

Series QSS4R/4

Set – 3



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

67/4/3

अनुक्रमांक

Roll No.

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परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 31 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 परीक्षार्थी 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 31 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 candidates 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

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

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P.T.O.

सामान्य निर्देश :

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

- (1) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (2) यह प्रश्न-पत्र दो भागों में विभाजित है : भाग - क तथा भाग - ख।
- (3) भाग - क सभी परीक्षार्थियों के लिए अनिवार्य है।
- (4) भाग - ख में दो विकल्प हैं अर्थात् - (I) वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण तथा (II) अभिकलित्र लेखांकन। परीक्षार्थियों को भाग - ख में चयनित विषय के अनुसार केवल एक ही विकल्प के प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने हैं।
- (5) प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 16 तथा 27 से 30 एक अंक के प्रश्न हैं।
- (6) प्रश्न संख्या 17 से 20 तक तथा 31 एवं 32 लघु उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न तीन अंकों का है।
- (7) प्रश्न संख्या 21, 22 तथा 33 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रकार-I के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न चार अंकों का है।
- (8) प्रश्न संख्या 23 से 26 तथा 34 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रकार-II के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न छः अंकों का है।
- (9) प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है। यद्यपि, एक अंक के 7 प्रश्नों में, तीन अंकों के 2 प्रश्नों में, चार अंकों के 1 प्रश्न में तथा छः अंकों के 2 प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का चयन दिया गया है।

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and strictly follow them :

- (1) *This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.*
- (2) *This question paper is divided into two Parts : **Part – A** and **Part – B**.*
- (3) ***Part – A** is **compulsory** for all candidates.*
- (4) ***Part – B** has **two** options i.e. (I) Analysis of Financial Statements and (II) Computerised Accounting. Candidates must attempt only **one** of the given options as per the subject opted in Part – B.*
- (5) *Question numbers 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carry 1 mark each.*
- (6) *Question numbers 17 to 20, 31 and 32 are short answer type questions. Each carries 3 marks.*
- (7) *Question numbers 21, 22 and 33 are long answer type-I questions. Each carries 4 marks.*
- (8) *Question numbers 23 to 26 and 34 are long answer type-II questions. Each carries 6 marks.*
- (9) *There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 7 questions of **one** mark, 2 questions of **three** marks, 1 question of **four** marks and 2 questions of **six** marks.*

भाग – क
(साझेदारी फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)

1. (a) अर्नव लिमिटेड ने ₹ 24,00,000 की परिसम्पत्तियों का क्रय किया। क्रय मूल्य का भुगतान इसने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 9% ऋणपत्रों को 4% बट्टे पर निर्गमित करके किया। विक्रेता को निर्गमित किए गए ऋणपत्रों की संख्या थी :

(A) 24,000 (B) 25,000
(C) 30,000 (D) 28,000

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अथवा

- (b) 1 मई, 2023 को अमृत लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के, 10,000, 10% ऋणपत्रों को 10% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किया जिनका शोधन 10% प्रीमियम पर किया जाएगा। ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर हानि की राशि होगी :

(A) ₹ 2,00,000 (B) ₹ 1,30,000
(C) ₹ 1,00,000 (D) ₹ 80,000

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2. गुप्ता तथा शर्मा एक फर्म के साझेदार हैं तथा 4:1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते हैं। उन्होंने लाभों में 1/4 भाग के लिए प्रीति को एक नया साझेदार बनाया, जिसे उसने पूर्णतः गुप्ता से प्राप्त किया। गुप्ता, शर्मा तथा प्रीति का नया लाभ विभाजन अनुपात होगा :

(A) 2:1:1 (B) 11:4:5
(C) 3:3:2 (D) 7:5:4

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3. एक साझेदारी फर्म के विघटन पर ₹ 34,000 के देनदार थे। ₹ 1,000 के देनदार डूब गए तथा शेष देनदारों से 60% की वसूली की गई। देनदारों से वसूली पर कौन से खाते को नाम किया जाएगा तथा कितनी राशि से ?

(A) वसूली खाता ₹ 33,000 से (B) लाभ-हानि खाता ₹ 1,000 से
(C) रोकड़ खाता ₹ 19,800 से (D) देनदार खाता ₹ 14,200 से

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4. ₹ 1,50,000 की शुद्ध परिसंपत्तियों के क्रय प्रतिफल के लिए यदि विक्रेता को ₹ 1,25,000 के पूर्ण प्रदत्त अंशों/शेयरों का निर्गमन किया जाता है तब ₹ 25,000 के शेष को जमा किया जाएगा :

(A) लाभ-हानि विवरण में (B) ख्याति खाते में
(C) पूँजी संचय खाते में (D) लाभ-हानि समायोजन खाते में

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5. (a) रिया, रीता तथा रेणू एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं। 31 मार्च, 2023 को रेणू सेवानिवृत्त हो गई। रेणू को देय राशि ₹ 2,17,000 का हस्तांतरण उसके ऋण खाते में कर दिया गया। रेणू ने इस राशि पर साझेदारी अधिनियम, 1932 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार ब्याज लेने पर सहमति दी। वह दर जिस पर रेणू को ब्याज देय होगा, वह है :

(A) 9% वार्षिक (B) 6% वार्षिक
(C) 12% वार्षिक (D) 10% वार्षिक

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अथवा

PART – A
(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1. (a) Arnav Ltd. purchased assets worth ₹ 24,00,000. It issued 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 4% for payment of the purchase consideration. The number of debentures issued to vendor were :
- (A) 24,000 (B) 25,000
(C) 30,000 (D) 28,000

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OR

- (b) On 1st May, 2023, Amrit Ltd. issued 10,000, 10% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 10% redeemable at a premium of 10%. Loss on issue of debentures will be :
- (A) ₹ 2,00,000 (B) ₹ 1,30,000
(C) ₹ 1,00,000 (D) ₹ 80,000

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2. Gupta and Sharma are partners in a firm sharing profit in the ratio of 4:1. They admitted Preeti as a new partner for 1/4th share in the profits, which she acquired wholly from Gupta. New profit sharing ratio of Gupta, Sharma and Preeti will be :
- (A) 2:1:1 (B) 11:4:5
(C) 3:3:2 (D) 7:5:4

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3. On the dissolution of a partnership firm there were debtors of ₹ 34,000. Debtors of ₹ 1,000 became bad and 60% was realized from the remaining debtors. Which account will be debited and by how much amount on the realisation from debtors ?
- (A) Realisation A/c by ₹ 33,000 (B) Profit & Loss A/c by ₹ 1,000
(C) Cash A/c by ₹ 19,800 (D) Debtors A/c by ₹ 14,200

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4. If vendors are issued fully paid shares of ₹ 1,25,000 in purchase consideration of net assets of ₹ 1,50,000, the balance of ₹ 25,000 will be credited to :
- (A) Statement of Profit and Loss
(B) Goodwill Account
(C) Capital Reserve Account
(D) Profit and Loss Adjustment Account

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5. (a) Riya, Rita and Renu were partners in a firm. On 31st March, 2023 Renu retired. The amount payable to Renu ₹ 2,17,000 was transferred to her loan account. Renu agreed to receive interest on this amount as per the provisions of Partnership Act, 1932. The rate at which interest would be paid to Renu is :
- (A) 9% p.a. (B) 6% p.a.
(C) 12% p.a. (D) 10% p.a.

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OR

(b) रवि, वानी तथा टोनी एक फ़र्म में बराबर-बराबर के साझेदार थे। वानी की सेवानिवृत्ति के पश्चात् रवि तथा टोनी के पूँजी शेष क्रमशः ₹ 1,56,000 तथा ₹ 1,08,000 थे। फ़र्म की नई पूँजी ₹ 2,80,000 निर्धारित की गई। यह निर्णय लिया गया कि पूँजी शेष साझेदारों के लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में होगी। अपनी नई पूँजी में कमी के लिए टोनी _____ लाएगा।

- (A) ₹ 40,000 (B) ₹ 12,000
(C) ₹ 20,000 (D) ₹ 32,000

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6. कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम का उपयोग निम्न में से किसके लिए नहीं किया जा सकता :

- (A) अंशों/शेयरों को पुनः क्रय करने के लिए
(B) आंशिक प्रदत्त बोनस अंशों/शेयरों के निर्गमन के लिए
(C) ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर बट्टे को अपलिखित करने के लिए
(D) आरंभिक व्ययों को अपलिखित करने के लिए

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7. (a) विशांत लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 6,000 समता अंशों/शेयरों को 10% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए। निर्गम पूर्ण रूप से अभिदत्त हो गया। प्रति अंश/शेयर राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था :

आवेदन पर – ₹ 3, आबंटन पर – ₹ 3 (प्रीमियम सहित), प्रथम याचना पर – ₹ 3 तथा अन्तिम याचना पर – ₹ 2। 200 अंशों/शेयरों के एक धारक आशीष ने आबंटन के साथ ही संपूर्ण राशि का भुगतान कर दिया। आबंटन पर प्राप्त कुल राशि थी :

- (A) ₹ 18,000 (B) ₹ 19,000
(C) ₹ 25,000 (D) ₹ 21,000

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(b) एम लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 5,000 समता अंशों/शेयरों का, जिन्हें 10% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किया गया था, ₹ 2 प्रति अंश/शेयर की अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान नहीं करने पर हरण (Forfeit) कर लिया। वह न्यूनतम राशि जिस पर इन अंशों/शेयरों को पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित किया जा सकता है, होगी :

- (A) ₹ 5,000 (B) ₹ 10,000
(C) ₹ 12,000 (D) ₹ 50,000

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8. (a) निम्न में से कौन सी मद का लेखा लाभ-हानि विनियोग खाते में नहीं किया जा सकता है ?

- (A) पूँजी पर ब्याज
(B) आहरण पर ब्याज
(C) साझेदारों को भुगतान किया गया किराया
(D) साझेदार का वेतन

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- (b) Ravi, Vani and Toni were equal partners in a firm. After the retirement of Vani, the capital balances of Ravi and Toni were ₹ 1,56,000 and ₹ 1,08,000 respectively. The new capital of the firm was determined at ₹ 2,80,000. It was decided that the capital will be in proportion of the profit sharing ratio of the remaining partners. Toni will bring _____ for deficiency of his new capital.
- (A) ₹ 40,000 (B) ₹ 12,000
(C) ₹ 20,000 (D) ₹ 32,000 1
6. As per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 Securities Premium cannot be utilized for :
- (A) buy back of shares
(B) issue of partly paid bonus shares
(C) writing off discount on issue of debentures
(D) writing off preliminary expenses 1
7. (a) Vishant Ltd. invited applications for issuing 6,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at 10% premium. The issue was fully subscribed. The amount per share was payable as follows :
On application - ₹ 3, on allotment - ₹ 3 (including premium), on first call - ₹ 3 and on final call - ₹ 2. Ashish the holder of 200 shares paid the entire money along with allotment. The total amount received on allotment was :
- (A) ₹ 18,000 (B) ₹ 19,000
(C) ₹ 25,000 (D) ₹ 21,000 1
- OR**
- (b) M Ltd. forfeited 5,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued at a premium of 10% for non-payment of final call of ₹ 2 per share. The minimum amount at which these shares can be reissued as fully paid up will be :
- (A) ₹ 5,000 (B) ₹ 10,000
(C) ₹ 12,000 (D) ₹ 50,000 1
8. (a) Which one of the following items is not dealt through Profit and Loss Appropriation Account ?
- (A) Interest on Capital (B) Interest on Drawings
(C) Rent paid to partners (D) Partner's salary 1

OR

- (b) एक साझेदार के प्रवेश के समय फ़र्म का स्थिति विवरण ₹ 80,000 का कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति संचय दर्शा रहा था। कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति का ₹ 1,00,000 के दावे का अनुमान लगाया गया। ₹ 20,000 की कमी को :
- (A) पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाते में नाम किया जाएगा।
 (B) पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाते में जमा किया जाएगा।
 (C) साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों में नाम किया जाएगा।
 (D) साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों में जमा किया जाएगा। 1
9. विष्णु तथा मीशू एक फ़र्म के साझेदार हैं। मीशू प्रत्येक तिमाही के अंत में एक निश्चित राशि का आहरण करता है। आहरण पर ब्याज 15% वार्षिक दर से प्रभारित किया जाता है। वर्ष के अन्त में मीशू के आहरण पर ब्याज ₹ 9,000 था। मीशू के आहरण पर ब्याज प्रभारित किया गया था :
- (A) 6 महीने से (B) 7½ महीने से
 (C) 4½ महीने से (D) 4 महीने से 1
- निम्नलिखित काल्पनिक स्थिति को पढ़िए और प्रश्न संख्या 10 एवं 11 के उत्तर दीजिए :
- अदिति तथा सौरभ एक फ़र्म में साझेदार थे तथा 2:1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे। 1 अप्रैल, 2022 को उनकी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 5,00,000 तथा ₹ 4,00,000 थी। 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में, कोई भी समायोजन करने से पूर्व फ़र्म ने ₹ 81,000 का शुद्ध लाभ अर्जित किया। साझेदारी संलेख के अनुसार पूँजी पर ब्याज 10% वार्षिक दर से दिया जाएगा।
10. अदिति की पूँजी पर ब्याज होगा :
- (A) ₹ 50,000 (B) ₹ 45,000
 (C) ₹ 40,500 (D) ₹ 54,000 1
11. अदिति एवं सौरभ को पूँजी पर ब्याज निम्नलिखित में से किस अनुपात में दिया जाएगा ?
- (A) 5:4 (B) 2:1
 (C) 1:1 (D) 8:1 1
12. (a) वन्या तथा आन्या एक फ़र्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 3:2 के अनुपात में लाभ तथा हानि बाँटती थीं। उनकी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 5,00,000 तथा ₹ 1,00,000 थी। वन्या 8% वार्षिक दर से पूँजी पर ब्याज की अधिकारी थी तथा आन्या ₹ 5,000 प्रति माह की दर से वेतन की अधिकारी थी। किसी भी समायोजन से पूर्व शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 1,75,000 था। विभाजित किए जाने वाले लाभ में वन्या का भाग होगा :
- (A) ₹ 45,000 (B) ₹ 30,000
 (C) ₹ 37,500 (D) ₹ 40,000 1
- अथवा**
- (b) ओंकार तथा शिवा एक फ़र्म के साझेदार थे। ओंकार ₹ 20,000 वार्षिक वेतन का अधिकारी था; जबकि शिवा ₹ 50,000 वार्षिक वेतन का अधिकारी था। ओंकार और शिवा का वेतन प्रभारित करने के बाद 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष का शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 5,60,000 था। ओंकार के पूँजी खाते में जमा की जाने वाली कुल राशि होगी :
- (A) ₹ 2,45,000 (B) ₹ 2,65,000
 (C) ₹ 3,15,000 (D) ₹ 3,00,000 1

- (b) At the time of admission of a partner, the Balance Sheet of the firm showed a workmen compensation reserve of ₹ 80,000. The claim for workmen compensation was estimated at ₹ 1,00,000. The shortfall of ₹ 20,000 will be :
- (A) debited to Revaluation Account
 (B) credited to Revaluation Account
 (C) debited to Partners' Capital Accounts
 (D) credited to Partners' Capital Accounts 1
9. Vishnu and Mishu are partners in a firm. Mishu draws a fixed amount at the end of every quarter. Interest on drawings is charged @ 15% p.a. At the end of the year interest on Mishu's drawings amounted to ₹ 9,000. Interest on drawings was charged on drawings of Mishu for :
- (A) 6 months (B) 7 ½ months
 (C) 4 ½ months (D) 4 months 1
- Read the following hypothetical situation and answer questions 10 and 11.
- Aditi and Saurabh were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1. On 1st April, 2022 their capitals were ₹ 5,00,000 and ₹ 4,00,000 respectively. Before any appropriation, the firm earned a Net profit of ₹ 81,000 for the year ended 31st March, 2023. According to the partnership deed, interest on capital was to be provided @ 10% p.a.
10. Interest on Aditi's capital will be :
- (A) ₹ 50,000 (B) ₹ 45,000
 (C) ₹ 40,500 (D) ₹ 54,000 1
11. Interest on capital will be provided to Aditi and Saurabh in which of the following ratio ?
- (A) 5:4 (B) 2:1
 (C) 1:1 (D) 8:1 1
12. (a) Vanya and Aanya were partners in a firm sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Their capital were ₹ 5,00,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. Vanya was entitled to interest on capital @ 8% p.a. and Aanya was entitled to salary @ ₹ 5,000 per month. The net profit before any appropriation was ₹ 1,75,000. Vanya's share in divisible profit will be :
- (A) ₹ 45,000 (B) ₹ 30,000
 (C) ₹ 37,500 (D) ₹ 40,000 1
- OR**
- (b) Omkar and Shiva were partners in a firm. Omkar was entitled to a salary of ₹ 20,000 p.a. while Shiva was entitled to a salary of ₹ 50,000 p.a. Net profit for the year ended 31st March, 2023 after charging salary of Omkar and Shiva was ₹ 5,60,000. The total amount credited to Omkar's capital account will be :
- (A) ₹ 2,45,000 (B) ₹ 2,65,000
 (C) ₹ 3,15,000 (D) ₹ 3,00,000 1

13. कान्हा, रेशम तथा निशा एक फ़र्म के साझेदार थे । निशा ने फ़र्म को 10% वार्षिक दर से ₹ 1,00,000 का ऋण दिया था । फ़र्म का लेखापाल ऋण पर 6% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज देने के लिए जोर दे रहा है । निशा को किस दर से ऋण पर ब्याज दिया जाएगा ?

- (A) 6% वार्षिक (B) 10% वार्षिक
(C) 8% वार्षिक (D) ऋण पर कोई ब्याज नहीं दिया जाएगा ।

1

14. **अभिकथन (A) :** वाहक ऋणपत्रों पर ब्याज का भुगतान उस व्यक्ति को किया जाता है जो इस प्रकार के ऋणपत्रों में संलग्न ब्याज कूपन को प्रस्तुत करते हैं ।

कारण (R) : वाहक ऋणपत्रों को सुपुर्दगी के द्वारा हस्तान्तरित किया जा सकता है और कम्पनी ऐसे ऋणपत्र धारकों का कोई रिकॉर्ड नहीं रखती है ।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- (A) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और 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) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) गलत है ।
(D) अभिकथन (A) गलत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है ।

1

15. आदित्य, विशेष तथा निमेष एक फ़र्म के साझेदार थे तथा लाभ-हानि बराबर-बराबर बाँटते थे । 1 जुलाई, 2023 को आदित्य की मृत्यु हो गई । शेष साझेदारों ने फ़र्म का व्यवसाय चालू रखने का निर्णय किया तथा भविष्य में लाभों को 4:3 के अनुपात में बाँटने का निर्णय लिया । विशेष तथा निमेष का अधिलाभ अनुपात होगा :

- (A) 4:3 (B) 3:2
(C) 5:2 (D) 1:1

1

16. **अभिकथन (A) :** स्थायी पूँजी विधि के अन्तर्गत, साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते सदैव ज़मा शेष दर्शाते हैं ।

कारण (R) : स्थायी पूँजी विधि के अन्तर्गत, सभी मदों जैसे लाभ या हानि का भाग, पूँजी पर ब्याज, आहरण, आहरण पर ब्याज, का लेखा एक अलग खाते में किया जाता है जो साझेदारों के चालू खाते कहलाते हैं ।

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

1

13. Kanha, Resham and Nisha were partners in a firm. Nisha had given a loan of ₹ 1,00,000 to the firm @ 10% p.a. The accountant of the firm is emphasizing that interest on loan will be paid @ 6% p.a. At what rate the interest on loan will be paid to Nisha ?
- (A) 6% p.a. (B) 10% p.a.
(C) 8% p.a. (D) No interest on loan will be paid. 1
14. **Assertion (A) :** Interest on bearer debentures is paid to a person who produces the interest coupon attached to such debentures.
Reason (R) : Bearer debentures are transferred by way of delivery and the company does not keep any record of these debenture holders.
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 correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.
(D) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct. 1
15. Aditya, Vishesh and Nimesh were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally. Aditya died on 1st July, 2023. Remaining partners decided to continue the business of the firm and decided to share future profits in the ratio of 4:3. The gaining ratio of Vishesh and Nimesh will be :
- (A) 4:3 (B) 3:2
(C) 5:2 (D) 1:1 1
16. **Assertion (A) :** Under the fixed capital method, partners' capital accounts always show a credit balance.
Reason (R) : Under the fixed capital method, all items like share of profit or loss, interest on capital, drawings, interest on drawings are recorded in a separate account called partners' current account.
Choose the correct alternative 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 correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.
(D) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct. 1

17. नीता, मीता तथा करन एक फ़र्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4:3:3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे। 1 अप्रैल, 2023 से उन्होंने लाभों को 1:2:2 के अनुपात में विभाजित करने के लिए सहमति दी। उस तिथि को फ़र्म की पुस्तकों में ₹ 70,000 का सामान्य संचय था।

यह सहमति हुई कि :

- फ़र्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 1,00,000 किया जायेगा।
 - सम्पत्तियों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन तथा देयताओं के पुनर्निर्धारण पर हानि की राशि ₹ 40,000 थी।
- फ़र्म की पुस्तकों में उपरोक्त लेन-देनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

3

18. (a) आयुष तथा कृष साझेदार हैं तथा लाभ बराबर-बराबर बाँटते हैं। उन्होंने लाभ में बराबर भाग के लिए वंश को नया साझेदार बनाने का निर्णय लिया। इस उद्देश्य के लिए फ़र्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन अधिलाभों के चार वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर किया जाना था।

31.3.2023 को वंश के प्रवेश से पूर्व फ़र्म का स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

31.3.2023 को आयुष तथा कृष का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
पूँजी :		मशीनरी	75,000
आयुष 90,000		फर्नीचर	15,000
कृष 50,000	1,40,000	स्टॉक	30,000
सामान्य संचय	20,000	देनदार	20,000
ऋण	25,000	नगद	50,000
लेनदार	5,000		
	1,90,000		1,90,000

प्रतिफल की सामान्य दर 12% वार्षिक है। फ़र्म का पिछले चार वर्षों का औसत लाभ ₹ 30,000 था। ख्याति में वंश के भाग की गणना कीजिए।

3

अथवा

- (b) वरुण, तरुण, अरुण तथा बरुण एक फ़र्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5:3:2:2 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे। 31 मार्च, 2023 को अरुण सेवानिवृत्त हो गया। वरुण, तरुण तथा बरुण ने भविष्य में लाभ बराबर-बराबर बाँटने का निर्णय लिया। अरुण के सेवानिवृत्त होने पर फ़र्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 9,00,000 किया गया।

अपने कार्य को स्पष्टता से दर्शाते हुए, ख्याति खाता खोले बिना ख्याति के लेखांकन के लिए अरुण की सेवानिवृत्ति पर आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए।

3

19. (a) महेश लिमिटेड ने ईश लिमिटेड से ₹ 4,50,000 का संयंत्र तथा मशीनरी का क्रय किया। ईश लिमिटेड को भुगतान ₹ 50,000 का एक चेक देकर तथा शेष के लिए ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 6% ऋणपत्रों को 20% बट्टे पर निर्गमित करके किया गया।

उपरोक्त लेन-देनों के लिए महेश लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

3

अथवा

17. Nita, Mita and Karan 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 and losses in the ratio of 1:2:2. On that date, there was a General Reserve of ₹ 70,000 in the books of the firm. It was agreed that :

- (i) Goodwill of the firm be valued at ₹ 1,00,000.
- (ii) Loss on revaluation of assets and re-assessment of liabilities amounted to ₹ 40,000.

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

3

18. (a) Aayush and Krish are partners sharing profits and losses equally. They decided to admit Vansh for an equal share in the profits. For this purpose, the goodwill of the firm was to be valued at four years purchase of super profits.

The balance sheet of the firm on 31.3.2023 before admission of Vansh was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Aayush and Krish as on 31.3.2023

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Capitals :		Machinery	75,000
Aayush 90,000		Furniture	15,000
Krish <u>50,000</u>	1,40,000	Stock	30,000
General Reserve	20,000	Debtors	20,000
Loan	25,000	Cash	50,000
Creditors	5,000		
	1,90,000		1,90,000

The normal rate of return is 12% per annum. Average profit of the firm for the last four years was ₹ 30,000. Calculate Vansh's share of Goodwill.

3

OR

- (b) Varun, Tarun, Arun and Barun were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2:2. Arun retired on 31st March, 2023. Varun, Tarun and Barun decided to share future profits equally. On Arun's retirement, Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 9,00,000. Showing your workings clearly, pass the necessary Journal entry for treatment of Goodwill on Arun's retirement without opening goodwill account.

3

19. (a) Mahesh Ltd. purchased Plant and Machinery from Ish Ltd. for ₹ 4,50,000. ₹ 50,000 was paid by cheque to Ish Ltd. and the balance by issuing 6% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 20%.

Pass the necessary Journal Entries for the above transactions in the books of Mahesh Ltd.

3

OR

(b) मणिका लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 500 अंशों/शेयरों का हरण (Forfeit) ₹ 20 प्रति अंश/शेयर की प्रथम याचना तथा ₹ 25 प्रति अंश/शेयर की दूसरी तथा अंतिम याचना का भुगतान नहीं करने पर कर लिया। इनमें से 250 अंशों/शेयरों को ₹ 50 प्रति अंश/शेयर पर पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनःनिर्गमित कर दिया गया। अंशों/शेयरों के हरण (Forfeit) तथा पुनःनिर्गमन की रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

3

20. राजेश और अनु एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 1:2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे। उनकी स्थायी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 6,00,000 तथा ₹ 3,00,000 थी। वर्ष के खाते तैयार करने के बाद यह ध्यान दिया गया कि लाभों के विभाजन से पूर्व साझेदारी संलेख के अनुसार 12% वार्षिक दर से पूँजी पर ब्याज दिया जाना था; जिसे साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों में जमा नहीं किया गया।

आवश्यक समायोजन रोजनामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए। अपने कार्य को स्पष्टता से दर्शाइए।

3

21. राम, रवि तथा रोहन साझेदार थे तथा 2:3:1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे। 31 मार्च, 2023 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

31.3.2023 को राम, रवि तथा रोहन का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
लेनदार	3,62,000	नगद	14,000
सामान्य संचय	18,000	बैंक	2,96,000
पूँजी :		स्टॉक	80,000
राम 1,00,000		देनदार 3,00,000	
रवि 2,00,000		घटा : संदिग्ध ऋणों के	
रोहन 3,00,000	6,00,000	लिए प्रावधान 10,000	2,90,000
		निवेश	50,000
		भूमि	2,50,000
	9,80,000		9,80,000

30 सितम्बर, 2023 को रोहन की मृत्यु हो गई। एक साझेदार की मृत्यु पर साझेदारी संलेख में निम्न का प्रावधान था :

- ख्याति की गणना पिछले तीन वर्षों के औसत लाभ के दो वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर की जायेगी। पिछले तीन वर्षों के लाभ थे : 2020-21 ₹ 45,000; 2021-22 ₹ 90,000 तथा 2022-23 ₹ 1,35,000.
- मृत्यु की तिथि तक मृतक साझेदार के लाभ की गणना पिछले तीन वर्षों के औसत लाभ के आधार पर की जायेगी।

रोहन के उत्तराधिकारियों को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए उसका पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए।

4

- (b) Manika Ltd. forfeited 500 shares of ₹ 100 each for non-payment of first call of ₹ 20 per share and second and final call of ₹ 25 per share. 250 of these shares were reissued at ₹ 50 per share fully paid up. Pass the Journal Entries for forfeiture and reissue of shares. 3

20. Rajesh and Anu were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 1:2. Their fixed capitals were ₹ 6,00,000 and ₹ 3,00,000 respectively. After the accounts for the year were prepared, it was noticed that interest on capital @ 12% p.a., as provided in the partnership deed, was not credited to the capital accounts of partners before distribution of profits.

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

21. Ram, Ravi and Rohan were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:3:1. On 31st March, 2023, their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Ram, Ravi and Rohan as on 31.3.2023

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	3,62,000	Cash	14,000
General Reserve	18,000	Bank	2,96,000
Capitals :		Stock	80,000
Ram 1,00,000		Debtors 3,00,000	
Ravi 2,00,000		Less : provision for	
Rohan <u>3,00,000</u>	6,00,000	doubtful debts <u>10,000</u>	2,90,000
		Investments	50,000
		Land	2,50,000
	9,80,000		9,80,000

Rohan died on 30th September, 2023. On the death of a partner the partnership deed provided for the following :

- (i) Goodwill was to be valued at two years purchase of average profit of last three years. The profits for the last three years were : 2020-21 ₹ 45,000, 2021-22 ₹ 90,000 and 2022-23 ₹ 1,35,000.
- (ii) Deceased partner's share of profit till the date of his death will be calculated on the basis of average profit of last three years.

Prepare Rohan's Capital Account to be rendered to his executors. 4

22. रोनिट लिमिटेड ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 75,000 अंशों/शेयरों में विभक्त ₹ 75,00,000 की अधिकृत पूँजी के साथ पंजीकृत थी। कम्पनी ने 45,000 अंशों/शेयरों के निर्गमन के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए।

राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था :

आवेदन पर – ₹ 30 प्रति अंश/शेयर, आबंटन पर – ₹ 30 प्रति अंश/शेयर, प्रथम याचना पर – ₹ 25 प्रति अंश/शेयर तथा शेष अन्तिम याचना पर।

42,000 अंशों/शेयरों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए तथा सभी आवेदकों को आबंटन कर दिया गया। चारवी, जिसे 3,300 अंशों/शेयरों का आबंटन किया गया था, दोनों याचनाओं का भुगतान करने में असफल रही। उसके अंशों/शेयरों का हरण (Forfeit) कर लिया गया।

कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची III, भाग I के अनुसार कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में अंश/शेयर पूँजी प्रस्तुत कीजिए। खातों के नोट्स भी बनाइए।

4

23. (a) अनिकेश तथा भावेश एक फ़र्म के साझेदार हैं तथा 7:3 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते हैं। 31 मार्च, 2023 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

31 मार्च, 2023 को अनिकेश तथा भावेश का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
लेनदार	60,000	नगद	36,000
अदत्त मजदूरी	9,000	देनदार	54,000
सामान्य संचय	15,000	घटा : संदिग्ध ऋणों	
		के लिए प्रावधान	6,000
पूँजी :		स्टॉक	60,000
अनिकेश	1,20,000	फर्नीचर	1,20,000
भावेश	1,80,000	मशीनरी	1,20,000
	3,84,000		3,84,000

1 अप्रैल, 2023 को उन्होंने लाभ में 1/4 भाग के लिए चाहत को निम्न शर्तों पर एक नया साझेदार बनाया :

- चाहत अपनी पूँजी के रूप में ₹ 90,000 तथा ख्याति प्रीमियम के अपने भाग के लिए ₹ 30,000 लाएगी।
- अदत्त मजदूरी का भुगतान कर दिया जायेगा।
- स्टॉक को 10% कम किया जायेगा।
- ₹ 6,300 के एक लेनदार, जिसका लेखा पुस्तकों में नहीं किया गया है, का लेखा किया जायेगा।

फ़र्म की पुस्तकों में उपरोक्त लेन-देनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

अथवा

6

22. Ronit Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital of ₹ 75,00,000 divided into 75,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each. The company invited applications for issuing 45,000 shares.

The amount was payable as follows : ₹ 30 per share on application, ₹ 30 per share on allotment, ₹ 25 per share on first call and balance on final call.

Applications were received for 42,000 shares and allotment was made to all the applicants. Charvi, to whom 3,300 shares were allotted, failed to pay both the calls. Her 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.

4

23. (a) Anikesh and Bhavesh are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 7:3. Their Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2023 was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Anikesh and Bhavesh as on 31st March, 2023

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	60,000	Cash	36,000
Outstanding wages	9,000	Debtors 54,000	
General Reserve	15,000	Less : Provision for doubtful debts <u>6,000</u>	48,000
Capitals :		Stock	60,000
Anikesh 1,20,000		Furniture	1,20,000
Bhavesh <u>1,80,000</u>	3,00,000	Machinery	1,20,000
	3,84,000		3,84,000

On 1st April, 2023 Chahat was admitted for 1/4th share in the profits on the following terms :

- Chahat will bring ₹ 90,000 as her capital and ₹ 30,000 as her share of Goodwill premium.
- Outstanding wages will be paid.
- Stock will be reduced by 10%.
- A creditor of ₹ 6,300, not recorded in the books, was to be taken into account.

Pass necessary Journal Entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm.

6

OR

- (b) प्रिना, कादिर तथा किआन एक फ़र्म के साझेदार थे तथा 7:2:1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे ।
31 मार्च, 2023 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

31 मार्च, 2023 को प्रिना, कादिर तथा किआन का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
पूँजी :		भूमि	12,00,000
प्रिना 9,60,000		भवन	9,00,000
कादिर 8,40,000		फर्नीचर	3,60,000
किआन 9,00,000	27,00,000	स्टॉक	6,60,000
सामान्य संचय	3,00,000	देनदार 6,00,000	
कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति संचय	5,40,000	घटा : संदिग्ध ऋणों	
लेनदार	3,60,000	के लिए प्रावधान 30,000	5,70,000
		बैंक में नगद	2,10,000
	39,00,000		39,00,000

उपरोक्त तिथि को निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर कादिर सेवानिवृत्त हो गया :

- फ़र्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 12,00,000 किया गया ।
- भूमि को 30% से बढ़ाया जायेगा तथा भवन पर ₹ 3,54,000 से मूल्यहास लगाया जायेगा ।
- देनदारों पर 6% का प्रावधान किया जाएगा ।
- कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति देयता ₹ 1,40,000 निर्धारित की गई ।
- कादिर को देय राशि को उसके ऋण खाते में हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया ।
- नई फ़र्म की कुल पूँजी ₹ 16,00,000 निर्धारित की गई जिसका समायोजन उनके नए लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात में चालू खाते खोलकर किया जाएगा ।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए ।

6

24. (a) लैज़ल लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 2,00,000 समता अंशों/शेयरों को 20% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए । प्रति अंश/शेयर राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था : आवेदन पर – ₹ 5, आबंटन पर – ₹ 4 (प्रीमियम सहित) तथा शेष प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना पर । जनता ने 3,20,000 अंशों/शेयरों के लिए आवेदन किए, जिसमें से 20,000 अंशों/शेयरों के आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा शेष आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों/शेयरों का आबंटन कर दिया गया । 15,000 अंशों/शेयरों की एक आवेदक कविता आबंटन तथा याचना राशि का भुगतान करने में असफल रही । उसके अंशों/शेयरों का हरण (Forfeit) कर लिया गया । कम्पनी की पुस्तकों में उपरोक्त लेन-देनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

6

अथवा

- (b) Prina, Qadir and Kian were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 7:2:1. On 31st March, 2023 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Prina, Qadir and Kian as on 31st March, 2023

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Capitals :		Land	12,00,000
Prina 9,60,000		Building	9,00,000
Qadir 8,40,000		Furniture	3,60,000
Kian <u>9,00,000</u>	27,00,000	Stock	6,60,000
General Reserve	3,00,000	Debtors 6,00,000	
Workmen's		Less : Provision for	
compensation Reserve	5,40,000	doubtful debts <u>30,000</u>	5,70,000
Creditors	3,60,000	Cash at Bank	2,10,000
	39,00,000		39,00,000

On the above date Qadir retired. Following was agreed :

- Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 12,00,000.
- Land was to be appreciated by 30% and building was to be depreciated by ₹ 3,54,000.
- A provision of 6% is to be maintained on debtors.
- Liability for workmen's compensation was determined at ₹ 1,40,000.
- Amount payable to Qadir was transferred to his loan account.
- Total capital of the new firm was fixed at ₹ 16,00,000 which will be adjusted according to their new profit ratio by opening current accounts.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

6

24. (a) Lazal Ltd. invited applications for issuing 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each, at 20% premium. Amount per share was payable as follows : ₹ 5 on application ; ₹ 4 (including premium) on allotment ; and balance on first and final call. Public applied for 3,20,000 shares, out of which applications for 20,000 shares were rejected and shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to the remaining applications. Kavita, an applicant of 15,000 shares failed to pay allotment and call money. Her shares were forfeited.

Pass necessary Journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the company.

6

OR

(b) चाँद लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 1,00,000 समता अंशों/शेयरों को ₹ 2 प्रति अंश/शेयर के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए। प्रति अंश/शेयर राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था : आवेदन पर – ₹ 4 (प्रीमियम सहित), आबंटन पर – ₹ 5 तथा शेष प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना पर। 1,80,000 अंशों/शेयरों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए, जिनमें से 30,000 अंशों/शेयरों के आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा शेष आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों/शेयरों का आबंटन कर दिया गया। मानसी जो 5,000 अंशों/शेयरों की धारक थी प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान करने में असफल रही तथा उसके अंशों/शेयरों का हरण (Forfeit) कर लिया गया।

उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए कम्पनी की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

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25. विभिन्न परिसम्पत्तियों (रोकड़ तथा बैंक के अतिरिक्त) तथा तृतीय पक्ष देयताओं को वसूली खाते में स्थानान्तरित करने के पश्चात् मोहित तथा रोहित की साझेदारी फ़र्म के विघटन पर निम्नलिखित लेन-देनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

- (i) एक मशीन, जिसका अनुमानित मूल्य ₹ 10,000 था तथा जिसका लेखा, लेखा-पुस्तकों में नहीं किया गया था, मोहित ने ₹ 7,000 में ले ली।
- (ii) रोहित के ₹ 15,000 के ऋण का ₹ 13,500 में हिसाब चुकता कर दिया गया।
- (iii) फ़र्म के पास ₹ 1,00,000 के निवेश थे। मोहित ने 50% निवेशों को 10% बट्टे पर ले लिया। जबकि शेष निवेशों को ₹ 60,000 में बेच दिया गया।
- (iv) वसूली व्यय ₹ 23,000 थे।
- (v) ₹ 45,000 के विविध लेनदारों का ₹ 2,000 की छूट पर हिसाब चुकता कर दिया गया।
- (vi) ₹ 12,000 की वसूली की हानि को साझेदारों के बीच उनके लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात में बाँट दिया गया।

6

26. निम्नलिखित परिस्थितियों में सृजन लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन तथा ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर बट्टे/हानि को अपलिखित करने के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

- (i) ₹ 1,000 प्रत्येक के 900, 6% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 5% बट्टे पर किया गया, जिनका शोधन सममूल्य पर किया जाएगा। प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम खाते का शेष ₹ 50,000 है।
- (ii) ₹ 1,000 प्रत्येक के 700, 8% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% बट्टे पर किया गया, जिनका शोधन 10% प्रीमियम पर किया जाएगा। प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम खाते का शेष ₹ 1,00,000 है।

6

- (b) Chand Ltd. invited applications for issuing 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 2 per share. The amount per share was payable as follows : ₹ 4 (including premium) on application, ₹ 5 on allotment and balance on first and final call. Applications were received for 1,80,000 shares of which applications for 30,000 shares were rejected and remaining applicants were allotted shares on pro-rata basis. Mansi holding 5,000 shares failed to pay first and final call money and her shares were forfeited.

Pass necessary Journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the company.

6

25. Pass the necessary journal entries for the following transactions on the dissolution of the partnership firm of Mohit and Rohit after the various assets (other than cash and bank) and the third party liabilities have been transferred to realisation account :

- (i) A machine which was not recorded in the books was taken over by Mohit at ₹ 7,000; whereas its expected value was ₹ 10,000.
- (ii) Rohit's loan of ₹ 15,000 was settled at ₹ 13,500.
- (iii) The firm had investments of ₹ 1,00,000. Mohit took over 50% of the investments at a discount of 10%, while the remaining investments were sold off for ₹ 60,000.
- (iv) Realisation expenses amounted to ₹ 23,000.
- (v) Sundry creditors amounting to ₹ 45,000 were settled at a discount of ₹ 2,000.
- (vi) Loss on realisation ₹ 12,000 was divided between the partners in their profit sharing ratio.

6

26. Pass necessary journal entries relating to issue of debentures and to write off discount/loss on issue of debentures in the books of Srijan Ltd. in the following cases :

- (i) 900, 6% debentures of ₹ 1,000 each are issued at 5% discount and redeemable at par. Balance in Securities Premium account is ₹ 50,000.
- (ii) 700, 8% debentures of ₹ 1,000 each are issued at 10% discount and redeemable at a premium of 10%. Balance in Securities Premium account is ₹ 1,00,000.

6

भाग – ख
विकल्प – I
(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

27. (a) **कथन I :** वित्तीय क्रियाकलापों का सम्बन्ध एक उद्यम की दीर्घकालिक निधियों या पूँजी से है ।
कथन II : वित्तीय क्रियाकलापों से उत्पन्न होने वाले रोकड़ प्रवाहों को पृथक् रूप से प्रकट करना महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि यह प्रतिनिधित्व करता है कि किस सीमा तक भावी आय तथा रोकड़ प्रवाह को उत्पन्न करने के लिए संसाधनों पर खर्चा किया गया है ।

निम्नलिखित से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

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

1

अथवा

- (b) 'कर्मचारी लाभ व्ययों का भुगतान' लेन-देन का रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण पर क्या प्रभाव होगा ?
(A) प्रचालन क्रियाकलापों से बहिर्वाह ।
(B) निवेश क्रियाकलापों से बहिर्वाह ।
(C) वित्तीयन क्रियाकलापों से बहिर्वाह ।
(D) रोकड़ प्रवाह पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं ।

1

28.

	क्रय (₹)	विक्रय (₹)
निवेश	2,00,000	1,80,000
ख्याति	3,00,000	—

उपरोक्त सूचना से 'निवेश क्रियाकलापों से रोकड़ प्रवाह' होगा :

- (A) ₹ 3,20,000 अन्तर्वाह (B) ₹ 3,20,000 बहिर्वाह
(C) ₹ 20,000 बहिर्वाह (D) ₹ 20,000 अन्तर्वाह

1

29. (a) 'वित्तीय विवरणों के विश्लेषण' की वह तकनीक जो एक उद्यम की लाभप्रदता, शोधनक्षमता तथा कार्यक्षमता का आकलन करने में सहायता करती है, जानी जाती है :
(A) रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण (B) तुलनात्मक विवरण
(C) सामान्य आकार विवरण (D) अनुपात विश्लेषण

1

अथवा

- (b) _____ अम्ल जाँच अनुपात के नाम से भी जाना जाता है ।
(A) चालू अनुपात (B) तरल अनुपात
(C) सकल लाभ अनुपात (D) निवेश पर प्रत्याय अनुपात

1

PART – B
OPTION – I
(Analysis of Financial Statements)

27. (a) **Statement I** : Financing activities relate to long term funds or capital of an enterprise.

Statement II : Separate disclosure of cash flows arising from financing activities is important because they represent the extent to which expenditures have been made for resources intended to generate future income and cash flows.

Choose the correct option from the following :

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

1

OR

- (b) What will be the effect of transaction 'Payment of employee benefit expenses' on the cash flow statement ?

- (A) Outflow from operating activities.
 (B) Outflow from investing activities.
 (C) Outflow from financing activities.
 (D) No effect on cash flow.

1

28.

	Purchased (₹)	Sold (₹)
Investments	2,00,000	1,80,000
Goodwill	3,00,000	—

From the above information, 'Cash flows from investing activities' will be :

- (A) Inflow ₹ 3,20,000 (B) Outflow ₹ 3,20,000
 (C) Outflow ₹ 20,000 (D) Inflow ₹ 20,000

1

29. (a) The tool of 'Analysis of Financial Statements' which helps to assess the profitability, solvency and efficiency of an enterprise is known as :

- (A) Cash flow statement (B) Comparative statement
 (C) Common size statement (D) Ratio analysis

1

OR

- (b) _____ is also known as the Acid Test Ratio.

- (A) Current ratio (B) Quick ratio
 (C) Gross profit ratio (D) Return on investment ratio

1

30. मेगामार्ग लिमिटेड का तरल अनुपात 1.5:1 है। निम्नलिखित में से किस लेन-देन का परिणाम इस अनुपात में कमी होगी ?
- (A) ₹ 10,000 लागत की वस्तुओं को ₹ 12,000 में बेचा गया।
- (B) व्यापार प्राप्यों से ₹ 41,000 रोकड़ एकत्रित किया गया।
- (C) ₹ 38,000 के नगद माल का क्रय किया गया।
- (D) लेनदारों को ₹ 11,000 का भुगतान किया गया। 1
31. कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची III, भाग I के अनुसार एक कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में निम्न मदों को किन मुख्य शीर्षकों एवं उप-शीर्षकों (यदि कोई है) के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा : 3
- (i) पूँजीगत अग्रिम (ii) अग्रिम प्राप्त आय (iii) स्टोर तथा स्पेयर पार्ट्स
32. ए बी लिमिटेड का औसत स्टॉक/रहतिया ₹ 1,00,000 है तथा स्टॉक आवर्त अनुपात 6 गुना है। यदि माल को प्रचालन से आगम पर 25% लाभ पर बेचा गया है तो प्रचालन से आगम की राशि की गणना कीजिए। 3
33. (a) निम्न सूचना से एक्स लिमिटेड का सामान्य आकार स्थिति विवरण तैयार कीजिए : 4

31 मार्च, 2023 को एक्स लिमिटेड का स्थिति विवरण

विवरण	नोट सं.	31.3.2023 (₹)	31.3.2022 (₹)
I. समता एवं देयताएँ :			
1. अंशधारक/शेयरधारक निधियाँ			
(a) समता अंश/शेयर पूँजी		30,00,000	15,00,000
(b) संचय एवं आधिक्य		10,00,000	5,00,000
2. अचल देयताएँ		20,00,000	20,00,000
3. चालू देयताएँ		20,00,000	10,00,000
कुल		80,00,000	50,00,000
II. परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
1. अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ		40,00,000	30,00,000
2. चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(a) स्टॉक (मालसूची)		40,00,000	20,00,000
कुल		80,00,000	50,00,000

अथवा

- (b) निम्न सूचना से वाई लिमिटेड का तुलनात्मक लाभ-हानि विवरण तैयार कीजिए : 4

विवरण	31.3.2023	31.3.2022
प्रचालन आगम (₹)	40,00,000	20,00,000
व्यापारिक स्टॉक का क्रय (₹)	24,00,000	12,00,000
स्टॉक में परिवर्तन (व्यापारिक स्टॉक क्रय का %)	25%	20%
अन्य व्यय (₹)	2,00,000	1,60,000
कर दर	40%	40%

30. Quick ratio of Megamart Ltd. is 1.5:1. Which of the following transactions will result in decrease in this ratio ?
 (A) Sale of goods costing ₹ 10,000 for ₹ 12,000.
 (B) Cash collected from trade receivables ₹ 41,000.
 (C) Purchase of goods for cash ₹ 38,000.
 (D) Creditors were paid ₹ 11,000. 1
31. Under which Major Heads and Sub-Heads (if any) will the following items be presented in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013 ?
 (i) Capital Advances (ii) Income received in Advance
 (iii) Stores and Spare Parts 3
32. The average inventory of AB Ltd. is ₹ 1,00,000 and the inventory turnover ratio is 6 times. Calculate the amount of revenue from operations if goods are sold at a profit of 25% on revenue from operations. 3
33. (a) Prepare a Common Size Balance Sheet of X Ltd. from the following information : 4

Balance Sheet of X Ltd. as on 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2023 (₹)	31.3.2022 (₹)
I. Equity and Liabilities :			
1. Shareholders' funds			
(a) Equity Share Capital		30,00,000	15,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus		10,00,000	5,00,000
2. Non-current liabilities		20,00,000	20,00,000
3. Current liabilities		20,00,000	10,00,000
Total		80,00,000	50,00,000
II. Assets :			
1. Non-current assets		40,00,000	30,00,000
2. Current assets			
(a) Inventories		40,00,000	20,00,000
Total		80,00,000	50,00,000

OR

- (b) From the following information prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss of Y Ltd : 4

Particulars	31.3.2023	31.3.2022
Revenue from operations (₹)	40,00,000	20,00,000
Purchase of stock in trade (₹)	24,00,000	12,00,000
Change in inventories (% of purchase of stock in trade)	25%	20%
Other expenses (₹)	2,00,000	1,60,000
Tax rate	40%	40%

34. 31.3.2023 को भारत गैस लिमिटेड का स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

31.3.2023 को भारत गैस लिमिटेड का स्थिति विवरण

विवरण	नोट सं.	31.3.2023 (₹)	31.3.2022 (₹)
I समता तथा देयताएँ :			
1. अंशधारक निधियाँ			
(a) अंश पूँजी	1	14,00,000	10,00,000
(b) संचय एवं आधिक्य		5,00,000	4,00,000
2. अचल देयताएँ			
दीर्घकालीन उधार		5,00,000	1,40,000
3. चालू देयताएँ			
(a) व्यापारिक देय	2	1,00,000	60,000
(b) लघु-अवधि प्रावधान		80,000	60,000
कुल		25,80,000	16,60,000
II परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
1. अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(a) स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ (संपत्ति, संयंत्र एवं उपकरण तथा अमूर्त सम्पत्तियाँ)	3	16,00,000	9,00,000
(i) मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ (संपत्ति, संयंत्र एवं उपकरण)	4	1,40,000	2,00,000
(ii) अमूर्त परिसंपत्तियाँ			
2. चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(a) स्टॉक (मालसूची)		2,50,000	2,00,000
(b) व्यापारिक प्राप्य		5,00,000	3,00,000
(c) रोकड़ एवं रोकड़ तुल्य		90,000	60,000
कुल		25,80,000	16,60,000

खातों के नोट्स :

नोट सं.	विवरण	31.3.2023 (₹)	31.3.2022 (₹)
1.	संचय एवं आधिक्य : लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष	5,00,000	4,00,000
		5,00,000	4,00,000
2.	लघु-अवधि प्रावधान : कर प्रावधान	80,000	60,000
		80,000	60,000
3.	मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ : (संपत्ति, संयंत्र तथा उपकरण) मशीनरी घटा : एकत्रित मूल्यहास	18,50,000 (2,50,000) 16,00,000	10,00,000 (1,00,000) 9,00,000
4.	अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ : ख्याति	1,40,000 1,40,000	2,00,000 2,00,000

34. Following is the Balance Sheet of Bharat Gas Ltd. as at 31.3.2023 :

Balance Sheet of Bharat Gas Ltd. as at 31.3.2023

Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2023 (₹)	31.3.2022 (₹)
I Equity and Liabilities :			
1. Shareholders' funds			
(a) Share capital		14,00,000	10,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	5,00,000	4,00,000
2. Non-current Liabilities			
Long term borrowings		5,00,000	1,40,000
3. Current liabilities			
(a) Trade payables		1,00,000	60,000
(b) Short term provisions	2	80,000	60,000
Total		25,80,000	16,60,000
II Assets :			
1. Non-current Assets			
(a) Fixed Assets			
(Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets)			
(i) Tangible assets	3	16,00,000	9,00,000
(Property, plant & equipment)			
(ii) Intangible assets	4	1,40,000	2,00,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		2,50,000	2,00,000
(b) Trade receivables		5,00,000	3,00,000
(c) Cash and cash equivalents		90,000	60,000
Total		25,80,000	16,60,000

Notes to Accounts :

Note No.	Particulars	31.3.2023 (₹)	31.3.2022 (₹)
1.	Reserves and Surplus :		
	Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss	5,00,000	4,00,000
		5,00,000	4,00,000
2.	Short term provisions :		
	Provision for Taxation	80,000	60,000
		80,000	60,000
3.	Tangible Assets :		
	(Property, plant and equipment)		
	Machinery	18,50,000	10,00,000
	Less : Accumulated Depreciation	(2,50,000)	(1,00,000)
		16,00,000	9,00,000
4.	Intangible Assets :		
	Goodwill	1,40,000	2,00,000
		1,40,000	2,00,000

अतिरिक्त सूचना : वर्ष के दौरान ₹ 3,00,000 लागत की एक मशीन को, जिस पर एकत्रित मूल्यहास ₹ 45,000 था, ₹ 1,35,000 में बेचा गया।

‘प्रचालन क्रियाकलापों से रोकड़ प्रवाह’ की गणना कीजिए।

6

भाग – ख

विकल्प – II

(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)

27. (a) एक्सल निम्नलिखित में से कौन से गणितीय प्रचालन समूहों को समान महत्व देता है :

- (A) गुणा करना तथा जोड़ना (B) भाग देना तथा गुणा करना
(C) घातांक तथा गुणा करना (D) घटाना तथा भाग देना

1

अथवा

(b) एक्सल 2007 में कितनी पंक्तियाँ उपलब्ध होती हैं ?

- (A) 5663 (B) 65536
(C) 72257 (D) 4332

1

28. एक्सल में ‘निरपेक्ष सेल संदर्भ’ तथा ‘मिश्रित संदर्भ’ की पहचान कैसे की जाती है ?

- (A) \$ चिह्न का प्रयोग करके (B) & चिह्न का प्रयोग करके
(C) # चिह्न का प्रयोग करके (D) ~ चिह्न का प्रयोग करके

1

29. (a) ‘ग्राफ में प्रदर्शित सूचना का ऐसा भाग जो एक डेटा श्रृंखला को अभिहस्तांकित है, जाना जाता है :

- (A) डेटा प्वाइंट (B) डेटा टेबल
(C) प्लॉट प्वाइंट (D) लेजेंड

1

अथवा

(b) एक्सल में ‘एल.ए.बी.ई.एल.एस.’ (LABELS) का अर्थ है :

- (A) एक टेक्स्ट अथवा विशिष्ट कैरेक्टर
(B) पंक्तियों, स्तम्भों या वर्णनात्मक सूचना के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाता है।
(C) गणितीय रूप में उपचारित किया जा सकता है।
(D) (A) तथा (B) दोनों

1

30. निम्न में से कौन सा सॉफ्टवेयर कम गोपनीयता स्तर की सीमा से प्रभावित है तथा सॉफ्टवेयर डेटा कपट उन्मुख है ?

- (A) टेलरूड (B) स्पेसिफिक
(C) जैनरिक (D) (A) तथा (B) दोनों

1

31. उदाहरणों की सहायता से ‘अनुक्रमिक कोड’ तथा ‘ब्लॉक कोड’ को समझाइए।

3

Adjustments : During the year a machine costing ₹ 3,00,000 on which accumulated depreciation was ₹ 45,000 was sold for ₹ 1,35,000.

Calculate 'Cash flows from Operating Activities'.

6

PART – B
OPTION – II
(Computerised Accounting)

27. (a) Excel considers which of the following group of mathematical operations of equal importance ?

- (A) Multiplication and Addition (B) Division and Multiplication
(C) Exponent and Multiplication (D) Subtraction and Division

1

OR

(b) How many rows are available in Excel 2007 ?

- (A) 5663 (B) 65536
(C) 72257 (D) 4332

1

28. How are 'absolute cell references' and 'mixed reference' identified in Excel ?

- (A) using \$ sign (B) using £ sign
(C) using # sign (D) using ~ sign

1

29. (a) 'A piece of information shown in a graph which is assigned to the data series' is known as :

- (A) data point (B) data table
(C) plot point (D) legend

1

OR

(b) 'LABELS' in Excel means :

- (A) A text or special character
(B) Used for rows, columns or descriptive information
(C) Can be treated mathematically
(D) (A) and (B) both

1

30. Which of the following type of software suffers from the limitation of low secrecy level and software being prone to data frauds ?

- (A) tailored (B) specific
(C) generic (D) (A) and (B) both

1

31. Explain 'Sequential Codes' and 'Block Codes' with examples.

3

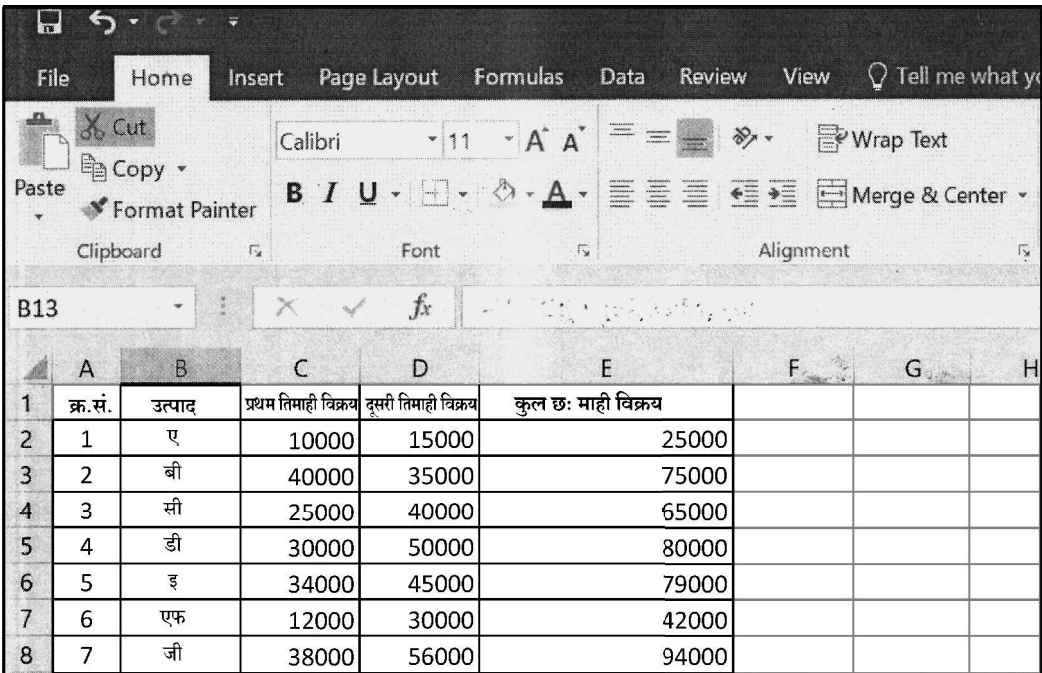
32. एक्सल में 'सामान्य सूत्र त्रुटि चिह्न' का प्रयोग कैसे किया जाता है ? समझाइए । 3

33. (a) उल्लेख कीजिए कि एक चार्ट को बदलने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ती है ? इसे कैसे बदला जा सकता है ? यह क्यों कहा जाता है कि एक कॉलम चार्ट को पाई-चार्ट में बदलना आसान होता है ? कारण दीजिए । 4

अथवा

(b) अभिकलित्र लेखांकन प्रणाली के लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए । 4

34.



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	क्र.सं.	उत्पाद	प्रथम तिमाही विक्रय	दूसरी तिमाही विक्रय	कुल छः माही विक्रय			
2	1	ए	10000	15000	25000			
3	2	बी	40000	35000	75000			
4	3	सी	25000	40000	65000			
5	4	डी	30000	50000	80000			
6	5	इ	34000	45000	79000			
7	6	एफ	12000	30000	42000			
8	7	जी	38000	56000	94000			

वर्कशीट का प्रयोग करते हुए दिए गए 'वीलुकअप' वाक्य विन्यास (VLOOKUP सिंटेक्स) त्रुटि तथा इसके कारण का पता लगाइए । 6

- (i) = वीलुकअप (बी1, बी2 : ई8, 2, 0)
- (ii) = एसक्यूआरटी (वीलुकअप (बी5, बी8 : ई8, 2, 0) – 100000)
- (iii) = वीलुकअप (ए2, ए2 : ए8, 2, 0)
- (iv) = वीलुकअप (बी2, बी3, ई4, 5, 0)
- (v) = वीलुकअप (बी2, ए2 : ई8, 0, 0)
- (vi) = वीलुकअप (बी2, बी2, ई8, 2, 0)/0

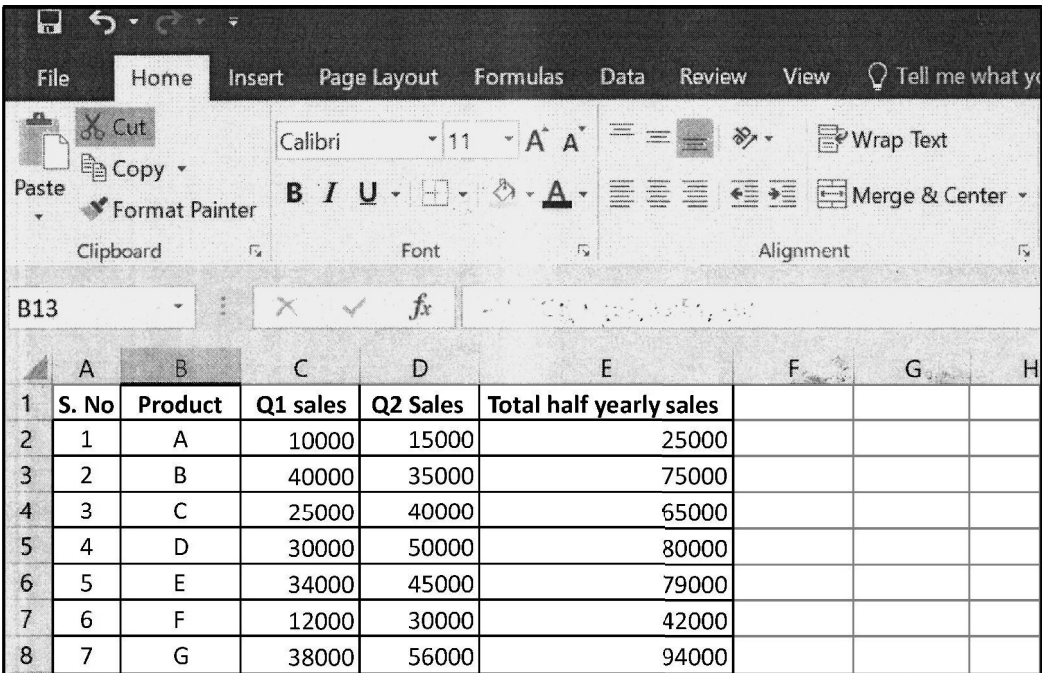
32. How to use 'Mark Common Formula Error' in Excel ? Explain. 3

33. (a) State why do you need to change a chart ? How can it be changed ?
Why is it said that changing a column chart to a pie chart is easy ?
Give reasons. 4

OR

(b) State the advantages of computerized accounting system. 4

34.



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	S. No	Product	Q1 sales	Q2 Sales	Total half yearly sales			
2	1	A	10000	15000	25000			
3	2	B	40000	35000	75000			
4	3	C	25000	40000	65000			
5	4	D	30000	50000	80000			
6	5	E	34000	45000	79000			
7	6	F	12000	30000	42000			
8	7	G	38000	56000	94000			

Using the worksheet find out the error and its reason for the given 'VLOOKUP' syntax. 6

- (i) = VLOOKUP (B1, B2 : E8, 2, 0)
- (ii) = SQRT (VLOOKUP (B5, B8 : E8, 2, 0) – 100000)
- (iii) = VLOOKUP (A2, A2 : A8, 2, 0)
- (iv) = VLOOKUP (B2, B3, E4, 5, 0)
- (v) = VLOOKUP (B2, A2 : E8, 0, 0)
- (vi) = VLOOKUP (B2, B2, E8, 2, 0)/0

<p style="text-align: center;">Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential (For Internal and Restricted use only) Senior School Certificate Examination, 2024 ACCOUNTANCY (055) Paper Code: (67/4/3)</p>	
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	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. ● Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. ● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/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.

MARKING SCHEME

Senior School Certificate Examination 2024

ACCOUNTANCY (Subject Code–055)**[Paper Code : 67/4/3]****Maximum Marks : 80**

	PART -A (ACCOUNTING FOR PARTNERSHIP FIRMS AND COMPANIES)	
Q.No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
1.	Q. (a) Arnav Ltd..... Ans. (B) 25,000 Or Q. (b) On 1st May,2023..... Ans. (C) ₹1,00,000	1Mark or 1Mark
2.	Q. Gupta and Sharma..... Ans. (B) 11:4:5	1Mark
3.	Q. On the dissolution..... Ans. (C) Cash A/c by ₹19,800	1Mark
4.	Q. If vendors Ans. (C) Capital Reserve Account	1Mark
5.	Q. (a) Riya, Rita and..... Ans. (B) 6% p.a. Or Q. (b) Ravi, Vani and Ans. (D) ₹32,000	1Mark or 1Mark
6.	Q. As per the provisions..... Ans. (B) issue of partly paid bonus shares	1Mark
7.	Q. (a) Vishant Ltd. Ans. (B) ₹19,000 Or Q. (b) M Ltd. forfeited Ans. (B) ₹10,000	1Mark or 1Mark
8.	Q.(a) Which one of..... Ans. (C) Rent paid to partners Or Q.(b) At the time of Ans. (A) debited to Revaluation Account	1Mark or 1Mark
9.	Q. Vishnu and Mishu..... Ans. (C) 4 ½ months	1Mark

	Read the following hypothetical.....																
10.	Q. Interest on Ans. (B) ₹45,000	1Mark															
11.	Q. Interest on capital..... Ans. (A) 5:4	1Mark															
12.	Q. (a) Vanya and Aanya..... Ans. (A) ₹45,000 <div>Or</div> Q. (b) Omkar and Shiva..... Ans. (D) ₹3,00,000	1Mark or 1Mark															
13.	Q. Kanha, Resham and..... Ans. (B) 10% p.a.	1Mark															
14.	Q. Assertion (A) Ans. (A) Both Assertion(A) and Reason(R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1Mark															
15.	Q. Aditya, Vishesh and Nimesh..... Ans. (C) 5:2	1Mark															
16.	Q. Assertion..... Ans. (A) Both Assertion(A) and Reason(R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1 Mark															
17.	Q. Nita, Mita..... Ans. Books of Nita, Mita and Karan Journal <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L.F</th><th>Debit Amount (₹)</th><th>Credit Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>2023 Apr 1</td><td>General Reserve A/c Dr To Nita’s Capital A/c To Mita’s Capital A/c To Karan’s Capital A/c (General Reserve, transferred to partners’ capital accounts in old ratio)</td><td></td><td>70,000</td><td>28,000 21,000 21,000</td></tr><tr><td>“</td><td>Nita’s Capital A/c Dr Mita’s Capital A/c Dr Karan’s Capital A/c Dr To Revaluation A/c (Loss on revaluation transferred to partners’ capital accounts in old ratio)</td><td></td><td>16,000 12,000 12,000</td><td>40,000</td></tr></table>	Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)	2023 Apr 1	General Reserve A/c Dr To Nita’s Capital A/c To Mita’s Capital A/c To Karan’s Capital A/c (General Reserve, transferred to partners’ capital accounts in old ratio)		70,000	28,000 21,000 21,000	“	Nita’s Capital A/c Dr Mita’s Capital A/c Dr Karan’s Capital A/c Dr To Revaluation A/c (Loss on revaluation transferred to partners’ capital accounts in old ratio)		16,000 12,000 12,000	40,000	
Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)													
2023 Apr 1	General Reserve A/c Dr To Nita’s Capital A/c To Mita’s Capital A/c To Karan’s Capital A/c (General Reserve, transferred to partners’ capital accounts in old ratio)		70,000	28,000 21,000 21,000													
“	Nita’s Capital A/c Dr Mita’s Capital A/c Dr Karan’s Capital A/c Dr To Revaluation A/c (Loss on revaluation transferred to partners’ capital accounts in old ratio)		16,000 12,000 12,000	40,000													

	<div> <div> Mita's Capital A/c Karan's Capital A/c To Nita's Capital A/c (Share of goodwill adjusted to partners' capital account in their sacrificing / gaining ratio) </div> <div> Dr Dr </div> </div> <div> <div>10,000 10,000</div> <div>20,000</div> </div>	<div>1x 3 = 3 Marks</div>
	Note- No marks to be awarded for calculation of Sacrificing/ Gaining Share.	
18.	<p>Q. (a) Aayush and Krish.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Capital Employed= Aayush's Capital+ Krish's Capital + General Reserve = ₹90,000+₹50,000+₹20,000 = ₹1,60,000 Or Capital Employed= Total Assets- External Liabilities (Loan+ Creditors) = ₹1,90,000-₹25,000-₹5,000 = ₹1,60,000</p> <p>Capital Employed= ₹1,60,000.....$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Normal Profit= 12% of Capital Employed = 12/100 x ₹1,60,000 = ₹19,200$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Average Profit = ₹30,000</p> <p>Super Profit = Average Profit - Normal Profit = ₹30,000- ₹19,200 = ₹10,800$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Goodwill= Super Profit x No. of years of purchase</p> <p>Firm's Goodwill = ₹10,800 x 4 = ₹43,200.....$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Vansh's share of Goodwill= ₹43,200 x 1/3 = ₹14,400.....$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Q.(b) Varun, Tarun.....</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<div>3 Marks</div>

	<div>Books of Varun,Tarun, Arun and Barun</div> <div>Journal</div> <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L.F</th><th>Debit Amount (₹)</th><th>Credit Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>2023</td><td>Tarun's Capital A/c Dr</td><td></td><td>75,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>March</td><td>Barun's Capital A/c. Dr</td><td></td><td>1,50,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>31</td><td>To Varun's Capital A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>75,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>To Arun's Capital A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>1,50,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(Share of goodwill adjusted to capital accounts of partners in their gaining ratio 1:2)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <div>Working Notes:</div> <div>Calculation of Gaining Share:-</div> <div>Gaining Share= New Share- Old Share</div> <div>Varun's Gain= 1/3-5/12= -1/12 (Sacrifice)</div> <div>Tarun's Gain= 1/3- 3/12= 1/12</div> <div>Barun's Gain= 1/3-2/12= 2/12</div>	Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)	2023	Tarun's Capital A/c Dr		75,000		March	Barun's Capital A/c. Dr		1,50,000		31	To Varun's Capital A/c			75,000		To Arun's Capital A/c			1,50,000		(Share of goodwill adjusted to capital accounts of partners in their gaining ratio 1:2)				<div>1 ½</div> <div>1 ½</div> <div>=3</div> <div>Marks</div>															
Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)																																											
2023	Tarun's Capital A/c Dr		75,000																																												
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	(Share of goodwill adjusted to capital accounts of partners in their gaining ratio 1:2)																																														
19.	<div>Q. (a) Mahesh Ltd.</div> <div>Ans.</div> <div>Books of Mahesh Ltd.</div> <div>Journal</div> <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L.F</th><th>Debit Amount (₹)</th><th>Credit Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>(i) Plant and Machinery A/c Dr</td><td></td><td>4,50,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>To Ish Ltd.</td><td></td><td></td><td>4,50,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(Plant& Machinery purchased)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(ii) Ish Ltd. Dr</td><td></td><td>4,50,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Discount on issue of Debentures A/c Dr</td><td></td><td>1,00,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>To Bank A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>To 6% Debentures A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>5,00,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(Paid ₹50,000 by cheque & 5,000 debentures issued at discount for consideration other than cash.)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)		(i) Plant and Machinery A/c Dr		4,50,000			To Ish Ltd.			4,50,000		(Plant& Machinery purchased)					(ii) Ish Ltd. Dr		4,50,000			Discount on issue of Debentures A/c Dr		1,00,000			To Bank A/c			50,000		To 6% Debentures A/c			5,00,000		(Paid ₹50,000 by cheque & 5,000 debentures issued at discount for consideration other than cash.)				<div>1</div> <div>2</div>
Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)																																											
	(i) Plant and Machinery A/c Dr		4,50,000																																												
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	Discount on issue of Debentures A/c Dr		1,00,000																																												
	To Bank A/c			50,000																																											
	To 6% Debentures A/c			5,00,000																																											
	(Paid ₹50,000 by cheque & 5,000 debentures issued at discount for consideration other than cash.)																																														

<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	Alternatively (ii) (a) Ish Ltd. Dr To Bank A/c (Partial amount paid by cheque to Ish Ltd.) (ii) (b) Ish Ltd. Dr Discount on issue of Debentures A/c Dr To 6% Debentures A/c (5,000 debentures issued at discount for consideration other than cash.)		50,000	50,000	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div>= 3 Marks</div>	
	or					
	Q. (b) Manika Ltd.....					
	Ans. Books of Manika Ltd.					
	Journal					

20.

Q. Rajesh and Anu

Ans.

Books of Rajesh and Anu

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)
	Anu's Current A/c To Rajesh's Current A/c (Adjustment for omission of Interest on Capital)	Dr	36,000	36,000

Note:- If an examinee has written Capital A/c instead of Current A/c ,full credit is to be given.

Working Notes:-

Adjustment Table

Particulars	Rajesh		Anu	
	Dr(₹)	Cr(₹)	Dr(₹)	Cr(₹)
Interest on Capital to be credited		72,000		36,000
Loss to be debited in the ratio of 1:2	36,000		72,000	
Net Effect		36,000	36,000	

Note:- Full credit to be given if working notes are given in any other form.

21.

Q. Ram, Ravi and.....

Ans.

Dr

Rohan's Capital A/c

Cr

Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹
To Rohan's Executor's A/c	3,40,500	By Balance b/d	3,00,000
		By General Reserve A/c	3,000
		By Ram's Capital A/c(goodwill)	12,000
		By Ravi's Capital A/c(goodwill)	18,000
		By Profit &Loss Suspense A/c	7,500
	3,40,500		3,40,500

Working Notes:

1

2

=3
Marks

= 4
Marks

	<div>1. <u>Calculation of Goodwill</u> Average profit= $\frac{45,000+90,000+1,35,000}{3} = ₹90,000$ Firm's Goodwill= Average Profit x 2 = ₹90,000 x 2 = ₹ 1,80,000 Rohan's share of goodwill= ₹1,80,000 x 1/6 = ₹30,000 2. <u>Calculation of Rohan's share of Profit</u>= ₹90,000 x 1/6 x 6/12 = ₹7,500</div> <div>Note- No marks to be awarded for working notes.</div>																																			
22.	<div>Q. Ronit Ltd..... Ans. Balance Sheet of Ronit Ltd. (An Extract) as at.....</div> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Note No.</th><th>₹</th></tr><tr><td>I. EQUITY & LIABILITIES</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Shareholders' Funds</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Share Capital.....1</td><td>1</td><td>40,68,000</td></tr></table> <div>Notes to Accounts</div> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>₹</th></tr><tr><td>1.Share Capital</td><td></td></tr><tr><td><u>Authorized Capital</u></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>75,000 Equity Shares of ₹100 each.....1</td><td><u>75,00,000</u></td></tr><tr><td> <u>Issued Capital</u></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>45,000 Equity Shares of ₹100 each.....1</td><td><u>45,00,000</u></td></tr><tr><td> <u>Subscribed Capital</u></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Subscribed and fully paid up</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>38,700 Equity Shares of ₹100 each.....½</td><td>38,70,000</td></tr><tr><td>+ Forfeited Shares A/c (3300 x 60).....½</td><td>1,98,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><hr/>40,68,000</td></tr></table>	Particulars	Note No.	₹	I. EQUITY & LIABILITIES			Shareholders' Funds			Share Capital.....1	1	40,68,000	Particulars	₹	1.Share Capital		<u>Authorized Capital</u>		75,000 Equity Shares of ₹100 each.....1	<u>75,00,000</u>	 <u>Issued Capital</u>		45,000 Equity Shares of ₹100 each.....1	<u>45,00,000</u>	 <u>Subscribed Capital</u>		Subscribed and fully paid up		38,700 Equity Shares of ₹100 each.....½	38,70,000	+ Forfeited Shares A/c (3300 x 60).....½	1,98,000		<hr/> 40,68,000	<div>1+3 =4 Marks</div>
Particulars	Note No.	₹																																		
I. EQUITY & LIABILITIES																																				
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Share Capital.....1	1	40,68,000																																		
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	<hr/> 40,68,000																																			
23.	<div>Q. (a) Anikesh and Bhavesh..... Ans.</div>																																			

Books of Anikesh and Bhavesh

Journal

<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F</i>	<i>Debit Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Credit Amount (₹)</i>
	General Reserve A/c Dr <div style="margin-left: 40px;">To Anikesh's Capital A/c</div> <div style="margin-left: 40px;">To Bhavesh's Capital A/c</div> (General Reserve balance transferred to partners' capital account in old ratio)		15,000	10,500 4,500
	Cash/ Bank A/c Dr <div style="margin-left: 40px;">To Chahat's Capital A/c</div> <div style="margin-left: 40px;">To Premium for goodwill A/c</div> (Amount brought in by Chahat as her capital and her share of goodwill)		1,20,000	90,000 30,000
	Premium for goodwill A/c Dr <div style="margin-left: 40px;">To Anikesh's Capital A/c</div> <div style="margin-left: 40px;">To Bhavesh's Capital A/c</div> (Goodwill premium brought in by new partner shared by old partners in their sacrificing ratio)		30,000	21,000 9,000
	Outstanding Wages A/c Dr <div style="margin-left: 40px;">To Cash/ Bank A/c</div> (Outstanding wages paid)		9,000	9,000
	Revaluation A/c Dr <div style="margin-left: 40px;">To Stock A/c</div> <div style="margin-left: 40px;">To Creditors A/c</div> (Decrease in the value of stock and increase in the value of creditors on revaluation recorded)		12,300	6,000 6,300
	Anikesh's Capital A/c Dr Bhavesh's Capital A/c Dr <div style="margin-left: 40px;">To Revaluation A/c</div> (Loss on revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities transferred to partners' capital account in old ratio)		8,610 3,690	12,300

Or

Q. (b) Prina, Qadir and.....

Ans.

**1x6
=6
Marks**

Journal					
Date	Particulars	L · F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)	
	Bank A/c Dr To Equity Share Application A/c (Application money received on 3,20,000 shares)		16,00,000	16,00,000	½
	Equity Share Application A/c Dr To Equity Share Capital A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c To Bank A/c (Application money transferred to Equity share capital A/c, Excess money received adjusted towards allotment and money refunded on rejected applications)		16,00,000	10,00,000 5,00,000 1,00,000	1
	Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Amount due on allotment)		8,00,000	4,00,000 4,00,000	1
	Bank A/c Dr Calls in Arrears A/c Dr To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Allotment money received except that on 10,000 shares)		2,85,000 15,000	3,00,000	1
	Alternatively				
	Bank A/c Dr To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Allotment money received except that on 10,000 shares)		2,85,000	2,85,000	
	Equity Share First & Final Call A/c Dr To Equity Share Capital A/c (Amount due on 2,00,000 shares on First Call)		6,00,000	6,00,000	½

	<p>Bank A/c Dr 5,70,000</p> <p>Calls in Arrears A/c Dr 30,000</p> <p>To Equity Share first & final call A/c (Amount received on First Call) 6,00,000</p> <p>Alternatively</p> <p>Bank A/c Dr 5,70,000</p> <p>To Equity Share first & final call A/c (Amount received on First Call) 5,70,000</p>				1
	<p>Equity Share Capital A/c Dr 1,00,000</p> <p>Securities Premium A/c Dr 15,000</p> <p>To Calls in Arrears A/c 45,000</p> <p>To Forfeited Shares A/c 70,000</p> <p>(Forfeiture of 10,000 shares for non payment of allotment and call money)</p> <p>Alternatively</p> <p>Equity Share Capital A/c Dr 1,00,000</p> <p>Securities Premium A/c Dr 15,000</p> <p>To Share Allotment A/c 15,000</p> <p>To Share first & final call A/c 30,000</p> <p>To Forfeited Shares A/c 70,000</p> <p>(Forfeiture of 10,000 shares for non payment of allotment and call money)</p>				1
					= 6 Marks

Or

Q. (b) Chand Ltd. invited.....

Ans.

Books of Chand Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount	Credit Amount
------	-------------	-----	--------------	---------------

			(₹)	(₹)		
	Bank A/c Dr	To Equity Share Application A/c (Application money received on 1,80,000 shares)	7,20,000	7,20,000		1
	Equity Share Application A/c Dr	To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c To Bank A/c (Application money transferred to Equity share capital A/c, Excess money received adjusted towards allotment and money refunded on rejected applications)	7,20,000	2,00,000 2,00,000 2,00,000 1,20,000		1
	Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr	To Equity Share Capital A/c (Amount due on allotment)	5,00,000	5,00,000		½
	Bank A/c Dr	To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Allotment money received)	3,00,000	3,00,000		1
	Equity Share first & final Call A/c Dr	To Equity Share Capital A/c (Money due on First and Final Call)	3,00,000	3,00,000		½
	Bank A/c Dr Calls in Arrears A/c Dr	To Equity Share first & final call A/c (First and final call money received except that on 5,000 shares)	2,85,000 15,000	3,00,000		1
	Alternatively					
	Bank A/c Dr	To Equity Share first & final call A/c (First and final call money received except that on 5,000 shares)	2,85,000	2,85,000		
	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr	To Calls in Arrears A/c To Forfeited Shares A/c (Forfeiture of 5,000 shares for non payment of first and final call)	50,000	15,000 35,000		1

		Alternatively				
		Equity Share Capital A/c Dr		50,000		
		To Equity Share first & final call A/c			15,000	
		To Forfeited Shares A/c			35,000	
		(Forfeiture of 5,000 shares for non payment of first and final call)				
						= 6 Marks

25.

Q. Pass the necessary.....

Ans.

Books of Mohit & Rohit

Date	Particulars	L. F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)
	(i) Mohit's Capital A/c Dr To Realisation A/c (Machine taken over by Mohit, a partner)		7,000	7,000
	(ii) Rohit's Loan A/c Dr To Cash / Bank A/c To Realisation A/c (Partner's loan account settled)		15,000	13,500 1,500
	(iii) Mohit's Capital A/c Dr Cash/ Bank A/c Dr To Realisation A/c (Investments taken over by partner partially and remaining realised)		45,000 60,000	1,05,000
	(iv) Realisation A/c Dr To Cash / Bank A/c (Realisation expenses paid)		23,000	23,000
	(v) Realisation A/c Dr To Cash / Bank A/c (Creditors settled at discount)		43,000	43,000
	(vi) Mohit's Capital A/c Dr Rohit's Capital A/c Dr To Realisation A/c (Loss on realisation transferred to Partners' Capital A/c)		6,000 6,000	12,000

1x 6
= 6
Marks

26.

Q. Pass necessary.....

Ans.

Books of Srijan Ltd.

Journal					
	Date	Particulars	L. F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)
(i)		Bank A/c Dr To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application money on 6% Debentures received)		8,55,000	8,55,000
		Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr Discount on issue of Debentures A/c Dr To 6% Debentures A/c (Debentures application money transferred to 6% Debentures Account)		8,55,000 45,000	9,00,000
		Securities Premium A/c Dr To Discount on issue of Debentures A/c (Discount on issue of debentures written off)		45,000	45,000
(ii)		Bank A/c Dr To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application money on 8% Debentures received)		6,30,000	6,30,000
		Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr Loss on issue of Debentures A/c Dr To 8% Debentures A/c To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c (Debentures application money transferred to 8% Debentures A/c)		6,30,000 1,40,000	7,00,000 70,000
		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 8% Debentures A/c To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c (Debentures application money transferred to 8% Debentures A/c)		6,30,000 70,000 70,000	7,00,000 70,000

1

1

1

1

1

			Securities Premium A/c Statement of Profit & Loss To Loss on issue of debentures A/c (Loss on issue of debentures written off) Alternatively Securities Premium A/c Statement of Profit & Loss To Discount on issue of Debentures A/c To Loss on issue of debentures A/c (Loss on issue of debentures written off)	Dr Dr Dr Dr 	1,00,000 40,000 1,00,000 40,000 70,000 70,000	1,40,000	1 = 6 Marks																
	PART-B OPTION -I (Analysis of Financial Statements)																						
27.	Q. (a) Statement I..... Ans. (D) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect. Or Q. (b) What will be the..... Ans . (A) Outflow from Operating Activities						1 Mark Or 1 Mark																
28.	From the above..... Ans. (B) Outflow ₹3,20,000						1 Mark																
29.	Q. (a)The tool of..... Ans. (D) Ratio Analysis Or Q. (b) _____ is also..... Ans. (B) Quick ratio						1 Mark Or 1Mark																
30.	Quick Ratio..... Ans. (C) Purchase of goods for cash ₹38,000.						1 Mark																
31.	Q. Under which..... Ans. <table><tr><td></td><td>Item</td><td>Major Head</td><td>Sub Head</td></tr><tr><td>i</td><td>Capital Advances</td><td>Non- Current Assets</td><td>Long term Loans & Advances</td></tr><tr><td>ii</td><td>Income received in advance</td><td>Current Liabilities</td><td>Other Current Liabilities</td></tr><tr><td>iii</td><td>Stores and Spare Parts</td><td>Current Assets</td><td>Inventories</td></tr></table>							Item	Major Head	Sub Head	i	Capital Advances	Non- Current Assets	Long term Loans & Advances	ii	Income received in advance	Current Liabilities	Other Current Liabilities	iii	Stores and Spare Parts	Current Assets	Inventories	½ x 6 = 3 Marks
	Item	Major Head	Sub Head																				
i	Capital Advances	Non- Current Assets	Long term Loans & Advances																				
ii	Income received in advance	Current Liabilities	Other Current Liabilities																				
iii	Stores and Spare Parts	Current Assets	Inventories																				

32.	<p>Q. The average.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Revenue from Operations= Cost of Revenue from Operations + Gross Profit.....$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Inventory Turnover Ratio= Cost of Revenue from Operations/ Average inventory.....$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Therefore, 6= Cost of Revenue from Operations/1,00,000</p> <p>Cost of Revenue from Operations= ₹6,00,000.....1</p> <p>Revenue from Operations= 6,00,000 + 25% of Revenue from Operations</p> <p>Revenue from Operations= 6,00,000 + $\frac{\text{Revenue from Operations}}{4}$</p> <p>Revenue from Operations= $\frac{6,00,000 \times 4}{3}$</p> <p>Revenue from Operations= ₹8,00,000.....1</p>	3 Marks																																																																																																
33.	<p>Q.(a) Prepare a.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Common Size Balance Sheet of X Ltd. as at 31.3.2022 and 31.3.2023</p> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Note No.</th><th>Absolute Amount 31.3.2022 ₹</th><th>Absolute Amount 31.3.2023 ₹</th><th>% of Balance Sheet Total 31.3.2022</th><th>% of Balance Sheet Total 31.3.2023</th></tr><tr><td>I. Equity and Liabilities:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1. Shareholders' Funds</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(a) Equity Share Capital</td><td></td><td>15,00,000</td><td>30,00,000</td><td>30</td><td>37.5</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Reserves and Surplus</td><td></td><td>5,00,000</td><td>10,00,000</td><td>10</td><td>12.5</td></tr><tr><td>2. Non-current liabilities</td><td></td><td>20,00,000</td><td>20,00,000</td><td>40</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>3. Current Liabilities</td><td></td><td>10,00,000</td><td>20,00,000</td><td>20</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td></td><td>50,00,000</td><td>80,00,000</td><td>100</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>II. Assets:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1. Non-current Assets</td><td></td><td>30,00,000</td><td>40,00,000</td><td>60</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>2. Current Assets</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(a) Inventories</td><td></td><td>20,00,000</td><td>40,00,000</td><td>40</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td></td><td>50,00,000</td><td>80,00,000</td><td>100</td><td>100</td></tr></table> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Q.(b) From the following.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss of Y Ltd. for the year ended 31.3.2023</p> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Note No.</th><th>31.3.2022 ₹</th><th>31.3.2023 ₹</th><th>Absolute Increase/Decrease ₹</th><th>% Increase/Decrease</th></tr><tr><td>I. Revenue from Operations</td><td></td><td>20,00,000</td><td>40,00,000</td><td>20,00,000</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>II. EXPENSES</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Particulars	Note No.	Absolute Amount 31.3.2022 ₹	Absolute Amount 31.3.2023 ₹	% of Balance Sheet Total 31.3.2022	% of Balance Sheet Total 31.3.2023	I. Equity and Liabilities:						1. Shareholders' Funds						(a) Equity Share Capital		15,00,000	30,00,000	30	37.5	(b) Reserves and Surplus		5,00,000	10,00,000	10	12.5	2. Non-current liabilities		20,00,000	20,00,000	40	25	3. Current Liabilities		10,00,000	20,00,000	20	25	TOTAL		50,00,000	80,00,000	100	100	II. Assets:						1. Non-current Assets		30,00,000	40,00,000	60	50	2. Current Assets						(a) Inventories		20,00,000	40,00,000	40	50	TOTAL		50,00,000	80,00,000	100	100	Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2022 ₹	31.3.2023 ₹	Absolute Increase/Decrease ₹	% Increase/Decrease	I. Revenue from Operations		20,00,000	40,00,000	20,00,000	100	II. EXPENSES						$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ = 4 Marks $\frac{1}{2}$
Particulars	Note No.	Absolute Amount 31.3.2022 ₹	Absolute Amount 31.3.2023 ₹	% of Balance Sheet Total 31.3.2022	% of Balance Sheet Total 31.3.2023																																																																																													
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	<table><tr><td>Purchase of Stock in trade</td><td></td><td>12,00,000</td><td>24,00,000</td><td>12,00,000</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>Change in inventories</td><td></td><td>2,40,000</td><td>6,00,000</td><td>3,60,000</td><td>150</td></tr><tr><td>Other expenses</td><td></td><td>1,60,000</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>40,000</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td></td><td>16,00,000</td><td>32,00,000</td><td>16,00,000</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>III. Profit before Tax (I-II)</td><td></td><td>4,00,000</td><td>8,00,000</td><td>4,00,000</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>IV. Tax@40%</td><td></td><td>1,60,000</td><td>3,20,000</td><td>1,60,000</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>V. Profit after Tax (III-IV)</td><td></td><td>2,40,000</td><td>4,80,000</td><td>2,40,000</td><td>100</td></tr></table>	Purchase of Stock in trade		12,00,000	24,00,000	12,00,000	100	Change in inventories		2,40,000	6,00,000	3,60,000	150	Other expenses		1,60,000	2,00,000	40,000	25	TOTAL		16,00,000	32,00,000	16,00,000	100	III. Profit before Tax (I-II)		4,00,000	8,00,000	4,00,000	100	IV. Tax@40%		1,60,000	3,20,000	1,60,000	100	V. Profit after Tax (III-IV)		2,40,000	4,80,000	2,40,000	100	<table><tr><td>½</td></tr><tr><td>½</td></tr><tr><td>½</td></tr><tr><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>½</td></tr><tr><td>½</td></tr><tr><td>=4</td></tr><tr><td>Marks</td></tr></table>	½	½	½	1	½	½	=4	Marks																												
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34.	<p>Q. Following is the.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cash flow from Operating Activities</p> <table><tr><td>Particulars</td><td>Amount ₹</td><td>Amount ₹</td></tr><tr><td>Net Profit before Tax & Extra Ordinary Items</td><td>1,80,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Adjustment for Non-cash and Non-operating items</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Add:</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Goodwill written off ½</td><td>60,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Depreciation 1</td><td>1,95,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Loss on sale of Machinery..... 1</td><td><u>1,20,000</u></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Operating Profit before working capital changes</td><td>5,55,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Add- Decrease in Current Assets Increase in Current Liability</td><td>40,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td> Increase in Trade Payables..... ½</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Less: Increase in Current Assets Decrease in Current Liability</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> Increase in Inventories ½</td><td>(50,000)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td> Increase in Trade Receivables ½</td><td><u>(2,00,000)</u></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cash Generated from Operations</td><td>3,45,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Less: Tax Paid..... ½</td><td><u>(60,000)</u></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cash flow from operating activities... ½</td><td></td><td>2,85,000</td></tr></table> <p>Calculation of Net Profit before Tax and Extraordinary items:..... 1</p> <table><tr><td>Net Profit for the year</td><td>₹1,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>+ Provision for tax</td><td>+ ₹80,000</td></tr><tr><td>Net Profit before Tax and Extraordinary items=</td><td><u>₹1,80,000</u></td></tr></table> <p>Working Notes:-</p> <table><tr><td>Dr</td><td>Accumulated Depreciation A/c</td><td>Cr</td></tr><tr><td>Particulars</td><td>₹</td><td>Particulars</td><td>₹</td></tr><tr><td>To Machinery A/c</td><td>45,000</td><td>By balance b/d</td><td>1,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>To balance c/d</td><td>2,50,000</td><td>By Depreciation A/c</td><td>1,95,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>2,95,000</u></td><td></td><td><u>2,95,000</u></td></tr></table> <p>Note:- No marks to be awarded for working notes.</p>	Particulars	Amount ₹	Amount ₹	Net Profit before Tax & Extra Ordinary Items	1,80,000		Adjustment for Non-cash and Non-operating items			Add:			Goodwill written off ½	60,000		Depreciation 1	1,95,000		Loss on sale of Machinery..... 1	<u>1,20,000</u>		Operating Profit before working capital changes	5,55,000		Add- Decrease in Current Assets Increase in Current Liability	40,000		Increase in Trade Payables..... ½			Less: Increase in Current Assets Decrease in Current Liability			Increase in Inventories ½	(50,000)		Increase in Trade Receivables ½	<u>(2,00,000)</u>		Cash Generated from Operations	3,45,000		Less: Tax Paid..... ½	<u>(60,000)</u>		Cash flow from operating activities... ½		2,85,000	Net Profit for the year	₹1,00,000	+ Provision for tax	+ ₹80,000	Net Profit before Tax and Extraordinary items=	<u>₹1,80,000</u>	Dr	Accumulated Depreciation A/c	Cr	Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹	To Machinery A/c	45,000	By balance b/d	1,00,000	To balance c/d	2,50,000	By Depreciation A/c	1,95,000		<u>2,95,000</u>		<u>2,95,000</u>	<table><tr><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>=</td></tr><tr><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Marks</td></tr></table>	5	1	=	6	Marks
Particulars	Amount ₹	Amount ₹																																																																														
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	PART-B OPTION -II (Computerised Accounting)									
27.	<p>Q. (a) Excel considers.....</p> <p>Ans. (B) Division and Multiplication</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Q. (b) How many rows.....</p> <p>Ans. (B) 65536</p>	<p>1Mark</p> <p>Or</p> <p>1Mark</p>								
28.	<p>Q. How are.....</p> <p>Ans. (A) Using \$ sign</p>	<p>1Mark</p>								
29.	<p>Q. (a) ' A piece of.....</p> <p>Ans. (D) legend</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Q. (b) 'LABELS'</p> <p>Ans. (D) (A) and (B) both</p>	<p>1Mark</p> <p>Or</p> <p>1Mark</p>								
30.	<p>Q. Which of the.....</p> <p>Ans. (C) generic</p>	<p>1Mark</p>								
31.	<p>Q. Explain.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p><u>Sequential codes:</u></p> <p>Numbers and /or letters are assigned in consecutive order. These codes are applied primarily to source documents such as cheque ,invoices etc. This code can facilitate searches. This process enables in either identification of missing codes relating to a particular document or a relevant document can be traced on the basis of code.</p> <p>For example</p> <p>A creditor Rohit Ltd can be given a code CL001-Rohit Ltd.</p> <p>Similarly for MS Raj</p> <p><u>Block codes:</u></p> <p>A range of numbers is partitioned into a desired number of sub ranges and each subrange is allotted to a specific group . In most of the uses of block codes, numbers within a subrange follow sequential coding scheme.</p> <p>e.g.</p> <table><tr><td>Codes</td><td>Dealer type</td></tr><tr><td>100-199</td><td>Small pump</td></tr><tr><td>200-299</td><td>Medium pump</td></tr><tr><td>300-399</td><td>Pipes</td></tr></table> <p>Or any other suitable example.</p>	Codes	Dealer type	100-199	Small pump	200-299	Medium pump	300-399	Pipes	<p>1 ½ x2</p> <p>=3</p> <p>Marks</p>
Codes	Dealer type									
100-199	Small pump									
200-299	Medium pump									
300-399	Pipes									
32.	<p>Q. How to use.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Following are the steps to mark common formula errors:</p> <p>(i) Click the Microsoft Office button, click Excel options and then click the formulas category.</p> <p>(ii) In the error checking section, select the Enable background error checking check box.</p> <p>(iii) To change the colour of the triangle, that marks where an error occurs in the indicate errors using the colour box, select a new colour.</p>									

	<p>(iv) Select a cell with triangle in top left corner of a cell.</p> <p>(v) Next to the cell click error checking button that appears, and then click the option that we want. The commands are different for each type of error and the first entry describes the error. If we click Ignore Error, the error is marked to be ignored for each consecutive check.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeat the two previous steps 	<p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ =3 Marks</p>
33.	<p>Q.(a) State why do.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>A chart can be changed to another type</p> <p>(i) To give it a different look</p> <p>(ii) To serve a different purpose</p> <p>It is easy to change from column chart or bar chart to pie chart because</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only one data series is used to plot. the plotted data values are positive. the data values are not equal to zero. <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Q. (b) State the</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Following are the advantages of CAS (Any four):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Timely generation of reports and information in desired format. Efficient record keeping Ensures effective control over the system Economy in processing the accounting data. Confidentiality of data is maintained <p>Transparency in recording of data, helps in avoiding frauds.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>3 =4 Marks</p> <p>Or</p> <p>1x4 =4 marks</p>
34.	<p>Q. Using the.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>(i) Error # N/A Reason- Value being looked up is not in array range.</p> <p>(ii) Error # NUM! Reason- Negative value in square root function is invalid.</p> <p>(iii) Error # N/A Reason- Lookup value is less than the array range provided.</p> <p>(iv) Error # REF! Reason- The column value being searched is greater than array range provided.</p> <p>(v) Error # VALUE! Reason- Value being searched is not available as column does not exist.</p> <p>(vi) Error # DIV/0! Reason- Value searched is being divided by zero.</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ mark each for identify ing the error + $\frac{1}{2}$ Mark each for the reason 6 marks</p>