



Series EF1GH/C



SET~2

रोल नं.							
Roll No.							

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **67/C/2**

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 :

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 39 हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 39 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 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. अभिकथन (A) : वाहक ऋणपत्रों पर ब्याज का भुगतान उस व्यक्ति को किया जाता है, जो इन ऋणपत्रों के साथ संलग्न ब्याज का कूपन प्रस्तुत करता है ।
- कारण (R) : वाहक ऋणपत्र वे ऋणपत्र होते हैं, जो सुपुर्दगी के द्वारा हस्तांतरित किए जा सकते हैं तथा कम्पनी ऋणपत्र धारकों का कोई रिकॉर्ड नहीं रखती ।

निम्नलिखित में से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए :

1

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



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. *Assertion (A) : Interest on bearer debentures is paid to a person who produces the interest coupon attached to such debentures.*
- Reason (R) : Bearer debentures are debentures which can be transferred by way of delivery and the company does not keep any record of the debenture holders.*

Select the correct answer from the following :

1

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



2. (i) के. सी. लिमिटेड ने जे.सी. लिमिटेड से ₹ 90,000 का कार्यालय फर्नीचर, ₹ 1,80,000 के कार्यालय उपकरण तथा ₹ 20,000 की देयताओं को ₹ 3,60,000 के क्रय प्रतिफल पर लिया। जे.सी. लिमिटेड को भुगतान ₹ 50 प्रत्येक के 9% ऋणपत्रों को 10% बट्टे पर निर्गमित करके किया गया। 'ऋणपत्र निर्गमन बट्टे खाते' के नाम पक्ष में, खतौनी की गई राशि होगी :

1

- (a) ₹ 36,000 (b) ₹ 40,000
(c) ₹ 27,000 (d) ₹ 90,000

अथवा

- (ii) राजा लिमिटेड ने शर्मा लिमिटेड से ₹ 25,00,000 की मशीनरी का क्रय किया। शर्मा लिमिटेड को ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों को 25% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करके भुगतान किया गया। समता अंशों के निर्गमन पर 'प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम संचय खाते' के जमा पक्ष में खतौनी की जाने वाली राशि होगी :

1

- (a) ₹ 25,000 (b) ₹ 50,000
(c) ₹ 62,500 (d) ₹ 5,00,000

3. 'सी', 'डी' तथा 'ई' एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। उन्होंने लाभ में $\frac{1}{4}$ भाग के लिए 'एफ' को एक नया साझेदार बनाया, जिसके लिए 'सी', 'डी' तथा 'ई' ने 2 : 1 : 2 के अनुपात में त्याग किया। लाभों में से 'सी' का नया भाग होगा :

1

- (a) $\frac{2}{5}$ (b) $\frac{3}{5}$
(c) $\frac{3}{10}$ (d) $\frac{4}{20}$

4. 'एक्स' तथा 'जैड' एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा प्रत्येक की पूँजी ₹ 45,000 थी। उन्होंने फर्म के लाभ में $\frac{1}{3}$ भाग के लिए 'वाई' को एक नया साझेदार बनाया। 'वाई' अपनी पूँजी के लिए ₹ 60,000 लाया। फर्म के लाभ में 'वाई' के भाग तथा उसकी पूँजी के अंशदान के आधार पर फर्म की ख्याति होगी :

1

- (a) ₹ 1,80,000 (b) ₹ 1,50,000
(c) ₹ 30,000 (d) ₹ 90,000



2. (i) K.C. Ltd. took over office furniture of ₹ 90,000, office equipment of ₹ 1,80,000 from J.C. Ltd. and its liabilities of ₹ 20,000 for a purchase consideration of ₹ 3,60,000. The payment to J.C. Ltd. was made by issue of 9% debentures of ₹ 50 each at a discount of 10%. The amount to be debited to 'Discount on Issue of Debentures Account' will be :

1

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) ₹ 36,000 | (b) ₹ 40,000 |
| (c) ₹ 27,000 | (d) ₹ 90,000 |

OR

- (ii) Raja Ltd. purchased machinery for ₹ 25,00,000 from Sharma Ltd. The payment to Sharma Ltd. was made by issue of equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of 25%. The amount to be credited to the 'Securities Premium Reserve Account' on issue of equity shares will be :

1

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) ₹ 25,000 | (b) ₹ 50,000 |
| (c) ₹ 62,500 | (d) ₹ 5,00,000 |

3. C, D and E were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. They admitted F as a new partner for $\frac{1}{4}$ share in the profits which was sacrificed by C, D and E in the ratio of 2 : 1 : 2. C's new share in the profits will be :

1

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (a) $\frac{2}{5}$ | (b) $\frac{3}{5}$ |
| (c) $\frac{3}{10}$ | (d) $\frac{4}{20}$ |

4. X and Z were partners in a firm with capitals of ₹ 45,000 each. They admitted Y as a new partner for $\frac{1}{3}$ rd share in the profits of the firm. Y brought ₹ 60,000 as his capital. Based on Y's share in the profits of the firm and his capital contribution, the goodwill of the firm will be :

1

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) ₹ 1,80,000 | (b) ₹ 1,50,000 |
| (c) ₹ 30,000 | (d) ₹ 90,000 |



5. जोश तथा जीवन एक फर्म में साझेदार थे । 31.03.2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में जीवन ने 30.06.2021 से शुरू करके प्रति माह ₹ 5,000 का आहरण किया । साझेदारी संलेख में आहरण पर 12% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज लगाने का प्रावधान था । जीवन के कुल आहरण पर ब्याज की गणना के लिए औसत माह की संख्या होगी :

1

- (a) 6 महीने (b) $6\frac{1}{2}$ महीने
(c) $4\frac{1}{2}$ महीने (d) 5 महीने

6. आहरण ₹ 40,000, लाभ का भाग ₹ 24,000 तथा निवेश की गई अतिरिक्त पूँजी ₹ 32,000 का समायोजन करने के पश्चात् 31.03.2022 को एक साझेदार अशोक की पूँजी ₹ 5,00,000 थी । 01.04.2021 को उसकी पूँजी थी :

1

- (a) ₹ 4,84,000
(b) ₹ 5,16,000
(c) ₹ 4,46,000
(d) ₹ 5,96,000

7. एक साझेदारी फर्म के विघटन के समय फर्म की पुस्तकों में विविध देनदार खाते में ₹ 45,000 का तथा डूबत ऋण प्रावधान खाते में ₹ 8,000 का शेष था । विविध देनदार खाते को बंद करने के लिए 'वसूली खाते' के नाम पक्ष में खतौनी की जाने वाली राशि होगी :

1

- (a) ₹ 45,000 (b) ₹ 37,000
(c) ₹ 8,000 (d) ₹ 53,000

8. 'एस' तथा 'टी' एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । उन्होंने 'यू' को फर्म में एक नया साझेदार बनाया । 'यू' के प्रवेश पर डूबत एवं संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए ₹ 7,000 का प्रावधान था । डूबत ऋणों के लिए ₹ 3,000 अपलिखित करने का निर्णय लिया गया । शेष देनदार अच्छे समझे गए । उपर्युक्त लेखांकन के लिए पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाते के नाम/जमा पक्ष में लिखी गई राशि होगी :

1

- (a) नाम ₹ 3,000
(b) जमा ₹ 4,000
(c) नाम ₹ 7,000
(d) नाम ₹ 4,000



5. Josh and Jeevan were partners in a firm. During the year ended 31.03.2022 Jeevan withdrew ₹ 5,000 per month starting from 30.06.2021. The partnership deed provided that interest on drawings will be charged @ 12% per annum. The average number of months for which interest on Jeevan's total drawings will be charged is :

1

- (a) 6 months (b) $6\frac{1}{2}$ months
(c) $4\frac{1}{2}$ months (d) 5 months

6. After doing the adjustments regarding drawings ₹ 40,000, share of profit ₹ 24,000 and the additional capital introduced ₹ 32,000, the capital of Ashok, a partner, as on 31.03.2022 was ₹ 5,00,000. His capital as on 01.04.2021 was :

1

- (a) ₹ 4,84,000
(b) ₹ 5,16,000
(c) ₹ 4,46,000
(d) ₹ 5,96,000

7. On the dissolution of a partnership firm there existed a balance of ₹ 45,000 in Sundry Debtors Account and a balance of ₹ 8,000 in Provision for Bad Debts Account in the books of the firm. The amount by which 'Realisation Account' will be debited for closing Sundry Debtors Account will be :

1

- (a) ₹ 45,000 (b) ₹ 37,000
(c) ₹ 8,000 (d) ₹ 53,000

8. S and T were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. They admitted U as a new partner in the firm. On U's admission there existed a provision for bad and doubtful debts of ₹ 7,000. It was decided to write off ₹ 3,000 as bad debts. The remaining debtors were considered as good. The amount to be debited/credited to Revaluation Account on account of the above treatment will be :

1

- (a) Debit ₹ 3,000
(b) Credit ₹ 4,000
(c) Debit ₹ 7,000
(d) Debit ₹ 4,000



9. (i) 'सी' तथा 'डी' एक फर्म के साझेदार थे। 'ई' को $\frac{1}{6}$ भाग के लिए एक नया साझेदार बनाया गया। 'ई' ने अपने भाग का $\frac{1}{3}$ भाग 'सी' से तथा शेष भाग 'डी' से प्राप्त किया।

'सी' तथा 'डी' का त्याग अनुपात था :

1

- (a) 1 : 2 (b) 1 : 1
(c) 16 : 9 (d) 2 : 1

अथवा

- (ii) 'ए', 'बी' तथा 'सी' एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ एवं हानि का विभाजन करते थे। 01.04.2023 से वे लाभ एवं हानि को बराबर-बराबर विभाजित करने के लिए सहमत हुए। लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात में परिवर्तन के कारण, 'बी' का अधिलाभ या त्याग होगा :

1

- (a) अधिलाभ $\frac{1}{30}$ (b) त्याग $\frac{1}{30}$
(c) अधिलाभ $\frac{5}{30}$ (d) त्याग $\frac{4}{30}$

10. (i) 'बी' तथा 'डी' साझेदार थे। साझेदारी संलेख के प्रावधानों के अनुसार 31.03.2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए 'बी' की पूँजी पर ब्याज की गणना ₹ 4,000 की गई। लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाते में 'बी' की पूँजी पर ब्याज को हस्तांतरित करने की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि होगी :

1

- (a) लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता नाम ₹ 4,000
'बी' का पूँजी खाता ₹ 4,000
(b) लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता नाम ₹ 4,000
'बी' की पूँजी पर ब्याज खाता ₹ 4,000
(c) 'बी' की पूँजी पर ब्याज खाता नाम ₹ 4,000
लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता ₹ 4,000
(d) लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता नाम ₹ 4,000
'बी' का चालू खाता ₹ 4,000

अथवा



9. (i) C and D were partners in a firm. E was admitted as a new partner for $\frac{1}{6}$ share. E acquired $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of his share from C and the remaining from D. 1

The sacrificing ratio of C and D was :

- (a) 1 : 2 (b) 1 : 1
(c) 16 : 9 (d) 2 : 1

OR

- (ii) A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. With effect from 01.04.2023, they agreed to share profits and losses equally. Due to change in the profit sharing ratio, B's gain or sacrifice will be : 1

- (a) Gain $\frac{1}{30}$ (b) Sacrifice $\frac{1}{30}$
(c) Gain $\frac{5}{30}$ (d) Sacrifice $\frac{4}{30}$

10. (i) B and D were partners. According to the provisions of partnership deed, interest on B's capital for the year ended 31.03.2022 was calculated at ₹ 4,000.

The necessary journal entry for transferring interest on B's capital to Profit and Loss Appropriation Account will be : 1

- (a) Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c Dr. ₹ 4,000
To B's Capital A/c ₹ 4,000
(b) Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c Dr. ₹ 4,000
To Interest on B's Capital A/c ₹ 4,000
(c) Interest on B's Capital A/c Dr. ₹ 4,000
To Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c ₹ 4,000
(d) Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c Dr. ₹ 4,000
To B's Current A/c ₹ 4,000

OR



- (ii) 'के' तथा 'एल' एक फर्म के साझेदार थे। उनके साझेदारी संलेख में साझेदारों के आहरण पर 12% वार्षिक ब्याज दर से ब्याज लगाने का प्रावधान था। 31.03.2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए 'एल' के आहरण पर ब्याज की गणना ₹ 900 की गई। 'एल' के आहरण पर ब्याज लगाने की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि होगी :

1

(a)	लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता	नाम	₹ 900
	आहरण पर ब्याज खाता		₹ 900
(b)	आहरण पर ब्याज खाता	नाम	₹ 900
	लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता		₹ 900
(c)	'एल' का पूँजी/चालू खाता	नाम	₹ 900
	आहरण पर ब्याज खाता		₹ 900
(d)	आहरण पर ब्याज खाता	नाम	₹ 900
	साझेदार का पूँजी/चालू खाता		₹ 900

11. (i) 'ए' तथा 'बी' एक फर्म के साझेदार थे। उन्होंने फर्म के लाभ में $\frac{1}{3}$ भाग के लिए 'सी' को एक नया साझेदार बनाया। 'सी' ने अपने भाग का अधिग्रहण 'ए' से किया। लाभ में 'ए' का नया भाग होगा :

1

(a)	$\frac{1}{2}$	(b)	$\frac{1}{4}$
(c)	$\frac{1}{3}$	(d)	$\frac{1}{6}$

अथवा

- (ii) 'पी', 'क्यू' तथा 'आर' एक फर्म के साझेदार थे। 31.03.2022 को 'आर' की मृत्यु हो गई। 'आर' के भाग का अधिग्रहण 'पी' ने कर लिया। फर्म के लाभों में 'पी' का नया भाग होगा :

1

(a)	$\frac{2}{3}$	(b)	$\frac{1}{3}$
(c)	$\frac{1}{2}$	(d)	$\frac{3}{4}$



- (ii) K and L were partners in a firm. Their partnership deed provided that interest on partner's drawings will be charged @ 12% per annum. Interest on L's drawings for the year ended 31.03.2022 was calculated at ₹ 900.

The necessary journal entry for charging interest on L's drawings will be :

1

- (a) Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c Dr. ₹ 900
To Interest on Drawings A/c ₹ 900
- (b) Interest on Drawings A/c Dr. ₹ 900
To Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c ₹ 900
- (c) L's Capital/Current A/c Dr. ₹ 900
To Interest on Drawings A/c ₹ 900
- (d) Interest on Drawings A/c Dr. ₹ 900
To Partner's Capital/Current A/c ₹ 900

11. (i) A and B were partners in a firm. They admitted C as a new partner for $\frac{1}{3}$ rd share in the profits of the firm which he acquired from A. A's new share in the profit will be :

1

- (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{4}$
(c) $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $\frac{1}{6}$

OR

- (ii) P, Q and R were partners in a firm. On 31.03.2022, R died. R's share was taken over by P. P's new share in the profits of the firm will be :

1

- (a) $\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$
(c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{3}{4}$



12. (i) एक दूसरे के साथ साझेदारी में प्रवेश करने वाले व्यक्तियों को व्यक्तिगत रूप में कहा जाता है :

1

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (a) साझेदार | (b) सदस्य |
| (c) फर्म | (d) स्वामी |

अथवा

(ii) मधु और राधा एक फर्म में साझेदार थीं तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ एवं हानि का विभाजन करती थीं । 31.03.2023 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष की प्रत्येक तिमाही के अंत में मधु ने ₹ 20,000 का आहरण किया । आहरण पर 6% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज प्रभारित किया जाना था । मधु के आहरण पर ब्याज होगा :

1

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) ₹ 3,000 | (b) ₹ 2,400 |
| (c) ₹ 1,800 | (d) ₹ 4,800 |

निम्नलिखित काल्पनिक स्थिति को पढ़िए और इसमें दी गई सूचना के आधार पर प्रश्न संख्या 13 तथा 14 के उत्तर दीजिए ।

1 अप्रैल, 2022 को जाइरा लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 5000, 8% ऋणपत्रों को 5% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किया जिनका शोधन 3 वर्षों के पश्चात् 10% प्रीमियम पर किया जाएगा ।

13. 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में ऋणपत्रों पर देय ब्याज की कुल राशि होगी :

1

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) ₹ 40,000 | (b) ₹ 25,000 |
| (c) ₹ 50,000 | (d) ₹ 75,000 |

14. 'ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर हानि खाते' के नाम पक्ष में निम्न में से किस राशि की खतौनी होगी ?

1

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) ₹ 75,000 | (b) ₹ 40,000 |
| (c) ₹ 50,000 | (d) ₹ 25,000 |

15. निम्नलिखित में से किस स्थिति में एक फर्म के व्यवसाय का विघटन कोर्ट द्वारा नहीं किया जाता है ?

1

- | |
|--|
| (a) जब कोई साझेदार पागल हो जाए |
| (b) सभी साझेदारों की अनुमति से |
| (c) जब कोई एक साझेदार स्थायी रूप से अपने दायित्वों की पूर्ति करने में अक्षम हो जाए |
| (d) जब कोई साझेदार दुराचार के लिए अपराधी हो और उसके कारण फर्म के व्यवसाय पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ रहा हो |



12. (i) Persons who have entered into partnership with one another are individually called as : 1
- (a) Partners (b) Members
(c) Firm (d) Owners

OR

- (ii) Madhu and Radha were partners in a partnership firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. Madhu withdrew ₹ 20,000 in each quarter during the year ended 31.03.2023. Interest on drawings was to be charged @ 6% p.a. Interest on Madhu's drawings will be : 1
- (a) ₹ 3,000 (b) ₹ 2,400
(c) ₹ 1,800 (d) ₹ 4,800

Read the following hypothetical situation and answer questions number 13 and 14 on the basis of given information.

On 1st April, 2022, Zaira Ltd. issued 5000, 8% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at 5% premium, redeemable at a premium of 10% after 3 years.

13. The total interest due on debentures for the year ending 31st March, 2023 will be : 1
- (a) ₹ 40,000 (b) ₹ 25,000
(c) ₹ 50,000 (d) ₹ 75,000
14. 'Loss on Issue of Debentures Account' will be debited by which of the following amount ? 1
- (a) ₹ 75,000 (b) ₹ 40,000
(c) ₹ 50,000 (d) ₹ 25,000
15. In which of the following cases is the business of a firm **not** dissolved by court ? 1
- (a) When a partner becomes insane
(b) With the consent of all the partners
(c) When a partner becomes permanently incapable of performing his duties as a partner
(d) When a partner is guilty of misconduct which is likely to adversely affect the business of the firm



16. 'के', 'एल' तथा 'एम' एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 1 : 2 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31.03.2022 को 'एम' सेवानिवृत्त हो गया । 'एम' के सेवानिवृत्त होने पर फर्म के स्थिति विवरण में कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति कोष में ₹ 45,000 का शेष था । उस तिथि तक कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति का कोई दावा प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था ।
'एम' की सेवानिवृत्ति पर कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति कोष के लेखांकन की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि होगी :

1

रोज़नामचा

विवरण	नाम राशि ₹	जमा राशि ₹
(a) 'के' का पूँजी खाता नाम	15,000	
'एल' का पूँजी खाता नाम	15,000	
'एम' का पूँजी खाता नाम	15,000	
कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति कोष खाता		45,000
(b) कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति कोष खाता नाम	45,000	
'के' का पूँजी खाता		15,000
'एल' का पूँजी खाता		15,000
'एम' का पूँजी खाता		15,000
(c) कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति कोष खाता नाम	45,000	
'के' का पूँजी खाता		7,500
'एल' का पूँजी खाता		15,000
'एम' का पूँजी खाता		22,500
(d) 'के' का पूँजी खाता नाम	7,500	
'एल' का पूँजी खाता नाम	15,000	
'एम' का पूँजी खाता नाम	22,500	
कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति कोष खाता		45,000

17. (क) निशा, प्रिया तथा रजत एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन करते थे । फर्म अपनी पुस्तकें प्रत्येक वर्ष 31 मार्च को बंद कर देती है । 1 जुलाई, 2022 को प्रिया की मृत्यु हो गई । प्रिया की मृत्यु पर फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 3,00,000 किया गया तथा फर्म के लाभों में उसके भाग की गणना पिछले वर्ष के लाभ के आधार पर करनी थी जो ₹ 6,00,000 था ।
प्रिया की मृत्यु के समय ख्याति तथा प्रिया के लाभ में भाग की खतौनी के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

3

अथवा



16. K, L and M were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 3. On 31.03.2022, M retired. On M's retirement the Balance Sheet of the firm showed a balance of ₹ 45,000 in Workmen's Compensation Fund. Till that date no claim for workmen compensation was received.

The necessary journal entry for the treatment of Workmen's Compensation Fund on M's retirement will be :

1

Journal

Particulars	Debit Amount ₹	Credit Amount ₹
(a) K's Capital A/c Dr.	15,000	
L's Capital A/c Dr.	15,000	
M's Capital A/c Dr.	15,000	
To Workmen's Compensation Fund A/c		45,000
(b) Workmen's Compensation Fund A/c Dr.	45,000	
To K's Capital A/c		15,000
To L's Capital A/c		15,000
To M's Capital A/c		15,000
(c) Workmen's Compensation Fund A/c Dr.	45,000	
To K's Capital A/c		7,500
To L's Capital A/c		15,000
To M's Capital A/c		22,500
(d) K's Capital A/c Dr.	7,500	
L's Capital A/c Dr.	15,000	
M's Capital A/c Dr.	22,500	
To Workmen's Compensation Fund A/c		45,000

17. (a) Nisha, Priya and Rajat were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year. Priya died on 1st July 2022. On Priya's death, the goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 3,00,000 and her share in the profits of the firm till the time of her death was to be calculated on the basis of previous year's profit which was ₹ 6,00,000.

Pass necessary journal entries for the treatment of goodwill and Priya's share of profit at the time of her death.

3

OR



(ख) शर्मा तथा वर्मा एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । उनकी स्थायी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 14,00,000 तथा ₹ 10,00,000 थी । साझेदारी संलेख में निम्न का प्रावधान था :

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

(ii) आहरण पर 12% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज ।

31.03.2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में शर्मा ने ₹ 2,00,000 का तथा वर्मा ने ₹ 1,00,000 का आहरण किया । 31.03.2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए खाते तैयार करने के पश्चात् यह ज्ञात हुआ कि पूँजी पर ब्याज नहीं दिया गया है तथा आहरण पर ब्याज प्रभारित नहीं किया गया है ।

अपनी कार्य टिप्पणी को स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाते हुए, इस अशुद्धि के शोधन के लिए फर्म की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

3

18. 'पी' तथा 'क्यू' एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे ।

01.04.2022 को उन्होंने लाभ में $\frac{1}{10}$ भाग के लिए ₹ 50,000 न्यूनतम गारंटी के साथ

'आर' को एक नया साझेदार बनाया । 'पी' तथा 'क्यू' लाभ पहले के अनुपात में ही बाँटते रहेंगे परन्तु 'आर' को दी गई गारंटी में हुई किसी भी कमी को 3 : 2 के अनुपात में बाँटेंगे ।

31.03.2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए फर्म का शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 3,00,000 था ।

उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए 'पी' तथा 'क्यू' की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

3

19. (क) 01.04.2021 को अमन लिमिटेड ने कमल लिमिटेड की ₹ 5,00,000 की मशीनरी,

₹ 3,00,000 का फर्नीचर तथा ₹ 40,00,000 की भूमि एवं भवन का क्रय किया ।

इसने कमल लिमिटेड के ₹ 8,00,000 के विविध लेनदारों का भी अधिग्रहण किया ।

क्रय प्रतिफल ₹ 36,00,000 था । कमल लिमिटेड को ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 9%

ऋणपत्रों को 10% छूट पर निर्गमित करके भुगतान किया गया । 31.03.2022 को

कम्पनी ने कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार 'ऋणपत्र निर्गमन बढ़े खाते' को अपलिखित करने का निर्णय लिया ।

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

3

अथवा



(b) Sharma and Verma were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their fixed capitals were ₹ 14,00,000 and ₹ 10,00,000 respectively. The partnership deed provided for the following :

- (i) Interest on capital @ 10% per annum.
- (ii) Interest on drawings @ 12% per annum.

During the year ended 31.03.2023, Sharma withdrew ₹ 2,00,000 and Verma withdrew ₹ 1,00,000. After preparing the accounts for the year ended 31.03.2023, it was realised that interest on capital was not allowed and interest on drawings was not charged.

Showing your working notes clearly pass necessary journal entries in the books of the firm to rectify the above error.

3

18. P and Q were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1. On 01.04.2022, they admitted R as a new partner for $\frac{1}{10}$ th share of profits with a guaranteed minimum of ₹ 50,000. P and Q continued to share profits as before but agreed to share any deficiency on account of guarantee to R in the ratio of 3 : 2. The net profit of the firm for the year ended 31.03.2023 was ₹ 3,00,000.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of P and Q for the above transactions.

3

19. (a) On 01.04.2021, Aman Ltd. purchased from Kamal Ltd. Machinery ₹ 5,00,000, Furniture ₹ 3,00,000 and Land and Building ₹ 40,00,000. It also took over the sundry creditors of Kamal Ltd. of ₹ 8,00,000. The purchase consideration was ₹ 36,00,000. Payment to Kamal Ltd. was made by issue of 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10%. On 31.03.2022, the company decided to write off 'Discount on Issue of Debentures Account' according to the provisions of Companies Act, 2013. Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Aman Ltd.

3

OR



(ख) 01.04.2021 को बैन लिमिटेड ने केयरस लिमिटेड से ₹ 17,00,000 की मशीनरी, ₹ 40,00,000 की भूमि एवं भवन का क्रय किया। इसने इसकी ₹ 7,00,000 की देयताओं का भी अधिग्रहण किया। ₹ 60,00,000 के क्रय प्रतिफल का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार किया गया : ₹ 5,00,000 एक चैक के माध्यम से तथा शेष ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 9% ऋणपत्रों को 10% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करके।

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

3

20. 01.04.2022 को रवि, कवि तथा अवि ने क्रमशः ₹ 6,00,000, ₹ 6,00,000 तथा ₹ 3,00,000 की स्थायी पूँजी के साथ एक साझेदारी फर्म आरम्भ की। साझेदारी संलेख में निम्न प्रावधान थे :

- (i) 10% वार्षिक दर से पूँजी पर ब्याज।
- (ii) 12% वार्षिक दर से आहरण पर ब्याज।
- (iii) अवि को ₹ 1,20,000 वार्षिक वेतन।

(iv) लाभ-हानि का विभाजन उनके पूँजी अनुपात में किया जाएगा।

31.03.2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में फर्म का शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 3,08,000 था। साझेदारों के आहरण पर ब्याज था : रवि ₹ 4,800, कवि ₹ 4,200 तथा अवि ₹ 3,000.

31.03.2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए रवि, कवि तथा अवि का लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता तैयार कीजिए।

3

21. 01.04.2022 को 'एस' लिमिटेड ने 'टी' लिमिटेड के व्यवसाय का अधिग्रहण ₹ 10,50,000 के क्रय प्रतिफल के बदले किया जिसमें ₹ 17,00,000 की विविध परिसम्पत्तियाँ तथा ₹ 6,00,000 की देयताएँ सम्मिलित थी। 'टी' लिमिटेड को ₹ 12,00,000 के 9% ऋणपत्र के अंकित मूल्य पर निर्गमित करके भुगतान किया गया। 31.03.2023 को 'एस' लिमिटेड ने कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार ऋणपत्र निर्गमन बट्टे को अपलिखित करने का निर्णय लिया।

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

4



- (b) On 01.04.2021, Bain Ltd. purchased from Cayres Ltd., Machinery at ₹ 17,00,000 and Land and Building at ₹ 40,00,000. It also took over its liabilities amounting to ₹ 7,00,000. The purchase consideration of ₹ 60,00,000 was paid as follows : ₹ 5,00,000 through a cheque and the balance by issue of 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 10%.

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

3

20. On 01.04.2022, Ravi, Kavi and Avi started a partnership firm with fixed capitals of ₹ 6,00,000, ₹ 6,00,000 and ₹ 3,00,000 respectively. The partnership deed provided for the following :

- (i) Interest on capital @ 10% per annum.
- (ii) Interest on drawings @ 12% per annum.
- (iii) An annual salary of ₹ 1,20,000 to Avi.
- (iv) Profits and losses were to be shared in the ratio of their capitals.

The net profit of the firm for the year ended 31.03.2023 was ₹ 3,08,000. Interest on partners' drawings was Ravi ₹ 4,800, Kavi ₹ 4,200 and Avi ₹ 3,000.

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of Ravi, Kavi and Avi for the year ended 31.03.2023.

3

21. On 01.04.2022, S Ltd. took over the business of T Ltd. consisting of sundry assets of ₹ 17,00,000 and liabilities of ₹ 6,00,000 for a purchase consideration of ₹ 10,50,000. Payment to T Ltd. was made by issue of 9% debentures of the face value of ₹ 12,00,000. On 31.03.2023, S Ltd. decided to write off Discount on Issue of Debentures according to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

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

4



22. 'बी', 'सी' तथा 'डी' एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 5 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31.03.2022 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

31 मार्च, 2022 को 'बी', 'सी' तथा 'डी' का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार	1,10,000	भवन	2,00,000
संचित कोष	60,000	मशीनरी	3,00,000
पूँजी :		स्टॉक	2,10,000
बी 3,00,000		देनदार	80,000
सी 2,50,000		बैंक	80,000
डी <u>1,50,000</u>	7,00,000		
	8,70,000		8,70,000

01.10.2022 को 'सी' की मृत्यु हो गई । 'सी' की मृत्यु पर ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 1,87,500 किया गया । सम्पत्तियों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन तथा देयताओं के पुनर्निर्धारण से ₹ 10,000 की हानि हुई । साझेदारी संलेख में प्रावधान था कि किसी भी साझेदार की मृत्यु पर ख्याति का लेखांकन ख्याति खाता खोले बिना किया जाएगा । मृत्यु की तिथि तक 'सी' के लाभ की गणना ₹ 70,000 की गई ।

'सी' की मृत्यु पर उसके निष्पादकों को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए 'सी' का पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए । यह मानते हुए कि मृत्यु के समय 'सी' के निष्पादकों को उसकी देय राशि के आधे भाग का भुगतान तुरन्त कर दिया गया, 'सी' के निष्पादकों का खाता भी तैयार कीजिए ।

4



22. B, C and D were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 5 : 2. On 31.03.2022 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of B, C and D as at 31st March, 2022

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors	1,10,000	Building	2,00,000
Reserve Fund	60,000	Machinery	3,00,000
Capitals :		Stock	2,10,000
B 3,00,000		Debtors	80,000
C 2,50,000		Bank	80,000
D <u>1,50,000</u>	7,00,000		
	<u>8,70,000</u>		<u>8,70,000</u>

C died on 01.10.2022. On C's death, goodwill was valued at ₹ 1,87,500. The revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities resulted into a loss of ₹ 10,000. The partnership deed provided that on the death of a partner, goodwill will be treated without opening goodwill account. C's share of profit till the date of his death was calculated at ₹ 70,000.

Prepare C's Capital account to be presented to his executors at the time of his death and also C's Executor's account, assuming that half the amount due to him was paid immediately on C's death.

4



23. 'यू' तथा 'वी' एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31.03.2022 को उनकी फर्म का विघटन हो गया । उस तिथि को फर्म का स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

31 मार्च, 2022 को 'यू' तथा 'वी' का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
चालू देयताएँ	5,70,000	बैंक	1,80,000
दीर्घकालीन ऋण	10,30,000	अन्य चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ	8,20,000
पूँजी :		स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ	20,70,000
यू 7,00,000		लाभ-हानि खाता	30,000
वी 8,00,000	15,00,000		
	<u>31,00,000</u>		<u>31,00,000</u>

अन्य चालू परिसम्पत्तियों से ₹ 8,00,000 वसूल हुए तथा स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ पुस्तकीय मूल्य पर वसूल हुई । चालू देयताओं तथा दीर्घकालीन ऋण, दोनों का निपटान पुस्तक मूल्य से 10% कम पर किया गया । वसूली व्यय ₹ 4,000 थे ।

वसूली खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए ।

6

24. निम्न स्थितियों में ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

6

- ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 3000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन सममूल्य पर किया गया जिनका शोधन ₹ 15 प्रति ऋणपत्र प्रीमियम पर करना है ।
- ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 2000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% प्रीमियम पर किया गया जिनका शोधन 5% प्रीमियम पर करना है ।
- ₹ 75,00,000 के 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% बट्टे पर किया गया जिनका शोधन सममूल्य पर करना है ।



23. U and V were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. On 31.03.2022 their firm was dissolved. On that date the Balance Sheet of the firm was as follows :

Balance Sheet of U and V as at 31st March, 2022

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Current Liabilities	5,70,000	Bank	1,80,000
Long Term Loan	10,30,000	Other Current Assets	8,20,000
Capitals :		Fixed Assets	20,70,000
U 7,00,000		Profit and Loss A/c	30,000
V <u>8,00,000</u>	15,00,000		
	31,00,000		31,00,000

Other current assets realised ₹ 8,00,000 and fixed assets realised at the book value. Both Current Liabilities and Long-term loan were settled at 10% less than the book value. Expenses on dissolution were ₹ 4,000.

Prepare Realisation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

6

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

6

- Issued 3000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at par, redeemable at a premium of ₹ 15 per debenture.
- Issued 2000, 9% debentures of ₹100 each at 10% premium and redeemable at a premium of 5%.
- Issued ₹ 75,00,000, 9% debentures at 10% discount, redeemable at par.



25. (क) 'ए' तथा 'बी' एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31.03.2022 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

31 मार्च, 2022 को 'ए' तथा 'बी' का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
अदत्त व्यय	3,000	बैंक	40,000
देय बिल	20,000	स्टॉक	60,000
विविध लेनदार	1,40,000	प्राप्य बिल	70,000
सामान्य संचय	80,000	देनदार	1,00,000
पूँजी :		घटा : संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान	5,000
ए 2,00,000		फर्नीचर	85,000
बी 3,00,000	5,00,000	मशीनरी	1,10,000
		भूमि तथा भवन	2,83,000
	7,43,000		7,43,000

उपर्युक्त तिथि को लाभों में $\frac{1}{5}$ भाग के लिए 'सी' को निम्न शर्तों पर एक नया साझेदार बनाया गया :

- 'सी' अपनी पूँजी के लिए ₹ 2,00,000 तथा ख्याति प्रीमियम में अपने भाग के लिए ₹ 1,60,000 लाएगा ।
- स्टॉक का मूल्य ₹ 1,500 से बढ़ाया जाएगा ।
- ₹ 5,000 के देनदारों को डूबत ऋणों के रूप में अपलिखित किया जाएगा तथा संदिग्ध एवं डूबत ऋणों के प्रावधान को देनदारों के 10% के बराबर रखा जाएगा ।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए ।

6

अथवा



25. (a) A and B were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 1. On 31.03.2022, their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of A and B as at 31st March, 2022

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Outstanding Expenses	3,000	Bank	40,000
Bills Payable	20,000	Stock	60,000
Sundry Creditors	1,40,000	Bills Receivable	70,000
General Reserve	80,000	Debtors 1,00,000	
Capitals :		Less : Provision for doubtful Debts <u>5,000</u>	95,000
A 2,00,000		Furniture	85,000
B <u>3,00,000</u>	5,00,000	Machinery	1,10,000
		Land and Building	2,83,000
	7,43,000		7,43,000

On the above date, C was admitted as a new partner for $\frac{1}{5}$ share in the profits on the following terms :

- (i) C will bring ₹ 2,00,000 as her capital and ₹ 1,60,000 as her share of goodwill premium.
- (ii) Stock will be appreciated by ₹ 1,500.
- (iii) Debtors of ₹ 5,000 will be written off as bad debts and a provision of 10% for bad and doubtful debts will be maintained.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

6

OR



(ख) 'बी', 'पी' तथा 'टी' एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31.03.2022 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

31 मार्च, 2022 को 'बी', 'पी' तथा 'टी' का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार	1,40,000	बैंक	1,44,000
सामान्य संचय	2,00,000	स्टॉक	66,000
कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति कोष	90,000	देनदार	1,50,000
पूँजी :		घटा : संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान	<u>20,000</u>
बी 4,00,000		फर्नीचर	70,000
पी 2,00,000		मशीनरी	2,20,000
टी <u>1,00,000</u>	7,00,000	भूमि तथा भवन	5,00,000
	11,30,000		11,30,000

उपर्युक्त तिथि को 'बी' निम्न शर्तों पर फर्म से सेवानिवृत्त हुआ :

- फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 3,60,000 किया जाएगा तथा इसमें 'बी' के भाग का समायोजन ख्याति खाता खोले बिना किया जाएगा ।
- फर्नीचर को ₹ 60,000 तक कम किया जाएगा ।
- कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति का ₹ 1,00,000 का एक दावा स्वीकार किया गया ।
- 'बी' को ₹ 20,000 का भुगतान एक चेक द्वारा किया गया तथा शेष उसके ऋण खाते में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया ।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए ।

6



- (b) B, P and T were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. On 31.03.2022, their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of B, P and T as at 31st March, 2022

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors	1,40,000	Bank	1,44,000
General Reserve	2,00,000	Stock	66,000
Workmen's Compensation Fund	90,000	Debtors	1,50,000
Capitals :		Less : Provision for Doubtful Debts	<u>20,000</u>
B	4,00,000	Furniture	70,000
P	2,00,000	Machinery	2,20,000
T	<u>1,00,000</u>	Land and Building	5,00,000
	7,00,000		
	11,30,000		11,30,000

On the above date, B retired from the firm on the following terms :

- (i) Goodwill of the firm will be valued at ₹ 3,60,000 and B's share will be adjusted without opening goodwill account.
- (ii) Furniture will be reduced to ₹ 60,000.
- (iii) A claim of ₹ 1,00,000 was admitted for workmen's compensation.
- (iv) B was paid ₹ 20,000 through a cheque and the balance was transferred to his loan account.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

6



26. (क) सी सी एल लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 75,000 समता अंशों को ₹ 3 प्रति अंश के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए ।

राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था :

आवेदन पर – ₹ 2 प्रति अंश

आबंटन पर – ₹ 6 प्रति अंश (प्रीमियम सहित)

प्रथम याचना पर – ₹ 3 प्रति अंश

द्वितीय एवं अंतिम याचना पर – शेष

1,20,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । 45,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा अतिरिक्त आवेदन राशि वापिस कर दी गई । शेष आवेदकों को पूर्ण आबंटन कर दिया गया । सभी राशियाँ प्राप्त हो गई, हरीश, एक अंशधारी को छोड़कर जिसके पास 2000 अंश थे और जिसने प्रथम एवं द्वितीय एवं अंतिम याचना राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया था ।

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

6

अथवा

- (ख) निम्नलिखित स्थितियों में अंशों को जब्त करने एवं उन्हें पुनः निर्गमित करने पर आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

(i) सी सी लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 10,000 अंशों को जब्त कर लिया जिन पर ₹ 8 प्रति अंश माँगे गए थे । इन अंशों पर ₹ 3 प्रति अंश की आबंटन राशि तथा ₹ 3 प्रति अंश की प्रथम याचना राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया था । इनमें से, 2000 अंशों को ₹ 7 प्रति अंश, ₹ 8 प्रदत्त पर पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

(ii) जी जी लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के पूर्णतः याचित 2000 अंशों को जब्त कर लिया जिन्हें 10% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किया गया था और जिन पर केवल ₹ 3 प्रति अंश की आवेदन राशि प्राप्त हुई थी । इनमें से, 500 अंशों को ₹ 11 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

6



26. (a) CCL Ltd. invited applications for issuing 75,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 3 per share.

The amount was payable as follows :

On Application – ₹ 2 per share

On Allotment – ₹ 6 per share (including premium)

On First Call – ₹ 3 per share

On Second and Final Call – Balance

Applications for 1,20,000 shares were received. Application for 45,000 shares were rejected and the excess application money was refunded. Full allotment was made to remaining applicants. All moneys due were received except for Harish, a shareholder holding 2000 shares, who failed to pay the first and second and final call money.

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

6

OR

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

(i) CC Ltd. forfeited 10,000 shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 8 called up, for non-payment of allotment money of ₹ 3 per share and first call of ₹ 3 per share. Out of these, 2000 shares were reissued for ₹ 7 per share, ₹ 8 paid up.

(ii) GG Ltd. forfeited 2000 shares of ₹ 10 each fully called up, issued at a premium of 10% on which only application money of ₹ 3 per share was received. Out of these, 500 shares were re-issued at ₹ 11 per share, fully paid up.

6



भाग ख
विकल्प – I
(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

27. (i) निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा ऋण-शोधन क्षमता अनुपात *नहीं* है ? 1
- (a) ब्याज आवरण अनुपात
(b) निवेश पर प्रत्याय
(c) ऋण-नियोजित पूँजी अनुपात
(d) कुल परिसम्पत्ति से ऋण अनुपात
- अथवा**
- (ii) निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से अनुपात कार्यक्षमता अनुपात कहलाते हैं ? 1
- (a) तरलता अनुपात
(b) ऋण-शोधन क्षमता अनुपात
(c) आवर्त अनुपात
(d) लाभप्रदता अनुपात
28. (i) निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'वित्तीय विवरणों के विश्लेषण' का एक साधन है ? 1
- (a) लाभ तथा हानि विवरण (b) स्थिति विवरण
(c) अनुपात विश्लेषण (d) दोनों (a) तथा (b)
- अथवा**
- (ii) यदि पाथवे लिमिटेड का प्रचालन अनुपात 30% है, तो इसका प्रचालन लाभ अनुपात होगा : 1
- (a) 100% (b) 30%
(c) 130% (d) 70%
29. प्रचालन गतिविधियों से शुद्ध रोकड़ प्रवाह की गणना करने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से किसे शुद्ध लाभ में जोड़ा जाता है ? 1
- (a) प्राप्त ब्याज (b) वित्तीय लागत
(c) प्राप्त किराया (d) प्राप्त कमीशन
30. रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार करते समय एक मशीनरी वितरक द्वारा 'मशीनरी के विक्रय से रोकड़ प्राप्ति' निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी गतिविधि मानी जाएगी ? 1
- (a) निवेश गतिविधि
(b) प्रचालन गतिविधि
(c) वित्तीय गतिविधि
(d) निवेश एवं वित्तीय गतिविधि दोनों



PART B
OPTION – I
(Analysis of Financial Statements)

- 27.** (i) Which of the following is **not** a Solvency Ratio ? 1
- (a) Interest Coverage Ratio
 - (b) Return on Investment
 - (c) Debt to Capital Employed Ratio
 - (d) Total Assets to Debt Ratio
- OR**
- (ii) Which of the following are known as Efficiency Ratios ? 1
- (a) Liquidity Ratios
 - (b) Solvency Ratios
 - (c) Activity Ratios
 - (d) Profitability Ratios
- 28.** (i) Which of the following is a tool of 'Analysis of Financial Statements' ? 1
- (a) Statement of Profit and Loss
 - (b) Balance Sheet
 - (c) Ratio Analysis
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
- OR**
- (ii) If the Operating Ratio of Pathway Ltd. is 30%, its Operating Profit Ratio will be : 1
- (a) 100% (b) 30%
 - (c) 130% (d) 70%
- 29.** Which of the following is added back to net profit to calculate net cash flow from operating activities ? 1
- (a) Interest Received (b) Finance Cost
 - (c) Rent Received (d) Commission Received
- 30.** 'Cash receipts from sale of machinery' by a machinery dealer will be considered which type of activity from the following while preparing Cash Flow Statement ? 1
- (a) Investing Activity
 - (b) Operating Activity
 - (c) Financing Activity
 - (d) Both Investing and Financing Activity



31. 'इन अनुपातों की गणना दीर्घ काल में व्यवसाय द्वारा इसके ऋणों का भुगतान करने की क्षमता का निर्धारण करने के लिए की जाती है।' ऐसे किन्हीं तीन अनुपातों को पहचानिए एवं उनके महत्त्व का उल्लेख कीजिए। 3
32. कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 के अनुसूची III, भाग I के अनुसार निम्न मदों को मुख्य शीर्षकों तथा उप-शीर्षकों (यदि कोई हैं) में वर्गीकृत कीजिए : 3
- (क) कम्प्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर
(ख) कार्य-प्रगति पर
(ग) अग्रिम याचना
33. (क) जे. सी. लिमिटेड का चालू अनुपात 3 : 1 है। इसकी चालू देयताएँ ₹ 2,00,000 हैं। चालू परिसम्पत्तियों में ₹ 15,000 का अन्तिम स्टॉक है तथा ₹ 5,000 का पूर्वदत्त बीमा प्रीमियम सम्मिलित है।
इसके तरल (त्वरित) अनुपात की गणना कीजिए। 4
- अथवा**
- (ख) निम्न सूचना से स्टॉक आवर्त अनुपात की गणना कीजिए : 4
- आरम्भिक स्टॉक ₹ 40,000
अन्तिम स्टॉक आरम्भिक स्टॉक से ₹ 20,000 अधिक
उधार क्रय ₹ 2,20,000
प्रचालन आगम ₹ 4,80,000
34. निम्नलिखित काल्पनिक लेख को पढ़िए तथा उसके आधार पर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :
शोभा ने 'स्किल इंडिया योजना' के अन्तर्गत हाथ से बुने हुए स्वेटर बेचने के लिए एक छोटा उद्यम प्रारंभ किया। जैसे-जैसे व्यवसाय बढ़ने लगा आगम बढ़ना शुरू हो गया। 1 अप्रैल, 2020 को उसने बारह अन्य एक जैसी सोच वाले लोगों के साथ 'शोभा लिमिटेड' बनाने का निर्णय लिया। 31 मार्च, 2022 को 'शोभा लिमिटेड' का स्थिति विवरण नीचे दिया गया है।
स्थिति विवरण में दिए गए आंकड़ों तथा अतिरिक्त सूचना से 'निवेश गतिविधियों से रोकड़ प्रवाह' तथा 'वित्तीय गतिविधियों से रोकड़ प्रवाह' की गणना कीजिए। 6



31. 'These ratios are calculated to determine the ability of the business to service its debt in the long run.' Identify and state the significance of three such ratios. 3
32. 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
- (a) Computer Software
 - (b) Work-in-Progress
 - (c) Calls in Advance
33. (a) The Current Ratio of J.C. Ltd. is 3 : 1. Its current liabilities are ₹ 2,00,000. The current assets include closing stock of ₹ 15,000 and prepaid insurance premium of ₹ 5,000. Calculate its Quick Ratio. 4
- OR**
- (b) From the following information calculate Inventory Turnover Ratio : 4
- Stock in the beginning ₹ 40,000
- Stock at the end ₹ 20,000 more than in the beginning
- Credit purchases ₹ 2,20,000
- Revenue from operations ₹ 4,80,000
34. Read the following hypothetical text and answer the given questions on this basis : 6
- Shobha started a small enterprise selling hand-knitted sweaters under 'Skill India Scheme'. As the business grew, the revenue started increasing. On 1st April 2020, she decided to form 'Shobha Ltd.' along with twelve other like-minded persons. The Balance Sheet of Shobha Ltd. as at 31st March, 2022, is given below.
- From the figures given in the Balance Sheet and additional information, calculate 'Cash Flows from Investing Activities' and 'Cash Flows from Financing Activities'.



31 मार्च, 2022 को शोभा लिमिटेड का स्थिति विवरण

विवरण	नोट सं.	31.3.2022 ₹	31.3.2021 ₹
I – समता एवं देयताएँ :			
1. अंशधारी निधियाँ			
(क) समता अंश पूँजी		8,00,000	6,00,000
(ख) संचय एवं आधिक्य	1	2,00,000	50,000
2. अचल देयताएँ			
दीर्घकालीन उधार	2	4,00,000	3,00,000
3. चालू देयताएँ			
(क) व्यापारिक देय		40,000	45,000
(ख) बैंक अधिविकर्ष		1,00,000	85,000
(ग) अल्पकालीन प्रावधान	3	30,000	20,000
कुल		15,70,000	11,00,000
II – परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
1. अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(i) मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ	4	6,00,000	5,00,000
(ii) अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ	5	—	50,000
2. चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(क) स्टॉक		5,00,000	4,00,000
(ख) व्यापारिक प्राप्य		4,00,000	90,000
(ग) रोकड़ एवं रोकड़ तुल्य		70,000	60,000
कुल		15,70,000	11,00,000



Balance Sheet of SHOBHA 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		8,00,000	6,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	2,00,000	50,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities			
Long-term Borrowings	2	4,00,000	3,00,000
3. Current Liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables		40,000	45,000
(b) Bank Overdraft		1,00,000	85,000
(c) Short-term Provisions	3	30,000	20,000
Total		15,70,000	11,00,000
II – Assets :			
1. Non-Current Assets			
Fixed Assets			
(i) Tangible Assets	4	6,00,000	5,00,000
(ii) Intangible Assets	5		50,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		5,00,000	4,00,000
(b) Trade Receivables		4,00,000	90,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		70,000	60,000
Total		15,70,000	11,00,000



खातों के नोट्स :

नोट सं.	विवरण	31.3.2022 ₹	31.3.2021 ₹
1	संचय एवं आधिक्य आधिक्य अर्थात् लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष	2,00,000	50,000
		2,00,000	50,000
2	दीर्घकालीन उधार 10% ऋणपत्र	4,00,000	3,00,000
		4,00,000	3,00,000
3	अल्पकालीन प्रावधान कर प्रावधान	30,000	20,000
		30,000	20,000
4	मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ मशीनरी घटा : एकत्रित (संचित) मूल्यहास	7,00,000 (1,00,000)	6,50,000 (1,50,000)
		6,00,000	5,00,000
5	अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ ख्याति	—	50,000

अतिरिक्त सूचना :

- (i) ₹ 1,60,000 लागत की एक मशीनरी को ₹ 20,000 की हानि पर बेचा गया । वर्ष के दौरान ₹ 40,000 मूल्यहास लगाया गया ।
- (ii) ₹ 1,00,000, 10% ऋणपत्रों निर्गमन का 31.03.2022 को किया गया था ।

भाग ख

विकल्प - II

(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)

27. (i) व्यापार खाता तथा लाभ एवं हानि खाता बनाने के लिए आवश्यक प्रविष्टियाँ जानी जाती हैं :

1

- (a) आरम्भिक प्रविष्टियाँ (b) समायोजन प्रविष्टियाँ
(c) अंतिम प्रविष्टियाँ (d) दोनों (a) तथा (b)

अथवा

- (ii) जब किसी फॉर्मूला अथवा कार्य की किसी दूसरी जगह पर प्रतिलिपि बनाई जाती है, तो वह सैल संदर्भ जो पंक्ति या कॉलम को स्थिर रखता है, जाना जाता है :

1

- (a) रेंज (b) एब्सोल्यूट सैल संदर्भ
(c) रिलेटिव सैल संदर्भ (d) मिश्रित सैल संदर्भ



Notes to Accounts :

Note No.	Particulars	31.3.2022 ₹	31.3.2021 ₹
1	Reserve and Surplus Surplus i.e. Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss	2,00,000	50,000
		2,00,000	50,000
2	Long-term Borrowings 10% Debentures	4,00,000	3,00,000
		4,00,000	3,00,000
3	Short-term Provisions Provision for tax	30,000	20,000
		30,000	20,000
4	Tangible Assets Machinery	7,00,000	6,50,000
	Less : Accumulated Depreciation	(1,00,000)	(1,50,000)
		6,00,000	5,00,000
5	Intangible Assets Goodwill	—	50,000

Additional Information :

- (i) A piece of machinery costing ₹ 1,60,000 was sold at a loss of ₹ 20,000. Depreciation charged during the year amounted to ₹ 40,000.
- (ii) ₹ 1,00,000, 10% debentures were issued on 31.3.2022.

PART B
OPTION – II

(Computerised Accounting)

27. (i) Entries required to make Trading account and Profit and Loss account are known as : 1
- (a) Opening entries (b) Adjustment entries
- (c) Closing entries (d) (a) and (b) both

OR

- (ii) A cell reference that holds either row or column constant when the formula or function is copied to another location is known as : 1
- (a) Range (b) Absolute cell reference
- (c) Relative cell reference (d) Mixed cell reference



28. एक अनुक्रमिक कोड उस कोड को संदर्भित करता है जिनका प्रयोग उन कुछ प्रलेखों में किया जाता है जहाँ : 1
- (a) प्रलेखों को खाता शीर्षक दिए जाते हैं ।
 (b) प्रलेखों को विशेष नाम दिए जाते हैं ।
 (c) प्रलेखों को विशेष अनुक्रम में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है ।
 (d) संख्याओं तथा अक्षरों को लगातार क्रम दिया जाता है ।
29. टैली में खाते का सृजन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा मैन्यू प्रयोग में लाया जाता है ? 1
- (a) टैली का गेटवे > मास्टर > लेखांकन सूचना > खाता > ऑल्टर
 (b) टैली का गेटवे > मास्टर > लेखांकन सूचना > खाता > सृजन
 (c) टैली का गेटवे > मास्टर > लेखांकन सूचना > खाता > प्रदर्शन
 (d) टैली का गेटवे > सृजन > मास्टर > एडिट > लेखांकन सूचना > खाता
30. (i) कम्प्यूटर से संबंधित बाह्य उपकरण और उनके नेटवर्क को कंप्यूटरीकृत लेखांकन तंत्र में निम्नलिखित घटकों में से किस नाम से जाना जाता है ? 1
- (a) कार्यप्रणाली (b) डाटा
 (c) हार्डवेयर (d) सॉफ्टवेयर
- अथवा**
- (ii) निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कार्य कॉलम अथवा पंक्तियों के मूल्य का अपने आप योग कर लेता है ? 1
- (a) एवीजी (AVG) (b) टोटल (TOTAL)
 (c) सम (SUM) (d) ऐड (ADD)
31. कंप्यूटरीकृत लेखांकन तंत्र के दो दोषों तथा एक लाभ का उल्लेख कीजिए । 3
32. स्थिति विवरण खाता समूह से खाता समूह ऋणों (देयताओं) को समझाइए । 3
33. (क) स्प्रेडशीट पर काम करते समय कम्प्यूटर की स्क्रीन पर 'Correct # N/A Error' दिखाई देने के क्या कारण होते हैं ? इनका सुधार कैसे किया जा सकता है ? 4
- अथवा**
- (ख) एक चार्ट तैयार करते समय लिए जाने वाले चरणों का उल्लेख कीजिए । 4
34. उस वित्तीय कार्य का नाम बताते हुए उसे समझाइए जिसका प्रयोग भावी भुगतानों की एक शृंखला में आज की करेंसी मूल्य का प्रतिफल जानने के लिए किया जाता है, यह मानते हुए कि ब्याज की दर एवं भुगतान स्थिर हैं । 6



28. A sequential code refers to code applied to some documents where : 1
- (a) account heads are assigned to documents.
 - (b) special names are given to documents.
 - (c) documents are arranged in special sequence.
 - (d) numbers and letters are assigned in consecutive order.
29. Which of the following menu is used to create a ledger in Tally ? 1
- (a) Gateway of Tally > Master > Accounting information > Ledger > Alter
 - (b) Gateway of Tally > Master > Accounting information > Ledger > Create
 - (c) Gateway of Tally > Master > Accounting information > Ledger > Display
 - (d) Gateway of Tally > Create > Master > Edit > Accounting information > Ledger
30. (i) Computer-related peripherals and their network is known as which of the following components of Computerised Accounting System ? 1
- (a) Procedure
 - (b) Data
 - (c) Hardware
 - (d) Software
- OR**
- (ii) Which of the following functions automatically totals a column or row of values ? 1
- (a) AVG
 - (b) TOTAL
 - (c) SUM
 - (d) ADD
31. State two disadvantages and one advantage of Computerised Accounting System. 3
32. Explain the Account group Loans (Liabilities) from Account group of Balance Sheet. 3
33. (a) What are the reasons if 'Correct #N/A Error' appears on the computer screen while working on a spreadsheet ? How can it be corrected ? 4
- OR**
- (b) State the steps to be taken in preparation of a chart. 4
34. Name and explain the financial function which will be used to know the returns in today's currency value of a series of future payments assuming constant payments and rate of interest. 6

Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential (For Internal and Restricted use only) Senior School Certificate Supplementary Examination, July 2023 SUBJECT NAME: ACCOUNTANCY (67/C/2)	
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 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 (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
13	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● Wrong totalling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. ● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) ● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or 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 2022-23 Compartment Accountancy (055) 67/C/2 Expected Answers/ Value Points	Mark s
1	Q. 1. Assertion (A)..... Ans. (c) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)	1
2	Q. 2. (i) K.C. Ltd. took over Ans. (b) ₹40,000 OR Q. (ii) Raja Ltd. purchased machinery..... Ans. (d) ₹5,00,000	1
3	Q. 3. C, D and E were partners..... Ans. (a) 2/5	1
4	Q. 4. X and Z were partners..... Ans. (c) ₹30,000	1
5	Q. 5. Josh and Jeevan were partners Ans. (c) 4 ½ months	1
6	Q. 6. After doing the adjustments regarding..... Ans. (a) ₹4,84,000	1
7	Q. 7. On the dissolution of a partnership firm..... Ans. (a) ₹45,000	1

8	Q. 8. S and T were partners in a firm..... Ans. (b) Credit ₹4,000	1
9	Q. 9. (i) C and D were partners in a firm..... Ans. (a) 1:2 <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> Q. (ii) A, B and C were partners in a firm..... Ans. (a) Gain 1/30	1
10	Q. 10. (i) B and D were partners..... Ans. (b) P & L Appropriation A/c Dr. ₹4,000 To Interest on B's Capital A/c ₹4,000 <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> Q. (ii) K and L were partners Ans. (c) L's Capital / Current A/c A/c ₹900 To Interest on Drawings A/c ₹900	1
11	Q. 11. (i) A and B were partners..... Ans. (d) 1/6 <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> (ii) P, Q and R were partners..... Ans. (a) 2/3	1

1 2	Q. 12. (i) Persons who have entered..... Ans. (a) Partners OR Q. (ii) Madhu and Radha were..... Ans. (b) ₹2,400	1															
1 3	Q. 13. The total interest due..... Ans. (a) ₹40,000	1															
1 4	Q. 14. ‘Loss on Issue of debentures Account’..... Ans. (c) ₹50,000	1															
1 5	Q. ’15. In which of the following cases..... Ans. (b) With the consent of all partners.	1															
1 6	Q. 16. K,L and M were..... Ans. (c) <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Debit Amount (₹)</th><th>Credit Amount (₹)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Workmen’s Compensation Fund A/c Dr.</td><td>45,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td> To K’s Capital A/c</td><td></td><td>7,500</td></tr><tr><td> To L’s Capital A/c</td><td></td><td>15,000</td></tr><tr><td> To M’s Capital A/c</td><td></td><td>22,500</td></tr></tbody></table>	Particulars	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)	Workmen’s Compensation Fund A/c Dr.	45,000		To K’s Capital A/c		7,500	To L’s Capital A/c		15,000	To M’s Capital A/c		22,500	1
Particulars	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)															
Workmen’s Compensation Fund A/c Dr.	45,000																
To K’s Capital A/c		7,500															
To L’s Capital A/c		15,000															
To M’s Capital A/c		22,500															
1 7	Q. 17. (a) Nisha, Priya and Rajat..... Ans. Books of Nisha, Priya and Rajat Journal <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L.F</th><th>Debit Amount (₹)</th><th>Credit Amount (₹)</th></tr></thead></table>	Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)											
Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)													

2022 July 1	Nisha's Capital A/c Rajat's Capital A/c To Priya's Capital A/c (Being Priya's share of goodwill adjusted into the accounts of Nisha and Rajat)		80,000 40,000	1,20,000
”	Profit & Loss Suspense A/c Dr. To Priya's Capital A/c (Being Priya's share of profit till the time of her death credited to her capital A/c)		60,000	60,000

1 ½
=
3
marks

OR

OR

Q. (b) Sharma and Verma.....

Books of Sharma and Verma
Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	P & L Adjustment A/c Dr. To Sharma's Current A/c To Verma's Current A/c (Interest on Capital transferred to P & L Adjustment A/c)		2,40,000	1,40,000 1,00,000
	Sharma's Current A/c Dr. Verma's Current A/c Dr. To P & L Adjustment A/c (Interest on Drawings transferred to P & L Adjustment A/c)		12,000 6,000	18,000
	Sharma's Current A/c Dr. Verma's Current A/c Dr. To P & L Adjustment A/c (Loss on adjustment transferred to Partners' Capital accounts)		1,33,200 88,800	2,22,000

1
1
1
=
3
marks

Alternative Answer:

	<div data-bbox="504 98 834 127" data-label="Section-Header">Books of Sharma and Verma</div> <div data-bbox="603 145 689 174" data-label="Section-Header">Journal</div> <table data-bbox="148 192 1388 535"> <tr> <th data-bbox="148 192 268 338">Date</th><th data-bbox="268 192 935 338">Particulars</th><th data-bbox="935 192 1031 338">LF</th><th data-bbox="1031 192 1209 338">Dr. Amount (₹)</th><th data-bbox="1209 192 1388 338">Cr. Amount (₹)</th></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="148 338 268 535"></td><td data-bbox="268 338 935 535"> Sharma's Current A/c Dr. To Verma's Current A/c (Being Interest on capital and Interest on drawings omitted, now rectified) </td><td data-bbox="935 338 1031 535"></td><td data-bbox="1031 338 1209 535">5,200</td><td data-bbox="1209 338 1388 535">5,200</td></tr> </table> <div data-bbox="148 678 328 710" data-label="Text">Working Notes:</div> <table data-bbox="148 772 1388 1216"> <tr> <th data-bbox="148 772 384 1016">Particulars</th><th data-bbox="384 772 617 1016">Cr. Interest on Capital (₹)</th><th data-bbox="617 772 892 1016">Dr Interest on Drawings (₹)</th><th data-bbox="892 772 1094 1016">Dr. Profits (₹)</th><th colspan="2" data-bbox="1094 772 1388 1016">Net Effect (₹)</th></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="148 1016 384 1064"></td><td data-bbox="384 1016 617 1064"></td><td data-bbox="617 1016 892 1064"></td><td data-bbox="892 1016 1094 1064"></td><td data-bbox="1094 1016 1209 1064">Dr.</td><td data-bbox="1209 1016 1388 1064">Cr.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="148 1064 384 1111">Sharma</td><td data-bbox="384 1064 617 1111">1,40,000</td><td data-bbox="617 1064 892 1111">12,000</td><td data-bbox="892 1064 1094 1111">1,33,200</td><td data-bbox="1094 1064 1209 1111">5,200</td><td data-bbox="1209 1064 1388 1111">-</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="148 1111 384 1162">Verma</td><td data-bbox="384 1111 617 1162">1,00,000</td><td data-bbox="617 1111 892 1162">6,000</td><td data-bbox="892 1111 1094 1162">88,800</td><td data-bbox="1094 1111 1209 1162">-</td><td data-bbox="1209 1111 1388 1162">5,200</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="148 1162 384 1216"></td><td data-bbox="384 1162 617 1216">2,40,000</td><td data-bbox="617 1162 892 1216">18,000</td><td data-bbox="892 1162 1094 1216">2,22,000</td><td data-bbox="1094 1162 1209 1216">5,200</td><td data-bbox="1209 1162 1388 1216">5,200</td></tr> </table>	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)		Sharma's Current A/c Dr. To Verma's Current A/c (Being Interest on capital and Interest on drawings omitted, now rectified)		5,200	5,200	Particulars	Cr. Interest on Capital (₹)	Dr Interest on Drawings (₹)	Dr. Profits (₹)	Net Effect (₹)						Dr.	Cr.	Sharma	1,40,000	12,000	1,33,200	5,200	-	Verma	1,00,000	6,000	88,800	-	5,200		2,40,000	18,000	2,22,000	5,200	5,200	<div data-bbox="1450 398 1465 425" data-label="Text">1</div> <div data-bbox="1450 642 1465 665" data-label="Text">+</div> <div data-bbox="1450 1025 1465 1052" data-label="Text">2</div> <div data-bbox="1450 1124 1465 1149" data-label="Text">=</div> <div data-bbox="1450 1171 1465 1196" data-label="Text">3</div> <div data-bbox="1418 1218 1497 1245" data-label="Text">marks</div>
Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)																																						
	Sharma's Current A/c Dr. To Verma's Current A/c (Being Interest on capital and Interest on drawings omitted, now rectified)		5,200	5,200																																						
Particulars	Cr. Interest on Capital (₹)	Dr Interest on Drawings (₹)	Dr. Profits (₹)	Net Effect (₹)																																						
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Sharma	1,40,000	12,000	1,33,200	5,200	-																																					
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	2,40,000	18,000	2,22,000	5,200	5,200																																					
<div data-bbox="98 1379 114 1447" data-label="Text">18</div>	<div data-bbox="148 1379 592 1408" data-label="Text">Q. 18. P and Q were partners.....</div> <div data-bbox="148 1476 202 1503" data-label="Text">Ans.</div> <div data-bbox="649 1523 884 1552" data-label="Section-Header">Books of P, Q and R</div> <div data-bbox="727 1619 809 1646" data-label="Section-Header">Journal</div> <table data-bbox="178 1664 1356 2045"> <tr> <th data-bbox="178 1664 271 1807">Date</th><th data-bbox="271 1664 1031 1807">Particulars</th><th data-bbox="1031 1664 1101 1807">L.F</th><th data-bbox="1101 1664 1228 1807">Debit Amount (₹)</th><th data-bbox="1228 1664 1356 1807">Credit Amount (₹)</th></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="178 1807 271 2045">2022 Apr 1</td><td data-bbox="271 1807 1031 2045"> Profit & Loss A/c Dr. To Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c (Being profit transferred from Profit & Loss A/c to Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c) </td><td data-bbox="1031 1807 1101 2045"></td><td data-bbox="1101 1807 1228 2045">3,00,000</td><td data-bbox="1228 1807 1356 2045">3,00,000</td></tr> </table>	Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)	2022 Apr 1	Profit & Loss A/c Dr. To Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c (Being profit transferred from Profit & Loss A/c to Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c)		3,00,000	3,00,000	<div data-bbox="1450 1861 1465 1886" data-label="Text">1</div>																														
Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)																																						
2022 Apr 1	Profit & Loss A/c Dr. To Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c (Being profit transferred from Profit & Loss A/c to Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c)		3,00,000	3,00,000																																						

	”	Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c Dr. To P’s Capital A/c To Q’s Capital A/c To R’s Capital A/c (Being Net profit distributed among the partners)		3,00,000	1,80,000 90,000 30,000	1
	”	P’s Capital A/c Q’s Capital A/c To R’s Capital A/c (Being adjustment of guaranteed amount to R)		12,000 8,000	20,000	1 = 3
						marks

1
9

Ans.

Journal

1

1

1
=
3
marks

	<div>OR</div> <div>Q. (b) On 01.04.2021, Bain Ltd. purchased.....</div> <div>Books of Bain Ltd. 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</td><td>Machinery A/c Dr.</td><td></td><td>17,00,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>April</td><td>Land and Building A/c Dr.</td><td></td><td>40,00,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Goodwill A/c Dr.</td><td></td><td>10,00,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>To Liabilities A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>7,00,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>To Cayres Ltd. A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>60,00,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(Being assets and liabilities acquired from Cayres Ltd.)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Cayres Ltd. A/c Dr.</td><td></td><td>5,00,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>To Bank A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>5,00,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(Being Kamal Ltd. paid partly by a cheque)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Cayres Ltd. A/c Dr.</td><td></td><td>55,00,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>To 9% Debentures A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>50,00,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>To Securities Premium A/c/ Securities Premium Reserve A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>5,00,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(Being balance amount of Cayres Ltd. paid by issue of debentures at a premium)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)	2021	Machinery A/c Dr.		17,00,000		April	Land and Building A/c Dr.		40,00,000		1	Goodwill A/c Dr.		10,00,000			To Liabilities A/c			7,00,000		To Cayres Ltd. A/c			60,00,000		(Being assets and liabilities acquired from Cayres Ltd.)					Cayres Ltd. A/c Dr.		5,00,000			To Bank A/c			5,00,000		(Being Kamal Ltd. paid partly by a cheque)					Cayres Ltd. A/c Dr.		55,00,000			To 9% Debentures A/c			50,00,000		To Securities Premium A/c/ Securities Premium Reserve A/c			5,00,000		(Being balance amount of Cayres Ltd. paid by issue of debentures at a premium)				<div>OR</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>=</div> <div>3</div> <div>marks</div>
Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)																																																																								
2021	Machinery A/c Dr.		17,00,000																																																																									
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	(Being balance amount of Cayres Ltd. paid by issue of debentures at a premium)																																																																											
20	<div>Q. 20. On 01.04.2022, Ravi, Kavi and Avi.....</div> <div>Ans.</div> <div>Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c for the year ended 31.3.2023</div> <div>Dr.</div> <div>Cr.</div> <table><tr><td>Particulars</td><td>Amount</td><td>Particulars</td><td>Amount</td></tr></table>					Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount																																																																			
Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount																																																																									

		(₹)		(₹)	3 marks
	To Partners' Current A/c's- Interest on capital $\frac{1}{2}$ Ravi 60,000 Kavi 60,000 Avi <u>30,000</u> To Avi's Current A/c's- Salary $\frac{1}{2}$ To Partners' Current A/c's- Divisible Profit <u>1</u> Ravi 20,000 Kavi 20,000 Avi <u>10,000</u>	1,50,000 1,20,000 50,000 3,20,000	By Profit & Loss A/c (Net Profit) $\frac{1}{2}$ By Partners' Current A /c's- Interest on drawings $\frac{1}{2}$ Ravi 4,800 Kavi 4,200 Avi <u>3,000</u>	3,08,000 12,000 3,20,000	
2 1	Q. 21. On 01.04.2022, S Ltd..... 				

			Statement of Profit & Loss Dr To Discount on Issue of Debentures A/c (Discount/loss on issue of debentures written off)		1,50,000		1,50,000		1 = 4 marks
2	Q. 22. B, C and D were partners.....								
2	Ans.								
	Dr.	C's Capital A/c					Cr.		
	Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars				Amount ₹		
	To Revaluation A/c	5,000	By Balance b/d				2,50,000		
	To C's Executor's A/c	4,38,750	By Reserve Fund				30,000		½ x 6
			By B's Capital A/c(goodwill)				56,250		=
			By D's Capital A/c(goodwill)				37,500		3
			By P&L Suspense A/c				70,000		marks
		4,43,750					4,43,750		
	(Note: No marks for balance b/d)								
	Dr.	C's Executors A/c					Cr.		
	Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars				Amount ₹		
	To Bank A/c... ½	2,19,375	By C's Capital A/c				4,38,750		
	To C's Executor's Loan A/c... ½	2,19,375							1
		4,38,750					4,38,750		mark
									=
									4
									marks
2	Q. 23. U and V were partners in a firm.....								
3	Ans.								

Dr .	Realisation A/c				Cr.	
	Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹		
	To Other Current Assets A/c	8,20,000	By Current Liabilities A/c	5,70,000		
	To Fixed Assets A/c	20,70,000	By Long term Loan A/c	10,30,000		
	(½)					
	To Bank A/c		By Bank A/c	(1)		
	Current Liabilities 5,13,000		Other current Assets 8,00,000			
	Long Term Loan 9,27,000	14,40,000	Fixed assets 20,70,000	28,70,000		
	(1)					
	To Bank A/c(½)	4,000				
(Dissolution Expenses)						
To Gain on Realisation transferred to.....(½)						
U's Capital A/c 81,600						
V's Capital A/c 54,400	1,36,000					
	44,70,000		44,70,000			

Dr.	Partners' Capital Accounts				Cr.	
	Particulars	U ₹	V ₹	Particulars	U ₹	V ₹
	To P & L A/c	18,000	12,000	By balance b/d	7,00,000	8,00,000
	To Bank A/c	7,63,600	8,42,400	By Realisation A/c	81,600	54,400
		7,81,600	8,54,400		7,81,600	8,54,400

4

marks

+

½ x 4

=

2

marks

=

4+2

=

6

marks

2

4

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

Ans.

JOURNAL

	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
		(i) Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application money on 9% Debentures received)		3,00,000	3,00,000	
		Debenture 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 (Debentures application money transferred to 9% Debentures A/c)		3,00,000 45,000	3,00,000 45,000	
		(ii) Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application money on 10% Debentures received)		2,20,000	2,20,000	
		Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. Loss on issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c/ Securities Premium A/c To Premium on Redemption of debentures A/c (Debentures application money transferred to 9% Debentures A/c)		2,20,000 10,000	20,00,000 20,000 10,000	
		(iii) Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application money on 8% Debentures received)		67,50,000	67,50,000	
		Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. Discount/Loss on issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c (Debentures application money transferred to 8% Debentures A/c)		67,50,000 7,50,000	75,00,000	
2	Q. 25. (a) A and B were partners in a firm.....					1 x 6 = 6 marks

Ans. (a)

Dr.

Revaluation A/c

Cr.

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Provision for doubtful debts A/c	9,500	By Stock A/c	1,500
		By Loss transferred to Partners' Capital A/c	
		A ₹6,000	8,000
		B ₹2,000	
	9,500		9,500

$\frac{1}{2} \times 3$
 =
 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
 marks

Dr.

Partners' Capital Accounts

Cr.

Particulars	A ₹	B ₹	C ₹	Particulars	A ₹	B ₹	C ₹
To Revaluation A/c..... [1]	6,000	2,000	-	By balance b/d	2,00,000	3,00,000	-
To balance c/d..... [1]	3,74,000	3,58,000	2,00,000	By Bank A/c.. [2]	-	-	2,00,000
				By General Reserve A/c.. [1]	60,000	20,000	-
				By premium for goodwill A/c.. [1]	1,20,000	40,000	-
	3,80,000	3,60,000	2,00,000		3,80,000	3,60,000	2,00,000

4 $\frac{1}{2}$
 marks
 =
 6
 marks

OR**OR****Q. (b) B, P and T were partners in a firm.....**

	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Dr.</td><td colspan="2">Revaluation A/c</td><td colspan="2">Cr.</td></tr><tr><td>Particulars</td><td>Amount (₹)</td><td>Particulars</td><td>Amount (₹)</td></tr><tr><td>To Furniture A/c</td><td>10,000</td><td>By Loss transferred to Partners' Capital A/c</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>To Workmen's Compensation Claim A/c</td><td>10,000</td><td>B ₹10,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>P ₹6,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>B ₹4,000</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>20,000</td><td></td><td>20,000</td></tr></table>	Dr.		Revaluation A/c		Cr.		Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	To Furniture A/c	10,000	By Loss transferred to Partners' Capital A/c		To Workmen's Compensation Claim A/c	10,000	B ₹10,000				P ₹6,000				B ₹4,000	20,000		20,000		20,000	$\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ = $1\frac{1}{2}$ marks																																
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	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Dr.</td><td colspan="2">Partners' Capital Accounts</td><td colspan="2">Cr.</td></tr><tr><td>Particulars</td><td>B ₹</td><td>P ₹</td><td>T ₹</td><td>Particulars</td><td>B ₹</td><td>P ₹</td><td>T ₹</td></tr><tr><td>To Revaluation A/c</td><td>10,000</td><td>6,000</td><td>4,000</td><td>By balance b/d</td><td>4,00,000</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>1,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>To B's Capital A/c</td><td>-</td><td>1,08,000</td><td>72,000</td><td>By General Reserve A/c</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>60,000</td><td>40,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Bank A/c</td><td>20,000</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>By P's Capital A/c</td><td>1,08,000</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>To B's Loan A/c</td><td>6,50,000</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>By T's Capital A/c</td><td>72,000</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>To balance c/d</td><td>-</td><td>1,46,000</td><td>64,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>6,80,000</td><td>2,60,000</td><td>1,40,000</td><td></td><td>6,80,000</td><td>2,60,000</td><td>1,40,000</td></tr></table>	Dr.		Partners' Capital Accounts		Cr.		Particulars	B ₹	P ₹	T ₹	Particulars	B ₹	P ₹	T ₹	To Revaluation A/c	10,000	6,000	4,000	By balance b/d	4,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	To B's Capital A/c	-	1,08,000	72,000	By General Reserve A/c	1,00,000	60,000	40,000	To Bank A/c	20,000	-	-	By P's Capital A/c	1,08,000	-	-	To B's Loan A/c	6,50,000	-	-	By T's Capital A/c	72,000	-	-	To balance c/d	-	1,46,000	64,000						6,80,000	2,60,000	1,40,000		6,80,000	2,60,000	1,40,000	$\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ = $4\frac{1}{2}$ marks = 6 marks
Dr.		Partners' Capital Accounts		Cr.																																																												
Particulars	B ₹	P ₹	T ₹	Particulars	B ₹	P ₹	T ₹																																																									
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	6,80,000	2,60,000	1,40,000		6,80,000	2,60,000	1,40,000																																																									
26	<p>Q. 26. (a) CCL Ltd. invited applications.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Books of CCL Ltd.</p> <p>Journal</p>																																																															

<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F</i>	<i>Debit Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Credit Amount (₹)</i>	
	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application A/c (Application money received on 1,20,000 shares)		2,40,000	2,40,000	½
	Equity Share Application A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Bank A/c (Application money transferred to Equity share capital A/c and money refunded on rejected applications)		2,40,000	1,50,000 90,000	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 @₹6 per share including premium @₹3 per share)		4,50,000	2,25,000 2,25,000	1
	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Allotment money received)		4,50,000	4,50,000	½
	Equity Share First Call A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Amount due on first and final call @₹3 per share)		2,25,000	2,25,000	½
	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share first call A/c (First and final call money received except that of 2,000 shares) Or Bank A/c Dr. Calls in Arrears A/c Dr. To Equity Share first call A/c (First call money received except that of 2,000 shares)		2,19,000 2,19,000 6,000	2,19,000 2,25,000	1
	Equity Share Second Call A/c Dr.		1,50,000		½

		(2,000 shares reissued for ₹7 per share, ₹8 paid up)				
		Forfeited Shares A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (Balance in Forfeited Shares A/c transferred to Capital Reserve)		2,000		2,000
(ii)						
Books of GG Ltd.						
Journal						

1 x 3
=
3
marks
=
3+3
=
6
marks

	<p>(ii) Which of the following are known as efficiency ratios?</p> <p>Ans. (c) Activity ratios</p>	
2 8	<p>Q. 28. (i) Which of the following is a tool</p> <p>Ans. (c) Ratio Analysis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(ii) If the Operating ratio of Pathway Ltd.....</p> <p>Ans. (d) 70%</p>	1
2 9	<p>Q. 29. Which of the following</p> <p>Ans. (b) Finance Cost</p>	1
3 0	<p>Q. 30. 'Cash receipts from the sale of machinery'</p> <p>Ans. (b) Operating Activity</p>	1
3 1	<p>Q. 31. These ratios are calculated to determine the ability</p> <p>Ans. <u>Any three</u> of the following Solvency Ratios.</p> <p>(i) <u>Debt Equity Ratio</u> means the relationship between long term debt and equity. It measures the degree of indebtedness of an enterprise and gives an idea to the long term lender regarding the extent of security of the debt.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Debt to Capital employed Ratio</u> refers to the ratio of long term debt to the total of external and internal funds. It shows the proportion of long term debt in capital employed.</p> <p>(iii) <u>Proprietary Ratio</u> expresses relationship of proprietor's funds to net assets. Higher proportion of shareholders funds in financing the assets is apposite feature as it provides security to the creditors.</p> <p>(iv) <u>Total Assets to Debt Ratio</u> measures the extent of the coverage of long term debts by assets. It indicates the rate of external funds in financing the assets and the extent to which debts are covered by assets.</p> <p>(v) <u>Interest Coverage Ratio</u> expresses the relationship between profits available for payment of interest and</p>	<p>1 x 3 = 3 marks</p>

	the amount of interest payable. It reveals the number of times interest on long term debts is covered by the profits available for interest.																	
3 2	<p>Q. 32. Classify the following items....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>Item</td><td>Major Head</td><td>Sub Head</td></tr><tr><td>(a)</td><td>Computer Software</td><td>Non Current Assets</td><td>Fixed Assets- Intangible Or Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Asset</td></tr><tr><td>(b)</td><td>Work in progress</td><td>Current Assets</td><td>Inventories</td></tr><tr><td>(c)</td><td>Calls in Advance</td><td>Current liabilities</td><td>Other Current liabilities</td></tr></table> <p>Note: Full credit to be given for only writing Intangible Asset or Fixed Asset under the Sub head of (i) Computer Software</p>		Item	Major Head	Sub Head	(a)	Computer Software	Non Current Assets	Fixed Assets- Intangible Or Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Asset	(b)	Work in progress	Current Assets	Inventories	(c)	Calls in Advance	Current liabilities	Other Current liabilities	<p>½ x 6 =3 marks</p>
	Item	Major Head	Sub Head															
(a)	Computer Software	Non Current Assets	Fixed Assets- Intangible Or Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Asset															
(b)	Work in progress	Current Assets	Inventories															
(c)	Calls in Advance	Current liabilities	Other Current liabilities															
3 3	<p>Q. 33. (a) The Current Ratio of J.C. Ltd.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>(i) Current Ratio= <u>Current Assets</u>1 mark Current Liabilities</p> <p>3/1 = <u>Current Assets</u>½ mark 2,00,000</p> <p>Current Assets= ₹6,00,000..... ½ mark</p> <p>Quick Ratio= <u>Quick Assets</u>1 mark Current Liabilities</p> <p>Quick Assets= Current Assets- Stock- Prepaid insurance premium = 6,00,000-(15,000+5,000) = ₹5,80,000.....½ mark</p> <p>Quick Ratio= 5,80,000/2,00,000= 2.9:1.....½ mark</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q.33 (b) From the following information.....</p> <p>Ans. (b) Inventory Turnover Ratio(ITR) = Cost of Revenue from Operations/ Average Inventory1 mark</p>	<p>4 marks</p> <p>OR</p>																

	<div>Average = $\frac{\text{opening inventory} + \text{closing inventory}}{2}$</div> <div>Average Inventory= $\frac{40,000 + 60,000}{2}$ = ₹50,0001 mark</div> <div>Cost of Revenue from operations= opening stock + purchases -closing stock</div> <div>= 40,000 +2,20,000-60,000= ₹2,00,000.....1 mark</div> <div>ITR= 2,00,000/50,000= 4 Times.....1 mark</div>	4 marks																																																						
3 4	<div>Q. 34. Read the following hypothetical text....</div> <div>Ans.</div> <div><div><div>Dr.</div><div>Machinery A/c</div><div>Cr.</div></div><table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>To Balance b/d</td><td>6,50,000</td><td>By Accumulated Depreciation A/c</td><td>90,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Bank A/c (purchase)</td><td>2,10,000</td><td>By Bank A/c (sale)</td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Statement of P/L (loss)</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Balance c/d</td><td>7,00,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>8,60,000</td><td></td><td>8,60,000</td></tr></table></div> <div><div>Dr.</div><div>Accumulated Depreciation on Machinery A/c</div><div>Cr.</div></div> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>To Machinery A/c</td><td>90,000</td><td>By Balance b/d</td><td>1,50,000</td></tr><tr><td>To Balance c/d</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>By Depreciation A/c</td><td>40,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1,90,000</td><td></td><td>1,90,000</td></tr></table> <div><div>Cash Flow from Investing Activities</div><table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>Purchase of Machinery</td><td>(2,10,000)</td></tr><tr><td>Sale of Machinery</td><td><u>50,000</u></td></tr><tr><td>Net cash used in investing activities</td><td>(1,60,000)</td></tr></table></div> <div><div>Cash Flow from Financing Activities</div><table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>Issue of Equity share capital</td><td>2,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Issue of 10% Debentures</td><td>1,00,000</td></tr></table></div>	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	To Balance b/d	6,50,000	By Accumulated Depreciation A/c	90,000	To Bank A/c (purchase)	2,10,000	By Bank A/c (sale)	50,000			By Statement of P/L (loss)	20,000			By Balance c/d	7,00,000		8,60,000		8,60,000	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	To Machinery A/c	90,000	By Balance b/d	1,50,000	To Balance c/d	1,00,000	By Depreciation A/c	40,000		1,90,000		1,90,000	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Purchase of Machinery	(2,10,000)	Sale of Machinery	<u>50,000</u>	Net cash used in investing activities	(1,60,000)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Issue of Equity share capital	2,00,000	Issue of 10% Debentures	1,00,000	1 + 1 + 1 ½ + 2 ½
Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)																																																					
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	<table><tr><td>Interest Paid on 10% Debentures</td><td>(30,000)</td></tr><tr><td>Bank Overdraft taken</td><td><u>15,000</u></td></tr><tr><td>Net cash generated from financing activities</td><td>2,85,000</td></tr></table>	Interest Paid on 10% Debentures	(30,000)	Bank Overdraft taken	<u>15,000</u>	Net cash generated from financing activities	2,85,000	<table><tr><td>=</td></tr><tr><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>marks</td></tr></table>	=	6	marks	
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=												
6												
marks												
	<table><tr><td>PART B</td></tr><tr><td>OPTION II</td></tr><tr><td>Computerised Accounting</td></tr></table>	PART B	OPTION II	Computerised Accounting								
PART B												
OPTION II												
Computerised Accounting												
<table><tr><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>7</td></tr></table>	2	7	<table><tr><td>Q. 27. (i) Entries required to make Trading account.....</td></tr><tr><td>Ans. (c) Closing entries</td></tr><tr><td>OR</td></tr><tr><td>Q. (ii) A cell reference that holds.....</td></tr><tr><td>Ans. (b) Absolute cell reference</td></tr></table>	Q. 27. (i) Entries required to make Trading account.....	Ans. (c) Closing entries	OR	Q. (ii) A cell reference that holds.....	Ans. (b) Absolute cell reference	<table><tr><td>1</td></tr></table>	1		
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1												
<table><tr><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>8</td></tr></table>	2	8	<table><tr><td>Q. 28. A sequential code refers to.....</td></tr><tr><td>Ans. (d) numbers and letters are assigned in consecutive order.</td></tr></table>	Q. 28. A sequential code refers to.....	Ans. (d) numbers and letters are assigned in consecutive order.	<table><tr><td>1</td></tr></table>	1					
2												
8												
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1												
<table><tr><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>9</td></tr></table>	2	9	<table><tr><td>Q. 29. Which of the following menu is used.....</td></tr><tr><td>Ans. (b) Gateway of Tally> Master >Accounting information > Ledger> Create</td></tr></table>	Q. 29. Which of the following menu is used.....	Ans. (b) Gateway of Tally> Master >Accounting information > Ledger> Create	<table><tr><td>1</td></tr></table>	1					
2												
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1												
<table><tr><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>0</td></tr></table>	3	0	<table><tr><td>Q. 30. (i) Computer- related peripherals and their network.....</td></tr><tr><td>Ans. (c) Hardware</td></tr><tr><td>OR</td></tr><tr><td>Q. (ii) Which of the following functions.....</td></tr><tr><td>Ans. (c) SUM</td></tr></table>	Q. 30. (i) Computer- related peripherals and their network.....	Ans. (c) Hardware	OR	Q. (ii) Which of the following functions.....	Ans. (c) SUM	<table><tr><td>1</td></tr></table>	1		
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0												
Q. 30. (i) Computer- related peripherals and their network.....												
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1												
<table><tr><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>1</td></tr></table>	3	1	<table><tr><td>Q. 31. State two disadvantages</td></tr><tr><td>Ans. Disadvantages of Computerised Accounting System (Any 2):-</td></tr><tr><td>i. Faster obsolescence of technology necessitates investment in shorter period of time.</td></tr><tr><td>ii. Data may be lost or corrupted due to power interruption.</td></tr><tr><td>iii. Data is prone to hacking.</td></tr><tr><td>iv. Unprogrammed and Unspecified reports cannot be generated.</td></tr></table>	Q. 31. State two disadvantages	Ans. Disadvantages of Computerised Accounting System (Any 2):-	i. Faster obsolescence of technology necessitates investment in shorter period of time.	ii. Data may be lost or corrupted due to power interruption.	iii. Data is prone to hacking.	iv. Unprogrammed and Unspecified reports cannot be generated.	<table><tr><td>=2</td></tr><tr><td>+</td></tr></table>	=2	+
3												
1												
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=2												
+												

	<p>Advantages of Computerised Accounting System (Any 1):-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Timely generation of reports and information in desired format. Efficient record keeping. Ensures effective control over the system. Economy in the processing of accounting data. <p style="text-align: center;">Confidentiality of data is maintained.</p>	<p>1 = 3 marks</p>
3 2	<p>Q. 32. Explain the Account group.....</p> <p>Ans. Following are the Account group Loans from Account group of Balance Sheet:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bank Overdraft Secured Loans Unsecured Loans 	<p>1x3 = 3 marks</p>
3 3	<p>Q. 33. (a) What are the reasons if</p> <p>Ans. This error occurs when a value is not available to a function or formula.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Missing data and #N/A or NAO has been entered in its place. Giving an inappropriate value for lookup function as an argument, such function may be HLOOKUP, VLOOKUP, MATCH or LOOKUP. Using these lookup functions to locate the value in an unsorted table. Using an argument in the array formula that is not in the same number of rows or columns as the range that contains the array formula. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q. (b) State the steps to be taken in preparation of a chart.</p> <p>Ans. Following steps are taken to prepare a chart:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enter data in worksheet with proper column and row titles. Create a basic chart using the pattern from the panel available on top of the worksheet in chart group option. Change the layout or style of chart. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply pre-defined chart layout. Apply pre-defined style. Change layout of chart elements Change the format of the elements. Add or remove titles or data labels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add (remove) axis titles. 	<p>1 x 4 = 4 marks</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>½ x 8 = 4 marks</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Link a title to a worksheet cell.</i> • <i>Add remove data labels.</i> <p>(v) <i>Show or hide a legend.</i></p> <p>(vi) <i>Display or hide chart axis or gridlines.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Display (Hide) primary axes</i> • <i>Display (Hide) secondary axes</i> • <i>Display (Hide) gridlines.</i> <p>(vii) <i>More or resize a chart.</i></p> <p>(viii) <i>Save the chart.</i></p>	
3	Q. 34. Name and explain the financial function.....	
4	<p>Ans.</p> <p>The name of the function is PV.</p> <p>Its syntax is = PV(rate, nper, pmt, [fv], [Type])where</p> <p>rate =is the interest rate per period.</p> <p>nper =is the number of payment periods in an annuity.</p> <p>pmt=The payment made in each period and cannot be changed over the life of annuity. Typically pmt includes principal and interest but no other fees and taxes.</p> <p>fv= is the future value, or cash balance to attain after the last payment is made .</p> <p>Type=is the number 0 or 1 and indicates when payments are due. The fv and type arguments are optional.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>5</p> <p>=</p> <p>1+5</p> <p>=</p> <p>6</p> <p>marks</p>