



Series EF1GH/4



SET~3

रोल नं.							
Roll No.							

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **67/4/3**

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

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निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

नोट / NOTE :

- (i) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 39 हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 39 printed pages.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 34 questions.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



सामान्य निर्देश :

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

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं । सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (ii) यह प्रश्न-पत्र दो भागों में विभाजित है — भाग क तथा भाग ख ।
- (iii) भाग क सभी परीक्षार्थियों के लिए अनिवार्य है ।
- (iv) भाग ख में दो विकल्प हैं अर्थात् — (1) वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण, तथा (2) अभिकलित्र लेखांकन । परीक्षार्थियों को भाग ख में चयनित विषय के अनुसार केवल एक ही विकल्प के प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने हैं ।
- (v) प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 16 तथा 27 से 30 तक एक-एक अंक के प्रश्न हैं ।
- (vi) प्रश्न संख्या 17 से 20, 31 तथा 32 तक तीन-तीन अंकों के प्रश्न हैं ।
- (vii) प्रश्न संख्या 21, 22 तथा 33 तक चार-चार अंकों के प्रश्न हैं ।
- (viii) प्रश्न संख्या 23 से 26 तथा 34 तक छः-छः अंकों के प्रश्न हैं ।
- (ix) 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. सुजाता लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 5,000, 7% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% प्रीमियम पर किया । निर्गमन की शर्तों के अनुसार राशि का 40% आवेदन पर तथा शेष आबंटन पर देय था । निर्गम पूर्ण रूप से अभिदत्त हो गया तथा पूर्ण राशि प्राप्त हो गई । आवेदन तथा आबंटन पर प्राप्त राशि क्रमशः थी :

1

- (a) ₹ 2,50,000 तथा ₹ 3,00,000
- (b) ₹ 2,00,000 तथा ₹ 3,00,000
- (c) ₹ 2,00,000 तथा ₹ 3,50,000
- (d) ₹ 2,00,000 तथा ₹ 2,50,000



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) *This question paper contains **34** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.*
- (ii) *This question paper is divided into **two** parts — **Part A** and **Part B**.*
- (iii) ***Part A** is **compulsory** for all candidates.*
- (iv) ***Part B** has two options i.e. (1) Analysis of Financial Statements, and (2) Computerised Accounting. Candidates must attempt only **one** of the given options as per the subject opted in **Part B**.*
- (v) *Questions no. **1** to **16** and **27** to **30** carry **1** mark each.*
- (vi) *Questions no. **17** to **20**, **31** and **32** carry **3** marks each.*
- (vii) *Questions no. **21**, **22** and **33** carry **4** marks each.*
- (viii) *Questions no. **23** to **26** and **34** carry **6** marks each.*
- (ix) *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.*

PART A

(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1. Sujata Ltd. issued 5,000, 7% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 10%. According to the terms of issue, 40% of the amount was payable on application and the balance on allotment. The issue was fully subscribed and all amounts were duly received. The amounts received on application and allotment respectively were :
- (a) ₹ 2,50,000 and ₹ 3,00,000
 - (b) ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 3,00,000
 - (c) ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 3,50,000
 - (d) ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 2,50,000

1



2. (i) रिया तथा सुरभी एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2022 से वे लाभों को बराबर-बराबर बाँटने के लिए सहमत हुए । फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 3,00,000 किया गया । समायोजन निम्नलिखित में से किस लेनदेन द्वारा किया जाएगा ? 1
- (a) सुरभी के नाम पक्ष में ₹ 30,000 तथा रिया के जमा पक्ष में ₹ 30,000 की खतौनी ।
- (b) रिया के नाम पक्ष में ₹ 30,000 तथा सुरभी के जमा पक्ष में ₹ 30,000 की खतौनी ।
- (c) सुरभी के नाम पक्ष में ₹ 3,000 तथा रिया के जमा पक्ष में ₹ 3,000 की खतौनी ।
- (d) रिया के नाम पक्ष में ₹ 3,000 तथा सुरभी के जमा पक्ष में ₹ 3,000 की खतौनी ।

अथवा

- (ii) नमन, सुमन तथा मोहित एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 8 : 5 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन करते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2022 से उन्होंने यह निर्णय लिया कि भविष्य में वे लाभों का विभाजन 5 : 6 : 5 के अनुपात में करेंगे । निम्नलिखित में से लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात में परिवर्तन के कारण साझेदारों के अधिलाभ व त्याग की पहचान कीजिए : 1
- (a) नमन का अधिलाभ $\frac{3}{16}$, सुमन का त्याग $\frac{1}{16}$, मोहित का त्याग $\frac{2}{16}$
- (b) नमन का त्याग $\frac{3}{16}$, सुमन का अधिलाभ $\frac{1}{16}$, मोहित का अधिलाभ $\frac{2}{16}$
- (c) नमन का त्याग $\frac{3}{16}$, सुमन का अधिलाभ $\frac{2}{16}$, मोहित का अधिलाभ $\frac{1}{16}$
- (d) नमन का लाभ $\frac{3}{16}$, सुमन का त्याग $\frac{2}{16}$, मोहित का त्याग $\frac{1}{16}$

3. अयाचित (माँगी नहीं गई) अंश पूँजी का वह भाग जिसकी याचना केवल कंपनी के विघटन के समय ही की जा सकती है, कहलाती है : 1
- (a) निर्गमित पूँजी
- (b) प्रदत्त पूँजी
- (c) संचित पूँजी
- (d) अनिर्गमित पूँजी



2. (i) Ria and Surbhi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. With effect from 1st April, 2022, they agreed to share profits equally. The goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 3,00,000. The adjustment will be done by which of the following transaction ? 1
- (a) Debiting Surbhi's account by ₹ 30,000 and crediting Ria's account by ₹ 30,000.
- (b) Debiting Ria's account by ₹ 30,000 and crediting Surbhi's account by ₹ 30,000.
- (c) Debiting Surbhi's account by ₹ 3,000 and crediting Ria's account by ₹ 3,000.
- (d) Debiting Ria's account by ₹ 3,000 and crediting Surbhi's account by ₹ 3,000.

OR

- (ii) Naman, Suman and Mohit were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio 8 : 5 : 3. With effect from 1st April, 2022, they decided that in future, they will share the profits in the ratio 5 : 6 : 5. Identify the gain or sacrifice by the partners due to change in profit sharing ratio, from the following : 1
- (a) Naman's gain $\frac{3}{16}$, Suman's sacrifice $\frac{1}{16}$, Mohit's sacrifice $\frac{2}{16}$
- (b) Naman's sacrifice $\frac{3}{16}$, Suman's gain $\frac{1}{16}$, Mohit's gain $\frac{2}{16}$
- (c) Naman's sacrifice $\frac{3}{16}$, Suman's gain $\frac{2}{16}$, Mohit's gain $\frac{1}{16}$
- (d) Naman's gain $\frac{3}{16}$, Suman's sacrifice $\frac{2}{16}$, Mohit's sacrifice $\frac{1}{16}$

3. Part of the uncalled share capital that can be called up only at the time of winding up of the company is called : 1
- (a) Issued capital
- (b) Paid-up capital
- (c) Reserve capital
- (d) Un-issued capital



4. एक फर्म के विघटन पर स्थिति विवरण में दर्शाया गया फर्नीचर ₹ 2,00,000 था। फर्नीचर का 50% एक साझेदार ने ₹ 65,000 में ले लिया तथा शेष 50% को पुस्तक मूल्य से 20% कम पर बेचा गया। बैंक खाते के नाम पक्ष में खतौनी की गई राशि थी :

1

- (a) ₹ 1,45,000 (b) ₹ 80,000
(c) ₹ 65,000 (d) ₹ 1,85,000

5. छवि लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 5,000 समता अंश, जिन्हें ₹ 5 प्रति अंश के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किया गया था, ₹ 4 प्रति अंश की प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया। हरण पर 'अंश हरण खाते' के जमा पक्ष में खतौनी की गई राशि होगी :

1

- (a) ₹ 20,000 (b) ₹ 30,000
(c) ₹ 50,000 (d) ₹ 55,000

निम्नलिखित काल्पनिक स्थिति को पढ़िए तथा इसमें दी गई सूचना के आधार पर प्रश्न संख्या 6 तथा 7 के उत्तर दीजिए :

केशव, कृष्णा तथा मुरारी साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। उनकी स्थायी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 12,00,000, ₹ 10,00,000 तथा ₹ 8,00,000 थीं। यह सहमति हुई कि पूँजी पर ब्याज 10% वार्षिक दर से दिया जाएगा। साझेदार निम्न प्रकार से वेतन के हकदार होंगे :

केशव ₹ 5,000 प्रति माह तथा कृष्णा ₹ 3,000 प्रति तिमाही।

31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में फर्म का लाभ ₹ 6,72,000 था।

6. साझेदारों के चालू खातों के जमा पक्ष में 'पूँजी पर ब्याज' तथा 'वेतन' के लिए खतौनी की जाने वाली राशि थी :

1

- (a) केशव ₹ 1,20,000, कृष्णा ₹ 1,00,000 और मुरारी ₹ 80,000
(b) केशव ₹ 1,80,000, कृष्णा ₹ 1,12,000 और मुरारी ₹ 80,000
(c) केशव ₹ 60,000, कृष्णा ₹ 12,000 और मुरारी ₹ शून्य
(d) केशव ₹ 3,30,000, कृष्णा ₹ 2,12,000 और मुरारी ₹ 1,30,000

7. साझेदारों के चालू खातों में हस्तान्तरित की जाने वाली लाभ की राशि थी :

1

- (a) केशव ₹ 1,00,000, कृष्णा ₹ 1,50,000 तथा मुरारी ₹ 50,000
(b) केशव ₹ 50,000, कृष्णा ₹ 1,50,000 तथा मुरारी ₹ 1,00,000
(c) केशव ₹ 1,50,000, कृष्णा ₹ 1,00,000 तथा मुरारी ₹ 50,000
(d) केशव ₹ 1,51,500, कृष्णा ₹ 1,01,000 तथा मुरारी ₹ 50,500



4. On dissolution of a partnership firm, furniture appearing in the Balance Sheet was ₹ 2,00,000. 50% of the furniture was taken over by a partner at ₹ 65,000 and balance 50% was sold at 20% less than the book value. The amount debited to bank account was : 1
- (a) ₹ 1,45,000 (b) ₹ 80,000
(c) ₹ 65,000 (d) ₹ 1,85,000
5. Chavi Ltd. forfeited 5,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued at a premium of ₹ 5 per share for non-payment of first and final call of ₹ 4 per share. On forfeiture, 'Share Forfeiture Account' will be credited by : 1
- (a) ₹ 20,000 (b) ₹ 30,000
(c) ₹ 50,000 (d) ₹ 55,000

Read the following hypothetical situation and answer questions number 6 and 7 on the basis of the given information :

Keshav, Krishna and Murari were in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Their fixed capitals were : ₹ 12,00,000, ₹ 10,00,000 and ₹ 8,00,000 respectively. It was agreed that interest on capital will be allowed at 10% per annum. Partners were entitled to salaries as follows :

Keshav ₹ 5,000 per month and Krishna ₹ 3,000 per quarter.

Profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2022 was ₹ 6,72,000.

6. Amount credited to the Partners' Current Accounts on account of 'interest on capital' and 'salary' was : 1
- (a) Keshav ₹ 1,20,000, Krishna ₹ 1,00,000 and Murari ₹ 80,000
(b) Keshav ₹ 1,80,000, Krishna ₹ 1,12,000 and Murari ₹ 80,000
(c) Keshav ₹ 60,000, Krishna ₹ 12,000 and Murari ₹ Nil
(d) Keshav ₹ 3,30,000, Krishna ₹ 2,12,000 and Murari ₹ 1,30,000
7. Amount of profit transferred to Partners' Current Accounts was : 1
- (a) Keshav ₹ 1,00,000, Krishna ₹ 1,50,000 and Murari ₹ 50,000
(b) Keshav ₹ 50,000, Krishna ₹ 1,50,000 and Murari ₹ 1,00,000
(c) Keshav ₹ 1,50,000, Krishna ₹ 1,00,000 and Murari ₹ 50,000
(d) Keshav ₹ 1,51,500, Krishna ₹ 1,01,000 and Murari ₹ 50,500



8. (i) अनु, मोनू तथा सोनू एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन करते थे । 1 जनवरी, 2022 को मोनू का निधन हो गया । अनु तथा सोनू, मोनू के भाग का अधिग्रहण निम्न अनुपात में करेंगे :

1

- (a) 1 : 1 (b) 3 : 2
(c) 5 : 3 (d) 5 : 2

अथवा

- (ii) विदित, सुमित तथा मीता एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन करते थे । मीता का निधन हो गया तथा उसका सारा भाग विदित ने ले लिया । विदित तथा सुमित का नया लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात होगा :

1

- (a) 1 : 1 (b) 5 : 3
(c) 3 : 5 (d) 5 : 2

9. विजय तथा अजय एक फर्म के साझेदार हैं । साझेदारी संलेख के अनुसार आहरण पर 12% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज दिया जाएगा । आहरण पर ब्याज को लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाते में हस्तान्तरित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से खाते के नाम पक्ष में खतौनी की जाएगी ?

1

- (a) आहरण पर ब्याज खाता
(b) बैंक खाता
(c) साझेदारों के चालू खाते
(d) साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते

10. (i) मनमोहन लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 50,000 समता अंशों को सममूल्य पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए । प्रति अंश राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था :

आवेदन पर ₹ 3; आबंटन पर ₹ 4 तथा प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना पर ₹ 3 ।
1,45,000 समता अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । 20,000 अंशों के आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा शेष आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों का आबंटन किया गया । आवेदन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त राशि का समायोजन आबंटन तथा प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना पर देय राशि में कर लिया गया । अग्रिम याचना खाते के जमा पक्ष में की गई खतौनी की राशि थी :

1

- (a) ₹ 2,25,000 (b) ₹ 25,000
(c) ₹ 1,75,000 (d) शून्य

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8. (i) Anu, Monu and Sonu were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Monu died on 1st January, 2022. Anu and Sonu will acquire Monu's share in the ratio of : 1

- (a) 1 : 1 (b) 3 : 2
(c) 5 : 3 (d) 5 : 2

OR

- (ii) Vidit, Sumit and Mita were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 1. Mita died and her entire share was taken up by Vidit. The new profit sharing ratio of Vidit and Sumit will be : 1

- (a) 1 : 1 (b) 5 : 3
(c) 3 : 5 (d) 5 : 2

9. Vijay and Ajay are partners in a firm. The partnership agreement provides for interest on drawings @ 12% per annum. Which of the following account will be debited to transfer interest on drawings to Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c ? 1

- (a) Interest on Drawings Account
(b) Bank Account
(c) Partners' Current Account
(d) Partners' Capital Account

10. (i) Manmohan Ltd. invited applications for issuing 50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at par. The amount payable per share was as follows :
On application ₹ 3; on allotment ₹ 4 and on first and final call ₹ 3.
Applications were received for 1,45,000 equity shares. Applications for 20,000 equity shares were rejected and remaining applicants were allotted shares on a pro-rata basis. Excess application money received with application was adjusted towards sums due on allotment and first and final call. Amount credited to calls-in-advance account was : 1

- (a) ₹ 2,25,000 (b) ₹ 25,000
(c) ₹ 1,75,000 (d) Nil

OR



- (ii) अभिदत्त पूँजी के विषय में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है ? 1
- (a) यह अंश पूँजी की वह राशि है जिसे संस्था के बहिर्नियमों के अनुसार एक कम्पनी निर्गमन के लिए अधिकृत है ।
- (b) यह अधिकृत पूँजी का वह भाग है जिसे अभिदान के लिए जनता को वास्तविक रूप से निर्गमित किया गया है ।
- (c) यह निर्गमित पूँजी का वह भाग है जिसे जनता ने वास्तव में अभिदत्त किया है ।
- (d) यह याचित (माँगी गई) पूँजी का वह भाग है जिसे अंशधारकों से वास्तविक रूप से प्राप्त किया गया है ।

11. (i) अनुराधा लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 2,00,000, 7% ऋणपत्रों को 5% बट्टे पर निर्गमित किया, जिनका शोधन 5% प्रीमियम पर करना है । ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर बट्टे तथा शोधन पर प्रीमियम का लेखा 'ऋणपत्र निर्गमन हानि खातों' के माध्यम से किया गया । ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर 'ऋणपत्र निर्गमन हानि खाते' में खतौनी की जाएगी : 1

- (a) ₹ 10,00,000 से जमा पक्ष में
- (b) ₹ 10,00,000 से नाम पक्ष में
- (c) ₹ 20,00,000 से नाम पक्ष में
- (d) ₹ 20,00,000 से जमा पक्ष में

अथवा

- (ii) दीक्षा लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 4,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों को 10% छूट पर निर्गमित किया जिनका शोधन प्रीमियम पर किया जाना था । 'ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर बट्टे' और 'ऋणपत्रों के शोधन पर प्रीमियम' का लेखा 'ऋणपत्र निर्गमन हानि खाते' के माध्यम से किया गया । यदि 'ऋणपत्र निर्गमन हानि खाते' में ₹ 60,000 थे, तो ऋणपत्रों के शोधन पर प्रीमियम की राशि थी : 1

- (a) ₹ 60,000 (b) ₹ 40,000
- (c) ₹ 20,000 (d) ₹ 80,000

12. रमेश, सुरेश तथा नरेश की फर्म के विघटन पर नरेश सभी वसूली व्यय वहन करने के लिए सहमत हुआ जिसके लिए उसे ₹ 14,500 का भुगतान किया गया । वसूली के वास्तविक व्ययों ₹ 11,000 का भुगतान नरेश द्वारा किया गया ।

नरेश के पूँजी खाते के जमा पक्ष में खतौनी की जाने वाली राशि होगी : 1

- (a) ₹ 11,000 (b) ₹ 3,500
- (c) ₹ 14,500 (d) ₹ 25,500





(ii) Which of the following statement is correct regarding subscribed capital ? 1

- (a) It is the amount of share capital which a company is authorised to issue by its Memorandum of Association.
- (b) It is that part of authorised capital which is actually issued to the public for subscription.
- (c) It is that part of the issued capital which has been actually subscribed by the public.
- (d) It is that part of the called-up capital which has been actually received from shareholders.

11. (i) Anuradha Ltd. issued 2,00,000, 7% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 5% redeemable at a premium of 5%. Discount on issue and premium on redemption were accounted for through 'Loss on Issue of Debentures Account.' On issue of debentures, 'Loss on Issue of Debentures Account' will be : 1

- (a) Credited by ₹ 10,00,000
- (b) Debited by ₹ 10,00,000
- (c) Debited by ₹ 20,00,000
- (d) Credited by ₹ 20,00,000

OR

(ii) Diksha Ltd. issued 4,000, 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10%, redeemable at a premium. 'Discount on Issue of Debentures' and 'Premium on Redemption of Debentures' were accounted for through 'Loss on Issue of Debentures Account'. If the amount of 'Loss on Issue of Debentures Account' was ₹ 60,000, then the amount of premium on redemption was : 1

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) ₹ 60,000 | (b) ₹ 40,000 |
| (c) ₹ 20,000 | (d) ₹ 80,000 |

12. On dissolution of the firm of Ramesh, Suresh and Naresh, Naresh had agreed to bear all realisation expenses for which he was paid ₹ 14,500. Actual expenses on realisation amounted to ₹ 11,000 which were paid by Naresh. The amount to be credited to Naresh's capital account will be : 1

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) ₹ 11,000 | (b) ₹ 3,500 |
| (c) ₹ 14,500 | (d) ₹ 25,500 |



13. (i) अमित, एक साझेदार ने 1 अक्टूबर, 2020 को ₹ 1,20,000 का ऋण फर्म को दिया। साझेदारी संलेख की अनुपस्थिति में 31 मार्च, 2021 को ऋण पर देय ब्याज की राशि होगी :

1

- (a) ₹ 3,600 (b) ₹ 7,200
(c) ₹ 12,000 (d) ₹ 6,000

अथवा

- (ii) विजय, अजय तथा संजय एक फर्म के साझेदार हैं तथा लाभ-हानि 7 : 5 : 8 के अनुपात में बाँटते हैं। 28 अगस्त, 2021 को संजय की मृत्यु हो गई। मृत्यु की तिथि तक फर्म के लाभों में उसके भाग की गणना ₹ 75,000 की गई। इसकी खतौनी निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से खाते के नाम पक्ष में खतौनी करके की जाएगी ?

1

- (a) लाभ-हानि उच्चत खाता
(b) लाभ-हानि खाता
(c) लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता
(d) लाभ-हानि समायोजन खाता

14. अभिकथन (A): फर्म के पुनर्गठन पर एक देयता के मूल्य में बढ़ोतरी की खतौनी पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाते के नाम पक्ष में की जाती है।

कारण (R): देयताओं के मूल्य में वृद्धि हानि होती है।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1

- (a) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) ग़लत है।
(b) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है।
(c) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।
(d) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों ग़लत हैं।



13. (i) On 1st October 2020, Amit, a partner, advanced a loan of ₹ 1,20,000 to the firm. In the absence of partnership deed, the amount of interest on loan to be paid on 31st March, 2021 will be : 1
- (a) ₹ 3,600 (b) ₹ 7,200
(c) ₹ 12,000 (d) ₹ 6,000

OR

- (ii) Vijay, Ajay and Sanjay are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7 : 5 : 8. Sanjay died on 28th August, 2021. His share in the profits of the firm till the date of his death was determined at ₹ 75,000. It will be debited to which of the following accounts ? 1
- (a) Profit and Loss Suspense Account
(b) Profit and Loss Account
(c) Profit and Loss Appropriation Account
(d) Profit and Loss Adjustment Account

14. *Assertion (A)* : Increase in the value of liabilities on reconstitution of a firm is debited to Revaluation Account.

Reason (R) : Increase in the value of liabilities is a loss. 1

Select the correct alternative from the following :

- (a) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is wrong.
(b) Assertion (A) is wrong, but Reason (R) is correct.
(c) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(d) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are wrong.



15. एक फर्म की ख्याति की गणना पिछले चार वर्षों के औसत लाभ के तीन वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर की गई। 31 मार्च को समाप्त हुए पिछले चार वर्षों के लाभ थे :

वर्ष	लाभ/हानि (₹)
2018 – 19	(14,500)
2019 – 20	15,400
2020 – 21	32,900
2021 – 22	16,800

फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्य होगा :

1

- (a) ₹ 8,885
- (b) ₹ 37,950
- (c) ₹ 58,950
- (d) ₹ 20,690

16. नीवा, नमन तथा नित्यम साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे। फर्म के पुनर्गठन पर नीवा तथा नमन प्रत्येक अपने भाग में से $\frac{1}{9}$ भाग नित्यम को देते हैं। नीवा, नमन तथा नित्यम का नया लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात होगा :

1

- (a) 3 : 4 : 2
- (b) 2 : 3 : 4
- (c) 4 : 2 : 3
- (d) 3 : 2 : 4

17. महेश तथा सुरेश एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे। उन्होंने नीता को लाभों में $\frac{1}{4}$ वें भाग के लिए साझेदारी में प्रवेश दिया। नीता अपनी पूँजी के लिए ₹ 2,00,000 तथा ख्याति प्रीमियम के लिए आवश्यक राशि नगद लाई। फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 12,00,000 किया गया। साझेदारों का नया लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात 2 : 1 : 1 था। महेश तथा सुरेश ने अपने भाग की ख्याति का आहरण कर लिया। फर्म की पुस्तकों में उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

3



15. The goodwill of a firm was valued on the basis of 3 years purchase of average profits for the last four years. The profits of last four years ending 31st March were as follows :

Year	Profit/Loss (₹)
2018 – 19	(14,500)
2019 – 20	15,400
2020 – 21	32,900
2021 – 22	16,800

The value of goodwill of the firm was :

1

- (a) ₹ 8,885
- (b) ₹ 37,950
- (c) ₹ 58,950
- (d) ₹ 20,690

16. Niva, Naman and Nityam were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2. Niva and Naman each give $\frac{1}{9}$ from their share to Nityam on reconstitution of the firm. The new profit sharing ratio among Niva, Naman and Nityam will be :

1

- (a) 3 : 4 : 2
- (b) 2 : 3 : 4
- (c) 4 : 2 : 3
- (d) 3 : 2 : 4

17. Mahesh and Suresh were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1. They decided to admit Nita into partnership with $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in the profits. Nita brought ₹ 2,00,000 for her capital and the requisite amount of goodwill premium in cash. The goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹ 12,00,000. The new profit sharing ratio of the partners is 2 : 1 : 1. Mahesh and Suresh withdraw their share of goodwill.

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

3



18. (क) 1 अप्रैल, 2021 को हितेष लिमिटेड ने प्रांजल लिमिटेड की ₹ 8,00,000 की परिसंपत्तियाँ तथा ₹ 40,000 की देयताओं का अधिग्रहण ₹ 8,30,000 के क्रय मूल्य पर किया। हितेष लिमिटेड ने प्रांजल लिमिटेड को भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से किया :

- (i) ₹ 2,00,000 की एक स्वीकृति देकर जो तीन माह पश्चात् देय थी, तथा
- (ii) प्रांजल लिमिटेड को शेष क्रय मूल्य का भुगतान ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 10% ऋणपत्रों को 10% बट्टे पर निर्गमित करके किया गया।

उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों का हितेष लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में लेखा करने के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

3

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- (ख) दिशा लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 500 अंशों को जिन्हें 10% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किया गया था तथा जिन पर ₹ 90 प्रति अंश माँगे गए थे, ₹ 30 प्रति अंश आबंटन (प्रीमियम सहित) तथा ₹ 20 प्रति अंश प्रथम याचना का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया। इनमें से 300 अंशों को ₹ 80 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनःनिर्गमित कर दिया गया।

अंशों के हरण तथा पुनःनिर्गमन की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

3

19. (क) मोनिका, भूमिका तथा कमोलिका साझेदार हैं तथा 6 : 4 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटती हैं। कमोलिका को लाभों में अपने भाग के लिए ₹ 3,00,000 की न्यूनतम राशि की गारंटी दी गई है। 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में फर्म को ₹ 22,00,000 का शुद्ध लाभ हुआ।

31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए फर्म का लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता तैयार कीजिए।

3

अथवा



18. (a) On 1st April, 2021, Hitesh Ltd. took over assets of ₹ 8,00,000 and liabilities of ₹ 40,000 of Pranjal Ltd. at an agreed value of ₹ 8,30,000. Hitesh Ltd. paid the amount to Pranjal Ltd. as follows :

- (i) Gave an acceptance payable after 3 months for ₹ 2,00,000, and
- (ii) Issued 10% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10% to Pranjal Ltd. in satisfaction of the balance amount of purchase consideration.

Pass the necessary journal entries to record the above transaction in the books of Hitesh Ltd.

3

OR

- (b) Disha Ltd. forfeited 500 shares of ₹ 100 each issued at 10% premium, ₹ 90 called up, on which the shareholders did not pay ₹ 30 per share on allotment (including premium) and first call of ₹ 20 per share. Out of these, 300 shares were reissued for ₹ 80 per share, fully paid up.

Pass necessary journal entries for forfeiture and reissue of shares.

3

19. (a) Monika, Bhoomika and Kamolika are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 6 : 4 : 1. Kamolika is guaranteed a minimum amount of ₹ 3,00,000 as her share in profits. The firm earned a net profit of ₹ 22,00,000 for the year ended 31st March 2022.

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

3

OR



(ख) अनन्या, भावी तथा चाँदनी एक फर्म में साझेदार थीं तथा उनकी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 3,00,000, ₹ 2,00,000 तथा ₹ 1,00,000 थीं ।

साझेदारी संलेख के प्रावधानों के अनुसार :

(i) अनन्या तथा चाँदनी प्रत्येक ₹ 1,500 मासिक वेतन की हकदार थीं ।

(ii) भावी ₹ 4,000 वार्षिक वेतन की हकदार थी ।

उपर्युक्त समायोजनों को किए बिना 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लाभ ₹ 80,000 को साझेदारों के बीच उनके लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात 3 : 3 : 2 में बाँट दिया गया ।

उपर्युक्त चूक का सुधार करने के लिए फर्म की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए । अपनी कार्य टिप्पणियों को स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाइए ।

3

20. अदिति, बॉबी तथा कृष एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । उनकी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 5,00,000, ₹ 4,00,000 तथा ₹ 2,00,000 थीं । साझेदारी संलेख में निम्नलिखित का प्रावधान था :

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

(ख) 6% वार्षिक दर से आहरण पर ब्याज ।

(ग) फर्म को साझेदार द्वारा दिए गए ऋण पर 9% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज ।

वर्ष के दौरान अदिति ने ₹ 60,000 तथा बॉबी ने ₹ 50,000 का आहरण किया । 1 सितम्बर, 2021 को कृष ने फर्म को ₹ 40,000 का ऋण दिया ।

31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए निम्नलिखित लेनदेनों की फर्म की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

(i) बॉबी की पूँजी पर ब्याज प्रदान करने के लिए ।

(ii) अदिति के आहरण पर ब्याज प्रभारित करने के लिए ।

(iii) कृष द्वारा फर्म को दिए गए ऋण पर ब्याज प्रदान करने के लिए ।

साथ ही लाभ एवं हानि खाते/लाभ एवं हानि विनियोजन खाते में, जैसी भी स्थिति हो, हस्तान्तरण प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

3



- (b) Ananya, Bhavi and Chandni were partners in a firm with capitals of ₹ 3,00,000, ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively.

According to the provisions of the partnership deed :

- (i) Ananya and Chandni were each entitled to a monthly salary of ₹ 1,500.
- (ii) Bhavi was entitled to a salary of ₹ 4,000 per annum.

The profit for the year ended 31st March, 2022, ₹ 80,000 was divided between the partners in their profit sharing ratio of 3 : 3 : 2 without providing for the above adjustments.

Pass the necessary adjustment entry to rectify the above omissions in the books of the firm. Show your working notes clearly.

3

20. Aditi, Bobby and Krish were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Their capitals were ₹ 5,00,000, ₹ 4,00,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 respectively. The partnership deed provided for the following :

- (a) Interest on capital @ 10% per annum.
- (b) Interest on drawings @ 6% per annum.
- (c) Interest on partner's loan to the firm @ 9% per annum.

During the year, Aditi had withdrawn ₹ 60,000 and Bobby ₹ 50,000. On 1st September, 2021, Krish had given a loan of ₹ 40,000 to the firm.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of the firm for the following transactions for the year ended 31st March, 2022 :

- (i) Allowing interest on Bobby's capital.
- (ii) Charging interest on Aditi's drawings.
- (iii) Providing interest on Krish's loan to the firm.

Also pass transfer entries in the Profit and Loss Account/Profit and Loss Appropriation Account, as the case may be.

3



21. प्रकाश, आकाश तथा विकास एक व्यवसाय के साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभों को बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2022 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

31 मार्च, 2022 को प्रकाश, आकाश तथा विकास का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार	2,00,000	बैंक	40,000
सामान्य संचय	1,00,000	स्टॉक	60,000
पूँजी :		देनदार	1,60,000
प्रकाश 1,20,000		निवेश	1,40,000
आकाश 2,00,000		फर्नीचर	70,000
विकास 80,000	4,00,000	भवन	2,30,000
	7,00,000		7,00,000

30 सितम्बर, 2022 को विकास की मृत्यु हो गई । एक साझेदार की मृत्यु पर साझेदारी संलेख में निम्न का प्रावधान था :

- मृत्यु की तिथि तक मृतक साझेदार को लाभ में उसका भाग जिसकी गणना, पिछले वर्ष के लाभ के आधार पर की जाएगी ।
- फर्म की ख्याति में उसका भाग जिसकी गणना पिछले चार वर्षों के औसत लाभ के तीन वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर की जाएगी ।

31 मार्च को समाप्त पिछले चार वर्षों के लाभ निम्न प्रकार थे :

2018 – 19, ₹ 1,60,000; 2019 – 20, ₹ 1,00,000; 2020 – 21, ₹ 80,000 तथा 2021 – 22, ₹ 60,000.

- मृत्यु की तिथि तक मृतक साझेदार का आहरण ₹ 20,000 था ।
- पूँजी पर ब्याज 12% वार्षिक दर से दिया जाएगा ।

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

4



21. Prakash, Aakash and Vikas were partners in a business sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022 was as follows:

Balance Sheet of Prakash, Aakash and Vikas as at 31st March, 2022

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors	2,00,000	Bank	40,000
General Reserve	1,00,000	Stock	60,000
Capitals :		Debtors	1,60,000
Prakash 1,20,000		Investments	1,40,000
Aakash 2,00,000		Furniture	70,000
Vikas <u>80,000</u>	4,00,000	Building	2,30,000
	<u>7,00,000</u>		<u>7,00,000</u>

Vikas died on 30th September, 2022. On the death of a partner the partnership deed provided for the following :

- Deceased partner will be entitled to his share of profit up to the date of death calculated on the basis of previous year's profit.
- His share in the Goodwill of the firm, calculated on the basis of 3 years purchase of average profits of last four years. Profits for last four years ended 31st March were as follows :
2018 – 19, ₹ 1,60,000; 2019 – 20, ₹ 1,00,000; 2020 – 21, ₹ 80,000 and 2021 – 22, ₹ 60,000.
- Drawings of the deceased partner up to the date of death were ₹ 20,000.
- Interest on capital was allowed @ 12% per annum.

Prepare Vikas's Capital account to be rendered to his executors.

4



22. सनस्टार लिमिटेड की ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों में विभक्त ₹ 20,00,000 की अधिकृत पूँजी थी । कंपनी ने 60,000 अंशों के निर्गमन के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए । 58,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए ।

सभी याचनाएँ माँग ली गईं तथा 2,000 अंशों पर ₹ 3 प्रति अंश की अन्तिम याचना को छोड़कर सभी प्राप्त हो गईं । इन अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया ।

कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची III, भाग I के अनुसार 'अंश पूँजी' को कंपनी के स्थिति विवरण में दर्शाइए । इसी के लिए 'खातों के नोट्स' भी तैयार कीजिए ।

4

23. एक फर्म के विघटन पर विभिन्न परिसम्पत्तियों (रोकड़ के अतिरिक्त) तथा बाह्य देयताओं को वसूली खाते में हस्तान्तरण के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

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- (i) ₹ 2,600 के फर्म के वसूली व्ययों का भुगतान एक साझेदार, अमन द्वारा किया गया ।
- (ii) ₹ 4,500 के एक लेनदार ने ₹ 5,200 मूल्य का स्टॉक पूर्ण निपटान में ले लिया ।
- (iii) एक अलिखित सम्पत्ति से ₹ 3,500 की वसूली हुई ।
- (iv) ₹ 20,000 के शेष लेनदारों को 5% बट्टे पर भुगतान कर दिया गया ।
- (v) ₹ 30,000 के शेष स्टॉक को एक साझेदार, बिमल, ने 20% बट्टे पर ले लिया ।
- (vi) विनियोग जिनका अंकित मूल्य ₹ 10,000 था, से 40% की वसूली हुई ।

24. निम्नलिखित लेनदेनों के लिए अमृत लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

- (i) ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के ₹ 10,00,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% बट्टे पर किया गया जिनका शोधन तीन वर्षों के पश्चात् 5% प्रीमियम पर किया जाना है ।
- (ii) ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के ₹ 30,00,000, 8% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन सममूल्य पर किया गया जिनका शोधन 5% प्रीमियम पर किया जाना है ।
- (iii) ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 6,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% प्रीमियम पर किया गया जिनका शोधन 5% प्रीमियम पर किया जाना है ।

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- 22.** Sunstar Ltd. has an authorised capital of ₹ 20,00,000 divided into equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The company invited applications for issuing 60,000 shares. Applications were received for 58,000 shares.

All calls were made and were duly received except the final call of ₹ 3 per share on 2,000 shares. These shares were forfeited.

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

4

- 23.** Pass necessary journal entries for the following transactions on the dissolution of a firm after various assets (other than cash) and outside liabilities have been transferred to Realisation Account :

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- (i) Realisation expenses of the firm amounting to ₹ 2,600 were paid by partner, Aman.
- (ii) A creditor of ₹ 4,500 took over stock valued at ₹ 5,200 in full settlement.
- (iii) An unrecorded asset realised ₹ 3,500.
- (iv) Remaining creditors amounting to ₹ 20,000 were paid at a discount of 5%.
- (v) Remaining stock of ₹ 30,000 was taken over by Bimal, a partner, at a discount of 20%.
- (vi) Investment whose face value was ₹ 10,000 was realised at 40%.

- 24.** Pass the necessary journal entries for the issue of debentures in the books of Amrit Ltd. for the following transactions :

- (i) Issued ₹ 10,00,000, 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10%, redeemable at a premium of 5% after three years.
- (ii) Issued ₹ 30,00,000, 8% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at par, redeemable at a premium of 5%.
- (iii) Issued 6,000, 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 10%, redeemable at a premium of 5%.

6



25. (क) भूमि तथा छवि एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 5 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटती थीं । 1 अप्रैल, 2022 को उन्होंने अदिति को एक साझेदार बनाया । उस तिथि को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

1 अप्रैल, 2022 को भूमि तथा छवि का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
पूँजी :		मशीनरी	3,80,000
भूमि 3,20,000		फर्नीचर	50,000
छवि 3,40,000	6,60,000	देनदार	2,30,000
सामान्य संचय	80,000	स्टॉक	1,50,000
बैंक ऋण	60,000	रोकड़	50,000
लेनदार	60,000		
	8,60,000		8,60,000

अदिति को निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर लाभों में $\frac{1}{3}$ भाग के लिए फर्म में प्रवेश दिया गया :

- अदिति ₹ 3,00,000 अपनी पूँजी के रूप में लाएगी ।
- अदिति ख्याति प्रीमियम का अपना भाग नगद लाएगी । फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन पिछले तीन वर्षों के औसत लाभ के दो वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर किया गया । पिछले तीन वर्षों का औसत लाभ ₹ 60,000 था ।
- मशीनरी का पुनर्मूल्यांकन ₹ 4,60,000 किया गया ।
- भूमि तथा छवि की पूँजी का समायोजन चालू खाते खोलकर अदिति की पूँजी के आधार पर किया गया ।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए ।

6

अथवा



25. (a) Bhumi and Chavi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3. They admitted Aditi in the firm on 1st April, 2022. On that date their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Bhumi and Chavi as at 1st April, 2022

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Capitals :		Machinery	3,80,000
Bhumi 3,20,000		Furniture	50,000
Chavi <u>3,40,000</u>	6,60,000	Debtors	2,30,000
General Reserve	80,000	Stock	1,50,000
Bank loan	60,000	Cash	50,000
Creditors	60,000		
	<u>8,60,000</u>		<u>8,60,000</u>

Aditi was admitted in the firm with $\frac{1}{3}$ share in profits on the following terms :

- Aditi will bring ₹ 3,00,000 as her capital.
- Aditi will bring her share of goodwill premium in cash. Goodwill of the firm was valued on the basis of two years purchase of average profits of the last three years. Average profits of the last three years were ₹ 60,000.
- Machinery was revalued at ₹ 4,60,000.
- The capitals of Bhumi and Chavi were adjusted on the basis of Aditi's capital by opening current accounts.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

6

OR



(ख) एना, बीना तथा टीना साझेदार थीं तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटती थीं। 31 मार्च, 2022 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

31 मार्च, 2022 को एना, बीना तथा टीना का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार	66,000	फर्नीचर	1,12,000
देय बिल	59,000	स्टॉक	1,77,000
पूँजी :		देनदार 2,80,000	
एना 2,00,000		घटा संदिग्ध ऋणों	
बीना 2,00,000		के लिए प्रावधान <u>7,000</u>	2,73,000
टीना <u>1,00,000</u>	5,00,000	रोकड़	63,000
	<u>6,25,000</u>		<u>6,25,000</u>

उपर्युक्त तिथि को एना निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर सेवानिवृत्त हो गयी :

- फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 60,000 किया गया तथा एना के ख्याति के भाग को शेष साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों के माध्यम से समायोजित कर दिया गया।
- फर्नीचर पर ₹ 10,000 मूल्यहास लगाया गया।
- एना को बीना तथा टीना द्वारा लाए गए रोकड़ के माध्यम से भुगतान इस प्रकार किया जाना है कि उनकी पूँजी उनके नए लाभ विभाजन अनुपात 1 : 1 में हो जाए।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए।

6



- (b) Anna, Bina and Teena were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Their Balance Sheet on 31st March, 2022 was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Anna, Bina and Teena as at 31st March, 2022

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors	66,000	Furniture	1,12,000
Bills Payable	59,000	Stock	1,77,000
Capitals :		Debtors 2,80,000	
Anna 2,00,000		Less – provision for bad debts <u>7,000</u>	2,73,000
Bina 2,00,000		Cash	63,000
Teena <u>1,00,000</u>	5,00,000		
	<u>6,25,000</u>		<u>6,25,000</u>

On the above date, Anna retired on the following terms :

- (i) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 60,000 and Anna's share of goodwill was adjusted through the capital accounts of remaining partners.
- (ii) Furniture was depreciated by ₹ 10,000.
- (iii) Anna was to be paid through cash brought in by Bina and Teena in such a way as to make their capitals proportionate to their new profit sharing ratio of 1 : 1.

Prepare Revaluation and Partners' Capital Accounts.

6



26. (क) यश लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 50,000 समता अंशों को 10% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए। राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था :
- आवेदन पर ₹ 3 प्रति अंश; आबंटन पर (प्रीमियम सहित) ₹ 3 प्रति अंश तथा प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना पर शेष राशि।
- 1,20,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। अंशों का आबंटन आनुपातिक आधार पर सभी आवेदकों को कर दिया गया। आवेदन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त राशि का समायोजन आबंटन पर देय राशि में कर दिया गया। आबंटन पर देय आवेदन राशि से अधिक राशि वापस कर दी गई। एक अंशधारक जिसने 6,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन किया था, प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना राशि का भुगतान नहीं कर सका तथा उसके अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया। हरण किए गए अंशों को ₹ 60,000 पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनःनिर्गमित कर दिया गया।
- उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए यश लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

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अथवा

- (ख) अजंता लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 5,00,000 समता अंशों को 10% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए एक सूचीपत्र जारी किया। राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था :
- आवेदन पर ₹ 3 प्रति अंश, आबंटन पर (प्रीमियम सहित) ₹ 5 प्रति अंश तथा प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना पर ₹ 3 प्रति अंश।
- 6,00,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए तथा सभी आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर आबंटन कर दिया गया। आवेदन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त धनराशि का समायोजन आबंटन पर देय राशि में कर दिया गया। सभी देय राशि प्राप्त हो गई, केवल सुमित के अतिरिक्त, जो 1,000 अंशों का धारक था, तथा आबंटन व प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान करने में असफल रहा। उसके अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया।
- अजंता लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए। जहाँ आवश्यक हो अदत्त याचना खाता खोलिए।

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भाग ख

विकल्प – I

(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

27. (i) निम्नलिखित में से किसका परिणाम रोकड़ प्रवाह होगा ?
- (a) बैंक से ₹ 50,000 का नगद आहरण
- (b) मशीनरी के आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को ₹ 2,00,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन
- (c) देनदारों से ₹ 30,000 की प्राप्ति
- (d) बैंक में ₹ 20,000 के चैक जमा किए

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अथवा



- 26.** (a) Yash Ltd. invited applications for 50,000 equity shares of ₹10 each at a premium of 10%. The amount was payable as follows :
On application ₹ 3 per share; on allotment (including premium) ₹ 3 per share and on first and final call, the balance amount.
Applications were received for 1,20,000 shares and shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to all applicants. The excess money received on application was to be adjusted towards sums due on allotment. Application money in excess of sums due on allotment was refunded. A shareholder who applied for 6,000 shares could not pay the first and final call money and his shares were forfeited. The forfeited shares were reissued for ₹ 60,000 fully paid up.
Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Yash Ltd.

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OR

- (b) Ajanta Ltd. issued a prospectus inviting applications for issuing 5,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued at a premium of 10%. The amount was payable as follows :
On application – ₹ 3 per share
On allotment (including premium) – ₹ 5 per share
On first and final call – ₹ 3 per share
Applications were received for 6,00,000 shares and pro-rata allotment was made to all applicants. Excess money received on application was adjusted towards sums due on allotment. All amounts were duly received except from Sumit, who was the holder of 1,000 shares, and failed to pay the allotment and first and final call. His shares were forfeited.
Pass journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Ajanta Ltd. Open calls-in-arrears account wherever necessary.

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PART B

OPTION – I

(Analysis of Financial Statements)

- 27.** (i) Which of the following will result in flow of cash ? 1
- (a) Cash withdrawn from the bank ₹ 50,000
- (b) ₹ 2,00,000, 9% debentures issued to vendors of machinery
- (c) ₹ 30,000 received from debtors
- (d) Cheques of ₹ 20,000 deposited in the bank

OR



- (ii) एक निवेश को सामान्य रूप से रोकड़-तुल्य माना जाता है केवल तभी जब इसकी शोधन अवधि कम हो, अगर कहें, तो अधिग्रहण की तिथि से _____ । 1
- (a) तीन महीने अथवा अधिक
(b) छः महीने अथवा कम
(c) एक वर्ष अथवा कम
(d) तीन महीने अथवा कम

28. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा शोधन-क्षमता अनुपात *नहीं* है ? 1
- (a) निवेश पर प्रत्याय
(b) ब्याज व्याप्ति अनुपात
(c) स्वामित्व अनुपात
(d) कुल परिसम्पत्तियों पर ऋण अनुपात

29. रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण बनाते समय एक वित्तीय कंपनी द्वारा 'प्राप्त ब्याज' को वर्गीकृत किया जाएगा : 1
- (a) वित्तीय गतिविधि के रूप में
(b) प्रचालन गतिविधि के रूप में
(c) निवेश गतिविधि के रूप में
(d) रोकड़ एवं रोकड़ तुल्य के रूप में

30. (i) यदि चालू वर्ष में प्रचालन से आगम ₹ 10,00,000 है तथा सकल लाभ, लागत पर 25% है, तो प्रचालन से आगम की लागत होगी : 1
- (a) ₹ 2,50,000 (b) ₹ 12,50,000
(c) ₹ 2,00,000 (d) ₹ 8,50,000

अथवा

- (ii) यदि अमन लिमिटेड का प्रचालन अनुपात 60% है, तो इसका प्रचालन लाभ अनुपात होगा : 1
- (a) 100%
(b) 60%
(c) 40%
(d) 160%

- (ii) An investment normally qualifies as cash equivalent only when it has a short maturity, of say, _____ from the date of acquisition. 1
- (a) Three months or more
- (b) Six months or less
- (c) One year or less
- (d) Three months or less

28. Which of the following is **not** a Solvency Ratio ? 1

- Return on Investment
- Interest Coverage Ratio
- Proprietary Ratio
- Total Assets to Debt Ratio

29. While preparing Cash Flow Statement, 'Interest received' by a finance company is classified as :

- (a) Financing activity
- (b) Operating activity
- (c) Investing activity
- (d) Cash and cash equivalents

30. (i) If revenue from operations is ₹ 10,00,000 and gross profit is 25% on cost, cost of revenue from operations will be : 1

- (a) ₹ 2,50,000 (b) ₹ 12,50,000
(c) ₹ 2,00,000 (d) ₹ 8,50,000

OR

(ii) If the operating ratio of Aman Ltd. is 60%, its operating profit ratio will be : 1

- (a) 100%
(b) 60%
(c) 40%
(d) 160%



- 31.** निम्नलिखित मदों को कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची III, भाग I के अनुसार स्थिति विवरण के मुख्य शीर्षकों तथा उप-शीर्षकों (यदि कोई है) में वर्गीकृत कीजिए : 3
- (i) पूर्वदत्त किराया
 - (ii) बंधक ऋण
 - (iii) कम्प्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर
- 32.** 'इन अनुपातों की गणना व्यवसाय की अर्जन क्षमता का विश्लेषण करने के लिए की जाती है जो कि व्यवसाय में नियोजित संसाधनों के उपयोग के परिणामस्वरूप होता है।' 3
- (i) उपर्युक्त में चर्चित अनुपातों के प्रकार को पहचानिए ।
 - (ii) उपर्युक्त (i) में पहचाने गए अनुपातों के प्रकार के किन्हीं दो अनुपातों को समझाइए ।
- 33.** (i) (क) वाई लिमिटेड का चालू अनुपात 3:5 : 1 है तथा तरल अनुपात 2 : 1 है । यदि तरल परिसम्पत्तियों पर चालू परिसम्पत्तियों की अधिकता जिसका प्रतिनिधित्व स्टॉक (इन्वेन्ट्री) करता है, ₹ 48,000 है, तो चालू परिसम्पत्तियों तथा चालू देयताओं की गणना कीजिए । 2+2=4
- (ख) ऋण समता अनुपात की गणना कीजिए :
- | | | |
|-------------------|---|------------|
| अंशधारियों के कोष | — | ₹ 2,00,000 |
| संचय एवं आधिक्य | — | ₹ 1,00,000 |
| कुल ऋण | — | ₹ 4,00,000 |
| चालू देयताएँ | — | ₹ 1,00,000 |
- अथवा**
- (ii) एक कंपनी का चालू अनुपात 2 : 1 है । कारण सहित उल्लेख कीजिए कि निम्नलिखित लेनदेनों से अनुपात बढ़ेगा, घटेगा अथवा उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आएगा : 4
- (क) ₹ 60,000 के माल का नगद क्रय
 - (ख) ₹ 2,00,000 की स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियों का नगद क्रय
 - (ग) ₹ 20,000 की लागत के माल का ₹ 23,000 में उधार विक्रय
 - (घ) ₹ 10,00,000 के अंशों का निर्गमन



- 31.** Classify the following items under major heads and sub-heads (if any) in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013 : 3
- (i) Prepaid Rent
 - (ii) Mortgage Loan
 - (iii) Computer Software
- 32.** 'These ratios are calculated to analyse the earning capacity of the business which is the outcome of utilisation of resources employed in the business.' 3
- (i) Identify the types of ratios being discussed above.
 - (ii) Explain any two ratios of the type of ratios identified in (i) above.
- 33.** (i) (a) Y Ltd. has a Current Ratio of 3.5 : 1 and Quick Ratio of 2 : 1. If excess of current assets over quick assets represented by inventory is ₹ 48,000, calculate current assets and current liabilities. 2+2=4
- (b) Calculate Debt to Equity Ratio :
- | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------|
| Shareholder Funds | – | ₹ 2,00,000 |
| Reserves and Surplus | – | ₹ 1,00,000 |
| Total Debt | – | ₹ 4,00,000 |
| Current Liabilities | – | ₹ 1,00,000 |
- OR**
- (ii) The Current Ratio of a company is 2 : 1. State giving reasons which of the following transactions would improve, reduce or not change the ratio : 4
- (a) Purchase of goods for cash ₹ 60,000
 - (b) Purchase of fixed assets for cash ₹ 2,00,000
 - (c) Sale of goods costing ₹ 20,000 for ₹ 23,000 on credit
 - (d) Issue of shares ₹ 10,00,000



34.

निम्न काल्पनिक कथन को पढ़िए तथा इसके आधार पर दिए गए प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए :

माधव एक युवा उद्यमी है । 1 अप्रैल, 2019 को उसने अपने दो मित्रों मोहन तथा सोहन के साथ एक साझेदारी फर्म का गठन किया । उन्होंने मेवों के निर्यात का अपना व्यवसाय प्रारम्भ किया । उनका व्यवसाय एक सफल व्यवसाय था । अब वे बहुत से अन्य देशों में व्यवसाय का विस्तार करना चाहते थे । वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए उन्होंने अपने व्यावसायिक संगठन का प्रकार बदलकर माधव लिमिटेड का गठन किया । 31.3.2022 को माधव लिमिटेड का स्थिति विवरण निम्नलिखित था :

31 मार्च, 2022 का माधव लिमिटेड का स्थिति विवरण

विवरण	नोट सं.	31.3.2022 ₹	31.3.2021 ₹
I – समता तथा देयताएँ :			
1. अंशधारक निधियाँ			
(क) अंश पूँजी		35,00,000	25,00,000
(ख) संचय एवं अधिलाभ (लाभ-हानि विवरण)		12,50,000	10,00,000
2. अचल देयताएँ			
दीर्घकालीन उधार (10% ऋणपत्र)		12,50,000	3,50,000
3. चालू देयताएँ			
(क) लघुकालीन उधार (बैंक अधिविकर्ष)		50,000	75,000
(ख) व्यापारिक देय		2,50,000	1,50,000
(ग) लघुकालीन प्रावधान	1	1,50,000	75,000
कुल		64,50,000	41,50,000
II – परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
1. अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(क) मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ	2	40,00,000	22,50,000
(ख) अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ (ख्याति)		3,50,000	5,00,000
2. चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(क) इन्वेन्ट्री (मालसूची)		6,25,000	5,00,000
(ख) व्यापारिक प्राप्य		12,50,000	7,50,000
(ग) रोकड़ एवं रोकड़ तुल्य		2,25,000	1,50,000
कुल		64,50,000	41,50,000





34. Read the following hypothetical text and answer the given question on this basis :

Madhav is a young entrepreneur. On 1st April, 2019, he formed a partnership firm with two of his friends, Mohan and Sohan. They started their business of exporting dry fruits. Their business was a successful business. Now they wanted to expand the business in many other countries. For meeting the financial requirements, they changed the form of business organisation and formed Madhav Ltd. The Balance Sheet of Madhav Ltd. as at 31.3.2022 was as follows :

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

Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2022 ₹	31.3.2021 ₹
I – Equity and Liabilities :			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
(a) Share Capital		35,00,000	25,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus (Statement of P & L)		12,50,000	10,00,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities			
Long-term Borrowings (10% Debentures)		12,50,000	3,50,000
3. Current Liabilities			
(a) Short-term Borrowings (Bank Overdraft)		50,000	75,000
(b) Trade Payables		2,50,000	1,50,000
(c) Short-term Provisions	1	1,50,000	75,000
Total		64,50,000	41,50,000
II – Assets :			
1. Non-Current Assets			
Fixed Assets			
(a) Tangible Assets	2	40,00,000	22,50,000
(b) Intangible Assets (Goodwill)		3,50,000	5,00,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		6,25,000	5,00,000
(b) Trade Receivables		12,50,000	7,50,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,25,000	1,50,000
Total		64,50,000	41,50,000



खातों के नोट्स :

नोट सं.	विवरण	31.3.2022 राशि ₹	31.3.2021 राशि ₹
1	लघुकालीन प्रावधान		
	कर प्रावधान	1,50,000	75,000
2	मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ		
	संयंत्र एवं मशीनरी	44,00,000	25,00,000
	घटा एकत्रित मूल्यहास	(4,00,000)	(2,50,000)
		40,00,000	22,50,000

अतिरिक्त सूचना :

- (i) वर्ष के दौरान ₹ 1,25,000 लागत की एक मशीनरी जिस पर एकत्रित मूल्यहास ₹ 50,000 था, का विक्रय ₹ 45,000 में किया गया ।
- (ii) ऋणपत्रों पर ₹ 1,25,000 ब्याज का भुगतान किया गया ।

उपर्युक्त दी गई सूचना के आधार पर माधव लिमिटेड की 'निवेश गतिविधियों' तथा 'वित्तीय गतिविधियों' से रोकड़ प्रवाह की गणना कीजिए ।

6

भाग ख

विकल्प – II

(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)

27. उस संगठन में जहाँ लेनदेनों की मात्रा बहुत कम तथा ग्रहणशीलता अधिक हो, के लिए किस प्रकार का सॉफ्टवेयर पैकेज उचित होगा ?

1

- (a) जातिगत (b) विशिष्ट
- (c) अनुरूप (d) (b) तथा (c) दोनों

28. (i) कूटबद्ध करना (कोडिफिकेशन) की आवश्यकता है :

1

- (a) नेमॉनिक कोड बनाने के लिए
- (b) डेटा एंक्रिप्शन के लिए
- (c) खाते, प्रतिवेदन, इत्यादि सुरक्षित करने के लिए
- (d) डेटा का सरल प्रक्रियण तथा लेखों के सही रखरखाव के लिए

अथवा





Notes to Accounts :

Note No.	Particulars	31.3.2022 Amount ₹	31.3.2021 Amount ₹
1	Short term Provisions		
	Provision for Tax	1,50,000	75,000
2	Tangible Assets		
	Plant and Machinery	44,00,000	25,00,000
	Less Accumulated Depreciation	(4,00,000)	(2,50,000)
		40,00,000	22,50,000

Additional Information :

- (i) A part of the machine costing ₹ 1,25,000 accumulated depreciation thereon being ₹ 50,000 was sold for ₹ 45,000 during the year.
- (ii) Interest of ₹ 1,25,000 was paid on Debentures.

Calculate cash flows from 'Investing activities' and 'Financing activities' of Madhav Ltd. from the information provided above.

6

PART B
OPTION – II

(Computerised Accounting)

27. Which type of software package is suitable for an organization where the volume of transactions is very low and adaptability is very high ?

1

- (a) Generic (b) Specific
- (c) Tailored (d) (b) and (c) both

28. (i) The need of codification is for :

1

- (a) Generation of mnemonic codes.
- (b) The encryption of data
- (c) Securing the accounts, reports, etc.
- (d) Easy processing of data and keeping proper records

OR





- (ii) लेखा पुस्तकों में उधार क्रय के लिए ग्राहकों द्वारा देय राशि कहाँ पर होती है ? 1
- (a) प्राप्य खाते रोज़नामचा
 (b) जनरल (सामान्य) खाताबही
 (c) प्राप्य खाते उप-खाताबही
 (d) विक्रय रोज़नामचा

29. (i) परिसम्पत्तियों की सुरक्षा तथा संसाधनों के सर्वोत्तम उपयोग के लिए व्यवसाय : 1
- (a) केवल अधिकतम आगम अर्जित करने की चेष्टा करता है ।
 (b) आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण रखता है ।
 (c) केवल सही लेखांकन लेखा रखने को सुनिश्चित करता है ।
 (d) केवल परिसम्पत्तियों को सुरक्षित रखता है ।

अथवा

- (ii) सही ##### अशुद्धि प्रदर्शित होती है : 1
- (a) जब किसी संख्या को शून्य से भाग किया जाता है ।
 (b) जब मूल्य उपलब्ध नहीं होता ।
 (c) जब कॉलम पर्याप्त रूप से विस्तृत नहीं है ।
 (d) जब सूत्र उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

30. एक 'मूल्य' अथवा 'कार्य' अथवा एक 'अंकगणितीय व्यंजक' को _____ में दर्ज किया जाता है । 1
- (a) पंक्ति (b) स्तम्भ
 (c) सैल (d) रेंज

31. 'मेमो वाउचर', 'पोस्ट-डेटिड वाउचर' तथा 'यूज़र-डिफाईंड वाउचर' का क्या अर्थ है ? 3

32. किन्हीं तीन आधारों पर 'जातिगत सॉफ्टवेयर' तथा 'अनुरूप सॉफ्टवेयर' (टेलर्ड सॉफ्टवेयर) में अन्तर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3

33. (क) खाता समूह 'चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ' को समझाइए । 4

अथवा

- (ख) स्प्रेडशीट में उपयोग किए जाने वाले 'लेबल' तथा 'मूल्यों' का अर्थ दीजिए । 4

34. किन्हीं दो अवधियों के मध्य ऋण पर कुल ब्याज का सत्यापन करने वाले वित्तीय कार्य का नाम बताइए तथा इसे समझाइए । 6



- (ii) Where are the amounts owed by customers for credit purchases found in books of accounts ? 1
- (a) Accounts Receivable Journal
 - (b) General Ledger
 - (c) Accounts Receivable Subsidiary Ledger
 - (d) Sales Journal

- 29.** (i) To safeguard assets and optimise the use of resources, a business : 1
- (a) Only tries to earn maximum revenue.
 - (b) Keeps internal controls.
 - (c) Only ensures accurate accounting records.
 - (d) Only safeguards assets.

OR

- (ii) Correct ##### error appears : 1
- (a) When a number is divided by zero.
 - (b) When value is not available.
 - (c) When column is not wide enough.
 - (d) When formula is not available.

- 30.** A 'value' or 'function' or an 'arithmetic expression' is recorded in _____. 1
- (a) Row (b) Column
 - (c) Cell (d) Range

- 31.** What is meant by 'Memo Voucher', 'Post-dated Voucher' and 'User-defined voucher' ? 3

- 32.** Differentiate between 'Generic Software' and 'Tailored Software' on any three basis. 3

- 33.** (a) Explain account group 'Current Assets'. 4

OR

- (b) Give the meaning of 'labels' and 'values' as used in spreadsheet. 4

- 34.** Name and explain the financial function which will be used to verify the total interest on a loan between any two periods. 6



<p style="text-align: center;">Marking Scheme</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Strictly Confidential</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(For Internal and Restricted use only)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ACCOUNTANCY (055)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PAPER CODE: 67/4/3</p>
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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 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 totalling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. ● Wrong question wise totalling on the title page. ● Wrong totalling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. ● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) ● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	Any 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 Secondary School Examination 2023
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. Sujata Ltd. issued 5000, 7% Debentures..... Ans. (c) ₹2,00,000 and ₹3,50,000	1 mark
2	Q. (i) Ria and Surbhi were partners in a firm..... Ans. (a) Debiting Surbhi's account by ₹30,000 and crediting Ria's account by ₹30,000 OR Q. (ii) Naman, Suman and Mohit were partners..... Ans. (b) Naman's sacrifice 3/16, Suman's gain 1/16, Mohit's gain 2/16	1 mark OR 1 mark
3	Q. Part of uncalled share capital that..... Ans. (c) Reserve capital	1 mark
4	Q. On dissolution of a partnership firm..... Ans. (b) ₹80,000	1 mark
5	Q. Chavi Ltd. forfeited 5,000 equity shares..... Ans. (b) ₹30,000	1 mark
	Read the following hypothetical situation.....	

6	Q. Amount credited to the Partners' Current..... Ans. (b) Keshav ₹1,80,000, Krishna ₹1,12,000 and Murari ₹80,000	1 mark
7	Q. Amount of profit transferred to..... Ans. (c) Keshav ₹1,50,000, Krishna ₹1,00,000 and Murari ₹50,000	1 mark
8	Q. (i) Anu, Monu and Sonu were partners..... Ans. (i) (d) 5:2 <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> Q. (ii) Vidit, Sumit and Mita were partners..... Ans. (ii) (b) 5:3	1 mark OR 1 mark
9	Q. Vijay and Ajay are partners..... Ans. (a) Interest on Drawings Account	1 mark
10	Q.(i) Manmohan Ltd. invited applications..... Ans. (i) (b) ₹ 25,000 <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> Q. (ii) Which of the following statement..... Ans. (ii) (c) It is that part of the issued capital which has been actually subscribed by the public.	1 mark OR 1 mark
11	Q. (i) Anuradha Ltd. issued 2,00,000..... Ans. (i) (c) Debited by ₹20,00,000 <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> Q.(ii) Diksha Ltd. issued 4000, 9% Debentures..... Ans. (ii) (c) ₹20,000	1 mark OR 1 mark

12	<p>Q. On dissolution of the firm of Ramesh.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>(c) ₹14,500</p>	<p>1</p> <p>mark</p>										
13	<p>Q. (i) On 1st October 2020, Amit.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>(i) (a) ₹3600</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q.(ii) Vijay, Ajay and Sanjay are partners.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>(ii) (a) Profit and Loss Suspense Account</p>	<p>1</p> <p>mark</p> <p>OR</p> <p>1</p> <p>mark</p>										
14	<p>Q. Assertion(A): Increase in the value.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>(c) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is correct explanation of Assertion (A)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>mark</p>										
15	<p>Q. The goodwill of a firm was valued.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>(b) ₹37,950</p>	<p>1</p> <p>mark</p>										
16	<p>Q. Niva, Naman and Nityam were partners.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>(d) 3:2:4</p>	<p>1</p> <p>mark</p>										
17	<p>Q. Mahesh and Suresh were partners in a firm.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Books of Mahesh and Suresh</i> <i>Journal</i></p> <table><tr><th><i>Date</i></th><th><i>Particulars</i></th><th><i>L.F</i></th><th><i>Dr. Amount</i> ₹</th><th><i>Cr. Amount</i> ₹</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Cash/Bank A/c Dr. To Nita’s Capital A/c To Premium for Goodwill A/c (Share of premium for goodwill brought by Nita)</td><td></td><td>5,00,000</td><td>2,00,000 3,00,000</td></tr></table>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F</i>	<i>Dr. Amount</i> ₹	<i>Cr. Amount</i> ₹		Cash/Bank A/c Dr. To Nita’s Capital A/c To Premium for Goodwill A/c (Share of premium for goodwill brought by Nita)		5,00,000	2,00,000 3,00,000	<p>1</p>
<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F</i>	<i>Dr. Amount</i> ₹	<i>Cr. Amount</i> ₹								
	Cash/Bank A/c Dr. To Nita’s Capital A/c To Premium for Goodwill A/c (Share of premium for goodwill brought by Nita)		5,00,000	2,00,000 3,00,000								

		Premium for Goodwill A/c Dr. To Mahesh's Capital A/c To Suresh's Capital A/c (Premium for goodwill adjusted to Partners' account in sacrificing ratio 2:1)		3,00,000	2,00,000 1,00,000	1
		Mahesh's Capital A/c Dr. Suresh's Capital A/c Dr. To Cash A/c (Share of goodwill withdrawn by partners)		2,00,000 1,00,000	3,00,000	1 = 3 marks

18

Q. (a) On 1st April, 2021, Hitesh ltd. took over.....

Ans.

Books of Hitesh Ltd.

Journal

<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F</i>	<i>Dr. Amount</i> ₹	<i>Cr. Amount</i> ₹
2021 April 1	Sundry Assets A/c Dr. Goodwill A/c Dr. To Sundry Liabilities A/c To Pranjal Ltd. (Assets acquired and Liabilities taken over, from Pranjal Ltd.)		8,00,000 70,000	40,000 8,30,000
2021 April 1	Pranjal Ltd. Dr. To Bills Payable A/c (Bills Payable accepted for part payment of purchase consideration)		2,00,000	2,00,000
2021 April 1	Pranjal Ltd. Dr. Discount on issue of debentures A/c Dr. To 10% Debentures A/c (Balance amount of purchase consideration settled through issue of 7,000, 10% debentures at a discount of 10%)		6,30,000 70,000	7,00,000

Working note:

No. of debentures issued= $6,30,000/90 = 7,000$ debentures

OR

**1x3
=3
marks**

OR

Q. (b) Disha Ltd. forfeited 500 shares of.....

Ans.

Books of Disha Ltd.

Journal

<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F</i>	<i>Dr. Amount</i> ₹	<i>Cr. Amount</i> ₹
	(i) Share Capital A/c Dr. Securities Premium / Securities Premium Reserve A/c Dr. To Share Forfeiture A/c To Calls in arrears A/c (500 shares forfeited for non payment of allotment and 1 st call) <i>Alternatively,</i> Share Capital A/c Dr. Securities Premium / Securities Premium Reserve A/c Dr. To Share Forfeiture A/c To Share Allotment A/c To Share First call A/c (500 shares forfeited for non payment of allotment and 1 st call)		45,000 5,000	25,000 25,000
	(ii) Bank A/c Dr. Share Forfeiture A/c Dr. To Share capital A/c (300 shares reissued @ ₹80, fully paid up)		24,000 6,000	30,000
	(iii) Share Forfeiture A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (Gain on reissue of 300 shares transferred to capital reserve)		9,000	9,000

**1x3=3
marks**

19

Q.(a) Monika, Bhoomika and Kamolika are partners.....

Ans. Dr.		Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c for the year ended 31 st March 2022		Cr.	
Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹		
To Profit transferred to Partners' Capital A/c:		By P & L A/c (Net Profit) (1/2) ←	22,00,000		
Monika 12,00,000					
Less: Guarantee to Kamolika 60,000	11,40,000	→ (1/2)			
Bhoomika 8,00,000					
Less: Guarantee to Kamolika 40,000	7,60,000	→ (1/2)			
Kamolika 2,00,000					
Add: Guarantee from Monika 60,000					
Add: Guarantee from Bhoomika 40,000	3,00,000	→ (1½)			
	22,00,000				
			22,00,000		

OR

Q.(b) Ananya, Bhavi and Chandni were partners.....

Ans. Books of Ananya, Bhavi and Chandni
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount ₹	Cr. Amount ₹
2022 March 31	Bhavi's Capital A/c Dr. To Ananya's Capital A/c To Chandani's Capital A/c (Adjustment entry passed for omission of salary to partners)		11,000	3,000 8,000

Table Showing Adjustments

Particulars	Ananya(₹)	Bhavi(₹)	Chandni(₹)	Firm(₹)
Salary to be credited	18,000	4,000	18,000	40,000
₹40,000 to be debited in 3:3:2	15,000	15,000	10,000	40,000
Difference	3,000	11,000	8,000	-
	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	-

Note: Full credit to be given to the examinees if the working has been done in some other format or through P & L Adjustment A/c.

3
marks

OR

1

2

1+2=3
marks

20

Q. Aditi, Bobby and Krish were partners in a firm.....

Ans.

*Books of Aditi, Bobby and Krish**Journal*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F</i>	<i>Dr.Amount</i> ₹	<i>Cr.Amount</i> ₹
	(i)(a) Interest on capital A/c Dr. To Bobby's Capital A/c (Interest on capital provided @ 10% p.a.)		40,000	40,000
	(i)(b) Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c Dr. To Interest on capital A/c (Interest on capital transferred to Profit & Loss Appropriation Account)		40,000	40,000
	(ii)(a) Aditi's Drawings A/c/ Aditi's Capital A/c Dr. To Interest on Aditi's Drawings A/c (Interest on drawings charged @ 6% p.a.)		1,800	1,800
	(ii)(b) Interest on Aditi's Drawings A/c Dr. To Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c (Interest on Drawings transferred to Profit & Loss Appropriation Account)		1,800	1,800
	(iii)(a) Interest on Krish's Loan A/c Dr. To Krish's Loan A/c (Interest on Loan provided @ 9% p.a.)		2,100	2,100
	(iii)(b) Profit & Loss A/c Dr. To Interest on Krish's Loan A/c (Interest on Loan transferred to Profit & Loss Account)		2,100	2,100

½ X6
=3
marks

21

Q. Prakash, Aakash and Vikas were partners.....

Ans.

Books of Prakash, Aakash and Vikas

Dr.

Vikas's Capital A/c

Cr.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount</i>
	<i>₹</i>		<i>₹</i>
To Drawings A/c	20,000	By Balance b/d	80,000
To Vikas's Executors A/c	1,50,800	By General Reserve A/c	20,000
		By Prakash's Capital A/c (G/W)	30,000
		By Aakash's Capital A/c (G/W)	30,000
		By Interest on Capital A/c	4,800
		By P& L Suspense A/c	6,000
	1,70,800		1,70,800

Working Note:

1. Calculation of Goodwill:

Average profits=4,00,000/4= 1,00,000

Firm's Goodwill= 3x1,00,000= 3,00,000

Vikas share of Goodwill= 3,00,000/5= ₹60,000

2. Calculation of Profit:

Vikas share of Profit= 60,000 X 6/12 X 1/5 = ₹6,000

Note: No marks for working notes.

**½ X 8
=4
marks**

22

Q. Sunstar Ltd. has an authorised capital of.....

Ans.

Balance Sheet of Sunstar Ltd. (An Extract)

as at -----

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Note no.</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>
Equity and Liabilities		
Shareholders' Funds		
Share Capital	1	5,74,000

1

Notes to Accounts :-

Particulars	Amount (₹)
1. Share Capital :	
<u>Authorised Capital</u> 2,00,000 shares @ ₹ 10 each	20,00,000
<u>Issued capital</u> 60,000 Equity share @ ₹ 10 each	6,00,000
<u>Subscribed Capital</u> Subscribed and fully paid up 56,000 Shares of ₹ 10 each	5,60,000
Add: Share Forfeiture A/c	14,000
	5,74,000

1

1

½

½

**=4
marks**

23

Q. Pass necessary journal entries for the following.....

Ans.

*Books of Aman and Bimal***JOURNAL**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F</i>	<i>Dr. Amount</i> ₹	<i>Cr. Amount</i> ₹
	(i) Realisation A/c Dr. To Aman's Capital A/c (Realisation expenses paid by Aman)		2,600	2,600
	(ii) No Entry		----	-----
	(iii) Cash/ Bank A/c Dr. To Realisation A/c (Unrecorded asset realised)		3,500	3,500
	(iv) Realisation A/c Dr. To Cash/ Bank A/c (Remaining Creditors paid at a discount of 5%)		19,000	19,000
	(v) Bimal's Capital A/c Dr. To Realisation A/c (Remaining stock taken over by Bimal)		24,000	24,000
	(vi) Cash/ Bank A/c Dr. To Realisation A/c (Investments realised at 40% of the face value)		4,000	4,000

1x6
=6
marks

24

Q. Pass the necessary journal entries for the issue.....

Ans.

*Books of Amrit Ltd.***JOURNAL**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F</i>	<i>Dr. Amount</i> ₹	<i>Cr. Amount</i> ₹
	(i)a Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Receipt of application money on 10,000, 9% debentures of ₹100 each at a discount of 10%)		9,00,000	9,00,000

		<p>(i)b Debentures Application and Allotment A/c Dr. Loss on issue of debentures A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c (Transfer of debenture application money and provision for premium on redemption of debentures made)</p> <p>Alternatively,</p> <p>Debentures Application and allotment A/c Dr. Discount on issue of debentures A/c Dr. Loss on issue of debentures A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c (Transfer of debenture application money and provision for premium on redemption of debentures made)</p>		9,00,000 1,50,000 10,00,000 50,000		
		<p>(ii)a Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Receipt of application money on 30,000, 8% debentures of ₹100 each at par)</p>	30,00,000	30,00,000		
		<p>(ii)b Debentures 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 (Transfer of debenture application money and provision for premium on redemption of debentures made)</p>	30,00,000 1,50,000	30,00,000 1,50,000		
		<p>(iii)a Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Receipt of application money on 6000, 9% debentures of ₹100 each at a premium of 10%)</p>	6,60,000	6,60,000		
		<p>(iii)b Debentures Application and allotment A/c Dr. Loss on issue of debentures A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures To Securities Premium /Securities Premium Reserve A/c To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c (Transfer of debenture application money to debentures A/c , Securities premium A/c and provision for premium on redemption of debentures made)</p>	6,60,000 30,000	6,00,000 60,000 30,000		
						1x6 =6 marks

25

Q.(a) Bhumi and Chavi were partners in a firm.....

Ans.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Revaluation A/c</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
<i>Particulars</i>		<i>Amount</i> (₹)	<i>Particulars</i>		<i>Amount</i> (₹)
To Profit transferred to Partners' Capital Accounts : $\frac{1}{2}$			By Machinery A/c $\frac{1}{2}$		80,000
Bhumi	50,000				
Chavi	<u>30,000</u>	80,000			
		80,000			80,000

<i>Dr.</i>				<i>Partners' Capital A/c</i>			<i>Cr.</i>
<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Bhumi</i> ₹	<i>Chavi</i> ₹	<i>Aditi</i> ₹	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Bhumi</i> ₹	<i>Chavi</i> ₹	<i>Aditi</i> ₹
To Balance c/d	4,45,000	4,15,000	3,00,000	By Balance b/d $\frac{1}{2}$	3,20,000	3,40,000	3,00,000
				By Cash A/c $\frac{1}{2}$			
				By Revaluation A/c (Profit) $\frac{1}{2}$	50,000	30,000	
				By General Reserve A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	50,000	30,000	
				By Premium for Goodwill A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	25,000	15,000	
	4,45,000	4,15,000	3,00,000		4,45,000	4,15,000	3,00,000
To Current A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	70,000	1,90,000	---	By Balance b/d	4,45,000	4,15,000	3,00,000
To Balance c/d $\frac{1}{2}$	3,75,000	2,25,000	3,00,000				
	4,45,000	4,15,000	3,00,000		4,45,000	4,15,000	3,00,000

Working note:

Calculation of New Capitals:

Capital of New Firm based on Aditi's capital = 3,00,000 X 3= 9,00,000

New ratio 5:3:4

New Capitals in 5:3:4 :-

- Bhumi= $5/12 \times 9,00,000 = ₹3,75,000$
- Chhavi= $3/12 \times 9,00,000 = ₹2,25,000$
- Aditi= $4/12 \times 9,00,000 = ₹3,00,000$

Note: No marks for working notes.

OR

OR

Q.(b) Anna, Bina and teena were partners.....

Ans.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Revaluation A/c</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>		
To Furniture A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	10,000	By Loss transferred to Partners' Capital Accounts : $\frac{1}{2}$			
		Anna	5,000		
		Bina	3,000		
		Teena	<u>2,000</u>		
	10,000		10,000		

1

<i>Dr.</i>				<i>Cr.</i>			
<i>Particulars</i>				<i>Particulars</i>			
<i>Anna ₹</i>	<i>Bina ₹</i>	<i>Teena ₹</i>		<i>Anna ₹</i>	<i>Bina ₹</i>	<i>Teena ₹</i>	
To Revaluation A/c (Loss) $\frac{1}{2}$	5,000	3,000	2,000	By Balance b/d $\frac{1}{2}$	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000
To Anna's Capital A/c $\frac{1}{2}$		12,000	18,000	By Bina's Capital A/c	12,000		
To Balance c/d	2,25,000	1,85,000	80,000	By Teena's Capital A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	18,000		
	2,30,000	2,00,000	1,00,000		2,30,000	2,00,000	1,00,000
To Cash A/c/ Bank A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	2,25,000			By Balance b/d	2,25,000	1,85,000	80,000
To Balance c/d $\frac{1}{2}$	---	2,45,000	2,45,000	By Cash A/c/ Bank A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	---	60,000	1,65,000
	2,25,000	2,45,000	2,45,000		2,25,000	2,45,000	2,45,000

5

Working note:

1. Gaining Ratio of Bina and Teena= 2:3

2. Calculation of new capitals of remaining partners:

Adjusted Capital of Bina	1,85,000
+ Adjusted Capital of Teena	80,000
+ Amount payable to Anna	<u>2,25,000</u>
Total Capital of new firm	<u>4,90,000</u>
New Capital of Bina	2,45,000
New Capital of Teena	2,45,000

Note: No marks for working notes.1+5=6
marks

26

Q.(a) Yash Ltd. invited applications for.....

Ans.

*Books of Yash Ltd.**Journal*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F</i>	<i>Dr. Amount</i> ₹	<i>Cr. Amount</i> ₹
	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application A/c (Application money received on 1,20,000 shares)		3,60,000	3,60,000
	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 share capital A/c , to share allotment A/c and refunded)		3,60,000	1,50,000 1,50,000 60,000
	Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium / Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Amount due on allotment)		1,50,000	1,00,000 50,000
	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share allotment A/c		Nil	Nil
	Equity Share First and final call A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Amount due on First call)		2,50,000	2,50,000
	Bank A/c Dr. Calls in arrears A/c Dr. To Equity Share First call A/c (First call money received , except on 2500 shares)		2,37,500 12,500	2,50,000
	Equity Share Capital Dr. To Share forfeiture A/c To Calls in arrears A/c (2500 shares forfeited for non payment of first and final call)		25,000	12,500 12,500

½

1

1

No
marks

½

1

1

Alternatively,

Equity Share Capital Dr. 25,000
 To Equity Share forfeiture A/c 12,500
 To Equity Share First and Final Call A/c 12,500
 (2500 shares forfeited for non payment of first and final call)

Bank A/c Dr. 60,000
 To Equity Share Capital A/c 25,000
 To Securities Premium /Securities Premium Reserve A/c 35,000
 (Forfeited shares reissued for ₹60,000, fully paid up)

Share forfeiture A/c Dr. 12,500
 To Capital reserve A/c 12,500
 (Gain on reissue of forfeited shares transferred to capital reserve A/c)

½

½

=6
marks

OR

OR

Q.(b) Ajanta ltd. issued prospectus inviting.....

Ans.

**Books of Ajanta Ltd.
Journal**

Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount ₹	Cr. Amount ₹
	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application A/c (Application money received on 6,00,000 shares)		18,00,000	18,00,000
	Equity share application A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Application money transferred to share capital A/c , excess money received adjusted towards allotment)		18,00,000	15,00,000 3,00,000

½

1

	Equity share Allotment A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital To Securities Premium / Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Amount due on allotment)	25,00,000	20,00,000 5,00,000	1
	Bank A/c Dr. Calls in arrears A/c Dr. To Equity Share allotment A/c (Allotment money received, except on 1000 shares)	21,95,600 4,400	22,00,000	1
	Equity Share First and Final call A/c Dr. To Equity share Capital A/C (Amount due on First and final call)	15,00,000	15,00,000	½
	Bank A/c Dr. Calls in arrears A/c Dr. To Equity Share First call A/c (First call money received, except on 1000 shares)	14,97,000 3,000	15,00,000	1
	Equity share capital Dr. Securities Premium / Securities Premium Reserve A/c Dr. To Share forfeiture A/c To Calls in arrears A/c (1000 shares forfeited for non-payment of allotment and first call)	10,000 1,000	3,600 7,400	1
				=6 marks
PART-B OPTION-I (ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS)				
27	Q. (i) Which of the following will result..... Ans. (c) ₹30,000 received from debtors OR Q. (ii) An investment normally qualifies as Ans. (d) Three months or less			1 mark OR 1 mark

	<p>b) Any two of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Gross Profit Ratio</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross profit ratio as a percentage of revenue from operations is computed to have an idea about gross margin. • $\text{Gross Profit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Net Revenue of Operations}} \times 100$ 2. <u>Operating Ratio</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating ratio is computed to express cost of operations excluding financial charges in relation to revenue from operations. • $\text{Operating Ratio} = \frac{\text{Operating Cost}}{\text{Revenue from Operations}} \times 100$ 3. <u>Operating Profit Ratio</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is calculated to reveal operating margin and throws light on the operational efficiency of the business. • It may be computed directly or as a residual of operating ratio. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ $\text{Operating Profit Ratio} = 100 - \text{Operating Ratio}$ ➤ $\text{Operating Profit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Operating Profit}}{\text{Revenue from Operations}} \times 100$ 4. <u>Net Profit Ratio</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a measure of net profit margin in relation to revenue from operations. • $\text{Net Profit Ratio} = \frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{Revenue from Operations}} \times 100$ 5. <u>Return on Capital Employed or Investment</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It reveals the efficiency of the business in utilisation of funds entrusted to it by shareholders, debenture-holders and long-term loans. • Return on Investment (or Capital Employed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> = $\frac{\text{Profit before Interest and Tax}}{\text{Capital Employed}} \times 100$ <p><i>Note: If the examinee has given the meaning in any other way, Full credit is to be given.</i></p>	<p>(1/2 mark for naming and 1/2 mark for explanation)</p> <p>1x2=2</p> <p>1+2=3 marks</p>
33	<p>Q. (i)(a) Y Ltd. has a Current Ratio of 3.5:1.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Current Ratio= Current Assets/ Current Liabilities Current Ratio= 3.5:1 Current Assets/ Current Liabilities= 3.5:1 Current Assets(CA)= 3.5 Current Liabilities(CL).....$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Quick Ratio= Quick Assets/ Current Liabilities Quick Ratio = 2:1 Quick Assets/ Current Liabilities= 2:1 Quick Assets(QA) = 2 Current Liabilities(CL).....$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Inventory= CA- QA 48,000= 3.5 CL- 2 CL 48,000= 1.5 CL</p> <p>Current Liabilities (CL)= ₹32000$\frac{1}{2}$ Current Assets(CA)= 3.5x 32000= ₹1,12,000$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2 marks</p>	

	<p>Q. (i)(b) Calculate Debt to Equity Ratio.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Debt Equity Ratio= Debt/ Equity..... $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Debt= Total Debt- Current Liabilities= 4,00,000-1,00,000= 3,00,000 $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Equity= Shareholder's funds= 2,00,000 $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Debt Equity Ratio= 3,00,000/ 2,00,000= 1.5:1..... $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2 marks</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q. (ii) The Current ratio of a company.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="212 745 1390 1120"> <thead> <tr> <th>S. No.</th><th>Effect on Ratio</th><th>Reason</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a</td><td>No change</td><td>No change in both current assets and current liabilities.</td></tr> <tr> <td>b</td><td>Decline</td><td>Current assets decrease with no change in current liabilities.</td></tr> <tr> <td>c</td><td>Improve</td><td>Current assets increase with no change in current liabilities</td></tr> <tr> <td>d</td><td>Improve</td><td>Current assets increase with no change in current liabilities</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	S. No.	Effect on Ratio	Reason	a	No change	No change in both current assets and current liabilities.	b	Decline	Current assets decrease with no change in current liabilities.	c	Improve	Current assets increase with no change in current liabilities	d	Improve	Current assets increase with no change in current liabilities	<p>2+2=4 marks</p> <p>OR</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$ mark for effect & $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for reason</p> <p>1X4 =4 marks</p>															
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34	<p>Q. Read the following hypothetical text.....</p> <p>Madhav is a young entrepreneur.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cash flows from Investing activities</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="229 1368 1353 1597"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th><th>Details ₹</th><th>Amount ₹</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sale of machinery $\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>45,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Purchase of machinery $\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>(20,25,000)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Cash used in investing activities $\frac{1}{2}$</td><td></td><td>(19,80,000)</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Cash flows from Financing activities</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="229 1680 1353 2049"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th><th>Details ₹</th><th>Amount ₹</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Issue of shares $\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>10,00,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>10% Debentures issued $\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>9,00,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Interest on debentures paid $\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>(1,25,000)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Payment of Bank Overdraft $\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>(25,000)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Cash flows from Financing activities $\frac{1}{2}$</td><td></td><td>17,50,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Details ₹	Amount ₹	Sale of machinery $\frac{1}{2}$	45,000		Purchase of machinery $\frac{1}{2}$	(20,25,000)		Cash used in investing activities $\frac{1}{2}$		(19,80,000)	Particulars	Details ₹	Amount ₹	Issue of shares $\frac{1}{2}$	10,00,000		10% Debentures issued $\frac{1}{2}$	9,00,000		Interest on debentures paid $\frac{1}{2}$	(1,25,000)		Payment of Bank Overdraft $\frac{1}{2}$	(25,000)		Cash flows from Financing activities $\frac{1}{2}$		17,50,000	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2 $\frac{1}{2}$</p>
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27	<div>Q. Which type of software package is suitable.....</div> <div>Ans. (a) Generic</div>	<div>1</div> <div>mark</div>																																																								
28	<div>Q.(i)The need of codification.....</div> <div>Ans. (i) (b) The encryption of data</div> <div>OR</div> <div>Q.(ii)Where are the amounts owed by customers.....</div> <div>Ans. (ii) (c) Accounts Receivable Subsidiary Ledger</div>	<div>1</div> <div>Mark</div> <div>1</div> <div>mark</div>																																																								
29	<div>Q.(i) To safeguard assets and optimise the.....</div> <div>Ans. (i) (b) Keeps internal controls</div> <div>OR</div> <div>Q.(ii)Correct # # # # error appears.....</div> <div>Ans. (ii) (c) When column is not wide enough</div>	<div>1</div> <div>mark</div> <div>OR</div> <div>1</div> <div>mark</div>																																																								

30	<p>Q. A ‘value’ or ‘function’ or an</p> <p>Ans. (c) Cell</p>	1 mark																																
31	<p>Q. What is meant by ‘Memo Voucher’,.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p><u>Memo Voucher:</u> It is a non-accounting voucher. It does not affect accounts of the user. The entries contained in these vouchers are recorded/stated in a separate register, but not as a part of ledger.</p> <p><u>Post-dated Voucher:</u> Some software allows the users to enter the voucher for future transactions which are usually similar as the previous once.</p> <p><u>User defined Voucher :</u> In accounting software there are 23 pre-defined vouchers. It allows the user to define or create new accounting or inventory vouchers as per the requirement.</p>	1x3 =3 marks																																
32	<p>Q. Differentiate between ‘Generic Software’ and</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p><u>Any three</u> of the following differences:</p> <table><tr><td></td><td><i>Basis</i></td><td><i>Generic</i></td><td><i>Tailored</i></td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Nature of business</td><td>Small, Conventional business</td><td>Large, typical business</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Cost of installation and Maintenance</td><td>Low</td><td>High</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Expected level of secrecy</td><td>Low</td><td>Relatively high</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>No. of users and their interface</td><td>Limited</td><td>Unlimited</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Linkage to other information system</td><td>Restricted</td><td>Yes</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Adaptability</td><td>High</td><td>Specific</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>Training requirements</td><td>Low</td><td>High</td></tr></table>		<i>Basis</i>	<i>Generic</i>	<i>Tailored</i>	1	Nature of business	Small, Conventional business	Large, typical business	2	Cost of installation and Maintenance	Low	High	3	Expected level of secrecy	Low	Relatively high	4	No. of users and their interface	Limited	Unlimited	5	Linkage to other information system	Restricted	Yes	6	Adaptability	High	Specific	7	Training requirements	Low	High	1x3 =3 marks
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6	Adaptability	High	Specific																															
7	Training requirements	Low	High																															
33	<p>Q.(a) Explain account group ‘Current Assets’.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p><u>Any four</u> from Current Account with appropriate explanation.</p> <div><div>(1)</div>Stock in Hand</div> <div><div>(2)</div>Loans and Advances</div> <div><div>(3)</div>Sundry Debtors</div> <div><div>(4)</div>Bank Account</div> <div><div>(5)</div>Cash in Hand</div> <div><div>(6)</div>Miscellaneous Expenditure</div>	1x4=4 marks																																

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q.(b) Give the meaning of ‘labels’ and</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Labels : Text or descriptive data such as names, months, usually includes alphabetic characters. Excel aligns text to left side of the cell.</p> <p>Values : Numbers are generally raw numbers or dates.</p> <p>Whole value : If the data is a whole value, such as 34 or 5763 excel aligns the data to the right side of the cell.</p> <p>Value with a decimal: If the data is a decimal value. Excel aligns the data to the right side of the cell including decimal point – example.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4 marks</p>
34	<p>Q. Name and explain the financial function.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>The name of the function is CUMIPMT.</p> <p>This function returns the cumulative interest paid between two periods.</p> <p>It syntax is</p> <p>CUMIPMT (rate, nper, pv, start_period, end_period, type)</p> <p>Where</p> <p>Rate : is the interest rate</p> <p>Nper : is the total number of payment periods.</p> <p>Pv : is the present value.</p> <p>Start_Period –is the first period in the calculation. Payment periods are numbered beginning with 1.</p> <p>End_Period – is the last period in the calculation.</p> <p>Type – is the timing of the payment (which may be either 0 or 1)</p> <p>0-means payment at the end of the period.</p> <p>1-means payment at the beginning of the period.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1+5=6 marks</p>
