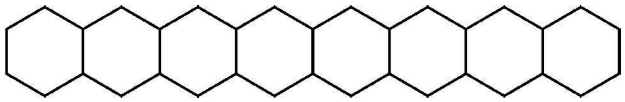
Series : W2YXZ

SET ~ 2

रोल नं.
Roll No.



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **67/2/2**

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

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

**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।*

## भाग – क

## (साझेदारी फ़र्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)

1. अमन, बोमन तथा चेतन एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। दिनेश को एक नया साझेदार बनाया गया। उसने अपने संपूर्ण भाग का अधिग्रहण अमन से किया। अमन ने लाभ के अपने $\frac{1}{5}$ भाग का त्याग दिनेश के पक्ष में किया। निम्नलिखित में से फर्म के लाभों में किस भाग के लिए दिनेश को प्रवेश दिया गया ?

(A) $\frac{1}{10}$ (B) $\frac{2}{10}$

(C) $\frac{3}{10}$ (D) $\frac{4}{10}$ **1**

**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.*

## PART – A
## (Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1. Aman, Boman and Chetan were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Dinesh was admitted as a new partner who acquired his share entirely from Aman. Aman surrendered $\frac{1}{5}^{th}$ of his share in the profits to Dinesh. Dinesh was admitted for which of the following share in the profits of the firm ?

(A) $\frac{1}{10}$ (B) $\frac{2}{10}$

(C) $\frac{3}{10}$ (D) $\frac{4}{10}$ **1**

2. इमली, फरीदा तथा गौरी एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 4 : 3 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ–हानि बाँटती थीं । फरीदा को फर्म के लाभों में उसके भाग के लिए ₹ 35,000 की गारंटी दी गयी थी । इसके कारण हुई किसी भी कमी को इमली द्वारा वहन किया जाना था । 31 मार्च, 2024 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में फर्म ने ₹ 80,000 का लाभ कमाया । फरीदा के पूँजी खाते में क्रेडिट किया गया लाभ था :

(A) ₹ 30,000 (B) ₹ 35,000
(C) ₹ 25,000 (D) ₹ 5,000 **1**

3. अजय लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 100 अंशों का हरण, ₹ 1 प्रति अंश की प्रथम याचना तथा ₹ 3 प्रति अंश की दूसरी तथा अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान न करने पर कर लिया । प्रति अंश न्यूनतम मूल्य जिस पर इन अंशों का पुनः निर्गमन किया जा सकता है, होगा :

(A) ₹ 6 (B) ₹ 4
(C) ₹ 10 (D) ₹ 16 **1**

4. एक कम्पनी द्वारा चयनित लोगों के समूह को प्रतिभूतियों के अभिदान का प्रस्ताव या निमन्त्रण (जनता को प्रस्ताव के तरीके के अतिरिक्त) जाना जाता है :

(A) स्वैट इक्विटी (B) निगमन लागत
(C) अंशों का निजी आबंटन (D) कर्मचारी स्टॉक ऑप्शन प्लान **1**

5. सुहास तथा विलास एक फर्म के साझेदार थे और उनकी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 4,00,000 तथा ₹ 3,00,000 थी । उन्होंने भविष्य के लाभों में $\frac{1}{5}$ भाग के लिए प्रभास को एक नया साझेदार बनाया । प्रभास अपनी पूँजी के रूप में ₹ 2,00,000 लाया । ख्याति में प्रभास का भाग होगा :

(A) ₹ 1,00,000 (B) ₹ 10,00,000
(C) ₹ 9,00,000 (D) ₹ 20,000 **1**

6. राधिका, मेहर तथा शुभा एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 9 : 8 : 7 के अनुपात में लाभ–हानि बाँटते थे । यदि वर्ष के अन्त में लाभ में राधिका के भाग की राशि ₹ 5,40,000 थी तो शुभा के लाभ की राशि होगी :

(A) ₹ 5,40,000 (B) ₹ 4,80,000
(C) ₹ 60,000 (D) ₹ 4,20,000 **1**

7. वायने, शान तथा ब्रयान एक फर्म के साझेदार थे । शान ने फर्म को ₹ 1,00,000 का एक ऋण दिया हुआ था । 31 मार्च, 2024 को फर्म का विघटन हो गया । विभिन्न परिसम्पत्तियों (नगद तथा बैंक में नगद को छोड़कर) तथा बाह्य देयताओं को वसूली खाते में हस्तांतरित करने के पश्चात् शान ने ₹ 90,000 पुस्तक मूल्य का फर्नीचर अपने ऋण के आंशिक निपटान हेतु ले लिया । शान के ऋण खाते की शेष राशि के भुगतान के लिए बैंक खाते को क्रेडिट किया जायेगा :

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

8. नंदिता तथा प्रभा एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं । नंदिता ने वर्ष में व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए ₹ 3,00,000 का आहरण किया । साझेदारी संलेख में आहरण पर 10% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज लगाने का प्रावधान है । 31 मार्च, 2024 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए नंदिता के आहरण पर ब्याज होगा :

(A) ₹ 9,000 (B) ₹ 30,000
(C) ₹ 18,000 (D) ₹ 15,000 **1**

2. Emily, Farida and Gauri were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 1. Farida was guaranteed ₹ 35,000 as her share in the profits in the firm. Any deficiency arising on that account was to be met by Emily. The firm earned a profit of ₹ 80,000 for the year ended 31st March 2024. The profit credited to Farida's capital account was :

(A) ₹ 30,000 (B) ₹ 35,000
(C) ₹ 25,000 (D) ₹ 5,000 **1**

3. Ajay Ltd. forfeited 100 shares of ₹ 10 each for non-payment of first call of ₹ 1 per share and second and final call of ₹ 3 per share. The minimum price per share at which these shares can be reissued will be :

(A) ₹ 6 (B) ₹ 4
(C) ₹ 10 (D) ₹ 16 **1**

4. Offer of securities or invitation to subscribe securities to a select group of persons by a company (other than by way of public offer) is known as :

(A) Sweat equity (B) Incorporation cost
(C) Private placement of shares (D) Employee stock option plan **1**

5. Suhas and Vilas were partners in a firm with capitals of ₹ 4,00,000 and ₹ 3,00,000 respectively. They admitted Prabhas as a new partner for $\frac{1}{5}^{th}$ share in future profits. Prabhas brought ₹ 2,00,000 as his capital. Prabhas' share of goodwill will be :

(A) ₹ 1,00,000 (B) ₹ 10,00,000
(C) ₹ 9,00,000 (D) ₹ 20,000 **1**

6. Radhika, Mehar and Shubha were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 9 : 8 : 7. If Radhika's share of profit at the end of the year amounted to ₹ 5,40,000, Shubha's share of profit will be :

(A) ₹ 5,40,000 (B) ₹ 4,80,000
(C) ₹ 60,000 (D) ₹ 4,20,000 **1**

7. Wayne, Shaan and Bryan were partners in a firm. Shaan had advanced a loan of ₹ 1,00,000 to the firm. On 31st March, 2024 the firm was dissolved. After transferring various assets (other than cash & bank) and outside liabilities to Realisation Account, Shaan took over furniture of book value of ₹ 90,000 in part settlement of his loan amount. For the payment of balance amount of Shaan's loan Bank Account will be credited with :

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

8. Nandita and Prabha were partners in a firm. Nandita withdrew ₹ 3,00,000 during the year for personal use. The partnership deed provides for charging interest on drawings @ 10% p.a. Interest on Nandita's drawings for the year ended 31st March, 2024 will be :

(A) ₹ 9,000 (B) ₹ 30,000
(C) ₹ 18,000 (D) ₹ 15,000 **1**

9. **अभिकथन (A) :** एक साझेदारी फर्म में साझेदारों की अधिकतम संख्या 50 होती है ।

**कारण (R) :** कम्पनी अधिनियम 2013 के आधार पर केन्द्र सरकार एक फर्म के सदस्यों की अधिकतम संख्या निर्धारित करने के लिए अधिकृत होती है । केन्द्र सरकार ने एक फर्म के सदस्यों की अधिकतम संख्या 50 निर्धारित की है ।

निम्न में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

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

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

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

(D) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों असत्य हैं । **1**

10. काजल तथा लौरा एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 5 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटती थीं । उन्होंने भविष्य के लाभ में $\frac{1}{4}$ भाग के लिए मैडी को साझेदार बनाया । मैडी अपनी पूँजी के रूप में ₹ 8,00,000 तथा ख्याति प्रीमियम के अपने भाग के रूप में ₹ 4,00,000 लाया । काजल, लौरा तथा मैडी ने भविष्य में लाभों को 2 : 1 : 1 के अनुपात में बाँटने का निर्णय लिया । ख्याति, परिसम्पत्तियों तथा देयताओं के पुनर्मूल्यांकन आदि से संबंधित सभी समायोजनों के पश्चात् काजल की पूँजी ₹ 15,00,000 तथा लौरा की पूँजी ₹ 8,00,000 थी । यह निर्णय लिया गया कि मैडी की पूँजी को आधार मानकर साझेदारों की पूँजी उनके नये लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में होगी । समायोजन, आवश्यकतानुसार नगद लाकर अथवा आहरण के द्वारा किया गया । काजल द्वारा लायी गयी नगद राशि थी :

(A) ₹ 1,00,000 (B) ₹ 8,00,000

(C) ₹ 16,00,000 (D) ₹ 12,00,000 **1**

11. पुलकित तथा रविंदर एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । सिकंदर को फर्म के लाभों में $\frac{1}{5}$ भाग के लिए एक नया साझेदार बनाया गया । पुलकित, रविंदर तथा सिकंदर ने भविष्य में लाभों को 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में बाँटने का निर्णय लिया । सिकंदर ₹ 5,00,000 अपनी पूँजी के रूप में तथा ₹ 10,00,000 ख्याति प्रीमियम के अपने भाग के रूप में लाया । ख्याति प्रीमियम की वह राशि जो पुराने साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते में क्रेडिट की जायेगी, होगी :

(A) पुलकित का पूँजी खाता ₹ 10,00,000

(B) पुलकित का पूँजी खाता ₹ 6,00,000 तथा रविंदर का पूँजी खाता ₹ 4,00,000

(C) पुलकित का पूँजी खाता ₹ 5,00,000 तथा रविंदर का पूँजी खाता ₹ 5,00,000

(D) पुलकित का पूँजी खाता ₹ 2,00,000 **1**

9. **Assertion (A) :** The maximum number of partners in a partnership firm is 50.

**Reason (R) :** By virtue of the Companies Act 2013, the Central Government is empowered to prescribe maximum number of partners in a firm. The Central Government has prescribed the maximum number of partners in a firm to be 50.

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 true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are false. **1**

10. Kajal and Laura were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3. They admitted Maddy for $\frac{1}{4}^{\text{th}}$ share in future profits. Maddy brought ₹ 8,00,000 as his capital and ₹ 4,00,000 as his share of premium for goodwill. Kajal, Laura and Maddy decided to share profits in future in the ratio of 2 : 1 : 1. After all adjustments in respect of goodwill, revaluation of assets and liabilities etc. Kajal's capital was ₹ 15,00,000 and Laura's capital was ₹ 8,00,000. It was agreed that partners' capitals should be in proportion to their new profit sharing ratio taking Maddy's capital as base. The adjustment was made by bringing in or withdrawing the necessary cash as the case may be. The cash brought in by Kajal was :

(A) ₹ 1,00,000 (B) ₹ 8,00,000

(C) ₹ 16,00,000 (D) ₹ 12,00,000 **1**

11. Pulkit and Ravinder were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. Sikander was admitted as a new partner for $\frac{1}{5}^{\text{th}}$ share in the profits of the firm. Pulkit, Ravinder and Sikander decided to share future profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. Sikander brought ₹ 5,00,000 as his capital and ₹ 10,00,000 as his share of premium for goodwill. The amount of premium for goodwill that will be credited to the old partners' capital accounts will be :

(A) Pulkit's Capital Account ₹ 10,00,000

(B) Pulkit's Capital Account ₹ 6,00,000 and Ravinder's Capital Account ₹ 4,00,000

(C) Pulkit's Capital Account ₹ 5,00,000 and Ravinder's Capital Account ₹ 5,00,000

(D) Pulkit's Capital Account ₹ 2,00,000 **1**

12. (a) अनीशा, दीपा तथा चारू एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटती थीं । 31 मार्च, 2024 को उन्होंने अपने लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात को 2 : 3 : 5 में बदलने का निर्णय किया । लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात में परिवर्तन के कारण प्रत्येक साझेदार का अधिलाभ अथवा त्याग होगा :

(A) अनीशा का त्याग $\frac{3}{10}$ ; चारू का अधिलाभ $\frac{3}{10}$

(B) अनीशा का अधिलाभ $\frac{3}{10}$ ; चारू का त्याग $\frac{3}{10}$

(C) अनीशा का त्याग $\frac{3}{10}$ ; दीपा का अधिलाभ $\frac{3}{10}$

(D) दीपा का अधिलाभ $\frac{3}{10}$ ; चारू का त्याग $\frac{3}{10}$ **1**

**अथवा**

(b) प्रीत तथा सरल एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटती थीं । 31 मार्च, 2024 को उन्होंने अपने लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात को 1 : 1 में बदलने का निर्णय लिया । पुनर्गठन की तिथि को फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 1,00,000 किया गया । लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात में परिवर्तन के कारण ख्याति के लेखांकन की रोजनामचा प्रविष्टि होगी :

| | विवरण | | नाम राशि (₹) | जमा राशि (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | प्रीत का पूँजी खाता..... | नाम | 1,00,000 | |
| | सरल का पूँजी खाता | | | 1,00,000 |
| (B) | सरल का पूँजी खाता..... | नाम | 1,00,000 | |
| | प्रीत का पूँजी खाता | | | 1,00,000 |
| (C) | प्रीत का पूँजी खाता..... | नाम | 10,000 | |
| | सरल का पूँजी खाता | | | 10,000 |
| (D) | सरल का पूँजी खाता..... | नाम | 10,000 | |
| | प्रीत का पूँजी खाता | | | 10,000 |

**1**

13. (a) ईशान, जतिन तथा कपिल एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 4 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । जतिन सेवा-निवृत्त हो गया तथा उसका भाग ईशान तथा कपिल ने 1 : 1 के अनुपात में ले लिया । जतिन की सेवा-निवृत्ति के पश्चात् ईशान तथा कपिल का नया लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात होगा :

(A) 5 : 1 (B) 1 : 1
(C) 5 : 4 (D) 7 : 3 **1**

**अथवा**

(b) साक्षी, कियारा तथा गुंजन एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटती थीं । 1-4-2023 को कियारा सेवा-निवृत्त हो गयी । सभी समायोजनों के पश्चात् कियारा को ₹ 5,00,000 की राशि देय थी । राशि का भुगतान ₹ 2,50,000 की दो वार्षिक किस्तों में अदत्त राशि पर 10% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज सहित देय था । 31-03-2024 को प्रथम किस्त के भुगतान की राशि होगी :

(A) ₹ 3,00,000 (B) ₹ 2,75,000
(C) ₹ 5,50,000 (D) ₹ 2,50,000 **1**

12. (a) Anisha, Deepa and Charu were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. On 31st March, 2024, they decided to change their profit-sharing ratio to 2 : 3 : 5. Each partner's gain or sacrifice due to change in profit-sharing ratio will be :

(A) Anisha's sacrifice $\frac{3}{10}$; Charu's gain $\frac{3}{10}$

(B) Anisha's gain $\frac{3}{10}$; Charu's sacrifice $\frac{3}{10}$

(C) Anisha's sacrifice $\frac{3}{10}$; Deepa's gain $\frac{3}{10}$

(D) Deepa's gain $\frac{3}{10}$; Charu's sacrifice $\frac{3}{10}$ **1**

**OR**

(b) Preet and Saral were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. On 31st March, 2024 they decided to change their profit sharing ratio to 1 : 1. On the date of reconstitution goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 1,00,000. The journal entry for treatment of goodwill on account of change in profit-sharing ratio will be :

| | Particulars | | Dr. Amount (₹) | Cr. Amount (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | Preet's Capital A/c ..... | Dr. | 1,00,000 | |
| | To Saral's Capital A/c | | | 1,00,000 |
| (B) | Saral's Capital A/c ..... | Dr. | 1,00,000 | |
| | To Preet's Capital A/c | | | 1,00,000 |
| (C) | Preet's Capital A/c ..... | Dr. | 10,000 | |
| | To Saral's Capital A/c | | | 10,000 |
| (D) | Saral's Capital A/c ..... | Dr. | 10,000 | |
| | To Preet's Capital A/c | | | 10,000 |

**1**

13. (a) Ishan, Jatin and Kapil were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 4 : 1. Jatin retired and his share was taken up by Ishan and Kapil in the ratio 1 : 1. The new profit-sharing ratio between Ishan and Kapil after Jatin's retirement will be :

(A) 5 : 1 (B) 1 : 1
(C) 5 : 4 (D) 7 : 3 **1**

**OR**

(b) Sakshi, Kiara and Gunjan were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Kiara retired on 1-4-2023. After all adjustments the amount due to Kiara was ₹ 5,00,000. The payment was to be made in two yearly instalments of ₹ 2,50,000 each plus interest @ 10% per annum on the unpaid balance. The amount of first instalment paid on 31-03-2024 will be :

(A) ₹ 3,00,000 (B) ₹ 2,75,000
(C) ₹ 5,50,000 (D) ₹ 2,50,000 **1**

14. (a) अंश पूँजी की वह राशि जिसे एक कम्पनी अपने संस्था के बहिर्नियम के अनुसार निर्गमित करने के लिए अधिकृत होती है, _____ कहलाती है ।

(A) नाममात्र की पूँजी (B) निर्गमित पूँजी
(C) संचित पूँजी (D) अभिदत्त पूँजी 1

**अथवा**

(b) भारतीय प्रतिभूति एवं विनिमय बोर्ड (SEBI) के निर्देशानुसार पूँजी का न्यूनतम अभिदान _____ के 90% से कम नहीं हो सकता है ।

(A) अधिकृत पूँजी (B) निर्गमित पूँजी
(C) संचित पूँजी (D) अभिदत्त पूँजी 1

15. (a) ऐसे ऋणपत्र जिन पर कम्पनी उधार लिए गये धन के पुनर्भुगतान का कोई वचन नहीं देती है, कहलाते हैं :

(A) धारक ऋणपत्र (B) सुरक्षित ऋणपत्र
(C) स्थायी ऋणपत्र (D) पंजीकृत ऋणपत्र 1

**अथवा**

(b) यदि एक कम्पनी द्वारा निर्गमित ऋणपत्रों की राशि उसके द्वारा अधिग्रहण की गयी शुद्ध परिसम्पत्तियों की राशि से अधिक है, तो अन्तर को माना जायेगा :

(A) पूँजी संचय (B) ख्याति
(C) क्रय प्रतिफल (D) सामान्य संचय 1

16. (a) लैटवियन लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में निम्न रोजनामचा प्रविष्टि दर्शायी गयी है :

| तिथि | विवरण | | नाम राशि (₹) | जमा राशि (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | बैंक खाता..... | नाम | 4,75,000 | |
| | ऋणपत्र निर्गमन हानि खाता..... | नाम | 75,000 | |
| | 12% ऋणपत्र खाता | | | 5,00,000 |
| | ऋणपत्र शोधन प्रीमियम खाता | | | 50,000 |

ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर बट्टा है :

(A) 15% (B) 5%
(C) 10% (D) 95% 1

**अथवा**

(b) 1 अप्रैल, 2023 को जेबा लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 15,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% बट्टे पर किया । इसके प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम खाते में ₹ 1,00,000 का शेष था । ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर ₹ 1,50,000 के बट्टे को अपलिखित किया जायेगा :

(A) ₹ 1,00,000 प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम खाते से तथा ₹ 50,000 लाभ–हानि विवरण से
(B) ₹ 50,000 प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम खाते से तथा ₹ 1,00,000 लाभ–हानि विवरण से
(C) ₹ 1,50,000 प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम खाते से
(D) ₹ 1,50,000 लाभ–हानि विवरण से 1

14. (a) The amount of share capital which a company is authorised to issue by its Memorandum of Association is known as _____.

(A) Nominal capital (B) Issued capital
(C) Reserve capital (D) Subscribed capital **1**

**OR**

(b) According to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), guidelines, minimum subscription of capital cannot be less than 90% of _____.

(A) Authorised capital (B) Issued capital
(C) Reserve capital (D) Subscribed capital **1**

15. (a) Debentures on which a company does not give any undertaking for the repayment of money borrowed are called :

(A) Bearer Debentures (B) Secured Debentures
(C) Perpetual Debentures (D) Registered Debentures **1**

**OR**

(b) If the amount of debentures issued is more than the amount of the net assets taken over by a company, the difference will be treated as :

(A) Capital Reserve (B) Goodwill
(C) Purchase Consideration (D) General Reserve **1**

16. (a) The following journal entry appears in the books of Latvion Ltd. :

| Date | Particulars | Dr. Amount (₹) | Cr. Amount (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Bank A/c ..... Dr. | 4,75,000 | |
| | Loss on issue of debentures A/c ..... Dr. | 75,000 | |
| | To 12% Debentures A/c | | 5,00,000 |
| | To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c | | 50,000 |

The discount on issue of debentures is :

(A) 15% (B) 5%
(C) 10% (D) 95% **1**

**OR**

(b) Zeba Limited issued 15,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at 10% discount on 1st April, 2023. It has a balance of ₹ 1,00,000 in Securities Premium Account. The 'Discount on issue of Debentures' of ₹ 1,50,000 will be written off :

(A) ₹ 1,00,000 out of Securities Premium Account and ₹ 50,000 out of Statement of Profit and Loss
(B) ₹ 50,000 out of Securities Premium Account and ₹ 1,00,000 out of Statement of Profit and Loss
(C) ₹ 1,50,000 out of Securities Premium Account
(D) ₹ 1,50,000 out of Statement of Profit and Loss **1**

17. भावना तथा वेदिका एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 5 : 4 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटती थीं । 1 अप्रैल, 2024 से उन्होंने भविष्य में लाभ व हानि को 4 : 5 के अनुपात में बाँटने का निर्णय लिया । इस तिथि को उनका स्थिति विवरण लाभ-हानि खाते में ₹ 1,80,000 का नाम शेष तथा सामान्य संचय में ₹ 6,30,000 का शेष दर्शा रहा था । साझेदारों ने लाभ-हानि खाते के नाम शेष को अपलिखित करने तथा सामान्य संचय को विभाजित न करने का निर्णय किया ।

फर्म के पुनर्गठन पर उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । अपना कार्य स्पष्टता से दर्शाइये । **3**

18. रॉकी तथा विक्की एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2024 को शिवाय को लाभों में $\frac{2}{7}$ भाग के लिए एक नया साझेदार बनाया गया । जिसे उसने रॉकी तथा विक्की से बराबर-बराबर प्राप्त किया । शिवाय के प्रवेश की तिथि को रॉकी तथा विक्की का स्थिति विवरण ₹ 7,00,000 का कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति संचय दर्शा रहा था ।

शिवाय के प्रवेश की तिथि पर निम्न प्रत्येक स्थिति में कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति संचय के लेखांकन की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

(i) कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति के दावे की राशि ₹ 5,60,000 थी ।

(ii) कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति के दावे की राशि ₹ 7,00,000 थी ।

(iii) कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति के दावे की राशि ₹ 7,20,000 थी । **3**

19. (a) 1 अक्टूबर, 2023 को आकाश तथा बादल ने क्रमशः ₹ 80,00,000 तथा ₹ 60,00,000 की पूँजी के साथ साझेदारी में प्रवेश किया । उन्होंने लाभ एवं हानि को बराबर-बराबर बाँटने का निर्णय किया । साझेदारी संलेख के प्रावधानों के अनुसार साझेदारों को पूँजी पर 10% वार्षिक ब्याज का हक था । बादल को यह गारंटी दी गयी कि पूँजी पर ब्याज लगाने के पश्चात् लाभ में उसका भाग प्रतिवर्ष ₹ 7,00,000 से कम नहीं होगा ।

इस कारण हुई किसी भी कमी का वहन आकाश करेगा । 31 मार्च, 2024 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए फर्म का लाभ ₹ 13,00,000 था ।

31 मार्च, 2024 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए फर्म का लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता तैयार कीजिए । **3**

**अथवा**

(b) पारूल तथा राजुल एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 5 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ एवं हानि बाँटती थीं । 1 अप्रैल, 2023 को उनके स्थायी पूँजी खातों के शेष : पारूल ₹ 6,00,000 तथा राजुल ₹ 8,00,000 थे । साझेदारी संलेख में पूँजी पर 12% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज का प्रावधान था । 31 मार्च, 2024 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए फर्म का शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 1,26,000 था ।

31 मार्च, 2024 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता तैयार कीजिए । अपना कार्य स्पष्टता से दर्शाइए । **3**

17. Bhawana and Vedika were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 4. From 1st April, 2024 they decided to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 5. On this date, their balance sheet showed a debit balance of ₹ 1,80,000 in Profit and Loss Account and a balance of ₹ 6,30,000 in General Reserve. Partners decided to write off debit balance in Profit and Loss Account but decided not to distribute the General Reserve.
Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions on the reconstitution of the firm. Show your workings clearly. **3**

18. Rocky and Vicky were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3. On 1st April, 2024 Shivay was admitted as a new partner for $\frac{2}{7}^{th}$ share in profits which he acquired equally from Rocky and Vicky. On the date of Shivay's admission, the Balance Sheet of Rocky and Vicky showed Workmen Compensation Reserve of ₹ 7,00,000.
Pass necessary journal entries for treatment of workmen compensation reserve on the date of Shivay's admission in each of the following cases :
(i) Claim on account of workmen compensation amounted to ₹ 5,60,000.
(ii) Claim on account of workmen compensation amounted to ₹ 7,00,000.
(iii) Claim on account of workmen compensation amounted to ₹ 7,20,000. **3**

19. (a) Aakash and Baadal entered into partnership on 1st October, 2023 with the capitals of ₹ 80,00,000 and ₹ 60,00,000 respectively. They decided to share profits and losses equally. Partners were entitled to interest on capital @ 10% per annum as per the provisions of the partnership deed.
Baadal is given a guarantee that his share of profit, after charging interest on capital will not be less than ₹ 7,00,000 per annum.
Any deficiency arising on that account shall be met by Aakash. The profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2024 amounted to ₹ 13,00,000.
Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 31st March, 2024. **3**

**OR**

(b) Parul and Rajul were partners in a firm, sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3. The balance in their fixed capital accounts on 1st April, 2023 were : Parul ₹ 6,00,000 and Rajul ₹ 8,00,000. The partnership deed provided for allowing interest on capital at 12% per annum. The net profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2024 was ₹ 1,26,000.
Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 31st March, 2024. Show your working clearly. **3**

20. (a) अपूर्व लिमिटेड ने ध्रुव लिमिटेड से ₹ 15,50,000 का भवन, ₹ 11,40,000 की मशीनरी तथा ₹ 1,10,000 के फर्नीचर तथा ₹ 2,00,000 की देयताओं का अधिग्रहण ₹ 25,00,000 के क्रय प्रतिफल पर किया । अपूर्व लिमिटेड ने क्रय प्रतिफल का भुगतान ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 12% ऋणपत्रों को 25% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करके किया ।
उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए अपूर्व लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । **3**

**अथवा**

(b) अजंता लिमिटेड ने सुजाता लिमिटेड से ₹ 36,00,000 की मशीनरी खरीदी । अजंता लिमिटेड ने सुजाता लिमिटेड को राशि के आधे भाग का भुगतान एक बैंक ड्राफ्ट के माध्यम से किया तथा शेष का भुगतान ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 8% ऋणपत्रों को 10% बट्टे पर निर्गमित करके किया ।
उपरोक्त लेनदेनों की अजंता लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । **3**

21. सरगम लिमिटेड ने ₹ 500 प्रत्येक के 2,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% प्रीमियम पर किया ।
राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था :
आवेदन पर – ₹ 200 प्रति ऋणपत्र
आबंटन पर – शेष (प्रीमियम सहित)
ऋणपत्र पूर्ण रूप से अभिदत्त हो गये तथा सभी देय राशि विधिवत प्राप्त हो गयी ।
सरगम लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । **4**

22. सिमर, तन्वी तथा उमरा एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 5 : 6 : 9 के अनुपात में लाभ–हानि बाँटती थीं । 31 मार्च, 2024 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

**31 मार्च, 2024 को सिमर, तन्वी तथा उमरा का स्थिति विवरण**

| देयताएँ | | राशि (₹) | परिसम्पत्तियाँ | राशि (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| पूँजी : | | | स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ | 25,00,000 |
| सिमर | 13,00,000 | | स्टॉक | 10,00,000 |
| तनवी | 12,00,000 | | देनदार | 8,00,000 |
| उमरा | 14,00,000 | 39,00,000 | नगद | 7,00,000 |
| सामान्य संचय | | 7,00,000 | लाभ–हानि खाता | |
| व्यापारिक देय | | 6,00,000 | (2023-24) | 2,00,000 |
| | | **52,00,000** | | **52,00,000** |

30 जून, 2024 को उमरा की मृत्यु हो गयी । किसी साझेदार की मृत्यु पर साझेदारी संलेख में निम्न का प्रावधान था :

(i) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन पिछले 5 वर्षों के औसत लाभ के 3 वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर किया जायेगा । पिछले चार वर्षों के लाभ/हानि थे :

2022-23 : ₹ 3,10,000 (हानि) 2021-22 : ₹ 3,00,000 (लाभ)
2020-21 : ₹ 4,00,000 (लाभ) 2019-20 : ₹ 2,50,000 (लाभ)

20. (a) Apoorv Ltd. acquired building worth ₹ 15,50,000, Machinery worth ₹ 11,40,000 and Furniture worth ₹ 1,10,000 from Dhruv Ltd. and took over its liabilities of ₹ 2,00,000 for a purchase consideration of ₹ 25,00,000. Apoorv Ltd. paid the purchase consideration by issuing 12% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 25%.
Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of Apoorv Ltd. for the above transactions. **3**

**OR**

(b) Ajanta Ltd. purchased machinery worth ₹ 36,00,000 from Sujata Ltd. Ajanta Ltd. paid half the amount to Sujata Ltd. through a bank draft and the balance by issuing 8% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10%.
Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of Ajanta Ltd. for the above transactions. **3**

21. Sargam Limited issued 2,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 500 each at a premium of 10%. The amount was payable as follows :
On Application – ₹ 200 per debenture
On Allotment – Balance (including premium)
The debentures were fully subscribed and all amounts were duly received.
Pass the necessary journal entries for issue of debentures in the books of Sargam Limited. **4**

22. Simar, Tanvi and Umara were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 6 : 9. On 31st March, 2024 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

**Balance sheet of Simar, Tanvi and Umara as at 31st March, 2024**

| Liabilities | | Amount (₹) | Assets | Amount (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capitals : | | | Fixed Assets | 25,00,000 |
| Simar | 13,00,000 | | Stock | 10,00,000 |
| Tanvi | 12,00,000 | | Debtors | 8,00,000 |
| Umara | 14,00,000 | 39,00,000 | Cash | 7,00,000 |
| General Reserve | | 7,00,000 | Profit and Loss Account | |
| Trade Payables | | 6,00,000 | (2023-24) | 2,00,000 |
| | | **52,00,000** | | **52,00,000** |

Umara died on 30th June, 2024. The partnership deed provided for the following on the death of a partner :

(i) Goodwill of the firm be valued at 3 years purchase of average profits for the last 5 years. The profit/loss for the previous four years were :
2022-23 : ₹ 3,10,000 (loss) 2021-22 : ₹ 3,00,000 (profit)
2020-21 : ₹ 4,00,000 (profit) 2019-20 : ₹ 2,50,000 (profit)

(ii) मृत्यु की तिथि तक लाभ अथवा हानि में उमरा के भाग की गणना 31 मार्च, 2024 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लाभ अथवा हानि के आधार पर की जानी थी ।

(a) फर्म की ख्याति की गणना कीजिए ।

(b) उमरा की मृत्यु पर ख्याति के लेखांकन की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए ।

(c) मृत्यु की तिथि तक फर्म के लाभ अथवा हानि में उमरा के भाग की गणना कीजिए ।

(d) मृत्यु की तिथि तक लाभ अथवा हानि में उमरा के भाग का लेखा करने के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए । **4**

23. सचिन, विराट तथा रोहित की फर्म के विघटन पर विभिन्न परिसम्पत्तियों (नगद को छोड़कर) तथा तृतीय पक्ष देयताओं को वसूली खाते में हस्तांतरित करने के पश्चात् निम्न लेनदेनों की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

(i) सचिन ने ₹ 80,000 पुस्तक मूल्य के स्टॉक को 10% बट्टे पर ले लिया ।

(ii) विराट ₹ 70,000 पुस्तक मूल्य के फर्म के लेनदारों को ₹ 65,000 के मूल्यांकन पर लेने के लिए सहमत हो गया ।

(iii) रोहित ने ₹ 3,00,000 का अपनी पत्नी का ऋण ले लिया ।

(iv) फर्म की पुस्तकों से पूर्ण रूप से अपलिखित किया गया एक पुराना टाइपराइटर था । इससे ₹ 10,000 की वसूली हुई ।

(v) ₹ 50,00,000 पुस्तक मूल्य के भूमि तथा भवन को एक दलाल के माध्यम से ₹ 70,00,000 में बेच दिया गया जिसने लेनदेन पर 5% कमीशन लिया ।

(vi) विघटन पर हुई ₹ 30,000 की हानि को सचिन, विराट तथा रोहित में बराबर-बराबर बाँट दिया जाना था । **6**

24. (a) अलेक्सिआ लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 1,00,000 समता अंशों को ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए ।

राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था :

आवेदन पर ₹ 9 प्रति अंश (₹ 6 प्रति अंश प्रीमियम सहित)

आबंटन पर ₹ 8 प्रति अंश (₹ 4 प्रति अंश प्रीमियम सहित)

प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना पर ₹ 3 प्रति अंश

1,50,000 समता अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए तथा आवेदकों को निम्न प्रकार से आबंटन किया गया :

**वर्ग A :** 90,000 अंशों के आवेदकों को 70,000 अंश आबंटित किए गए ।

**वर्ग B :** 60,000 अंशों के आवेदकों को 30,000 अंश आबंटित किए गए ।

आवेदन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त धनराशि का समायोजन आबंटन पर देय राशि तथा प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना पर देय राशि में किया गया ।

शेखर जिसने 1200 अंशों के लिए आवेदन किया था, प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान करने में असफल रहा । शेखर वर्ग B से संबंधित था ।

उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए अलेक्सिआ लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । जहाँ भी आवश्यक हो अदत्त याचना खाता तथा पूर्वदत्त याचना खाता खोलिए । **6**

**अथवा**

(ii) Umara's share of profit or loss till the date of her death was to be calculated on the basis of profit or loss for the year ended 31st March 2024.

(a) Calculate Goodwill of the firm.

(b) Pass the necessary journal entry for the treatment of goodwill on Umara's death.

(c) Calculate Umara's share in the profit or loss of the firm till the date of her death.

(d) Pass the necessary journal entry to record Umara's share of profit or loss till the date of her death. **4**

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

(i) Sachin took over stock of book value of ₹ 80,000 at a discount of 10%.

(ii) Virat agreed to take over the firm's creditors of the book value of ₹ 70,000 at a valuation of ₹ 65,000.

(iii) Rohit took over his wife's loan of ₹ 3,00,000.

(iv) There was an old typewriter which had been written off completely from the books. It realised ₹ 10,000.

(v) Land and Building of the book value of ₹ 50,00,000 was sold for ₹ 70,00,000 through a broker who charged 5% commission on the deal.

(vi) Loss on realisation ₹ 30,000 was to be distributed between Sachin, Virat and Rohit equally. **6**

24. (a) Alexia Limited invited applications for issuing 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at premium of ₹ 10 per share.

The amount was payable as follows :

On application ₹ 9 per share (Including premium ₹ 6 per share)

On allotment ₹ 8 per share (Including premium ₹ 4 per share)

On first and final call ₹ 3 per share.

Applications were received for 1,50,000 equity shares and allotment was made to the applicants as follows :

**Category A :** Applicants for 90,000 shares were allotted 70,000 shares.

**Category B :** Applicants for 60,000 shares were allotted 30,000 shares.

Excess money received on application was adjusted towards allotment and first and final call.

Shekhar, who had applied for 1200 shares failed to pay the first and final call. Shekhar belonged to category B.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Alexia Limited. Open calls in arrears and calls in advance account, wherever necessary. **6**

**OR**

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

(i) प्रीमियर लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 600 अंशों को जिनका निर्गमन ₹ 3 प्रति अंश के प्रीमियम (आबंटन के साथ देय) पर किया गया था, ₹ 7 प्रति अंश की प्रीमियम सहित आबंटन राशि का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया । ₹ 3 प्रति अंश की प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना अभी तक माँगी नहीं गयी थी । हरण किए गये अंशों को ₹ 13 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

(ii) रिशा लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 1000 अंशों का, जिन्हें ₹ 2 प्रति अंश के प्रीमियम पर अतुल को निर्गमित किया गया था तथा जिन पर ₹ 8 प्रति अंश याचित थे, ₹ 6 प्रति अंश (प्रीमियम सहित) की आबंटन राशि का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया गया । इनमें से 800 अंशों को ₹ 7 प्रति अंश, ₹ 8 प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया । **6**

25. (a) बिट्टू तथा चिंटू एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2024 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

**31 मार्च, 2024 को बिट्टू तथा चिंटू का स्थिति विवरण**

| देयताएँ | | राशि (₹) | परिसम्पत्तियाँ | राशि (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| पूँजी : | | | स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ | 15,40,000 |
| बिट्टू | 8,00,000 | | स्टॉक | 3,50,000 |
| चिंटू | 6,00,000 | 14,00,000 | देनदार | 1,40,000 |
| सामान्य संचय | | 2,10,000 | बैंक | 70,000 |
| लेनदार | | 4,90,000 | | |
| | | **21,00,000** | | **21,00,000** |

1 अप्रैल, 2024 को दीया को लाभों में $\frac{1}{7}$ भाग के लिए निम्न शर्तों पर फर्म में प्रवेश दिया गया :

(i) बिट्टू, चिंटू तथा दीया का नया लाभ विभाजन अनुपात 3 : 3 : 1 होगा ।

(ii) स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्यांकन ₹ 1,40,000 अधिक पाया गया ।

(iii) लेनदारों को पूर्ण निपटान हेतु ₹ 4,20,000 का भुगतान किया गया ।

(iv) दीया चैक द्वारा आनुपातिक आधार पर पूँजी तथा ख्याति प्रीमियम के अपने भाग के लिए ₹ 5,60,000 लायी ।

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

**अथवा**

(b) रूपल, शानू तथा तृषा एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 4 : 3 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटती थीं । 31 मार्च, 2024 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

**31 मार्च, 2024 को रूपल, शानू तथा तृषा का स्थिति विवरण**

| देयताएँ | | राशि (₹) | परिसम्पत्तियाँ | राशि (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| पूँजी : | | | स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ | 8,20,000 |
| रूपल | 8,00,000 | | स्टॉक | 2,80,000 |
| शानू | 6,00,000 | | देनदार | 5,00,000 |
| तृषा | 2,00,000 | 16,00,000 | नगद | 7,20,000 |
| सामान्य संचय | | 3,20,000 | | |
| लेनदार | | 4,00,000 | | |
| | | **23,20,000** | | **23,20,000** |

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

(i) Premier Ltd. forfeited 600 shares of ₹ 10 each issued at a premium of ₹ 3 per share (payable with allotment) for non-payment of allotment money of ₹ 7 per share including premium. The first and final call of ₹ 3 per share was not yet made. The forfeited shares were reissued at ₹ 13 per share fully paid up.

(ii) Risha Ltd. forfeited 1000 shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 8 per share called up issued at a premium of ₹ 2 per share to Atul, for non-payment of allotment money of ₹ 6 per share (including premium). Out of these, 800 shares were reissued at ₹ 7 per share, ₹ 8 paid up. **6**

25. (a) Bittu and Chintu were partners in a firm sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024 was as follows :

**Balance Sheet of Bittu and Chintu as at 31st March, 2024**

| Liabilities | | Amount (₹) | Assets | Amount (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capitals : | | | Fixed Assets | 15,40,000 |
| Bittu | 8,00,000 | | Stock | 3,50,000 |
| Chintu | 6,00,000 | 14,00,000 | Debtors | 1,40,000 |
| General Reserve | | 2,10,000 | Bank | 70,000 |
| Creditors | | 4,90,000 | | |
| | | **21,00,000** | | **21,00,000** |

On 1st April, 2024, Diya was admitted in the firm for $\frac{1}{7}^{th}$ share in the profits on the following terms :

(i) New profit sharing ratio between Bittu, Chintu and Diya will be 3 : 3 : 1.

(ii) Fixed Assets were found to be overvalued by ₹ 1,40,000.

(iii) Creditors were paid ₹ 4,20,000 in full settlement.

(iv) Diya brought proportionate capital and ₹ 5,60,000 as her share of goodwill premium by cheque.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts. **6**

**OR**

(b) Rupal, Shanu and Trisha were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 1. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024 was as follows :

**Balance Sheet of Rupal, Shanu and Trisha as at 31st March, 2024**

| Liabilities | | Amount (₹) | Assets | Amount (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capitals : | | | Fixed Assets | 8,20,000 |
| Rupal | 8,00,000 | | Stock | 2,80,000 |
| Shanu | 6,00,000 | | Debtors | 5,00,000 |
| Trisha | 2,00,000 | 16,00,000 | Cash | 7,20,000 |
| General Reserve | | 3,20,000 | | |
| Creditors | | 4,00,000 | | |
| | | **23,20,000** | | **23,20,000** |

निम्न शर्तों पर 1 अप्रैल, 2024 को तृषा फर्म से सेवा-निवृत्त हो गयी :

(i) तृषा का लाभ का भाग पूर्ण रूप से शानू ने ले लिया ।

(ii) स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्यांकन ₹ 2,40,000 से कम पाया गया ।

(iii) स्टॉक का पुनर्मूल्यांकन ₹ 2,00,000 किया गया ।

(iv) तृषा की सेवा-निवृत्ति पर ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 8,00,000 किया गया ।

(v) नई फर्म की कुल पूँजी ₹ 16,00,000 निश्चित की गयी जिसका समायोजन साझेदारों के नये लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में किया गया । जैसी भी स्थिति हो इसके लिए साझेदारों द्वारा आवश्यक नगद लाया जाएगा अथवा उसका भुगतान किया जाएगा ।

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

26. कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची-III, भाग-I के अनुसार 31 मार्च, 2024 को विकल्प लिमिटेड के स्थिति विवरण के उद्धरण खातों के नोट्स के साथ निम्न प्रकार से हैं :

**विकल्प लिमिटेड**

**31 मार्च, 2024 को स्थिति विवरण (उद्धरण)**

| **विवरण** | **नोट सं.** | **31-03-2024 (₹)** | **31-03-2023 (₹)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. समता एवं देयताएँ | | | |
| (1) अंशधारक निधियाँ | | | |
| (a) अंश पूँजी | 1 | 59,60,000 | 50,00,000 |

31 मार्च, 2023 को 'खातों के नोट्स' :

| **नोट सं.** | **विवरण** | **31-3-2023 (₹)** |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | अंश पूँजी : | |
| | अधिकृत पूँजी | |
| | ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 9,00,000 समता अंश | 90,00,000 |
| | निर्गमित पूँजी : | |
| | ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 5,00,000 समता अंश | 50,00,000 |
| | अभिदत्त पूँजी : | |
| | अभिदत्त तथा पूर्ण प्रदत्त | |
| | ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 5,00,000 समता अंश | 50,00,000 |
| | अभिदत्त परन्तु पूर्ण प्रदत्त नहीं | Nil |
| | | 50,00,000 |

Trisha retired from the firm on 1st April, 2024 on the following terms :

(i) Trisha's share of profit was entirely taken by Shanu.

(ii) Fixed assets were found to be undervalued by ₹ 2,40,000.

(iii) Stock was revalued at ₹ 2,00,000.

(iv) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 8,00,000 on Trisha's retirement.

(v) The total capital of the new firm was fixed at ₹ 16,00,000 which was adjusted according to the new profit sharing ratio of the partners. For this necessary cash was paid off or brought in by the partners as the case may be.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts. **6**

26. Following is the extract of the Balance Sheet of Vikalp Ltd. as per Schedule-III, Part-I of Companies Act as at 31st March, 2024 along with Notes to accounts :

**Vikalp Ltd.**

**Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024**

| **Particulars** | **Note No.** | **31-03-2024 (₹)** | **31-03-2023 (₹)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. Equity and Liabilities | | | |
| (1) Shareholders Funds | | | |
| (a) Share capital | 1 | 59,60,000 | 50,00,000 |

'Notes to accounts' as at 31st March, 2023 :

| **Note No.** | **Particulars** | **31-3-2023 (₹)** |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Share Capital : | |
| | Authorised capital | |
| | 9,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each | 90,00,000 |
| | Issued capital : | |
| | 5,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each | 50,00,000 |
| | Subscribed capital : | |
| | Subscribed and fully paid up | |
| | 5,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each | 50,00,000 |
| | Subscribed but not fully paid up | Nil |
| | | 50,00,000 |

31 मार्च, 2024 को 'खातों के नोट्स' :

| नोट सं. | विवरण | | 31-3-2024 (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | अंश पूँजी : | | |
| | अधिकृत पूँजी | | |
| | ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 9,00,000 समता अंश | | 90,00,000 |
| | निर्गमित पूँजी : | | |
| | ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 6,00,000 समता अंश | | 60,00,000 |
| | अभिदत्त पूँजी : | | |
| | अभिदत्त तथा पूर्ण प्रदत्त | | |
| | ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 5,80,000 समता अंश | | 58,00,000 |
| | अभिदत्त परन्तु पूर्ण प्रदत्त नहीं | | |
| | ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 20,000 पूर्ण याचित समता अंश | 2,00,000 | |
| | **घटा :** अदत्त याचना | | |
| | ₹ 2 प्रति अंश की दर से 20,000 समता अंश | 40,000 | 1,60,000 |
| | | | 59,60,000 |

निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(i) वर्ष 2023-2024 में निर्गमित समता अंशों का कुल अंकित मूल्य था :

(A) ₹ 10,00,000 (B) ₹ 9,80,000
(C) ₹ 4,20,000 (D) ₹ 11,00,000

(ii) उन अंशों की संख्या जिन पर याचित राशि प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी :

(A) 1,00,000 (B) 80,000
(C) 3,00,000 (D) 20,000

(iii) 1 अप्रैल, 2024 को विकल्प लिमिटेड ने उन सभी अंशों का हरण कर लिया जिन पर याचित राशि प्राप्त नहीं हुई । हरण किए जाने पर 'अंश पूँजी खाते' को डेबिट किया जायेगा :

(A) ₹ 1,60,000 (B) ₹ 40,000
(C) ₹ 2,00,000 (D) ₹ 2,40,000

(iv) हरण किए जाने पर 'अंश हरण खाता' को क्रेडिट किया जायेगा :

(A) ₹ 1,60,000 (B) ₹ 40,000
(C) ₹ 2,00,000 (D) ₹ 2,40,000

(v) यदि हरण किए गये सभी अंशों को ₹ 8 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित किया जाये तो 'पूँजी संचय खाते' में क्रेडिट की जाने वाली राशि होगी :

(A) ₹ 40,000 (B) ₹ 1,60,000
(C) ₹ 2,00,000 (D) ₹ 1,20,000

(vi) यदि हरण किये गये अंशों को न्यूनतम अनुमत मूल्य पर पुनः निर्गमित किया जाये तो 'पूँजी संचय खाते' में क्रेडिट की जाने वाली राशि होगी :

(A) ₹ 2,00,000 (B) ₹ 1,60,000
(C) ₹ 40,000 (D) शून्य **6**

'Notes to accounts' as at 31st March, 2024 :

| Note No. | Particulars | | 31-3-2024 (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Share Capital : | | |
| | Authorised capital | | |
| | 9,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each | | 90,00,000 |
| | Issued capital : | | |
| | 6,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each | | 60,00,000 |
| | Subscribed capital : | | |
| | Subscribed and fully paid up | | |
| | 5,80,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each | | 58,00,000 |
| | Subscribed but not fully paid up | | |
| | 20,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully called up | 2,00,000 | |
| | **Less :** calls in arrears | | |
| | 20,000 equity shares @ ₹ 2 per share | 40,000 | 1,60,000 |
| | | | 59,60,000 |

Answer the following questions :

(i) The total face value of equity shares issued during the year 2023-2024 was :
(A) ₹ 10,00,000 (B) ₹ 9,80,000
(C) ₹ 4,20,000 (D) ₹ 11,00,000

(ii) The number of shares on which the called up amount was not received were :
(A) 1,00,000 (B) 80,000
(C) 3,00,000 (D) 20,000

(iii) On 1st April, 2024 Vikalp Limited forfeited all the shares on which the called up amount was not received. On forfeiture, 'Share Capital Account' will be debited by :
(A) ₹ 1,60,000 (B) ₹ 40,000
(C) ₹ 2,00,000 (D) ₹ 2,40,000

(iv) On forfeiture, 'Share Forfeiture Account' will be credited with :
(A) ₹ 1,60,000 (B) ₹ 40,000
(C) ₹ 2,00,000 (D) ₹ 2,40,000

(v) If all the forfeited shares are reissued at ₹ 8 per share fully paid up, the amount credited to 'Capital Reserve A/c' will be :
(A) ₹ 40,000 (B) ₹ 1,60,000
(C) ₹ 2,00,000 (D) ₹ 1,20,000

(vi) If the forfeited shares are reissued at the minimum permissible price, the amount credited to 'Capital Reserve Account' will be :
(A) ₹ 2,00,000 (B) ₹ 1,60,000
(C) ₹ 40,000 (D) NIL **6**

## भाग – ख
## विकल्प – I
## (वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

27. (a) लघुकालीन अत्यधिक तरल निवेश रोकड़ तुल्य के योग्य मानी जाती है यदि अधिग्रहण की तिथि से उनकी रोकड़ की ज्ञात राशि की वसूली की अवधि हो :

(A) 6 महीने या कम (B) 9 महीने या कम
(C) 12 महीने या कम (D) 3 महीने या कम **1**

**अथवा**

(b) निम्न में से कौन सी मद को रोकड़ या रोकड़ तुल्य में सम्मिलित नहीं किया जाता है ?

(A) व्यापारिक प्राप्य (B) बैंक में माँग जमाएँ
(C) लघुकालीन विपणन योग्य प्रतिभूतियाँ (D) चैक हस्ते **1**

28. (a) _____ 'वित्तीय विवरणों के विश्लेषण' का एक साधन नहीं है ।

(A) आय विवरण (B) अनुपात विश्लेषण
(C) तुलनात्मक विवरण (D) रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण **1**

**अथवा**

(b) 'सामान्य आकार आय विवरण' में प्रत्येक मद को _____ के प्रतिशत के रूप में दर्शाया जाता है ।

(A) कुल आय (B) कुल व्यय
(C) कर पश्चात् लाभ (D) प्रचालन आगम **1**

29. **कथन-I :** स्नो लिमिटेड ने मशीनरी पर ₹ 50,000 मूल्यह्रास लगाने के पश्चात् ₹ 2,00,000 का लाभ अर्जित किया । अतः कार्यशील पूँजी में परिवर्तन से पूर्व प्रचालन लाभ ₹ 2,50,000 होगा ।

**कथन-II :** मूल्यह्रास को शुद्ध लाभ में दोबारा जोड़ा जाता है क्योंकि इसका परिणाम कोई भी नगद प्रवाह नहीं होता है ।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

(A) केवल कथन-I सत्य है । (B) केवल कथन-II सत्य है ।
(C) दोनों कथन असत्य हैं । (D) दोनों कथन सत्य हैं । **1**

30. एक कम्पनी का तरल अनुपात 1 : 1 है । निम्न में से कौन से लेनदेन का परिणाम तरल अनुपात की वृद्धि होगी ?

(A) देनदारों से प्राप्त नगद (B) माल की उधार बिक्री
(C) माल की उधार खरीद (D) माल की नगद खरीद **1**

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

(i) देय बिल
(ii) खुदरा औज़ार
(iii) कॉपीराइट्स **3**

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

27. (a) Short-term highly liquid investments qualify as cash equivalents if they are realisable into known amounts of cash from the date of acquisition within a period of :
(A) 6 months or less (B) 9 months or less
(C) 12 months or less (D) 3 months or less **1**

**OR**

(b) Which of the following item is not included in cash and cash equivalents ?
(A) Trade Receivables
(B) Demand deposits with bank
(C) Short-term marketable securities
(D) Cheques in hand **1**

28. (a) _____ is not a tool of 'Analysis of Financial Statements'.
(A) Income Statement (B) Ratio Analysis
(C) Comparative Statements (D) Cash Flow Statement **1**

**OR**

(b) In 'Common size income statement' each item is expressed as a percentage of _____.
(A) Total Income (B) Total Expenses
(C) Profit After Tax (D) Revenue from Operations **1**

29. **Statement-I :** Snow Limited earned a profit of ₹ 2,00,000 after charging depreciation of ₹ 50,000 on machinery. So, operating profit before working capital changes would be ₹ 2,50,000.
**Statement-II :** Depreciation is added back to net profit as it does not result in any cash flow.
Choose the correct option from the following :
(A) Only Statement-I is true. (B) Only Statement-II is true.
(C) Both the Statements are false. (D) Both the Statements are true. **1**

30. The Quick Ratio of a company is 1 : 1. Which of the following transactions will result in increase in Quick Ratio ?
(A) Cash received from debtors (B) Sold goods on credit
(C) Purchased goods on credit (D) Purchased goods on cash **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) Bills payable
(ii) Loose Tools
(iii) Copyrights **3**

32. निम्न सूचना से 31 मार्च, 2024 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए तुलनात्मक लाभ–हानि विवरण तैयार कीजिए :

| विवरण | 2023-24 (₹) | 2022-23 (₹) |
|---|---|---|
| प्रचालन आगम | 8,00,000 | 4,00,000 |
| प्रचालन आगम लागत | 4,00,000 | 2,00,000 |
| कर्मचारी हितलाभ व्यय | 1,60,000 | 80,000 |
| कर दर 50% | | |

**3**

33. (a) निम्न सूचना से आरम्भिक व्यापारिक प्राप्यों तथा अन्तिम व्यापारिक प्राप्यों की गणना कीजिए :
व्यापारिक प्राप्य आवर्त अनुपात – 4 गुना
अन्तिम व्यापारिक देय आरम्भिक व्यापारिक देय से ₹ 20,000 अधिक थे ।
प्रचालन आगम की लागत – ₹ 6,40,000
प्रचालनों से नगद आगम – प्रचालनों से उधार आगम का $\frac{1}{3}$ भाग था ।
सकल लाभ अनुपात – 20% **4**

**अथवा**

(b) निम्न सूचना से आरम्भिक तथा अन्तिम स्टॉक (इंवेन्टरी) की गणना कीजिए :
सकल लाभ अनुपात – 25%
प्रचालनों से आगम – ₹ 8,00,000
स्टॉक (इंवेन्टरी) आवर्त अनुपात – 4 गुना
आरम्भिक स्टॉक (इंवेन्टरी), अन्तिम स्टॉक (इंवेन्टरी) का 2 गुना था । **4**

34. 31 मार्च, 2024 को भाविक लिमिटेड का स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

**भाविक लिमिटेड**

**31 मार्च, 2024 को स्थिति विवरण**

| विवरण | नोट सं. | 31-3-2024 (₹) | 31-3-2023 (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **I. समता एवं देयताएँ :** | | | |
| 1. अंशधारक निधियाँ | | | |
| (a) अंश पूँजी | | 12,00,000 | 10,00,000 |
| (b) संचय एवं आधिक्य | 1 | 4,00,000 | 3,00,000 |
| 2. अचल देयताएँ | | | |
| दीर्घकालीन उधार | 2 | 6,00,000 | 10,00,000 |
| 3. चालू देयताएँ | | | |
| (a) व्यापारिक देय | | 5,00,000 | 1,00,000 |
| (b) लघुकालीन प्रावधान | 3 | 3,00,000 | 4,00,000 |
| **कुल** | | **30,00,000** | **28,00,000** |

32. From the following information, prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2024 :

| Particulars | 2023-24 (₹) | 2022-23 (₹) |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue from operations | 8,00,000 | 4,00,000 |
| Cost of revenue from operations | 4,00,000 | 2,00,000 |
| Employee benefit expenses | 1,60,000 | 80,000 |
| Tax Rate 50% | | |

**3**

33. (a) From the following information, calculate Opening Trade Receivables and Closing Trade Receivables :
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio – 4 times
Closing Trade Receivables were ₹ 20,000 more than that in the beginning.
Cost of Revenue from operations – ₹ 6,40,000.
Cash Revenue from operations – $\frac{1}{3}^{rd}$ of Credit Revenue from Operations
Gross Profit Ratio – 20% **4**

**OR**

(b) From the following information, calculate opening and closing inventory :
Gross Profit Ratio – 25%
Revenue from operations – ₹ 8,00,000
Inventory turnover ratio – 4 times
Opening inventory was 2 times of the closing inventory. **4**

34. On 31st March, 2024 following is the Balance Sheet of Bhavik Limited :

**Bhavik Ltd.**

**Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2024**

| Particulars | Note No. | 31-3-2024 (₹) | 31-3-2023 (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **I. Equity and Liabilities :** | | | |
| 1. Shareholders funds | | | |
| (a) Share Capital | | 12,00,000 | 10,00,000 |
| (b) Reserves and Surplus | 1 | 4,00,000 | 3,00,000 |
| 2. Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Long-term borrowings | 2 | 6,00,000 | 10,00,000 |
| 3. Current Liabilities | | | |
| (a) Trade Payables | | 5,00,000 | 1,00,000 |
| (b) Short-term provisions | 3 | 3,00,000 | 4,00,000 |
| **Total** | | **30,00,000** | **28,00,000** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **II. परिसम्पत्तियाँ :** | | | |
| 1. अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ | | | |
| (a) सम्पत्ति, संयंत्र तथा उपकरण एवं अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ | | | |
| सम्पत्ति, संयंत्र तथा उपकरण | 4 | 19,00,000 | 15,00,000 |
| (b) अचल निवेश | | 3,00,000 | 4,00,000 |
| 2. चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ | | | |
| (a) स्टॉक (इंवेन्टरी) | | 4,50,000 | 3,50,000 |
| (b) व्यापारिक प्राप्य | | 2,50,000 | 4,50,000 |
| (c) रोकड़ एवं रोकड़ तुल्य | | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 |
| **कुल** | | **30,00,000** | **28,00,000** |

**खातों के नोट्स :**

| **नोट सं.** | **विवरण** | **31-03-2024 (₹)** | **31-03-2023 (₹)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | संचय एवं आधिक्य अर्थात् लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष | 4,00,000 | 3,00,000 |
| 2. | दीर्घकालीन उधार | | |
| | 10% ऋणपत्र | 6,00,000 | 10,00,000 |
| 3. | लघुकालीन प्रावधान | | |
| | कर प्रावधान | 3,00,000 | 4,00,000 |
| 4. | संयंत्र, सम्पत्ति तथा उपकरण | | |
| | संयंत्र एवं मशीनरी | 21,50,000 | 16,00,000 |
| | **घटा :** एकत्रित मूल्यह्रास | 2,50,000 | 1,00,000 |
| | | 19,00,000 | 15,00,000 |

**अतिरिक्त सूचना :**

(i) वर्ष के दौरान ₹ 8,00,000 लागत की एक मशीनरी जिस पर एकत्रित मूल्यह्रास ₹ 50,000 था, ₹ 6,50,000 में बेची गयी ।

(ii) ऋणपत्रों का शोधन 31-03-2024 को किया गया ।

गणना कीजिए :

(a) निवेश गतिविधियों से रोकड़ प्रवाह

(b) वित्तीयन गतिविधियों से रोकड़ प्रवाह **6**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **II. Assets :** | | | |
| 1. Non-current Assets | | | |
| (a) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets | | | |
| Property plant and equipment | 4 | 19,00,000 | 15,00,000 |
| (b) Non-current Investments | | 3,00,000 | 4,00,000 |
| 2. Current Assets | | | |
| (a) Inventories | | 4,50,000 | 3,50,000 |
| (b) Trade Receivables | | 2,50,000 | 4,50,000 |
| (c) Cash and Cash Equivalents | | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 |
| **Total** | | **30,00,000** | **28,00,000** |

**Notes to Accounts :**

| Note No. | Particulars | 31-03-2024 (₹) | 31-03-2023 (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Reserves and Surplus i.e. Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss | 4,00,000 | 3,00,000 |
| 2. | Long-term borrowings | | |
| | 10% Debentures | 6,00,000 | 10,00,000 |
| 3. | Short-term provisions | | |
| | Provision for tax | 3,00,000 | 4,00,000 |
| 4. | Property plant and equipment | | |
| | Plant and Machinery | 21,50,000 | 16,00,000 |
| | **Less :** Accumulated Depreciation | 2,50,000 | 1,00,000 |
| | | 19,00,000 | 15,00,000 |

**Additional Information :**

(i) During the year a piece of machinery costing ₹ 8,00,000 accumulated depreciation thereon ₹ 50,000 was sold for ₹ 6,50,000

(ii) Debentures were redeemed on 31-03-2024.

Calculate :

(a) Cash flows from Investing Activities

(b) Cash flows from Financing Activities **6**

## भाग – ख
## विकल्प – II
## (अभिकलित लेखांकन)

27. (a) परिसम्पत्तियों के लेखा समूह में निम्न में से कौन सा परिसम्पत्ति समूह 'चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ' का भाग है ?

(A) शुल्क एवं कर (B) मिश्रित व्यय
(C) संचय तथा आधिक्य (D) प्रत्यक्ष व्यय **1**

**अथवा**

(b) अमान्य मूल्य एक विशिष्ट मूल्य है जो प्रतिनिधित्व करता है :

(A) भण्डार मूल्य मदें (B) बहुत से मूल्यों के साथ डेटा
(C) डेटा मदों की अनुपस्थिति (D) एकल मूल्य डेटा मद **1**

28. सभी प्रकार की उपलब्ध आकृति शैलियों को देखने के लिए कौन सा बटन दबाया जाता है ?

(A) चार्ट टूल (B) पिक्चर
(C) कस्टम (D) मोर **1**

29. (a) ग्राफ में दर्शाया गया सूचना का एक भाग जिसे डेटा शृंखला को अभिहस्तांकित किया गया है, जाना जाता है :

(A) डेटा बिन्दु (B) डेटा लेबल
(C) उपाख्यान (D) प्लॉट क्षेत्र **1**

**अथवा**

(b) एक व्यापारिक कम्पनी, मैसर्स अहाना लिमिटेड द्वारा उपयोग किए गए कोड की पहचान कीजिए :

| कोड | खाते |
|---|---|
| CA005 | सुपर लिमिटेड |
| CA006 | रेगीना लिमिटेड |
| CA007 | नासिर एण्ड संस लिमिटेड |

(A) ब्लॉक कोड (B) स्मृति–सहायक कोड
(C) कूटलेखन कोड (D) अनुक्रमिक कोड **1**

30. अभिकलित लेखांकन प्रणाली के सॉफ्टवेयर का उपयोग किसी भी आकार के व्यवसाय तथा संगठन के लिए किया जा सकता है क्योंकि ये व्यवसाय के आकार में परिवर्तन के साथ डेटा प्रक्रियण की मात्रा को परिवर्तन के योग्य बनाता है । उपरोक्त पंक्तियों में अभिकलित लेखांकन प्रणाली की किस विशेषता पर प्रकाश डाला गया है ?

(A) मापनीयता (B) सरल
(C) गति (D) विश्वसनीयता **1**

31. जब एक्सेल एक 'टेक्स्ट' फॉर्मूला की पहचान नहीं करता है तो इसके कारण उत्पन्न हुई त्रुटि का नाम दीजिए । इसे सही करने के कोई दो उपाय दीजिए । **3**

32. 'पिवोट टेबल' रिपोर्ट के लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए । **3**

33. (a) डेटा 'प्रारूपण' (फॉर्मेटिंग) क्या है ? डेटा प्रारूपण के लिए कौन से तरीकों (टूल्स) का उपयोग किया जाता है ? **4**

**अथवा**

(b) एक्सेल के 'राउंड' कार्य को समझाइए । **4**

34. एक्सेल के उपयोग द्वारा पाई चार्ट बनाने के चरणों का उल्लेख कीजिए । **6**

## PART – B
## OPTION – II
## (Computerised Accounting)

27. (a) Which of the following is a part of Asset group 'Current Assets' in account group of Assets ?

(A) Duties and Taxes (B) Miscellaneous Expenditures
(C) Reserves & Surplus (D) Direct Expenses **1**

**OR**

(b) Null value is the special value which represents :

(A) Stores value items (B) Data with many values
(C) Absence of data items (D) Single value data item **1**

28. To see all available shape styles which of the following button is clicked ?

(A) Chart tool (B) Picture
(C) Custom (D) More **1**

29. (a) A piece of information shown in a graph which is assigned to the data series is known as :

(A) data point (B) data label
(C) legend (D) plot area **1**

**OR**

(b) Identify the type of code used by a trading company Ms. Ahana Ltd. :

| Codes | Accounts |
|---|---|
| CA005 | Super Ltd. |
| CA006 | Regina Ltd. |
| CA007 | Nasir & Sons Ltd. |

(A) Block codes (B) Mnemonic codes
(C) Encryptic codes (D) Sequential codes **1**

30. The software of computerised accounting system can be used for any size of business and type of organization as it enables changing the volume of data processing in tune with the change in the size of business. Which feature of Computerised Accounting System is being highlighted in above lines ?

(A) Scalability (B) Simple
(C) Speed (D) Reliability **1**

31. Name the error which occurs when Excel doesn't recognize a 'Text' formula. Give any two solutions to correct it. **3**

32. State the advantages of 'Pivot Table' report. **3**

33. (a) What is data formatting ? What tools are used to format data ? **4**

**OR**

(b) Explain 'ROUND' function of Excel. **4**

34. State the steps in creating a pie chart using Excel. **6**

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

**SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2025**

**ACCOUNTANCY (SUBJECT CODE—055)**

**(QUESTION PAPER CODE—67/2/2)**

**General Instructions:**

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

**11** A full scale of **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<br>/2<br>/2 | MARKING SCHEME<br>ACCOUNTANCY (055)<br>EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS | Marks |
|---|---|---|
| | **SECTION A** | |
| 1 | **Q. Aman, Boman and Chetan…**<br><br>**Ans.** (A) 1/10 | **1 mark** |
| 2 | **Q. Emily, Farida and …..**<br><br>**Ans**. (B) ₹35,000 | **1 mark** |
| 3 | **Q. Ajay Ltd. forfeited….**<br><br>**Ans.** (B) ₹4 | **1 mark** |
| 4 | **Q. Offer of securities or invitation….**<br><br>Ans. (C) Private placement of shares | **1 mark** |
| 5 | **Q. Suhas and Vilas were partners in a firm…**<br><br>**Ans**.(D) ₹20,000 | **1 mark** |
| 6 | **Q. Radhika, Mehar and Shubha were partners in a firm….**<br><br>Ans. (D) ₹4,20,000 | **1 mark** |
| 7 | **Q. Wayne, Shaan and Bryan were……..**<br><br>**Ans.** (D) ₹10,000 | **1 mark** |
| 8 | **Q. Nandita and Prabha were partners…**<br><br>**Ans.** (D) ₹15,000 | **1 mark** |
| 9 | **Q. The maximum number of partners…..**<br><br>**Ans.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A). | **1 mark** |
| 10 | **Q. Kajal and Laura were partners in a firm…**<br><br>**Ans**. (A) ₹1,00,000 | **1 mark** |
| 11 | **Q. Pulkit and Ravinder were partners….**<br><br>**Ans.** (A) Pulkit's Capital Account ₹10,00,000 | **1 mark** |

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td>Q. (a) Anisha, Deepa and Charu were partners in a firm…<br><br>Ans. (A) Anisha’s sacrifice 3/10; Charu’s gain 3/10<br><br>OR<br>Q. (b) Preet and Saral were partners….<br><br>Ans. (D)<br><br>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Particulars</td><td>Dr.<br>Amount<br>(₹)</td><td>Cr.<br>Amount<br>(₹)</td></tr>
<tr><td>(D)</td><td>Saral’s Capital A/c…… Dr.<br>To Preet’s Capital A/c</td><td>10,000</td><td><br>10,000</td></tr>
</table></td><td>1<br>mark<br><br>OR<br><br>1<br>mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>13</td><td>Q. (a) Ishan, Jatin and Kapil were partners in a firm…<br><br>Ans. (D) 7:3<br><br>OR<br>Q. (b) Sakshi, Kiara and Gunjan….<br><br>Ans. (A) ₹3,00,000</td><td>1<br>mark<br><br>OR<br><br>1<br>mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>14</td><td>Q. (a) The amount of share capital which….<br><br>Ans. (A) Nominal Capital<br><br>OR<br>Q. (b) According to Securities and Exchange Board of India…<br><br>Ans. (B) Issued Capital</td><td>1<br>mark<br><br>OR<br><br>1<br>mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>15</td><td>Q. (a) Debentures on which a company…..<br><br>Ans. (C) Perpetual Debentures<br><br>OR<br>Q. (b) If the amount of debentures issued….<br><br>Ans. (B) Goodwill</td><td>1<br>mark<br><br>OR<br><br>1<br>mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>16</td><td>Q. (a) The following journal entry…<br><br>Ans. (B) 5%<br><br>OR</td><td>1<br>mark<br><br>OR</td></tr>
</table>

**Q. (b) Zeba Ltd. Issued…….** — **1 mark**

**Ans.** (A) ₹1,00,000 out of Securities Premium Account and ₹50,000 out of Statement of Profit and Loss.

**17** **Q. Bhawana and Vedika were partners in a firm ….**

**Ans.**

**Books of Bhawana and Vedika**
**Journal**

| Date | Particulars | L.F. | Dr. Amount (₹) | Cr. Amount (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 Apr.1 | Bhawana's Capital A/c Dr.<br>Vedika's Capital A/c Dr.<br>To Profit and Loss A/c<br>(Debit balance of profit and loss account debited to the partners in their old profit sharing ratio) | | 1,00,000<br>80,000 | <br><br>1,80,000 |
| Apr.1 | Vedika's Capital A/c Dr.<br>To Bhawana's Capital A/c<br>(Adjustment for General reserve due to change in profit sharing ratio) | | 70,000 | <br>70,000 |

**Working Notes:**
Old ratio = 5:4
New ratio= 4:5
Sacrificed share= Old share- New share
Sacrificed share of Bhawana= 5/9 -4/9= 1/9 (sacrifice)
Sacrificed share of Vedika= 4/9 -5/9= -1/9 (gain)

**1 + 1 + 1 = 3 marks**

**18** **Q. Rocky and Vicky were partners…**

**Ans.**

**Books of Rocky and Vicky**
**Journal**

| | Date | Particulars | L.F. | Dr. Amount (₹) | Cr. Amount (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (i) | 2024 Apr1 | Workmen Compensation Reserve A/c Dr.<br>To Workmen Compensation Claim A/c<br>To Rocky's Capital A/c<br>To Vicky's Capital A/c<br>(Amount of claim credited and balance in Workmen Compensation Reserve credited to old partners in their old profit sharing ratio) | | 7,00,000 | <br>5,60,000<br>80,000<br>60,000 |
| (ii) | " | Workmen Compensation Reserve A/c Dr.<br>To Workmen Compensation Claim A/c<br>(Workmen Compensation Claim met out of Workmen's Compensation Reserve) | | 7,00,000 | <br>7,00,000 |

**1 + 1 +**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (iii) | ” | Workmen Compensation Reserve A/c Dr.<br>Revaluation A/c Dr.<br>To Workmen Compensation Claim A/c<br>(Workmen Compensation Claim met out of Workmen's Compensation Reserve and balance out of Revaluation A/c) | | 7,00,000<br>20,000 | <br><br>7,20,000 | **1 = 3 marks** |

.

**19** **Q. (a) Aakash and Baadal entered into….**

**Ans.**

**Books of Aakash and Baadal**
**Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c**
**for the year ended 31st March 2024**

**Dr.** **Cr.**

| **Particulars** | **Amount (₹)** | **Particulars** | **Amount (₹)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Interest on Capital: | | By Profit and Loss A/c (Net Profit) | 13,00,000 |
| Aakash 4,00,000 ½ | | | |
| Baadal 3,00,000 ½ | 7,00,000 | | |
| To Profit transferred to capital accounts: | | | |
| Aakash 3,00,000 ½ | | | |
| Less: Share of deficiency 50,000 ½ | 2,50,000 | | |
| Baadal 3,00,000 ½ | | | |
| Add deficiency Received from Aakash 50,000 ½ | 3,50,000 | | |
| | **13,00,000** | | **13,00,000** |

**3 Marks**

**OR**

**Q. (b) Parul and Rajul were partners in a firm…..**

**Books of Parul and Rajul**
**Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c**
**for the year ended 31st March 2024**

**Dr.** **Cr.**

| **Particulars** | **Amount (₹)** | **Particulars** | **Amount (₹)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Interest on Capital: | | By Profit and Loss A/c (Net Profit) ½ | 1,26,000 |
| Parul 54,000 ½ | | | |
| Rajul 72,000 ½ | 1,26,000 | | |
| | **1,26,000** | | **1,26,000** |

**1½**

Interest on Capital @12% p.a.
Parul: ₹6,00,000 x 12/100 = ₹72,000
Rajul: ₹8,00,000 x 12/100 = ₹96,000
Ratio of Interest on Capital 3:4

Net Profit ₹1,26,000
Interest on Capital in the ratio 3:4 will be:
Parul: ₹1,26,000 x 3/7 = ₹54,000
Rajul: ₹1,26,000 x 4/7 = ₹72,000

**1 ½ = 3 marks**

**20** **Q. (a) Apoorv Ltd. acquired building…**

**Ans.**

**Books of Apoorv Ltd.**
**Journal**

| Date | Particulars | L.F. | Dr. Amount (₹) | Cr. Amount (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Building A/c Dr. | | 15,50,000 | |
| | Machinery A/c Dr. | | 11.40,000 | |
| | Furniture A/c Dr. | | 1,10,000 | |
| | To Liabilities A/c | | | 2,00,000 |
| | To Dhruv Ltd. | | | 25,00,000 |
| | To Capital Reserve A/c | | | 1,00,000 |
| | (Assets and liabilities of Dhruv Ltd. taken over) | | | |
| | Dhruv Ltd. Dr. | | 25,00,000 | |
| | To 12% Debentures A/c | | | 20,00,000 |
| | To Securities Premium A/c | | | 5,00,000 |
| | (Issue of 20,000 debentures at a premium of 25%) | | | |

**1½ + 1 ½ = 3 Marks**

**OR**

**OR**

**Q. (b) Ajanta Ltd. purchased machinery…**

**Ans.**

**Books of Ajanta Ltd.**
**Journal**

| | Date | Particulars | L.F. | Dr. Amount (₹) | Cr. Amount (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (i) | | Machinery A/c Dr. | | 36,00,000 | |
| | | To Sujata Ltd. | | | 36,00,000 |
| | | (Assets and liabilities of Rabi Ltd. taken over) | | | |
| (ii) | | Sujata Ltd. Dr. | | 18,00,000 | |
| | | To Bank A/c | | | 18,00,000 |
| | | (Half the amount paid to Sujata Ltd. through a bank draft) | | | |

**1 +**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (iii) | | Sujata Ltd. Dr.<br>Discount on issue of debentures A/c Dr.<br>To 8% Debentures A/c<br>(2,000 debentures issued at 10% discount to Sujata Ltd.) | | 18,00,000<br>2,00,000 | <br><br>20,00,000 | **1**<br>**+**<br>**1** |
| | ***(If an examinee has combined entry (i) and entry (ii) or entry (ii) and entry (iii), full credit is to be given)*** | | | | | | **=**<br>**3 Marks** |

**21** **Q. Sargam Limited issued…….**

**Ans.**

**Books of Sargam Limited**

**Journal**

| Date | Particulars | L.F. | Dr. Amount (₹) | Cr. Amount (₹) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bank A/c Dr.<br>To Debenture Application A/c<br>(Debenture application money received) | | 4,00,000 | <br>4,00,000 | **1** |
| | Debenture Application A/c Dr.<br>To 9% Debentures A/c<br>(Debenture application money transferred to debentures) | | 4,00,000 | <br>4,00,000 | **1** |
| | Debenture Allotment A/c Dr.<br>To 9% Debentures A/c<br>To Securities Premium A/c<br>(Debenture allotment money due) | | 7,00,000 | <br>6,00,000<br>1,00,000 | **1** |
| | Bank A/c Dr.<br>To Debenture Allotment A/c<br>(Debenture allotment money received) | | 7,00,000 | <br>7,00,000 | **1**<br>**=**<br>**4 marks** |

**22** **Q. Simar, Tanvi and Umara were partners in…**

**Ans.**

**(a)**

Goodwill= Average Profits x Number of years purchase

Average Profits= [₹2,50,000 + ₹4,00,000 + ₹3,00,000 + (₹3,10,000) + (₹2,00,000)]/ 5

- ⇨ Average Profits= ₹4,40,000/5
- ⇨ Average Profits= ₹88,000

**1**

Goodwill = ₹88,000 x 3

- ⇨ Goodwill = ₹2,64,000

**(b)**

**Books of Simar, Tanvi and Umara**
**Journal**

| Date | Particulars | L.F. | Dr. Amount (₹) | Cr. Amount (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 Jun30 | Simar's Capital A/c Dr.<br>Tanvi's Capital A/c Dr.<br>To Umara's Capital A/c<br>(Umara's share of goodwill debited to Simar and Tanvi in gaining ratio) | | 54,000<br>64,800 | <br><br>1,18,800 |

**1**

**(c)**

Umara's share of loss till the date of her death= ₹2,00,000 x 3/12 x 9/20
= ₹22,500

**1**

(**d)**

**Books of Simar, Tanvi and Umara**
**Journal**

| Date | Particulars | L.F. | Dr. Amount (₹) | Cr. Amount (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 Jun30 | Umara's Capital A/c Dr.<br>To Profit and Loss Suspense A/c<br>(Umara's share of loss upto the date of her death debited to her Capital Account) | | 22,500 | <br>22,500 |

**1**

**=**

**4 marks**

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

**Ans.**

**Books of Sachin, Virat and Rohit**
**Journal**

| | Date | Particulars | L.F. | Dr. Amount (₹) | Cr. Amount (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (i) | | Sachin's Capital A/c Dr.<br>To Realisation A/c<br>(Stock taken over by Sachin at a discount of 10%) | | 72,000 | <br>72,000 |
| (ii) | | Realisation A/c Dr.<br>To Virat's Capital A/c<br>(Creditors taken over by Virat) | | 65,000 | <br>65,000 |
| (iii) | | Realisation A/c Dr.<br>To Rohit's Capital A/c<br>(Rohit took over his wife's loan) | | 3,00,000 | <br>3,00,000 |
| (iv) | | Bank A/c / Cash A/c Dr.<br>To Realisation A/c<br>(Old typewriter written off, now sold) | | 10,000 | <br>10,000 |

**1 x 6**

**=**

**6 marks**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (v) | Bank A/c / Cash A/c Dr.<br>To Realisation A/c<br>(Land and building sold and commission paid to the broker) | | 66,50,000 | 66,50,000 | |
| | (vi) | Sachin's Capital A/c Dr.<br>Virat's Capital A/c Dr.<br>Rohit's Capital A/c Dr.<br>To Realisation A/c<br>(Loss on Realisation distributed between Sachin, Virat and Rohit equally) | | 10,000<br>10,000<br>10,000 | <br><br><br>30,000 | |

.

**24** **Q. (a) Alexia Ltd. invited applications for issuing…**

**Ans.**

**Books of Alexia Ltd.**

**Journal**

| Date | Particulars | L.F. | Dr. Amount (₹) | Cr. Amount (₹) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bank A/c Dr.<br>To Equity Share Application A/c<br>(Application money received on 1,50,000 shares @₹9 per share, including premium ₹6) | | 13,50,000 | 13,50,000 | |
| | Equity Share Application A/c Dr.<br>To Equity Share Capital A/c<br>To Securities Premium A/c<br>To Equity Share Allotment A/c<br>To Calls in advance A/c<br>(Transfer of application money to share capital, securities premium, allotment and calls) | | 13,50,000 | <br>3,00,000<br>6,00,000<br>4,20,000<br>30,000 | |
| | Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr.<br>To Equity Share Capital A/c<br>To Securities Premium A/c<br>(Amount due on allotment) | | 8,00,000 | <br>4,00,000<br>4,00,000 | **1 x 6 = 6 marks** |
| | Bank A/c Dr.<br>To Equity Share Allotment A/c<br>(Amount received on allotment) | | 3,80,000 | <br>3,80,000 | |
| | Equity Share First and Final call A/c Dr.<br>To Equity Share Capital A/c<br>(Amount due on share first and final call) | | 3,00,000 | <br>3,00,000 | |
| | Bank A/c Dr.<br>Calls in arrears A/c Dr.<br>Calls in advance A/c Dr.<br>To Equity Share First and Final Call A/c<br>(Amount received on share first and final call except on 600 shares) | | 2,68,800<br>1,200<br>30,000 | <br><br><br>3,00,000 | |

**OR** **OR**

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

**Ans. (i)**

**Books of Premier Ltd.**
**Journal**

| Date | Particulars | L.F. | Dr. Amount (₹) | Cr. Amount (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Share Capital A/c Dr. | | 4,200 | |
| | Securities Premium A/c Dr. | | 1,800 | |
| | To Share Forfeiture A/c | | | 1,800 |
| | To Share Allotment A/c / Calls in arrears A/c | | | 4,200 |
| | (600 shares forfeited for non-payment of allotment money) | | | |
| | Bank A/c Dr. | | 7,800 | |
| | To Share Capital A/c | | | 6,000 |
| | To Securities Premium A/c | | | 1,800 |
| | (All forfeited shares reissued @₹13 per share fully paid up) | | | |
| | Share Forfeiture A/c Dr. | | 1,800 | |
| | To Capital Reserve A/c | | | 1,800 |
| | (Profit on reissue of forfeited shares transferred to capital reserve) | | | |

**(1 x 3)**

(ii)

**Books of Risha Ltd.**
**Journal**

| Date | Particulars | L.F. | Dr. Amount (₹) | Cr. Amount (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Share Capital A/c Dr. | | 8,000 | |
| | Securities Premium A/c Dr. | | 2,000 | |
| | To Share Forfeiture A/c | | | 4,000 |
| | To Share Allotment A/c/ Calls in arrears A/c | | | 6,000 |
| | (1,000 shares forfeited for non-payment of allotment money) | | | |
| | Bank A/c Dr. | | 5,600 | |
| | Share Forfeiture A/c Dr. | | 800 | |
| | To Share Capital A/c | | | 6,400 |
| | (Reissue of 800 shares @₹7 per share ₹8 paid up) | | | |
| | Share Forfeiture A/c Dr. | | 2,400 | |
| | To Capital Reserve A/c | | | 2,400 |
| | (Profit on reissue of forfeited shares transferred to capital reserve) | | | |

**(1 x 3) = 6 marks**

**25** **Q. (a) Bittu and Chintu were partners in a firm ...**

**Ans.**

**Dr.** **Revaluation A/c** **Cr.**

| Particulars | Amount (₹) | Particulars | Amount (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Fixed Assets ½ | 1,40,000 | By Creditors A/c ½ | 70,000 |
| | | By Loss transferred to: | |
| | | Bittu's Capital A/c 40,000 ½ | |
| | | Chintu's Capital A/c 30,000 ½ | 70,000 |
| | **1,40,000** | | **1,40,000** |

**(½ x 4)**

**+**

**Dr.** **Partners' Capital Accounts** **Cr.**

| Particulars | Bittu (₹) | Chintu (₹) | Diya (₹) | Particulars | Bittu (₹) | Chintu (₹) | Diya (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Revaluation A/c ½ | 40,000 | 30,000 | | By Balance b/d ½ | 8,00,000 | 6,00,000 | |
| To Balance c/d ½ | 14,40,000 | 6,60,000 | 3,50,000 | By Bank A/c 1 | | | 3,50,000 |
| | | | | By Premium for goodwill A/c 1 | 5,60,000 | | |
| | | | | By General Reserve ½ | 1,20,000 | 90,000 | |
| | **14,80,000** | **6,90,000** | **3,50,000** | | **14,80,000** | **6,90,000** | **3,50,000** |

**4**

**=**

**6**

**Marks**

**Working Note:**

Calculation of Divya's capital

Capital of Bittu and Chintu after all adjustments for 6/7 share= ₹14,40,000 + ₹6,60,000
= ₹21,00,000

Divya's proportionate capital for 1/7 share= ₹21,00,000 x 7/6 x 1/7
= ₹3,50,000

**OR**

**OR**

**Q. (b) Rupal, Shanu and Trisha were partners in a firm…**

**Ans**.

**Dr.** **Revaluation A/c** **Cr.**

| Particulars | Amount (₹) | Particulars | Amount (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Stock | 80,000 | By Fixed Assets A/c | 2,40,000 |
| To Profit transferred to: | | | |
| Rupal's Capital A/c 80,000 | | | |
| Shanu's Capital A/c 60,000 | | | |
| Trisha's Capital A/c 20,000 | 1,60,000 | | |
| | **2,40,000** | | **2,40,000** |

**(½ x 3)**

**Dr.** **Partners' Capital Accounts** **Cr.**

| Particulars | Rupal (₹) | Shanu (₹) | Trisha (₹) | Particulars | Rupal (₹) | Shanu (₹) | Trisha (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Trisha's Capital A/c ½ | | 1,00,000 | | By Balance b/d ½ | 8,00,000 | 6,00,000 | 2,00,000 |
| To Trisha's Loan A/c ½ | | | 3,60,000 | By General Reserve A/c ½ | 1,60,000 | 1,20,000 | 40,000 |
| To Cash A/c ½ | 2,40,000 | | | By Shanu's Capital A/c ½ | | | 1,00,000 |
| To Balance c/d ½ | 8,00,000 | 8,00,000 | -- | By Revaluation A/c ½ | 80,000 | 60,000 | 20,000 |
| | | | | By Cash A/c ½ | | 1,20,000 | |
| | **10,40,000** | **9,00,000** | **3,60,000** | | **10,40,000** | **9,00,000** | **3,60,000** |

**4 ½ = 6 marks**

**26** **Q. Following is the extract of the …**

**Ans.**

(i) (A) ₹10,00,000

(ii) (D) 20,000

(iii) (C) ₹2,00,000

(iv) (A) ₹1,60,000

(v) (D) ₹1,20,000

(vi) (D) NIL

**1 x 6 = 6 marks**

**PART B**
**OPTION 1**
**(Analysis of Financial Statements)**

**27** **Q. (a) Short term highly liquid……**

**Ans.** (D) 3 months or less

**1 mark**

**OR**

**Q. (b) Which of the following……..**

**Ans.** (A) Trade Receivables

**OR**

**1 mark**

**28** **Q. (a) _____ is not a tool…..**

**Ans.** (A) Income Statement

**1 mark**

**OR**

**OR**

**Q. (b) In 'Common size income statement'…..**

**Ans.** (D) Revenue from Operations

**1 mark**

**29** **Q. Snow Ltd. earned a profit of…..**

**Ans.** (D) Both the statements are true.

**1 mark**

**30** **Q. The Quick ratio of…..**

**Ans.** (B) Sold goods on credit

**1 mark**

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

**Ans.**

| | Item | Major head | Sub-head |
|---|---|---|---|
| (i) | Bills Payable | Current Liabilities | Trade Payables |
| (ii) | Loose Tools | Current Assets | Inventories |
| (iii) | Copyrights | Non- Current Assets | Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets – Intangible Assets |

.

**½ x 6 = 3 marks**

**32** **Q. From the following information, prepare….**

**Ans.**

**Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss**
**for the years ended 31st March, 2023 and 31st March, 2024**

| Particulars | 2022-23 (₹) | 2023-24 (₹) | Absolute increase or decrease | Percentage increase or decrease | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue from Operations | 4,00,000 | 8,00,000 | 4,00,000 | 100 | ½ |
| Less Expenses: | | | | | |
| Cost of revenue from operations | 2,00,000 | 4,00,000 | 2,00,000 | 100 | ½ |
| Employee benefit expenses | 80,000 | 1,60,000 | 80,000 | 100 | ½ |
| Total expenses | 2,80,000 | 5,60,000 | 2,80,000 | 100 | |
| Profit before tax | 1,20,000 | 2,40,000 | 1,20,000 | 100 | ½ |
| Less Tax @50% | 60,000 | 1,20,000 | 60,000 | 100 | ½ |
| Profit after tax | 60,000 | 1,20,000 | 60,000 | 100 | ½ |

**3 marks**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | . | |
| 33 | **Q. (a) From the following information, calculate Opening Trade Receivables….**<br><br>**Ans.**<br><br>Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio= Net Credit Revenue from operations…….. 1<br>Average Trade Receivables<br><br>Cost of Revenue from operations= ₹6,40,000<br>**Gross Profit**= 20% of Revenue from operations = 25% of Cost of Revenue from operations<br>⇨ 25/100 x ₹6,40,000<br>⇨ ₹1,60,000<br>**Revenue from operations** = Cost of Revenue from operations + Gross Profit<br>⇨ Revenue from operations = ₹6,40,000 + ₹1,60,000<br>⇨ Revenue from operations= ₹8,00,000<br><br>Revenue from operations= Cash Revenue from operations + Credit Revenue from operations<br>⇨ ₹8,00,000 = 1/3 Credit Revenue from operations + Credit Revenue from operations<br>⇨ **Credit Revenue from operations**= ₹6,00,000…….. 1<br><br>Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio= Net Credit Revenue from operations<br>Average Trade Receivables<br><br>⇨ 4 = ₹6,00,000/ Average Trade Receivables<br>⇨ **Average Trade Receivables**= ₹1,50,000<br><br>Average Trade Receivables= Opening Trade Receivables+ Closing Trade Receivables<br>2<br>Let Opening Trade Receivables be x<br>⇨ Average Trade Receivables = [x + (x + ₹20,000)]/2<br>⇨ ₹1,50,000 = x + ₹10,000<br>⇨ x = ₹1,40,000<br>⇨ **Opening Trade Receivables**= ₹1,40,000…… 1<br>⇨ Closing Trade Receivables= ₹1,40,000 + ₹20,000<br>⇨ **Closing Trade Receivables**= ₹1,60,000…….. 1<br><br>**OR**<br><br>**Q. (b) From the following information…….**<br><br>**Ans.**<br><br>Inventory Turnover Ratio =Cost of Revenue from operations/ Average Inventory…… 1<br><br>Gross Profit Ratio = Gross Profit/ Net Revenue from Operations<br>⇨ 25 = Gross Profit/ ₹8,00,000<br>⇨ Gross Profit= ₹2,00,000<br>Cost of Revenue from operations = Revenue from operations – Gross Profit<br>⇨ Cost of Revenue from operations =₹8,00,000 - ₹2,00,000 | **4 Marks**<br><br>**OR**<br><br>**4 marks** |

⇨ Cost of Revenue from operations = ₹6,00,000 ..... 1`

Inventory Turnover Ratio =Cost of Revenue from operations/ Average Inventory

⇨ 4 = ₹6,00,000/ Average Inventory

⇨ Average Inventory = ₹1,50,000

Average Inventory = (Opening Inventory + Closing Inventory)/2

⇨ ₹1,50,000 = (2 Closing Inventory + Closing Inventory)/2

⇨ **Closing Inventory**=₹1,00,000..... 1

⇨ Opening Inventory= 2 Closing Inventory

⇨ **Opening Inventory** =₹2,00,000..... 1

**34** **Q. On 31st March, 2024 following is the Balance Sheet….**

**Ans.**

**Books of Bhavik Ltd.**
**Calculation of Cash Flows from Investing Activities**
**for the year ended 31st March 2024**

| Particulars | (₹) | (₹) |
|---|---|---|
| Purchase of Plant and Machinery | (13,50,000) | |
| Sale of Machinery | 6,50,000 | |
| Sale of Non-Current Investments | 1,00,000 | |
| **Net Cash used in Investing Activities** | | **(6,00,000)** |

**(½ x 4)**

**+**

**Working Note:**

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

| Particulars | Amount (₹) | Particulars | Amount (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Balance b/d | 16,00,000 | By Bank/Cash A/c | 6,50,000 |
| To Bank/ Cash A/c (Balancing figure) | 13,50,000 | By Accumulated Depreciation A/c | 50,000 |
| | | By Statement of Profit and Loss- Loss on sale of machinery | 1,00,000 |
| | | By Balance c/d | 21,50,000 |
| | 29,50,000 | | 29,50,000 |

**1**

**+**

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

| Particulars | Amount (₹) | Particulars | Amount (₹) |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Plant and Machinery A/c | 50,000 | By Balance b/d | 1,00,000 |
| To Balance c/d | 2,50,000 | By Depreciation A/c | 2,00,000 |
| | 3,00,000 | | 3,00,000 |

**-**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **(b)**<br>**Books of Bhavik Ltd.**<br>**Calculation of Cash Flows from Financing Activities**<br>**for the year ended 31st March 2024** | **+** |

| **Particulars** | **(₹)** | **(₹)** |
|---|---|---|
| Issue of Shares ½ | 2,00,000 | |
| Redemption of 10% Debentures ½ | (4,00,000) | |
| Interest paid on debentures. 1 | (1,00,000) | |
| **Net Cash used in Financing Activities** 1 | | (3,00,000) |

**3 = 6 marks**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **PART B**<br>**OPTION II**<br>**(Computerised Accounting)** | |
| **27** | **Q. (a) Which of the following……**<br><br>**Ans.** (B) Miscellaneous Expenditures<br>**OR**<br>**Q. (b) Null value is the special……..**<br><br>**Ans.** (C) Absence of data items | **1 mark**<br><br>**OR**<br><br>**1 mark** |
| **28** | **Q. To see all available shape……**<br><br>**Ans.** (D) More | **1 mark** |
| **29** | **Q. (a) A piece of information……..**<br><br>**Ans.** (C) legend<br>**OR**<br>**Q. (b) Identify the type……..**<br><br>**Ans**. (D) Sequential codes | **1 mark**<br><br>**OR**<br><br>**1 mark** |
| **30** | **Q. The software of ……**<br><br>**Ans.** (A) Scalability | **1 mark** |
| **31** | **Q. Name the error which……**<br><br>**Ans.** 1. Name of the Error is:<br>Correct a #NAME? Error<br>This error occurs when Excel doesn't recognize text in a formula.<br><br>Solution: (**Any two)**<br>(i) Click the Microsoft office button, click Excel option and then click the Add-ins category.<br>(ii) Select Excel Add-ins in the manage list box and then click Go.<br>(iii) In the Add-ins available list, select the Euro Currency Tools check box and then click Ok. | **3 marks** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **32** | **Q. State the advantages of ……..**<br><br>**Ans.** Any three of the following:<br><br>(i) Querying large amounts of data in user-friendly ways. Sub totalling and aggregating numeric data, summarizing data by categories and subcategories and creating custom calculations and formulas.<br><br>(ii) Expanding and collapsing level of data to focus on results and providing from details to the summary of data for areas of interest.<br><br>(iii) Moving rows to column or columns to rows (or pivoting) to see different summaries of the source data.<br><br>(iv) Filtering, sorting, grouping and conditionally formatting the most useful and the interesting subset of data to enable us to focus on the information that we want.<br><br>(v) Presenting concise, attractive and annotated online or printed reports.<br><br>(vi) The use of a Pivot table report is to analyse related totals, when we have a long list of figures to sum and to compare several facts about each figure. | **1 x 3**<br><br>**=**<br><br>**3 marks** |
| **33** | **Q. (a) What is data …….**<br><br>**Ans.** Presenting a data in a form that it becomes easier to read and understand information is called Data formatting.<br><br>Formatting tools are:<br><br>(i) Number formatting It includes adding percentages symbol (%) commas (') , decimal places (.) etc. data, time, specific values as well as some special formats to a spreadsheet.<br><br>(ii) Special format category: Data (special numbers such as phone numbers, zip codes and social security numbers which require different format in a certain way) from the category option we select. Special and from corresponding drop-down box under the locale we select format special numbers. Appropriate to specific countries.<br><br>(iii) Changing cell colours.<br><br>(iv) Creating custom cell borders.<br><br>**OR**<br><br>**Q. (b) Explain 'ROUND' function……..**<br><br>**Ans.**<br>ROUND is the function to round off a number to specified number of digits the syntax of the function is ROUND (number, Num_digits) Where<br><br>Number is the number to round (preferably fractional number) Num digits specifies the number of digits to round the Number. | **1**<br><br>**+**<br><br>**(1 x 3) = 4 marks**<br><br>**OR**<br><br>**1**<br><br>**+** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | There may be some different situations for Num_digits as follows:<br>(a) If Num_digits is greater than 0 (Zero) then number is rounded to the specified number of decimal places.<br>(b) If Num digits is 0, then number is rounded to the nearest digit.<br>(c) If Num digits is less than 0 than number is rounded to the left of the decimal point. | **1**<br><br>**+**<br>**2**<br><br>**=**<br>**4 marks** |
| **34** | **Q. State the steps in creating a pie chart……**<br><br>**Ans.** Steps for creating a pie chart:<br><br>(i) Enter the data in the worksheet and select the data from two (consecutive) columns only then select the chart type Pie from the ribbon.<br>(ii) Under the Pie types select 3D Pie option then click the Plot area of Pie chart this displays the chart tools, adding the Design layout and format tabs.<br><br>(iii) To the design tab select chart layout group and chart style group.<br><br>(iv) On the format tab in the shape styles group click shape effects and then Bevel.<br><br>(v) Click 3D option and then under Bevel click Top and Bottom Bevel options.<br><br>(vi) In the Width and Height boxes for Top and Bottom Bevel options type the point size.<br><br>(vii) Under the surface click Material and then click Material option. Then click close.<br><br>(viii) On the format tab in the shape styles group & click shape effects and then click shadow. Under outer, inner or perspective click shadow option.<br><br>(ix) To rotate the chart for a better perspective, select the plot area and then on the format tab in the current selection group click format selection.<br><br>(x) Under Angle of first slice, drag the slider to the degree of rotation that you want then click close. again click chart area of the chart.<br><br>(xi) On the format tab in the shape styles group click shape effects then click Bevel.<br><br>(xii) Under Bevel select the option then select page layout click themes and use built into colour the presentation. | **½ x 12**<br><br>**=**<br><br>**6 marks** |