



लेखाशास्त्र ACCOUNTANCY



निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80 Maximum Marks : 80

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सामान्य निर्देशः

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)

 (i) भीम, अर्जुन तथा नकुल एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2023 से वे लाभों को बराबर-बराबर अनुपात में विभाजित करने पर सहमत हुए । लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में परिवर्तन के कारण अर्जुन का अधिलाभ अथवा त्याग होगा :

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- (B) <u>1</u>30 अधिलाभ
- $(C) \qquad \frac{1}{15} can$
- (D) $\frac{1}{15}$ अधिलाभ

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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)

- (i) Bhim, Arjun and Nakul were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 3. With effect from 1st April, 2023, they agreed to share profits equally. Due to change in the profit sharing ratio, Arjun's gain or sacrifice will be :
 - (A) Sacrifice $\frac{1}{30}$
 - (B) Gain $\frac{1}{30}$
 - (C) Sacrifice $\frac{1}{15}$

(D) Gain
$$\frac{1}{15}$$

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- (ii) नीरू तथा मीतू क्रमश: ₹ 2,00,000 तथा ₹ 1,50,000 की पूँजी के साथ एक फर्म में साझेदार हैं । 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में यदि फर्म का अर्जित लाभ ₹ 17,500 है, तो 10% वार्षिक दर से उनकी पूँजी पर ब्याज होगा :
 - (A) नीरू ₹ 15,000; मीतू ₹ 20,000

 - (C) नीरू ₹ 20,000; मीतू ₹ 15,000
 - (D) नीरू ₹ 10,000; मीतू ₹ 7,500

 एक फर्म के विघटन के समय कुल परिसम्पत्तियाँ ₹ 6,00,000 तथा बाह्य देयताएँ
 ₹ 2,40,000 थीं । यदि परिसम्पत्तियों से ₹ 7,20,000 की वसूली हुई तथा ₹ 8,000 के वसूली व्ययों का भुगतान किया गया, तो वसूली पर लाभ अथवा हानि होगी :

- (A) हानि ₹ 1,20,000(B) लाभ ₹ 1,20,000
- (C)हानि ₹ 1,12,000(D)लाभ ₹ 1,12,000
- अभिकथन (A): जब साझेदारी का विघटन होता है, तो न्यायालय का हस्तक्षेप नहीं होता ।
 कारण (R): साझेदारी का विघटन साझेदारों के बीच आपसी सहमति द्वारा होता है ।
 निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :
 - (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।
- 4. (i) नामांकित/अधिकृत अंश/शेयर पूँजी है :

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- (A) अंश/शेयर पूँजी का वह भाग जिसे कम्पनी द्वारा निर्गमित किया गया है।
- (B) अंश/शेयर पूँजी की वह राशि जिसके लिए भावी अंशधारकों/शेयरधारकों द्वारा वास्तव में आवेदन दिए गए हैं।
- (C) अंश/शेयर पूँजी की वह अधिकतम राशि जिसे निर्गमित करने हेतु कम्पनी अधिकृत है ।
- (D) अंशधारियों/शेयरधारियों द्वारा वास्तविक रूप में भुगतान की गई राशि ।

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- (ii) Neeru and Meetu are partners in a firm with capitals of ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 1,50,000 respectively. If the firm earned a profit of ₹ 17,500 for the year ended 31st March, 2023, then interest on capital @ 10% p.a. would be :
 - (A) Neeru ₹ 15,000; Meetu ₹ 20,000
 - (B) Neeru ₹ 8,750; Meetu ₹ 8,750
 - (C) Neeru ₹ 20,000; Meetu ₹ 15,000
 - (D) Neeru ₹ 10,000; Meetu ₹ 7,500
- 2. At the time of dissolution of a firm, the total assets were ₹ 6,00,000 and outside liabilities were ₹ 2,40,000. If assets realised ₹ 7,20,000 and realisation expenses of ₹ 8,000 were paid, the profit or loss on realisation will be :
 - (A) Loss ₹ 1,20,000 (B) Profit ₹ 1,20,000
 - (C) Loss ₹ 1,12,000 (D) Profit ₹ 1,12,000
- **3.** Assertion (A): The court does not intervene when dissolution of partnership takes place.
 - Reason(R): Dissolution of partnership takes place by mutual agreement between the partners.

Choose the correct option from the following :

- (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.
- 4. (i) Nominal/Authorised share capital is :
 - (A) that part of the share capital which is issued by the company.
 - (B) the amount of share capital which is actually applied for by the prospective shareholders.
 - (C) the maximum amount of share capital which a company is authorised to issue.
 - (D) the amount actually paid by the shareholders.

OR

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 - (ii) ऐसे ऋणपत्र जिनका कम्पनी की परिसम्पत्तियों पर एक विशिष्ट प्रभार नहीं होता, कहलाते हैं :
 - (A) मोचनीय ऋणपत्र
 - (B) अरक्षित ऋणपत्र
 - (C) शून्य कूपन दर ऋणपत्र
 - (D) अपरिवर्तनीय ऋणपत्र
- 5. (i) किशोर और बिमल एक फर्म में साझेदार हैं तथा 4 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते हैं । नन्द को लाभों में ¹/₄ भाग के लिए फर्म में एक नए साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया गया । किशोर और बिमल ने निर्णय लिया कि वे भविष्य में लाभ-हानि बराबर-बराबर अनुपात में विभाजित करेंगे । किशोर और बिमल का त्याग अनुपात होगा :
 - (A) 1:1 (B) 4:3
 - (C) 11:3 (D) 3:11

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- (ii) राजू, सोहन और टीना एक फर्म में साझेदार हैं तथा 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते हैं । टीना को लाभ के भाग के रूप में प्रति वर्ष न्यूनतम ₹ 40,000 की गारंटी दी गई । इस कारण हुई किसी भी कमी को राजू द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा । 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में यदि फर्म का लाभ ₹ 1,60,000 है, तो राजू द्वारा वहन की जाने वाली कमी होगी :
 - (A) ₹ 8,000 (B) ₹ 40,000
 - (C) \neq 48,000 (D) \neq 4,000
- 6. महाराजा लिमिटेड ने डोलफिन लिमिटेड की ₹ 15,00,000 की परिसम्पत्तियों तथा ₹ 2,00,000 की देयताओं का अधिग्रहण ₹ 12,60,000 के सहमत क्रय मूल्य पर किया । यह सहमति हुई कि क्रय मूल्य का भुगतान ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 11% ऋणपत्रों को 10% छूट पर निर्गमित करके किया जाएगा । निर्गमित ऋणपत्रों की संख्या होगी :
 - (A) 13,000 (B) 12,600
 - (C) 10,000 (D) 14,000

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 - (ii) The debentures which do not have a specific charge on the assets of the company are called :
 - (A) Redeemable Debentures
 - (B) Unsecured Debentures
 - (C) Zero Coupon Rate Debentures
 - (D) Non-Convertible Debentures
- 5.

(i) Kishore and Bimal are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3. Nand is admitted as a new partner in the firm for $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in the profits. Kishore and Bimal decide to share profits and losses equally in the future. The sacrificing ratio of Kishore and Bimal will be :

	AD		
(C)	11:3	(D)	3:11
(A)	1:1	(B)	4:3

OR

(ii) Raju, Sohan and Tina are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. Tina is guaranteed a minimum amount of ₹ 40,000 as share of profit every year. Any deficiency arising on that account shall be borne by Raju. If profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2023 is ₹ 1,60,000, Raju will bear a deficiency of :

(A)	₹ 8,000	(B)	₹ 40,000
(C)	₹ 48,000	(D)	₹ 4,000

6. Maharaja Ltd. took over assets of ₹ 15,00,000 and liabilities of ₹ 2,00,000 of Dolphin Ltd. for an agreed purchase consideration of ₹ 12,60,000. It was agreed that the purchase consideration will be paid by issuing 11% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at 10% discount. The number of debentures issued will be :

(A)	13,000	(B)	$12,\!600$
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(C) 10,000 (D) 14,000

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- 7. मीशा लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 6,000, 8% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन ₹ 96 प्रति ऋणपत्र
 पर किया । 8% ऋणपत्र खाते में जमा होंगे :
 - (A) \neq 5,76,000 (B) \neq 24,000
 - (C) $\not\equiv$ 6,00,000 (D) $\not\equiv$ 60,000

8.

- (i) यदि ₹ 100 के एक अंश/शेयर का हरण (forfeit) कर लिया गया है जिस पर ₹ 70 का भुगतान किया जा चुका है, तो इसे कितने न्यूनतम मूल्य पर पुन: निर्गमित किया जा सकता है ?
 (A) ₹ 100
 (B) ₹ 30
 (C) ₹ 70
 (D) ₹ 130
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- (ii) $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{T} = 10$ के एक अंश/शेयर का हरण (forfeit) कर लिया गया है जिसे ₹ 2 प्रति
अंश/शेयर प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किया गया था तथा जिस पर ₹ 8 (प्रीमियम सहित)
माँगे गए थे तथा अंशधारी/शेयरधारी ने ₹ 6 (प्रीमियम सहित) का भुगतान कर दिया
था, तो अंश/शेयर पूँजी खाता नाम होगा :

(A) ₹ 10 से(B) ₹ 4 से
(D) ₹ 6 से

9. 1 अप्रैल, 2022 को मेगा लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 30,000, 10% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% बट्टे पर किया | 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में ऋणपत्रों पर देय ब्याज की कुल राशि होगी :

(A)	₹ 2,70,000	(B)	₹ 3,00,000
(C)	₹ 27,000	(D)	₹ 30,000

10. मानस और रनवीर एक फर्म में साझेदार हैं, जिनके पूँजी शेष क्रमश: ₹ 1,20,000 तथा ₹ 80,000 हैं । संजू को फर्म के भावी लाभों में ¹/₅ भाग के लिए एक नए साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया गया । संजू अपनी पूँजी के रूप में ₹ 1,00,000 लाया । संजू के प्रवेश पर फर्म की ख्याति होगी :

- (A) ₹ 5,00,000
- (B) ₹ 2,00,000
- (C) ₹ 3,00,000
- (D) ₹ 1,00,000

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- Misha Ltd. issued 6,000, 8% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at ₹ 96 per debenture. 8% Debentures Account will be credited by :
 - (A) \gtrless 5,76,000 (B) \gtrless 24,000
 - (C) \neq 6,00,000 (D) \neq 60,000

8.

(i) If a share of ₹ 100 on which ₹ 70 has been paid is forfeited, then at which minimum price can it be re-issued ?

(A)	₹ 100	(B)	₹ 30
(\mathbf{C})	T D 0		T 100

(C) \neq 70 (D) \neq 130

OR

- (ii) If a share of ₹ 10 issued at a premium of ₹ 2 per share, on which
 ₹ 8 (including premium) has been called and ₹ 6 (including premium) has been paid by the shareholder, is forfeited, then Share Capital Account will be debited with :
 - $(A) \notin 10 \qquad (B) \notin 4$
 - (C) $\gtrless 8$ (D) $\gtrless 6$ n 1st April 2022 Maga Itd issued 20.000 10%

9. On 1st April, 2022, Mega Ltd. issued 30,000, 10% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10%. The total amount of interest due on debentures for the year ending 31st March, 2023 will be : 1

(A)	₹ 2,70,000	(B)	₹ 3,00,000
(C)	₹ 27,000	(D)	₹ 30,000

- Manas and Ranvir are partners in a firm having capital balances of ₹ 1,20,000 and ₹ 80,000 respectively. Sanju is admitted as a new partner in the firm for 1/5 th share in future profits. Sanju brought ₹ 1,00,000 as his capital. The goodwill of the firm on Sanju's admission will be:
 - (A) ₹ 5,00,000
 - (B) ₹ 2,00,000
 - (C) ₹ 3,00,000
 - (D) ₹ 1,00,000

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- यदि साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते स्थायी हैं, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी मद का लेखा साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों में *नहीं* किया जाएगा ?
 - (A) आहरण
 - (B) पूँजी का आहरण
 - (C) अतिरिक्त पूँजी लगाना
 - (D) पूँजी का आरम्भिक शेष
- 12. अभिकथन (A) : एक साझेदारी फर्म में नया साझेदार प्रवेश पर पूँजी की एक सहमत राशि नगद या वस्तु रूप में लाता है ।
 - *कारण* (R) : एक साझेदारी फर्म में नया साझेदार प्रवेश पर साझेदारी फर्म की परिसम्पत्तियों तथा लाभों में भाग लेने का अधिकार ग्रहण करता है ।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- (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. (i) 1 जनवरी, 2023 को एक साझेदार अभिषेक ने फर्म को ₹ 3,00,000 का अग्रिम ऋण दिया । साझेदारी समझौते की अनुपस्थिति में 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए ऋण पर ब्याज की राशि होगी :
 - (A) ₹ 18,000
 - (B) ₹ 4,500
 - (C) ₹ 9,000
 - (D) कोई ब्याज नहीं दिया जाएगा

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- (ii) यदि कोई साझेदार प्रत्येक तिमाही के अन्त में एक निश्चित राशि का आहरण करता है, तो आहरण पर _____ महीनों के लिए ब्याज प्रभारित किया जाएगा ।
 - (A) 9 (B) $7\frac{1}{2}$
 - (C) 6 (D) $4\frac{1}{2}$

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- **11.** Which of the following items *cannot* be recorded in the capital account of partners if the capital accounts of partners are fixed ?
 - (A) Drawings
 - (B) Withdrawal of capital
 - (C) Introduction of additional capital
 - (D) Opening balance of capital
- **12.** Assertion (A): In a partnership firm, at the time of admission, the new partner brings in an agreed amount of capital either in cash or in kind.
 - Reason (R): In a partnership firm, at the time of admission, the new partner acquires the right to share the assets and the profits of the partnership firm.

Choose the correct option from the following :

- (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. (i) On 1st January, 2023, Abhishek, a partner, advanced a loan of \gtrless 3,00,000 to the firm. In the absence of a partnership agreement, the amount of interest on the loan for the year ending 31^{st} March, 2023 will be :
 - (A) ₹ 18,000
 - (B) ₹ 4,500
 - (C) ₹ 9,000
 - (D) No interest will be provided

OR

- (ii) If a partner withdraws a fixed amount at the end of each quarter, interest on drawings will be charged for _____ months. 1
 - (A) 9 (B) $7\frac{1}{2}$

(C) 6 (D)
$$4\frac{1}{2}$$

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निम्नलिखित काल्पनिक स्थिति को पढ़िए तथा इसमें दी गई सूचना के आधार पर प्रश्न संख्या 14 तथा 15 के उत्तर दीजिए ।

विवेक एवं निशा एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3:2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे | 1 अप्रैल, 2022 को उनकी पूँजी क्रमश: ₹ 8,00,000 तथा ₹ 4,00,000 थी | 1 जुलाई, 2022 को विवेक ₹ 2,00,000 की अतिरिक्त पूँजी लाया | वर्ष के दौरान विवेक का आहरण ₹ 40,000 था, जबकि निशा का आहरण ₹ 80,000 था | साझेदारी समझौते के अनुसार, पूँजी पर 6% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज दिया जाएगा | आहरण पर 5% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज प्रभारित किया जाएगा | 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए शुद्ध लाभ की राशि ₹ 6,50,000 थी |

14. निशा के आहरण पर ब्याज की राशि होगी :

(A)	₹ 2,000	(B)	₹ 1,000
(C)	₹ 4,000	(D)	₹ 4,800

15. विवेक को देय पूँजी पर ब्याज होगा :

(A)	₹ 48,000	(B)	₹ 60,000
(C)	₹ 57,000	(D)	₹ 24,000

16. आशु तथा बासु साझेदार हैं तथा 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते हैं । चेतन को एक नए साझेदार के रूप में लाभ में ¹/₄ भाग के लिए प्रवेश दिया गया जो उसने आशु तथा बासु से बराबर-बराबर अनुपात में प्राप्त किया । आशु, बासु तथा चेतन का नया लाभ विभाजन अनुपात होगा :

- $(A) \qquad 13:5:6 \qquad \qquad (B) \qquad 13:2:1$
- (C) 2:13:5 (D) 1:1:1
- 17. (क) प्रतीक, चारु तथा सिरिमा एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3:2:1 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन करते थे । 31 मार्च, 2023 को प्रतीक फर्म से सेवानिवृत्त हो गया । चारु और सिरिमा ने निर्णय लिया कि नई फर्म की पूँजी ₹ 6,30,000 होगी । सेवानिवृत्ति की तिथि को चारु और सिरिमा के पूँजी खाते सभी समायोजनों के पश्चात् क्रमश: ₹ 4,35,000 तथा ₹ 1,89,000 का जमा शेष दर्शा रहे थे । साझेदारों द्वारा फर्म में लाई जाने वाली नगद की वास्तविक राशि अथवा उन्हें भुगतान की जाने वाली नगद राशि की गणना कीजिए । आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ भी कीजिए ।

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Read the following hypothetical situation and answer Questions No. 14 and 15 on the basis of the given information.

Vivek and Nisha were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. On 1st April, 2022, their capitals were ₹ 8,00,000 and ₹ 4,00,000 respectively. On 1st July, 2022, Vivek introduced additional capital of ₹ 2,00,000. During the year, Vivek's drawings were ₹ 40,000 while drawings of Nisha were ₹ 80,000. As per the partnership agreement, interest on capital is allowed @ 6% p.a., interest on drawings will be charged @ 5% p.a. The net profit for the year ended 31^{st} March, 2023 amounted to \gtrless 6,50,000.

14.	The	amount of interest on d	drawings of Nisha	a would be :	-	1
	(A)	₹ 2,000	(B)	₹ 1,000		
	(C)	₹ 4,000	(D)	₹ 4,800		
15.	Inter	rest on capital payable	to Vivek will be :			1

(A)	₹ 48,000	(B)	₹ 60,000
(C)	₹ 57.000	(D)	₹ 24,000

16. Ashu and Basu are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2: 1. Chetan is admitted as a new partner with $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in the profits which he acquires equally from Ashu and Basu. The new profit sharing ratio between Ashu, Basu and Chetan will be :

(A)	13:5:6	(B)	13:2:1
(C)	2:13:5	(D)	1:1:1

17. (a) Prateek, Charu and Sirima were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. Prateek retired from the firm on 31st March, 2023. Charu and Sirima decided that the capital of the new firm will be \neq 6,30,000. The capital accounts of Charu and Sirima after all adjustments on the date of retirement showed a credit balance of ₹ 4,35,000 and ₹ 1,89,000 respectively. Calculate the amount of actual cash to be brought into the firm or to be paid to the partners. Also pass necessary journal entries.

OR

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(ख) चमन, बर्मन तथा अमन एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3:2:1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे। अमन को प्रति वर्ष उसके लाभ के भाग के रूप में न्यूनतम ₹ 60,000 की गारंटी दी गई थी।
31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए शुद्ध लाभ की राशि ₹ 1,20,000 थी।
फर्म की पुस्तकों में साझेदारों के बीच लाभ-विभाजन दर्शाते हुए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

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- 18. मधु, राज, अतुल तथा प्राची एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3:2:4:1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2023 से उन्होंने लाभ-हानि को बराबर-बराबर अनुपात में बाँटने का निर्णय लिया । उनका स्थिति विवरण ₹ 1,00,000 का सामान्य संचय दर्शा रहा था । फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 20,00,000 किया गया । लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में परिवर्तन के कारण उपर्युक्त के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । अपने कार्य को स्पष्टता से दर्शाइए ।
- 19. (क) प्रीति लिमिटेड ने पायल लिमिटेड से ₹ 5,40,000 की परिसम्पत्तियाँ तथा ₹ 1,20,000 की देयताओं का अधिग्रहण ₹ 5,28,000 के क्रय मूल्य पर किया । प्रीति लिमिटेड ने आधी राशि का भुगतान एक चैक द्वारा तथा शेष राशि का भुगतान ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 10% ऋणपत्रों को 10% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करके किया ।

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

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(ख) धातु लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 4,000, 11% ऋणपत्रों को ₹ 50 प्रति ऋणपत्र प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए । पूरी राशि का भुगतान आवेदन पर देय था । 5,000 ऋणपत्रों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । 1,000 ऋणपत्रों के आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा आवेदन राशि वापस कर दी गई । शेष आवेदकों को ऋणपत्रों का आबंटन कर दिया गया ।

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

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- (b) Chaman, Burman and Aman were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Aman was guaranteed a minimum amount of ₹ 60,000 as his share of profit every year. The net profit for the year ended 31st March, 2023 amounted to ₹ 1,20,000.
 Pass necessary journal entries in the books of the firm showing the distribution of profit amongst the partners.
- 18. Madhu, Raj, Atul and Prachi were partners in a firm sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 4 : 1. With effect from 1st April, 2023, they decided to share profits and losses equally. Their Balance Sheet showed a General Reserve of ₹ 1,00,000. The goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 20,00,000.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above on account of change in the profit sharing ratio. Show your working clearly.

19. (a) Priti Ltd. purchased assets worth ₹ 5,40,000 and took over liabilities of ₹ 1,20,000 of Payal Ltd. for a purchase consideration of ₹ 5,28,000. Priti Ltd. paid half the amount by cheque and the balance was settled by issuing 10% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 10%.

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

OR

(b) Dhatu Ltd. invited applications for issuing 4,000, 11% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of ₹ 50 per debenture. Full amount was payable on application. Applications were received for 5,000 debentures. Applications for 1,000 debentures were rejected and application money was refunded. Debentures were allotted to the remaining applicants.

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

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- 20. 1 अप्रैल, 2023 को कशिश तथा सागर की फर्म की पुस्तकें ₹ 9,00,000 की परिसम्पत्तियाँ दर्शा रही थीं जिसमें ₹ 32,000 नगद तथा ₹ 1,68,000 का बैंक शेष सम्मिलित था । साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते ₹ 6,00,000 का शेष दर्शा रहे थे और बाकी की राशि का संचय था । यदि लाभ की सामान्य प्रतिफल दर 8% है तथा फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन अधिलाभों के 5 वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर ₹ 4,00,000 किया गया है, तो फर्म के औसत लाभों को ज्ञात कीजिए ।
- 21. अदिति, रेनू एवं वर्षा एक फर्म में साझेदार थीं तथा 3 : 2 : 5 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करती थीं । 31 मार्च, 2023 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

देयताएँ		राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी :			भवन	6,00,000
अदिति	5,00,000		मशीनरी	3,00,000
रेनू	4,00,000		स्टॉक	1,00,000
वर्षा	3,00,000	12,00,000	पेटेन्ट्स	1,50,000
सामान्य संचय		1,00,000	देनदार	2,50,000
लेनदार		2,00,000	रोकड़	1,00,000
		15,00,000		15,00,000

31 मार्च, 2023 को अदिति, रेनू एवं वर्षा का स्थिति विवरण

31 जुलाई, 2023 को वर्षा की मृत्यु हो गई । किसी साझेदार की मृत्यु पर साझेदारी समझौते में निम्न का प्रावधान था :

- (i) पूँजी पर ब्याज 6% वार्षिक दर से दिया जाएगा ।
- (ii) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन पिछले पाँच वर्षों के औसत लाभों के 3 वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर किया जाएगा, जो ₹ 90,000 थे।
- (iii) मृत्यु की तिथि तक लाभ अथवा हानि में वर्षा के भाग की गणना विक्रय के आधार पर की जाएगी | 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष का विक्रय ₹ 60,00,000 था तथा 1 अप्रैल, 2023 से 31 जुलाई, 2023 तक ₹ 15,00,000 था | 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष का लाभ ₹ 12,00,000 था |

वर्षा के उत्तराधिकारियों को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए वर्षा का पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए ।

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- 20. On 1st April, 2023, the books of the firm of Kashish and Sagar showed assets of ₹ 9,00,000 including cash of ₹ 32,000 and bank balance of ₹ 1,68,000. The partners' capital accounts showed a balance of ₹ 6,00,000 and reserves constituted the rest. If the normal rate of return is 8% and the goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹ 4,00,000 at 5 years purchase of super profits, find the average profits of the firm.
- 21. Aditi, Renu and Varsha were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 5. On 31st March, 2023 their Balance Sheet was as under :

Liabilities		Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :			Buildings	6,00,000
Aditi	5,00,000		Machinery	3,00,000
Renu	4,00,000		Stock	1,00,000
Varsha	3,00,000	12,00,000	Patents	1,50,000
General Reser	rve	1,00,000	Debtors	2,50,000
Creditors		2,00,000	Cash	1,00,000
		15,00,000		15,00,000

Balance Sheet of Aditi, Renu and Varsha as at 31st March, 2023

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Varsha died on 31^{st} July, 2023. The partnership deed provided for the following, on the death of a partner :

- (i) Interest on capital was to be provided @ 6% p.a.
- (ii) Goodwill of the firm was to be valued at 3 years purchase of average profits of the previous five years which were \gtrless 90,000.
- (iii) Varsha's share of profit or loss till the date of death was to be calculated on the basis of sales. Sales for the year ended 31st March, 2023 amounted to ₹ 60,00,000 and that from 1st April, 2023 to 31st July, 2023 amounted to ₹ 15,00,000. The profit for the year ended 31st March, 2023 was ₹ 12,00,000.

Prepare Varsha's Capital Account to be rendered to her executors.

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 22. आर आर लिमिटेड ₹ 8,00,000 की अधिकृत पूँजी के साथ पंजीकृत थी, जो ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 80,000 समता अंशों/शेयरों में विभाजित थी । कम्पनी ने जनता से 40,000 समता अंशों/शेयरों के लिए आवेदन प्रस्तावित किए । प्रति अंश/शेयर राशि निम्न प्रकार से देय थी :

आवेदन पर	—	₹ 5
आबंटन पर	_	₹ 3
प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना पर	_	शेष

निर्गम पूर्ण रूप से अभिदत्त हुआ तथा सभी देय राशियाँ प्राप्त कर ली गईं केवल सीमा को आबंटित 2,000 अंशों/शेयरों को छोड़कर जिन पर आबंटन तथा याचना राशि नहीं मिली।

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

- 23. निम्नलिखित लेनदेनों के लिए ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :
 - (i) सुहेवो लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 10,000, 11% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% बट्टे पर किया, जिनका शोधन 5% प्रीमियम पर किया जाएगा ।
 - (ii) मुदित लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 20,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 5%
 प्रीमियम पर किया, जिनका शोधन 10% प्रीमियम पर किया जाएगा ।
 - (iii) सुदिप लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 30,000, 8% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन सममूल्य पर किया, जिनका शोधन 5% प्रीमियम पर किया जाएगा ।
- 24. शर्मा और वर्मा की साझेदारी फर्म के विघटन पर विभिन्न परिसम्पत्तियों (रोकड़ एवं बैंक शेष के अतिरिक्त) तथा बाह्य देयताओं को वसूली खाते में स्थानान्तरित करने के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :
 - (i) शर्मा ने लेनदारों के ₹ 40,000 के दावे के लिए पूर्ण निपटान के रूप में ₹ 34,000 का भुगतान किया ।
 - (ii) वर्मा ने अपनी पत्नी के ₹ 80,000 के ऋण के भुगतान के लिए सहमति दी ।
 - (iii) एक पुराना टाइपराइटर था जिसे पुस्तकों से पूर्ण रूप से अपलिखित कर दिया गया
 था । यह अनुमान लगाया गया कि इससे ₹ 3,000 की वसूली होगी । इसे वर्मा ने अनुमानित मूल्य से 20% कम पर ले लिया ।

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22. RR Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital of ₹ 8,00,000 divided into 80,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The company offered to the public for subscription 40,000 equity shares. The amount per share was payable as follows :

On Application	_	₹5
On Allotment	_	₹ 3
On first and final call	_	Balance

The issue was fully subscribed and all amounts due were received except the allotment and call money on 2,000 shares allotted to Seema.

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.

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23. Pass necessary journal entries for issue of debentures for the following transactions :

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- Suhavo Ltd. issued 10,000, 11% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10%, redeemable at a premium of 5%.
- Mudit Ltd. issued 20,000, 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 5%, redeemable at a premium of 10%.
- (iii) Sudip Ltd. issued 30,000, 8% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at par, redeemable at a premium of 5%.

24. Pass the necessary journal entries for the following transactions on the dissolution of the partnership firm of Sharma and Verma after the various assets (other than cash and bank balance) and outside liabilities have been transferred to Realisation Account :

- (i) Sharma paid creditors ₹ 34,000 in full setllement of their claim of ₹ 40,000.
- (ii) Verma agreed to pay his wife's loan of \neq 80,000.
- (iii) There was an old typewriter which had been written off completely from the books. It was estimated to realise ₹ 3,000. It was taken away by Verma at the estimated price less 20%.

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- (iv) एक पुरानी ग्राहक नीलू ने, जिसके ₹ 1,500 के खाते को गत वर्ष डूबत ऋण के रूप
 में अपलिखित कर दिया गया था, इस राशि के 80% का भगतान कर दिया ।
- (v) ₹ 8,000 के विघटन व्ययों का भुगतान शर्मा द्वारा किया गया।
- (vi) ₹ 40,000 की वसूली की हानि को शर्मा तथा वर्मा के बीच उनके लाभ विभाजन अनुपात 3 : 2 में वितरित कर दिया गया ।
- **25.** (क) संजू तथा मंजू एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3:2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे। 31 मार्च, 2023 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था:

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी :		संयंत्र एवं मशीनरी	80,000
संजू 1,40,000		फर्नीचर	1,32,000
मंजू 1,20,000	2,60,000	विनियोग	60,000
सामान्य संचय	40,000	देनदार 76,000	
लेनदार	1,80,000	घटा – संदिग्ध ऋणों	
		के लिए प्रावधान <u>4,000</u>	72,000
		बैंक में रोकड़	1,36,000
	4,80,000		4,80,000

31 मार्च, 2023 को संजू तथा मंजू का स्थिति विवरण

1 अप्रैल, 2023 को लाभों में $\frac{1}{4}$ भाग के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर उदय को फर्म में प्रवेश दिया गया :

- (i) फर्नीचर पर ₹ 6,000 का मूल्यह्रास लगाया जाएगा ।
- (ii) विनियोगों का मूल्यांकन ₹ 72,000 किया गया।
- (iii) संयंत्र एवं मशीनरी को संजू तथा मंजू ने अपने लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात में ले लिया ।
- (iv) उदय आनुपातिक पूँजी तथा ख्याति प्रीमियम के अपने भाग के रूप में
 ₹ 10,000 नगद लाएगा ।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए ।

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 - (iv) Neelu, an old customer whose account for ₹ 1,500 was written off as bad debt in the previous year, paid 80% of the amount.
 - (v) Dissolution expenses amounting to \gtrless 8,000 were paid by Sharma.
 - (vi) Loss on realisation \neq 40,000 was to be distributed between Sharma and Verma in their profit sharing ratio 3:2.
- (a) Sanju and Manju were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their Balance Sheet on 31st March, 2023 was as follows :

Liabilities		Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :			Plant and Machinery	80,000
Sanju	1,40,000		Furniture	1,32,000
Manju	1,20,000	2,60,000	Investments	60,000
General Res	erve	40,000	Debtors 76,000	
Creditors		1,80,000	Less : Provision for doubtful debts <u>4,000</u>	72,000
			Cash at Bank	1,36,000
		4,80,000		4,80,000

Balance Sheet of Sanju and Manju as at 31st March, 2023

On 1st April, 2023, Uday was admitted into the firm for $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in profits on the following terms :

- (i) Furniture was to be depreciated by \gtrless 6,000.
- (ii) Investments were valued at \gtrless 72,000.
- (iii) Plant and Machinery was taken over by Sanju and Manju in their profit sharing ratio.
- (iv) Uday will bring in proportionate capital and ₹ 10,000 as his share of goodwill premium in cash.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

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OR

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 (ख) रवि, तनु तथा सारा एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । अपनी बीमारी के कारण रवि 31 मार्च, 2023 को फर्म से सेवानिवृत्त हो गया । इसी तिथि को फर्म का स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी :		स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ	1,20,000
रवि 80,000		स्टॉक	1,60,000
तनु 1,24,000		देनदार	2,00,000
सारा <u>66,000</u>	2,70,000	हस्तस्थ रोकड़	80,000
लाभ एवं हानि	1,70,000		
कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि	20,000		
लेनदार	1,00,000		
	5,60,000		5,60,000

31 मार्च, 2023 को रवि, तनु तथा सारा का स्थिति विवरण

अतिरिक्त सूचनाएँ :

- (i) लेनदारों में ₹ 4,000 की एक राशि सम्मिलित थी, जिसका दावा नहीं किया जाएगा ।
- (ii) देनदारों पर संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए 5% का प्रावधान किया जाएगा।
- (iii) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 1,60,000 किया गया।
- (iv) स्थायी सम्पत्तियों का मूल्य ₹ 5,000 अधिक पाया गया।
- (iv) तनु तथा सारा के मध्य 2:3 के नए लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात पर सहमति हुई।
- (vi) रवि को देय राशि उसके ऋण खाते में हस्तान्तरित की जाएगी ।
- रवि की सेवानिवृत्ति पर पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए। 6

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(b) Ravi, Tanu and Sara were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Ravi retired from the firm due to his illness on 31st March, 2023. The Balance Sheet of the firm on that date was as follows :

Liabilities		Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :			Fixed Assets	1,20,000
Ravi	80,000		Stock	1,60,000
Tanu	1,24,000		Debtors	2,00,000
Sara	66,000	2,70,000	Cash in hand	80,000
Profit and Loss		1,70,000		
Employees' Provident Fund		20,000		
Creditors		1,00,000		
		5,60,000		5,60,000

Balance Sheet of Ravi, Tanu and Sara a	as at 31 st March, 2023
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Additional Information :

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- (i) Creditors included a sum of ₹ 4,000 which was not likely to be claimed.
- (ii) A provision of 5% for doubtful debts was to be created on debtors.
- (iii) Goodwill of the firm was valued at \gtrless 1,60,000.
- (iv) Fixed Assets were found overvalued by \gtrless 5,000.
- (v) New profit sharing ratio of Tanu and Sara was agreed at 2:3.
- (vi) The amount due to Ravi was transferred to his loan account.

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

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- 26. (क) निम्नलिखित स्थितियों में अंशों/शेयरों के हरण और उनके पुन: निर्गमन की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :
 - (i) स्टार लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 8,000 अंशों/शेयरों का जिन्हें 10% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किया गया था, ₹ 40 प्रति अंश/शेयर (प्रीमियम सहित) की आबंटन राशि तथा ₹ 30 प्रति अंश/शेयर की प्रथम याचना का भुगतान न करने पर, हरण कर लिया । ₹ 20 प्रति अंश/शेयर की द्वितीय एवं अंतिम याचना अभी तक माँगी नहीं गई थी । इनमें से 6,000 अंशों/शेयरों को ₹ 70 प्रति अंश/शेयर, ₹ 80 प्रदत्त पर पुन: निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।
 - (ii) प्रीमियर लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 3,000 अंशों/शेयरों का हरण कर लिया जिन पर ₹ 3 प्रति अंश/शेयर की प्रथम याचना का भुगतान नहीं किया गया और ₹ 2 प्रति अंश/शेयर की द्वितीय एवं अंतिम याचना अभी तक माँगी नहीं गई थी । इनमें से 2,000 अंशों/शेयरों को गीता को ₹ 12 प्रति अंश/शेयर, ₹ 8 प्रदत्त पर पुन: निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

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 (ख) ज़ी लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 40,000 अंशों/शेयरों को ₹ 2 प्रति अंश/शेयर के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए । राशि निम्न प्रकार से देय थी :

आवेदन पर	- ₹ 4 प्रति अंश/शेयर
आबंटन पर	- ₹ 5 प्रति अंश/शेयर (प्रीमियम सहित)
प्रथम याचना पर	- ₹ 2 प्रति अंश/शेयर
द्वितीय एवं अंतिम याचना पर	– शेष

60,000 अंशों/शेयरों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । 12,000 अंशों/शेयरों के लिए आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा आवेदकों को उनकी राशि वापस कर दी गई । 48,000 अंशों/शेयरों के आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों/शेयरों का आबंटन कर दिया गया । आवेदन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त राशि का समायोजन आबंटन पर देय राशि में कर दिया गया ।

सभी अंशधारकों/शेयरधारकों ने आबंटन राशि का भुगतान कर दिया, केवल एक अंशधारी/शेयरधारी को छोड़कर जिसने 1,200 अंशों/शेयरों के लिए आवेदन दिया था। आबंटन के तुरंत बाद उसके अंशों/शेयरों का हरण कर लिया गया। उसके बाद प्रथम याचना माँगी गई तथा पूर्ण देय राशि प्राप्त हो गई। द्वितीय एवं अंतिम याचना अभी तक माँगी नहीं गई थी।

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

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26.

(a) Pass necessary journal entries for forfeiture and reissue of shares in the following cases :

- (i) Star Ltd. forfeited 8,000 shares of ₹ 100 each issued at 10% premium for non-payment of allotment money of ₹ 40 per share (including premium) and first call of ₹ 30 per share. The second and final call of ₹ 20 per share was not yet called. Out of these, 6,000 shares were reissued at ₹ 80 paid up for ₹ 70 per share.
- (ii) Premier Ltd. forfeited 3,000 shares of ₹ 10 each on which the first call of ₹ 3 per share was not received and the second and final call of ₹ 2 per share was not yet called. Out of these, 2,000 shares were reissued to Gita at ₹ 8 paid up for ₹ 12 per share.

OR

(b) Zee Ltd. invited applications for issuing 40,000 shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 2 per share. The amount was payable as follows :

On Application –	₹ 4 per share
On Allotment –	₹ 5 per share (including premium)
On First call –	₹ 2 per share
On Second and Final call –	Balance

Applications were received for 60,000 shares. Applications for 12,000 shares were rejected and money returned to the applicants. The shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to the applicants of 48,000 shares. The excess money received on application was adjusted towards sums due on allotment.

All shareholders paid the allotment money except one shareholder who had applied for 1,200 shares. His shares were forfeited immediately after allotment. First call was made thereafter and all the money due was received. The second and final call was not yet made.

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

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विकल्प - I (वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

- 27. 'नेलीगेअर इंडस्ट्रीज़ के अंशों का अधिग्रहण करने के लिए ₹ 5,00,000 का भुगतान किया
 और अधिग्रहण के बाद ₹ 30,000 का लाभांश प्राप्त किया ।' इस लेनदेन का परिणाम होगा : 1
 - (A) वित्तीय गतिविधियों से ₹ 4,70,000 रोकड़ का बहिर्वाह
 - (B) निवेश गतिविधियों से ₹ 4,70,000 रोकड़ का अन्तर्वाह
 - (C) वित्तीय गतिविधियों से ₹ 4,70,000 रोकड़ का अन्तर्वाह
 - (D) निवेश गतिविधियों से ₹ 4,70,000 रोकड़ का बहिर्वाह

28. (i) कथन I : ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन का परिणाम रोकड़ का अन्तर्वाह होगा।

कथन II : विक्रेताओं को मशीनरी क्रय के बदले ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन का परिणाम रोकड़ का बहिर्वाह होगा।

1

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- (A) दोनों कथन सही हैं।
- (B) दोनों कथन ग़लत हैं।
- (C) कथन I सही है तथा कथन II ग़लत है।
- (D) कथन I ग़लत है तथा कथन II सही है ।

अथवा

(ii) 'विक्रय-योग्य प्रतिभूतियों का नगद क्रय' का रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण पर क्या प्रभाव होगा ? 1

- (A) कोई प्रभाव नहीं
- (B) वित्तीय गतिविधियों से अंतर्वाह
- (C) निवेश गतिविधियों से बहिर्वाह
- (D) वित्तीय गतिविधियों से बहिर्वाह

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PART B OPTION – I (Analysis of Financial Statements)

- 27. 'Paid ₹ 5,00,000 to acquire shares in Neligare Industries and received a dividend of ₹ 30,000 after acquisition.' This transaction will result in :
 - (A) Cash outflow from financing activities \neq 4,70,000
 - (B) Cash inflow from investing activities \neq 4,70,000
 - (C) Cash inflow from financing activities \neq 4,70,000
 - (D) Cash outflow from investing activities ₹ 4,70,000
- **28.** (i) *Statement I* : Issue of Debentures will result in inflow of cash.

Statement II : Issue of Debentures to the vendors for purchase of machinery will result in outflow of cash.

Choose the correct option from the following :

- (A) Both statements are correct.
- (B) Both statements are incorrect.
- (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
- (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.

OR

- (ii) What will be effect of 'Purchase of Marketable Securities for Cash' on Cash Flow Statement ?
 - (A) No effect
 - (B) Inflow from financing activities
 - (C) Outflow from investing activities
 - (D) Outflow from financing activities

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29. सुपर लिमिटेड का चालू अनुपात 2 : 1 है । निम्नलिखित में से किस लेनदेन के परिणामस्वरूप यह अनुपात घटेगा ?

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- (A) लेनदारों को ₹ 40,000 का भुगतान
- (B) फर्नीचर का विक्रय (पुस्तक मूल्य ₹ 38,000) केवल ₹ 16,000 में
- (C) ₹ 7,00,000 के दीर्घकालीन ऋण का पुनर्भुगतान
- (D) देनदारों से ₹ 1,18,000 नगद एकत्रित किए
- **30.** (i) निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'वित्तीय विवरणों के विश्लेषण' का एक उद्देश्य नहीं है ? 1
 - (A) फर्म की वर्तमान लाभप्रदता एवं प्रचालन कार्यक्षमता का पता लगाना ।
 - (B) फर्म की वित्तीय स्थिति के विभिन्न संघटकों के सापेक्षिक महत्त्व का निर्धारण करना ।
 - (C) मूल्य-स्तरीय परिवर्तनों के प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखना ।
 - (D) फर्म की लाभप्रदता/वित्तीय स्थिति में बदलाव के कारणों की पहचान करना ।

अथवा

- (ii) _____ को अम्ल-जाँच अनुपात के नाम से भी जाना जाता है ।
 - (A) चालू अनुपात
 - (B) तरल अनुपात
 - (C) सकल लाभ अनुपात
 - (D) प्रचालन अनुपात
- 31. कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची III, भाग I के अनुसार निम्नलिखित मदों को कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में मुख्य शीर्षकों एवं उप-शीर्षकों (यदि कोई हो) के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत कीजिए :
 - (i) पशुधन
 - (ii) अर्जित आय
 - (iii) अदत्त लाभांश

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- **29.** Current Ratio of Super Ltd. is 2 : 1. Which of the following transactions will result in decrease in this ratio ?
 - (A) Payment of \neq 40,000 to creditors
 - (B) Sale of furniture (book value \gtrless 38,000) for \gtrless 16,000 only
 - (C) Repayment of long term loan of \neq 7,00,000
 - (D) Cash collected from debtors \gtrless 1,18,000
- **30.** (i) Which of the following is *not* an objective of 'Analysis of Financial Statements'?
 - (A) To assess the current profitability and operational efficiency of the firm.
 - (B) To ascertain the relative importance of different components of the financial position of the firm.
 - (C) To consider the impact of price level changes.
 - (D) To identify the reasons for change in the profitability/financial position of the firm.

OR

- (ii) _____ is also known as Acid-Test Ratio.
 - (A) Current Ratio
 - (B) Quick Ratio
 - (C) Gross profit Ratio
 - (D) Operating Ratio
- **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 :
 - (i) Livestock
 - (ii) Accrued incomes
 - (iii) Unpaid dividend

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32. निम्नलिखित सूचना से 'सकल लाभ अनुपात' की गणना कीजिए :

	₹
प्रचालन से आगम	10,00,000
क्रय	3,00,000
आवक भाड़ा	60,000
वेतन	1,18,000
रहतिए में कमी	40,000
बाह्य वापसी	20,000
मज़दूरी	50,000

 (क) निम्नलिखित सूचना से 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए तुलनात्मक लाभ व हानि विवरण तैयार कीजिए :

विवरण	2022 – 23 (₹)	2021 – 22 (₹)
प्रचालन से आगम	4,00,000	2,00,000
अन्य आय	80,000	40,000
कर्मचारी लाभ व्यय – प्रचालन से		
आगम का 50%		
कर दर 50%		

अथवा

 (ख) निम्नलिखित सूचना से 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए न्यूरोसी लिमिटेड का 'सामान्य आकार लाभ एवं हानि विवरण' तैयार कीजिए :

विवरण	2022 – 23 (₹)	2021 – 22 (₹)
प्रचालन से आगम	40,00,000	20,00,000
व्यापार माल का क्रय	4,00,000	2,00,000
अन्य व्यय	40,000	20,000
कर दर 50%		

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32. From the following information calculate 'Gross Profit Ratio' :

	र
Revenue from operations	10,00,000
Purchases	3,00,000
Carriage inwards	60,000
Salaries	1,18,000
Decrease in inventory	40,000
Returns outwards	20,000
Wages	50,000

33. (a) From the following information, prepare Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2023 :

Particulars2022 - 23
(₹)2021 - 22
(₹)Revenue from operations4,00,0002,00,000Other income80,00040,000Employee benefit expenses - 50%
of Revenue from operations-50%-50%Tax rate 50%-50%-50%-50%

OR

 (b) Prepare a 'Common Size Statement of Profit and Loss' of Neurosci Ltd. for the year ended 31st March, 2023 from the following information :

Particulars	2022 – 23 (₹)	2021 – 22 (₹)
Revenue from operations	40,00,000	20,00,000
Purchase of stock in trade	4,00,000	2,00,000
Other expenses	40,000	20,000
Tax rate 50%		

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34. 31 मार्च, 2023 को निशान्त लिमिटेड के निम्नलिखित स्थिति विवरण से 'प्रचालन गतिविधियों से रोकड़ प्रवाह' की गणना कीजिए :

विवरण	नोट सं.	31.3.2023 (₹)	31.3.2022 (₹)
I – समता एवं देयताएँ :			
1. अंशधारक/शेयरधारक निधि			
(क) अंश/शेयर पूँजी		6,00,000	5,50,000
(ख) संचय एवं आधिक्य	1	1,50,000	1,00,000
2. अचल देयताएँ			
(क) दीर्घकालीन उधार	2	1,20,000	85,000
3. चालू देयताएँ			
(क) व्यापारिक देय		89,500	1,02,000
(ख) अल्पकालीन प्रावधान	3	25,000	38,500
कुल		9,84,500	8,75,500
II – परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
1. अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(क) स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ/सम्पत्ति,			
प्लांट तथा संयंत्र तथा अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
पारसम्पत्तिया (i) मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ/सम्पत्ति,			
प्लांट तथा संयंत्र	4	5,35,000	4,25,000
(ii) अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ	5	20,000	56,000
2. चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(क) चालू निवेश		1,20,000	75,000
(ख) रहतिया		64,500	60,500
(ग) व्यापारिक प्राप्य		85,000	71,500
(घ) रोकड़ एवं रोकड़ तुल्य		1,60,000	1,87,500
कुल		9,84,500	8,75,500

	\mathbf{i}	$ \mathbf{c} \mathbf{c} \mathbf{c} $	\mathcal{C}
31 मार्च, 2023	का ात्रशान्त	ालामट द का	ाम्शात विवरण
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34. From the following Balance Sheet of Nishant Ltd. as at 31st March, 2023, calculate 'Cash Flows From Operating Activities'.

Part	iculars	Note No.	31.3.2023 (₹)	31.3.2022 (₹)
I – F	Equity and Liabilities :			
1.	Shareholders' Funds			
	(a) Share Capital		6,00,000	5,50,000
	(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	1,50,000	1,00,000
2.	Non-Current Liabilities			
	(a) Long-term Borrowings	2	1,20,000	85,000
3.	Current Liabilities			
	(a) Trade Payables		89,500	1,02,000
	(b) Short-term Provisions	3	25,000	38,500
	Total		9,84,500	8,75,500
II – .	II – Assets :			
1.	Non-Current Assets			
	(a) Fixed Assets/Property, Plant			
	and Equipment and Intangible Assets	e		
	(i) Tangible Assets/Property, Plant and Equipment	4	5,35,000	4,25,000
	(ii) Intangible Assets	5	20,000	56,000
2.	Current Assets			
	(a) Current Investments		1,20,000	75,000
	(b) Inventories		64,500	60,500
	(c) Trade Receivables		85,000	71,500
	(d) Cash and Cash			
	Equivalents		1,60,000	1,87,500
	Total		9,84,500	8,75,500

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

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खातों के नोट्स:

नोट सं.	विवरण	31.3.2023 ₹	31.3.2022 ₹
1	संचय एवं आधिक्य		
	आधिक्य अर्थात् लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष	1,50,000	1,00,000
		1,50,000	1,00,000
2	दीर्घकालीन उधार		
	10% ऋणपत्र	1,20,000	85,000
		1,20,000	85,000
3	अल्पकालीन प्रावधान		
	कर प्रावधान	25,000	38,500
		25,000	38,500
4	मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ/सम्पत्ति, प्लांट तथा संयंत्र		
	मशीनरी	6,35,000	5,00,000
	घटा – एकत्रित मूल्यहास	(1,00,000)	(75,000)
		5,35,000	4,25,000
5	अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ		
	ख्याति	20,000	56,000
		20,000	56,000

अतिरिक्त सूचना :

- (i) मशीनरी के एक भाग को, जिसकी लागत ₹ 12,000 थी और जिस पर ₹ 8,000
 का एकत्रित मूल्यहास था, ₹ 3,000 में बेच दिया गया ।
- (ii) 10% ऋणपत्रों पर ₹ 8,500 के ब्याज का भुगतान किया गया ।

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Notes to Accounts :

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Note No.	Particulars	31.3.2023 (₹)	31.3.2022 (₹)
1	Reserves and Surplus		
	Surplus i.e. Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss	1,50,000	1,00,000
		1,50,000	1,00,000
2	Long-term Borrowings		
	10% Debentures	1,20,000	85,000
		1,20,000	85,000
3	Short-term Provisions		
	Provision for Tax	25,000	38,500
		25,000	38,500
4	Tangible Assets/Property, Plant and Equipment		
	Machinery	6,35,000	5,00,000
	Less : Accumulated Depreciation	(1,00,000)	(75,000)
		5,35,000	4,25,000
5	Intangible Assets		
	Goodwill	20,000	56,000
		20,000	56,000

Additional Information :

- A piece of machinery costing ₹ 12,000 on which accumulated depreciation was ₹ 8,000 was sold for ₹ 3,000.
- (ii) Interest paid on 10% Debentures amounted to ₹ 8,500.



विकल्प - II

(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)

27.	इनपुट	आँकड़ों की किसी अनजान आँकड़ों से तुलना करने की प्रक्रिया कहलाती है :	1	
	(A)	आँकड़ा एकत्रीकरण		
	(B)	आँकड़ा प्रवेश		
	(C)	आँकड़ा वैधीकरण		
	(D)	आँकड़ों को फिल्टर करना		
28.	(i)	निम्नलिखित में से चार्ट के एक घटक के रूप में 'डेटा लेबल' को पहचानिए :	1	
		(A) एक लेजेंड का चार्ट पर विस्तृत विवरण एवं स्थिति बताता है।		
		(B) चार्ट पर आलेखित व्यक्तिगत मूल्य की ओर संकेत करता है।		
		(C) चार्ट के नीचे आँकड़ा वेल्यू और श्रेणियों का विस्तृत विवरण देता है ।		
		(D) चार्ट के लिए एक वर्णनात्मक प्रारूप है।		
		अथवा		
	(ii)	एक तार्किक कार्य में कितने तार्किक मूल्यों को प्रविष्ट किया जा सकता है ?		
		(A) 525		
		(B) 552		
		(C) 255		
		(D) 15		
29.	आँकड़े	, लोग,, तथा सॉफ्टवेयर अभिकलित्र लेखांकन तंत्र के पाँच		
	स्तम्भ	हिं।		
	अभिक	लित्र लेखांकन तंत्र के कौन-से स्तम्भ उपर्युक्त कथन से लुप्त हैं ?	1	
	(A)	प्रक्रियाएँ एवं हार्डवेयर (B) प्रिंटर एवं सीपीयू		
	(C)	माउस एवं डेस्कटॉप (D) सूचना एवं खाते		

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PART B

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27.

OPTION – II

(Computerised Accounting)

The process of comparing input data with some unknown data is called :

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	(A)	ata storage
	(B)	ata entry
	(C)	ata validation
	(D)	ata filter
28.	(i)	rom the following, identify a 'Data label' as a chart element : 1
		A) Details and positions a legend on the chart.
		B) Indicates the individual value plotted on the chart.
		C) Details the data value and categories below the chart.
		D) Is a descriptive text for the chart.
		OR
	(ii)	low many logical values can be entered into a logical function ? 1
		A) 525
		3) 552
		C) 255
		D) 15
29.	'Data	people, and software are five pillars of a
	Comp	erised Accounting System (CAS)'.

Which of the pillars of CAS are missing from the statement ? 1

- (A) Procedures and Hardware (B) Printer and CPU
- (C) Mouse and Desktop (D) Information and Accounts

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- **30.** (i) लेखांकन सूचना प्रणाली के 'विक्रय एवं प्राप्य खाते उपतंत्र' निम्नलिखित में से किसके साथ व्यवहार करते हैं ?
 - (A) रोकड़ उपतंत्र की प्राप्ति एवं भुगतान से
 - (B) विक्रय खाताबही एवं प्राप्तियों का लेखा करने एवं उनके रखरखाव से
 - (C) उत्पादित वस्तुओं की लागत पता लगाने से
 - (D) लेनदारों के भुगतान एवं क्रय से

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- (ii) एक नल वेल्यू (Null Value) एक विशेष वेल्यू होती है जो प्रतिनिधित्व करती है : 1
 - (A) आँकड़ा मद की एकल वेल्यू की
 - (B) विभिन्न वेल्यू के साथ मद की
 - (C) आँकड़ा मदों की अनुपस्थिति की
 - (D) एकत्रित (जमा) वेल्यू की
- 31. 'चार्ट के आकार को बदलने' का क्या अर्थ है ? यह किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है ? समझाइए।
- 32. अभिकलित्र लेखांकन प्रणाली की किन्हीं तीन सीमाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। 3
- 33. (क) लेखांकन चक्र से क्या अभिप्राय है ? इसके आधारभूत चरणों की सूची बनाइए ।
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 - (ख) 'डेटा फॉमेंटिंग' क्या है ? एक दिए गए डेटा को फॉमेंट करने के लिए किन साधनों का प्रयोग किया जाता है ?
- 34. एक दी गई स्प्रैडशीट पर डायलॉग बॉक्स तथा फॉर्मूला टैब का प्रयोग करते हुए 'इफ' (If) कार्य का सृजन करने के चरणों को लिखिए जहाँ कुल आय घटा व्यय यदि ₹ 10,000 से अधिक है, तो 10% बचत और यदि आय ₹ 10,000 से कम है, तो 5% बचत । परिणाम के वाक्य-विन्यास को भी लिखिए ।

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30. (i) 'Sales and Accounts Receivable Sub-system' of Accounting Information System deals with which of the following ?

- (A) Receipt and payment of cash sub-system
- (B) Recording and maintaining the sales ledger and receivables
- (C) Ascertaining cost of goods produced
- (D) Purchase and payment to creditors

OR

- (ii) A Null value is a special value which represents : 1
 - (A) Single value data item
 - (B) Item with many values
 - (C) Absence of data items
 - (D) Stored value

31.	What is	meant by 'resizing of chart'? How can it be done? Explain.	3
32.	State a	ny three limitations of Computerised Accounting System.	3
33.	(a) V	Vhat is meant by Accounting Cycle ? List its basic phases.	4

OR

(b) What is 'data formatting' ? What tools are used to format a given data ?

34. Write the steps to create 'If' function using formula tab and dialogue box on a given spreadsheet where the total income less expenses if greater than ₹ 10,000 then 10% savings and if income is less than ₹ 10,000 then 5% savings. Also write the syntax of the result.

6

4

1

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Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential (For Internal and Restricted use only) Senior School Certificate Examination, 2024 **ACCOUNTANCY (055) PAPER CODE: 67/2/3 General Instructions: -**1 You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully. 2 "Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its' leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under 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. Evaluators will mark ($\sqrt{}$) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. 6 Evaluators will not put right (\checkmark) 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 to 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. Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. Wrong totalling of marks awarded on an answer.
	 Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. Wrong question wise totalling on the title page.
	 Wrong totalling 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 unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totalling 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 totalled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

MARKING SCHEME

Senior Secondary School Examination 2024

ACCOUNTANCY (Subject Code-055)

[Paper Code: 67/2/3]

Maximum Marks: 80

	PART -A	
	(ACCOUNTING FOR PARTNERSHIP FIRMS AND COMPANIES)	
Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
1	Q. (i) Bhim, Arjun and Nakul were	
	Ans. (B) Gain 1/30	1 mark
	OR	OR
		OR
	Q.(ii) Neeru and Meetu are partners	
	Ans. (D) Neeru ₹10,000; Meetu ₹7,500	1 mark
2	Q. At the time of dissolution of a firm	
	Ans. (D) Profit ₹1,12,000	1 mark
3	Q. Assertion(A): The court does not intervene	
	Ans. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, and Reason (R) is correct	
	explanation of Assertion (A)	1 mark
4	Q. (i) Nominal/ Authorized share capital	
	Ans. (C) the maximum amount of share capital which a company is authorised to issue.	1 mark
	OR	
	Q. (ii) The debentures which do not	1 mark
	Ans. (B) Unsecured Debentures	
5	Q. (i) Kishore and Bimal are partners	
	Ans. (C) 11:3	1 mark
	OR	OR
	Q. (ii) Raju, Sohan and Tina are partners	
	Ans. (A) ₹8,000	1 mark

6	Q. Maharaja Ltd. took over assets	
	Ans. (D) 14,000	1 mark
7	Q. Misha Ltd. issued 6,000	
	Ans. (C) ₹6,00,000	1 mark
8	Q. (i) If a share of ₹100 on which	
	Ans. (B) ₹30	1 mark
	OR	OR
	Q. (ii) If a share of ₹10 issued at a	
	Ans. (D) ₹6	1 mark
9	Q. On 1 st April 2022, Mega Ltd. issued	1 1
	Ans. (B) ₹3,00,000	1 mark
10	Q. Manas and Ranvir are partners	
	Ans. (B) ₹2,00,000	1 mark
11	Q. Which of the following items	
	Ans. (A) Drawings	1 mark
12	Q. Assertion(A): In a partnership firm, at the	
	Ans. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, and Reason (R) is correct	1 mark
	explanation of Assertion (A)	
13	Q. (i) On 1 st January 2023, Abhishek	
15	Ans. (B) ₹4,500	1 mark
	OR	OR
	Q.(ii) If a partner withdraws a fixed	1 mark
	Ans. (D) 4 ¹ / ₂	
	Read the following hypothetical situation	
14	Q. The amount of interest on drawings	1 1
	Ans. (A) ₹2,000	1 mark
15	Q. Interest on capital payable to	
	Ans. (C) ₹57,000	1 mark

An	s. (A) 13:5	Basu are partners :6	•••••				1 ma
0	(a) Prateel	k, Charu and Sirima w	ere nartners in a	firm			
An		x, Charu and Shinna w	ere partners in a	111 111		••	
		f amount of cash to be l	brought into the f	irm or t	o he naid to the	p nartners:	
Cu			n ought the the j		o o o puna no me		1
			Charu		Sirima		
	(76.20	New capital	2/3 X 6,30,000)	1/3 X 6,30,0		
	(30,50	,000 in new ratio 2:1)	=₹4,20,000		=₹2,10,00		
	1	Adjusted capital	₹4,35,000		₹1,89,000)	
			Paid ₹15,000		Brought ₹21,	,000	
		Books of I	Prateek, Charu ai	nd Sirin	na		
		Dooks of I	Journal		<i>iu</i>		
	Date	Particul	ars	L.F	Dr. Amount ₹	Cr. Amount ₹	
	2023	Cash A/c	Dr.		21,000		1
	March 31	To Sirima's Capita (Cash brought in by S retirement of Prateek)	irima on			21,000	
	2023 March 31	Charu's Capital A/c To Cash A/c (Cash paid to Charu o Prateek)	Dr.		15,000	15,000	1 =3 ma
			OR				OI
Q. An		nn, Burman and Aman	were				
		Books of C	haman, Burman	and Am	nan		
			Journal				
	Date	Particulo	ars	L.F	Dr.Amount ₹	Cr.Amount ₹	
	2023 March 31	(i) Profit & Loss A/c To Profit & Loss Ap	Dr propriation A/c		1,20,000	1,20,000	1

	March 31 2023 March 31	Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c Dr To Chaman's Capital A/c To Burman's Capital A/c To Aman's Capital A/c (Distribution of profit among partners in the ratio of 3:2:1) (iii) Chaman's Capital A/c Dr Burman's Capital A/c Dr To Aman's Capital A/c		1,20,000 24,000 16,000	60,000 40,000 20,000	1
		 (Deficiency of Aman, met by Chaman and Burman in the ratio of 3:2) <i>Alternate combined entry for (ii) & (iii)</i> Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c Dr To Chaman's Capital A/c Dr To Burman's Capital A/c To Aman's Capital A/c (Distribution of profit among partners after adjustment for guarantee) 	-	1,20,000		
18	O. Madhu, R					=3 marks
	Ans.	aj, Atul and Prachi were partners Books of Madhu, Raj, Atul o Journal				
	- /			achi Dr. Amount	Cr. Amount ≠	
	Ans.	Books of Madhu, Raj, Atul a Journal	und Pr	achi	<i>Cr. Amount</i> ₹ 30,000 20,000 40,000 10,000	1

Working n	otes:				1
Calculation	n of gain/ sacrifice				1
Gaining Sh	are = New share- Old share				
Madhu	= 1/4 - 3/10 = -1/20 (Sacrifice)				
Raj	= 1/4- 2/10 = 1/20 (Gain)				
Atul	= 1/4 - 4/10 = -3/20 (Sacrifice)				
Prachi	= 1/4 - 1/10 = 3/20 (Gain)				=3 mar
	i Ltd. purchased assets				
Ans.	Books of Priti Ltd.				
	Journal	1	1		
Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount ₹	Cr. Amount ₹	
	(i)Sundry Assets A/cDr.Goodwill A/cDr.		5,40,000 1,08,000	₹	1
	To Sundry Liabilities A/c To Payal Ltd.			1,20,000 5,28,000	
	(Assets acquired and liabilities taken over from Payal Ltd.)				
	(ii)Payal Ltd.Dr.To Bank A/cTo 10% Debentures A/cTo Securities Premium A/c(Amount of purchase consideration settledthrough issue of cheque and 2,400, 10%		5,28,000	2,64,000 2,40,000 24,000	
	Debentures at a premium of 10%) <i>Alternatively</i> ,				2
	(ii)(a) Payal Ltd. Dr. To Bank A/c (Amount of purchase consideration paid by cheque)		2,64,000	2,64,000	
	(ii)(b) Payal Ltd. Dr. To 10% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Balance amount of purchase consideration		2,64,000	2,40,000 24,000	
	settled through issue of 2,400, 10% Debentures at a premium of 10%)				=3 ma

O. (b) I	OR Dhatu Ltd. invited applications	••••			OR
Ans.					
	Books of Dhatu Lta	<i>!</i> .			
	Journal	1	T	1	
Date	Per Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount ₹	Cr. Amount ₹	
	 (i) Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Receipt of application money on 5000, 11% Debentures of ₹100 each issued at a premium of ₹50 per Debenture) 		7,50,000	7,50,000	1
	 (ii) Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. To 11% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Bank A/c (Transfer of Debenture application money to Debentures account, Securities premium account and balance refunded) 		7,50,000	4,00,000 2,00,000 1,50,000	
	Alternatively,				2
	 (ii) (a) Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Refund of excess application money) 		1,50,000	1,50,000	
	 (ii) (b) Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. To 11% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Transfer of Debenture application money) 		6,00,000	4,00,000 2,00,000	
\mathbf{O} On \mathbf{I}	1 st April 2023, the books of a				=3 ma
Ans. Go	boodwill = No. of years' purchase X Super Profits				
S	uper Profits = ₹80,000		1		
Capital	Employed= Total Assets- Outside Liabilities				
	= ₹9,00,000- Nil= ₹9,00,000				
Normal	Profit =8% of ₹9,00,000 = ₹72,000		1		
Super P	rofit= Average Profit - Normal Profit				
₹80,000) = Average profit - ₹72,000				
Average	e Profit = ₹1,52,000		1		=3 mai

DOOKS	s of Aditi, R	enu and Varsha		
Dr.	Varshas	's Capital A/c	Cr.	
Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹	
To Varsha's Executor's A/c (1/2)	6,41,000	By Balance b/d (1/2)	3,00,000	
		By General Reserve A/c (1/2)	50,000	
		By Aditi's Capital A/c (1/2)	81,000	
		By Renu's Capital A/c (1/2)	54,000	
		By Interest on Capital A/c (1/2)	6,000	
		By Profit & Loss Suspense A/c (1)	1,50,000	
	6,41,000		6 41 000	
	0,41,000		6,41,000	=4 m
2. Calculation of Profit:				
2. Calculation of Profit: Profit= 12,00,000/ 60,00,000 x 15,0 Varsha's share of Profit= 3,00,000 x Note: No marks to be awarded for a	x 5/10=₹1,5	50,000		
Profit= 12,00,000/ 60,00,000 x 15,0 Varsha's share of Profit= 3,00,000 x	x 5/10= ₹1,5 <i>the working</i>	50,000 notes.		
Profit= 12,00,000/ 60,00,000 x 15,0 Varsha's share of Profit= 3,00,000 x	x 5/10= ₹1,5 <i>the working</i>	50,000 notes.		
Profit= 12,00,000/ 60,00,000 x 15,0 Varsha's share of Profit= 3,00,000 x Note: No marks to be awarded for a Q. RR Ltd. was registered with	x 5/10= ₹1,5	50,000 a notes.		
Profit= 12,00,000/ 60,00,000 x 15,0 Varsha's share of Profit= 3,00,000 x Note: No marks to be awarded for a Q. RR Ltd. was registered with Ans.	x 5/10= ₹1,5 the working RR I	50,000 7 <i>notes.</i>		
Profit= 12,00,000/ 60,00,000 x 15,0 Varsha's share of Profit= 3,00,000 x Note: No marks to be awarded for a Q. RR Ltd. was registered with Ans.	x 5/10= ₹1,5 the working RR I Sheet as at	50,000 7 <i>notes.</i>	nt (₹)	
Profit= 12,00,000/ 60,00,000 x 15,0 Varsha's share of Profit= 3,00,000 x Note: No marks to be awarded for a Q. RR Ltd. was registered with Ans. Balance S Particula	x 5/10= ₹1,5 the working RR I Sheet as at	50,000 <i>notes</i> . 	nt (₹)	
Profit= 12,00,000/ 60,00,000 x 15,0 Varsha's share of Profit= 3,00,000 x Note: No marks to be awarded for a Q. RR Ltd. was registered with Ans. Balance S	x 5/10= ₹1,5 the working RR I Sheet as at	50,000 <i>notes.</i> 	nt (₹)	
Profit= 12,00,000/ 60,00,000 x 15,0 Varsha's share of Profit= 3,00,000 x Note: No marks to be awarded for a Q. RR Ltd. was registered with Ans. Balance S Particula	x 5/10= ₹1,5 the working RR I Sheet as at	50,000 <i>notes.</i> Ltd. (An Extract) <u>Note</u> Amount	nt (₹)	1

Par	ticulars			Am	ount (₹)	
1. S	hare Capital:					
Aut	horised Capital					
	000 Equity shares of ₹10 each				8,00,000	
Issu	ed Capital					
40,0	000 Equity shares of ₹10 each				4,00,000	
<u>Sub</u>	scribed Capital					
	Subscribed and fully paid up 38,000 Equity shares of 10 each				3,80,000	
	Subscribed but not fully paid up 2,000 Equity shares of 10 each, fully called up Less: Calls in arrears (2000 x 5)		20,000		10,000	
	2000 A 0)	(1	<u>,</u>		10,000	
					3,90,000	
-	s necessary journal entries for				3,90,000	
Q. Pass Ans.	Books of Suhavo Lta				3,90,000	
•			Dr. Am	ount	Cr. Amou	nt
Ans.	Books of Suhavo Lta Journal Particulars Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Receipt of application money on 10,000, 11%)	<i>d</i> .	₹	<i>ount</i> 0,000		
Ans.	Books of Suhavo Lta Journal Particulars Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c	<i>d</i> .	₹ 9,00 9,00		Cr. Amou ₹	000

	Alternatively,			
	Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. Discount on issue of Debentures A/c Dr. Loss on issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 11% Debentures A/c To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c (Transfer of debenture application money and provision for premium on redemption of Debentures made)	9,00,000 1,00,000 50,000	10,00,000 50,000	
	Books of Mudit Ltd.			
(ii)	Journal Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Receipt of application money on 20,000, 9%) Debentures of ₹100 each at premium of 5%)	21,00,000	21,00,000	
	Debenture Application and Allotment A/cDr.Loss on issue of Debentures A/cDr.To 9% Debentures A/cTo Securities Premium A/cTo Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c(Transfer of Debenture application money and provision for premium on redemption of Debentures made)	21,00,000 2,00,000	20,00,000 1,00,000 2,00,000	1
	Books of Sudip Ltd.			
(iii)	Journal			
	 (iii)(a) Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Receipt of application money on 30,000, 8% Debentures of ₹100 each) 	30,00,000	30,00,000	1
	(iii)(b)Debenture Application and Allotment A/cDr.Loss on issue of Debentures A/cDr.To 8% Debentures A/c	30,00,000 1,50,000	30,00,000 1,50,000	1
	To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c (Transfer of Debenture application money and provision for premium on redemption of Debentures made)			

An	s.							
		Boo	oks of Sharma	a and Ver	rma			
			Journ	al				
	Date	Particula	rs	L	. F	Dr. Amount	Cr.	Amount
						₹		₹
		(i) Realisation A/c To Sharma's Capita (Payment to creditors by		Dr.		34,000		34,000
		(ii) Realisation A/c To Verma's Capital (Wife's loan taken over b		Dr.		80,000		80,000
		(iii) Verma's Capital A/c To Realisation A/c (Old typewriter taken over		Dr.		2,400		2,400
		(iv) Cash/ Bank A/c To Realisation A/c (Payment received from b off in the previous year)		Dr. en		1,200		1,200
		(v) Realisation A/c To Sharma's Capita (Dissolution expenses par		Dr.		8,000		8,000
		(vi) Sharma's Capital A/c Verma's Capital A/c To Realisation A (Loss on realisation distri	/c	Dr. Dr.		24,000 16,000		40,000
		partners in the ratio 3:2)						
	(a) F a-	in and Manin	nong in a fi	<u></u>				
-	a) Sal s. Dr	ıju and Manju were part	ners in a firi <i>Revaluatio</i>		•••••	•••••		Cr.
	Partic		Amount	n A/C Particul	lare			Amount
	. <i>ur il</i> l		₹		MI S			₹
,	To Fu	$rniture A/c \qquad (1/2)$		By Inve	stme	ents A/c	(1/2)	12,000
-	To Pro	ofit transferred to Partners'		-				
(Capita	l Accounts: (1/2)						
	Sanju	3,600						
	Manju	<u>2,400</u>	6,000				_	
			12,000				_	12,000

Dr.					' Capital A/c			Cr.
Particulars	Sanju	Manju		Uday	Particulars	Sanju	Manju	Uday
	₹	₹		₹		₹	₹	₹
To Plant & Machinery (1/2)	48,000	32,	,000	-	By Balance b/d (¹ / ₂) By Cash A/c (1)	1,40,000	1,20,000	- 78,667
To Balance c/d	1,25,600	1,10,	400	78,667	By Premium for	-	-	78,007
(1/2)	1,25,000	1,10,	,100	/0,007	Goodwill A/c (1)	6,000	4,000	-
					By Revaluation			
					A/c (1/2)	3,600	2,400	-
					By General Reserve			
					A/c (1/2)	24,000	16,000	-
			12.2		_			
	1,73,600	1,42,	,400	78,667		1,73,600	1,42,400	78,667
Working notes:	•				f			
Calculation of U		nital						
	•	-	Moniu	- 1 25 6	00+ 1,10,400= ₹2.	26.000		
Capital brought						50,000		
apital brought	by Oday	- 2,30,	,000 A	4/JA 1/	4 - < / 0,00 /			
	. 1		C d		,			
Note: No mark	s to be aw	araed	jor the	e workin	g notes.			
					_			
				0	R			
Q.(b) Ravi, Ta	nu and Sa	ara we	ere par	tners	•••••			
	nu and Sa	ara we	ere par	tners				
Ans.	nu and Sa	ara we	-					Cr
Ans. Dr.		ara we	-	Revalua	tion A/c	·		Cr.
Ans. Dr.	nu and Sa culars	ara we	-			ars		Cr. mount
Ans. Dr. Parti	culars		Am	Revalua ount ₹	tion A/c Particul			mount ₹
Ans. Dr. Parti To Provision f	culars		Am	Revalua ount	tion A/c Particul By Creditors A/c	(1/2)	mount
Ans. Dr. Parti	<i>culars</i> or doubtful		Am	Revalua ount ₹ 10,000	tion A/c Particul By Creditors A/c By Loss transferred	(1/2)	mount ₹
Ans. Dr. Parti To Provision f	c <i>ulars</i> or doubtful	1	Am	Revalua ount ₹	tion A/c Particul By Creditors A/c By Loss transferred Capital Accounts:	to Partne	1/2) rs' /2)	mount ₹
Ans. Dr. Parti To Provision f debts A/c	c <i>ulars</i> or doubtful	l (½)	Am	Revalua ount ₹ 10,000	tion A/c Particul By Creditors A/c By Loss transferred	d to Partne (5,5	1/2) rs' 1/2) 00	mount ₹
Ans. Dr. Parti To Provision f debts A/c	c <i>ulars</i> or doubtful	l (½)	Am	Revalua ount ₹ 10,000	tion A/c Particul By Creditors A/c By Loss transferred Capital Accounts:	to Partne	1/2) rs' 1/2) 00	mount ₹
Ans. Dr. Parti To Provision f debts A/c	c <i>ulars</i> or doubtful	l (½)	Am	Revalua ount ₹ 10,000	tion A/c Particul By Creditors A/c By Loss transferred Capital Accounts: Ravi	d to Partne (5,5	1/2) rs' 1/2) 000 00	mount ₹
Ans. Dr. Parti To Provision f debts A/c	c <i>ulars</i> or doubtful	l (½)	Am	Revalua ount ₹ 10,000	tion A/c Particul By Creditors A/c By Loss transferred Capital Accounts: Ravi Tanu	d to Partne (5,5 3,3	1/2) rs' 1/2) 000 00	<i>mount</i> ₹ 4,000
Ans. Dr. Parti To Provision f debts A/c	c <i>ulars</i> or doubtful	l (½)	Am	Revalua ount ₹ 10,000 5,000	tion A/c Particul By Creditors A/c By Loss transferred Capital Accounts: Ravi Tanu	d to Partne (5,5 3,3	1/2) rs' 1/2) 000 00	<i>mount</i> ₹ 4,000 11,000
Ans. Dr. Parti To Provision f debts A/c	c <i>ulars</i> or doubtful	l (½)	Amo	Revalua ount ₹ 10,000 5,000 15,000	tion A/c Particul By Creditors A/c By Loss transferred Capital Accounts: Ravi Tanu Sara	d to Partne (5,5 3,3	1/2) rs' 1/2) 000 00	<i>mount</i> ₹ 4,000 11,000
Ans. Dr. Parti To Provision f debts A/c	c <i>ulars</i> or doubtful	l (½)	Amo	Revalua ount ₹ 10,000 5,000 15,000	tion A/c Particul By Creditors A/c By Loss transferred Capital Accounts: Ravi Tanu	d to Partne (5,5 3,3	1/2) rs' 1/2) 000 00	<i>mount</i> ₹ 4,000 11,000
Ans. Dr. Parti To Provision f debts A/c To Fixed Asse	culars or doubtful ts A/c	l (1/2) (1/2) avi	Ama	Revalua ount ₹ 10,000 5,000 15,000 15,000	tion A/c Particul By Creditors A/c By Loss transferred Capital Accounts: Ravi Tanu Sara	d to Partne (5,5 3,3 <u>2,2</u> Ravi	^{1/2)} rs' /2) 00 00 00 00 	mount ₹ 4,000 11,000 15,000 Cr. Sara
Ans. <i>Dr.</i> <i>Parti</i> To Provision f debts A/c To Fixed Asse <i>Dr.</i> Particulars	culars or doubtfu ts A/c	l (1⁄2) (1⁄2)	Ama Par Tanu ₹	Revalua ount ₹ 10,000 5,000 15,000 15,000 tners' C Sara ₹	tion A/c Particul By Creditors A/c By Loss transferred Capital Accounts: Ravi Tanu Sara Capital A/c Particulars	d to Partne (5,5 3,3 <u>2,2</u> Ravi ₹	¹ /2) rs' /2) 00 00 00 00 Tanu ₹	mount ₹ 4,000 11,000 15,000 Cr. Sara ₹
Ans. <i>Dr.</i> To Provision f debts A/c To Fixed Asse <i>Dr.</i> Particulars To Revaluation A/	c (1/2)	l (1/2) (1/2) avi	Ama	Revalua ount ₹ 10,000 5,000 15,000 15,000	tion A/c Particul By Creditors A/c By Loss transferred Capital Accounts: Ravi Tanu Sara Capital A/c Particulars By Balance b/d (½	d to Partne (5,5 3,3 <u>2,2</u> Ravi ₹	¹ /2) rs' /2) 00 00 00 00 Tanu ₹	mount ₹ 4,000 11,000 15,000 Cr. Sara
Ans. <i>Dr.</i> <i>Parti</i> To Provision f debts A/c To Fixed Asse <i>Dr.</i> Particulars	c (1/2)	l (1⁄2) (1⁄2)	Ama Par Tanu ₹ 3,300	Revalua ount ₹ 10,000 5,000 15,000 15,000 tners' C Sara ₹ 2,200	tion A/c Particul By Creditors A/c By Loss transferred Capital Accounts: Ravi Tanu Sara Capital A/c Particulars By Balance b/d By Tanu's	d to Partne (5,5 3,3 2,2	1/2) rs' 1/2) rs' 1/2) 00 00 00 0 Tanu ₹ 0 1,24,000	mount ₹ 4,000 11,000 15,000 Cr. Sara ₹
Ans. Dr. Parti To Provision f debts A/c To Fixed Asse Dr. Particulars To Revaluation A/ To Ravi's Capital	culars or doubtful ts A/c c (1/2) A/c (1/2)	I (1/2) (1/2) (1/2) avi ₹ 5,500 -	Ama Par Tanu ₹	Revalua ount ₹ 10,000 5,000 15,000 15,000 tners' C Sara ₹	Particul By Creditors A/c By Loss transferred Capital Accounts: Ravi Tanu Sara Capital A/c Particulars By Balance b/d By Tanu's Capital A/c	d to Partne (5,5 3,3 2,2	1/2) rs' 1/2) rs' 1/2) 00 00 00 0 Tanu ₹ 0 1,24,000	mount ₹ 4,000 11,000 15,000 Cr. Sara ₹
Ans. <i>Dr.</i> To Provision f debts A/c To Fixed Asse <i>Dr.</i> Particulars To Revaluation A/	culars or doubtful ts A/c c (1/2) A/c (1/2)	I (1/2) (1/	Ama Par Tanu ₹ 3,300	Revalua ount ₹ 10,000 5,000 15,000 15,000 tners' C Sara ₹ 2,200	Particul Particul By Creditors A/c By Loss transferred Capital Accounts: Ravi Tanu Sara Zapital A/c Particulars By Balance b/d (½ By Tanu's Capital A/c By Sara's (½)	d to Partne (5,5 3,3 2,2	1/2) rs' 1/2) rs' 1/2) 00 00 00 00 00 1,24,000 0) -	mount ₹ 4,000 11,000 15,000 Cr. Sara ₹
Ans. Dr. Parti To Provision f debts A/c To Fixed Asse Dr. Dr. Particulars To Revaluation A/ To Ravi's Loan A/	cularsor doubtfults A/cc ($\frac{1}{2}$)5A/cc ($\frac{1}{2}$)c (1)2,39	I (1/2) (1/	Ama Par Tanu ₹ 3,300 16,000	Revalua ount ₹ 10,000 5,000 15,000 15,000 15,000 15,000 € tners' C Sara ₹ 2,200 64,000 -	Particul Particul By Creditors A/c By Loss transferred Capital Accounts: Ravi Tanu Sara Zapital A/c By Balance b/d By Balance b/d By Sara's	d to Partne (5,5 3,3 2,2	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	mount ₹ 4,000 11,000 15,000 Cr. Sara ₹
Ans. Dr. Parti To Provision f debts A/c To Fixed Asse Dr. Particulars To Revaluation A/ To Ravi's Capital To Ravi's Loan A/	cularsor doubtfults A/cc ($\frac{1}{2}$)c ($\frac{1}{2}$)c (1)c ($\frac{1}{2}$)	I (1/2) (1/	Ama Ama Tanu ₹ 3,300 16,000	Revalua ount ₹ 10,000 5,000 15,000 15,000 15,000 15,000 €tners' C Sara ₹ 2,200 64,000 - 33,800	Particul By Creditors A/c By Loss transferred Capital Accounts: Ravi Tanu Sara Zapital A/c By Balance b/d By Sara's Capital A/c By Sara's Capital A/c By Profit & Loss A/c (½	d to Partne (5,5 3,3 2,2 2 2 2 8 3 80,000 16,000 2 3 5,000	$ \frac{1}{12} $ rs' $ \frac{1}{2} $ 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	mount ₹ 4,000 11,000 15,000 Cr. Sara ₹ 66,000 - 34,000
Ans. <i>Dr.</i> To Provision f debts A/c To Fixed Asse <i>Dr.</i> Particulars To Revaluation A/ To Ravi's Capital To Ravi's Loan A/	cularsor doubtfults A/cc ($\frac{1}{2}$)c ($\frac{1}{2}$)c (1)c ($\frac{1}{2}$)	I (1/2) (1/	Ama Par Tanu ₹ 3,300 16,000	Revalua ount ₹ 10,000 5,000 15,000 15,000 15,000 15,000 € tners' C Sara ₹ 2,200 64,000 -	Particul By Creditors A/c By Loss transferred Capital Accounts: Ravi Tanu Sara Zapital A/c By Balance b/d By Sara's Capital A/c By Sara's Capital A/c By Profit & Loss A/c (½	d to Partne (5,5 3,3 <u>2,2</u> Ravi ₹ 2) 80,000 16,000 (c) 64,000 (c) 64,000	$ \frac{1}{12} $ rs' $ \frac{1}{2} $ 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	mount ₹ 4,000 11,000 15,000 Cr. Sara ₹ 66,000 - -

Working	Notes:				
Gaining S	Share= New share - Old share				
Tanu	= 2/5 - 3/10 = 1/10 (Gain)				
Sara	= 3/5 - 2/10 = 4/10 (Gain)				
Gaining r	atio of Tanu & Sara = 1: 4				
Note: No	marks to be awarded for the working notes	5.			
Q.(a) Pas	s necessary journal entries				
Ans.					
<i>(i)</i>	Books of Star L Journal	.td.			
Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount ₹	Cr. Amount ₹	
	Share Capital A/c Dr.		6,40,000	τ	
	Securities Premium A/c Dr.		80,000		
	To Share Forfeiture A/c			1,60,000	
	To Calls in arrears A/c			5,60,000	
	(8,000 shares forfeited for non-payment				
	of allotment and 1 st call money)				
	Alternatively,				
	Share Capital A/c Dr.		6,40,000		
	Securities Premium A/c Dr.		80,000		
	To Share Forfeiture A/c			1,60,000	
	To Share Allotment A/c			3,20,000	
	To Share First Call A/c			2,40,000	
	(8,000 shares forfeited for non-payment				
	of allotment and 1 st call money)				
	Bank A/c Dr.		4,20,000		
	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr.		60,000		
	To Share capital A/c			4,80,000	
	(6,000 shares reissued @ ₹70, ₹80 paid				
	up)				
	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr.		60,000		
	To Capital Reserve A/c			60,000	
	(Gain on reissue of 6,000 shares				
1	transferred to capital reserve)				

(<i>ii</i> ,) Books of Premier L Journal	ли.		
Date		L.F	Dr. Amount ₹	Cr. Amount ₹
	Share Capital A/c Dr.		24,000	
	To Share Forfeiture A/c			15,000
	To Calls in arrears A/c			9,000
	(3,000 shares forfeited for non-payment			
	of 1 st call money)			
	Alternatively,			
	Share Capital A/c Dr.		24,000	
	To Share Forfeiture A/c			15,000
	To Share First Call A/c			9,000
	(3,000 shares forfeited for non-payment			
	of 1 st call money)			
	Bank A/c Dr.	-	24,000	
	To Share Capital A/c			16,000
	To Securities Premium A/c			8,000
	(2,000 shares reissued for ₹12 per share, ₹8 paid up)			
	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr.	_	10,000	
	To Capital Reserve A/c			10,000
	(Gain on reissue of 2,000 shares transferred to capital reserve)			
	OR			<u>.</u>
	ee ltd. invited applications	••••••		
Ans.	Books of Zee 1	td		
	Journal			
Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount ₹	Cr. Amount ₹
	Bank A/c Dr.		2,40,000	
	To Share Application A/c			2,40,000
	(Application money received on 60,000 shares)			
	Share Application A/c Dr.	1	2,40,000	
	To Share Capital A/c		_,,	1,60,000
	To Share Allotment A/c			32,000
	To Bank A/c			48,000
	(Application money transferred to share			
	capital A/c, excess money received adjusted towards allotment and refunded)			

Share Allotment A/c To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Amount due on allotment)	Dr.	2,00,000	1,20,000 80,000	1
Bank A/c Calls in arrears A/c To Share Allotment A/c (Allotment money received, except o 1,000 shares)	Dr. Dr. m	1,63,800 4,200	1,68,000	
Alternatively,				1
Bank A/c To Share Allotment A/c (Allotment money received, except o 1,000 shares)	Dr. n	1,63,800	1,63,800	
Share Capital A/c Securities Premium A/c To Share Forfeiture A/c To Calls in Arrears A/c (1,000 shares forfeited for non-paym allotment money)	Dr. Dr. ent of	7000 2000	4800 4200	1
Alternatively,				
Share Capital A/c Securities Premium A/c To Share Forfeiture A/c To Share Allotment A/c (1,000 shares forfeited for non-paym allotment money)	Dr. Dr. ent of	7,000 2,000	4,800 4,200	
Share First Call A/c To Share Capital A/c (Amount due on First and final call o 39,000 shares)	Dr. n	78,000	78,000	1
Bank A/c To Share First Call A/c (First call money received, except on shares)	Dr. 1,000	78,000	78,000	1/2
	I			
				=6 marks

			PART-B				
			OPTION-I				
		(ANAL	YSIS OF FINANCIAL	STATEMENTS)			
27	Q. 'Paid	₹5,00,000 to acquire	shares				
	Ans. (D)	Cash outflow from in	vesting activities ₹4,70,00	00	1 mark		
28	Q. (i) Sta	<i>ttement I</i> : Issue of De	bentures				
	Ans. (C)	Statement I is correct	and Statement II is incorr	ect.	1 mark		
	OR				OR		
	- · ·	hat will be effect of . . No effect			1 mark		
29	Q. Curr	ent ratio of Super Ltd	1				
	Ans. (C)	Repayment of long-te	rm loan of ₹7,00,000		1 mark		
30		ich of the following					
30	30 Q.(i) Which of the followingAns. (C) To consider the impact of price level changes.						
		10 00101001 010 111pm	er er prove rever er erninges.				
			OR		OR		
	Q.(ii)		n as		1 mark		
	Ans. (B)	Quick Ratio					
31	Q. Class	ify the following item	s under major				
	Ans.						
	S.No.	Items	Heads	Sub Heads			
	(i)	Livestock	Non-Current Assets	Fixed Assets-Tangible Assets/ Property, Plant & Equipment &			
				Intangible Assets - Property,			
				Plant & Equipment			
	(ii)	Accrued Income	Current Assets	Other Current Assets			
	(iii)	Unpaid Dividend	Current Liabilities	Other Current Liabilities	¹ / ₂ X6 =3 marks		

32	Q. From the following informa	ation		••••			
	Ans.						
	Gross Profit Ratio= Gross Profit	t / Revei	nue from Op	erations x 10	0000	(1/2)	
	Revenue from Operations = ₹ 10 Gross Profit= Revenue from ope			enue from op	perations		
	-	Closin = Decre = ₹40,00	ng inventory ase in invent 00 + ₹2,80,0	tory + Net Pu 00 + (₹50,00	urchases + Din 0 + ₹60,000)	-	
	Gross Profit = ₹10,00,000 - ₹4,3 = ₹ 5,70,000					(1)	
	Gross Profit Ratio= 5,70,000/ 10),00,000) X 100= 57 °	%••••••		(1/2)	=3 marks
33	Q.(a) From the following infor Ans.	mation	,	•••••			
		rative S	Statement of	Profit and	Loss		
	-			March 2023			
	Particulars	Note No.	2021-22	2022-23	Absolute Increase/ Decrease	Percentage Increase/ Decrease	
			₹	₹	₹	%	(1/2)
	I. Revenue from Operations		2,00,000	4,00,000	2,00,000	100	(72)
	II. Other Income		40,000	80,000	40,000	100	(1/2)
	III. Total Revenue (I+ II)		2,40,000	4,80,000	2,40,000	100	(1/2)
	IV. Expenses: Employees Benefit Expenses		1,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	100	(1)
	V. Profit before tax (III- IV)		1,40,000	2,80,000	1,40,000	100	(1/2)
	VI. Less: Tax @ 50%		70,000	1,40,000	70,000	100	(1/2)
	VII. Profit after tax (V- VI)		70,000	1,40,000	70,000	100	(1/2)
							=4 marks
			OR				OR

Common Size						
For the year Particulars	Note No.	31 st March 2(Absolute a		% of Rev	enue from ations	
		2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	
. Revenue from Operations		20,00,000	40,00,000	100	100	
II. Expenses:						
Purchase of stock in trade		2,00,000	4,00,000	10	10	
Other expenses		20,000	40,000	1	1	
III. Profit before tax (I- II)		17,80,000	35,60,000	89	89	
V. Less: Tax @ 50%		8,90,000	17,80,000	44.5	44.5	
V. Profit after tax (III- IV)		8,90,000	17,80,000	44.5	44.5	
						=
l Pr	ırticular					
				Amount ₹	Amount ₹	
Net Profit before Tax & Ext						
Net Profit before Tax & Ext Adjustment for non-cash an	traordina d non-oj	ary items	::	₹ 75,000		
Net Profit before Tax & Ext Adjustment for non-cash an Add: Depreciation on mach	traordina d non-oj inery	ary items	::	₹ 75,000 33,000		
Net Profit before Tax & Ext Adjustment for non-cash an Add: Depreciation on mach Loss on sale of machin	traordina d non-oj inery nery	ary items perating items	::	₹ 75,000 33,000 1,000		
Net Profit before Tax & Ext Adjustment for non-cash an Add: Depreciation on mach	traordina d non-oj inery nery	ary items		₹ 75,000 33,000		
Net Profit before Tax & Ext Adjustment for non-cash an Add: Depreciation on mach Loss on sale of machin Interest on debentures	traordina d non-oj inery nery	ary items perating items (2)		₹ 75,000 33,000 1,000 8,500		
Net Profit before Tax & Ext Adjustment for non-cash an Add: Depreciation on mach Loss on sale of machin Interest on debentures Goodwill written off Operating Profit before Wo Less: Decrease in Trade Pay	traordina d non-oj inery nery rking Ca yables	ary items perating items (2) apital changes		₹ 75,000 33,000 1,000 8,500 36,000 1,53,500 (12,500)		
Net Profit before Tax & Ext Adjustment for non-cash an Add: Depreciation on mach Loss on sale of machin Interest on debentures Goodwill written off Operating Profit before Wo Less: Decrease in Trade Pay Increase in Inventories	traordina d non-oj inery nery rking Ca yables	ary items perating items (2) apital changes (1)		₹ 75,000 33,000 1,000 8,500 36,000 1,53,500 (12,500) (4,000)		
Net Profit before Tax & Ext Adjustment for non-cash an Add: Depreciation on mach Loss on sale of machin Interest on debentures Goodwill written off Operating Profit before Wo Less: Decrease in Trade Pay	traordina d non-oj inery nery rking Ca yables	ary items perating items (2) apital changes (1)		₹ 75,000 33,000 1,000 8,500 36,000 1,53,500 (12,500)		
Net Profit before Tax & Ext Adjustment for non-cash an Add: Depreciation on mach Loss on sale of machin Interest on debentures Goodwill written off Operating Profit before Wo Less: Decrease in Trade Pay Increase in Inventories	traordina d non-oj inery nery rking Ca vables s eivables	ary items perating items (2) apital changes (1)	1/2)	₹ 75,000 33,000 1,000 8,500 36,000 1,53,500 (12,500) (4,000)		
Net Profit before Tax & Ext Adjustment for non-cash an Add: Depreciation on mach Loss on sale of machin Interest on debentures Goodwill written off Operating Profit before Wo Less: Decrease in Trade Pay Increase in Inventories Increase in Trade Rec	traordina d non-oj inery nery rking Ca vables s eivables	ary items perating items (2) apital changes (1)	1/2)	₹ 75,000 33,000 1,000 8,500 36,000 1,53,500 (12,500) (4,000) (13,500)		

Calculation of Net Profit before Tax and Extraordinary items:

Net Profit for the year	= 50,000
Add: Provision for Tax	= <u>25,000</u>
Net Profit before Tax & Extraordinary items	= <u>75,000</u>

Working Notes:

Dr.	Accumulated I	Accumulated Depreciation A/c				
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹			
To Machinery A/c To Balance c/d	8,000 1,00,000	By Balance b/d By Depreciation A/c	75,000 33,000			
		(Balancing Fig.)	,			
	1,08,000		1,08,000			

Note: No marks to be awarded for the working notes.

=6 marks

1

	PART-B	
	OPTION-II	
	(COMPUTERIZED ACCOUNTING)	
27	Q. The process of comparing	
	Ans. (C) Data validation	1 mark
28	Q. (i) From the following,	
	Ans. (C) Details the data value and categories below the chart.	1 mark
		OR
	OR	OK
	Q. (ii) How many logical values	
	Ans. (C) 255	1 mark
20		
29	Q. 'Data, people,and	1 mark
	Ans. (A) Procedures and Hardware	
30	Q. (i) 'Sales and Accounts Receivable	1 mark
	Ans. (B) Recording and maintaining the sales ledger and receivables.	
	OR	OR
	Q. (ii) A Null value is a	1 mark
	Ans. (C) Absence of data items	т шагк
31	Q. What is meant by 'resizing of	
	Ans.	
	Resizing of chart means changing size of the chart as desired. This option can be used independently for the fonts, title, legends easily.	1
	It can be done by:	
	 Firstly select the chart by clicking the left button of the mouse. 	2
	• Move the cursor on the corner or middle of the borders of the chart.	
	• By pressing the left button and drag/pull as desired to resize the chart.	=3marks

 Ans. Following are the limitations of CAS: (Any three) 1. Faster obsolescence of technology necessitates investment in shorter period of time. 	1.2
	1.2
1 Faster obsolosconce of technology percessitetes investment in shorter period of time	1.2
1 Factor obsolosconce of technology percessitates investment in shorter period of time	1.2
	1 2
2. Data may be lost or corrupted due to power interruption.	1.2
3. Data may be prone to hacking.	1 1
	1x3
=3	=3marks
33 Q. (a) What is meant by accounting	
Ans.	
Meaning: The accounting cycle means the process involved in identifying, measuring, and	1
communicating the accounting information.	-
The basic phases of this cycle are as follows:	3
• Business transactions are analysed.	Ũ
• The transactions are recorded in Journal.	
• Journal entries are posted to ledger accounts.	
 A trial balance is prepared from the balances of accounts. Accounts are reviewed and necessary adjustments are made. 	
 Adjustments are posted in the ledger to prepare adjusted trial balance. 	
 Adjusted Trial balance is used to prepare the balance sheet and profit and loss account. 	
	=4 marks
accounts.	-+ marks
OR	OR
Q. (b) What is 'data formatting'?	
Ans.	1
Data formatting refers to setting up spreadsheet in such a way that the user of the information can read and understand the information easily and quickly.	1
can read and understand the mormation easily and quickry.	
Several tools and shortcuts are available to format spreadsheet effectively.	
Following are the tools to format data:	
1. Number formatting: $\frac{1}{2}$	¹ / ₂ x 6=3
• It includes adding %, decimal places, currency signs, date, time, scientific values	
etc.	
 Various number formats are available. Special format astagory for which are has to salest 'Special' from astagory ention 	
 Special format category- for which one has to select 'Special' from category option. Changing cell colours 	
4. Adding text formatting	
5. Changing font size	
6. Changing cell borders	_1 marl
=4	=4 marks

34	Q. Write the steps to create	
	Ans.	
	Following will be the steps to create 'IF' function using formula tab and dialogue box.	
	1. Select the cell where the saving % is to be shown say F4.	5
	2. Click at the formula tab on the ribbon and click logical option.	
	3. Select 'IF Function' which will provide function arguments dialogue box.	
	4. Type an appropriate condition in the logical _test box.	
	5. In the value_if_true box, type the required value (Here it is 100%) if logical condition test is met.	
	6. In the value_if_false, type the value if logical test condition is not met. (Here it is 5%)	
	7. Click OK, the answer for the condition will be displayed in F\$. Copy the function from	
	F4 cell to rest of F column till you want to calculate.	
	In the formula the syntax will be	
	= If(F4>10000, 10%, 5%)	1
		=6 marks
