



Series EF1GH/2



SET~3

रोल नं. Roll No.							

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **67/2/3**

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.

लेखाशास्त्र

ACCOUNTANCY

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

नोट / NOTE :

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 31 हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 31 printed pages.
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
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.
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 34 questions.
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- 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।
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.



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P.T.O.



सामान्य निर्देश :

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

- (1) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (2) प्रश्न-पत्र दो भागों में विभाजित है – भाग – क तथा भाग – ख।
- (3) भाग – क सभी परीक्षार्थियों के लिए अनिवार्य है।
- (4) भाग – ख के दो विकल्प हैं – (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 तक एक-एक अंक के प्रश्न हैं।
- (6) प्रश्न संख्या 17 से 20, 31 तथा 32 तीन-तीन अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- (7) प्रश्न संख्या 21, 22 तथा 33 चार-चार अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- (8) प्रश्न संख्या 23 से 26 तथा 34 छः-छः अंकों के प्रश्न हैं।
- (9) प्रश्न पत्र में समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है। यद्यपि, एक-एक अंक के 7 प्रश्नों में, तीन-तीन अंकों के 2 प्रश्नों में, चार-चार अंकों के 1 प्रश्न में तथा छः-छः अंकों के 2 प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का चयन दिया गया है।

भाग – क

(साझेदारी फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)

1. (A) शुद्ध परिसम्पत्तियाँ घटा पूँजी संचय है :

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) क्रय मूल्य | (b) ख्याति |
| (c) कुल परिसम्पत्तियाँ | (d) तरल परिसम्पत्तियाँ |

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अथवा

(B) जब एक कम्पनी अंशों को प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करती है तो कंपनी द्वारा निम्न के साथ प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम की राशि एकत्रित की जा सकती है :

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) आवेदन राशि | (b) आबंटन राशि |
| (c) याचना राशि | (d) उपरोक्त में से किसी के भी साथ |

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General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and 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.*
- (5) *Question number **1** to **16** and **27** to **30** carries **1** mark each.*
- (6) *Question number **17** to **20**, **31** and **32** carries **3** marks each.*
- (7) *Question number **21**, **22** and **33** carries **4** marks each.*
- (8) *Question number **23** to **26** and **34** carries **6** marks each.*
- (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 **4** marks and **2** questions of **six** marks.*

PART – A

(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1. (A) Net Assets minus capital reserve is :

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| (a) Purchase consideration | (b) Goodwill | |
| (c) Total Assets | (d) Liquid Assets | 1 |

OR

- (B) When a company issues shares at a premium, the company can collect securities premium along with the following :

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------|
| (a) Application money | (b) Allotment money | |
| (c) Call money | (d) Any of the above | 1 |





2. (A) राम तथा मोहन साझेदार थे तथा उनकी स्थायी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 3,00,000 तथा ₹ 2,00,000 थी। उनके साझेदारी संलेख के अनुसार पूँजी पर 10% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज देय था। 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष का शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 30,000 था। 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए प्रत्येक साझेदार के चालू खाते के जमा पक्ष में खतौनी की गई पूँजी पर ब्याज की राशि थी : 1
- (a) राम ₹ 30,000 तथा मोहन ₹ 20,000 (b) राम ₹ 20,000 तथा मोहन ₹ 10,000
(c) राम ₹ 18,000 तथा मोहन ₹ 12,000 (d) राम ₹ 30,000 तथा मोहन शून्य

अथवा

- (B) अनु, बिन्दु तथा सिया एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 2:2:1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करती थीं। सिया को यह गारंटी दी गई थी कि लाभ में उसका भाग ₹ 50,000 से कम नहीं होगा। 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में फर्म का लाभ ₹ 2,00,000 था। अनु द्वारा वहन की गई घाटे की राशि थी : 1
- (a) ₹ 10,000 (b) ₹ 2,500
(c) ₹ 75,000 (d) ₹ 5,000

3. रोहित तथा मोहित एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 2:1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 31.3.2021 को उनके पूँजी खातों में क्रमशः ₹ 1,09,000 तथा ₹ 66,000 का जमा शेष था। 1 अप्रैल, 2021 को उन्होंने साहिल को लाभ में 1/5वें भाग के लिए एक नया साझेदार बनाया। साहिल अपने ख्याति प्रीमियम भाग के लिए ₹ 25,000 लाया। वह नये लाभ विभाजन अनुपात के अनुसार पूँजी का योगदान करने के लिए सहमत था। साहिल द्वारा लाई गई पूँजी की राशि थी : 1
- (a) ₹ 40,000 (b) ₹ 32,000
(c) ₹ 12,50,000 (d) ₹ 50,000

4. रीटा तथा उषा एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा लाभ-हानि का विभाजन 3:5 के अनुपात में करती थीं। वर्ष के दौरान उषा ने प्रत्येक माह के अन्त में ₹ 15,000 का आहरण किया। आहरण पर ब्याज 8% वार्षिक दर से लगाया जाएगा। आहरण पर ब्याज की गणना के लिए औसत अवधि होगी : 1
- (a) 4½ महीने (b) 6 महीने
(c) 6½ महीने (d) 5½ महीने

5. एक फर्म के पुनर्गठन पर, भूमि के मूल्य को ₹ 2,00,000 बढ़ाना था तथा संयंत्र एवं मशीनरी का मूल्य ₹ 10,00,000 से ₹ 7,00,000 तक कम करना था। पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर लाभ/हानि होगी : 1
- (a) लाभ ₹ 1,00,000 (b) हानि ₹ 1,00,000
(c) हानि ₹ 5,00,000 (d) लाभ ₹ 5,00,000



2. (A) Ram and Mohan were partners with fixed capitals of ₹ 3,00,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 respectively. As per their partnership deed, interest on capital was allowed @ 10% p.a. Net profit for the year ended 31st March, 2022 was ₹ 30,000. The amount of interest on capital was credited to each partner's current account for the year ended 31st March, 2022 was :

- (a) Ram ₹ 30,000 and Mohan ₹ 20,000
(b) Ram ₹ 20,000 and Mohan ₹ 10,000
(c) Ram ₹ 18,000 and Mohan ₹ 12,000
(d) Ram ₹ 30,000 and Mohan Nil

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OR

- (B) Anu, Bindu and Siya were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. Siya was guaranteed that her share of profit will not be less than ₹ 50,000. The firm's profit for the year ended 31st March, 2022 was ₹ 2,00,000. The amount of deficiency to be borne by Anu was :

- (a) ₹ 10,000 (b) ₹ 2,500
(c) ₹ 75,000 (d) ₹ 5,000

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3. Rohit and Mohit were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1. Their capital accounts as on 31.3.2021 had a credit balance of ₹ 1,09,000 and ₹ 66,000 respectively. They admitted Sahil as a new partner on 1st April, 2021 for 1/5th share in profits. Sahil brought ₹ 25,000 as his share of goodwill premium. He agreed to contribute capital in new profit-sharing ratio. The amount of capital brought by Sahil was :

- (a) ₹ 40,000 (b) ₹ 32,000
(c) ₹ 12,50,000 (d) ₹ 50,000

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4. Rita and Usha were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:5. During the year Usha withdrew ₹ 15,000 at the end of each month. Interest on drawings is to be charged @ 8% p.a. The average period for the calculation of interest on drawings will be :

- (a) 4½ months (b) 6 months
(c) 6½ months (d) 5½ month

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5. On the reconstitution of a firm, the value of the land was appreciated by ₹ 2,00,000 and plant and machinery reduced to ₹ 7,00,000 from ₹ 10,00,000. Gain or loss on revaluation will be :

- (a) Gain ₹ 1,00,000 (b) Loss ₹ 1,00,000
(c) Loss ₹ 5,00,000 (d) Gain ₹ 5,00,000

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6. अंशों के हरण के समय, अंश पूँजी खाते के नाम पक्ष में खतौनी की जाती है :
(a) अंशों पर अयाचित राशि से । (b) अंशों पर प्रदत्त राशि से ।
(c) अंशों पर याचित राशि से । (d) अंशों पर भुगतान न की गई राशि से । 1
7. ईलीट लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 20,000, 9 % ऋणपत्रों को 10% बट्टे पर निर्गमित किया, जिनका शोधन प्रीमियम पर किया जाएगा । इन ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर 'ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर हानि खाते' के नाम-पक्ष में खतौनी ₹ 4,00,000 से की गई । ऋणपत्रों के शोधन पर प्रीमियम की राशि है :
(a) ₹ 4,00,000 (b) ₹ 2,00,000
(c) ₹ 6,00,000 (d) ₹ 10,00,000 1
8. गोपाल, कृष्णा तथा गोविंद साझेदार थे तथा 5:4:3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2022 को कृष्णा सेवानिवृत्त हो गया । गोपाल तथा गोविंद ने लाभ में उसके भाग को ₹ 1,20,000 का भुगतान करके क्रय कर लिया । ₹ 80,000 का भुगतान गोपाल ने तथा ₹ 40,000 का भुगतान गोविंद ने किया । अधिलाभ अनुपात है :
(a) 1 : 2 (b) 5 : 3
(c) 1 : 1 (d) 2 : 1 1
9. **अभिकथन (A) :** परिवर्तनशील पूँजी विधि के अन्तर्गत पूँजी खातों का शेष समय-समय पर परिवर्तित होता है ।
कारण (R) : परिवर्तनशील पूँजी विधि में सभी समायोजन जैसे लाभ-हानि का भाग, पूँजी पर ब्याज, आहरण, आहरण पर ब्याज आदि का लेखा सीधे साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों में किया जाता है ।
(a) (A) सही है, परन्तु (R) गलत है ।
(b) दोनों (A) तथा (R) सही हैं परन्तु (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है ।
(c) दोनों (A) तथा (R) गलत हैं ।
(d) दोनों (A) तथा (R) सही हैं तथा (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है । 1
10. प्रतिभूतियों को प्रस्तावित करना या प्रतिभूतियों के अभिदान के लिए किसी कम्पनी द्वारा व्यक्तियों के एक चयनित समूह को आमंत्रित करना (सार्वजनिक आमंत्रण के माध्यम के अलावा), जाना जाता है :
(a) अंशों का निजी निर्गमन (b) स्वैट इक्विटी
(c) निगमन लागत (d) कर्मचारी स्टॉक ऑप्शन प्लान 1



6. At the time of forfeiture of shares, share capital account is debited with :
(a) Uncalled amount on shares (b) Paid up amount on shares
(c) Called up amount on shares (d) Unpaid amount on shares 1
7. Elite Ltd. issued 20,000, 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10%, redeemable at a premium. On issue of these debentures, 'Loss on issue of debentures account' was debited with ₹ 4,00,000. The premium on redemption of debentures is :
(a) ₹ 4,00,000 (b) ₹ 2,00,000
(c) ₹ 6,00,000 (d) ₹ 10,00,000 1
8. Gopal, Krishna and Govind were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:4:3. Krishna retired on 1st April, 2022. Gopal and Govind purchased his share of profit by giving him ₹ 1,20,000. ₹ 80,000 was paid by Gopal and ₹ 40,000 by Govind. Gaining ratio is :
(a) 1 : 2 (b) 5 : 3
(c) 1 : 1 (d) 2 : 1 1
9. **Assertion (A) :** Under the fluctuating capital method, the balance in the capital account fluctuates from time to time.
Reason (R) : Under the fluctuating capital method, all the adjustments such as share of profit and loss, interest on capital, drawings, interest on drawings etc. are recorded directly in the capital accounts of the partners.
(a) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). 1
10. Offer of securities or invitation to subscribe securities to a select group of persons by a company (other than by way of public offer) is known as :
(a) Private placement of shares (b) Sweat equity
(c) Incorporation cost (d) Employee stock option plan 1



11. (A) एक साझेदारी फर्म के चार साझेदार हैं। कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार व्यवसाय में और कितने अतिरिक्त साझेदारों को प्रवेश दिया जा सकता है ?

- (a) 50 (b) 46
(c) 100 (d) 96

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अथवा

(B) अमित तथा सुमित एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा उनकी स्थायी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 6,00,000 तथा ₹ 4,00,000 थी। कवि को फर्म के लाभ में 1/5वें भाग के लिए एक नया साझेदार बनाया गया। कवि अपने ख्याति प्रीमियम के भाग के रूप में ₹ 40,000 तथा अपनी पूँजी के लिए 3,00,000 लाया। सुमित के जमा पक्ष में खतौनी की गई ख्याति प्रीमियम की राशि होगी :

- (a) ₹ 20,000 (b) ₹ 24,000
(c) ₹ 16,000 (d) ₹ 40,000

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12. एक विघटित साझेदारी फर्म की कुल परिसम्पत्तियाँ ₹ 30,00,000 तथा इसकी कुल देयताएँ ₹ 6,00,000 थीं। परिसम्पत्तियों की वसूली 80% पर हुई तथा देयताओं का निपटान 5% कम पर किया गया। यदि विघटन व्यय ₹ 30,000 थे, तो विघटन पर लाभ अथवा हानि थी :

- (a) लाभ ₹ 18,00,000 (b) हानि ₹ 6,00,000
(c) लाभ ₹ 6,00,000 (d) हानि ₹ 18,00,000

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13. (A) राधे लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के पूर्ण याचित 500 अंशों को ₹ 3 प्रति अंश की अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया। इनमें से 300 अंशों को ₹ 8 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनःनिर्गमित कर दिया गया। पूँजी संचय खाते के जमा पक्ष में खतौनी की गई राशि थी :

- (a) ₹ 1,500 (b) ₹ 2,100
(c) ₹ 3,200 (d) ₹ 1,800

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(B) एक कम्पनी ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 1000 अंशों, जिस पर ₹ 7 याचित थे, ₹ 2 प्रति अंश की प्रथम याचना का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया। इन सभी अंशों को ₹ 5 प्रति अंश, ₹ 7 प्रदत्त पर पुनःनिर्गमित कर दिया गया। पूँजी संचय खाते में हस्तांतरित राशि थी :

- (a) ₹ 2,000 (b) ₹ 3,000
(c) ₹ 4,000 (d) ₹ 5,000

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11. (A) A partnership firm has four partners. How many additional partners can be admitted into the business as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ?

- (a) 50 (b) 46
(c) 100 (d) 96

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OR

(B) Amit and Sumit were partners in a firm with fixed capitals of ₹ 6,00,000 and ₹ 4,00,000 respectively. Kavi was admitted as a new partner for $\frac{1}{5}$ th share in the profit of the firm. Kavi brought ₹ 40,000 as his share of goodwill premium and ₹ 3,00,000 as his capital.

The amount of Goodwill premium credited to Sumit will be :

- (a) ₹ 20,000 (b) ₹ 24,000
(c) ₹ 16,000 (d) ₹ 40,000

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12. Total assets of a partnership firm, which was dissolved were ₹ 30,00,000 and its total liabilities were ₹ 6,00,000. Assets were realised at 80% and liabilities were settled at 5% less. If dissolution expenses were ₹ 30,000, the profit or loss on dissolution was :

- (a) Profit ₹ 18,00,000 (b) Loss ₹ 6,00,000
(c) Profit ₹ 6,00,000 (d) Loss ₹ 18,00,000

1

13. (A) Radhe Ltd. forfeited 500 shares of ₹ 10 each fully called up for non-payment of final call of ₹ 3 per share. 300 of these shares were reissued at ₹ 8 per share as fully paid-up. The amount credited to Capital Reserve Account was :

- (a) ₹ 1,500 (b) ₹ 2,100
(c) ₹ 3,200 (d) ₹ 1,800

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OR

(B) A Company forfeited 1000 shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 7 called up for non-payment of first call of ₹ 2 per share. All these shares were reissued at ₹ 5 per share ₹ 7 paid up. The amount transferred to Capital Reserve Account was :

- (a) ₹ 2,000 (b) ₹ 3,000
(c) ₹ 4,000 (d) ₹ 5,000

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निम्न काल्पनिक परिस्थिति को पढ़िए तथा इसके आधार पर प्रश्न संख्या 14 तथा 15 के उत्तर दीजिए :
रुद्र, देव तथा शिव एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5:3:2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। उनकी स्थायी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 6,00,000, ₹ 4,00,000 तथा ₹ 2,00,000 थीं। पूँजी के अतिरिक्त शिव ने फर्म को ₹ 75,000 का ऋण दिया हुआ था। उनके साझेदारी संलेख में निम्न का प्रावधान था :

- (i) पूँजी पर 9% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज।
- (ii) साझेदारों के आहरण पर 12% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज।
- (iii) रुद्र को ₹ 30,000 मासिक तथा देव को ₹ 40,000 प्रति तिमाही वेतन।
- (iv) शिव के ऋण पर 9% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज।

वर्ष के दौरान प्रत्येक तिमाही के अन्त में रुद्र ने ₹ 50,000 का आहरण किया; देव ने प्रत्येक अर्धवर्ष के आरम्भ में ₹ 50,000 का आहरण किया तथा शिव ने प्रत्येक अर्धवर्ष के अन्त में ₹ 70,000 का आहरण किया।

31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में शिव के ऋण पर ब्याज से पूर्व फर्म का लाभ ₹ 7,06,750 था।

14. लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाते में कितना शुद्ध लाभ हस्तांतरित किया जायेगा ?

- (a) ₹ 7,06,750
- (b) ₹ 7,02,250
- (c) ₹ 7,00,000
- (d) ₹ 7,13,000

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15. साझेदारों द्वारा आहरण पर ब्याज की राशि होगी :

- (a) रुद्र ₹ 2,250; देव ₹ 4,500 तथा शिव ₹ 2,100
- (b) रुद्र ₹ 9,000; देव ₹ 9,000 तथा शिव ₹ 4,200
- (c) रुद्र ₹ 4,500; देव ₹ 4,500 तथा शिव ₹ 2,100
- (d) रुद्र ₹ 24,000; देव ₹ 12,000 तथा शिव ₹ 16,800

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16. (A) एक नए साझेदार के प्रवेश पर पुराने साझेदार परिसम्पत्तियों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन एवं देयताओं के पुनर्निर्धारण पर होने वाले लाभ या हानि को निम्न में से किस अनुपात में बाँटेंगे :

- (a) बराबर-बराबर
- (b) पुराने लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात में
- (c) नए लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात में
- (d) त्याग अनुपात में

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Read the following hypothetical situation and answer question no. 14 and 15 on its basis :

Rudra, Dev and Shiv were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. Their fixed capitals were ₹ 6,00,000, ₹ 4,00,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 respectively. Besides his capital Shiv had given a loan of ₹ 75,000 to the firm. Their partnership deed provided for the following :

- (i) Interest on capital @ 9% p.a.
- (ii) Interest on partner's drawings @ 12% p.a.
- (iii) Salary to Rudra ₹ 30,000 per month and to Dev ₹ 40,000 per quarter.
- (iv) Interest on Shiv's loan @ 9% p.a.

During the year Rudra withdrew ₹ 50,000 at the end of each quarter; Dev withdrew ₹ 50,000 in the beginning of each half year and Shiv withdrew ₹ 70,000 at the end of each half year.

The profit of the firm for the year ended 31-3-2022 before allowing interest on Shiv's loan was ₹ 7,06,750.

14. How much amount of net profit will be transferred to Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c ?

- (a) ₹ 7,06,750
- (b) ₹ 7,02,250
- (c) ₹ 7,00,000
- (d) ₹ 7,13,000

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15. What will the amount of interest on drawings of the partners ?

- (a) Rudra ₹ 2,250; Dev ₹ 4,500 and Shiv ₹ 2,100
- (b) Rudra ₹ 9,000; Dev ₹ 9,000 and Shiv ₹ 4,200
- (c) Rudra ₹ 4,500; Dev ₹ 4,500 and Shiv ₹ 2,100
- (d) Rudra ₹ 24,000; Dev ₹ 12,000 and Shiv ₹ 16,800

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16. (A) On admission of a new partner, the old partners share the gain or loss on revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities in which of the following ratio :

- (a) Equally
- (b) In old profit sharing ratio
- (c) In new profit sharing ratio
- (d) In sacrificing ratio

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OR





(B) आशा और निशा एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 3:1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करती थीं। लाभों में 1/4वें भाग के लिए चारु को एक नए साझेदार के रूप में फर्म में प्रवेश दिया गया जो उसने आशा एवं निशा से बराबर-बराबर भाग में लिया। आशा, निशा एवं चारु का नया लाभ विभाजन अनुपात होगा :

(a) 3 : 1 : 4

(b) 1 : 1 : 2

(c) 5 : 1 : 2

(d) 1 : 2 : 1

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17. (a) मोहन, सोहन तथा सुरेश एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 2:2:1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे। सुरेश को ₹ 70,000 लाभ की गारंटी दी गई थी। सुरेश को दी गई गारंटी में हुई किसी भी कमी को मोहन तथा सोहन 3:2 के अनुपात में वहन करेंगे। 31.3.2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए फर्म का लाभ ₹ 2,00,000 था।

31.3.2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए फर्म का लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता तैयार कीजिए।

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(b) क तथा ख एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा लाभ बराबर बाँटते थे। उनकी पूँजी थी : क ₹ 1,20,000 तथा ख ₹ 80,000। ब्याज की वार्षिक दर 20% है। फर्म का पिछले तीन वर्षों का लाभ ₹ 34,000, ₹ 38,000 तथा ₹ 30,000 था। उन्होंने ग को एक नया साझेदार बनाया। ग के प्रवेश पर फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन अधिलाभों के दो वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर किया गया। ग के प्रवेश पर फर्म की ख्याति के मूल्य की गणना कीजिए।

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18. मीता, गीता तथा मोहित एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5:3:2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे। 1 अप्रैल, 2022 से उन्होंने 2:2:1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि विभाजित करने के लिए आपस में सहमति की। यह सहमति हुई कि :

(i) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 1,40,000 था।

(ii) परिसम्पत्तियों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन तथा देयताओं के पुनर्निर्धारण पर लाभ ₹ 1,20,000 था।

फर्म की पुस्तकों में उपरोक्त लेन-देनों की आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए। अपनी कार्य-टिप्पणी को स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाइए।

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19. विभा, सुधा तथा आशीष एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 2:3:1 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन करते थे। सुधा सेवानिवृत्त हो गई तथा संचयों, परिसम्पत्तियों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन व देयताओं के पुनर्निर्धारण सम्बन्धी सभी आवश्यक समायोजन करने के पश्चात उसके पूँजी खाते का शेष ₹ 85,000 था। विभा तथा आशीष सुधा को उसके खाते के पूर्ण निपटान हेतु ₹ 1,15,000 देने के लिए सहमत हुए। सुधा की सेवानिवृत्ति पर ख्याति के लेखांकन के लिए आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए।

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- (B) Asha and Nisha were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio 3:1. Charu was admitted as a new partner for $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in the profits of the firm which she acquired equally from Asha and Nisha. The new profit sharing ratio of Asha, Nisha and Charu will be :
- (a) 3 : 1 : 4 (b) 1 : 1 : 2
(c) 5 : 1 : 2 (d) 1 : 2 : 1
17. (a) Mohan, Sohan and Suresh were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2:2:1. Suresh was guaranteed a profit of ₹ 70,000. Any deficiency on account of guarantee to Suresh was to be borne by Mohan and Sohan in 3:2 ratio. The profit of the firm for the year ended 31.3.2022 amounted to ₹ 2,00,000.
Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of the firm for the year ended 31.3.2022.
- OR**
- (b) A and B were partners in a firm sharing profits equally. Their capitals were : A ₹ 1,20,000 and B ₹ 80,000. The annual rate of interest is 20%. The profits of the firm for the last three years were ₹ 34,000; ₹ 38,000 and ₹ 30,000. They admitted C as a new partner. On C's admission the goodwill of the firm was valued at 2 years purchase of the super profits.
Calculate the value of goodwill of the firm on C's admission.
18. Mita, Geeta and Mohit were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. With effect from 1st April, 2022, they mutually agreed to share profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. It was agreed that :
- (i) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 1,40,000.
(ii) Profit on revaluation of assets and re-assessment of liabilities amounted to ₹ 1,20,000.
Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm. Show your working notes clearly.
19. Vibha, Sudha and Ashish were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio 2:3:1. Sudha retired and the balance in her capital account after making necessary adjustments on account of reserves, revaluation of assets and re-assessment of liabilities was ₹ 85,000. Vibha and Ashish agreed to pay Sudha ₹ 1,15,000 in full settlement of her claim. Record the necessary journal entry for goodwill on Sudha's retirement.



20. (a) सिनको लिमिटेड ने डिक्सन लिमिटेड से ₹ 1,98,000 के पुस्तकीय मूल्य की परिसम्पत्तियों का क्रय किया। यह सहमति हुई कि क्रय मूल्य का भुगतान ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 10% ऋणपत्रों को निर्गमित करके किया जाएगा।

सिनको लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए यह मानते हुए कि ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन :

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- (i) 10% बट्टे पर किया गया। (ii) 10% प्रीमियम पर किया गया।

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- (b) 1.4.2021 को वाई लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 10,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों को 6% बट्टे पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए। संपूर्ण राशि आवेदन पर देय थी। 12,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। सभी आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर 9% ऋणपत्रों का आबंटन कर दिया गया। आवेदन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त राशि वापिस कर दी गई। 31.3.2022 को कम्पनी ने कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार ऋणपत्र निर्गमन पर बट्टे को अपलिखित करने का निर्णय किया। उस तिथि को कम्पनी के प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम संचय खाते में ₹ 10,000 का शेष था।

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

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21. ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों में विभक्त सरस्वती लिमिटेड की अधिकृत पूँजी ₹ 10,00,000 है। कम्पनी की अभिदत्त तथा पूर्ण प्रदत्त अंश पूँजी ₹ 4,00,000 थी। अपनी नई वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कम्पनी ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 20,000 समता अंशों का निर्गमन किया जो निम्न प्रकार से देय थे :

₹ 3 आवेदन पर; ₹ 3 आबंटन पर, ₹ 2 प्रथम याचना पर तथा ₹ 2 दूसरी एवं अन्तिम याचना पर। निर्गम पूर्ण रूप से अभिदत्त हो गया। आबंटन राशि का भुगतान 1 मई, 2021 को, प्रथम याचना राशि का 1 अगस्त, 2021 को तथा अन्तिम याचना का 1 अक्टूबर, 2021 को देय था। एक्स, जिसे 1000 अंशों का आबंटन किया गया था, ने आबंटन तथा याचना राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया; 600 अंशों के एक आबंटनी वाई ने दोनों याचनाओं का भुगतान नहीं किया; तथा जैड ने, जिसे 400 अंशों का आबंटन किया गया था, अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान नहीं किया। कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची III, भाग I के अनुसार कम्पनी की अंश पूँजी को इसके स्थिति विवरण में प्रस्तुत कीजिए। इसी के लिए खातों के नोट्स भी तैयार कीजिए।

4





20. (a) Sinco Ltd. purchased assets of the book value of ₹ 1,98,000 from Dixon Ltd. It was agreed that the purchase consideration be paid by issuing 10% debentures of ₹ 100 each.

Record the necessary journal entries in the books of Sinco Ltd. assuming that the debentures have been issued :

3

- (i) At a discount of 10%. (ii) At a premium of 10%.

OR

- (b) On 1.4.2021 Y Ltd. invited applications for issuing 10,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 6%. The entire amount was payable with application. Application for 12,000, 9% debentures were received. 9% debentures were allotted on pro-rata basis to all the applicants. Excess money received with applications was refunded. On 31.3.2022 the company decided to write off discount on issue of debentures according to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. On that date the company had ₹ 10,000 in its securities premium reserve account.

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

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21. Saraswati Ltd. has an authorised capital of ₹ 10,00,000 divided into equity shares of ₹ 10 each. Subscribed and fully paid up share capital of the company was ₹ 4,00,000. To meet its new financial requirements, the company issued 20,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each which were payable as follows : ₹ 3 on application; ₹ 3 on allotment, ₹ 2 on first call and ₹ 2 on second and final call. The issue was fully subscribed. The allotment money was payable on 1st May 2021, first call money on 1st August 2021 and final call on 1st October 2021. X whom 1000 shares were allotted, did not pay the allotment and call money; Y an allottee of 600 shares, did not pay the two calls ; and Z whom 400 shares were allotted, did not pay the final call. Present the share capital in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013. Also prepare Notes to Accounts for the same.

4



22. पी, क्यू तथा आर एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 2:1:2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 31.3.2022 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

31.3.2022 को पी, क्यू तथा आर का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
लेनदार	48,000	बैंक	25,000
देय बिल	22,000	देनदार	75,000
सामान्य संचय	80,000	स्टॉक	2,00,000
2021-22 का लाभ	2,00,000	मशीनरी	3,00,000
पूँजी :		भूमि तथा भवन	10,00,000
पी 5,00,000			
क्यू 2,50,000			
आर 5,00,000	12,50,000		
	16,00,000		16,00,000

30 जून, 2022 को 'क्यू' की मृत्यु हो गई। साझेदारी संलेख में प्रावधान था कि किसी साझेदार की मृत्यु पर उसके निष्पादक निम्न के हकदार होंगे :

- उसके पूँजी खाते का शेष।
- पूँजी पर 6% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज।
- मृत्यु की तिथि तक फर्म के लाभों में उसका भाग, जिसकी गणना पिछले वर्ष के लाभ के आधार पर की जायेगी।
- ख्याति में उसका भाग, जिसकी गणना पिछले चार वर्ष के औसत लाभ के तीन वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर की जायेगी।

वर्ष 2018-19 का लाभ ₹ 3,00,000; 2019-20 का ₹ 4,00,000 तथा 2020-21 का ₹ 1,00,000 था।

1.6.2022 को 'क्यू' ने अपने मेडिकल व्ययों का भुगतान करने के लिए ₹ 50,000 का आहरण किया। उसकी मृत्यु पर उसके निष्पादकों को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए 'क्यू' का पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए।

4

23. विभिन्न परिसम्पत्तियों (रोकड़ के अतिरिक्त) एवं बाह्य देयताओं को वसूली खाते में स्थानान्तरित करने के बाद, तनय एवं महक की साझेदारी फर्म के विघटन से सम्बन्धित निम्नलिखित लेन-देनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

- ₹ 60,000 के लेनदारों ने अपने दावे के पूर्व निपटान में ₹ 59,000 मूल्य का स्टॉक स्वीकार कर लिया।
- तनय ने अपनी पत्नी के ₹ 12,000 के ऋण के भुगतान की सहमति दी।
- विघटन की तिथि को फर्म के लाभ-हानि खाते में ₹ 18,000 का नाम शेष था।
- ₹ 20,000 की एक अलिखित देयता का भुगतान एक साझेदार, महक द्वारा 10% छूट पर किया गया।
- तनय के ₹ 4,000 के ऋण का भुगतान चैक द्वारा किया गया।
- विघटन व्यय ₹ 11,000 थे, जिनका भुगतान महक द्वारा किया गया।

6





22. P, Q and R were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1:2. Their balance sheet on 31st March, 2022 was as follow :

Balance Sheet of P, Q and R as on 31.3.2022

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	48,000	Bank	25,000
Bills payable	22,000	Debtors	75,000
General Reserve	80,000	Stock	2,00,000
Profit for 2021-22	2,00,000	Machinery	3,00,000
Capitals :		Land and Building	10,00,000
P 5,00,000			
Q 2,50,000			
R <u>5,00,000</u>	12,50,000		
	16,00,000		16,00,000

On 30th June, 2022, Q died. The partnership deed provided that on the death of a partner his executors will be entitled for the following :

- Balance in his Capital account.
- Interest on capital @ 6% p.a.
- His share in the profits of the firm till the date of his death calculated on the basis of last year's profit.
- His share in the goodwill of the firm calculated on the basis of the three years purchase of the average profits of last four years.
Profits for 2018-19 were ₹ 3,00,000, for 2019-20 were ₹ 4,00,000 and for 2020-21 were ₹ 1,00,000.

On 1.6.2022 Q withdrew ₹ 50,000 for meeting his medical expenses.

Prepare Q's Capital Account on his death to be presented to his executors.

4

23. Pass the necessary journal entries for the following transactions on the dissolution of the partnership firm of Tanay and Mehak after various assets (other than cash) and external liabilities have been transferred to Realisation Account :

- Creditors of ₹ 60,000 accepted stock valued at ₹ 59,000 in full settlement of their claim.
- Tanay agreed to pay off his wife's loan of ₹ 12,000.
- The firm had a debit balance of ₹ 18,000 in the profit and loss account on the date of dissolution.
- An unrecorded liability of ₹ 20,000 was paid by partner, Mehak, at a discount of 10%.
- Tanay's loan of ₹ 4,000 was paid through a cheque.
- Expenses on dissolution amounted to ₹ 11,000, which were paid by Mehak.

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24. निम्न परिस्थितियों में ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

- (i) ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 5,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% बट्टे पर किया गया, जिनका शोधन पाँच वर्षों के पश्चात् 5% प्रीमियम पर करना है ।
- (ii) ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 30,000, 12% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 5% प्रीमियम पर किया गया, जिनका शोधन पाँच वर्षों पश्चात् सममूल्य पर करना है ।
- (iii) ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 8,750, 12% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन सममूल्य पर किया गया, जिनका शोधन पाँच वर्षों पश्चात् सममूल्य पर करना है ।

6

25. (a) गंगा लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 10,000 समता अंशों के निर्गमन के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए । प्रति अंश राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था : आवेदन पर ₹ 2; आबंटन पर ₹ 3; प्रथम याचना पर ₹ 3 तथा दूसरी एवं अन्तिम याचना पर ₹ 2 ।

15,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । 3,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा आवेदन राशि वापिस कर दी गई । 12,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर आबंटन किया गया । आवेदन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त राशि का समायोजन आबंटन पर देय राशि में किया गया । एक अंशधारक को छोड़कर, जिसे 200 अंशों का आबंटन किया गया था, सभी अंशधारकों ने आबंटन राशि का भुगतान कर दिया । इन अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया । इसके पश्चात् प्रथम याचना माँगी गई तथा प्राप्त हो गई । दूसरी एवं अन्तिम याचना अभी तक माँगी नहीं गई थी । उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए गंगा लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । जहाँ भी आवश्यक हो अदत्त याचना खाता खोलिए ।

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अथवा

(b) मुकुंद लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 50,000 समता अंशों को 10% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए । प्रति अंश राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था : आवेदन पर ₹ 3, आबंटन पर ₹ 3 (प्रीमियम सहित) तथा शेष राशि प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना पर । 1,20,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए तथा सभी आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों का आबंटन कर दिया गया । आवेदन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त राशि का समायोजन केवल आबंटन पर देय राशि में किया गया । आबंटन पर देय राशि से अतिरिक्त आवेदन राशि वापिस कर दी गई । एक अंशधारक जिसने 6,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन किया था, याचना राशि का भुगतान नहीं कर पाया तथा उसके अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया ।

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

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24. Pass necessary journal entries for the issue of debentures in the following cases :

- (i) Issued 5,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10% redeemable at a premium of 5% after 5 years.
- (ii) Issued 30,000, 12% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 5% and redeemable at par after 5 years.
- (iii) Issued 8,750, 12% debentures of ₹ 100 each at par, redeemable at par after 5 years.

6

25. (a) Ganga Ltd. invited applications for issuing 10,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The amount per share was payable as follows : ₹ 2 on application, ₹ 3 on allotment, ₹ 3 on first call and ₹ 2 on second and final call.

Applications were received for 15,000 shares. The applications for 3,000 shares were rejected and application money refunded. The shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to the applicants of 12,000 shares. Excess money received with applications was adjusted towards sums due on allotment. All shareholders paid the allotment money except one shareholder who was allotted 200 shares. These shares were forfeited. The first call was made thereafter and duly received. The second and final call was not yet made.

Pass Journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Ganga Ltd. Open Calls-in-Arrears Account wherever required.

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OR

- (b) Mukund Ltd. invited applications for issuing 50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at 10% premium. The amount per share was payable as follows : ₹ 3 on application, ₹ 3 (including premium) on allotment and balance amount on first and final call. Applications were received for 1,20,000 shares and shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to all the applicants. The excess money received on application was adjusted towards sums due on allotment only. Application money in excess to sums due on allotment was refunded. A shareholder who had applied for 6,000 shares, could not pay the call money and his shares were forfeited.

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

6



26. (a) माधव तथा गिरधारी एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3:1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2022 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

31 मार्च, 2022 को माधव तथा गिरधारी का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
पूँजी : माधव 3,00,000		मशीनरी	4,70,000
गिरधारी <u>2,00,000</u>	5,00,000	निवेश	1,10,000
कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति कोष	60,000	देनदार 1,20,000	
लेनदार	1,90,000	घटा : संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान <u>10,000</u>	1,10,000
कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि	1,10,000	स्टॉक	1,40,000
		रोकड़	30,000
	8,60,000		8,60,000

1 अप्रैल, 2022 को उन्होंने फर्म के लाभों में 1/4वें भाग के लिए ज्योति को साझेदारी में प्रवेश दिया । ज्योति अपनी पूँजी के रूप में ₹ 1,86,000 लाई तथा ख्याति प्रीमियम के अपने भाग के लिए ₹ 40,000 नगद लाई । निम्न शर्तों पर सहमति हुई :

- स्टॉक का मूल्य ₹ 23,000 कम लगाया गया था ।
 - गिरधारी ने 20% निवेश पुस्तक मूल्य पर ले लिए ।
 - कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति का दावा ₹ 70,000 था जिसका भुगतान बाद में किया जायेगा ।
 - लेनदारों में ₹ 27,000 की ऐसी राशि सम्मिलित थी जिसका दावा नहीं किया जायेगा ।
- ज्योति के प्रवेश पर पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए ।

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अथवा

- (b) राधिका, रिधिमा तथा रूपांशी एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 3:5:2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटती थीं । 31 मार्च, 2022 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

31 मार्च, 2022 को राधिका, रिधिमा तथा रूपांशी का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
विविध लेनदार	60,000	रोकड़	50,000
सामान्य संचय	40,000	स्टॉक	80,000
पूँजी :		देनदार	40,000
राधिका 3,00,000		निवेश	30,000
रिधिमा 2,00,000		भवन	5,00,000
रूपांशी <u>1,00,000</u>	6,00,000		
	7,00,000		7,00,000





26. (a) Madhav and Girdhari were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:1. Their balance sheet as at 31st March, 2022 was as follows :

Balance sheet of Madhav and Girdhari as on 31st March, 2022

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Capital : Madhav 3,00,000		Machinery	4,70,000
Girdhari <u>2,00,000</u>	5,00,000	Investment	1,10,000
Workmen's compensation fund	60,000	Debtors 1,20,000	
		Less : Provision for doubtful debts <u>10,000</u>	1,10,000
Creditors	1,90,000	Stock	1,40,000
Employee's Provident fund	1,10,000	Cash	30,000
	8,60,000		8,60,000

On 1st April, 2022, they admitted Jyoti into partnership for 1/4th share in the profits of the firm. Jyoti brought ₹ 1,86,000 as her capital and ₹ 40,000 as her share of goodwill premium in cash. The following terms were agreed upon :

- Stock was found undervalued by ₹ 23,000.
- 20% of the investments were taken over by Girdhari at book value.
- Claim on account of workmen's compensation amounted to ₹ 70,000, which was to be paid later.
- Creditors included a sum of ₹ 27,000 which was not likely to be claimed.

Prepare Revaluation A/c and Partners' Capital Accounts on Jyoti's admission.

6

OR

- (b) Radhika, Ridhima and Rupanshi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:5:2. On 31st March, 2022, their balance sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Radhika, Ridhima and Rupanshi as on 31.3.2022

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Sundry Creditors	60,000	Cash	50,000
General Reserve	40,000	Stock	80,000
Capitals :		Debtors	40,000
Radhika 3,00,000		Investments	30,000
Ridhima 2,00,000		Buildings	5,00,000
Rupanshi <u>1,00,000</u>	6,00,000		
	7,00,000		7,00,000



उपरोक्त तिथि को रिधिमा सेवानिवृत्त हो गई तथा यह सहमति हुई कि :

- (i) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 3,00,000 किया जाये ।
- (ii) भवन का मूल्यांकन ₹ 6,20,000 किया गया ।
- (iii) नई फर्म की पूँजी ₹ 5,00,000 निर्धारित की गई, जो साझेदारों के नए लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में होगी, इस उद्देश्य के लिए आवश्यक समायोजन साझेदारों के चालू खाते खोल कर किए जाएँगे ।

रिधिमा की सेवानिवृत्ति पर पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए ।

6

भाग – ख

विकल्प – I

(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

27. (A) ऋणों एवं अग्रिम पर प्राप्त ₹ 3,000 का नगद ब्याज का परिणाम है :

- (a) प्रचालन गतिविधियों से रोकड़ का अन्तर्वाह ।
- (b) निवेश गतिविधियों से रोकड़ का अन्तर्वाह ।
- (c) वित्तीय गतिविधियों से रोकड़ का अन्तर्वाह ।
- (d) रोकड़ व रोकड़ तुल्यों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं ।

1

अथवा

(B) एक वित्तीय उद्यम की स्थिति में, जिसका मुख्य व्यवसाय उधार देना एवं उधार लेना है, 'ब्याज के भुगतान' एवं 'ब्याज की प्राप्ति' को वर्गीकृत किया जाता है :

- (a) प्रचालन गतिविधियों के रूप में ।
- (b) निवेश गतिविधियों के रूप में ।
- (c) वित्तीय गतिविधियों के रूप में ।
- (d) रोकड़ तुल्य के रूप में ।

1

28. (A) निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा वित्तीय विवरणों के विश्लेषण का एक साधन है ?

- (a) लाभ-हानि विवरण
- (b) अनुपात विश्लेषण
- (c) स्थिति विवरण
- (d) खातों के नोट्स

1

अथवा

(B) _____ अनुपातों की गणना दीर्घकाल में व्यवसाय की ऋण भुगतान क्षमता की योग्यता का निर्धारण करने के लिए की जाती है ।

- (a) लाभप्रदता
- (b) शोधनक्षमता
- (c) तरलता
- (d) आवर्त

1

29. निम्न में से कौन से लेन-देन का परिणाम रोकड़ का प्रवाह नहीं है :

- (a) बैंक से ₹ 7,000 रोकड़ को निकालना ।
- (b) ₹ 20,00,000 के अंशों का निर्गमन ।
- (c) ₹ 60,000 के निवेशों का क्रय ।
- (d) ₹ 11,000 की मज़दूरी का भुगतान ।

1





Ridhima retired on the above date and it was agreed that :

- (i) Goodwill of the firm be valued at ₹ 3,00,000.
- (ii) Building was valued at ₹ 6,20,000.
- (iii) Capital of the new firm was fixed at ₹ 5,00,000, which will be in the new profit sharing ratio of the partners ; the necessary adjustments for this purpose were to be made by opening current accounts of the partners.

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

6

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

27. (A) Interest of ₹ 3,000 received in cash on loans and advances will result in :
- (a) cash inflow from operating activities.
 - (b) cash inflow from investing activities.
 - (c) cash inflow from financing activities.
 - (d) No change in cash or cash equivalents.

1

OR

- (B) In case of a financial enterprise whose main business is lending and borrowing, 'interest paid' and 'interest received' are classified as :
- (a) Operating activities
 - (b) Investing activities
 - (c) Financing activities
 - (d) Cash equivalents

1

28. (A) Which of the following is a tool of Analysis of Financial Statements ?
- (a) Statement of Profit & Loss
 - (b) Ratio Analysis
 - (c) Balance Sheet
 - (d) Notes to Accounts

1

OR

- (B) _____ ratios are calculated to determine the ability of the business to service its debt in the long run.
- (a) Profitability
 - (b) Solvency
 - (c) Liquidity
 - (d) Turnover

1

29. Which of the following transactions will not result in flow of cash :
- (a) Cash withdrawn from the bank ₹ 7,000
 - (b) Issue of shares ₹ 20,00,000
 - (c) Purchase of investments ₹ 60,000
 - (d) Payment of wages ₹ 11,000

1



30. निम्न आँकड़ों के आधार पर 'स्टॉक (इन्वेंट्री) आवर्त अनुपात' होगा :

	₹
प्रचालन से आगम	12,00,000
औसत स्टॉक (इन्वेंट्री)	2,00,000
सकल हानि अनुपात	20%
(a) 6 गुना	(b) 5 गुना
(c) 7.2 गुना	(d) 3 गुना

1

31. कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची III, भाग I के अनुसार निम्न मदों को किन मुख्य शीर्षकों तथा उप-शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा :

- (i) अग्रिम प्राप्त आय
- (ii) कम्प्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर
- (iii) अंशहरण खाते का शेष

3

32. 'यह वह तकनीक है जिसमें गणितीय संबंधों का प्रयोग करते हुए आँकड़ों का पुनर्वर्गीकरण किया जाता है।' तकनीक की पहचान कीजिए तथा पहचान की गई तकनीक की किन्हीं दो सीमाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

3

33. (a) (i) निम्न सूचना से 'बी एन लिमिटेड' की प्रचालनों से आगम की गणना कीजिए :

चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ	₹ 8,00,000
तरल अनुपात	1.5 : 1
चालू अनुपात	2 : 1
स्टॉक (इन्वेंट्री) आवर्त अनुपात	6 गुना
माल को लागत पर 25% लाभ पर बेचा गया।	

- (ii) एक कम्पनी का प्रचालन अनुपात 60% है। उल्लेख कीजिए कि '₹ 20,000 लागत के माल के क्रय' से प्रचालन अनुपात बढ़ेगा, घटेगा अथवा इसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा।

3 + 1 = 4

अथवा

(b) एम लिमिटेड का ऋण-समता अनुपात 2:1 है। कारण सहित उल्लेख कीजिए कि निम्न लेन-देनों से ऋण-समता अनुपात बढ़ेगा, घटेगा अथवा इसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा :

- (i) आई सी आई सी आई बैंक से ₹ 1,00,000 का ऋण लिया जिसका भुगतान 5 वर्षों के पश्चात करना है।
- (ii) ₹ 1,50,000 की मशीनरी का नगद क्रय किया गया।
- (iii) ₹ 1,00,000 के 9% ऋणपत्रों का शोधन किया गया।
- (iv) ₹ 5,00,000 की मशीनरी के क्रय के लिए आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को समता अंश निर्गमित किए गए।

4





30. The 'Inventory Turnover Ratio' from the following information will be :

	₹
Revenue from operations	12,00,000
Average Inventory	2,00,000
Gross loss ratio	20%
(a) 6 times	(b) 5 times
(c) 7.2 times	(d) 3 times

1

31. Under which major heads and sub-heads will the following items be presented in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013 ?

- (i) Income received in advance
- (ii) Computer Software
- (iii) Balance of forfeited shares account

3

32. 'It is a technique which involves regrouping of data by application of arithmetical relationships.' Identify the technique and state any two limitations of the technique identified.

3

33. (a) (i) Calculate Revenue from operations of 'BN Ltd.' from the following information :

Current Assets	₹ 8,00,000
Quick ratio	1.5 : 1
Current ratio	2 : 1
Inventory turnover ratio	6 times
Goods were sold at a profit of 25% on cost.	

- (ii) The operating ratio of a company is 60%. State whether 'purchase of goods costing ₹ 20,000' will increase, decrease or not change the operating ratio.

3 + 1 = 4

OR

(b) The debt equity ratio of M Ltd. is 2:1. State with reasons whether the following transactions will increase, decrease or not change the debt equity ratio :

- (i) Obtained a loan from ICICI Bank ₹ 1,00,000 payable after 5 yrs.
- (ii) Purchased machinery for cash ₹ 1,50,000.
- (iii) Redeemed 9% debentures ₹ 1,00,000.
- (iv) Issued equity shares for purchase of machinery of ₹ 5,00,000 to the vendors.

4



34. निम्न काल्पनिक विवरण को पढ़िए तथा इसके आधार पर दिए गए प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए।
 'स्किल इंडिया स्कीम' के अन्तर्गत सुजाता ने एक लघु उद्योग की स्थापना की। व्यवसाय की वृद्धि होने तथा आगम बढ़ने पर उसने अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए 10 अन्य समान विचार वाले लोगों के साथ 'सुजाता लिमिटेड' बनाने का निर्णय किया। 31.3.2022 को कम्पनी की वित्तीय स्थिति इसके स्थिति विवरण में दर्शाई गयी है :

6

सुजाता लिमिटेड का 31.3.2022 को स्थिति विवरण

विवरण	नोट सं.	31.3.2022 (₹)	31.3.2021 (₹)
I. समता तथा देयताएँ			
1. अंशधारक निधियाँ			
(क) समता अंश पूँजी		20,00,000	17,00,000
(ख) संचय एवं आधिक्य (लाभ-हानि विवरण)		3,00,000	4,00,000
2. अचल देयताएँ			
दीर्घकालीन उधार		3,00,000	2,00,000
3. चालू देयताएँ			
व्यापारिक देय		50,000	25,000
कुल		26,50,000	23,25,000
II. परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
1. अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(क) स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(i) मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ		8,00,000	9,00,000
(ii) अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ		5,00,000	2,00,000
(ख) अचल निवेश		3,00,000	4,00,000
2. चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(क) इवेंट्री (मालसूची)		4,00,000	5,00,000
(ख) व्यापारिक प्राप्य		1,50,000	1,25,000
(ग) रोकड़ एवं रोकड़ तुल्य		5,00,000	2,00,000
कुल		26,50,000	23,25,000

अतिरिक्त जानकारी :

वर्ष भर में मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियों पर ₹ 1,00,000 मूल्यहास लगाया गया।

उपरोक्त सूचना के आधार पर 'सुजाता लिमिटेड' का 'रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण' तैयार कीजिए।





34. Read the following hypothetical text and answer the given question on the basis of the same.

Sujata started a small enterprise under the 'Skill India Scheme'. As the business grew, the revenue started increasing and she decided to form 'Sujata Ltd.' to achieve her objectives with 10 other like minded persons. The financial position of the company is given in its Balance Sheet as at 31.3.2022 :

6

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

Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2022 (₹)	31.3.2021 (₹)
I. Equity and Liabilities			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
(a) Equity share capital		20,00,000	17,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus		3,00,000	4,00,000
(Statement of Profit and Loss)			
2. Non-current Liabilities			
Long term Borrowings		3,00,000	2,00,000
3. Current Liabilities			
Trade payables		50,000	25,000
Total		26,50,000	23,25,000
II. Assets			
1. Non-current Assets			
(a) Fixed Assets			
(i) Tangible Assets		8,00,000	9,00,000
(ii) Intangible Assets		5,00,000	2,00,000
(b) Non-current Investments		3,00,000	4,00,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		4,00,000	5,00,000
(b) Trade Receivables		1,50,000	1,25,000
(c) Cash & Cash equivalents		5,00,000	2,00,000
Total		26,50,000	23,25,000

Additional Information :

Depreciation of ₹ 1,00,000 was charged on Tangible Assets during the year.

On the basis of the above information prepare the 'Cash Flow Statement' of Sujata Ltd.



भाग – ख
विकल्प – II
(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)

27. _____ टेली के साथ काम करने के लिए एक प्लेटफार्म के रूप में कार्य करता है ।
(a) कम्पनी सूचना (b) क्रियाशील कम्पनी
(c) टेली का गेट-वे (d) मास्टर 1
28. (A) किसी भी व्यावसायिक संगठन के लिए कच्चे आँकड़ों (तथ्यों) को अभिकलित्र लेखांकन तंत्र में निम्न में से किन घटकों के रूप में जाना जाता है ?
(a) कार्यविधि (b) डेटा (आँकड़े)
(c) हार्डवेयर (d) सॉफ्टवेयर 1
- अथवा**
- (B) ऐसे संगठन के लिए जिसमें लेखांकन लेन-देन की मात्रा कम हो तथा अनुकूलन क्षमता उच्च हो, कौन सा सॉफ्टवेयर पैकेज उचित होगा ?
(a) विशिष्ट (b) तदनुकूल
(c) सामान्य (d) (b) तथा (c) दोनों 1
29. (A) _____ की पहचान, एक स्प्रेडशीट के अंतर्गत किसी विशिष्ट स्थान से संबंधित अक्षर तथा संख्या के संयोजन के द्वारा होती है ।
(a) पंक्ति (रो) (b) सेल
(c) स्तम्भ (कॉलम) (d) सीमा (रेंज) 1
- अथवा**
- (B) व्यापार खाता तथा लाभ-हानि खाता तैयार करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रविष्टियाँ जानी जाती हैं :
(a) आरम्भिक प्रविष्टियाँ (b) समायोजन प्रविष्टियाँ
(c) अन्तिम प्रविष्टियाँ (d) दोनों (a) तथा (b) 1
30. एक्सल में सीमाओं (रेंज) की पहचान की जाती है :
(a) हैशटेग का उपयोग करके (b) वेक्टर का उपयोग करके
(c) अल्पविराम का उपयोग करके (d) रंग का उपयोग करके 1





PART – B
Option – II
(Computerised Accounting)

27. _____ works as a platform to work with 'Tally'.
(a) Company information (b) Active company
(c) Gateway of Tally (d) Master 1
28. (A) Which of the following components of computerised accounting system are known as raw facts for any business organisation ?
(a) Procedure (b) Data
(c) Hardware (d) Software 1
- OR**
- (B) Which of the following software packages is suitable for an organization where the volume of accounting transactions is small and adaptability is very high ?
(a) Specific (b) Tailored
(c) Generic (d) (b) and (c) both 1
29. (A) A _____ is identified by combination of letter and number corresponding to particular location within the spreadsheet.
(a) Row (b) Cell
(c) Column (d) Range 1
- OR**
- (B) Entries required to make trading account and profit and loss account are known as :
(a) Opening entries. (b) Adjusting entries.
(c) Closing entries. (d) (a) and (b) both. 1
30. The ranges are identified within Excel by :
(a) Using Hashtag (b) Using Vector
(c) Using Comma (d) Using Colour 1



31. चार्ट के उपयोग के किन्हीं तीन लाभों को समझाइए । 3
32. लेखांकन सॉफ्टवेयर 'टेली' में 'खातों के समूह' के वर्गीकरण के दो मुख्य समूहों को समझाइए । 3
33. (a) 'पिवट सारणी' क्या है ? इसके किन्हीं तीन लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए । 4
- अथवा**
- (b) लेखांकन सॉफ्टवेयर के किन्हीं आठ उपयोगों की सूची दीजिए । 4
34. उस कार्य का नाम बताइए जिसका प्रयोग सामान्यतः उस गिरवी ऋण के भुगतान की गणना के लिए किया जाता है, जिसकी ब्याज दर निश्चित होती है । इसके वाक्य विन्यास को भी समझाइए । 6
-



31. Explain any three advantages of using charts. **3**
32. Explain two main groups in which 'Group of Accounts' is classified in Accounting Software 'Tally'. **3**
33. (a) What is a 'Pivot table' ? State any three of its advantages. **4**
- OR**
- (b) List eight uses of Accounting Software. **4**
34. Name the function which is often used to calculate the payment for mortgage loans that have fixed rate of interest. Also explain its syntax. **6**
-



<p style="text-align: center;">Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential (For Internal and Restricted use only) Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023 ACCOUNTANCY (055) Paper Code: (67/2/3)</p>	
<u>General Instructions: -</u>	
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 totaled 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 marks _80 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 2023

ACCOUNTANCY (Subject Code–055)**[Paper Code : 67/2/3]****Maximum Marks : 80**

PART -A (ACCOUNTING FOR PARTNERSHIP FIRMS AND COMPANIES)		
Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
1.	Q. (A) Net Assets..... Ans. (a) Purchase consideration <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> Q. (B) When a company Ans. (d) Any of the above	1Mark or 1Mark
2.	Q. (A) Ram and Mohan..... Ans. (c) Ram ₹18,000 and Mohan ₹12,000 <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> Q. (B) Anu, Bindu..... Ans. (d) ₹5,000	1Mark or 1 Mark
3.	Q. Rohit and Mohit..... Ans. (d) ₹50,000	1Mark
4.	Q. Rita and Usha..... Ans. (d) 5½ months	1Mark
5.	Q. On the reconstitution..... Ans. (b) Loss ₹1,00,000	1 Mark
6.	Q. At the time of..... Ans. (c) Called up amount on shares	1Mark
7.	Q. Elite Ltd. Ans. (b) ₹2,00,000	1Mark
8.	Gopal, Krishna and..... Ans. (d) 2:1	1Mark
9.	Q. Assertion Ans. (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	1Mark

10.	Q. Offer of Ans. (a) Private placement of shares	1Mark																								
11.	Q. (A) A partnership..... Ans. (b) 46 Or Q. (B) Amit and Sumit..... Ans. (a) ₹20,000	1Mark or 1Mark																								
12.	Q. Total assets..... Ans. (b) Loss ₹6,00,000	1Mark																								
13.	Q. (A) Radhe Ltd..... Ans. (a) ₹1,500 Or Q. (B) A Company Ans. (b) ₹ 3,000	1Mark or 1Mark																								
	Read the following hypothetical.....																									
14.	Q. How much amount..... Ans. (c) ₹7,00,000	1Mark																								
15.	Q. What will the..... Ans. (b) Rudra ₹9,000; Dev ₹9,000 and Shiv ₹4,200	1Mark																								
16.	Q.(A) On admission..... Ans. (b) In old profit sharing ratio Or Q.(B) Q. Asha and Nisha..... Ans. (c) 5:1:2	1Mark or 1Mark																								
17.	Q. (a) Mohan, Sohan Ans. <div>Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c for the year ended 31.3.2022</div> <table><tr><td>Dr</td><td></td><td></td><td>Cr</td></tr><tr><td>Particulars</td><td>Amount (₹)</td><td>Particulars</td><td>Amount (₹)</td></tr><tr><td>To Profit transferred to Partners' Capital A/c's:</td><td></td><td>By Profit & Loss A/c (Net Profit) 1/2</td><td>2,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Mohan 80,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Less: Guarantee to Suresh (18,000)</td><td>62,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1/2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Dr			Cr	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	To Profit transferred to Partners' Capital A/c's:		By Profit & Loss A/c (Net Profit) 1/2	2,00,000	Mohan 80,000				Less: Guarantee to Suresh (18,000)	62,000			1/2				3 Marks
Dr			Cr																							
Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)																							
To Profit transferred to Partners' Capital A/c's:		By Profit & Loss A/c (Net Profit) 1/2	2,00,000																							
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	<table><tr><td>Sohan</td><td>80,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Less: Guarantee to Suresh</td><td><u>(12,000)</u></td><td>68,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>$\frac{1}{2}$</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Suresh</td><td>40,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Add: Guarantee from Mohan</td><td>18,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Add: Guarantee from Sohan</td><td><u>12,000</u></td><td>70,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>$1\frac{1}{2}$</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>2,00,000</td><td></td><td>2,00,000</td></tr></table>	Sohan	80,000				Less: Guarantee to Suresh	<u>(12,000)</u>	68,000				$\frac{1}{2}$				Suresh	40,000				Add: Guarantee from Mohan	18,000				Add: Guarantee from Sohan	<u>12,000</u>	70,000				$1\frac{1}{2}$						2,00,000		2,00,000	<div>Or</div> <div>3 Marks</div>
Sohan	80,000																																									
Less: Guarantee to Suresh	<u>(12,000)</u>	68,000																																								
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	$1\frac{1}{2}$																																									
		2,00,000		2,00,000																																						
<div>or</div> <div>Q. (b) A and B were partners.....</div> <div>Ans. (b) Normal Profit= 20% of Capital Employed</div> <div>$= 20/100 \times ₹2,00,000 = ₹40,000 \quad \dots\dots\dots \frac{1}{2}$</div> <div>$\text{Average Profit} = \frac{34,000 + 38,000 + 30,000}{3} = \frac{102000}{3} = ₹34,000 \dots\dots \frac{1}{2}$</div> <div>(i) Super Profit = Average Profit - Normal Profit</div> <div>$= ₹34,000 - ₹40,000 = - ₹6,000 \quad \dots\dots\dots \frac{1}{2}$</div> <div>Note- Since there is no super profit, hence the firm does not have any goodwill. $\frac{1}{2}$</div>																																										
<div>18. Q. Mita, Geeta and Mohit.....</div> <div>Ans.</div> <div>Books of Mita, Geeta and Mohit</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>2022 April 1</td><td>Geeta's Capital A/c Dr To Mita's Capital A/c (Goodwill adjusted on change in profit sharing ratio)</td><td></td><td>14,000</td><td>14,000</td></tr><tr><td>April 1</td><td>Revaluation A/c Dr To Mita's Capital A/c To Geeta's Capital A/c To Mohit's Capital A/c (Profit on revaluation of assets and re-assessment of liabilities transferred to partners in old profit sharing ratio)</td><td></td><td>1,20,000</td><td>60,000 36,000 24,000</td></tr></table>					Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)	2022 April 1	Geeta's Capital A/c Dr To Mita's Capital A/c (Goodwill adjusted on change in profit sharing ratio)		14,000	14,000	April 1	Revaluation A/c Dr To Mita's Capital A/c To Geeta's Capital A/c To Mohit's Capital A/c (Profit on revaluation of assets and re-assessment of liabilities transferred to partners in old profit sharing ratio)		1,20,000	60,000 36,000 24,000	<div>$\frac{1}{2}$</div> <div>1</div>																						
Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)																																						
2022 April 1	Geeta's Capital A/c Dr To Mita's Capital A/c (Goodwill adjusted on change in profit sharing ratio)		14,000	14,000																																						
April 1	Revaluation A/c Dr To Mita's Capital A/c To Geeta's Capital A/c To Mohit's Capital A/c (Profit on revaluation of assets and re-assessment of liabilities transferred to partners in old profit sharing ratio)		1,20,000	60,000 36,000 24,000																																						

	<p><i>Working Notes:-</i></p> <p>1. Calculation of Gain/ Sacrifice= New share- Old share</p> <p>Mita's share= 5/10-2/5= 1/10 (Sacrifice)</p> <p>Geeta's share= 3/10- 2/5= (-1/10) (Gain)</p> <p>Mohit's share= 2/10- 1/5= Nil</p>	<p>1 ½</p> <p>=3 Marks</p>																				
19.	<p>Q. Vibha, Sudha and.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Books of Vibha, Sudha and Ashish</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Journal</p> <table><tr><th><i>Date</i></th><th><i>Particulars</i></th><th><i>L.F</i></th><th><i>Debit Amount</i> (₹)</th><th><i>Credit Amount</i> (₹)</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Vibha's Capital A/c Dr Ashish's Capital A/c. Dr To Sudha's Capital A/c (Sudha's share of goodwill adjusted to capital account of Vibha and Ashish in their gaining ratio 2:1)</td><td></td><td>20,000 10,000</td><td>30,000</td></tr></table> <p>Note- No marks to be deducted for not showing calculation of Gaining Ratio.</p>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F</i>	<i>Debit Amount</i> (₹)	<i>Credit Amount</i> (₹)		Vibha's Capital A/c Dr Ashish's Capital A/c. Dr To Sudha's Capital A/c (Sudha's share of goodwill adjusted to capital account of Vibha and Ashish in their gaining ratio 2:1)		20,000 10,000	30,000	<p>3 Marks</p>										
<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F</i>	<i>Debit Amount</i> (₹)	<i>Credit Amount</i> (₹)																		
	Vibha's Capital A/c Dr Ashish's Capital A/c. Dr To Sudha's Capital A/c (Sudha's share of goodwill adjusted to capital account of Vibha and Ashish in their gaining ratio 2:1)		20,000 10,000	30,000																		
20.	<p>Q. (a) Sinco Ltd.....</p> <p>Ans. (a)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Books of Sinco Ltd.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Journal</p> <table><tr><th><i>Date</i></th><th><i>Particulars</i></th><th><i>L.F</i></th><th><i>Debit Amount</i> (₹)</th><th><i>Credit Amount</i> (₹)</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Assets A/c Dr To Dixon Ltd. (Assets purchased from Dixon Ltd)</td><td></td><td>1,98,000</td><td>1,98,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(i)Dixon Ltd. Dr Discount on issue of debentures A/c Dr To 10% Debentures A/c (Allotment of 2,200 debentures of ₹100 each at a discount of 10% as purchase consideration)</td><td></td><td>1,98,000 22,000</td><td>2,20,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(ii)Dixon Ltd. Dr To 10% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium A/c/ Securities Premium Reserve A/c</td><td></td><td>1,98,000</td><td>1,80,000 18,000</td></tr></table>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F</i>	<i>Debit Amount</i> (₹)	<i>Credit Amount</i> (₹)		Assets A/c Dr To Dixon Ltd. (Assets purchased from Dixon Ltd)		1,98,000	1,98,000		(i)Dixon Ltd. Dr Discount on issue of debentures A/c Dr To 10% Debentures A/c (Allotment of 2,200 debentures of ₹100 each at a discount of 10% as purchase consideration)		1,98,000 22,000	2,20,000		(ii)Dixon Ltd. Dr To 10% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium A/c/ Securities Premium Reserve A/c		1,98,000	1,80,000 18,000	<p>1 x 3 = 3 Marks</p>
<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F</i>	<i>Debit Amount</i> (₹)	<i>Credit Amount</i> (₹)																		
	Assets A/c Dr To Dixon Ltd. (Assets purchased from Dixon Ltd)		1,98,000	1,98,000																		
	(i)Dixon Ltd. Dr Discount on issue of debentures A/c Dr To 10% Debentures A/c (Allotment of 2,200 debentures of ₹100 each at a discount of 10% as purchase consideration)		1,98,000 22,000	2,20,000																		
	(ii)Dixon Ltd. Dr To 10% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium A/c/ Securities Premium Reserve A/c		1,98,000	1,80,000 18,000																		

	(Allotment of 1,800 debentures of ₹100 each at a premium of 10% as purchase consideration)				<div>Or</div> <div>Q. (b) On 1.4.2021 Y Ltd.....</div> <div>Ans. (b)</div> <div>Books of Y 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>2021 April 1</td><td>Bank A/c Dr To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Receipt of application money on 12,000 debentures)</td><td></td><td>11,28,000</td><td>11,28,000</td></tr><tr><td>April 1</td><td>Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr Discount on issue of debentures A/c Dr To 9% Debentures A/c To Bank A/c (Debenture Application and Allotment money transferred to 9% Debenture A/c, Excess application money refunded on rejected application)</td><td></td><td>11,28,000 60,000</td><td>10,00,000 1,88,000</td></tr><tr><td>2022 March 31</td><td>Securities Premium A/c/ Securities Premium Reserve A/c Dr Statement of Profit and Loss Dr To Discount on issue of debentures A/c (Discount on issue of debentures written off)</td><td></td><td>10,000 50,000</td><td>60,000</td></tr></table>	Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)	2021 April 1	Bank A/c Dr To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Receipt of application money on 12,000 debentures)		11,28,000	11,28,000	April 1	Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr Discount on issue of debentures A/c Dr To 9% Debentures A/c To Bank A/c (Debenture Application and Allotment money transferred to 9% Debenture A/c, Excess application money refunded on rejected application)		11,28,000 60,000	10,00,000 1,88,000	2022 March 31	Securities Premium A/c/ Securities Premium Reserve A/c Dr Statement of Profit and Loss Dr To Discount on issue of debentures A/c (Discount on issue of debentures written off)		10,000 50,000	60,000
Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)																					
2021 April 1	Bank A/c Dr To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Receipt of application money on 12,000 debentures)		11,28,000	11,28,000																					
April 1	Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr Discount on issue of debentures A/c Dr To 9% Debentures A/c To Bank A/c (Debenture Application and Allotment money transferred to 9% Debenture A/c, Excess application money refunded on rejected application)		11,28,000 60,000	10,00,000 1,88,000																					
2022 March 31	Securities Premium A/c/ Securities Premium Reserve A/c Dr Statement of Profit and Loss Dr To Discount on issue of debentures A/c (Discount on issue of debentures written off)		10,000 50,000	60,000																					
Or																									

1 x 3
= 3 Marks

21.	Q. Saraswati Ltd.....	
	Ans.	

Balance Sheet of Saraswati Ltd (An Extract)
as at.....

Particulars	Note No.	₹
I. EQUITY & LIABILITIES		
Shareholders' Fund		
Share Capital..... 1	1	5,89,800

Notes to Accounts

Particulars	₹
1.Share Capital	
Authorized Capital	
1,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each..... 1	<u>10,00,000</u>
Issued Capital	
60,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each..... 1	<u>6,00,000</u>
Subscribed Capital	
Subscribed and fully paid up	
58,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each..... 1/2	5,80,000
Subscribed but not fully paid up	
2000 equity shares of ₹10 each ₹ 20,000	
-Calls in Arrears (<u>₹10,200</u>) 1/2	9,800
(₹7,000+ ₹2400+ ₹800)	<u>5,89,800</u>

**1+3
=4 Marks**

22. Q. P, Q and R were.....
Ans.

Dr

Q's Capital A/c

Cr

Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹
To Drawings	50,000	By Balance b/d	2,50,000
To Q's Executor's A/c	4,19,750	By General Reserve A/c	16,000
		By Interest on Capital A/c	3,750
		By P's Capital A/c(goodwill)	75,000
		By R's Capital A/c (goodwill)	75,000
		By P&L A/c	40,000
		By P&L Suspense A/c	10,000
	4,69,750		4,69,750

**1/2 x 8
=4 Marks**

Note- No Marks for balance b/d

23. Q. Pass the necessary journal

Ans.

Books of Tanay and Mehak

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount ₹	Credit Amount ₹
	(i)No Entry		---	---
	<hr/>			
	(ii) Realisation A/c Dr To Tanay's Capital A/c (Liability of loan taken over by Tanay, a partner)		12,000	12,000
	<hr/>			
	(iii) Tanay's Capital A/c Dr Mehak's Capital A/c Dr To Profit & Loss A/c (Debit balance of Profit and Loss Account debited to Partners' Capital A/c)		9,000 9,000	18,000
	<hr/>			
	(iv) Realisation A/c Dr To Mehak's Capital A/c (Unrecorded Liability paid by Mehak, a partner)		18,000	18,000
	<hr/>			
	(v) Tanay's Loan A/c Dr To Bank A/c (Settlement of Partner's Loan by cheque)		4,000	4,000
	<hr/>			
	(vi) Realisation A/c Dr To Mehak's Capital A/c (Dissolution expenses paid by Mehak credited to her capital account)		11,000	11,000

1 x 6
=6 Marks

24. Q. Pass necessary journal entries.....

Ans.

	(iii)	(Debentures application money transferred to 12% Debentures A/c and Securities Premium A/c)					
		Bank A/c Dr To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application money on 12% Debentures received)		8,75,000		8,75,000	
		Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr To 12% Debentures A/c (Debentures application money transferred to 9% Debentures Account)		8,75,000		8,75,000	

25.

Q.(a) Ganga Ltd. Invited.....

Ans. (a)

Books of Ganga Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)
	Bank A/c Dr To Equity Share Application A/c (Application money received on 15,000 shares)		30,000	30,000
	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)		30,000	20,000 4,000 6,000
	Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr To Equity Share Capital A/c (Amount due on allotment)		30,000	30,000

	<div>Bank A/c Dr</div> <div>Calls in Arrears A/c Dr</div> <div>To Equity Share Allotment A/c</div> <div>(Allotment money received except that on 200 shares)</div>		25,480			1
	<div>Equity Share Capital A/c Dr</div> <div>To Calls in Arrears A/c</div> <div>To Forfeited Shares A/c</div> <div>(Forfeiture of 200 shares for non payment of allotment money)</div>		1,000		520	1
	<div>Equity Share First Call A/c Dr</div> <div>To Equity Share Capital A/c</div> <div>(Money due on 9,800 shares on First Call)</div>		29,400		480	1
	<div>Equity Share First Call A/c Dr</div> <div>To Equity Share Capital A/c</div> <div>(Money due on 9,800 shares on First Call)</div>		29,400		29,400	1
	<div>Bank A/c Dr</div> <div>To Equity Share first call A/c</div> <div>(Money received on First Call)</div>		29,400		29,400	1
=6 Marks						
Or						
Q. (b) Mukund Ltd. Invited.....						
Ans. (b)						
Books of Mukund Ltd.						
Journal						
<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F</i>	<i>Debit Amount</i> (₹)	<i>Credit Amount</i> (₹)		
	<div>Bank A/c Dr</div> <div>To Equity Share Application A/c</div> <div>(Application money received on 1,20,000 shares)</div>		3,60,000	3,60,000		1
	<div>Equity Share Application A/c Dr</div> <div>To Equity Share Capital A/c</div> <div>To Equity Share Allotment A/c</div> <div>To Bank A/c</div> <div>(Application money transferred to Equity share capital A/c, Excess money received adjusted towards allotment and money refunded on rejected applications)</div>		3,60,000	1,50,000 1,50,000 60,000		1

	Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c/ Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Amount due on allotment @ ₹3 per share including premium)		1,50,000	1,00,000 50,000		1
	Bank A/c Dr To Equity Share Allotment A/c		nil	nil		No Marks
	Equity Share first and final Call A/c Dr To Equity Share Capital A/c (Amount due on first and final call @₹5 per share.)		2,50,000	2,50,000		1
	Bank A/c Dr To Equity Share first and final Call A/c (First and final call money received except that of 2,500 shares) Or Bank A/c Dr Calls in Arrears A/c Dr To Equity Share first and final Call A/c (First and final call money received except that of 2,500 shares)		2,37,500 2,37,500 12,500	2,37,500 2,50,000		1
	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr To Equity Share first and final Call A/c To Forfeited Shares A/c (Forfeiture of 2500 shares for non payment of the first and final call) Or Equity Share Capital A/c Dr To Calls in Arrears A/c To Forfeited Shares A/c (Forfeiture of 2500 shares for non payment of the first and final call)		25,000 25,000	12,500 12,500 12,500 12,500		1
						=6 Marks
26.	Q. (a) Madhav and Girdhari..... Ans. (a) Revaluation A/c					

Particulars		Amount (₹)		Particulars		Amount (₹)		$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ =2 Marks
To Workmen's Compensation Claim A/c		10,000		By Stock A/c By Creditors A/c		23,000 27,000		
To Profit transferred to Partners' Capital A/c								
Madhav ₹30,000 Girdhari ₹10,000		40,000						
		50,000				50,000		
Dr Partners' Capital A/c Cr								
Particulars	Madhav ₹	Girdhari ₹	Jyoti ₹	Particulars	Madhav ₹	Girdhari ₹	Jyoti ₹	4 Marks
To Investment A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	--	22,000	--	By Balance b/d $\frac{1}{2}$	3,00,000	2,00,000	--	
To Bal c/d $\frac{1}{2}$	3,60,000	1,98,000	1,86,000	By Cash A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	--	--	1,86,000	
				By Premium for Goodwill A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	30,000	10,000	--	
				By Revaluation A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	30,000	10,000	--	2 + 4 =6 Marks
	3,60,000	2,20,000	1,86,000		3,60,000	2,20,000	1,86,000	
Or								
Q. (b) Radhika , Ridhima.....								
Ans.								

Dr				Revaluation A/c				Cr			
Particulars				Amount ₹		Particulars				Amount ₹	
To Profit transferred to Partners' Capital A/c's						By Building A/c				1,20,000	
Radhika 36,000											
Ridhima 60,000											
Rupanshi 24,000				1,20,000							
				1,20,000						1,20,000	

1/2 x 2
=1 Mark

Dr				Partners' Capital A/c				Cr.			
Particulars	Radhika ₹	Ridhima ₹	Rupanshi ₹	Particulars	Radhika ₹	Ridhima ₹	Rupanshi ₹				
To Radhima's CapitalA/c 1/2	90,000	-	60,000	By balance b/d 1/2	3,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000				
To Radhima's Loan A/c 1/2		4,30,000		By Revaluation A/c 1/2	36,000	60,000	24,000				
To Balance c/d 1/2	3,00,000	-	2,00,000	By Radhika's Capital A/c (goodwill) 1/2		90,000					
				By Rupanshi's Capital A/c (goodwill) 1/2		60,000					
				By General Reserve A/c 1/2	12,000	20,000	8,000				
				By Radhika's Current A/c 1	42,000						
				By Rupanshi's Current A/c 1			1,28,000				
	3,90,000	4,30,000	2,60,000		3,90,000	4,30,000	2,60,000				

5

1+5
=6 Marks

Note- No Marks for balance b/d

$\frac{1}{2} \times 2$
=1 Mark

5

1+5
=6 Marks

	<div>PART-B OPTION -I (Analysis of Financial Statements)</div>																	
27	<div>Q. (A) Interest of..... Ans. (b) cash inflow from investing activities. Or Q. (B) In case of..... Ans . (a) Operating Activities</div>	<div>1 Mark Or 1 Mark</div>																
28	<div>Q. Which of the following..... Ans. (b) Ratio Analysis Or Q. _____ratios are..... Ans. (b) Solvency</div>	<div>1 Mark Or 1 Mark</div>																
29	<div>Which of..... Ans. (a) Cash withdrawn from the bank ₹7,000.</div>	<div>1 Mark</div>																
30	<div>The Inventory..... Ans. (c) 7.2 times</div>	<div>1 Mark</div>																
31	<div>Under which major heads..... Ans.<table><tr><td></td><td>Item</td><td>Major Head</td><td>Sub Head</td></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>Income received in advance</td><td>Current liabilities</td><td>Other Current liabilities</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>Computer Software</td><td>Non Current Assets</td><td>Fixed Assets- Intangible Assets Alternatively Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>Balance of forfeited shares account</td><td>Shareholders' Fund</td><td>Share Capital</td></tr></table><div>Note- Full credit to be given for writing only Intangible Assets or Fixed Assets under Sub Head of part (ii).</div></div>		Item	Major Head	Sub Head	(i)	Income received in advance	Current liabilities	Other Current liabilities	(ii)	Computer Software	Non Current Assets	Fixed Assets- Intangible Assets Alternatively Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets	(iii)	Balance of forfeited shares account	Shareholders' Fund	Share Capital	<div><div>½ x 6 =3 Marks</div></div>
	Item	Major Head	Sub Head															
(i)	Income received in advance	Current liabilities	Other Current liabilities															
(ii)	Computer Software	Non Current Assets	Fixed Assets- Intangible Assets Alternatively Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets															
(iii)	Balance of forfeited shares account	Shareholders' Fund	Share Capital															
32.	<div>Q. 'It is a technique which..... Ans. Ratio Analysis Limitations of Ratio Analysis : (Any 2)</div>	<div>1</div>																

	<p>1.Accounting data give an unwarranted impression of precision and finality. In fact, accounting data reflect a combination of recorded facts, accounting conventions and personal judgements which affect them materially.</p> <p>2. A change in the price-level makes analysis of financial statement of different accounting years meaningless because accounting records ignore changes in value of money.</p> <p>3. Accounting provides information about quantitative (or monetary) aspects of business. Hence, the ratios also reflect only the monetary aspects, ignoring completely the non-monetary (qualitative) factors.</p> <p>4. As there are variations in accounting practices followed by different business enterprises, a valid comparison of their financial statements is not possible</p> <p>5.Forecasting of future trends based only on historical analysis is not feasible. Proper forecasting requires consideration of non-financial factors as well.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>1+2 =3 Marks</p>
<p>33.</p>	<p>Q. (a) (i) Calculate Revenue from Operations.....</p> <p>Ans. Current Ratio 2 : 1</p> <p>Current Ratio = Current Assets/ Current Liabilities</p> <p>Therefore, $2/1 = 8,00,000/\text{Current Liabilities}$</p> <p>Current liabilities= ₹4,00,000.....$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Quick Ratio= 1.5:1</p> <p>Quick Ratio= Quick Assets/ Current Liabilities</p> <p>$1.5/1 = \text{Quick Assets}/ 4,00,000$</p> <p>So, Quick Assets = ₹6,00,000 ($1.5 \times 4,00,000$)$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Inventory = Current Assets- Quick Assets</p> <p>$= 8,00,000 - 6,00,000 = ₹2,00,000$.....$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Inventory Turnover Ratio = 6 times</p> <p>Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of Revenue from Operations/Average Inventory</p> <p>$6 = \text{Cost of Revenue from Operations}/ 2,00,000$</p> <p>$\therefore \text{Cost of Revenue from Operations} = 2,00,000 \times 6 = ₹12,00,000$.....$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Gross Profit Ratio = 25% on cost</p> <p>So, GP = $12,00,000 \times 25\% = ₹3,00,000$.....$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Revenue from Operation = Cost of Revenue from Operations + Gross Profit</p> <p>$= 12,00,000 + 3,00,000$</p> <p>$= ₹15,00,000$.....$\frac{1}{2}$</p>	<p>3</p>

Ans. Purchase of Goods costing ₹20,000 will not change the operating ratio.

1

Or

3+1

=4 Marks

Or

**(1/2 Mark
for effect +
1/2 mark for
reason)**

1x4
=4 Marks

Ans. (i) Increase, Reason= Debt will increase, Equity will not change.

(ii) No change , Reason= Neither debt nor equity are affected.

(iii) Decrease, Reason= Debt will decrease while equity will remain same.

(iv) Decrease, Reason= Equity will increase, debt remain same.

34. Q. Read the following.....

Ans. Cash flow statement (As per AS 3 revised)

for the year ended 31st March 2022

Particulars	Amount ₹	Amount ₹
Cash flow from Operating Activities		
Net loss before Tax	(1,00,000)	
Adjustment for Non-cash and Non-operating items		
Add : Depreciation	1,00,000	
Operating profit before change in Working Capital	Nil	
Add Decrease in Current Assets Increase in Current Liability		
Inventories 1,00,000		
Trade payable 25,000	1,25,000	
Less Increase in Current Assets		

	<p>Decrease in Current Liability</p> <p>Trade Receivable</p> <p>(25,000)</p> <p>New Cash flow from Operating Activities</p> <p>Cash flows from Investing Activities :</p> <p>Purchase of Intangible Assets</p> <p>Sale of Non-current Investment</p> <p>Net Cash used in Investing Activities</p> <p>Cash flow from Financing Activities :</p> <p>Issue of Share Capital</p> <p>Proceeds from long-term Borrowings</p> <p>Cash flow from Financing Activity</p> <p>Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)</p> <p>Cash and Cash Equivalents in the beginning</p> <p>Cash and Cash Equivalents in the end</p>	<p>(25,000)</p> <p>(3,00,000)</p> <p>1,00,000</p> <p>3,00,000</p> <p>1,00,000</p> <p>4,00,000</p> <p>3,00,000</p> <p>2,00,000</p> <p>5,00,000</p>	<p>1,00,000</p> <p>(2,00,000)</p> <p>4,00,000</p> <p>3,00,000</p> <p>2,00,000</p> <p>5,00,000</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>	<p>6 Marks</p>
	<p align="center">PART-B</p> <p align="center">OPTION -II</p> <p align="center">(COMPUTERIZED ACCOUNTING)</p>				
27.	<p>Q. _____ works as a platform.....</p> <p>Ans. (c) Gateway of Tally</p>				1 Mark
28.	<p>Q. (A) Which of the following components.....</p> <p>Ans. (b) Data</p> <p align="center">Or</p> <p>Q. (B) Which of the following software.....</p> <p>Ans. (c) Generic</p>				<p>1 Mark</p> <p align="center">Or</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
29.	<p>Q. (A) A _____ is identified by.....</p> <p>Ans. (b) Cell</p> <p align="center">Or</p>				<p>1 Mark</p> <p align="center">Or</p>

	<p>(v) Presenting concise, attractive and annotated online or printed reports.</p> <p>(vi) Facilitating analysis of long list of figures and to compare several facts.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Or</i></p> <p>Q. (b) List eight uses of.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Following are the uses : (Any eight)</p> <p>(i) Do all basic accounting functions</p> <p>(ii) Manage stores</p> <p>(iii) Do the job costing</p> <p>(iv) Manage payroll</p> <p>(v) Get useful MIS reports</p> <p>(vi) File tax return and prepare final accounts</p> <p>(vii) Maintain budgets</p> <p>(viii) Calculate interest on pending amount</p> <p>(ix) Manage data over different locations and synchronize it</p>	<p>1+3 =4 Marks</p> <p>Or</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ =4 Marks</p>
34.	<p>Q. Name the function which is</p> <p>Ans. The name of the function is PMT.</p> <p>Its syntax is = PMT (rate, nper, pv [fv], [Type])where</p> <p>rate =is the interest rate per period.</p> <p>nper =is the number of periods.</p> <p>pv=is the present value, or the amount the future payments are worth presently.</p> <p>fv=is the future value, or cash balance that after the last payment is made a future value of zero when we omit the optional argument.</p> <p>Type=is the value 0 for payments made at the end of the period or the value 1 for payments made at the beginning of the period.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>5</p> <p>1+5 =6 Marks</p>

