   **Cr.**

Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹	
To Fixed Assets A/c ½	24,000	By Stock A/c ½	6,000	(1½)
		By Loss transferred to Partners Capital A/c: ½		
		Rishi- 9,000		
		Shashi- 3,000	18,000	
		Trishi- 6,000		
	24,000		24,000	

Dr.   **PARTNERS' CAPITAL A/c**   **Cr.**

Particulars	Rishi ₹	Shashi ₹	Trishi ₹	Particulars	Rishi ₹	Shashi ₹	Trishi ₹	
To Revaluation A/c ½	9,000	3,000	6,000	By Bal b/d ½	36,000	30,000	20,000	(4½)
To Stock A/c ½		26,000		By General Reserve A/c ½	15,000	5,000	10,000	
To Shashi's Capital A/c ½	1,800		1,200	By Rishi's Capital A/c ½		1,800		
To Shashi's Loan A/c ½		9,000		By Trishi's Capital A/c ½		1,200		
To Bal c/d ½	40,200		22,800					
	51,000	38,000	30,000		51,000	38,000	30,000	= 6 marks

16

		PART B **OPTION - I** **(Analysis of Financial statements)**	
27.	Q. The quick ratio of a company is ….. Ans. (B) Sold goods on credit		**1 mark**
28.	Q. Identify which of the following transactions…. **Ans**. (D) Amount received from debtors		**1 mark**
29.	Q. (**a**) Analysis of Financial Statements is useful… **Ans**. (B) Trade Payables **OR** (b)_____ratios are calculated to determine….. Ans. (C) Solvency		**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
30.	Q. (a) The transaction 'Acquisition of machinery…… **Ans**. (D) No flow of cash **OR** (b)The transaction ' Capital Gains tax…. **Ans.** (B) Investing Activities		**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
31.	Q. Classify the following items under major heads…. Ans. <table><tr><td>Item</td><td>Major Heads</td><td>Sub heads</td></tr><tr><td>(a) Long Term Loans from Bank</td><td>Non –Current Liabilities</td><td>Long Term Borrowings</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Loose Tools</td><td>Current Assets</td><td>Inventories</td></tr><tr><td>(c) Outstanding Expenses</td><td>Current Liabilities</td><td>Other Current Liabilities</td></tr></table>		**½ mark** **each** **= 3** **marks**

32.	Q. From the given information, calculate …..		
	Ans.		
	(a) Quick Ratio= <u>Quick Assets</u> Current Liabilities	½	

	Quick assets = Current Assets – Inventory
	         = 4,00,000 – 1,00,000
	         = ₹3,00,000
		½	

	Quick Ratio = <u>3,00,000</u> = 1.5:1 2,00,000	½	(1 ½)
	(b) Inventory Turnover Ratio = <u>Cost of Revenue from Operations</u> Average Inventory	½	

	Cost of Revenue from Operation = Revenue from Operations – Gross Profit
	            = 10,00,000 – 2,00,000
	            = ₹ 8,00,000
		½	

	Inventory Turnover Ratio = <u>8,00,000</u> = **8 times** 1,00,000	½	(1 ½) **= 3 marks**

33.	Q. (a) From the given Balance Sheet of Geox Ltd., ………	
	Ans.	

<div align="center">

Geox Ltd

Common size Balance Sheet

As at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2023

</div>

Particulars	Absolute Amounts		Percentage of Total Assets		
	31.3.2022 (₹)	31.3.2023 (₹)	31.3.2022 (%)	31.3.2023 (%)	
I - Equity and Liabilities: 1. Shareholders' Funds (a) Share Capital	2,50,000	4,00,000	50	50	(½)
2. Non- Current Liabilities (a) Long Term Borrowings	1,50,000	2,00,000	30	25	(½)
3. Current Liabilities (a) Trade Payables	1,00,000	2,00,000	20	25	(½)
TOTAL	5,00,000	8,00,000	100	100	(½)
II – Assets: 1. Non – Current Assets (a) Fixed Assets/Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets 2. Current Assets	3,50,000	4,00,000	70	50	(½)

(a) Inventories	70,000	2,00,000	14	25	(½)
(b) Trade Receivables	80,000	2,00,000	16	25	(½)
TOTAL	5,00,000	8,00,000	100	100	(½)
					= **4 marks**

OR

OR

(b)Q. From the following information, prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss…

Ans.   **Comparative Statement of Profit & Loss**
            For the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	2021- 22 (₹)	2022-23 (₹)	Absolute Increase or Decrease (₹)	Percentage Increase or Decrease(%)	
I Revenue from Operations	8,00,000	10,00,000	2,00,000	25	(½)
II Less: Expenses					
Employee Benefit Expenses	1,00,000	2,50,000	1,50,000	150	(½)
Other Expenses	4,00,000	5,50,000	1,50,000	37.5	(½)
III Profit before Tax	3,00,000	2,00,000	(1,00,000)	(33.3)	(1)
IV Less: Tax @ 50%	1,50,000	1,00,000	(50,000)	(33.3)	(½)
V Profit after Tax	1,50,000	1,00,000	(50,000)	(33.3)	(1)
					= **4 marks**

34.	Q. From the following information….			
	Ans.			

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Particulars	Details ₹	Amount ₹	
Net Profit before Tax and Extraordinary items	8,50,000		
Adjustments for Non- Cash and Non- operating items			
Add: Depreciation			(½)
Loss on Sale of Machinery	1,40,000		(½)
Less: Gain on Sale of Investments	30,000		(½)
Dividend Received on Investments	(20,000)		(½)
Operating profit before Working Capital changes	(6,000)		
	9,94,000		
Add: Increase in Current Liabilities			
Less: Increase in Current Assets	1,61,000		(½)
Decrease in Current Liabilities	(6,00,000)		(½)
Cash generated from operations	(64,000)		(½)
Less: Income Tax paid	4,91,000		
Net cash inflows from Operating Activities	(1,18,000)		(½)
		3,73,000	(1)

Calculation of Net Profit before Tax and Extraordinary items

Surplus	=	6,28,000
+ Provision for Tax	=	1,50,000
+ Proposed Dividend	=	72,000
		8,50,000

(1)

= 6 marks

PART B
OPTION – II
(Computerised Accounting)

27.	Q. Data, _____, _____, Hardware…..	
	Ans. (B) People and Procedures	**1 mark**

28.	Q. (a) Name the Accounting information sub-system…..	
	Ans. (C) Cash and Bank sub-system	**1 mark**
	OR	**OR**
	(b)When the accumulated data from……	
	Ans. (C) Batch processing	**1 mark**

29.	Q. How many categories of data…	

	Ans. (D) 7		**1 mark**
30.	Q. (a) From the following, identify…		**1 mark**
	Ans. (A) Block code		**OR**
	OR		
	(b)Correct ##### appears….		
	Ans. (A) When column is not wide enough		**1 mark**
31.	Q. Explain the terms ' Doughnut' and 'Exploded Doughnut' as types of charts.		
	Ans. (a) Doughnut Chart:		**1 ½ x 2**
	It displays data in rings where each ring represents a data series. It is like pie-chart.		
	It shows the relationship of parts to a whole, but it can contain more than one. These charts are not easy to read.		
	(b) Exploded Doughnut:		**=3 marks**
	Much like exploded pie chart, exploded doughnut display the contribution of each value to a total while emphasising individual values but they can contain more than one data series.		
32.	Q. Explain 'Transparency and Control' and 'Accuracy and Speed' as features of Computerised Accounting System.		
	Ans.		
	(a) Transparency and Control:		
	CAS provides sufficient time to plan, increase data accessibility and enhances user satisfaction. With computerised accounting, the organisation will have greater transparency for day-to- day business operations and access to vital information. This will make feedback and decision making timely, hence, better control over the processes can be established.		**(1 ½)**
	(b) Accuracy and Speed:		
	CAS provides user definable templates (data entry screen or forms) for fast, accurate data entry of the transactions. It not only makes data entry fast but also provides checks to check its accuracy from time to time.at the same time, the facility of generating desired documents and reports is also there.		**(1 ½)** **= 3 marks**
33.	Q. (a) State any four advantages of Computerised Accounting System.		
	Ans. Advantages of CAS (any four):		
	(i) Timely generation of reports and information in desired format		
	(ii) Efficient record keeping		
	(iii) Ensures effective control over the system		**1 x 4**
	(iv) Economy in the processing of accounting data		
	(v) Confidentiality of data is maintained		**= 4 marks**
	(vi) Transparency in recording of data helps in avoiding frauds		

	(vii) Better control can be established (viii) Accuracy in data makes the reports reliable **OR** (b)Explain 'Password security' and 'Data audit' as security features of computerised accounting system. **Ans.** Password Security: Password security is a mechanism, which enables a user to access a system including data. The system facilitates defining the user rights according to organisation policy. Consequently, a person in the organisation may be given access to a particular set of data while he may be denied access to another set of data. Password is the key (Code) to allow the access to the system Data Audit: This feature enables one to know as to who and what changes have been made in the original data, thereby helping and fixing the responsibility of the person who has manipulated the data and also answers data integrity. Basically, this feature is similar to Audit Trail.	**OR** (2) (2) **= 4 marks**
34.	Q. Explain the two syntax forms of 'Lookup' function. **Ans.** The 'LOOKUP' function has two syntax forms: (i) <u>Vector</u> This 'LOOKUP' form looks in a one row or one column range for a value and then returns a value from the same position in a second one row or one column range. The syntax is LOOKUP (lookup-value, lookup-vector, result-vector) **LOOKUP-Value** is a value that LOOKUP searches for in the first vector. It can be a number, text, a logical number, name, etc. **LOOKUP- Vector** is a range that contains only one row or one column. The value in LOOKUP- Vector can be text, numbers or logical values. - Result- Vector is range that contains only one row or column. It must be the same size as LOOKUP- Vector. (ii) Array It looks in the first row or column of an array for the specified value, and then returns a value from the same position in the last row or column of the array. The syntax is - LOOKUP (lookup- value-array) - LOOKUP- Value cannot find the lookup-value, it uses largest value in the array that is less than or equal to lookup-value. - If lookup-value is smaller than the smallest value in the first row or column, it returns the #N/A error values. - Array is the range of cells that contains text, numbers or logical values that we want to compare with lookup-values.	**3 x 2** **=6 marks**