

Series Q5QPS/5

Set – 3



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

67/5/3

अनुक्रमांक

Roll No.

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

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

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 31 हैं।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
- Please check that this question paper contains 31 printed pages.
- Please check that this question paper contains 34 questions.
- Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



लेखाशास्त्र ACCOUNTANCY



निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

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P.T.O.

सामान्य निर्देश :

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

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

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and strictly follow them :

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

भाग – क

(साझेदारी फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)

1. (a) रिद्धिमा तथा कविता साझेदार थीं तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटती थीं। उनकी स्थायी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 1,50,000 तथा ₹ 2,00,000 थी। साझेदारी संलेख में पूँजी पर 8% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज का प्रावधान है। 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए फर्म का शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 21,000 था। रिद्धिमा तथा कविता के पूँजी खातों में जमा की जाने वाली पूँजी पर ब्याज की राशि होगी :

(A) क्रमशः ₹ 12,000 तथा ₹ 16,000 (B) क्रमशः ₹ 10,500 तथा ₹ 10,500

(C) क्रमशः ₹ 9,000 तथा ₹ 12,000 (D) क्रमशः ₹ 16,000 तथा ₹ 5,000

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अथवा

- (b) रुचिका तथा हर्षिता एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं। रुचिका ने वर्ष के दौरान प्रत्येक तिमाही के अन्त में ₹ 9,000 का आहरण किया। 6% वार्षिक दर से रुचिका के आहरण पर प्रभारित किया जाने वाला ब्याज होगा :

(A) ₹ 540

(B) ₹ 2,160

(C) ₹ 1,080

(D) ₹ 810

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2. **अभिकथन (A) :** प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम का उपयोग स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियों की बिक्री पर होने वाली हानि को अपलिखित करने के लिए नहीं किया जा सकता है।

कारण (R) : प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम का उपयोग केवल कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 में दिए गए उद्देश्यों के लिए ही किया जा सकता है।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

(A) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं परन्तु कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) का सही कारण नहीं है।

(B) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) का सही कारण है।

(C) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों असत्य हैं।

(D) अभिकथन (A) असत्य है, परन्तु कारण (R) सत्य है।

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3. केवल लिमिटेड ने गणपति लिमिटेड की ₹ 28,60,000 की विविध परिसम्पत्तियों का क्रय किया। भुगतान ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के पूर्ण प्रदत्त अंशों/शेयरों के 10% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करके किया गया। गणपति लिमिटेड को निर्गमित किए गए अंशों/शेयरों की संख्या थी :

(A) 28,000

(B) 31,778

(C) 28,600

(D) 26,000

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4. (a) आरव लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 10,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 5% प्रीमियम पर किया, इनका शोधन 10% प्रीमियम पर करना था। ऋणपत्र निर्गमन हानि खाते के नामपक्ष में खतौनी की जायेगी :

(A) ₹ 10,00,000

(B) ₹ 1,00,000

(C) ₹ 1,50,000

(D) ₹ 1,05,000

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अथवा

PART – A

(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1. (a) Ridhima and Kavita were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their fixed capitals were ₹ 1,50,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 respectively. The partnership deed provides for interest on capital @ 8% p.a. The net profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2023 amounted to ₹ 21,000. The amount of interest on capital credited to the capital accounts of Ridhima and Kavita will be :
- (A) ₹ 12,000 and ₹ 16,000 respectively.
(B) ₹ 10,500 and ₹ 10,500 respectively.
(C) ₹ 9,000 and ₹ 12,000 respectively.
(D) ₹ 16,000 and ₹ 5,000 respectively. 1

OR

- (b) Ruchika and Harshita were partners in a firm. Ruchika had withdrawn ₹ 9,000 at the end of each quarter, throughout the year. The interest to be charged on Ruchika's drawings at 6% p.a. will be :
- (A) ₹ 540 (B) ₹ 2,160
(C) ₹ 1,080 (D) ₹ 810 1
2. **Assertion (A) :** Securities Premium cannot be utilized for writing off loss on sale of a fixed asset.
Reason (R) : Securities Premium can be applied only for the purposes mentioned in the Companies Act, 2013.
Choose the correct option from the following :
- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct reason of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct reason of Assertion (A).
(C) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true. 1
3. Kewal Ltd. purchased sundry assets from Ganpati Ltd. for ₹ 28,60,000. The amount was paid by issuing fully paid shares of ₹ 100 each issued at a premium of 10%. The number of shares issued to Ganpati Ltd. were :
- (A) 28,000 (B) 31,778
(C) 28,600 (D) 26,000 1
4. (a) Aarav Ltd. issued 10,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 5%, redeemable at a premium of 10%. Loss on issue of debentures account will be debited by :
- (A) ₹ 10,00,000 (B) ₹ 1,00,000
(C) ₹ 1,50,000 (D) ₹ 1,05,000 1

OR

(b) डब लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 8,000, 11% ऋणपत्रों का 5% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमन किया। एक वर्ष के लिए ऋणपत्रों पर ब्याज की कुल राशि होगी :

- (A) ₹ 80,000 (B) ₹ 92,400
(C) ₹ 88,000 (D) ₹ 880

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निम्न काल्पनिक परिस्थिति पढ़िए तथा प्रश्न संख्या 5 तथा 6 के उत्तर दीजिए :

केशव तथा हितेश साझेदार हैं तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते हैं। 31 मार्च, 2023 को ₹ 15,000 का वर्ष का लाभ बाँटने के पश्चात् उनकी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 55,000 तथा ₹ 45,000 थी। वर्ष के दौरान केशव का आहरण प्रति-तिमाही के आरंभ में ₹ 1,500 था तथा हितेश ने 1 नवम्बर, 2022 को ₹ 9,000 का आहरण किया।

अंतिम खाते तैयार करने के बाद यह ज्ञात हुआ कि 5% वार्षिक दर से पूँजी पर ब्याज देने तथा 8% वार्षिक दर से आहरण पर ब्याज प्रभारित करने को ध्यान में नहीं रखा गया है।

5. केशव की आरम्भिक पूँजी थी :

- (A) ₹ 35,000 (B) ₹ 39,000
(C) ₹ 43,000 (D) ₹ 52,000

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6. हितेश के आहरण पर प्रभारित की जाने वाली ब्याज की राशि होगी :

- (A) ₹ 225 (B) ₹ 4,500
(C) ₹ 300 (D) ₹ 7,200

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7. ईशा तथा मनीष एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे। 1 अप्रैल, 2023 से वे लाभों को बराबर-बराबर बाँटने के लिए सहमत हुए। इसी तिथि को फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 3,00,000 किया गया। ख्याति खाता खोले बिना, ख्याति के लेखांकन के लिए आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टि होगी :

Date 2023	Particulars	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
(A) अप्रैल, 1	मनीष का पूँजी खाता नाम ईशा के पूँजी खाते से	30,000	30,000
(B) अप्रैल, 1	ईशा का पूँजी खाता नाम मनीष के पूँजी खाते से	30,000	30,000
(C) अप्रैल, 1	मनीष का पूँजी खाता नाम ईशा के पूँजी खाते से	3,000	3,000
(D) अप्रैल, 1	ईशा का पूँजी खाता नाम मनीष के पूँजी खाते से	3,000	3,000

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(b) Dove Ltd. issued 8,000, 11% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 5%. The total amount of interest on Debentures for one year will be :

- (A) ₹ 80,000 (B) ₹ 92,400
(C) ₹ 88,000 (D) ₹ 880

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Read the following hypothetical situation and answer question numbers 5 and 6 :

Keshav and Hitesh are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. On 31st March, 2023 after division of profit of ₹ 15,000, their capitals were ₹ 55,000 and ₹ 45,000 respectively. During the year Keshav's drawings were ₹ 1,500 at the beginning of each quarter and Hitesh withdrew ₹ 9,000 on 1st November, 2022.

After the final accounts have been prepared, it was discovered that interest on capital @ 5% p.a. and interest on drawings @ 8% p.a. have not been taken into consideration.

5. Opening capital of Keshav was :

- (A) ₹ 35,000 (B) ₹ 39,000
(C) ₹ 43,000 (D) ₹ 52,000

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6. Amount of interest to be charged on Hitesh's drawings will be :

- (A) ₹ 225 (B) ₹ 4,500
(C) ₹ 300 (D) ₹ 7,200

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7. Isha and Manish were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. With effect from 1st April, 2023, they agreed to share profits equally. On this date the goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 3,00,000. The necessary journal entry for the treatment of goodwill without opening Goodwill Account will be :

Date 2023	Particulars	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
(A) April, 1	Manish's Capital A/c. Dr. To Isha's Capital A/c.	30,000	30,000
(B) April, 1	Isha's Capital A/c. Dr. To Manish's Capital A/c.	30,000	30,000
(C) April, 1	Manish's Capital A/c. Dr. To Isha's Capital A/c.	3,000	3,000
(D) April, 1	Isha's Capital A/c. Dr. To Manish's Capital A/c.	3,000	3,000

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8. माही, रूही तथा गिनि एक फ़र्म की साझेदार हैं तथा 6 : 4 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटती हैं। माही ने गिनि को ₹ 50,000 लाभ की गारंटी दी है। 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 1,10,000 था। गिनि को गारंटी की राशि देने के बाद फ़र्म के लाभ में माही का भाग होगा :
- (A) ₹ 20,000 (B) ₹ 60,000
(C) ₹ 40,000 (D) ₹ 10,000 1
9. सरिता लिमिटेड ने रमेश को निर्गमित ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 100 अंशों/शेयरों का, जिन्हें ₹ 2 प्रति अंश/शेयर के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किया गया था तथा जिन पर ₹ 8 माँगे गए थे, ₹ 5 प्रति अंश/शेयर (प्रीमियम सहित) की आबंटन राशि का भुगतान नहीं करने पर हरण (forfeit) कर लिया। ₹ 2 प्रति अंश/शेयर की प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना माँगी नहीं गई थी। इनमें से 70 अंशों/शेयरों का अशोक को ₹ 10 प्रति अंश/शेयर पर, ₹ 8 याचित के बदले पुनःनिर्गमन कर दिया गया। पुनःनिर्गमन पर हुआ अधिलाभ था :
- (A) ₹ 500 (B) ₹ 400
(C) ₹ 350 (D) ₹ 300 1
10. **अभिकथन (A) :** साझेदारी फ़र्म में साझेदारों की निजी सम्पत्ति का उपयोग फ़र्म के ऋणों का भुगतान करने के लिए किया जा सकता है।
- कारण (R) :** फ़र्म के कार्यों के लिए साझेदारों की देयता सीमित होती है।
- निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :
- (A) दोनों अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) सत्य हैं तथा कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) का सही वर्णन है।
(B) दोनों अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) सत्य हैं परन्तु कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) का सही वर्णन नहीं है।
(C) अभिकथन (A) असत्य है, परन्तु कारण (R) सत्य है।
(D) अभिकथन (A) सत्य है, परन्तु कारण (R) असत्य है। 1
11. (a) अदिति, सुकृति तथा नीति साझेदार थीं तथा 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटती थीं। 30 जून, 2023 को सुकृति की मृत्यु हो गई। 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष का शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 4,50,000 था। यदि मृत साझेदार के लाभ के भाग की गणना पिछले वर्ष के लाभ के आधार पर की जाए, तो सुकृति के पूँजी खाते में जमा की जाने वाली लाभ की राशि होगी :
- (A) ₹ 90,000 (B) ₹ 45,000
(C) ₹ 1,80,000 (D) ₹ 1,12,500 1
- अथवा**
- (b) एक साझेदार पवन को फ़र्म के विघटन की प्रक्रिया पर ध्यान रखने के लिए नियुक्त किया गया। जिसके लिए उसे ₹ 75,000 के पारिश्रमिक की अनुमति दी गई। पवन विघटन व्ययों को वहन करने के लिए सहमत हो गया। पवन द्वारा ₹ 60,000 के वास्तविक विघटन व्ययों का भुगतान किया गया। पवन के पूँजी खाते में जमा किए जाएँगे :
- (A) ₹ 75,000 (B) ₹ 60,000
(C) ₹ 15,000 (D) ₹ 10,000 1

8. Mahi, Ruhi and Ginni are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 6 : 4 : 1. Mahi guaranteed a profit of ₹ 50,000 to Ginni. Net profit for the year ending 31st March, 2023 was ₹ 1,10,000. Mahi's share in the profit of the firm after giving guaranteed amount to Ginni will be :
 (A) ₹ 20,000 (B) ₹ 60,000
 (C) ₹ 40,000 (D) ₹ 10,000 1
9. Sarita Ltd. forfeited 100 shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 8 called up issued at a premium of ₹ 2 per share to Ramesh for non-payment of allotment money of ₹ 5 per share (including premium). The first and final call of ₹ 2 per share was not made. Out of these 70 shares were reissued to Ashok as ₹ 8 called up for ₹ 10 per share. The gain on reissue will be :
 (A) ₹ 500 (B) ₹ 400
 (C) ₹ 350 (D) ₹ 300 1
10. **Assertion (A) :** In partnership firm, the private assets of the partners can also be used to pay off the firm's debts.
Reason (R) : The liability of the partners for acts of the firm is limited.
 Choose the correct option from the following :
 (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (C) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
 (D) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. 1
11. (a) Aditi, Sukriti and Niti were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. Sukriti died on 30th June, 2023. Net profit for the year ended 31st March, 2023 was ₹ 4,50,000. If the deceased partner's share of profit is to be calculated on the basis of previous year's profit, the amount of profit credited to Sukriti's Capital Account will be :
 (A) ₹ 90,000 (B) ₹ 45,000
 (C) ₹ 1,80,000 (D) ₹ 1,12,500 1
- OR**
- (b) Pawan, a partner was appointed to look after the process of dissolution of firm for which he was allowed a remuneration of ₹ 75,000. Pawan agreed to bear the dissolution expenses. Actual dissolution expenses ₹ 60,000 were paid by Pawan. Pawan's capital account will be credited by :
 (A) ₹ 75,000 (B) ₹ 60,000
 (C) ₹ 15,000 (D) ₹ 10,000 1

12. एक साझेदारी फ़र्म के 45 साझेदार हैं। यह साझेदारी में 7 और साझेदारों को प्रवेश देना चाहती है। कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 के अनुसार केवल _____ और साझेदारों को फ़र्म में प्रवेश दिया जा सकता है।

- (A) 1 (B) 6
(C) 5 (D) 3

1

13. (a) कृति, हिना तथा निधि साझेदार थीं तथा 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटती थीं। निधि सेवानिवृत्त हो गई। उसकी सेवानिवृत्ति की तिथि पर, फ़र्म के स्थिति विवरण में कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति कोष ₹ 1,50,000 था। कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति दावा ₹ 1,20,000 था। निधि के पूँजी खाते में कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति कोष की कितनी राशि जमा की जायेगी ?

- (A) ₹ 30,000 (B) ₹ 10,000
(C) ₹ 5,000 (D) ₹ 15,000

1

अथवा

(b) रोहित, उदित तथा मोहित एक फ़र्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन करते थे। मोहित सेवानिवृत्त हो गया। संचयों तथा परिसम्पत्तियों एवं देयताओं के पुनर्मूल्यांकन के लिए आवश्यक समायोजनों को करने के पश्चात् उसके पूँजी खाते में ₹ 1,80,000 का शेष था। रोहित और उदित उसके दावे के पूर्ण भुगतान में उसे ₹ 2,00,000 का भुगतान करने के लिए सहमत हो गए। फ़र्म की ख्याति में मोहित का भाग था :

- (A) ₹ 1,80,000 (B) ₹ 2,00,000
(C) ₹ 40,000 (D) ₹ 20,000

1

14. क, ख तथा ग एक फ़र्म के साझेदार थे तथा $\frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{4}$ के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। फ़र्म में $\frac{1}{6}$ भाग के लिए घ को प्रवेश दिया गया। ग अपने मूल भाग को बनाए रखेगा। नया लाभ विभाजन अनुपात होगा :

- (A) 12 : 8 : 5 : 5 (B) 21 : 14 : 18 : 12
(C) 21 : 14 : 15 : 10 (D) 2 : 2 : 1 : 1

1

15. (a) यदि हरण (Forfeit) किए गए सभी अंशों/शेयरों का पुनःनिर्गमन कर दिया गया है, अंश/शेयर हरण खाते (Forfeited account) में यदि कोई शेष बाकी है तो उसे हस्तांतरित किया जाता है :

- (A) सामान्य संचय खाते में (B) प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम खाते में
(C) पूँजी संचय खाते में (D) लाभ-हानि विवरण में

1

अथवा

(b) राघव लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 100 अंशों/शेयरों का, जिनका निर्गमन 20% प्रीमियम पर किया गया था, ₹ 3 प्रति अंश/शेयर की प्रथम याचना तथा ₹ 1 प्रति अंश/शेयर की अंतिम याचना का भुगतान नहीं करने पर हरण (Forfeit) कर लिया। न्यूनतम मूल्य प्रति अंश/शेयर जिस पर इन अंशों/शेयरों का पुनःनिर्गमन किया जा सकता है, होगा :

- (A) ₹ 4 (B) ₹ 6
(C) ₹ 8 (D) ₹ 10

1

12. A partnership firm has 45 partners. It wants to admit 7 more partners into partnership. Only _____ more partners can be admitted in the partnership firm according to Companies Act, 2013.

- (A) 1 (B) 6
(C) 5 (D) 3

1

13. (a) Kriti, Hina and Nidhi were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Nidhi retired. On the date of her retirement, Workmen Compensation Fund stood in the Balance Sheet at ₹ 1,50,000. Workmen Compensation Claim was ₹ 1,20,000. How much amount of Workmen Compensation Fund will be credited to Nidhi's Capital Account ?

- (A) ₹ 30,000 (B) ₹ 10,000
(C) ₹ 5,000 (D) ₹ 15,000

1

OR

(b) Rohit, Udit and Mohit were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Mohit retired. The balance in his capital account after making the necessary adjustments on account of reserves and revaluation of assets and liabilities was ₹ 1,80,000. Rohit and Udit agreed to pay him ₹ 2,00,000 in full settlement of his claim. Mohit's share of goodwill in the firm was

- (A) ₹ 1,80,000 (B) ₹ 2,00,000
(C) ₹ 40,000 (D) ₹ 20,000

1

14. A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of $\frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{4}$. D was admitted in the firm for $\frac{1}{6}$ th share. C would retain his original share. The new profit sharing ratio will be :

- (A) 12 : 8 : 5 : 5 (B) 21 : 14 : 18 : 12
(C) 21 : 14 : 15 : 10 (D) 2 : 2 : 1 : 1

1

15. (a) If all the forfeited shares are reissued, the balance, if any, left in the Forfeited Shares Account is transferred to :

- (A) General Reserve Account
(B) Securities Premium Account
(C) Capital Reserve Account
(D) Statement of Profit and Loss

1

OR

(b) Raghav Ltd. forfeited 100 shares of ₹ 10 each issued at a premium of 20% for non-payment of first call of ₹ 3 per share and final call of ₹ 1 per share. The minimum price per share at which these shares can be reissued will be :

- (A) ₹ 4 (B) ₹ 6
(C) ₹ 8 (D) ₹ 10

1

16. एक साझेदारी फ़र्म के विघटन पर यदि एक साझेदार की ओर से फ़र्म द्वारा वसूली व्ययों का भुगतान किया जाता है, तो ऐसे व्ययों को निम्नलिखित में से किस खाते में नाम किया जाएगा :

- (A) वसूली खाता (B) साझेदार का पूँजी खाता
(C) साझेदार का ऋण खाता (D) बैंक खाता

1

17. अनवी, वानी तथा करण एक फ़र्म में साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन करते थे। उनकी स्थायी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 4,00,000, ₹ 5,00,000 तथा ₹ 6,00,000 थी। 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों में पूँजी पर ब्याज 10% प्रति वर्ष की बजाय 6% प्रति वर्ष की दर से जमा किया गया।

आवश्यक समायोजन रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए।

3

18. (a) महेश, रमेश तथा नरेश एक फ़र्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे। 1 अप्रैल, 2023 से उन्होंने लाभों को बराबर-बराबर बाँटने का निर्णय लिया। उस तिथि को सामान्य संचय में ₹ 3,60,000 का शेष था तथा लाभ-हानि खाते में ₹ 1,80,000 का नाम शेष था। उपरोक्त के लिए लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में परिवर्तन के कारण एक समायोजन प्रविष्टि कीजिए।

3

अथवा

(b) रवि, गुरु, मणि तथा सोनू एक फ़र्म के साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे। 31 जनवरी, 2023 को सोनू सेवानिवृत्त हो गया। सोनू की सेवानिवृत्ति पर फ़र्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 1,40,000 किया गया। रवि, गुरु तथा मणि के बीच 5 : 1 : 1 के नए लाभ विभाजन अनुपात की सहमति हुई।

अपने कार्य को स्पष्टता से दर्शाते हुए, फ़र्म की पुस्तकों में ख्याति खाता खोले बिना ख्याति के लेखांकन की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए।

3

19. (a) छवि लिमिटेड ने नीओ लिमिटेड से मशीनरी का क्रय किया। यह सहमति हुई कि क्रय प्रतिफल का भुगतान ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 10,000 समता अंशों को 10% प्रीमियम पर तथा ₹ 50,000 का बैंक ड्राफ्ट निर्गमित करके किया जाएगा।

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

3

अथवा

(b) 1 अक्टूबर, 2022 को निन्ज़ा लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 4,000, 8% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% बट्टे पर किया। इसी तिथि को कम्पनी के प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम खाते में ₹ 50,000 का शेष था।

ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन तथा ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर बट्टे की राशि को अपलिखित करने के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

3

16. On dissolution of a partnership firm, if realisation expenses are paid by the firm on behalf of a partner, then such expenses are debited to which of the following account :
- (A) Realisation Account (B) Partner's Capital Account
(C) Partner's Loan Account (D) Bank Account 1
17. Anvi, Vani and Karan were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. Their fixed capitals were ₹ 4,00,000, ₹ 5,00,000 and ₹ 6,00,000 respectively. For the year ended 31st March, 2023, interest on capital was credited to the partners capital accounts @ 6% p.a. instead of 10% p.a.
Pass the necessary adjusting Journal entry. 3
18. (a) Mahesh, Ramesh and Naresh were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. From 1st April, 2023, they decided to share profits equally. On that date, there was a balance of ₹ 3,60,000 in General Reserve and a debit balance of ₹ 1,80,000 in the Profit and Loss Account. Pass single adjustment Journal entry for the above on account of change in the profit sharing ratio. 3
- OR**
- (b) Ravi, Guru, Mani and Sonu were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of the 2 : 2 : 2 : 1. On 31st January, 2023, Sonu retired. On Sonu's retirement the Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 1,40,000. The new profit sharing ratio among Ravi, Guru and Mani was agreed as 5 : 1 : 1. Showing your workings clearly, pass necessary Journal entry for the treatment of Goodwill in the books of the firm on Sonu's retirement without opening goodwill account. 3
19. (a) Chavi Ltd. purchased machinery from Neo Ltd. It was agreed that the purchase consideration will be paid by issuing 10,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of 10% and a bank draft of ₹ 50,000. Pass the necessary Journal entries in the books of Chavi Ltd. for the above transactions. 3
- OR**
- (b) On 1st October, 2022 Ninza Ltd. issued 4,000, 8% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10%. The company had a balance of ₹ 50,000 in Securities Premium Account on the same date.
Pass necessary Journal entries for issue of debentures and to write off discount on issue of debentures. 3

20. माइरा तथा श्रेया एक फर्म में साझेदार थीं। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से वह ₹ 2,00,000 का औसत लाभ अर्जित कर रही थीं। इसी प्रकार के व्यवसाय में प्रतिफल की सामान्य दर 10% है। व्यवसाय की परिसम्पत्तियों एवं देयताओं का मूल्य क्रमशः ₹ 18,00,000 तथा ₹ 3,00,000 था। अधिलाभ विधि द्वारा फर्म की ख्याति के मूल्य की गणना कीजिए, यदि इसका मूल्यांकन अधिलाभों के तीन वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर किया जाता है।

3

21. 1 अप्रैल, 2023 को ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 2,00,000 समता अंशों/शेयरों में विभक्त ₹ 20,00,000 की अधिकृत पूँजी के साथ ख्याति लिमिटेड का गठन किया गया। कम्पनी ने 1,80,000 समता अंशों/शेयरों के निर्गमन के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए। कम्पनी को 1,70,000 समता अंशों/शेयरों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। प्रथम वर्ष में ₹ 8 प्रति अंश/शेयर माँगे गए तथा ₹ 2 प्रति अंश/शेयर की अंतिम याचना अभी माँगी नहीं गई। 2,000 अंशों/शेयरों की धारक सिया तथा 4,000 अंशों/शेयरों की धारक पिया ने ₹ 2 प्रति अंश/शेयर की प्रथम याचना का भुगतान नहीं किया। प्रथम याचना के पश्चात् सिया तथा पिया के सभी अंशों/शेयरों का हरण (forfeit) कर लिया गया।

कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची-III, भाग-I के अनुसार, अंश/शेयर पूँजी को ख्याति लिमिटेड के स्थिति विवरण में प्रस्तुत कीजिए तथा 'खातों के नोट्स' भी तैयार कीजिए।

4

22. माधव, राघव तथा पूर्व एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 1 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे। 31 मार्च, 2023 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

31 मार्च, 2023 को माधव, राघव तथा पूर्व का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
लेनदार	1,00,000	बैंक	20,000
सामान्य संचय	50,000	स्टॉक	1,10,000
पूँजी :		विनियोग	70,000
माधव 60,000		फर्नीचर	35,000
राघव 1,00,000		भवन	1,15,000
पूर्व <u>40,000</u>	2,00,000		
	3,50,000		3,50,000

30 सितम्बर, 2023 को पूर्व की मृत्यु हो गई। साझेदारी संलेख के अनुसार उसके कानूनी उत्तराधिकारी निम्नलिखित के अधिकारी होंगे :

- उसके पूँजी खाते का शेष।
 - लाभ में मृत्यु की तिथि तक उसका भाग, जिसकी गणना पिछले वर्ष के लाभ के आधार पर की जाएगी।
 - ख्याति में उसका भाग, जिसकी गणना पिछले चार वर्षों के औसत लाभ के तीन वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर की जाएगी।
 - 12% प्रति वर्ष की दर से पूँजी पर ब्याज।
- पूर्व का लाभ में भाग ₹ 3,000 था तथा पिछले चार वर्षों का औसत लाभ ₹ 50,000 था। मृत्यु की तिथि तक पूर्व का आहरण ₹ 10,000 था।

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

4

20. Maira and Shreya were partners in a firm. They earned an average profit of ₹ 2,00,000 during the last few years. The normal rate of profit in the similar type of business is 10%. The value of assets and liabilities of the business were ₹ 18,00,000 and ₹ 3,00,000 respectively. Calculate the value of goodwill of the firm by super profit method if it is valued at 3 years purchase of super profit.

3

21. On 1st April 2023, Khyati Ltd. was formed with an authorised capital of ₹ 20,00,000 divided into 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The company invited applications for issuing 1,80,000 equity shares. The company received applications for 1,70,000 equity shares. During the first year, ₹ 8 per share were called and final call of ₹ 2 per share has not been made yet. Siya holding 2,000 shares and Piya holding 4,000 shares did not pay the first call of ₹ 2 per share. All the shares of Siya and Piya were forfeited after the first call.

Present the share capital in the Balance Sheet of Khyati Ltd. as per Schedule III, Part I of Companies Act, 2013 and also prepare 'Notes to Accounts' for the same.

4

22. Madhav, Raghav and Purav were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 1 : 1. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023 was as follows :

**Balance Sheet of Madhav, Raghav and Purav
as at 31st March, 2023**

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	1,00,000	Bank	20,000
General Reserve	50,000	Stock	1,10,000
Capitals :		Investment	70,000
Madhav 60,000		Furniture	35,000
Raghav 1,00,000		Building	1,15,000
Purav <u>40,000</u>	2,00,000		
	3,50,000		3,50,000

Purav died on 30th September, 2023. According to Partnership deed, his legal representatives are entitled to the following :

- Balance in his Capital Account.
- Share of profit upto the date of death to be calculated on the basis of last year's profit.
- Share of goodwill calculated on the basis of three years purchase of average profits of last four years.
- Interest on capital @ 12% p.a.

Purav's share of profit was ₹ 3,000 and the average profit of last four years were ₹ 50,000. Purav's drawings upto the date of death were ₹ 10,000.

Prepare Purav's Capital Account to be rendered to his legal representatives.

4

23. (a) अर्नव, भावी तथा छवि साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2023 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

31 मार्च, 2023 को अर्नव, भावी तथा छवि का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
पूँजी :		संयंत्र एवं मशीनरी	3,00,000
अर्नव 1,80,000		फर्नीचर	20,000
भावी 1,60,000		देनदार 3,50,000	
छवि <u>1,00,000</u>	4,40,000	घटा : संदिग्ध ऋणों के	
लेनदार	2,50,000	लिए प्रावधान <u>20,000</u>	3,30,000
		रोकड़ हस्ते	10,000
		लाभ-हानि खाता	30,000
	6,90,000		6,90,000

उपरोक्त तिथि को छवि सेवानिवृत्त हो गई । यह सहमति हुई कि :

- संयंत्र तथा मशीनरी का मूल्यांकन ₹ 4,30,000 किया जायेगा ।
- संदिग्ध ऋणों के विद्यमान प्रावधान को 50% बढ़ाया जायेगा ।
- ख्याति में छवि के भाग का मूल्यांकन ₹ 80,000 किया गया तथा ख्याति खाता खोले बिना इसका लेखांकन किया जायेगा ।
- छवि को भुगतान की जाने वाली कुल राशि अर्नव तथा भावी इस प्रकार लायेंगे कि उनकी पूँजी उनके नए लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में हो जाए ।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए ।

6

अथवा

- (b) दिव्या तथा एकता एक फ़र्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 3 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटती थीं । 31 मार्च, 2023 को उन्होंने फ़र्म के लाभों में 1/4 भाग के लिए सोना को एक नए साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया । उस तिथि को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

31 मार्च, 2023 को दिव्या तथा एकता का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
पूँजी :		भूमि तथा भवन	5,00,000
दिव्या 10,00,000		मशीनरी	6,00,000
एकता <u>7,00,000</u>	17,00,000	स्टॉक	1,50,000
सामान्य संचय	3,20,000	देनदार 4,00,000	
लेनदार	5,40,000	घटा : संदिग्ध ऋणों के	
		लिए प्रावधान <u>30,000</u>	3,70,000
		निवेश	5,00,000
		रोकड़	4,40,000
	25,60,000		25,60,000

23. (a) Arnav, Bhavi and Chavi were in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. On 31st March, 2023, their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Arnav, Bhavi and Chavi as at 31st March, 2023

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Capitals :		Plant & Machinery	3,00,000
Arnav 1,80,000		Furniture	20,000
Bhavi 1,60,000		Debtors 3,50,000	
Chavi <u>1,00,000</u>	4,40,000	Less : Provision for doubtful debts <u>20,000</u>	3,30,000
Creditors	2,50,000	Cash in hand	10,000
		Profit and Loss Account	30,000
	6,90,000		6,90,000

Chavi retired on the above date. It was agreed that :

- Plant and Machinery be valued at ₹ 4,30,000.
- The existing Provision for Bad Debts was to be increased by 50%.
- Chavi's share of Goodwill was valued at ₹ 80,000 and the same was to be treated without opening goodwill account.
- The total amount to be paid to Chavi was brought in by Arnav and Bhavi in such a way as to make their capitals in proportion to their new profit sharing ratio.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

6

OR

- (b) Divya and Ekta were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 1. On 31st March, 2023 they admitted Sona as a new partner for 1/4th share in the profits of the firm. Their Balance Sheet on that date was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Divya and Ekta as at 31st March, 2023

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Capitals :		Land and Building	5,00,000
Divya 10,00,000		Machinery	6,00,000
Ekta <u>7,00,000</u>	17,00,000	Stock	1,50,000
General Reserve	3,20,000	Debtors 4,00,000	
Creditors	5,40,000	Less : Provision for doubtful debts <u>30,000</u>	3,70,000
		Investments	5,00,000
		Cash	4,40,000
	25,60,000		25,60,000

सोना ₹ 4,00,000 अपनी पूँजी तथा अपनी ख्याति के भाग के रूप में नगद लाएगी।

यह सहमति हुई कि :

- (i) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 2,40,000 किया गया।
- (ii) भूमि तथा भवन का मूल्यांकन ₹ 7,12,000 किया गया।
- (iii) संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान ₹ 8,000 से अधिक पाया गया।
- (iv) लेनदारों में सम्मिलित ₹ 20,000 की एक देयता का भुगतान नहीं किया जायेगा।
- (v) दिव्या तथा एकता की पूँजी का समायोजन सोना की पूँजी के आधार पर चालू खाते खोलकर किया जायेगा।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए।

6

24. (a) मुरारी लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 80,000 समता अंशों/शेयरों को ₹ 4 प्रति अंश/शेयर के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए। प्रति अंश/शेयर राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था : ₹ 5 – आवेदन पर तथा ₹ 9 (प्रीमियम सहित) – आबंटन पर।

1,40,000 अंशों/शेयरों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए तथा सभी अंशधारियों/शेयरहोल्डर्स को आनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों/शेयरों का आबंटन कर दिया गया।

आवेदन पर भुगतान की गई अतिरिक्त राशि का समायोजन आबंटन पर देय राशि में कर लिया गया। आबंटन पर देय सभी राशि प्राप्त हो गई केवल समीर को छोड़कर, जिसने 1,400 अंशों/शेयरों के लिए आवेदन किया था। उसके अंशों/शेयरों का हरण (forfeit) कर लिया गया। मुरारी लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में उपरोक्त लेन-देनों का लेखा करने के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए। जहाँ भी आवश्यक हो अदत्त याचना खाता खोलिए।

6

अथवा

- (b) काव्या लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 30,000 अंशों/शेयरों को ₹ 2 प्रति अंश/शेयर के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने हेतु आवेदन आमंत्रित किए। राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था :

आवेदन तथा आबंटन पर ₹ 7 प्रति अंश/शेयर

प्रथम तथा अंतिम याचना पर ₹ 5 (प्रीमियम ₹ 2 सहित) प्रति अंश/शेयर

33,000 अंशों/शेयरों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। कम्पनी ने 3,000 अंशों/शेयरों के लिए आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया तथा आवेदकों को राशि वापिस कर दी। 30,000 अंशों/शेयरों को पूर्ण रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया गया।

आवेदन तथा आबंटन राशि विधिवत प्राप्त हो गई। प्रथम तथा अंतिम याचना माँग ली गई तथा 500 अंशों/शेयरों के एक धारक को छोड़कर प्रथम तथा अंतिम याचना प्राप्त हो गई। उसके अंशों/शेयरों का हरण (forfeit) कर लिया गया। इन सभी अंशों/शेयरों को ₹ 8 प्रति अंश/शेयर पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया।

काव्या लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में उपरोक्त लेन-देनों की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए। जहाँ भी आवश्यक हो अदत्त याचना खाता खोलिए।

6

Sona will bring ₹ 4,00,000 as her capital and her share of goodwill in cash. It was agreed that :

- (i) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 2,40,000.
- (ii) Land & Building were valued at ₹ 7,12,000.
- (iii) Provision for doubtful debts was found to be in excess by ₹ 8,000
- (iv) A liability for ₹ 20,000 included in Creditors was not likely to arise.
- (v) The capitals of Divya and Ekta will be adjusted on the basis of Sona's capital by opening current accounts.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

6

24. (a) Murari Ltd. invited applications for issuing 80,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 4 per share. The amount per share was payable as follows : ₹ 5 on application and ₹ 9 (including premium) on allotment.

Applications were received for 1,40,000 shares and allotment was made on pro-rata basis to all the applicants. Money overpaid on application was utilised towards sums due on allotment.

The allotment money was duly received except from Sameer who had applied for 1,400 shares. His shares were forfeited.

Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of Murari Ltd. to record the above transactions. Open calls-in-arrears account wherever required.

6

OR

- (b) Kavya Ltd. invited applications for issuing 30,000 shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 2 per share. The amount was payable as follows :

On application and allotment ₹ 7 per share

On first and final call ₹ 5 per share (including ₹ 2 premium)

Applications were received for 33,000 shares. Applications for 3,000 shares were rejected and money returned to the applicants. Applications for 30,000 shares were accepted in full.

The application and allotment money was duly received. The first and final call was made and money received except from a shareholder holding 500 shares. His shares were forfeited. All these shares were re-issued to Kartik as fully paid for ₹ 8 per share.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Kavya Ltd. Open calls-in-arrears account wherever required.

6

25. विभिन्न परिसम्पत्तियों (रोकड़ के अतिरिक्त) तथा तृतीय पक्ष की देयताओं को वसूली खाते में स्थानान्तरित करने के पश्चात् राधा तथा सुधा की फ़र्म के विघटन पर निम्नलिखित लेन-देनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :
- नितिश ने, जो एक पुराना ग्राहक था, पिछले वर्ष में जिसके खाते को ₹ 11,000 से डूबत ऋण के रूप में अपलिखित कर दिया गया था, राशि के 70% का भुगतान कर दिया ।
 - ₹ 40,000 की राशि के विविध लेनदारों का 20% बढ़े पर हिसाब चुकता (settled) कर दिया गया ।
 - राधा ने ₹ 23,000 के निवेशों को ₹ 20,000 में ले लिया ।
 - लाभ-हानि खाता ₹ 18,000 का नाम-शेष दर्शा रहा था ।
 - सुधा के ₹ 15,000 के ऋण का भुगतान कर दिया गया ।
 - ₹ 1,00,000 की पुस्तकीय मूल्य की मशीनरी को एक लेनदार को ₹ 85,000 के पूर्ण भुगतान में दे दिया गया ।

6

26. यूनीकॉर्न लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक स्थिति में ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन से सम्बन्धित रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :
- ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 20,000, 8% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% प्रीमियम पर किया गया, इनका शोधन 5% प्रीमियम पर किया जाएगा ।
 - ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 8,000, 8% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% बढ़े पर किया गया, इनका शोधन 10% प्रीमियम पर किया जाएगा ।
 - ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 3,000, 8% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन सममूल्य पर किया गया, इनका शोधन 10% प्रीमियम पर किया जाएगा ।

6

भाग – ख

विकल्प – I

(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

27. (a) श्याम सुन्दर लिमिटेड एक वित्तीयन कम्पनी है । 'ऋण पर भुगतान किया गया ब्याज' को निम्नलिखित में से किस क्रियाकलाप के अन्तर्गत दर्शाया जायेगा :

- निवेश क्रियाकलाप
- वित्तीयन क्रियाकलाप
- दोनों वित्तीयन तथा प्रचालन क्रियाकलाप
- प्रचालन क्रियाकलाप

1

अथवा

विवरण	1-4-2022	31-3-2023
कर प्रावधान	₹ 10,000	₹ 25,000

31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए कर भुगतान ₹ 15,000 था । कर तथा असाधारण गतिविधियों से पूर्व शुद्ध लाभ की गणना करने के लिए कर प्रावधान के _____ जोड़े जायेंगे ।

- ₹ 30,000
- ₹ 25,000
- ₹ 10,000
- ₹ 15,000

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25. Pass the necessary journal entries for the following transactions on the dissolution of the firm of Radha and Sudha after various assets (other than cash) and third party liabilities have been transferred to Realisation Account :

- (i) Nitish, an old customer, whose account for ₹ 11,000 was written off as bad debt in the previous year, paid 70% of the amount.
- (ii) Sundry creditors amounting to ₹ 40,000 were settled at a discount of 20%.
- (iii) Radha took over investments worth ₹ 23,000 at ₹ 20,000.
- (iv) Profit and Loss Account showed a debit balance of ₹ 18,000.
- (v) Sudha's loan amounting to ₹ 15,000 was paid.
- (vi) Machinery of the book value of ₹ 1,00,000 was given to a creditor of ₹ 85,000 in full settlement.

6

26. Pass Journal entries relating to issue of debentures in the books of Unicorn Ltd. in each of the following cases :

- (i) Issued 20,000, 8% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 10%, redeemable at a premium of 5%.
- (ii) Issued 8,000, 8% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10%, redeemable at a premium of 10%.
- (iii) Issued 3,000, 8% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at par, redeemable at a premium of 10%.

6

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

27. (a) Shyam Sunder Ltd. is a financing company. Under which of the following activity will the amount of 'Interest paid on loan' be shown :

- (A) Investing activity
- (B) Financing activity
- (C) Both Financing & Operating activity
- (D) Operating activity

1

OR

(b)	Particulars	1-4-2022	31-3-2023
	Provision for Tax	₹ 10,000	₹ 25,000

Tax paid during the year ended 31st March, 2023 was ₹ 15,000.

While calculating Net Profit before Tax and Extra ordinary items, the amount of provision for tax to be added is _____.

- (A) ₹ 30,000
- (B) ₹ 25,000
- (C) ₹ 10,000
- (D) ₹ 15,000

1

28. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी वित्तीय विवरणों के विश्लेषण की एक तकनीक नहीं है ?
 (A) अनुपात विश्लेषण (B) तुलनात्मक विवरण
 (C) लाभ-हानि विवरण (D) रोकड़-प्रवाह विवरण 1
29. (a) कुल परिसम्पत्तियाँ — ₹ 3,00,000
 अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ — ₹ 2,60,000
 अचल देयताएँ — ₹ 80,000
 अंशधारक निधियाँ — ₹ 2,00,000
 उपरोक्त सूचना के आधार पर गणना किया गया चालू अनुपात होगा :
 (A) 0.5 : 1 (B) 2 : 1
 (C) 1.5 : 1 (D) 1 : 1 1
- अथवा**
- (b) जब चालू अनुपात 4 : 1 है, चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ ₹ 60,000 तथा तरल अनुपात 2.5 : 1 है, तो इवेंट्री (स्टॉक) की राशि होगी :
 (A) ₹ 22,500 (B) ₹ 37,500
 (C) ₹ 15,000 (D) ₹ 25,000 1
30. निम्न में से किस लेन-देन का परिणाम रोकड़ प्रवाह होगा ?
 (A) बैंक से ₹ 71,000 का नगद आहरण ।
 (B) मशीनरी के विक्रेता को ₹ 1,00,000 के 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन ।
 (C) देनदारों से ₹ 74,000 की प्राप्ति ।
 (D) समता अंशों में परिवर्तित करके 10% ऋणपत्रों का शोधन । 1
31. कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची III, भाग-I के अनुसार, निम्न मदों को कौन से मुख्य शीर्षकों तथा उपशीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत कम्पनी के स्थिति विवरण में प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा :
 (i) एकस्व/पेटेण्ट्स
 (ii) पूँजी संचय
 (iii) पूर्वदत्त किराया 3
32. निम्नलिखित सूचना से कार्यशील पूँजी आवर्त अनुपात की गणना कीजिए :
 सकल लाभ अनुपात 25%
 सकल लाभ ₹ 5,00,000
 अंशधारकों/शेयरधारकों के कोष ₹ 25,00,000
 अचल देयताएँ ₹ 8,00,000
 अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ ₹ 23,00,000 3

28. Which of the following is not a tool of Analysis of Financial Statements ?
 (A) Ratio Analysis (B) Comparative Statement
 (C) Statement of Profit & Loss (D) Cash flow Statement 1

29. (a) Total Assets — ₹ 3,00,000
 Non-current Assets — ₹ 2,60,000
 Non-current Liabilities — ₹ 80,000
 Shareholders Funds — ₹ 2,00,000
 Current ratio calculated on the basis of above information will be :
 (A) 0.5 : 1 (B) 2 : 1
 (C) 1.5 : 1 (D) 1 : 1 1

OR

- (b) When Current Ratio is 4 : 1, Current Assets are ₹ 60,000 and Quick Ratio is 2.5 : 1, the amount of 'Inventory' will be :
 (A) ₹ 22,500 (B) ₹ 37,500
 (C) ₹ 15,000 (D) ₹ 25,000 1
30. Which of the following transaction will result in flow of cash ?
 (A) Cash withdrawn from bank ₹ 71,000.
 (B) Issue of 9% debentures of ₹ 1,00,000 to the vendors of Machinery.
 (C) Received from debtors ₹ 74,000.
 (D) Redeemed 10% debentures by converting into equity shares. 1

31. Under which major heads and sub-heads will the following items be placed in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013 :
 (i) Patents
 (ii) Capital Reserve
 (iii) Prepaid rent 3

32. From the following information, calculate Working Capital Turnover Ratio :
 Gross Profit Ratio 25%
 Gross Profit ₹ 5,00,000
 Shareholders Funds ₹ 25,00,000
 Non-current liabilities ₹ 8,00,000
 Non-current Assets ₹ 23,00,000 3

33. (a) 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए शिखा लिमिटेड के निम्नलिखित लाभ-हानि विवरण से तुलनात्मक लाभ-हानि विवरण तैयार कीजिए :

4

शिखा लिमिटेड

31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए लाभ-हानि विवरण

विवरण	2022-23 (₹)	2021-22 (₹)
प्रचालन आगम	32,00,000	20,00,000
व्यय : कर्मचारी हितलाभ व्यय	9,60,000	6,00,000
अन्य व्यय	6,40,000	4,00,000

कर दर 50% है।

अथवा

- (b) निम्नलिखित सूचना से 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए क लिमिटेड तथा ख लिमिटेड का सामान्य आकार लाभ-हानि विवरण तैयार कीजिए :

4

विवरण	क लिमिटेड	ख लिमिटेड
प्रचालन आगम (₹)	20,00,000	10,00,000
अन्य आय (₹)	3,00,000	80,000
व्यय (₹)	10,40,000	4,80,000
कर दर	40%	40%

34. योगिता लिमिटेड के निम्न स्थिति विवरण से 'निवेश क्रियाकलापों से रोकड़ प्रवाह' तथा 'वित्तीय क्रियाकलापों से रोकड़ प्रवाह' की गणना कीजिए। अपने कार्य को स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाइए।

6

योगिता लिमिटेड

31 मार्च, 2023 का स्थिति विवरण

विवरण	नोट सं.	31-3-2023 (₹)	31-3-2022 (₹)
I. समता एवं देयताएँ :			
(1) अंशधारक/शेयरधारक निधियाँ			
(क) अंश पूँजी/शेयर पूँजी		4,00,000	2,00,000
(ख) संचय एवं आधिक्य	1	2,00,000	1,00,000
(2) अचल देयताएँ			
(क) दीर्घकालीन उधार	2	1,50,000	2,20,000
(3) चालू देयताएँ			
(क) अल्पकालीन उधार	3	1,00,000	—
(ख) व्यापारिक देय		70,000	50,000
(ग) अल्पकालीन प्रावधान	4	50,000	30,000
कुल		9,70,000	6,00,000

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

4

Shikha Ltd.

Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Particulars	2022-23 (₹)	2021-22 (₹)
Revenue from operations	32,00,000	20,00,000
Expenses :		
Employee benefit expenses	9,60,000	6,00,000
Other expenses	6,40,000	4,00,000

Rate of Tax is 50%.

OR

- (b) From the following information prepare a Common Size Statement of Profit and Loss of A Ltd. and B Ltd. for the year ended 31st March, 2023 :

4

Particulars	A Ltd.	B Ltd.
Revenue from operations (₹)	20,00,000	10,00,000
Other income (₹)	3,00,000	80,000
Expenses (₹)	10,40,000	4,80,000
Tax Rate	40%	40%

34. From the following Balance Sheet of Yogita Ltd., calculate 'Cash flows from Investing Activities' and 'Cash flows from Financing Activities'. Show your working properly.

6

Yogita Ltd.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Note No.	31-3-2023 (₹)	31-3-2022 (₹)
I. Equity and Liabilities :			
(1) Shareholders' Funds			
(a) Share Capital		4,00,000	2,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	2,00,000	1,00,000
(2) Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Long term borrowings	2	1,50,000	2,20,000
(3) Current Liabilities			
(a) Short term borrowings	3	1,00,000	—
(b) Trade payables		70,000	50,000
(c) Short term provisions	4	50,000	30,000
Total		9,70,000	6,00,000

II. परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
(1) अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(क) स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ (संपत्ति, संयंत्र एवं उपकरण तथा अमूर्त सम्पत्तियाँ)	5	7,00,000	4,00,000
(i) मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ (संपत्ति, संयंत्र एवं उपकरण)			
(2) चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(क) स्टॉक (मालसूची)		1,70,000	1,00,000
(ख) व्यापारिक प्राप्य		1,00,000	50,000
(ग) रोकड़ एवं रोकड़ तुल्य		—	50,000
कुल		9,70,000	6,00,000

खातों के नोट्स :

नोट सं.	विवरण	31-3-2023 (₹)	31-3-2022 (₹)
1.	संचय एवं आधिक्य लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष सामान्य संचय	1,50,000 50,000 2,00,000	80,000 20,000 1,00,000
2.	दीर्घकालीन उधार 10% बैंक ऋण	1,50,000 1,50,000	2,20,000 2,20,000
3.	अल्पकालीन उधार बैंक अधिविकर्ष	1,00,000 1,00,000	— —
4.	अल्पकालीन प्रावधान कर-प्रावधान	50,000 50,000	30,000 30,000
5.	मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ (संपत्ति, संयंत्र एवं उपकरण) संयंत्र एवं मशीनरी घटा : एकत्रित मूल्यहास	7,90,000 (90,000) 7,00,000	4,70,000 (70,000) 4,00,000

अतिरिक्त सूचना :

- (i) संयंत्र तथा मशीनरी पर ₹ 50,000 का मूल्यहास लगाया गया । एक मशीनरी की जिसकी लागत ₹ 60,000 (पुस्तकीय मूल्य ₹ 45,000) थी, ₹ 42,000 में बेच दी गई ।
- (ii) बैंक ऋण का पुनर्भुगतान 1 अप्रैल, 2022 को कर दिया गया ।

II. Assets			
(1) Non-Current Assets			
(a) Fixed Assets (Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets)			
(i) Tangible Assets (Property, plant and equipment)	5	7,00,000	4,00,000
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		1,70,000	1,00,000
(b) Trade Receivables		1,00,000	50,000
(c) Cash & Cash equivalents		—	50,000
Total		9,70,000	6,00,000

Notes to Accounts :

Note No.	Particulars	31-3-2023 ₹	31-3-2022 ₹
1.	Reserves and Surplus		
	Balance in statement of Profit & Loss	1,50,000	80,000
	General Reserve	50,000	20,000
		2,00,000	1,00,000
2.	Long term borrowings		
	10% Bank Loan	1,50,000	2,20,000
		1,50,000	2,20,000
3.	Short term borrowings		
	Bank Overdraft	1,00,000	—
		1,00,000	—
4.	Short term provisions		
	Provision for tax	50,000	30,000
		50,000	30,000
5.	Tangible Assets (Property, plant & equipment)		
	Plant and Machinery	7,90,000	4,70,000
	Less : Accumulated depreciation	(90,000)	(70,000)
		7,00,000	4,00,000

Additional Information :

- (i) ₹ 50,000 was charged as depreciation on Plant and Machinery. A machinery costing ₹ 60,000 (Book value ₹ 45,000) was sold for ₹ 42,000.
- (ii) Bank loan was repaid on 1st April, 2022.

भाग – ख
विकल्प – II
(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)

27. “एक मूल्य अथवा कार्य (फंक्शन) अथवा अंकगणितीय अभिव्यक्ति का _____ में लेखा किया जाता है।”
(A) पंक्ति (B) स्तम्भ
(C) सीमा (रेंज) (D) सेल 1
28. (a) निम्न में से कौन सी लेखांकन सूचना प्रणाली से मूल्यहास उत्पन्न किया जाता है ?
(A) कर लेखांकन उप-प्रणाली
(B) व्यय लेखांकन उप-प्रणाली
(C) अन्तिम खाते उप-प्रणाली
(D) स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ लेखांकन उप-प्रणाली 1
- अथवा**
- (b) ऐसे संगठन के लिए, जिसमें लेखांकन लेन-देनों की मात्रा कम तथा अनुकूलन क्षमता उच्च हो, किस प्रकार का सॉफ्टवेयर पैकेज उपयुक्त रहता है ?
(A) विशिष्ट (B) अनुरूप (टेलर्ड)
(C) ई.आर.पी. सॉफ्टवेयर (D) जेनरिक 1
29. किस चार्ट में डेप्थ एक्सिस होता है ?
(A) 2 डी चार्ट (B) 3 डी चार्ट
(C) रडार चार्ट (D) डोनट चार्ट 1
30. (a) निम्न में से कौन सी अभिकलित्र लेखांकन की एक सीमा नहीं है ?
(A) बिजली व्यवधान होने के कारण आँकड़े गायब अथवा दूषित हो सकते हैं।
(B) आँकड़ों के हैकिंग की संभावना होती है।
(C) आँकड़े सभी को उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं।
(D) प्रोग्राम न किए गए तथा अनिर्दिष्ट प्रतिवेदन उत्पन्न नहीं किए जा सकते हैं। 1
- अथवा**
- (b) परिसम्पत्तियों को सुरक्षित रखने तथा संसाधनों के उपयोग को बेहतर करने के लिए एक व्यवसाय _____
(A) केवल पर्याप्त आगम अर्जित करने का प्रयत्न करता है।
(B) केवल लेखांकन लेखों की शुद्धता सुनिश्चित करता है।
(C) आन्तरिक नियंत्रण रखता है।
(D) केवल अपनी परिसम्पत्तियों की सुरक्षा करता है। 1

PART – B
OPTION – II
(Computerised Accounting)

27. “A value or function or an arithmetic expression is recorded in ____.”
(A) Row (B) Column
(C) Range (D) Cell 1

28. (a) Depreciation is generated from which of the following Accounting information system ?
(A) Tax accounting sub-system
(B) Expense accounting sub-system
(C) Final accounts sub-system
(D) Fixed assets accounting sub-system 1

OR

- (b) Which type of software package is suitable for an organization where the volume of accounting transactions is very low and adaptability is very high ?
(A) Specific (B) Tailored
(C) ERP Software (D) Generic 1
29. Which chart has depth axis ?
(A) 2D chart (B) 3D chart
(C) Radar chart (D) Doughnut chart 1

30. (a) Which of the following is not a limitation of computerised accounting system ?
(A) Data may be lost or corrupted due to power interruptions.
(B) Data are prone to hacking.
(C) Data is made available to everybody.
(D) Unprogrammed and unspecific reports cannot be generated. 1

OR

- (b) To safeguard assets and optimize the use of resources a business _____.
(A) Only tries to earn sufficient revenue.
(B) Only ensures accuracy in accounting records.
(C) Keeps internal controls.
(D) Only protects its assets. 1

31. एक a#DIV/0! त्रुटि कैसे ठीक की जा सकती है ? 3

32. 'पिवट सारणी' (टेबल) में उपयोग की जाने वाली विभिन्न 'आँकड़ा सारणियाँ' समझाइए । 3

33. (a) चार्ट/ग्राफ के लिए एक्सल में उपयोग किए जाने वाली नाम पद्धतियों के बिन्दुओं की सूची दीजिए । 4

अथवा

(b) डॉयलॉग बॉक्स का उपयोग करते हुए 'प्रिंट क्षेत्र' को परिभाषित करने के चरणों को समझाइए । 4

34.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2	क्र.सं.	नाम	गणित	अंग्रेजी	विज्ञान	कुल
3	1	तरनदीप	99	52	66	217
4	2	विलियम	33	87	65	185
5	3	मार्ग्रेट	37	62	88	187
6	4	राम	89	46	56	191
7	5	लुईस	67	53	65	185
8	6	आफ्रीन	88	49	49	186
9	7	मेहरूनिशा	66	77	59	202
10	8	आबिद	100	51	79	230
11						

दिए गए 'वीलुकअप' (VLOOKUP) वाक्य-विन्यास के लिए वर्कशीट का उपयोग करते हुए त्रुटि तथा उसका कारण ज्ञात कीजिए ।

- = 'वीलुकअप' (बी5, सी3 : एफ10, 2, 0)
- = एसक्यूआरटी (वीलुकअप (बी3, बी3 : एफ10, 2, 0) – 100)
- = 'वीलुकअप' (बी2, बी3 : एफ10, 5, 0)
- = 'वीलुकअप' (बी3, बी3 : बी10, 2, 0)
- = 'वीलुकअप' (बी6, बी3 : एफ10, 0, 0)
- = 'वीलुकअप' (बी6, बी3 : एफ10, 2, 0)/0

6

31. How can a #DIV/0! error be corrected ? 3

32. Explain various 'Data tables' used in 'Pivot Table'. 3

33. (a) List the points of nomenclature used in Excel for charts/graphs. 4

OR

(b) Explain the steps to define 'Print area' using Dialog box. 4

34.

S. No	Name	Maths	English	Science	Total
1	Tarandeep	99	52	66	217
2	William	33	87	65	185
3	Margaret	37	62	88	187
4	Ram	89	46	56	191
5	Lewis	67	53	65	185
6	Afreen	88	49	49	186
7	Mehrunisha	66	77	59	202
8	Abid	100	51	79	230

From the given 'VLOOKUP' syntax find out the error and its reason using the worksheet.

(i) = VLOOKUP (B5, C3 : F10, 2, 0)

(ii) = SQRT (VLOOKUP (B3, B3 : F10, 2, 0) – 100)

(iii) = VLOOKUP (B2, B3 : F10, 5, 0)

(iv) = VLOOKUP (B3, B3 : B10, 2, 0)

(v) = VLOOKUP (B6, B3 : F10, 0, 0)

(vi) = VLOOKUP (B6, B3 : F10, 2, 0)/0

6

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL: (FOR INTERNAL AND RESTRICTED USE ONLY)

SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION 2024

MARKING SCHEME – ACCOUNTANCY (SUBJECT CODE—055)

(PAPER CODE—67/5/3)

General Instructions: -

- 1 You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully
- 2 **“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”**
- 3 Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them.**
- 4 The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
- 5 The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators
- 6 Evaluators will mark(✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓)while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
- 7 If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly
- 8 If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly
- 9 If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note **“Extra Question”**.
- 10 No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
- 11 A full scale of 80marks as given in Question Paper has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
- 12 Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines)

- 13 Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
- Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
 - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
 - Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
 - Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
 - Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
 - Wrong grand total.
 - Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.
 - Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)
 - Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
- 14 While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) marks
- 15 Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
- 16 The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “**Guidelines for spot Evaluation**” before starting the actual evaluation.
- 17 Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
- 18 The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

67 /5 /3	<p align="center">MARKING SCHEME- 67/5/3</p> <p align="center">ACCOUNTANCY (055)</p> <p align="center">EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS</p>	Marks
	<p align="center">SECTION A</p> <p align="center">(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)</p>	
1	<p>Q. (a) Ridhima and Kavita.....</p> <p>Ans. (C) ₹9,000 and ₹12,000 respectively</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Q. (b) Ruchika and Harshita....</p> <p>Ans. (D) ₹810</p>	<p>1 mark</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>1 mark</p>
2	<p>Q. Assertion (A): Securities Premium.....</p> <p>Ans. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct reason of Assertion (A).</p>	1 mark
3	<p>Q. Kewal Ltd. purchased....</p> <p>Ans. (D) 26,000</p>	1 mark
4	<p>Q. (a) Aarav Ltd. issued.....</p> <p>Ans. (B) ₹1,00,000</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Q. (b) Dove Ltd. issued.....</p> <p>Ans. (C) ₹88,000</p>	<p>1 mark</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>1 mark</p>

	Read the following hypothetical situation.....				
5	Q. Opening capital of Keshav was.... Ans. (D) ₹52,000				1 mark
6	Q. Amount of interest to be charged.... Ans. (C) ₹300				1 mark
7	Q. Isha and Manish.... Ans. (A)				1 mark
	Date	Particulars	Dr.Amount (₹)	Cr.Amount (₹)	
	2023 April 1	Manish's Capital A/c To Isha's Capital A/c	30,000	30,000	
8	Q. Mahi, Ruhi and Ginni.... Ans. (A) ₹20,000				1 mark
9	Q. Sarita Ltd. forfeited.... Ans. (C) ₹350				1 mark
10	Q. Assertion (A): In partnership firm.... Ans. (D) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.				1 mark
11	Q. (a) Aditi, Sukriti and Niti..... Ans. (B) ₹45,000				1 mark
	OR				OR

	<p>Q. (b) Pawan, a partner was appointed.....</p> <p>Ans. (A) ₹75,000</p>	1 mark
12	<p>Q. A partnership firm has.....</p> <p>Ans. (C) 5</p>	1 mark
13	<p>Q. (a) Kriti, Hina and Nidhi....</p> <p>Ans. (C) ₹5,000</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q. (b) Rohit, Udit and Mohit were.....</p> <p>Ans. (D) ₹20,000</p>	<p>1 mark</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 mark</p>
14	<p>Q. A, B and C were partners in a firm....</p> <p>(C) 21:14:15:10</p>	1 mark
15	<p>Q. (a) If all the forfeited shares are reissued....</p> <p>Ans. (C) Capital Reserve Account</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q. (b) Raghav Ltd. forfeited.....</p> <p>Ans. (A) ₹4</p>	<p>1 mark</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 mark</p>
16	<p>Q. On dissolution of a partnership firm....</p> <p>Ans. (B) Partner's Capital Account</p>	1 mark

17	<p>Q. Anvi, Vani and Karan.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Books of Anvi, Vani and Karan</i> <i>Journal</i></p> <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>LF</th><th>Dr. Amount (₹)</th><th>Cr. Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Anvi's Current A/c Dr. Vani's Current A/c Dr. To Karan's Current A/c (Interest on capital credited less, now rectified)</td><td></td><td>8,000 4,000</td><td>12,000</td></tr></table> <p><i>Note: If an examinee has written Capital Account instead of Current Account, full credit is to be given</i></p> <p>Working Notes:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Table showing adjustment</i></p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Partners</th><th rowspan="2">Cr. Interest on Capital @4% (₹)</th><th rowspan="2">Cr. Profits (₹)</th><th colspan="2">Net Effect</th></tr><tr><th>Dr. (₹)</th><th>Cr. (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>Anvi</td><td>16,000</td><td>24,000</td><td>8,000</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Vani</td><td>20,000</td><td>24,000</td><td>4,000</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Karan</td><td>24,000</td><td>12,000</td><td>-</td><td>12,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>60,000</td><td>60,000</td><td>12,000</td><td>12,000</td></tr></table> <p><i>Note: In case an examinee has given only the journal entry correctly and has not shown the working, full credit should be given</i></p>	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)		Anvi's Current A/c Dr. Vani's Current A/c Dr. To Karan's Current A/c (Interest on capital credited less, now rectified)		8,000 4,000	12,000	Partners	Cr. Interest on Capital @4% (₹)	Cr. Profits (₹)	Net Effect		Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)	Anvi	16,000	24,000	8,000	-	Vani	20,000	24,000	4,000	-	Karan	24,000	12,000	-	12,000		60,000	60,000	12,000	12,000	1½
Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)																																			
	Anvi's Current A/c Dr. Vani's Current A/c Dr. To Karan's Current A/c (Interest on capital credited less, now rectified)		8,000 4,000	12,000																																			
Partners	Cr. Interest on Capital @4% (₹)	Cr. Profits (₹)	Net Effect																																				
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Karan	24,000	12,000	-	12,000																																			
	60,000	60,000	12,000	12,000																																			
18	<p>Q. (a) Mahesh, Ramesh and Naresh....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Books of Mahesh, Ramesh and Naresh</i> <i>Journal</i></p> <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>LF</th><th>Dr. Amount (₹)</th><th>Cr. Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>2023 Apr.1</td><td>Ramesh's Capital A/c Dr. Naresh's Capital A/c Dr. To Mahesh's Capital A/c (Adjustment made for General Reserve and debit balance of Profit and loss Account on account of change in profit sharing ratio among partners)</td><td></td><td>6,000 24,000</td><td>30,000</td></tr></table>	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	2023 Apr.1	Ramesh's Capital A/c Dr. Naresh's Capital A/c Dr. To Mahesh's Capital A/c (Adjustment made for General Reserve and debit balance of Profit and loss Account on account of change in profit sharing ratio among partners)		6,000 24,000	30,000	1½ = 3 marks																											
Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)																																			
2023 Apr.1	Ramesh's Capital A/c Dr. Naresh's Capital A/c Dr. To Mahesh's Capital A/c (Adjustment made for General Reserve and debit balance of Profit and loss Account on account of change in profit sharing ratio among partners)		6,000 24,000	30,000																																			
				1½ marks																																			

Working Notes:

(i) Items to be adjusted:

	₹
General reserve	3,60,000
Profit and Loss Account (Dr.)	(1,80,000)
	<u>1,80,000</u>

1 ½
marks

(ii) Calculation of sacrifice/ gain:

Sacrificing share= Old share- new share

Mahesh: $5/10 - 1/3 = 5/30$ (sacrifice)

Ramesh: $3/10 - 1/3 = -1/30$ (gain)

Naresh: $2/10 - 1/3 = -4/30$ (gain)

=
3
marks

Note: In case an examinee has given only the journal entry correctly and has not shown the working, full credit should be given

OR

OR

Q. (b) Ravi, Guru, Mani and Sonu.....

Ans.

Books of Ravi, Guru, Mani and Sonu

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr.Amount (₹)	Cr.Amount (₹)
2023 Jan.31	Ravi's Capital A/c To Sonu's Capital A/c To Guru's Capital A/c To Mani's Capital A/c (Ravi compensated Sonu for his share of goodwill and to Guru and Mani for the sacrifice made by them on Sonu's retirement)	Dr.	60,000	20,000 20,000 20,000

2

Working Notes:

(ii) Calculation of gaining share:

Gaining share= New share- Old share

Ravi: $5/7 - 2/7 = 3/7$ (gain)

Guru: $1/7 - 2/7 = -1/7$ (sacrifice)

Mani: $1/7 - 2/7 = -1/7$ (sacrifice)

1
=
3
marks

19 Q. (a) Chavi Ltd. purchased.....

Ans.

**Books of Chavi Ltd.
Journal**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr.Amount (₹)	Cr.Amount (₹)
	(i) Machinery A/c Dr. To Neo Ltd.A/c (Machinery purchased from Neo Ltd.)		1,60,000	1,60,000
	(ii) Neo Ltd. A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Bank A/c (Issued 10,000 equity shares of ₹10 each at a premium of 10% and bank draft in favour of Neo Ltd.)		1,60,000	1,00,000 10,000 50,000
	Alternatively:			
	(ii) (a) Neo Ltd. A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Issued 10,000 equity shares of ₹10 each at a premium of 10% to Neo Ltd.)		1,10,000	1,00,000 10,000
	(b) Neo Ltd. A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Payment made to Neo Ltd. by a bank draft)		50,000	50,000

1

2

=
3
marks

OR

OR

Q. (b) On 1st October, 2022 Ninza Ltd.....

	Ans. <div style="text-align: center;"><i>Books of Ninza Ltd.</i> <i>Journal</i></div>					1 1 1 = 3 marks
	<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>LF</i>	<i>Dr.Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Cr.Amount (₹)</i>	
	2022 Oct.1	Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application money received on 4,000, 8% Debentures of ₹100 each)		3,60,000	3,60,000	
	”	Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. Discount on issue of debentures A/c Dr. To 8% Debentures A/c (Allotment of 4,000, 8% Debentures of ₹100 each at a discount of 10%)		3,60,000 40,000	4,00,000	
	2023 Mar.31	Securities Premium A/c Dr. To Discount on issue of debentures A/c (Discount on issue of debentures written off from Securities Premium account)		40,000	40,000	
20	Q. Maira and Shreya were partners.... Ans. Average Profits = ₹2,00,000 Capital Employed = Total Assets – Outside Liabilities = ₹18,00,000 – ₹3,00,000 = ₹15,00,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ Normal Profits= $\frac{\text{Normal rate of return}}{100} \times \text{Capital Employed}$ = 10/100 x ₹15,00,000 = ₹1,50,000..... $\frac{1}{2}$. Super Profits = Average Profits – Normal Profits = ₹2,00,000 - ₹1,50,000 = ₹50,000..... 1 Goodwill = Super Profits x Number of years purchase					3 marks

	<div>Goodwill = ₹50,000 x 3</div> <div>= ₹1,50,000..... 1</div>																																			
21	<div>Q. On 1st April 2023, Khyati Ltd. was formed</div> <div>Ans.</div> <div><div>Khyati Ltd.</div><div>Balance Sheet as at ----- (An Extract)</div></div> <table><thead><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Note no.</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>I. Equity and Liabilities</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1. Shareholders' Funds</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(a) Share Capital</td><td>1</td><td>13,48,000</td></tr></tbody></table> <div>Notes to Accounts :</div> <table><thead><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1. Share Capital</td><td></td></tr><tr><td> <u>Authorised Capital</u></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹10 each</td><td><u>20,00,000</u></td></tr><tr><td> <u>Issued capital</u></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> 1,80,000 equity shares of ₹10 each</td><td><u>18,00,000</u></td></tr><tr><td> <u>Subscribed Capital</u></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> <u>Subscribed but not fully paid</u></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> 1,64,000 equity shares of ₹10 each, ₹8 called up</td><td>13,12,000</td></tr><tr><td> Add Forfeited Shares Account</td><td><u>36,000</u></td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>13,48,000</u></td></tr></tbody></table>	Particulars	Note no.	Amount (₹)	I. Equity and Liabilities			1. Shareholders' Funds			(a) Share Capital	1	13,48,000	Particulars	Amount (₹)	1. Share Capital		<u>Authorised Capital</u>		2,00,000 equity shares of ₹10 each	<u>20,00,000</u>	<u>Issued capital</u>		1,80,000 equity shares of ₹10 each	<u>18,00,000</u>	<u>Subscribed Capital</u>		<u>Subscribed but not fully paid</u>		1,64,000 equity shares of ₹10 each, ₹8 called up	13,12,000	Add Forfeited Shares Account	<u>36,000</u>		<u>13,48,000</u>	<div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>=</div> <div>4</div> <div>marks</div>
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	<u>13,48,000</u>																																			
22	Q. Madhav, Raghav and Purav were.....																																			

Ans.

Books of Madhav, Raghav and Purav

Dr.

Purav's Capital A/c

Cr.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount</i> ₹	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount</i> ₹
To Drawings A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	10,000	By Balance b/d $\frac{1}{2}$	40,000
To Purav's Legal Representatives/ Executors A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	75,400	By General Reserve A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	10,000
		By Madhav's Capital A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	22,500
		By Raghav's Capital A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	7,500
		By Interest on Capital A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	2,400
		By P & L Suspense A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	3,000
	85,400		85,400

4
marks

23	<p>Q. (a) Arnav, Bhavi and Chavi were in ,,,,,,</p> <p>Ans.</p>
----	---

Dr.

Revaluation A/c

Cr.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>
To Provision for doubtful debts A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	10,000	By Plant and Machinery A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	1,30,000
To Profit transferred to Partners' Capital A/c's: $\frac{1}{2}$			
Arnav 60,000			
Bhavi 40,000			
Chavi <u>20,000</u>	1,20,000		
	<u>1,30,000</u>		<u>1,30,000</u>

1 ½

Dr.

Partners' Capital Accounts

Cr.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Arnav</i> ₹	<i>Bhavi</i> ₹	<i>Chavi</i> ₹	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Arnav</i> ₹	<i>Bhavi</i> ₹	<i>Chavi</i> ₹
To Chavi's Capital A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	48,000	32,000	-	By Balance b/d $\frac{1}{2}$	1,80,000	1,60,000	1,00,000
To Profit and Loss A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	15,000	10,000	5,000	By Revaluation A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	60,000	40,000	20,000
To Cash A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1,95,000	By Arnav's Capital A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	48,000
To Balance c/d $\frac{1}{2}$	3,18,000	2,12,000	-	By Bhavi's Capital A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	32,000
				By Cash A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	1,41,000	54,000	-
	<u>3,81,000</u>	<u>2,54,000</u>	<u>2,00,000</u>		<u>3,81,000</u>	<u>2,54,000</u>	<u>2,00,000</u>

4 1/2

**=
6
marks**

OR

OR

Q. (b) Divya and Ekta were partners in a firm....

Ans.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Revaluation A/c</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>		
To Profit transferred to Partners' Capital A/c's: $\frac{1}{2}$		By Land and Building A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	2,12,000		
Divya 1,80,000		By Provision for doubtful debts A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	8,000		
Ekta <u>60,000</u>	2,40,000	By Creditors A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	20,000		
	<u>2,40,000</u>		<u>2,40,000</u>		

2

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Partners' Capital Accounts</i>				<i>Cr.</i>	
<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Divya ₹</i>	<i>Ekta ₹</i>	<i>Sona ₹</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Divya ₹</i>	<i>Ekta ₹</i>	<i>Sona ₹</i>
To Partners Current A/c's $\frac{1}{2}$	5,65,000	5,55,000	-	By Balance b/d $\frac{1}{2}$	10,00,000	7,00,000	-
To Balance c/d. $\frac{1}{2}$	9,00,000	3,00,000	4,00,000	By Cash A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	4,00,000
				By Revaluation A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	1,80,000	60,000	-
				By General Reserve A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	2,40,000	80,000	-
				By Premium for Goodwill A/c $\frac{1}{2}$	45,000	15,000	-
	<u>14,65,000</u>	<u>8,55,000</u>	<u>4,00,000</u>		<u>14,65,000</u>	<u>8,55,000</u>	<u>4,00,000</u>

4

= 6 marks

24 Q. (a) Murari Ltd. invited applications....

Ans.

**Books of Murari Ltd.
Journal**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>LF</i>	<i>Dr. Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Cr. Amount (₹)</i>
	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application A/c (Application money received on 1,40,000 shares)		7,00,000	7,00,000
	Equity Share Application A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Application money transferred to share capital account and share allotment account)		7,00,000	4,00,000 3,00,000
	Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Amount due on allotment)		7,20,000	4,00,000 3,20,000
	Bank A/c Dr. Calls in arrears A/c Dr. To Equity Share allotment A/c (Allotment money received except on 800 shares)		4,15,800 4,200	4,20,000
	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. Securities Premium A/c Dr. To Share forfeiture A/c To Calls in arrears A/c (800 shares forfeited for non payment of allotment money)		8,000 3,200	7,000 4,200

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6
marks**

OR

OR

Q. (b) Kavya Ltd. invited applications

Ans.

Books of Kavya Ltd.
Journal

<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>LF</i>	<i>Dr. Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Cr. Amount (₹)</i>
	Bank A/c Dr. To Share Application and Allotment A/c (Application money received on 33,000 shares)		2,31,000	2,31,000
	Share Application and Allotment A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c To Bank A/c (Application money transferred to share capital account and balance refunded)		2,31,000	2,10,000 21,000
	Share First and final call A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Amount due on first and final call)		1,50,000	90,000 60,000
	Bank A/c Dr. Calls in arrears A/c Dr. To Share First and final call A/c (First and final call received except on 500 shares)		1,47,500 2,500	1,50,000
	Share Capital A/c Dr. Securities Premium A/c Dr. To Share forfeiture A/c To Calls in arrears A/c (500 shares forfeited for non payment of first and final call)		5,000 1,000	3,500 2,500
	Bank A/c Dr. Share forfeiture A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c (Forfeited shares reissued as fully paid for ₹8 per share)		4,000 1,000	5,000
	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (Gain on reissue of forfeited shares transferred to Capital Reserve A/c)		2,500	2,500

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marks

25 Q. Pass the necessary journal entries....

Ans.

**Books of Radha and Sudha
Journal**

Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. Amount ₹	Cr. Amount ₹
	(i) Bank/ Cash A/c Dr. To Realisation A/c (Bad debts recovered)		7,700	7,700
	(ii) Realisation A/c Dr. To Bank/ Cash A/c (Creditors settled at a discount of 20%)		32,000	32,000
	(iii) Radha's Capital A/c Dr. To Realisation A/c (Investments taken over by Radha)		20,000	20,000
	(iv) Radha's Capital A/c Dr. Sudha's Capital A/c Dr. To Profit and Loss A/c (Profit and Loss Account debited to the capital accounts of Radha and Sudha)		9,000 9,000	18,000
	(v) Sudha's Loan's A/c Dr. To Bank/ Cash A/c (Paid Sudha's loan)		15,000	15,000
	(vi) No entry			

**1 x 6
=
6
marks**

26 Q. Pass journal entries relating to issue of debentures...

Ans.

**Books of Unicorn Ltd.
Journal**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	(i) Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Debenture Application money received)		22,00,000	22,00,000
	Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. Loss on issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 8% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c (Debenture Application money transferred to Debentures and Securities Premium account and provision for premium on redemption of debentures made)		22,00,000 1,00,000	20,00,000 2,00,000 1,00,000

		(ii) Bank A/c To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Debenture Application money received)	Dr. 	7,20,000	7,20,000	1 x 6 = 6 marks
		Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Loss on issue of Debentures A/c To 8% Debentures A/c To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c (Debenture Application money transferred to Debentures and provision for premium on redemption of debentures made)	Dr. Dr.	7,20,000 1,60,000	8,00,000 80,000	
		<u>Alternate entry</u>				
		Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Discount on issue of Debentures A/c Loss on issue of Debentures A/c To 8% Debentures A/c To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c (Debenture Application money transferred to Debentures and provision for premium on redemption of debentures made)	Dr. Dr. Dr.	7,20,000 80,000 80,000	8,00,000 80,000	
		(iii) Bank A/c To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Debenture Application money received)	Dr. 	3,00,000	3,00,000	
		Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Loss on issue of Debentures A/c To 8% Debentures A/c To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c (Debenture Application money transferred to Debentures and provision for premium on redemption of debentures made)	Dr. Dr.	3,00,000 30,000	3,00,000 30,000	
	PART B OPTION 1 (Analysis of Financial Statements)					
27	Q. (a) Shyam Sunder Ltd.....					1 mark OR
	Ans. (D) Operating activity					
	OR					

	<p>Q. (b) Tax paid during the year.....</p> <p>Ans. (A) ₹30,000</p>	1 mark																
28	<p>Q. Which of the following is not a tool.....</p> <p>Ans. (C) Statement of Profit & Loss</p>	1 mark																
29	<p>Q. (a) Total assets- ₹3,00,000.....</p> <p>Ans. (B) 2:1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q. (b) When Current Ratio is 4:1.....</p> <p>Ans. (A) ₹22,500</p>	<p>1 mark</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 mark</p>																
30	<p>Q. Which of the following transactions.....</p> <p>Ans. (C) Received from debtors ₹74,000</p>	1 mark																
31	<p>Q. Under which major heads</p> <p>Ans.</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th><i>S.No.</i></th><th><i>Items</i></th><th><i>Heads</i></th><th><i>Sub Heads</i></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>(i)</td><td>Patents</td><td>Non Current Assets</td><td>Fixed Assets/ Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets -Intangible Assets</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>Capital Reserve</td><td>Shareholders' Funds</td><td>Reserves and Surplus</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>Prepaid Rent</td><td>Current Assets</td><td>Other Current Assets</td></tr></tbody></table>	<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Heads</i>	<i>Sub Heads</i>	(i)	Patents	Non Current Assets	Fixed Assets/ Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets -Intangible Assets	(ii)	Capital Reserve	Shareholders' Funds	Reserves and Surplus	(iii)	Prepaid Rent	Current Assets	Other Current Assets	<p>½ x 6</p> <p>=</p> <p>3</p> <p>marks</p>
<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Heads</i>	<i>Sub Heads</i>															
(i)	Patents	Non Current Assets	Fixed Assets/ Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets -Intangible Assets															
(ii)	Capital Reserve	Shareholders' Funds	Reserves and Surplus															
(iii)	Prepaid Rent	Current Assets	Other Current Assets															
32	<p>Q. From the following information.....</p>																	

Ans.

Working Capital Turnover Ratio = Revenue from Operations/ Working Capital $\frac{1}{2}$

Gross profit Ratio = Gross Profit/ Revenue from Operations x 100

$$25 = ₹5,00,000 / \text{Revenue from Operations} \times 100$$

$$\text{Revenue from Operations} = ₹20,00,000 \dots\dots\dots 1$$

Shareholders' Funds + Non-Current Liabilities = Non-Current Assets + Working Capital

$$₹25,00,000 + ₹8,00,000 = ₹23,00,000 + \text{Working Capital}$$

$$\text{Working Capital} = ₹10,00,000 \dots\dots\dots 1$$

Working Capital Turnover Ratio. = ₹20,00,000/ ₹10,00,000

$$= 2 \text{ times} \dots\dots\dots \frac{1}{2}$$

**3
marks**

Alternate Answer

Working Capital Turnover Ratio = Cost of Revenue from Operations/ Working Capital $\frac{1}{2}$

Gross profit Ratio = Gross Profit/ Revenue from Operations x 100

$$25 = ₹5,00,000 / \text{Revenue from Operations} \times 100$$

$$\text{Revenue from Operations} = ₹20,00,000$$

Cost of Revenue from Operations = Revenue from Operations – Gross Profit

$$= ₹20,00,000 - ₹5,00,000$$

$$= ₹15,00,000 \dots\dots\dots 1$$

Shareholders' Funds + Non-Current Liabilities = Non-Current Assets + Working Capital

$$₹25,00,000 + ₹8,00,000 = ₹23,00,000 + \text{Working Capital}$$

$$\text{Working Capital} = ₹10,00,000 \dots\dots\dots 1$$

Working Capital Turnover Ratio = ₹15,00,000/ ₹10,00,000

$$= 1.5 \text{ times} \dots\dots\dots 1$$

33	<p>Q. (a) From the following Statement of Profit and Loss</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shikha Ltd.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023</p> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>2021–22 (₹)</th><th>2022–23 (₹)</th><th>Absolute Increase/ Decrease (₹)</th><th>% Increase/ Decrease</th></tr><tr><td>I. Revenue from Operations 1/2</td><td>20,00,000</td><td>32,00,000</td><td>12,00,000</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>II. Expenses:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Employee benefit expenses 1/2</td><td>6,00,000</td><td>9,60,000</td><td>3,60,000</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>Other expenses 1/2</td><td>4,00,000</td><td>6,40,000</td><td>2,40,000</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>Total Expenses</td><td>10,00,000</td><td>16,00,000</td><td>6,00,000</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>III. Profit before Tax (I – II) 1</td><td>10,00,000</td><td>16,00,000</td><td>6,00,000</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>IV. Less : Tax @ 50% 1</td><td>5,00,000</td><td>8,00,000</td><td>3,00,000</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>V. Profit after Tax (III – IV) 1/2</td><td>5,00,000</td><td>8,00,000</td><td>3,00,000</td><td>60</td></tr></table> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q. (b) From the following information.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A Ltd. and B Ltd.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Common Size Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2023</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Particulars</th><th colspan="2">Absolute Amounts</th><th colspan="2">% of Revenue from operations</th></tr><tr><th>A Ltd. (₹)</th><th>B Ltd. (₹)</th><th>A Ltd. (₹)</th><th>B Ltd. (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>Revenue from Operations 1/2</td><td>20,00,000</td><td>10,00,000</td><td>100</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>Other Income 1/2</td><td>3,00,000</td><td>80,000</td><td>15</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Total Revenue 1/2</td><td>23,00,000</td><td>10,80,000</td><td>115</td><td>108</td></tr><tr><td>Less: Expenses 1/2</td><td>10,40,000</td><td>4,80,000</td><td>52</td><td>48</td></tr><tr><td>Profit before Tax 1</td><td>12,60,000</td><td>6,00,000</td><td>63</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>Less : Tax @ 40% 1/2</td><td>5,04,000</td><td>2,40,000</td><td>25.2</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>Profit after Tax 1/2</td><td>7,56,000</td><td>3,60,000</td><td>37.8</td><td>36</td></tr></table>	Particulars	2021–22 (₹)	2022–23 (₹)	Absolute Increase/ Decrease (₹)	% Increase/ Decrease	I. Revenue from Operations 1/2	20,00,000	32,00,000	12,00,000	60	II. Expenses:					Employee benefit expenses 1/2	6,00,000	9,60,000	3,60,000	60	Other expenses 1/2	4,00,000	6,40,000	2,40,000	60	Total Expenses	10,00,000	16,00,000	6,00,000	60	III. Profit before Tax (I – II) 1	10,00,000	16,00,000	6,00,000	60	IV. Less : Tax @ 50% 1	5,00,000	8,00,000	3,00,000	60	V. Profit after Tax (III – IV) 1/2	5,00,000	8,00,000	3,00,000	60	Particulars	Absolute Amounts		% of Revenue from operations		A Ltd. (₹)	B Ltd. (₹)	A Ltd. (₹)	B Ltd. (₹)	Revenue from Operations 1/2	20,00,000	10,00,000	100	100	Other Income 1/2	3,00,000	80,000	15	8	Total Revenue 1/2	23,00,000	10,80,000	115	108	Less: Expenses 1/2	10,40,000	4,80,000	52	48	Profit before Tax 1	12,60,000	6,00,000	63	60	Less : Tax @ 40% 1/2	5,04,000	2,40,000	25.2	24	Profit after Tax 1/2	7,56,000	3,60,000	37.8	36	<p style="text-align: center;">4 marks</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4 marks</p>
Particulars	2021–22 (₹)	2022–23 (₹)	Absolute Increase/ Decrease (₹)	% Increase/ Decrease																																																																																							
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	A Ltd. (₹)	B Ltd. (₹)	A Ltd. (₹)	B Ltd. (₹)																																																																																							
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Profit after Tax 1/2	7,56,000	3,60,000	37.8	36																																																																																							

Alternate Answer

A Ltd. and B Ltd.
Common Size Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended 31st March 2023

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Absolute Amounts</i>	<i>% of Revenue from operations</i>	<i>Absolute Amounts</i>	<i>% of Revenue from operations</i>
	<i>A Ltd. (₹)</i>	<i>from operations A Ltd.</i>	<i>B Ltd. (₹)</i>	<i>from operations B Ltd.</i>
Revenue from Operations $\frac{1}{2}$	20,00,000	100	10,00,000	100
Other Income $\frac{1}{2}$	3,00,000	15	80,000	8
Total Revenue $\frac{1}{2}$	23,00,000	115	10,80,000	108
Less: Expenses $\frac{1}{2}$	10,40,000	52	4,80,000	48
Profit before Tax $\frac{1}{1}$	12,60,000	63	6,00,000	60
Less : Tax @ 40% $\frac{1}{2}$	5,04,000	25.2	2,40,000	24
Profit after Tax $\frac{1}{2}$	7,56,000	37.8	3,60,000	36

34 Q. From the following Balance Sheet of Yogita Ltd.....

Ans.

Calculation of Cash Flows from Investing Activities
for the year ended 31st March 2023

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>(₹)</i>	<i>(₹)</i>
Purchase of Machinery $\frac{1}{2}$	(3,80,000)	
Sale of Machinery $\frac{1}{1}$	<u>42,000</u>	
Net Cash used in Investing Activities $\frac{1}{2}$		(3,38,000)

Dr.

Plant and Machinery A/c

Cr.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>
To Balance b/d	4,70,000	By Bank /Cash A/c	42,000
To Bank/ Cash A/c	3,80,000	By Accumulated Depreciation A/c	15,000
(Balancing figure)		By Statement of Profit & Loss	3,000
		By balance c/d	7,90,000
	<u>8,50,000</u>		<u>8,50,000</u>

2

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mark**

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Accumulated Depreciation A/c</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>		
To Plant and Machinery A/c	15,000	By Balance b/d	70,000		
To Statement of Profit & Loss	15,000	By Depreciation A/c	50,000		
To balance c/d	90,000				
	<u>1,20,000</u>		<u>1,20,000</u>		

No
marks

Alternate Answer

*Calculation of Cash Flows from Investing Activities
for the year ended 31st March 2023*

<i>Particulars</i>		<i>(₹)</i>	<i>(₹)</i>
Purchase of Machinery	$\frac{1}{2}$	(3,95,000)	
Sale of Machinery	$\frac{1}{1}$	<u>42,000</u>	
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	$\frac{1}{2}$		(3,53,000)

2
marks

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Plant and Machinery A/c</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>		
To Balance b/d	4,70,000	By Bank A/c	42,000		
To Cash A/c	3,95,000	By Accumulated Depreciation A/c	30,000		
(Balancing figure)		By Statement of Profit & Loss	3,000		
		By Balance c/d	7,90,000		
	<u>8,65,000</u>		<u>8,65,000</u>		

1
mark

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Accumulated Depreciation A/c</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>		
To Plant and Machinery A/c	30,000	By Balance b/d	70,000		
To balance c/d	90,000	By Depreciation A/c	50,000		
	<u>1,20,000</u>		<u>1,20,000</u>		

No
marks

	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Calculation of Cash Flows from Financing Activities</i> <i>for the year ended 31st March 2023</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Particulars</i></th><th style="text-align: center;">(₹)</th><th style="text-align: center;">(₹)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Issue of Share Capital 1/2</td><td style="text-align: right;">2,00,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Bank Overdraft raised 1/2</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,00,000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Bank loan repaid 1/2</td><td style="text-align: right;">(70,000)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Interest on bank loan paid 1</td><td style="text-align: right;"><u>(15,000)</u></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Net Cash Inflows from Financing Activities</i> 1/2</td><td></td><td style="text-align: right;">2,15,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Particulars</i>	(₹)	(₹)	Issue of Share Capital 1/2	2,00,000		Bank Overdraft raised 1/2	1,00,000		Bank loan repaid 1/2	(70,000)		Interest on bank loan paid 1	<u>(15,000)</u>		<i>Net Cash Inflows from Financing Activities</i> 1/2		2,15,000	<p style="text-align: center;">3 marks</p> <p style="text-align: center;">= 6 marks</p>
<i>Particulars</i>	(₹)	(₹)																		
Issue of Share Capital 1/2	2,00,000																			
Bank Overdraft raised 1/2	1,00,000																			
Bank loan repaid 1/2	(70,000)																			
Interest on bank loan paid 1	<u>(15,000)</u>																			
<i>Net Cash Inflows from Financing Activities</i> 1/2		2,15,000																		
	<p style="text-align: center;">PART B</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OPTION 1I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Computerised Accounting)</p>																			
27	<p>Q. “A value or function or an arithmetic expression is recorded in _____.”</p> <p>Ans. (D) Cell</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1 mark</p>																		
28	<p>Q. (a) Depreciation is generated from which of the following Accounting information system?</p> <p>Ans. (D) Fixed assets accounting sub-system</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q. (b) Which type of software package is suitable for an organisation.....</p> <p>Ans. (D) Generic</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1 mark</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1 mark</p>																		
29	<p>Q. Which chart has depth axis?</p> <p>Ans. (B) 3D chart</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1 mark</p>																		

30	<p>Q. (a) Which of the following is not a limitation of computerised accounting system?</p> <p>Ans. (C) Data is made available to everybody</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q. (b) To safeguard assets and optimise the use of resources a business _____</p> <p>Ans. (C) Keeps internal controls</p>	<p>1 mark</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 mark</p>
31	<p>Q. How can a#DIV/0 error be corrected?</p> <p>Ans. To correct #DIV/0! Error</p> <p>Following steps can be followed:</p> <p>Change the call reference to another cell</p> <p>Enter a value other than zero in the cell used as a divisor</p> <p>Enter the value #N/A into the cell referenced as the divisor, which changes the result of the formula to #N/A from # DIV/0! to denote that the divisor value is not available</p> <p>Prevent the error value from displaying by using IF worksheet function</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3 marks</p>
32	<p>Q. Explain various ‘Data tables’ used in Pivot Table.</p> <p>Ans. There are two types of data tables which are used in Pivot table:</p> <p>(i) One-variable data table:</p> <p>The table in which formula used must refer to an input cell. The input cell is a cell used by Excel in which each input value from a data table is substituted.</p> <p>(ii) Two-variable data table:</p> <p>Where two input two cells are used to generate a new table that table is known as two variable data table.</p> <p>These are required for the analysis of information and to create a tabulation summary of data in which heading can subsequently moved to give different views of the data.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3 marks</p>

33	<p>Q. (a) List the points of nomenclature used in Excel for charts/ graphs.</p> <p>Ans. The nomenclature used in Excel for charts is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The chart area (ii) The plot area covering the plot of values in the selected type of chart (iii) The data points (iv) The Horizontal (Base Values e.g. Category) and Vertical (Derived Values) Axes. (v) The legend to specify distinguishing criteria in case of multiple lines pies, bars etc. (vi) Chart and Axes Titles (vii) Data labels <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q. (b) Explain the steps to define 'Print area' using Dialog box.</p> <p>Ans. By default, Excel prints all data on the current worksheet but for specific formatted print, we have to define print area from page set up dialog box or print area command from page layout option of ribbon following are the steps to define Print area using Dialog box option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Select the page layout command tab on the ribbon (ii) In the page set up group click page set up. The page set up dialog box appears (iii) Select the sheet tab (iv) In the print area text box type the range of cells you want to print or (to select the area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Click to collapse Dialog ▪ Select the desired range of cells ▪ Click restore the Dialog. (v) Click Ok and the print area is defined 	<p style="text-align: center;">4 marks</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4 marks</p>

34	<p>Q. From the given 'VLOOKUP' syntax find out the error and its reason using the worksheet</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>(i) Error #N/A</p> <p>Reason Value being looked up is not in array range.</p> <p>(ii) #NUM! Error</p> <p>Reason - Negative value is square root functions is invalid.</p> <p>(iii) # N/A Error</p> <p>Reason lookup value is less than the array range provided.</p> <p>(iv) #REF! Error</p> <p>Reason Column value being searched is greater than array range provided.</p> <p>(v) #Value! Error</p> <p>Reason Value being searched is not available as column does not exist.</p> <p>(vi) #DIV/0! Error</p> <p>Reason Value searched is being divided by zero.</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ mark for identi- fying the error + $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for its reason = 1 x 6 = 6 marks</p>