Series : ZYWX1

SET ~ 1

रोल नं.
Roll No.

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **67/1/1**

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.

नोट / NOTE

(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **31** हैं ।
Please check that this question paper contains **31** printed pages.

(II) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **34** प्रश्न हैं ।
Please check that this question paper contains **34** questions.

(III) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.

(IV) **कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में यथा स्थान पर प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।**
Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book at the given place before attempting it.

(V) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।
15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

~

लेखाशास्त्र
ACCOUNTANCY

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे
Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80
Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए :

(i) *इस प्रश्न-पत्र में* ***34*** *प्रश्न हैं।* ***सभी*** *प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।*

(ii) *यह प्रश्न-पत्र* ***दो*** *भागों में विभाजित है :* ***भाग – क*** *तथा* ***भाग – ख*** *।*

(iii) ***भाग – क*** *सभी परीक्षार्थियों के लिए* ***अनिवार्य*** *है।*

(iv) ***भाग – ख*** *के* ***दो*** *विकल्प हैं। परीक्षार्थियों को केवल* ***एक*** *ही विकल्प के प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने हैं।*

विकल्प-I : वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण

विकल्प-II : अभिकलित लेखांकन

(v) *प्रश्न संख्या* ***1*** *से* ***16*** *(भाग-क) तथा प्रश्न संख्या* ***27*** *से* ***30*** *(भाग-ख) बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न* ***1*** *अंक का है।*

(vi) *प्रश्न संख्या* ***17*** *से* ***20*** *(भाग-क) तथा प्रश्न संख्या* ***31*** *और* ***32*** *(भाग-ख) लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न* ***3*** *अंकों का है।*

(vii) *प्रश्न संख्या* ***21, 22*** *(भाग-क) तथा प्रश्न संख्या* ***33*** *(भाग-ख) दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार-I के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न* ***4*** *अंकों का है।*

(viii) *प्रश्न संख्या* ***23*** *से* ***26*** *(भाग-क) तथा प्रश्न संख्या* ***34*** *(भाग-ख) दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार-II के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न* ***6*** *अंकों का है।*

(ix) *प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है। यद्यपि, प्रत्येक भाग के कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का चयन दिया गया है।*

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

(i) *This question paper contains* ***34*** *questions.* ***All*** *questions are compulsory.*

(ii) *This question paper is divided into* ***two*** *Parts :* ***Part – A*** *and* ***Part – B****.*

(iii) ***Part – A*** *is* ***compulsory*** *for all candidates.*

(iv) ***Part – B*** *has* ***two*** *options. Candidates must attempt only* ***one*** *of the given options.*

Option-I : Analysis of Financial Statements

Option-II : Computerised Accounting

(v) *Questions number* ***1*** *to* ***16*** *(Part-A) and Questions number* ***27*** *to* ***30*** *(Part-B) are multiple choice questions. Each question carries* ***1*** *mark.*

(vi) *Questions number* ***17*** *to* ***20*** *(Part-A) and Questions number* ***31*** *and* ***32*** *(Part-B) are Short answer type questions. Each question carries* ***3*** *marks.*

(vii) *Questions number* ***21, 22*** *(Part-A) and Question number* ***33*** *(Part-B) are Long answer type-I questions. Each question carries* ***4*** *marks.*

(viii) *Questions number* ***23*** *to* ***26*** *(Part-A) and Question number* ***34*** *(Part-B) are Long answer type-II questions. Each question carries* ***6*** *marks.*

(ix) *There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions in each of the parts.*

भाग – क

(साझेदारी फ़र्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)

1. सारा तथा तारा एक फर्म के साझेदार थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2023 को उनकी पूँजी क्रमश: ₹ 6,00,000 तथा ₹ 4,00,000 थी । 1 अक्टूबर, 2023 को तारा ने व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए ₹ 1,00,000 का आहरण किया । साझेदारी संलेख के अनुसार पूँजी पर ब्याज 8% वार्षिक दर से देय था ।

   31 मार्च, 2024 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए तारा की पूँजी पर दिये गये ब्याज की राशि थी :

   (A) ₹ 28,000 (B) ₹ 30,000
   (C) ₹ 48,000 (D) ₹ 32,000 **1**

2. **अभिकथन (A) :** फर्म के व्यवसाय को चलाने वाला प्रत्येक साझेदार फर्म के अन्य साझेदारों के लिए प्रमुख साझेदार तथा अभिकर्ता होता है ।

   कारण (R) : सभी साझेदारों के मध्य आपस में एक पारस्परिक एजेंसी का संबंध विद्यमान है ।

   निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

   (A) दोनों अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) सही हैं तथा कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है ।
   (B) दोनों अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) सही हैं, परन्तु कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है ।
   (C) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) गलत है ।
   (D) अभिकथन (A) गलत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है । **1**

3. (a) वीएल लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 90,000 समता अंशों को 10% प्रीमियम पर जनता को अभिदत्त करने का प्रस्ताव दिया । संपूर्ण राशि आवेदन पर देय थी । 1,00,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए तथा सभी आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों का आबंटन कर दिया गया । आवेदन पर प्राप्त राशि थी _____

   (A) ₹ 10,00,000 (B) ₹ 9,00,000
   (C) ₹ 9,90,000 (D) ₹ 11,00,000 **1**

   अथवा

   (b) वीएक्स लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 30,000, 8% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% बट्टे पर किया जिनका शोधन एक निश्चित दर के प्रीमियम पर किया जाना था । इन ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर 'ऋणपत्र निर्गमन हानि खाता' के नाम पक्ष में ₹ 4,50,000 से लेखा किया गया । ऋणपत्रों के शोधन पर प्रीमियम की राशि थी _____

   (A) ₹ 3,00,000 (B) ₹ 1,50,000
   (C) ₹ 30,000 (D) ₹ 4,50,000 **1**

PART – A

(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1. Sara and Tara were partners in a firm. Their capitals as on 1st April, 2023 were ₹ 6,00,000 and ₹ 4,00,000 respectively. On 1st October, 2023, Tara withdrew ₹ 1,00,000 for personal use. According to the partnership deed, interest on capital was allowed @ 8% p.a.
The amount of interest allowed on Tara's capital for the year ended 31st March, 2024 was :
(A) ₹ 28,000 (B) ₹ 30,000
(C) ₹ 48,000 (D) ₹ 32,000 **1**

2. **Assertion (A) :** Each partner carrying on the business of the firm is the principal as well as the agent for all the other partners of the firm.
Reason (R) : There exists a relationship of mutual agency between all the partners.
Choose the correct option from the following :
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.
(D) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct. **1**

3. (a) VL Ltd. offered for public subscription 90,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of 10%. The entire amount was payable on application. Applications were received for 1,00,000 shares and allotment was made to all the applicants on pro-rata basis. The amount received on application was _____.
(A) ₹ 10,00,000 (B) ₹ 9,00,000
(C) ₹ 9,90,000 (D) ₹ 11,00,000 **1**

OR

(b) VX Ltd. issued 30,000, 8% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10% redeemable at a certain rate of premium. On issue of these debentures, 'Loss on issue of debentures account' was debited with ₹ 4,50,000. The amount of premium on redemption of debentures was _____ .
(A) ₹ 3,00,000 (B) ₹ 1,50,000
(C) ₹ 30,000 (D) ₹ 4,50,000 **1**

4. (a) कार्तिक, इंदर तथा ललित एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ–हानि बाँटते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2024 से उन्होंने लाभों को 2 : 3 : 4 के अनुपात में बाँटने का निर्णय किया । इस उद्देश्य से फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 1,80,000 किया गया ।

उपरोक्त का प्रभाव दर्शाने की आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टि होगी :

	विवरण		नाम राशि (₹)	जमा राशि (₹)
(A)	ललित का पूँजी खाता	नाम	40,000	
	कार्तिक का पूँजी खाता			40,000
(B)	कार्तिक का पूँजी खाता	नाम	40,000	
	ललित का पूँजी खाता			40,000
(C)	ललित का पूँजी खाता	नाम	1,80,000	
	कार्तिक का पूँजी खाता			1,80,000
(D)	कार्तिक का पूँजी खाता	नाम	1,80,000	
	ललित का पूँजी खाता			1,80,000

1

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(b) निधि, प्रणव तथा ईशु एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 4 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ–हानि बाँटते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2024 से उन्होंने लाभों को 4 : 1 : 5 के अनुपात में बाँटने का निर्णय लिया । उस तिथि को लाभ–हानि खाते के नाम पक्ष में ₹ 4,00,000 का शेष था ।

उपरोक्त का प्रभाव दर्शाने के लिए आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टि होगी :

	विवरण		नाम राशि (₹)	जमा राशि (₹)
(A)	ईशु का पूँजी खाता	नाम	1,60,000	
	निधि का पूँजी खाता			40,000
	प्रणव का पूँजी खाता			1,20,000
(B)	लाभ–हानि खाता	नाम	4,00,000	
	निधि का पूँजी खाता			2,00,000
	प्रणव का पूँजी खाता			1,60,000
	ईशु का पूँजी खाता			40,000
(C)	निधि का पूँजी खाता	नाम	2,00,000	
	प्रणव का पूँजी खाता	नाम	1,60,000	
	ईशु का पूँजी खाता	नाम	40,000	
	लाभ–हानि खाता			4,00,000
(D)	निधि का पूँजी खाता	नाम	40,000	
	प्रणव का पूँजी खाता	नाम	1,20,000	
	ईशु का पूँजी खाता			1,60,000

1

4. (a) Kartik, Inder and Lalit were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2. With effect from 1st April, 2024, they decided to share profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 4. For this purpose, the goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 1,80,000.
The necessary journal entry to show the effect of the above will be :

	Particulars		Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
(A)	Lalit's Capital A/c	Dr.	40,000	
	To Kartik's Capital A/c			40,000
(B)	Kartik's Capital A/c	Dr.	40,000	
	To Lalit's Capital A/c			40,000
(C)	Lalit's Capital A/c	Dr.	1,80,000	
	To Kartik's Capital A/c			1,80,000
(D)	Kartik's Capital A/c	Dr.	1,80,000	
	To Lalit's Capital A/c			1,80,000

1

OR

(b) Nidhi, Pranav and Ishu were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 4 : 1. With effect from 1st April, 2024, they decided to share profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 1 : 5. On that date, there was a debit balance of ₹ 4,00,000 in the Profit and Loss Account. The necessary journal entry to show the effect of the above will be :

	Particulars		Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
(A)	Ishu's Capital A/c	Dr.	1,60,000	
	To Nidhi's Capital A/c			40,000
	To Pranav's Capital A/c			1,20,000
(B)	Profit & Loss A/c	Dr.	4,00,000	
	To Nidhi's Capital A/c			2,00,000
	To Pranav's Capital A/c			1,60,000
	To Ishu's Capital A/c			40,000
(C)	Nidhi's Capital A/c	Dr.	2,00,000	
	Pranav's Capital A/c	Dr.	1,60,000	
	Ishu's Capital A/c	Dr.	40,000	
	To Profit & Loss A/c			4,00,000
(D)	Nidhi's Capital A/c	Dr.	40,000	
	Pranav's Capital A/c	Dr.	1,20,000	
	To Ishu's Capital A/c			1,60,000

1

5. मोक्ष तथा प्राण एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 1 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । उनकी पूँजी क्रमश: ₹ 5,00,000 तथा ₹ 3,00,000 थीं । उन्होंने 1 अप्रैल, 2024 को भविष्य के लाभों में 1/4 भाग के लिए तुषार को एक नए साझेदार के रूप में फर्म में प्रवेश दिया । तुषार अपनी पूँजी के भाग के रूप में ₹ 4,00,000 लाया । तुषार के प्रवेश पर फर्म की ख्याति होगी :

(A) ₹ 16,00,000 (B) ₹ 4,00,000
(C) ₹ 8,00,000 (D) ₹ 12,00,000 **1**

6. निर्देशकों द्वारा माँगे जाने से पूर्व अंशधारकों से प्राप्त अग्रिम धन राशि का लेखा :

(A) अग्रिम याचना खाते के जमा पक्ष में किया जाता है ।
(B) अग्रिम याचना खाते के नाम पक्ष में किया जाता है ।
(C) याचना खाते के जमा पक्ष में किया जाता है ।
(D) अदत्त याचना खाते के नाम पक्ष में किया जाता है । **1**

7. (a) ऐसे ऋणपत्र जिनसे संबंधित सभी विवरण जिसमें ऋणपत्र धारकों के नाम, पता, धारकता विवरणों की प्रविष्टि कम्पनी द्वारा रखी गयी एक पुस्तक में की जाती है, कहलाते हैं :

(A) वाहक ऋणपत्र (B) शोधनीय ऋणपत्र
(C) पंजीकृत ऋणपत्र (D) सुरक्षित ऋणपत्र **1**

अथवा

(b) याचित राशि का वह भाग जिसे वास्तव में अंशधारियों से प्राप्त कर लिया गया है, जाना जाता है :

(A) प्रदत्त पूँजी (B) याचित पूँजी
(C) अयाचित पूँजी (D) संचित पूँजी **1**

8. (a) मिशा, सरिता तथा ईशा एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2024 से उन्होंने निर्णय लिया कि वे लाभ-हानि को बराबर-बराबर बाँटेंगे । लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में परिवर्तन के कारण साझेदारों का अधिलाभ अथवा त्याग होगा :

(A) मिशा का त्याग 1/6, ईशा का अधिलाभ 1/6
(B) मिशा का अधिलाभ 1/6, ईशा का त्याग 1/6
(C) मिशा का त्याग 1/6, सरिता का अधिलाभ 1/3, ईशा का त्याग 1/6
(D) मिशा का त्याग 1/3, ईशा का अधिलाभ 1/3 **1**

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5. Moksh and Pran were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 1 : 2. Their capitals were ₹ 5,00,000 and ₹ 3,00,000 respectively. They admitted Tushar as a new partner on 1st April, 2024 for 1/4th share in future profits. Tushar brought ₹ 4,00,000 as his share of capital. The goodwill of the firm on Tushar's admission will be :

(A) ₹ 16,00,000 (B) ₹ 4,00,000

(C) ₹ 8,00,000 (D) ₹ 12,00,000 **1**

6. Money received in advance from the shareholders before it is actually called up by the directors is :

(A) credited to calls in advance account.

(B) debited to calls in advance account.

(C) credited to calls account.

(D) debited to calls in arrears account. **1**

7. (a) Debentures in respect of which all details including names, addresses and particulars of holding of the debenture holders are entered in a register kept by the company are called :

(A) Bearer debentures (B) Redeemable debentures

(C) Registered debentures (D) Secured debentures **1**

OR

(b) That portion of the called up capital which has been actually received from the shareholders is known as :

(A) Paid up capital (B) Called up capital

(C) Uncalled capital (D) Reserve capital **1**

8. (a) Misha, Sarita and Isha were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. With effect from 1st April 2024, they decided that they will share profits and losses equally. The gain or sacrifice by the partners due to change in profit sharing ratio will be :

(A) Misha's sacrifice 1/6, Isha's gain 1/6

(B) Misha's gain 1/6, Isha's sacrifice 1/6

(C) Misha's sacrifice 1/6, Sarita's gain 1/3, Isha's sacrifice 1/6

(D) Misha's sacrifice 1/3, Isha's gain 1/3 **1**

OR

(b) सिया, तिशा तथा आर्यन एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 7 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । फर्म अपनी पुस्तकें प्रत्येक वर्ष 31 मार्च को बंद करती है । 1 जुलाई, 2024 को तिशा की मृत्यु हो गयी । सिया तथा आर्यन तिशा के भाग का निम्न में से किस अनुपात में अधिग्रहण करेंगे ?

(A) 1 : 1 (B) 4 : 1
(C) 4 : 7 (D) 7 : 1 **1**

9. अनुज तथा कार्तिक एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 4 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 1 अप्रैल, 2023 से आरम्भ कर 31 मार्च, 2024 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में प्रत्येक वैकल्पिक महीने के आरम्भ में अनुज ने ₹ 20,000 का आहरण किया । 6% वार्षिक दर से 31 मार्च, 2024 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में अनुज के आहरण पर ब्याज होगा :

(A) ₹ 8,400 (B) ₹ 1,200
(C) ₹ 4,200 (D) ₹ 3,600 **1**

10. (a) विशेष, माणिक तथा अमित एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 4 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2024 को अमित सेवा-निवृत्त हो गया । विशेष तथा माणिक ने अमित के भाग का अधिग्रहण 2 : 3 के अनुपात में किया । अमित की सेवा-निवृत्ति के पश्चात विशेष तथा माणिक का नया लाभ विभाजन अनुपात होगा :

(A) 5 : 4 (B) 2 : 3
(C) 1 : 1 (D) 27 : 23 **1**

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(b) वर्षा, आर्यन तथा निमित एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । वर्षा सेवा-निवृत्त हो गयी तथा उसने अपने भाग का 1/3 भाग आर्यन के पक्ष में समर्पित किया तथा शेष भाग निमित के पक्ष में । आर्यन तथा निमित के मध्य नया लाभ विभाजन अनुपात होगा :

(A) 2 : 1 (B) 8 : 7
(C) 1 : 2 (D) 1 : 1 **1**

11. जब साझेदारों की पूँजी स्थायी होती है तो एक साझेदार द्वारा किये गये आहरणों का लेखा किया जाता है :

(A) साझेदार के पूँजी खाते के नाम पक्ष में
(B) साझेदार के पूँजी खाते के जमा पक्ष में
(C) साझेदार के चालू खाते के नाम पक्ष में
(D) साझेदार के चालू खाते के जमा पक्ष में **1**

12. ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 4,000 अंशों का हरण ₹ 2 प्रति अंश की दूसरी तथा अन्तिम याचना राशि का भुगतान न करने पर किया गया । इन अंशों के पुन: निर्गमन पर कम्पनी द्वारा आवश्यक रूप से एकत्रित की जाने वाली न्यूनतम राशि होगी :

(A) ₹ 8,000 (B) ₹ 32,000
(C) ₹ 40,000 (D) ₹ 48,000 **1**

(b) Sia, Tisha and Aryan were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 7 : 1. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year. Tisha died on 1st July, 2024. Sia and Aryan will acquire Tisha's share in which of the following ratio ?

(A) 1 : 1 (B) 4 : 1
(C) 4 : 7 (D) 7 : 1 **1**

9. Anuj and Kartik were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 4. Anuj withdrew ₹ 20,000 in the beginning of every alternate month starting from 1st April, 2023 during the year ended 31st March, 2024. Interest on Anuj's drawings @ 6% p.a. for the year ended 31st March, 2024 will be :

(A) ₹ 8,400 (B) ₹ 1,200
(C) ₹ 4,200 (D) ₹ 3,600 **1**

10. (a) Vishesh, Manik and Amit were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 4 : 1. Amit retired on 31st March, 2024. Vishesh and Manik acquired Amit's share in the ratio of 2 : 3. The new profit sharing ratio between Vishesh and Manik after Amit's retirement will be :

(A) 5 : 4 (B) 2 : 3
(C) 1 : 1 (D) 27 : 23 **1**

OR

(b) Varsha, Aryan and Nimit were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. Varsha retired and surrendered 1/3rd of her share in favour of Aryan and the remaining share in favour of Nimit. The new profit sharing ratio between Aryan and Nimit will be :

(A) 2 : 1 (B) 8 : 7
(C) 1 : 2 (D) 1 : 1 **1**

11. When the partners' capitals are fixed, the drawings made by a partner are recorded on the :

(A) Debit side of Partner's Capital Account.
(B) Credit side of Partner's Capital Account.
(C) Debit side of Partner's Current Account.
(D) Credit side of Partner's Current Account. **1**

12. 4,000 shares of ₹ 10 each were forfeited for non-payment of second and final call money of ₹ 2 per share. The minimum amount that the company must collect at the time of reissue of these shares will be :

(A) ₹ 8,000 (B) ₹ 32,000
(C) ₹ 40,000 (D) ₹ 48,000 **1**

13. 1 अप्रैल, 2023 को वीबी लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 20,000, 13% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% बट्टे पर किया जिनका शोधन 4 वर्षों के पश्चात 5% प्रीमियम पर किया जाएगा । 31 मार्च, 2024 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए ऋणपत्रों पर ब्याज की कुल राशि होगी :

(A) ₹ 2,00,000 (B) ₹ 2,60,000
(C) ₹ 1,00,000 (D) ₹ 3,00,000 **1**

14. आरुषि, विवान तथा मिताली एक फर्म के साझेदार थे । 31 मार्च, 2024 को फर्म का विघटन हो गया । उस तिथि को फर्म की पुस्तकों में ₹ 60,000 के देनदार तथा ₹ 3,000 संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान विद्यमान था । ₹ 8,000 के देनदार डूब गये तथा शेष देनदारों से पूरी राशि वसूल हो गयी । देनदारों से वसूली गई राशि थी :

(A) ₹ 60,000 (B) ₹ 55,000
(C) ₹ 52,000 (D) ₹ 49,000 **1**

15. अश्मित, वीना तथा रोहन एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2024 को वीना सेवा-निवृत्त हो गयी । पुनर्मूल्यांकन, ख्याति, संचयों आदि से संबंधित सभी समायोजनों के पश्चात अश्मित, वीना तथा रोहन के पूँजी खातों में क्रमश: ₹ 2,00,000, ₹ 1,80,000 तथा ₹ 1,20,000 के जमा शेष थे । वीना को भुगतान अश्मित तथा रोहन द्वारा लाये गये रोकड़ के द्वारा इस प्रकार किया गया कि उनकी पूँजी उनके नये लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में हो जाये ।

अश्मित तथा रोहन की नयी पूँजी होगी :

(A) अश्मित ₹ 3,75,000 तथा रोहन ₹ 1,25,000
(B) अश्मित ₹ 2,00,000 तथा रोहन ₹ 1,20,000
(C) अश्मित ₹ 2,50,000 तथा रोहन ₹ 2,50,000
(D) अश्मित ₹ 3,00,000 तथा रोहन ₹ 2,00,000 **1**

16. नीता, विदुर तथा मीता एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 4 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2024 को उन्होंने समीर को एक नया साझेदार बनाने का निर्णय किया । नीता, विदुर, मीता तथा समीर का नया लाभ विभाजन अनुपात अब 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 होगा । समीर के प्रवेश से पूर्व नीता, विदुर तथा मीता का स्थिति विवरण मशीनरी का ₹ 6,00,000 का शेष दर्शा रहा था । प्रवेश की तिथि को यह पाया गया कि मशीनरी का मूल्यांकन 20% अधिक दर्शाया गया है । समीर के प्रवेश के बाद नये स्थिति विवरण में दर्शाया जाने वाला मशीनरी का मूल्य होगा :

(A) ₹ 7,50,000 (B) ₹ 4,80,000
(C) ₹ 7,20,000 (D) ₹ 5,00,000 **1**

13. On 1st April 2023, Veebee Ltd. issued 20,000, 13% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10% redeemable at a premium of 5% after 4 years. Total amount of interest on debentures for the year ending 31st March, 2024 will be :

(A) ₹ 2,00,000 (B) ₹ 2,60,000

(C) ₹ 1,00,000 (D) ₹ 3,00,000 **1**

14. Arushi, Vivaan and Mitali were partners in a firm. On 31st March 2024, the firm was dissolved. On that date the firm had debtors of ₹ 60,000 and provision for doubtful debts of ₹ 3,000 were existing in the books. Debtors of ₹ 8,000 proved bad and full amount was realised from the remaining debtors. The amount realised from debtors was :

(A) ₹ 60,000 (B) ₹ 55,000

(C) ₹ 52,000 (D) ₹ 49,000 **1**

15. Ashmit, Veena and Rohan were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Veena retired on 31st March, 2024. The capital accounts of Ashmit, Veena and Rohan showed a credit balance of ₹ 2,00,000, ₹ 1,80,000 and ₹ 1,20,000 respectively after making all adjustments relating to revaluation, goodwill, reserves etc. Veena was paid in cash brought in by Ashmit and Rohan in such a way that their capitals were in proportion to their new profit sharing ratio. The new capitals of Ashmit and Rohan will be :

(A) Ashmit ₹ 3,75,000 and Rohan ₹ 1,25,000

(B) Ashmit ₹ 2,00,000 and Rohan ₹ 1,20,000

(C) Ashmit ₹ 2,50,000 and Rohan ₹ 2,50,000

(D) Ashmit ₹ 3,00,000 and Rohan ₹ 2,00,000 **1**

16. Nita, Vidur and Mita were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 4 : 1. On 1st April 2024, they decided to admit Samir as a new partner. The new profit sharing ratio between Nita, Vidur, Mita and Samir will now be 1 : 1 : 1 : 1. The balance sheet of Nita, Vidur and Mita before Samir's admission showed machinery at ₹ 6,00,000. On the date of admission, it was found that the machinery is overvalued by 20%.

The value of machinery shown in the new Balance Sheet after Samir's admission will be :

(A) ₹ 7,50,000 (B) ₹ 4,80,000

(C) ₹ 7,20,000 (D) ₹ 5,00,000 **1**

17. ज़ैना, यश तथा किरण एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 1 जुलाई, 2024 को ज़ैना की मृत्यु हो गयी । साझेदारी संलेख के अनुसार, ज़ैना की मृत्यु की तिथि तक लाभ अथवा हानि में उसके भाग की गणना विक्रय के आधार पर की जायेगी । 31 मार्च, 2024 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में विक्रय की राशि ₹ 4,00,000 तथा 1 अप्रैल से 30 जून, 2024 तक ₹ 1,50,000 थी । 31 मार्च, 2024 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए लाभ की गणना ₹ 1,00,000 की गयी । लेखा पुस्तकें प्रति वर्ष 31 मार्च को बंद की जाती हैं । मृत्यु की तिथि तक फर्म के लाभ में ज़ैना के भाग की गणना कीजिए तथा इसके लिये आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए । **3**

18. (a) अमिश, नितिश तथा मिशा, जो 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे, की फर्म कुछ वर्षों से अस्तित्व में थी । मिशा चाहती थी कि उसे अमिश तथा नितिश के साथ बराबर लाभ का भाग मिले और वह यह भी चाहती थी कि लाभ विभाजन में परिवर्तन का प्रभाव पिछले तीन वर्षों से हो । इसके लिए अमिश तथा नितिश सहमत थे । पिछले तीन वर्षों के लाभ थे :

2021 – 22	₹ 1,15,000
2022 – 23	₹ 1,24,000
2023 – 24	₹ 2,11,000

एक एकल रोजनामचा प्रविष्टि के द्वारा लाभ का समायोजन दर्शाइये । अपना कार्य स्पष्टता से दर्शाइये । **3**

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(b) विधि, मानस तथा अंश एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 3 : 5 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । अंश को यह गारंटी दी गयी थी कि किसी भी वर्ष के लाभों में उसका भाग ₹ 1,20,000 से कम नहीं होगा । यदि कोई कमी है तो उसका वहन विधि तथा मानस द्वारा बराबर-बराबर किया जाएगा । 31 मार्च, 2024 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में लाभ ₹ 2,00,000 था । फर्म की पुस्तकों में लाभ विभाजन की आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । **3**

19. (a) डिलाइट लिमिटेड ने मार्वल लिमिटेड की ₹ 4,00,000 की परिसम्पत्तियों तथा ₹ 70,000 की देयताओं का अधिग्रहण ₹ 3,60,000 के क्रय प्रतिफल पर किया । डिलाइट लिमिटेड ने क्रय प्रतिफल का भुगतान ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 11% ऋणपत्रों को 20% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करके किया ।

डिलाइट लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । **3**

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(b) प्राइम लिमिटेड ने राबी लिमिटेड की ₹ 6,00,000 की परिसम्पत्तियों तथा ₹ 1,00,000 की देयताओं का अधिग्रहण ₹ 3,60,000 के क्रय प्रतिफल पर किया । क्रय प्रतिफल के पूर्ण निपटान हेतु प्राइम लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 10% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% बट्टे पर किया ।

प्राइम लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । **3**

17. Zaina, Yash and Kiran were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio 2 : 2 : 1. Zaina died on 1st July, 2024. As per the partnership deed, Zaina's share of profit or loss till the date of her death was to be calculated on the basis of sales.
Sales for the year ended 31st March, 2024 amounted to ₹ 4,00,000 and that from 1st April to 30th June, 2024 was ₹ 1,50,000. The profit for the year ending 31st March, 2024 was calculated as ₹ 1,00,000. The books of accounts are closed on 31st March every year.
Calculate Zaina's share of profit in the firm till the date of her death and pass necessary journal entry for the same. **3**

18. (a) The firm of Amish, Nitish and Misha, who have been sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1, have existed for some years. Misha wanted that she should get equal share in the profits with Amish and Nitish and she further wished that the change in the profit sharing ratio should come into effect retrospectively for the last three years. Amish and Nitish had agreement for this.
The profits for the last three years were :

2021 – 22	₹ 1,15,000
2022 – 23	₹ 1,24,000
2023 – 24	₹ 2,11,000

Show adjustment of profits by means of a single adjustment journal entry. Show your working clearly. **3**

OR

(b) Vidhi, Manas and Ansh were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 5. Ansh was given a guarantee that his share of profits in any given year would not be less than ₹ 1,20,000. Deficiency, if any, would be borne by Vidhi and Manas equally. Profits for the year ended 31st March, 2024 amounted to ₹ 2,00,000.
Pass necessary journal entries in the books of the firm for division of profits. **3**

19. (a) Delight Ltd. purchased assets worth ₹ 4,00,000 and took over liabilities of ₹ 70,000 of Marvel Ltd. for a purchase consideration of ₹ 3,60,000. Delight Ltd. paid the purchase consideration by issuing 11% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 20%.
Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Delight Ltd. **3**

OR

(b) Prime Ltd. took over assets of ₹ 6,00,000 and liabilities of ₹ 1,00,000 of Rabi Ltd. for a purchase consideration of ₹ 3,60,000. Prime Ltd. issued 10% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10% in full satisfaction of purchase consideration.
Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Prime Ltd. **3**

20. रजत तथा करन की फर्म की पूँजी ₹ 15,00,000 है तथा ब्याज की बाज़ार दर 12% है । रजत तथा करन का वार्षिक वेतन क्रमश: ₹ 20,000 तथा ₹ 30,000 है । पिछले तीन वर्षों के लाभ क्रमश: ₹ 2,40,000, ₹ 2,80,000 तथा ₹ 3,20,000 थे । फ़र्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन पिछले तीन वर्षों के अधिलाभ के औसत के दो वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर होगा । फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन कीजिए । **3**

21. ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर निम्न लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए : **4**

(i) कीरो लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 80,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन सममूल्य पर किया, जिनका शोधन 10% प्रीमियम पर करना है ।

(ii) नारो लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 50,000, 10% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 5% प्रीमियम पर किया, जिनका शोधन 10% प्रीमियम पर करना है ।

22. राजा, भरत तथा वेदिका एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2024 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

31 मार्च, 2024 को राजा, भरत तथा वेदिका का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ		राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
लेनदार		80,000	बैंक	15,000
सामान्य संचय		50,000	स्टॉक	70,000
पूँजी :			देनदार	85,000
राजा	1,10,000		फर्नीचर	1,20,000
भरत	1,00,000		मशीनरी	1,40,000
वेदिका	90,000	3,00,000		
		4,30,000		**4,30,000**

31 जुलाई, 2024 को वेदिका की मृत्यु हो गयी । साझेदारी संलेख के अनुसार उसके विधिक प्रतिनिधी निम्न के हकदार थे :

(i) उसके पूँजी खाते का शेष ।

(ii) पूँजी पर 8% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज ।

(iii) मृत्यु की तिथि तक लाभ में उसका भाग जिसकी गणना पिछले वर्ष के लाभ के आधार पर की जायेगी । लाभ में वेदिका का भाग ₹ 3,000 था ।

(iv) ख्याति में उसका भाग जिसकी गणना पिछले तीन वर्षों के औसत लाभ के दो वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर की जायेगी । पिछले तीन वर्षों का औसत लाभ ₹ 40,000 था । मृत्यु की तिथि तक वेदिका का आहरण ₹ 12,000 था ।

उसके निष्पादकों को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए वेदिका का पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए । **4**

20. The capital of the firm of Rajat and Karan is ₹ 15,00,000 and the market rate of interest is 12%. Annual salary of Rajat and Karan is ₹ 20,000 and ₹ 30,000 respectively. The profits for the last three years were ₹ 2,40,000, ₹ 2,80,000 and ₹ 3,20,000.
Goodwill of the firm is to be valued on the basis of two years purchase of last three years' average super profits. Calculate the goodwill of the firm. **3**

21. Pass necessary journal entries for issue of debentures for the following transactions : **4**
(i) Kiero Ltd. issued 80,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at par, redeemable at a premium of 10%.
(ii) Naro Ltd. issued 50,000, 10% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 5%, redeemable at a premium of 10%.

22. Raja, Bharat and Vedika were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. Their Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2024 was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Raja, Bharat and Vedika as on 31st March, 2024

Liabilities		Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors		80,000	Bank	15,000
General Reserve		50,000	Stock	70,000
Capitals :			Debtors	85,000
Raja	1,10,000		Furniture	1,20,000
Bharat	1,00,000		Machinery	1,40,000
Vedika	90,000	3,00,000		
		4,30,000		**4,30,000**

Vedika died on 31st July, 2024. According to the partnership deed, her legal representatives are entitled to the following :
(i) Balance in her capital account
(ii) Interest on capital @ 8% p.a.
(iii) Her share in the profit upto the date of death to be calculated on the basis of last year's profit. Vedika's share of profit was ₹ 3,000.
(iv) Her share of goodwill calculated on the basis of two years purchase of average profits of last three years. The average profit of last three years was ₹ 40,000. Vedika's drawings upto the date of death were ₹ 12,000.

Prepare Vedika's Capital Account to be rendered to her executors. **4**

23. पी एल लिमिटेड ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 1,00,000 समता अंशों में विभक्त ₹ 10,00,000 की अधिकृत पूँजी के साथ पंजीकृत थी । कम्पनी ने जनता को अभिदान के लिए 90,000 समता अंश प्रस्तावित किये । 82,000 समता अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए तथा सभी आवेदकों को अंशों का आबंटन कर दिया गया । अतिशय को आबंटित 2,000 अंशों पर, ₹ 2 प्रति अंश की प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना को छोड़कर, संपूर्ण देय राशि प्राप्त हो गयी । उसके अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया ।

निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(i) 'खातों की टिप्पणियों' में दर्शायी जाने वाली 'अदत्त याचना राशि' होगी :

(A) ₹ 4,000 (B) ₹ 16,000
(C) शून्य (D) ₹ 20,000

(ii) हरण के पश्चात् पी एल लिमिटेड के अंशों की संख्या होगी :

(A) 98,000 (B) 88,000
(C) 82,000 (D) 80,000

(iii) 'खातों की टिप्पणियों' में 'अंश हरण खाते' के अन्तर्गत दर्शाई जाने वाली राशि होगी :

(A) ₹ 16,000 (B) ₹ 4,000
(C) ₹ 20,000 (D) शून्य

(iv) 'खातों की टिप्पणियों' में 'निर्गमित पूँजी' के अंतर्गत दर्शाई जाने वाली राशि होगी :

(A) ₹ 10,00,000 (B) ₹ 9,00,000
(C) ₹ 8,20,000 (D) ₹ 8,00,000

(v) पी एल लिमिटेड के स्थिति विवरण में 'खातों के नोट्स' में 'अंश हरण खाते' के शेष को दर्शाया जायेगा :

(A) अधिकृत पूँजी में
(B) निर्गमित पूँजी में
(C) अभिदत्त पूँजी में
(D) 'खातों के नोट्स' में नहीं दर्शाया जाएगा

(vi) पी एल लिमिटेड के स्थिति विवरण में दर्शायी जाने वाली 'अंश पूँजी' की राशि होगी :

(A) ₹ 8,00,000 (B) ₹ 8,16,000
(C) ₹ 9,16,000 (D) ₹ 7,90,000 **6**

24. विभिन्न परिसम्पत्तियों (नगद को छोड़कर) तथा बाह्य देयताओं को वसूली खाते में हस्तांतरित करने के पश्चात् विभा तथा अजीत की साझेदारी फर्म के विघटन पर निम्नलिखित लेनदेनों की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

(i) ₹ 46,000 के लेनदारों ने अपने दावें के पूर्ण निपटान में ₹ 9,000 नगद तथा ₹ 32,000 का फर्नीचर स्वीकार किया ।

(ii) फर्म के पास ₹ 20,000 का स्टॉक था । अजीत ने 40% स्टॉक 10% बट्टे पर ले लिया जबकि शेष स्टॉक को ₹ 18,000 में बेचा गया ।

23. PL Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital of ₹ 10,00,000 divided into 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The company offered to the public for subscription 90,000 equity shares.

Applications were received for 82,000 equity shares and shares were allotted to all the applicants. All money due was received with the exception of first and final call money of ₹ 2 per share on 2,000 shares allotted to Atishay. His shares were forfeited.

Answer the following questions :

(i) The amount of 'Calls in Arrears' disclosed in 'Notes to Accounts' will be :
(A) ₹ 4,000 (B) ₹ 16,000
(C) Nil (D) ₹ 20,000

(ii) The number of shares of PL Ltd. after forfeiture will be :
(A) 98,000 (B) 88,000
(C) 82,000 (D) 80,000

(iii) In the 'Notes to Accounts', the amount disclosed under 'Share Forfeiture Account' will be :
(A) ₹ 16,000 (B) ₹ 4,000
(C) ₹ 20,000 (D) Nil

(iv) In the 'Notes to Accounts', the amount disclosed under 'Issued Capital' will be :
(A) ₹ 10,00,000 (B) ₹ 9,00,000
(C) ₹ 8,20,000 (D) ₹ 8,00,000

(v) Balance in 'Share Forfeiture Account' will be shown in 'Notes to Accounts' in the balance sheet of PL Ltd. under :
(A) Authorised capital
(B) Issued capital
(C) Subscribed capital
(D) Will not be shown in 'Notes to Accounts'

(vi) The amount of 'Share Capital' disclosed in the balance sheet of PL Ltd. will be :
(A) ₹ 8,00,000 (B) ₹ 8,16,000
(C) ₹ 9,16,000 (D) ₹ 7,90,000 **6**

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

(i) Creditors worth ₹ 46,000 accepted ₹ 9,000 cash and furniture of ₹ 32,000 in full settlement of their claim.

(ii) The firm had stock of ₹ 20,000. Ajit took over 40% of the stock at a discount of 10% while the remaining stock was sold for ₹ 18,000.

(iii) विभा को विघटन कार्य की देखरेख के लिए नियुक्त किया गया जिसके लिए उसे ₹ 16,000 का वेतन देय था । विभा वसूली व्यय वहन करने के लिए सहमत हो गयी । ₹ 15,000 के वास्तविक वसूली व्ययों का भुगतान विभा ने किया ।

(iv) ₹ 45,000 के अजीत के ऋण का निपटान ₹ 42,000 में किया गया ।

(v) एक मशीन जिसका पुस्तकों में लेखा नहीं किया गया था, विभा ने ₹ 23,000 में ले ली, जबकि इसका संभावित मूल्य ₹ 28,000 था ।

(vi) विघटन की तिथि को फर्म के लाभ–हानि खाते में ₹ 20,000 का नाम शेष था । **6**

25. (a) अल्टीमा लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 2,00,000 समता अंशों को ₹ 4 प्रति अंश के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किये । राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था :

आवेदन तथा आबंटन पर – ₹ 7 प्रति अंश (₹ 1 प्रीमियम सहित)

प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना पर – शेष

2,40,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । 30,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन रद्द कर दिए गये तथा शेष आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों का आबंटन कर दिया गया । आवेदन तथा आबंटन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त राशि वापिस कर दी गयी । मानवी, जिसे 4,000 अंश आबंटित किये गये थे, प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना राशि का भुगतान करने में असफल रही । उसके अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया । हरण किये गये सभी अंशों को ₹ 4 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुन: निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

अल्टीमा लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । **6**

अथवा

(b) निम्न स्थितियों में अंशों के हरण तथा हरण किए गये अंशों के पुन: निर्गमन की आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

(i) मैसिल लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 3,000 अंशों को जिन्हें 20% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किया गया था, ₹ 30 प्रति अंश की आबंटन राशि तथा ₹ 40 प्रति अंश (₹ 10 प्रीमियम सहित) की प्रथम याचना राशि का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया । ₹ 30 प्रति अंश (₹ 10 प्रीमियम सहित) की दूसरी तथा अंतिम याचना राशि अभी तक माँगी नहीं गयी थी । इनमें से 2,000 अंशों को ₹ 80 प्रति अंश प्रदत्त, ₹ 90 प्रति अंश में पुन: निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

(ii) एवियन लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के उन 10,000 अंशों का हरण कर लिया जिन पर ₹ 4 प्रति अंश की प्रथम याचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी तथा ₹ 1 प्रति अंश की दूसरी तथा अन्तिम याचना अभी माँगी नहीं गयी थी । इनमें से 4,000 अंशों को ₹ 9 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त अजय को पुन: निर्गमित कर दिए गये । **6**

(iii) Vibha was appointed to look after dissolution work for which she was allowed a remuneration of ₹ 16,000. Vibha agreed to bear the dissolution expenses. Actual dissolution expenses ₹ 15,000 were paid by Vibha.

(iv) Ajit's loan of ₹ 45,000 was settled at ₹ 42,000.

(v) A machine which was not recorded in the books was taken over by Vibha at ₹ 23,000, whereas its expected value was ₹ 28,000.

(vi) The firm had a debit balance of ₹ 20,000 in the Profit and Loss Account on the date of dissolution. **6**

25. (a) Altima Ltd. invited applications for issuing 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 4 per share. The amount was payable as follows :

On application and allotment – ₹ 7 per share (including premium ₹ 1)

On first and final call – Balance

Applications were received for 2,40,000 shares. Applications for 30,000 shares were rejected and pro-rata allotment was made to the remaining applicants. Excess money received on application and allotment was returned. Manvi, who was allotted 4,000 shares failed to pay the first and final call money. Her shares were forfeited. All the forfeited shares were reissued at ₹ 4 per share fully paid up.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Altima Ltd. **6**

OR

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

(i) Macil Ltd. forfeited 3,000 shares of ₹ 100 each issued at 20% premium for the non-payment of allotment money of ₹ 30 per share and first call of ₹ 40 per share (including premium ₹ 10). The second and final call of ₹ 30 per share (including premium ₹ 10) was not yet called. Out of these, 2,000 shares were reissued at ₹ 80 per share paid up for ₹ 90 per share.

(ii) Avian Ltd. forfeited 10,000 shares of ₹ 10 each on which the first call of ₹ 4 per share was not received and the second and final call of ₹ 1 per share was not yet called. Out of these, 4,000 shares were reissued to Ajay as fully paid up for ₹ 9 per share. **6**

26. (a) आर्यन तथा आद्या एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2024 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

31 मार्च, 2024 को आर्यन तथा आद्या का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ		राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ		राशि (₹)
पूँजी :			मशीनरी		3,90,000
आर्यन	3,20,000		फर्नीचर		80,000
आद्या	2,40,000	5,60,000	देनदार	90,000	
कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति संचय		20,000	घटा : संदिग्ध ऋणों		
			के लिए प्रावधान	1,000	89,000
बैंक ऋण		60,000	स्टॉक		77,000
लेनदार		48,000	रोकड़		32,000
			लाभ-हानि खाता		20,000
		6,88,000			**6,88,000**

1 अप्रैल, 2024 को निम्न शर्तों पर देव को फर्म के लाभों में 1/5 भाग के लिए एक नया साझेदार बनाया गया :

(i) देव फर्म में लाभों में अपने भाग के अनुपात में पूँजी लायेगा ।

(ii) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 2,00,000 किया गया तथा देव अपने भाग की ख्याति प्रीमियम की राशि नगद लायेगा ।

(iii) मशीनरी का पुनर्मूल्यांकन ₹ 4,50,000 किया गया ।

(iv) देनदारों पर संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिये 5% का प्रावधान करना था ।

(v) लेनदारों में सम्मिलित ₹ 3,500 की एक देयता के उत्पन्न होने की संभावना नहीं थी ।

देव के प्रवेश पर पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए । **6**

अथवा

(b) आशीष, विनीत तथा रीमा एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2024 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

31 मार्च, 2024 को आशीष, विनीत तथा रीमा का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ		राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ		राशि (₹)
पूँजी :			एकस्व		80,000
आशीष	2,00,000		फर्नीचर		3,00,000
विनीत	2,00,000		स्टॉक		1,70,000
रीमा	1,00,000	5,00,000	देनदार	80,000	
सामान्य संचय		50,000	घटा : संदिग्ध ऋणों		
देय विपत्र		80,000	के लिए प्रावधान	8,000	72,000
लेनदार		40,000	नगद		48,000
		6,70,000			**6,70,000**

26. (a) Aryan and Adya were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 1. Their Balance Sheet on 31st March, 2024 was as follows :

Balance sheet of Aryan and Adya as at 31st March, 2024

Liabilities		Amount (₹)	Assets		Amount (₹)
Capitals :			Machinery		3,90,000
Aryan	3,20,000		Furniture		80,000
Adya	2,40,000	5,60,000	Debtors	90,000	
Workmen's Compensation Reserve		20,000	Less : provision for doubtful debts	1,000	89,000
Bank loan		60,000	Stock		77,000
Creditors		48,000	Cash		32,000
			Profit & Loss Account		20,000
		6,88,000			**6,88,000**

Dev was admitted into the firm on 1st April, 2024 for 1/5th share in the profits of the firm on the following terms :

(i) Dev will bring capital proportionate to his share in the profits of the firm.

(ii) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 2,00,000 and Dev will bring his share of goodwill premium in cash.

(iii) Machinery was revalued at ₹ 4,50,000.

(iv) A provision for doubtful debts was to be created at 5% on debtors.

(v) A liability of ₹ 3,500 included in creditors was not likely to arise.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts on Dev's admission. **6**

OR

(b) Ashish, Vinit and Reema were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. Their Balance Sheet on 31st March, 2024 was as follows :

Balance sheet of Ashish, Vinit and Reema as at 31st March, 2024

Liabilities		Amount (₹)	Assets		Amount (₹)
Capitals :			Patents		80,000
Ashish	2,00,000		Furniture		3,00,000
Vinit	2,00,000		Stock		1,70,000
Reema	1,00,000	5,00,000	Debtors	80,000	
General Reserve		50,000	Less : provision for doubtful debts	8,000	72,000
Bills Payable		80,000	Cash		48,000
Creditors		40,000			
		6,70,000			**6,70,000**

उपरोक्त तिथि को निम्न शर्तों पर विनीत सेवा-निवृत्त हो गया :

(i) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 60,000 किया गया तथा इसका समायोजन आशीष तथा रीमा के पूँजी खातों में किया गया जो भविष्य में 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभों का विभाजन करेंगे ।

(ii) स्टॉक का मूल्य ₹ 10,000 से कम करना था ।

(iii) एकस्व का मूल्यांकन 20% कम पाया गया ।

(iv) सेवा-निवृत्ति पर विनीत को ₹ 20,000 का भुगतान तुरन्त किया गया तथा शेष का हस्तांतरण उसके ऋण खाते में कर दिया गया जिस पर 8% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज देय होगा ।

विनीत की सेवा-निवृत्ति पर आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । **6**

भाग – ख

विकल्प – I

(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

27. (a) वित्तीय विवरणों के विश्लेषण की वह तकनीक जो वित्तीय स्थिति तथा प्रचालन परिणामों की प्रवृत्ति तथा दिशा की तरफ इशारा करती है, वह है _____

(A) तुलनात्मक विवरण (B) सामान्य आकार विवरण

(C) रोकड़ प्रवाह विश्लेषण (D) अनुपात विश्लेषण **1**

अथवा

(b) संसाधनों के प्रभावी उपयोग पर आधारित व्यवसाय के संचालनों की दक्षता को मापन हेतु परिकलित किए जाने वाले अनुपात को जाना जाता है _____

(A) लाभप्रदता अनुपात (B) ऋण-शोधन क्षमता अनुपात

(C) आवर्त अनुपात (D) द्रवता अनुपात **1**

28. मानक एंटरप्राइजेज़ का ऋण समता अनुपात 2.5 : 1 है । निम्न में से किस लेनदेन का परिणाम अनुपात में वृद्धि करेगा ?

(A) ₹ 2,00,000 के माल का उधार क्रय ।

(B) लेनदारों को ₹ 3,00,000 का भुगतान ।

(C) ₹ 6,00,000 के ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन ।

(D) ₹ 4,00,000 पुस्तक मूल्य के फर्नीचर का 10% लाभ पर विक्रय । **1**

29. (a) रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से निम्न में से कौन सी प्रचालन गतिविधियाँ हैं ?

(i) माल तथा सेवाओं के आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को नगद भुगतान ।

(ii) अन्य उद्यमों में निवेश से प्राप्त लाभांश ।

(iii) रॉयलटी, फीस, कमीशन तथा अन्य आगमों से प्राप्त नगद ।

(iv) उधार ली गयी राशियों का नकद पुनर्भुगतान ।

(A) (i), (ii) तथा (iii) (B) (i) तथा (iii)

(C) (i), (iii) तथा (iv) (D) (iii) तथा (iv) **1**

अथवा

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

(i) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 60,000 and the same was adjusted into the capital accounts of Ashish and Reema who will share profits in future in the ratio of 3 : 2.
(ii) Value of stock was to be reduced by ₹ 10,000.
(iii) Patents are found undervalued by 20%.
(iv) Vinit was paid ₹ 20,000 immediately on retirement and the balance was transferred to his loan account carrying interest @ 8% p.a.

Pass necessary journal entries on Vinit's retirement. **6**

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

27. (a) The tool of analysis of financial statements which indicates the trend and direction of financial position and operating results is _____.

(A) Comparative Statements (B) Common Size Statements
(C) Cash Flow Analysis (D) Ratio Analysis **1**

OR

(b) Ratios that are calculated for measuring the efficiency of operations of the business based on effective utilization of resources are known as _____.

(A) Profitability ratios (B) Solvency ratios
(C) Turnover ratios (D) Liquidity ratios **1**

28. The Debt Equity Ratio of Manak Enterprises is 2.5 : 1. Which of the following transaction will result in increase in this ratio ?

(A) Purchase of goods on credit ₹ 2,00,000.
(B) Payment to creditors ₹ 3,00,000.
(C) Issue of debentures ₹ 6,00,000.
(D) Sale of furniture of the book value of ₹ 4,00,000 at a profit of 10%. **1**

29. (a) Which of the following are operating activities for the purpose of preparing cash flow statement ?

(i) Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services.
(ii) Dividend received from investments in other enterprises.
(iii) Cash receipts from royalties, fees, commissions and other revenues.
(iv) Cash repayments of amounts borrowed.

(A) (i), (ii) and (iii) (B) (i) and (iii)
(C) (i), (iii) and (iv) (D) (iii) and (iv) **1**

OR

(b) निम्न में से कौन सा कथन गलत है ?

(A) लाभांश तथा ब्याज के भुगतान का परिणाम होगा वित्तीय गतिविधियों से नगद का बहिर्वाह ।

(B) कर्मचारी हितलाभ व्ययों के भुगतान का परिणाम होगा प्रचालन गतिविधियों से रोकड़ का बहिर्वाह ।

(C) ब्याज तथा लाभांश की प्राप्ति का परिणाम होगा वित्तीय गतिविधियों से रोकड़ का अन्तर्वाह ।

(D) प्रचालन गतिविधियाँ उद्यम की प्रमुख आगम उत्पादक गतिविधियाँ होती हैं । **1**

30. **कथन – I :** निवेश क्रियाकलापों में दीर्घकालीन परिसम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण एवं निपटान तथा वे अन्य निवेश हैं जो रोकड़ समतुल्यों में सम्मिलित नहीं हों, आते हैं ।

कथन – II : स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियों के अधिग्रहण के लिए नगद भुगतान का परिणाम, जिसमें अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियों तथा पूँजीकृत शोध एवं विकास सम्मिलित हैं, निवेश गतिविधियों से रोकड़ का बहिर्वाह होता है ।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

(A) दोनों कथन सत्य हैं ।

(B) दोनों कथन असत्य हैं ।

(C) केवल कथन I सत्य है ।

(D) केवल कथन II सत्य है । **1**

31. कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची-III, भाग-I के अनुसार निम्न मदों को मुख्य शीर्षकों तथा उप-शीर्षकों (यदि कोई है) के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत कीजिए :

(i) कम्प्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर

(ii) अदत्त वेतन

(iii) कार्य प्रगति पर **3**

32. निम्न सूचना से 31 मार्च, 2023 तथा 31 मार्च, 2024 को समाप्त हुए वर्षों के लिए सीएन लिमिटेड का सामान्य आकार लाभ-हानि विवरण तैयार कीजिए :

विवरण	**2023-24 (₹)**	**2022-23 (₹)**
प्रचालनों से आगम	40,00,000	20,00,000
व्यापारिक स्टॉक का क्रय	8,00,000	4,00,000
अन्य व्यय	4,00,000	2,00,000
कर 50% की दर से		

3

(b) Which of the following statements is incorrect ?

(A) Payment of dividend and interest will result in cash outflow from financing activities.
(B) Payment of employee benefit expenses will result in cash outflows from operating activities.
(C) Receipt of interest and dividend will result in cash inflow from financing activities.
(D) Operating activities are the principal revenue generating activities of the enterprise. **1**

30. **Statement – I :** Investing activities are the acquisition and disposal of long term assets and other investments not included in cash equivalents.
Statement – II : Cash payments to acquire fixed assets including intangibles and capitalised research and development results in cash outflow from investing activities.
Choose the correct option from the following :
(A) Both the Statements are true.
(B) Both the Statements are false.
(C) Only Statement I is true.
(D) Only Statement II is true. **1**

31. Classify the following items under major heads and sub-heads (if any) in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule-III, Part-I of the Companies Act, 2013 :
(i) Computer software
(ii) Outstanding salary
(iii) Work in progress **3**

32. From the following information of CN Ltd., prepare a common size Statement of Profit and Loss for the years ended 31st March, 2023 and 31st March, 2024 :

Particulars	2023-24 (₹)	2022-23 (₹)
Revenue from operations	40,00,000	20,00,000
Purchase of stock-in-trade	8,00,000	4,00,000
Other expenses	4,00,000	2,00,000
Tax @ 50%		

3

33. (a) निम्न सूचना से आरम्भिक तथा अन्तिम व्यापारिक देय की गणना कीजिए :

कुल क्रय ₹ 15,00,000;
नगद क्रय उधार क्रय का 25% है; व्यापारिक देय आवर्त अनुपात 4 गुना है; अन्तिम व्यापारिक देय आरम्भिक व्यापारिक देय का दो गुना है । **4**

अथवा

(b) निम्न सूचना से 'निवेश पर प्रत्याय' की गणना कीजिए :

अंशधारक निधि	₹ 16,00,000
10% ऋणपत्र	₹ 8,00,000
चालू देयताएँ	₹ 2,00,000
चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ	₹ 5,00,000
अचल-परिसम्पत्तियाँ	₹ 21,00,000

कर पश्चात् शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 3,00,000 तथा कर की राशि ₹ 1,00,000 थी । **4**

34. (a) निम्न सूचना से निवेश गतिविधियों से रोकड़ प्रवाह की गणना कीजिए :

विवरण	31-3-2024 (₹)	31-3-2023 (₹)
मशीनरी (लागत मूल्य पर)	3,80,000	3,00,000
एकत्रित मूल्यह्रास	62,000	45,000

अतिरिक्त सूचना :

₹ 50,000 लागत मूल्य की एक मशीनरी, जिस पर एकत्रित मूल्यह्रास ₹ 20,000 था, को 10% के लाभ पर बेचा गया ।

(b) निम्न सूचना से वित्तीयन गतिविधियों से रोकड़ प्रवाह की गणना कीजिए :

विवरण	31-3-2024 (₹)	31-3-2023 (₹)
समता अंश पूँजी	12,00,000	8,00,000
11% ऋणपत्र	3,00,000	4,00,000
प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम	1,40,000	1,00,000

अतिरिक्त सूचना :

ऋणपत्रों पर भुगतान किये गये ब्याज की राशि ₹ 40,000 थी । **6**

भाग – ख
विकल्प – II
(अभिकलित लेखांकन)

27. (a) निम्न में से कौन सा अभिकलित लेखांकन प्रणाली का लाभ नहीं है ?

(A) वांछित प्रारूप में प्रतिवेदनों को समयानुसार बनाना ।
(B) प्रोग्राम नहीं किए गए तथा अप्रविशिष्ट प्रतिवेदनों को उत्पन्न नहीं किया जा सकता है ।
(C) लेखांकन डेटा के प्रक्रियण में मितव्ययता ।
(D) अभिलेखों को प्रभावी तरीके से रखना । **1**

अथवा

33. (a) Calculate opening and closing Trade Payables from the following information :
Total purchases ₹ 15,00,000;
Cash purchases are 25% of credit purchases;
Trade payables turnover ratio is 4 times;
Closing trade payables are two times of opening trade payables. 4

OR

(b) From the following information, calculate 'Return on Investment' :

Shareholders Funds	₹ 16,00,000
10% Debentures	₹ 8,00,000
Current Liabilities	₹ 2,00,000
Current Assets	₹ 5,00,000
Non-Current Assets	₹ 21,00,000

Net profit after tax was ₹ 3,00,000 and the tax amounted to ₹ 1,00,000. 4

34. (a) From the following information, calculate Cash Flows from Investing Activities :

Particulars	31-3-2024 (₹)	31-3-2023 (₹)
Machinery (at cost)	3,80,000	3,00,000
Accumulated Depreciation	62,000	45,000

Additional Information :
A machine costing ₹ 50,000 on which accumulated depreciation was ₹ 20,000 was sold at a profit of 10%.

(b) From the following information, calculate Cash flows from Financing Activities :

Particulars	31-3-2024 (₹)	31-3-2023 (₹)
Equity Share Capital	12,00,000	8,00,000
11% Debentures	3,00,000	4,00,000
Securities Premium	1,40,000	1,00,000

Additional Information :
Interest paid on debentures amounted to ₹ 40,000. **6**

PART – B
OPTION – II
(Computerised Accounting)

27. (a) Which of the following is not an advantage of Computerised Accounting System ?
(A) Timely generation of reports in desired format.
(B) Unprogrammed and un-specific reports cannot be generated.
(C) Economy in processing of accounting data.
(D) Efficient record keeping. **1**

OR

(b) संहिताकरण करने की आवश्यकता होती है :

(A) डेटा के सरल प्रक्रियण तथा लेखों को रखने के लिए

(B) स्मरणीय कोड उत्पन्न करने के लिए

(C) लेखांकन प्रतिवेदनों को सुरक्षित करने के लिए

(D) डेटा का एंक्रिप्शन करने के लिए **1**

28. सभी उपलब्ध आकार शैलियों (शेप स्टाइलों) को देखने के लिए निम्न में से कौन सा बटन क्लिक करना होता है ?

(A) मोर (B) कस्टम

(C) चार्ट रूट (D) पिक्चर **1**

29. (a) एक व्यवसाय की परिसम्पत्तियों को सुरक्षित रखने तथा संसाधनों के अनुकूलतम उपयोग के लिए :

(A) केवल इसकी परिसम्पत्तियों को कवच तथा सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाए ।

(B) केवल पर्याप्त लाभ कमाने का प्रयास किया जाए ।

(C) आंतरिक जाँच तथा नियन्त्रण रखा जाए ।

(D) केवल लेखांकन अभिलेखों की परिशुद्धता सुनिश्चित की जाए । **1**

अथवा

(b) स्थिति विवरण के लेखा समूह में लेखा समूह–ऋण (देयताएँ) में निम्न में से कौन सी मद सम्मिलित नहीं होती है ?

(A) बैंक अधिविकर्ष (B) विभिन्न लेनदार

(C) असुरक्षित ऋण (D) सुरक्षित ऋण **1**

30. गैर–नगद लेनदेनों के लिए सामान्य रूप से उपयोग में लाया जाने वाला समायोजन प्रमाणक (वाउचर) निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा है ?

(A) भुगतान प्रमाणक (वाउचर) (B) प्राप्ति प्रमाणक (वाउचर)

(C) कॉन्ट्रा प्रमाणक (वाउचर) (D) रोजनामचा प्रमाणक (वाउचर) **1**

31. 'डेटा', 'सूचना' तथा 'लेनदेन' का क्या अर्थ है ? **3**

32. एक लेखांकन सॉफ्टवेयर की किन्हीं छः विशेषताओं की सूची दीजिए । **3**

33. (a) नोटपैड फाइल से प्रत्येक डेटा को एक ऐक्सल डेटा फाइल के रूप में सुरक्षित रखा जा सकता है । यह इसका संकेत देता है कि ऐक्सल वर्कशीट में चार प्रकार के डेटा सेल होते हैं । आँकड़ों (डेटा) के इन प्रकारों के नाम दीजिए तथा उनका उल्लेख कीजिए । **4**

अथवा

(b) 'आँकड़ा मान्यीकरण' का क्या अर्थ है ? 'अशुद्धि सावधान टेब' द्वारा क्या सुविधा मिलती है ? **4**

34. 'आवश्यकतानुसार विभिन्न प्रकार के चार्ट घटकों को प्रारूपित तथा संपादित किया जा सकता है ।' एक उपयोगकर्ता को उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्पों का उल्लेख कीजिए जब वह आकार शैलियों (शेप स्टाइल) को परिवर्तित करना चाहता है । **6**

(b) The need for codification is for :
(A) easy processing of data and keeping the records.
(B) generation of mnemonic codes.
(C) to secure accounting reports.
(D) the encryption of data. **1**

28. To see all the available shape styles, which of the following button is to be clicked ?
(A) More (B) Custom
(C) Chart root (D) Picture **1**

29. (a) To safeguard assets and optimise the use of resources of a business :
(A) shield and secure its assets only.
(B) try to earn sufficient profits only.
(C) keep internal checks and controls.
(D) ensure accuracy in accounting records only. **1**

OR

(b) Which of the following item is not included in Account group-loans (liabilities) in the Account group of Balance Sheet ?
(A) Bank overdraft (B) Sundry creditors
(C) Unsecured loans (D) Secured loans **1**

30. Which of the following is an adjustment voucher normally used for non-cash transaction ?
(A) Payment voucher (B) Receipt voucher
(C) Contra voucher (D) Journal voucher **1**

31. What is meant by 'Data', 'Information' and 'Transaction' ? **3**

32. List six features of an Accounting Software. **3**

33. (a) Each and every data from Notepad file can be saved as an Excel data file. This provides a lead that Excel worksheet consists of four types of data in cell. Name and state these data types. **4**

OR

(b) What is meant by 'Data Validation' ? What is facilitated by 'Error Alert Tab' ? **4**

34. 'Different chart elements can be formatted and edited as per requirement.' State various options available to a user, when he/she wants to change 'shape style'. **6**

MARKING SCHEME
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL
(FOR INTERNAL AND RESTRICTED USE ONLY)

SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2025

ACCOUNTANCY (SUBJECT CODE—055)

(QUESTION PAPER CODE—67/1/1)

General Instructions:

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

11 A full scale of **80** marks as given in Question Paper has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

12 Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines)

13 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.

..

67/1/1

MARKING SCHEME
ACCOUNTANCY (055)
EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS

SECTION A

1 **Q. Sara and Tara were partners….**

Ans. (D) ₹32,000 — **1 mark**

2 **Q. Assertion (A): Each partner carrying….**

Ans. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). — **1 mark**

3 **Q. (a) VL Ltd. offered for public subscription…**

Ans. (D) ₹11,00,000 — **1 mark**

OR — **OR**

Q. (b) VX Ltd. issued 30,000, 8% Debentures… — **1 mark**

Ans. (B) ₹1,50,000

4 **Q. (a) Kartik, Inder and Lalit were partners….**

Ans. (A)

	Particulars	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
(A)	Lalit's Capital A/c Dr. To Kartik's Capital A/c	40,000	 40,000

1 mark

OR — **OR**

Q. (b) Nidhi, Pranav and Ishu were partners….

Ans. (C)

	Particulars	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
(C)	Nidhi's Capital A/c Dr. Pranav's Capital A/c Dr. Ishu's Capital A/c Dr To Profit & Loss A/c	2,00,000 1,60,000 40,000	 4,00,000

1 mark

5	**Q. Moksh and Pran were partners in a firm…** **Ans**. (B) ₹4,00,000	**1 mark**
6	**Q. Money received in advance from the shareholders…** **Ans.** (A) Credited to calls in advance account	**1 mark**
7	**Q. (a) Debentures in respect of which all details….** **Ans**. (C) Registered debentures **OR** **(b) That portion of the called up…..** **Ans.** (A) Paid up capital	**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
8	**Q. Misha, Sarita and Isha were partners ….** **Ans.** (A) Misha's sacrifice 1/6, Isha's gain 1/6 **OR** **Q. (b) Sia, Tisha and Aryan were partners sharing…** **Ans.** (B) 4:1	**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
9	**Q. Anuj and Kartik were partners in a firm…** **Ans**.(C) ₹4,200	**1 mark**
10	**Q. (a) Vishesh, Manik and Amit were partners…** **Ans.** (D) 27:23 **OR** **Q. (b) Varsha, Aryan and Nimit…….** **Ans**. (B) 8:7	**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
11	**Q. When the Partners' capitals are fixed…** **Ans.** (C) Debit side of Partner's Current Account.	**1 mark**
12	**Q. 4,000 shares of ₹10 each were forfeited…** **Ans.** (A) ₹8,000	**1 mark**
13	**Q. On 1st April 2023, Veebee Ltd. issued 20,000, 13% debentures…** **Ans.** (B) ₹2,60,000	**1 mark**

14 **Q. Arushi, Vivaan and Mitali were partners..**

Ans. (C) ₹52,000 — **1 mark**

15 **Q. Ashmit, Veena and Rohan were partners in a firm…**

Ans.(A) Ashmit ₹3,75,000 and Rohan ₹1,25,000 — **1 mark**

16 **Q. Nita, Vidur and Mita were partners in a firm…**

Ans. (D) ₹5,00,000 — **1 mark**

17 **Q. Zaina, Yash and Kiran were partners in a firm..**

Ans.

Books of Zaina, Yash and Kiran
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
2024 July1	Profit and Loss Suspense A/c Dr. To Zaina's Capital A/c (Zaina's share of profit transferred to her capital account)		15,000	15,000

1 ½

Calculation of Firm's profits till Zaina's death: **+**

If sale is ₹4,00,000, the profit = ₹1,00,000

If sale is ₹1,50,000, the profit = ₹1,00,000 / ₹4,00,000 x ₹1,50,000

= ₹37,500 — **1 ½**

Calculation of Zaina's share of profit till death = ₹37,500 x 2/5 **=**

= ₹15,000

(If an examinee has shown correct calculation in any other form, full credit is to be given) — **3 marks**

18 **Q. (a) The firm of Amish, Nitish and Misha…**

Ans.

Books of Amish, Nitish and Misha
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Amish's Capital A/c Dr. Nitish's Capital A/c Dr. To Misha's Capital A/c (Adjustment of profit for the last three years on account of change in profit sharing ratio)		30,000 30,000	60,000

1½

+

Adjustment Table

Partners	Dr. Profits (₹) 2:2:1	Cr. Profits (₹) 1:1:1	Ner Effect	
			Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
Amish	1,80,000	1,50,000	30,000	
Nitish	1,80,000	1,50,000	30,000	
Misha	90,000	1,50,000		60,000
	4,50,000	**4,50,000**	**60,000**	**60,000**

1½

=

3 marks

(If an examinee has shown the correct working in any other form, full credit should be given)

OR

OR

Q. (b) Vidhi, Manas and Ansh were partners sharing…

Ans.

Books of Vidhi, Manas and Ansh
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
2024 Mar.31	Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c Dr.		2,00,000	
	To Vidhi's Capital A/c			40,000
	To Manas's Capital A/c			60,000
	To Ansh's Capital A/c			1,00,000
	(Profit distributed among the partners in their profit sharing ratio)			
"	Vidhi's Capital A/c Dr.		10,000	
	Manas's Capital A/c Dr.		10,000	
	To Ansh's Capital A/c			20,000
	(Deficiency for Ansh borne by Vidhi and Manas equally)			

1½

+

1½

=

3 marks

Alternate Answer:

Alternate Answer:

Books of Vidhi, Manas and Ansh
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
2024 Mar.31	Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c Dr.		2,00,000	
	To Vidhi's Capital A/c			30,000
	To Manas's Capital A/c			50,000
	To Ansh's Capital A/c			1,20,000
	(Profit distributed among the partners in their profit sharing ratio with guaranteed amount to Ansh)			

3 marks

19 **Q. (a) Delight Ltd. purchased assets worth…**

Ans.

Books of Delight Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr.	Cr.

				Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)	
	Assets A/c	Dr.		4,00,000		
	Goodwill A/c	Dr.		30,000		1½
	To Liabilities A/c				70,000	
	To Marvel Ltd.				3,60,000	
	(Assets and liabilities of Marvel Ltd. taken over)					+
	Marvel Ltd.	Dr.		3,60,000		
	To 11% Debentures A/c				3,00,000	1 ½
	To Securities Premium A/c				60,000	=
	(Issue of 3,000 debentures at a premium of 20%)					3 Marks

OR OR

Q. (b) Prime Ltd. took over assets of ₹6,00,000…

Ans.

Books of Prime Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars		L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
	Assets A/c	Dr.		6,00,000		
	To Liabilities A/c				1,00,000	1½
	To Rabi Ltd.				3,60,000	
	To Capital Reserve A/c				1,40,000	
	(Assets and liabilities of Rabi Ltd. taken over)					+
	Rabi Ltd.	Dr.		3,60,000		
	Discount on issue of debentures A/c	Dr.		40,000		1 ½
	To 10% Debentures A/c				4,00,000	=
	(Issue of 4,000 debentures at a discount of 10%)					3 Marks

20 **Q. The capital of the firm of Rajat and Karan is…**

Ans. Goodwill= Super profit x Number of years' purchase

Normal profit= Normal Rate of return/100 x Capital Employed
= 12/100 x₹15,00,000
= ₹1,80,000…….…… 1/2

Average profit= (₹2,40,000+ ₹2,80,000+ ₹3,20,000)/3
= ₹2,80,000
Average profit less partners' salary= ₹2,80,000- ₹50,000
= ₹2,30,000……1 **3 Marks**

Average Super profit/ Super profit = Average profit - Normal profit
=₹2,30,000- ₹1,80,000
=₹50,000…….…… 1/2

Goodwill= Super profit x Number of years' purchase
= ₹50,000 x 2
= ₹1,00,000……1

Alternate answer:

Interest on capital employed = 12/100 x₹15,00,000= ₹1,80,000

Partners salary= ₹20,000 +₹30,000 = ₹50,000

Normal Profit= Interest on capital employed + Partners' salary= ₹1,80,000 +₹50,000= ₹2,30,000…. 1

Average profit= (₹2,40,000+ ₹2,80,000+ ₹3,20,000)/3
= ₹2,80,000……..…… 1/2

Average Super profit= Average profit - Normal profit
=₹2,80,000- ₹2,30,000
=₹50,000……..……1/2

Goodwill= Super profit x Number of years purchase
= ₹50,000 x 2
= ₹1,00,000……1

Alternate Answer

3 marks

21 **Q. Pass necessary journal entries……..**

Ans.
(i)

Books of Kiero Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars		L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Bank A/c	Dr.		80,00,000	
	To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c				80,00,000
	(Debenture application money received)				
	Debenture Application and Allotment A/c	Dr.		80,00,000	
	Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c	Dr.		8,00,000	
	To 9% Debentures A/c				80,00,000
	To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c				8,00,000
	(Debenture application money transferred to debentures and premium on redemption of debentures account)				

(1 x 2)

(ii)

Books of Naro Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars		L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Bank A/c	Dr.		52,50,000	
	To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c				52,50,000
	(Debenture application money received)				
	Debenture Application and Allotment A/c	Dr.		52,50,000	
	Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c	Dr.		5,00,000	
	To 10% Debentures A/c				50,00,000
	To Securities Premium A/c				2,50,000
	To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c				5,00,000
	(Debenture application money transferred to debentures and premium on redemption of debentures account)				

+

(1 x 2) = 4 marks

22 **Q. Raja, Bharat and Vedika were partners in…**

Ans.

Books of Raja, Bharat and Vedika

Dr. **Vedika's Capital A/c** **Cr.**

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Drawings A/c	12,000	By Balance b/d	90,000
To Vedika's Executors A/c	1,09,400	By General Reserve A/c.	10,000
		By Interest on Capital A/c	2,400
		By P& L Suspense A/c	3,000
		By Raja's Capital A/c	8,000
		By Bharat's Capital A/c.	8,000
	1,21,400		1,21,400

½ x 8 = 4 marks

23 **Q. PL Ltd. was registered with …..**

Ans.

(i) (C) Nil

(ii) (D) 80,000

(iii) (A) ₹16,000

(iv) (B) ₹9,00,000

(v) (C) Subscribed capital

(vi) (B) ₹8,16,000

1 x 6 = 6 marks

24 **Q. Pass the necessary journal entries…**

Ans.

Books of Vibha and Ajit

Journal

	Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
(i)		Realisation A/c Dr. To Cash A/c (Creditors accepted cash and furniture in full settlement of their claim)		9,000	9,000
(ii)		Ajit Capital A/c Dr. Cash/ Bank A/c Dr. To Realisation A/c (40% of the stock was taken over by Ajit and the remaining stock sold for ₹18,000)		7,200 18,000	25,200

	(iii)		Realisation A/c Dr. To Vibha's Capital A/c (Vibha was allowed a remuneration to look after dissolution work)		16,000	16,000	
	(iv)		Ajit Loan A/c Dr. To Cash/ Bank A/c To Realisation A/c (Ajit's loan was settled)		45,000	42,000 3,000	**1 x 6 = 6 marks**
	(v)		Vibha's Capital A/c Dr. To Realisation A/c (Unrecorded machinery taken over by Vibha)		23,000	23,000	
	(vi)		Vibha's Capital A/c Dr. Ajit's Capital A/c Dr. To Profit and Loss A/c (Debit balance of Profit and Loss account debited to the partners' capital accounts)		10,000 10,000	20,000	

25 **Q. (a) Altima Ltd. invited applications for issuing…**

Ans.

Books of Altima Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application and Allotment A/c (Application money received on 2,40,000 shares @₹7 per share, including premium ₹1)		16,80,000	16,80,000
	Equity Share Application and Allotment A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Bank A/c (Transfer of application money to share capital and excess application money refunded)		16,80,000	12,00,000 2,00,000 2,80,000
	Equity Share First and Final call A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Amount due on share first and final call)		14,00,000	8,00,000 6,00,000
	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share First and Final call A/c (Amount received on share first and final call) **or** Bank A/c Dr. Call in arrears A/c Dr. To Equity Share First and Final Call A/c (Amount received on share first and final call)		13,72,000 13,72,000 28,000	13,72,000 14,00,000
	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. Securities Premium A/c Dr. To Share Forfeiture A/c To Equity Share First and Final Call/ Calls in Arrears A/c (4000 shares forfeited for non-payment of first and final call money)		40,000 12,000	24,000 28,000

1 x 6 = 6 marks

	Bank A/c Dr.		16,000		
	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr.		24,000		
	To Equity Share capital A/c			40,000	
	(Reissue of 4,000 shares at ₹4 per share fully paid)				

OR

OR

Q. (b) Pass necessary journal entries for forfeiture and reissue…

(i)

Books of Macil Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Share Capital A/c Dr.		2,40,000	
	Securities Premium A/c Dr.		30,000	
	To Share Forfeiture A/c			60,000
	To Share Allotment A/c			90,000
	To Share First Call A/c			1,20,000
	(3000 shares forfeited for non-payment of allotment and first call money)			
	or			
	Share Capital A/c Dr.		2,40,000	
	Securities Premium A/c Dr.		30,000	
	To Share Forfeiture A/c			60,000
	To Calls in Arrears A/c			2,10,000
	(3000 shares forfeited for non-payment of allotment and first call money)			
	Bank A/c Dr.		1,80,000	
	To Share Capital A/c			1,60,000
	To Securities Premium A/c			20,000
	(Reissue of 2,000 shares @₹90 per share ₹80 paid up)			
	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr.		40,000	
	To Capital Reserve A/c			40,000
	(Balance in share forfeiture account transferred to capital reserve)			

(1 x 3)

(ii)

+

Books of Avian Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Share Capital A/c Dr.		90,000	
	To Share Forfeiture A/c			50,000
	To Share First Call/ Calls in Arrears A/c			40,000
	(10,000 shares forfeited for non-payment of first call money)			
	Bank A/c Dr.		36,000	
	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr.		4,000	
	To Share Capital A/c			40,000
	(Reissue of 4,000 shares @₹9 per share fully paid up)			
	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr.		16,000	
	To Capital Reserve A/c			16,000
	(Balance in share forfeiture account transferred to capital reserve)			

(1 x 3)

=

6 marks

26 **Q. (a) Aryan and Adya were partners in a firm..**

Ans.

Books of Aryan and Adya

Dr. Revaluation A/c Cr.

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Provision for doubtful debts	3,500	By Machinery A/c	60,000
To Profit transferred to:		By Creditors A/c	3,500
Aryan's Capital A/c 45,000			
Adya's capital A/c. 15,000	60,000		
	63,500		63,500

Dr. Partners' Capital Accounts Cr.

Particulars	Aryan (₹)	Adya (₹)	Dev (₹)	Particulars	Aryan (₹)	Adya (₹)	Dev (₹)
To Profit & Loss A/c ½	15,000	5,000		By balance b/d ½	3,20,000	2,40,000	
To balance c/d ½	3,95,000	2,65,000	1,65,000	By Cash A/c 1			1,65,000
				By Premium for goodwill A/c ½	30,000	10,000	
				By Workmen Compensation Reserve ½	15,000	5,000	
				By Revaluation A/c ½	45,000	15,000	
	4,10,000	2,70,000	1,65,000		4,10,000	2,70,000	1,65,000

(½ x 4) + 4 = 6 Marks

OR

OR

Q. (b) Ashish, Vinit and Reema were partners sharing…

Ans.

Books of Ashish, Vinit and Reema

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
2024 Mar.31	Patents A/c Dr.		20,000	
	To Revaluation A/c			20,000
	(Patents were found undervalued by 20%)			
	Revaluation A/c Dr.		10,000	
	To Stock A/c			10,000
	(Value of stock reduced)			
	Revaluation A/c Dr.		10,000	
	To Ashish's Capital A/c			4,000
	To Vinit's Capital A/c			4,000
	To Reema's Capital A/c			2,000
	(Profit on revaluation credited to partners' capital accounts)			

1 x 6 = 6 marks

		General Reserve A/c Dr. To Ashish's Capital A/c To Vinit's Capital A/c To Reema's Capital A/c (General Reserve credited to partners' capital accounts)		50,000	 20,000 20,000 10,000	
		Ashish's Capital A/c Dr. Reema's Capital A/c Dr. To Vinit's Capital A/c (Vinit's share of goodwill adjusted in the capital accounts of Ashish and Reema in the gaining ratio)		12,000 12,000	 24,000	
		Vinit's Capital A/c Dr. To Cash A/c To Vinit's Loan A/c (Vinit was paid ₹20,000 on retirement, and the balance transferred to his loan account)		2,48,000	 20,000 2,28,000	
	PART B **OPTION 1** **(Analysis of Financial Statements)**					
27	**Q. (a) The tool of analysis of ……** **Ans.** (A) Comparative statements **OR** **Q. (b) Ratios that are calculated for measuring the efficiency…** **Ans.** (C) Turnover ratios					**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
28	**Q. The Debt Equity Ratio of Manak Enterprises…** **Ans.** (C) Issue of debentures ₹6,00,000					**1 mark**
29	**Q. (a) Which of the following are operating activities…** **Ans.** (B) (i) and (iii) **OR** **Q. (b) Which of the following statements is incorrect?** **Ans.** (C) Receipt from interest and dividend will result in cash inflow from financing activities					**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
30	**Q. Statement 1:** **Investing activities are the acquisition and disposal…** **Ans.** (A) Both the Statements are true.					**1 mark**

31 **Q. Classify the following items under major heads…**

Ans.

	Item	Major head	Sub-head
(i)	Computer software	Non-Current Assets	Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets – Intangible Assets
(ii)	Outstanding salary	Current Liabilities	Other Current Liabilities
(iii)	Work in progress	Current Assets	Inventories

½ x 6 = 3 marks

32 **Q. From the following information of CN Ltd….**

Ans.

Common Size Statement of Profit and Loss of CN Ltd.
for the years ended 31st March, 2023 and 31st March, 2024

	Absolute Amounts		Percentage of Revenue from operations		
Particulars	**2022-23 (₹)**	**2023-24 (₹)**	**2022-23 (%)**	**2023-24 (%)**	
Revenue from Operations	20,00,000	40,00,000	100	100	½
Less Expenses:					
Purchase of stock in trade	4,00,000	8,00,000	20	20	½
Other expenses	2,00,000	4,00,000	10	10	½
Total expenses	6,00,000	12,00,000	30	30	
Profit before tax	14,00,000	28,00,000	70	70	½
Less Tax @50%	7,00,000	14,00,000	35	35	½
Profit after tax	7,00,000	14,00,000	35	35	½

3 marks

33 **Q. (a) Calculate opening and closing Trade Payables….**

Ans.

Trade payables turnover ratio= Net Credit purchases/ Average Trade Payables……1

Total purchases = Cash purchases+ Credit purchases

- ⇨ ₹15,00,000= ¼ Credit purchases + Credit purchases
- ⇨ ₹15,00,000= 5/4 Credit Purchases
- ⇨ Credit Purchases ₹15,00,000 x 4/5
- ⇨ Credit purchases= ₹12,00,000……..……1

Trade payables turnover ratio= Net Credit purchases/ Average Trade Payables

- ⇨ 4 =₹12,00,000/ Average Trade Payables
- ⇨ Average Trade Payables= ₹3,00,000

Average Trade Payables= (Opening Trade Payables + Closing Trade Payables)/2

- ⇨ ₹3,00,000 = (Opening Trade Payables + 2 Opening Trade Payables)/2
- ⇨ Opening Trade Payables= ₹3,00,000 x 2/3
- ⇨ Opening Trade Payables= ₹2,00,000……1

Closing Trade Payables= 2 x Opening Trade Payables

- ⇨ Closing Trade Payables= 2 x ₹2,00,000
- ⇨ Closing Trade Payables= ₹4,00,000……1

4 Marks

OR

Q. (b) From the following information…….

Ans.

Return on Investment= Profit before interest and tax/ Capital Employed x 100……1

Profit before Interest and Tax= Net profit after tax + Tax + Interest on Debentures

- ⇨ Profit before Interest and Tax= ₹3,00,000 + ₹1,00,000+ ₹80,000
- ⇨ Profit before Interest and tax= ₹4,80,000……1

Capital employed= Shareholders Funds+ Debentures

- ⇨ Capital employed= ₹ 16,00,000 + ₹ 8,00,000
- ⇨ Capital employed= ₹ 24,00,000……1

or

Capital employed= Non-Current assets + Current Assets - Current Liabilities

- ⇨ Capital employed = ₹21,00,000 + ₹5,00,000 - ₹2,00,000
- ⇨ Capital employed= ₹24,00,000

Return on investment= (₹4,80,000/ ₹24,00,000) x 100

- ⇨ Return on investment= 20%.....1

OR

4 marks

34 **Q. (a) From the following information…**

Ans.

Calculation of Cash Flows from Investing Activities
for the year ended 31st March 2024

Particulars	**(₹)**	**(₹)**
Purchase of Machinery	(1,30,000)	
Sale of Machinery	33,000	
Net Cash used in Investing Activities		(97,000)

(1 x 3)

+

Dr. **Machinery A/c** **Cr.**

Particulars	**Amount (₹)**	**Particulars**	**Amount (₹)**
To Balance b/d	3,00,000	By Bank/Cash A/c	33,000
To Statement of Profit & Loss- Profit on sale	3,000	By Accumulated Depreciation A/c	20,000
To Bank/ Cash A/c (Balancing figure)	1,30,000	By Balance c/d	3,80,000
	4,33,000		4,33,000

1

Dr. **Accumulated Depreciation A/c** **Cr.**

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Machinery A/c	20,000	By Balance b/d	45,000
To Balance c/d	62,000	By Depreciation A/c	37,000
	82,000		82,000

(b) From the following information…

Calculation of Cash Flows from Financing Activities

for the year ended 31st March 2024

Particulars	(₹)	(₹)
Issue of Equity Shares (including premium of ₹40,000)	4,40,000	
Redemption of 11% Debentures	(1,00,000)	
Interest paid on debentures	(40,000)	
Net Cash flows from Financing Activities		3,00,000

+ - + **(½ x 4) = 6 marks**

PART B
OPTION II
(Computerised Accounting)

27 **Q. (a) Which of the following……..**

Ans. (B) Unprogrammed and un-specific reports cannot be generated **1 mark**

OR **OR**

Q. (b) The need for codification…… **1 mark**

Ans. (D) the encryption of data

28 **Q. To see all the available……** **1 mark**

Ans. (A) More

29 **Q. (a) To safeguard assets……** **1 mark**

Ans. (C) keep internal checks and controls

OR **OR**

Q. (b) Which of the following…….. **1 mark**

Ans. (B) Sundry creditors

30 **Q. Which of the following is an adjustment……** **1 mark**

Ans. (D) Journal voucher

31 **Q. What is meant by 'Data'…….**

Ans.
(a) Data: Data item or data element is the smallest name unit of data in the information system. These are processed through an accounting software to generate different sets of information in the form of

	accounting reports such as journals, etc. (b) Information: The information may be viewed as data at one level and when it is processed keeping in view the requirements of decision maker. It becomes the information at another level. (c) Transaction: Transaction consists of four data elements such as name of account, accounting code, date of transaction and amount. The transaction is a record of inflow and outflow of resources.	**1 x 3** **=** **3 marks**
32	**Q. List six features of an ……** **Ans.** (Any six) (1) It can perform basic accounting functions. (2) It can manage stores. (3) Do the job costing (4) Manage Payroll (5) Get many Management Information System reports which are useful for day to day functions. (6) File tax returns like prepare Balance Sheet, Profit and loss Statement, VAT forms, TDS returns, Service tax returns, etc. (7) Manage budget and scenarios. (8) Calculate interest on pending amount. (9) Manage data over different locations and synchronize it with m other features.	**½ x 6** **=** **3 marks**
33	**Q. (a) Each and every data……..** **Ans.** (1) Labels: (Text) are descriptive data such as names, months and usually include alphabetic characters. Excel aligns text to the left side of the cell. (2) Values: (Numbers) are generally raw numbers or dates. ▪ Whole Value: If the data is a whole value such as 34 or 5763, Excel aligns the data to the right side of the cell. ▪ Value with a decimal: If the data is a decimal value, Excel aligns the data to the right side of the cell including the decimal point, with exception of a trailing 0. If we enter 3.75 then 3.75 displays; such as 3.70 will display as 3.7. We can change the display appearance column width and alignment of data. (3) Formulas are instructions for Excel to perform calculations. (4) Date: This format is dependent to country specific format. **OR** **Q. (b) What is meant by ……** **Ans.** Data Validation is a feature to define restriction on type of data entered into a cell. It is invaluable because it is necessary that data must be accurate and consistent. Error Alert Tab Enables: (a) To display the error alert after invalid data is entered in the box.	**1 x 4** **=** **4 marks** **OR** **1**

	(b) Enter message allows to type the desired message for user and title for reference purpose. (c) In style drop-down menu select information, warning or stop as per the severity and accuracy requirement for data where (i) Information displays a message but will prevent entry of invalid data. (ii) Warning: displays a warning message but will not prevent entry of invalid data. (iii) Stop: will prevent invalid entry of data.	+ **(1 x 3)** = **4 marks**
34	**Q. "Different chart elements can be…….** **Ans.** Following are the options available: (a) Change shape style (b) Shape outline (c) Text format Changing the shape style On the Format tab, in the shape styles group, do one of the following: ▪ To see all available shape styles click the more button. ▪ To apply a pre-defined shape style, in the shape style box. Click the style that the user wants. ▪ To apply a different shape fill click shape fill and then do one of the following. ▪ To use different fill colour under Theme colours or standard colours left click and select the colour. ▪ To remove the colour from the selected chart elements click No Fill. ▪ To select a colour which is neither available in theme colour nor in standard colours click More Fill Colours and then specify the colour. Custom fill colours are added under Recent colours, can also be used. ▪ To fill a shape with picture, click Picture. In the Insert Picture dialog box, click the picture to use and then click Insert. ▪ To use gradient effect for the selected fill colour, click Gradient and then under Variation click the gradient style to be used. ▪ To use texture, click Texture and then click the texture to use.	**6 marks**