



Series ABCD1/2

Set No. 2



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code 67/2/2

अनुक्रमांक

Roll No.

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

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

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 15 हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 12 प्रश्न हैं।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
- Please check that this question paper contains 15 printed pages.
- Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 12 questions.
- Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



लेखाशास्त्र ACCOUNTANCY



निर्धारित समय : 2 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 40

Time allowed : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 40



सामान्य निर्देश :

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

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में दो भाग हैं – भाग क और भाग ख । इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 12 प्रश्न हैं । सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (ii) भाग क सभी परीक्षार्थियों के लिए अनिवार्य है ।
- (iii) भाग ख में दो विकल्प हैं अर्थात् (1) वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण और (2) कम्प्यूटीकृत लेखांकन । छात्रों को दिए गए विकल्पों में से केवल एक ही विकल्प के प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने हैं ।
- (iv) प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 3 और 10 तक लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार-I के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक हैं ।
- (v) प्रश्न संख्या 4 से 6 और 11 तक लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार-II के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 3 अंक हैं ।
- (vi) प्रश्न संख्या 7 से 9 और 12 तक दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 5 अंक हैं ।
- (vii) कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है । हालाँकि, तीन अंकों वाले 3 प्रश्नों में और पाँच अंकों वाले 1 प्रश्न में आतिरिक्त विकल्प प्रदान किया गया है ।

भाग क

(अलाभकारी संगठनों, साझेदारी फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)

1. एक साझेदारी फर्म के विघटन के समय आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए यदि ₹ 40,000 के एक अलिखित लेनदार को एक साझेदार, अमर, द्वारा 10% बट्टे पर भुगतान कर दिया गया । 2
2. निम्नलिखित के आधार पर 'प्राप्ति एवं भुगतान खाते' तथा 'आय एवं व्यय खाते' में अन्तर्भेद कीजिए : 2
 - (क) प्रकृति
 - (ख) अन्तिम शेष
3. अभिमन्यु की सेवानिवृत्ति के समय ₹ 2,64,000 के 'कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति संचय' के लेखांकन के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए जब :
 - (क) इसके विरुद्ध कोई दावा न हो, तथा
 - (ख) जब इसके विरुद्ध ₹ 54,000 का दावा किया गया हो ।
 अभिमन्यु की सेवानिवृत्ति के समय, फर्म में तीन साझेदार थे, अविरल, अभिमन्यु तथा मयंक । 2
4. (क) 'कपूर स्पोर्ट्स क्लब' की निम्नलिखित सूचना से, 31 मार्च, 2021 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए 'आय एवं व्यय खाते' के नाम पक्ष में लिखी जाने वाली 'खेल सामग्री' की राशि की गणना कीजिए : 3

विवरण	राशि ₹
1 अप्रैल, 2020 को खेल सामग्री का स्टॉक	40,000
1 अप्रैल, 2020 को खेल सामग्री के लेनदार	8,000
31 मार्च, 2021 को खेल सामग्री का स्टॉक	20,000
वर्ष 2020 – 21 के दौरान खेल सामग्री के लिए भुगतान की गई राशि	90,000
31 मार्च, 2021 को खेल सामग्री के लेनदार	10,000

अथवा



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) This question paper comprises of **two** parts – **Part A** and **Part B**. There are **12** questions in the question paper. **All** questions are compulsory.
- (ii) **Part A** is **compulsory** for all candidates.
- (iii) **Part B** has two options i.e. (1) Analysis of Financial Statements and (2) Computerised Accounting. Students must attempt only **one** of the given options.
- (iv) Questions no. **1 to 3** and **10** are Short Answer Type–I Questions carrying **2** marks each.
- (v) Questions no. **4 to 6** and **11** are Short Answer Type–II Questions carrying **3** marks each.
- (vi) Questions no. **7 to 9** and **12** are Long Answer Type Questions carrying **5** marks each.
- (vii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in **3** questions of **three** marks and **1** question of **five** marks.

PART A

(Accounting for Not-for-Profit Organisations, Partnership Firms and Companies)

1. Pass the necessary journal entry on dissolution of a partnership firm if an unrecorded creditor of ₹ 40,000 was paid by a partner, Amar, at a discount of 10%. 2
2. Distinguish between 'Receipts and Payments Account' and 'Income and Expenditure Account' on the basis of the following : 2
 - (a) Nature
 - (b) Closing Balance
3. Pass the necessary journal entries for the treatment of 'Workmen Compensation Reserve' of ₹ 2,64,000 at the time of retirement of Abhimanyu when : 2
 - (a) there is no claim against it, and
 - (b) when a claim of ₹ 54,000 has been admitted against it.At the time of retirement of Abhimanyu, the firm had three partners Aviral, Abhimanyu and Mayank.
4. (a) From the following information of 'Kapoor Sports Club', calculate the amount of 'sports material' to be debited to 'Income and Expenditure Account' for the year ended 31st March, 2021 : 3

Details	Amount ₹
Stock of sports material as on 1 st April, 2020	40,000
Creditors for sports material as on 1 st April, 2020	8,000
Stock of sports material as on 31 st March, 2021	20,000
Amount paid for sports material during the year 2020 – 21	90,000
Creditors for sports material as on 31 st March, 2021	10,000

OR



- (ख) 31 मार्च, 2021 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए 'रॉयल स्पोर्ट्स क्लब' के स्थिति विवरण में निम्नलिखित सूचना दर्शाए :

3

विवरण	राशि ₹
मैच व्यय	10,000
मैच कोष	70,000
मैच कोष के लिए दान	20,000
मैच टिकटों की बिक्री	10,000

5. रमेश, राजेश तथा रमन एक फर्म के साझेदार हैं तथा 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते हैं । 30 जून, 2021 को रमेश की मृत्यु हो गई । 31 मार्च, 2021 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में विक्रय ₹ 12,00,000 तथा लाभ ₹ 1,20,000 थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2021 से 30 जून, 2021 तक की अवधि की विक्रय राशि ₹ 4,00,000 थी । खाते प्रति वर्ष 31 मार्च को बंद किए जाते हैं । रमेश की मृत्यु की तिथि तक लाभ में उसके भाग की गणना कीजिए तथा फर्म की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए ।

3

6. (क) खण्डेलवाल लिमिटेड ने शर्मा लिमिटेड की ₹ 25,00,000 की परिसम्पत्तियों तथा ₹ 7,80,000 की देयताओं का अधिग्रहण ₹ 27,00,000 के क्रय मूल्य पर किया । शर्मा लिमिटेड को भुगतान ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 10% ऋणपत्रों को 10% बट्टे पर निर्गमित करके किया गया ।
खण्डेलवाल लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

3

अथवा

- (ख) एक उदाहरण की सहायता से ऋणपत्रों का समपार्श्विक प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में निर्गमन का अर्थ समझाइए ।

3

7. निम्नलिखित स्थितियों में पंकज लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

5

- (क) ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 7500, 10% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन ₹ 10,000 के बट्टे पर किया गया, जिनका शोधन 5% के प्रीमियम पर करना है ।
- (ख) ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 5000, 10% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% प्रीमियम पर किया गया, जिनका शोधन 10% प्रीमियम पर करना है ।
- (ग) ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 1000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन सममूल्य पर किया गया, जिनका शोधन सममूल्य पर करना है ।
- (घ) ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के ₹ 2,00,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% के बट्टे पर किया गया, जिनका शोधन सममूल्य पर करना है ।
- (ङ) ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 5000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 20% प्रीमियम पर किया गया, जिनका शोधन सममूल्य पर करना है ।



- (b) Show the following information in the Balance Sheet of 'Royal Sports Club' for the year ended 31st March, 2021 : 3

Details	Amount ₹
Match expenses	10,000
Match fund	70,000
Donation for Match fund	20,000
Sale of match tickets	10,000

5. Ramesh, Rajesh and Raman are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. On 30th June, 2021, Ramesh died. Sales for the year ended 31st March, 2021 were ₹ 12,00,000 and profits were ₹ 1,20,000. The sales for the period from 1st April, 2021 to 30th June, 2021 amounted to ₹ 4,00,000. Accounts are closed on 31st March every year. Calculate Ramesh's share of profit till the date of his death and pass the necessary journal entry for the same in the books of the firm. 3

6. (a) Khandelwal Ltd. took over assets of Sharma Ltd. of ₹ 25,00,000 and liabilities amounting to ₹ 7,80,000 for a purchase consideration of ₹ 27,00,000. The payment to Sharma Ltd. was made by issuing 10% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10%.
Pass the necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Khandelwal Ltd. 3

OR

- (b) Explain the meaning of issue of debentures as collateral security with the help of an example. 3

7. Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of Pankaj Limited for the issue of Debentures in the following cases : 5

- (a) Issued 7500, 10% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of ₹ 10,000 redeemable at a premium of 5%.
(b) Issued 5000, 10% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 10% redeemable at a premium of 10%.
(c) Issued 1000, 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at par redeemable at par.
(d) Issued ₹ 2,00,000, 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10% redeemable at par.
(e) Issued 5000, 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at 20% premium redeemable at par.



8. (क) क तथा ख साझेदार हैं तथा लाभ-हानि बराबर-बराबर अनुपात में बाँटते हैं। 31 मार्च, 2021 को उन्होंने फर्म के विघटन का निर्णय किया। विघटन की तिथि को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

31 मार्च, 2021 को क तथा ख का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार	3,00,000	बैंक	3,00,000
क का ऋण	60,000	स्टॉक	2,40,000
श्रीमती क का ऋण	70,000	फर्नीचर	2,00,000
पूँजी :		संयंत्र तथा मशीनरी	1,00,000
क	2,30,000	लाभ-हानि खाता	50,000
ख	<u>2,30,000</u>		
	4,60,000		
	<u>8,90,000</u>		<u>8,90,000</u>

परिसम्पत्तियों की वसूली तथा देयताओं का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार किया गया :

- लेनदारों को 20% कम भुगतान किया गया।
- क ने ₹ 1,80,000 में फर्नीचर ले लिया तथा ₹ 80,000 में संयंत्र तथा मशीनरी का विक्रय किया गया।
- ख ने ₹ 1,80,000 में स्टॉक ले लिया।
- क ने श्रीमती क के ऋण का भुगतान करने का वचन दिया।
- वसूली व्यय ₹ 20,000 का भुगतान ख द्वारा किया गया। वसूली खाता तैयार कीजिए।

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अथवा

- (ख) विदित, विनय तथा सिया एक फर्म के साझेदार थे। 31 मार्च, 2021 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

31 मार्च, 2021 को विदित, विनय तथा सिया का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि ₹	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि ₹
लेनदार	72,000	रोकड़	28,000
बैंक ऋण	18,000	स्टॉक	46,000
सामान्य संचय	18,000	देनदार	34,000
पूँजी :		भवन	30,000
विदित	48,000	संयंत्र तथा मशीनरी	66,000
विनय	16,000		
सिया	<u>32,000</u>		
	96,000		
	<u>2,04,000</u>		<u>2,04,000</u>



8. (a) A and B are partners sharing profits and losses equally. On 31st March, 2021, they decided to dissolve their firm. On the date of dissolution, their Balance Sheet was as under :

Balance Sheet of A and B as at 31st March, 2021

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors	3,00,000	Bank	3,00,000
A's Loan	60,000	Stock	2,40,000
Mrs. A's Loan	70,000	Furniture	2,00,000
Capitals :		Plant and Machinery	1,00,000
A 2,30,000		Profit and Loss A/c	50,000
B 2,30,000	4,60,000		
	<u>8,90,000</u>		<u>8,90,000</u>

The assets were realised and liabilities were paid as under :

- (i) Creditors were paid at 20% less.
 - (ii) Furniture was taken over by A for ₹ 1,80,000 and Plant and Machinery was sold for ₹ 80,000.
 - (iii) B took over the stock at ₹ 1,80,000.
 - (iv) A promised to pay Mrs. A's loan.
 - (v) Realisation expenses of ₹ 20,000 were paid by B.
- Prepare Realisation Account.

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OR

- (b) Vidit, Vinay and Siya were partners in a firm. On 31st March, 2021, their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Vidit, Vinay and Siya as at 31st March, 2021

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors	72,000	Cash	28,000
Bank Loan	18,000	Stock	46,000
General Reserve	18,000	Debtors	34,000
Capitals :		Building	30,000
Vidit 48,000		Plant and Machinery	66,000
Vinay 16,000			
Siya 32,000	96,000		
	<u>2,04,000</u>		<u>2,04,000</u>



उपर्युक्त तिथि को, विनय सेवानिवृत्त हो गया तथा निम्न पर सहमति हुई :

- (i) स्टॉक के मूल्य को ₹ 10,000 से कम कर दिया जाएगा ।
 - (ii) संयंत्र तथा मशीनरी का मूल्यांकन ₹ 80,000 पर किया जाएगा ।
 - (iii) लेनदारों में सम्मिलित ₹ 4,500 की राशि का दावा नहीं किया जाएगा ।
 - (iv) देनदारों का मूल्यांकन ₹ 30,000 किया गया ।
 - (v) विनय को देय राशि विनय के ऋण खाते में स्थानान्तरित की जाएगी ।
- पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा विनय का पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए ।

5

9. 31 मार्च, 2021 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए 'एसटीयू वेलफेयर सोसाइटी' के निम्नलिखित प्राप्ति एवं भुगतान खाते एवं अतिरिक्त सूचना से 31 मार्च, 2021 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए आय एवं व्यय खाता तैयार कीजिए :

5

31 मार्च, 2021 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए एसटीयू वेलफेयर सोसाइटी का प्राप्ति एवं भुगतान खाता

प्राप्तियाँ	राशि ₹	भुगतान	राशि ₹
शेष आगे लाए	22,500	वेतन	10,500
निवेश पर ब्याज	2,900	फर्नीचर	4,000
चन्दा	30,000	टेलीफोन व्यय	800
पुराने समाचार-पत्रों का विक्रय	740	निवेश	10,000
		कम्प्यूटर	7,500
		विविध व्यय	300
		शेष आगे ले गए	23,040
	56,140		56,140

अतिरिक्त सूचना :

- (i) प्राप्त चन्दे में ₹ 1,700 वर्ष 2021 – 22 के लिए सम्मिलित थे । 31 मार्च, 2021 को अदत्त चन्दा ₹ 700 था ।
- (ii) फर्नीचर का क्रय 1 फरवरी, 2021 को किया गया । मूल्यहास की गणना 6% वार्षिक दर से की जानी है ।



On the above date, Vinay retired and it was agreed that :

- (i) The value of stock will be reduced by ₹ 10,000.
- (ii) Plant and Machinery will be valued at ₹ 80,000.
- (iii) An amount of ₹ 4,500 included in creditors is not likely to be claimed.
- (iv) Debtors to be valued at ₹ 30,000.
- (v) Amount due to Vinay will be transferred to Vinay's Loan Account.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Vinay's Capital Account.

5

9. From the following Receipts and Payments Account and additional information of 'STU Welfare Society' for the year ended 31st March, 2021, prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 2021 :

5

**Receipts and Payments Account of STU Welfare Society
for the year ended 31st March, 2021**

Receipts	Amount ₹	Payments	Amount ₹
Balance b/d	22,500	Salaries	10,500
Interest on Investments	2,900	Furniture	4,000
Subscriptions	30,000	Telephone Charges	800
Sale of old newspapers	740	Investments	10,000
		Computer	7,500
		Miscellaneous Expenses	300
		Balance c/d	23,040
	56,140		56,140

Additional Information :

- (i) Subscriptions received include ₹ 1,700 for the year 2021 – 22. Amount of subscriptions outstanding on 31st March, 2021 were ₹ 700.
- (ii) Furniture was purchased on 1st February, 2021. Depreciation was to be charged @ 6% p.a.



भाग ख
विकल्प 1
(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

10. रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार करते समय 'ऋणपत्रों के शोधन' का परिणाम रोकड़ का अन्तर्वाह, बहिर्वाह अथवा कोई प्रवाह नहीं होगा, कारण सहित बताइए। 2

11. (क) अजय लिमिटेड की निम्नलिखित सूचना से, 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए तुलनात्मक लाभ-हानि विवरण तैयार कीजिए : 3

विवरण	2021 – 22 ₹	2020 – 21 ₹
प्रचालनों से आगम	7,00,000	4,00,000
अन्य आय	3,00,000	1,00,000
व्यय	1,00,000	1,00,000
कर दर 50%		

अथवा

(ख) स्नेहा लिमिटेड की निम्नलिखित सूचना से, 31 मार्च, 2022 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए सामान्य आकार लाभ-हानि विवरण तैयार कीजिए : 3

विवरण	2021 – 22 ₹	2020 – 21 ₹
प्रचालनों से आगम	20,00,000	10,00,000
कर्मचारी हितलाभ व्यय	8,00,000	4,00,000
अन्य व्यय	2,00,000	1,00,000
कर दर 50%		



PART B
OPTION 1
(Analysis of Financial Statements)

10. State with reason, whether 'Redemption of Debentures' would result in inflow, outflow or no flow of cash while preparing Cash Flow Statement. 2

11. (a) From the following information of Ajay Ltd., prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2022 : 3

Particulars	2021 – 22 ₹	2020 – 21 ₹
Revenue from Operations	7,00,000	4,00,000
Other Income	3,00,000	1,00,000
Expenses	1,00,000	1,00,000
Tax Rate 50%		

OR

(b) From the following information of Sneha Ltd., prepare a Common Size Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2022 : 3

Particulars	2021 – 22 ₹	2020 – 21 ₹
Revenue from Operations	20,00,000	10,00,000
Employee Benefit Expenses	8,00,000	4,00,000
Other Expenses	2,00,000	1,00,000
Tax Rate 50%		



12. 31 मार्च, 2021 को रमन लिमिटेड के निम्नलिखित स्थिति विवरण से 31 मार्च, 2021 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए 'प्रचालन गतिविधियों से रोकड़ प्रवाह' की गणना कीजिए :

5

31 मार्च, 2021 को रमन लिमिटेड का स्थिति विवरण

विवरण	नोट सं.	31.3.2021 ₹	31.3.2020 ₹
I – समता तथा देयताएँ :			
1. अंशधारक निधियाँ			
(क) अंश पूँजी		7,50,000	7,00,000
(ख) संचय एवं आधिक्य	1	1,25,000	55,000
2. अचल देयताएँ			
दीर्घकालीन उधार		1,00,000	62,500
3. चालू देयताएँ			
(क) लघुकालीन उधार	2	6,000	5,000
(ख) व्यापारिक देय		7,500	41,500
(ग) लघुकालीन प्रावधान	3	9,000	5,500
कुल		9,97,500	8,69,500
II – परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
1. अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(क) मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ	4	9,30,000	8,05,000
(ख) अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ	5	25,000	15,000
2. चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(क) चालू निवेश		4,000	2,500
(ख) मालसूची (स्टॉक)		18,500	29,500
(ग) व्यापारिक प्राप्य		13,000	11,500
(घ) रोकड़ एवं रोकड़ तुल्य		7,000	6,000
कुल		9,97,500	8,69,500



12. Calculate 'Cash Flows from Operating Activities' for the year ended 31st March, 2021 from the following Balance Sheet of Raman Ltd. as at 31st March, 2021 :

5

Balance Sheet of Raman Ltd. as at 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2021 ₹	31.3.2020 ₹
I – Equity and Liabilities :			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
(a) Share Capital		7,50,000	7,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	1,25,000	55,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities			
Long-term Borrowings		1,00,000	62,500
3. Current Liabilities			
(a) Short-term Borrowings	2	6,000	5,000
(b) Trade Payables		7,500	41,500
(c) Short-term Provisions	3	9,000	5,500
Total		9,97,500	8,69,500
II – Assets :			
1. Non-Current Assets			
Fixed Assets			
(a) Tangible Assets	4	9,30,000	8,05,000
(b) Intangible Assets	5	25,000	15,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Current Investments		4,000	2,500
(b) Inventories		18,500	29,500
(c) Trade Receivables		13,000	11,500
(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents		7,000	6,000
Total		9,97,500	8,69,500



खातों के नोट्स

नोट सं.	विवरण	31.3.2021 ₹	31.3.2020 ₹
1	संचय एवं आधिक्य (अर्थात् लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष)	1,25,000	55,000
2	लघुकालीन उधार बैंक अधिविकर्ष	6,000	5,000
3	लघुकालीन प्रावधान कर प्रावधान	9,000	5,500
4	मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ मशीनरी एकत्रित मूल्यहास	10,00,000 (70,000) 9,30,000	8,50,000 (45,000) 8,05,000
5	अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ पेटेन्ट्स	25,000	15,000

अतिरिक्त सूचना :

वर्ष में ₹ 6,500 का कर भुगतान किया गया ।

भाग ख विकल्प 2 (कम्प्यूटरीकृत लेखांकन)

10. कम्प्यूटरीकृत लेखांकन प्रणाली की किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए । 2
11. (क) कम्प्यूटरीकृत लेखांकन प्रणाली की किन्हीं दो सुरक्षा विशेषताओं को समझाइए । 3
अथवा
(ख) 'पेरोल' के घटकों को संक्षेप में समझाइए । 3
12. कम्प्यूटरीकृत लेखांकन प्रणाली की स्थापना में सम्मिलित चरणों को समझाइए । 5



Notes to Accounts :

Note No.	Particulars	31.3.2021 ₹	31.3.2020 ₹
1	Reserves and Surplus (Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss)	1,25,000	55,000
2	Short-term Borrowings Bank Overdraft	6,000	5,000
3	Short-term Provisions Provision for Tax	9,000	5,500
4	Tangible Assets Machinery	10,00,000	8,50,000
	Accumulated Depreciation	(70,000)	(45,000)
		9,30,000	8,05,000
5	Intangible Assets Patents	25,000	15,000

Additional Information :

Tax paid during the year amounted to ₹ 6,500.

PART B
OPTION 2

(Computerised Accounting)

10. State any two characteristics of Computerised Accounting System. 2
11. (a) Explain any two security features of Computerised Accounting System. 3
- OR**
- (b) Briefly explain the components of 'payroll'. 3
12. Explain the steps involved in installation of Computerised Accounting System. 5

Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Term II Examination, 2022
Marking Scheme – ACCOUNTANCY (SUBJECT CODE – 055)
(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 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 marks be awarded to them.**
4. 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. 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.
5. Evaluators will mark(✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.

9. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
10. A full scale of 0-40 marks as given in Question Paper has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
11. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 30 answer books per day in main subjects and 35 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
12. 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.
 - Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
 - Wrong totaling of marks awarded on a reply.
 - 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.
 - 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 not 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.
13. 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.
14. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
15. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
16. 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.
17. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

MARKING SCHEME

Senior School Certificate Examination TERM–II, 2022

ACCOUNTANCY (Subject Code–055)

[Paper Code : 67/2/2]

Maximum Marks : 40

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks										
	<p>PART—A (Accounting for Not-for-Profit Organisations, Partnership Firms and Companies)</p>											
1.	<p>Q. Pass the necessary journal entry.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p align="center"><i>Journal</i></p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:10%;"><i>Date</i></th> <th style="width:40%;"><i>Particulars</i></th> <th style="width:5%; text-align:center;"><i>L · F</i></th> <th style="width:15%;"><i>Debit Amount (₹)</i></th> <th style="width:30%;"><i>Credit Amount (₹)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Realization A/c Dr. To Amar's Capital A/c (Unrecorded creditor paid by Partner Amar at 10% discount)</td> <td></td> <td align="center">36,000</td> <td align="center">36,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L · F</i>	<i>Debit Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Credit Amount (₹)</i>		Realization A/c Dr. To Amar's Capital A/c (Unrecorded creditor paid by Partner Amar at 10% discount)		36,000	36,000	2 marks
<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L · F</i>	<i>Debit Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Credit Amount (₹)</i>								
	Realization A/c Dr. To Amar's Capital A/c (Unrecorded creditor paid by Partner Amar at 10% discount)		36,000	36,000								
2.	<p>Q. Distinguish between 'Receipts and Payments Account' and</p> <p>Ans.</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:15%;"><i>Basis</i></th> <th style="width:40%;"><i>Receipts and Payments Account</i></th> <th style="width:45%;"><i>Income and Expenditure Account</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Nature</td> <td>It is the summary of the cashbook</td> <td>It is like Profit & Loss Account</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Closing balance</td> <td>Balance at the end represents cash in hand/bank balance/bank overdraft at the end</td> <td>Balance at the end represents excess of income over expenditure or vice versa – surplus / deficit</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Basis</i>	<i>Receipts and Payments Account</i>	<i>Income and Expenditure Account</i>	Nature	It is the summary of the cashbook	It is like Profit & Loss Account	Closing balance	Balance at the end represents cash in hand/bank balance/bank overdraft at the end	Balance at the end represents excess of income over expenditure or vice versa – surplus / deficit	<p>1×2 = 2 marks</p>	
<i>Basis</i>	<i>Receipts and Payments Account</i>	<i>Income and Expenditure Account</i>										
Nature	It is the summary of the cashbook	It is like Profit & Loss Account										
Closing balance	Balance at the end represents cash in hand/bank balance/bank overdraft at the end	Balance at the end represents excess of income over expenditure or vice versa – surplus / deficit										

3.	<p>Q. Pass the necessary journal entries for the treatment of ‘Workmen Compensation Reserve’....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Journal</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Date</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 10%;">L.F.</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Debit Amount (₹)</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Credit Amount (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td>Workmen Compensation Reserve A/c Dr. To Aviral’s Capital A/c To Abhimanyu’s Capital A/c To Mayank’s Capital A/c (Entry for the distribution of WCR in equal ratio when there is no claim)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,64,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">88,000 88,000 88,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td>Workmen Compensation Reserve A/c Dr. To Workmen Compensation Claim A/c To Aviral’s Capital A/c To Abhimanyu’s Capital A/c To Mayank’s Capital A/c (Entry for creating workmen compensation claim and distribution of remaining WCR in equal ratio)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,64,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">54,000 70,000 70,000 70,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)	(i)	Workmen Compensation Reserve A/c Dr. To Aviral’s Capital A/c To Abhimanyu’s Capital A/c To Mayank’s Capital A/c (Entry for the distribution of WCR in equal ratio when there is no claim)		2,64,000	88,000 88,000 88,000	(ii)	Workmen Compensation Reserve A/c Dr. To Workmen Compensation Claim A/c To Aviral’s Capital A/c To Abhimanyu’s Capital A/c To Mayank’s Capital A/c (Entry for creating workmen compensation claim and distribution of remaining WCR in equal ratio)		2,64,000	54,000 70,000 70,000 70,000	1 1 = 2 marks									
Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)																						
(i)	Workmen Compensation Reserve A/c Dr. To Aviral’s Capital A/c To Abhimanyu’s Capital A/c To Mayank’s Capital A/c (Entry for the distribution of WCR in equal ratio when there is no claim)		2,64,000	88,000 88,000 88,000																						
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4.	<p>Q. (a) From the following information.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Calculation of amount of sports material to be debited to income and expenditure A/c :</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">(₹)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amount paid for sports material</td> <td style="text-align: right;">90,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less creditors for sports material as on 1.4.20</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(8,000)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Add creditors for sports material as on 31.3.21</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Add stock of sports material as on 1.4.20</td> <td style="text-align: right;">40,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less stock of sports material on 31.3.21</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(20,000)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amount to be debited to Income & Expenditure A/c /</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">1,12,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">½</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">Sports Material consumed</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">=3</td> </tr> </table>		(₹)		Amount paid for sports material	90,000	½	Less creditors for sports material as on 1.4.20	(8,000)	½	Add creditors for sports material as on 31.3.21	10,000	½	Add stock of sports material as on 1.4.20	40,000	½	Less stock of sports material on 31.3.21	(20,000)	½	Amount to be debited to Income & Expenditure A/c /	1,12,000	½	Sports Material consumed		=3	
	(₹)																									
Amount paid for sports material	90,000	½																								
Less creditors for sports material as on 1.4.20	(8,000)	½																								
Add creditors for sports material as on 31.3.21	10,000	½																								
Add stock of sports material as on 1.4.20	40,000	½																								
Less stock of sports material on 31.3.21	(20,000)	½																								
Amount to be debited to Income & Expenditure A/c /	1,12,000	½																								
Sports Material consumed		=3																								

Khandelwal Ltd.
Journal

<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F</i>	<i>Debit Amount</i> (₹)	<i>Credit Amount</i> (₹)
	Sundry assets A/c Dr.		25,00,000	
	Goodwill A/c Dr.		9,80,000	
	To Sundry liabilities A/c			7,80,000
	To Sharma Ltd.			27,00,000
	<u>(Acquired Assets and Liabilities of Sharma Ltd.)</u>			
	Sharma Ltd. (30,000×90) Dr.		27,00,000	
	Loss /Discount on issue of			
	Debentures A/c (30,000×10) Dr.		3,00,000	
	To 10% Debentures A/c			30,00,000
	(Issued 10% debentures in favour of Sharma Ltd. and recorded loss/ discount on issue of debentures)			

1½

1½
=
3
marks

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number of debentures to be issued} &= \frac{27,00,000}{100 - 10} \\ &= \frac{27,00,000}{90} \end{aligned}$$

= 30,000 debentures

OR

OR

	<p>Q. (b) Explain the meaning of issue of debentures as collateral security...</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Collateral security may be defined as a secondary security besides the primary security when a company obtains loan from a bank or any other financial institution. Collateral security is to be realized only when the loan amount is not fully recovered from the sale proceeds of the primary security.</p> <p>The company may issue its own debentures to the lenders in addition to some other assets already pledged. Such issue of debentures is known as ‘debentures issued as collateral security’.</p> <p>Example : Ananda Ltd. took a loan of ₹ 50 lakhs from Sind Bank and issued 9% debenture of ₹ 60 lakhs (₹ 100 each) as a collateral security.</p> <p>Or any other correct example.</p>	<p>3 marks</p>															
<p>7.</p>	<p>Q. Pass the necessary journal entries.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Journal</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="321 926 1317 1787"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Date</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Particulars</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>L.F.</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Debit Amount (₹)</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Credit Amount (₹)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(a)</td> <td> <i>(i) Bank A/c Dr.</i> To Debentures Application and Allotment A/c (Application Money received on 7,500 10% Debentures) </td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">7,40,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7,40,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td> <hr/> <i>(ii) Debentures Application and Allotment A/c Dr.</i> Loss on issue of Debenture A/c Dr. To 10% Debentures A/c To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c (Application money transferred to 10% Debentures A/c) </td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">7,40,000 47,500</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7,50,000 37,500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F.</i>	<i>Debit Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Credit Amount (₹)</i>	(a)	<i>(i) Bank A/c Dr.</i> To Debentures Application and Allotment A/c (Application Money received on 7,500 10% Debentures)		7,40,000	7,40,000		<hr/> <i>(ii) Debentures Application and Allotment A/c Dr.</i> Loss on issue of Debenture A/c Dr. To 10% Debentures A/c To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c (Application money transferred to 10% Debentures A/c)		7,40,000 47,500	7,50,000 37,500	
<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F.</i>	<i>Debit Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Credit Amount (₹)</i>													
(a)	<i>(i) Bank A/c Dr.</i> To Debentures Application and Allotment A/c (Application Money received on 7,500 10% Debentures)		7,40,000	7,40,000													
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	(b)	<p>(i) Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application Money received on 5,000 10% Debentures)</p> <hr/>		5,50,000		
		<p>(ii) Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. Loss on issue of Debenture A/c Dr. To 10% Debenture A/c To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Application money transferred to 10% Debentures A/c and Securities Premium Reserve)</p>		5,50,000		5,50,000
				50,000		5,00,000 50,000 50,000
	(c)	<p>(i) Bank A/c Dr. To Debentures Application and Allotment A/c (Received Application money for 1,000 Debentures)</p> <hr/>		1,00,000		
		<p>(ii) Debentures Application and Allotment A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c (Application money transferred to 9% Debentures A/c)</p>		1,00,000		1,00,000
	(d)	<p>(i) Bank A/c Dr. To Debentures Application and Allotment A/c (Received Application money for 2,000 Debentures)</p> <hr/>		1,80,000		1,80,000

		(ii) Debentures Application and Allotment A/c Dr. Loss/Discount on issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c (Application money transferred to 9% Debentures A/c)		1,80,000 20,000		2,00,000																																						
	(e)	(i) Bank A/c Dr. To Debentures Application and Allotment A/c (Received Application money for 5,000 Debentures)		6,00,000		6,00,000	½ x10 = 5 marks																																					
		(ii) Debentures Application and Allotment A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Application money transferred to 9% Debentures A/c and Securities Premium Reserve)		6,00,000		5,00,000 1,00,000																																						
8.	Q. (a) A and B are partners.....																																											
	Ans.																																											
	<table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td style="width:15%;"><i>Dr.</i></td> <td style="width:70%; text-align:center;"><i>Realization A/c</i></td> <td style="width:15%; text-align:right;"><i>Cr</i></td> </tr> </table>							<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Realization A/c</i>	<i>Cr</i>																																		
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<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount</i> (₹)	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount</i> (₹)																																									
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To B's Capital A/c : -Realization Expenses	20,000	By B's Capital A/c: -Stock By Loss Transferred to : A's Capital A/c 30,000 B's Capital A/c <u>30,000</u>	180,000 60,000	1/2 + 1/2 1 = 5 marks
	8,70,000		8,70,000	

OR

Q. (b) Vidit, Vinay and Siya.....

Ans.

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

Particulars	(₹)	Particulars	(₹)
To Stock A/c	10,000	By Plant A/c	14,000
To Debtors A/c	4,000	By Creditor A/c	4,500
To Gain on Revaluation transferred to Partners' Capital Accounts:			
Vidit 1,500			
Vinay 1,500			
Siya <u>1,500</u>	4,500		
	<u>18,500</u>		<u>18,500</u>

1/2 + 1/2
1/2 + 1/2

+1

=3

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

Particulars	(₹)	Particulars	(₹)
To Vinay's Loan A/c	23,500	By Balance b/d	16,000
		By Revaluation A/c	1,500
		By General Reserve	6,000
	<u>23,500</u>		<u>23,500</u>

1/2x4

=2

3+2

=

5 marks

<p>9.</p>	<p>Q. From the following Receipts and Payments Account.....of 'STU Welfare Society'.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p><i>Dr. Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March, 2021 Cr</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 40%;"><i>Expenditure</i></th> <th style="width: 10%;"><i>(₹)</i></th> <th style="width: 40%;"><i>Income</i></th> <th style="width: 10%;"><i>(₹)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>To Salaries $\frac{1}{2}$</td> <td>10,500</td> <td>By Interest on Investment $\frac{1}{2}$</td> <td>2,900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Telephone Expenses $\frac{1}{2}$</td> <td>800</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Miscellaneous Expense $\frac{1}{2}$</td> <td>300</td> <td>By Subscription 30,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Depreciation on furniture</td> <td>40</td> <td>(+) O/S 700</td> <td>29,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$\left[4,000 \times \frac{6}{100} \times \frac{2}{12} \right]$ $\frac{1}{2}$</td> <td></td> <td>(-) Advance 1,700 $\frac{1}{2}$</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Excess of Income over Expenditure: Surplus $\frac{1}{2}$</td> <td>21,000</td> <td>By Sale of old newspaper $\frac{1}{2}$</td> <td>740</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">32,640</td> <td></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">32,640</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>(₹)</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>(₹)</i>	To Salaries $\frac{1}{2}$	10,500	By Interest on Investment $\frac{1}{2}$	2,900	To Telephone Expenses $\frac{1}{2}$	800			To Miscellaneous Expense $\frac{1}{2}$	300	By Subscription 30,000		To Depreciation on furniture	40	(+) O/S 700	29,000	$\left[4,000 \times \frac{6}{100} \times \frac{2}{12} \right]$ $\frac{1}{2}$		(-) Advance 1,700 $\frac{1}{2}$		To Excess of Income over Expenditure: Surplus $\frac{1}{2}$	21,000	By Sale of old newspaper $\frac{1}{2}$	740		32,640		32,640	<p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$1 + \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$+ \frac{1}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>=</p> <p>5 marks</p>								
<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>(₹)</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>(₹)</i>																																							
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<p>PART B</p> <p>OPTION 1</p> <p>(Analysis of Financial Statements)</p>																																										
<p>10.</p>	<p>Q. State with reason whether.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Redemption of debentures would result in outflow of cash.</p> <p>Reason: It involves use of cash. [For the payment of debentures]</p>	<p>1</p> <p>+1</p> <p>= 2 marks</p>																																								
<p>11.</p>	<p>Q. (a) From the following information of Ajay Ltd.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Comparative statement of Profit & Loss for years ended 31st March, 2021 and 31st March, 2022</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;"><i>Particulars</i></th> <th style="width: 10%;"><i>2020-21 (₹)</i></th> <th style="width: 10%;"><i>2021-22 (₹)</i></th> <th style="width: 15%;"><i>Absolute Change(₹)</i></th> <th style="width: 10%;"><i>% Change</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Revenue from operations</td> <td>4,00,000</td> <td>7,00,000</td> <td>3,00,000</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Add other income</td> <td>1,00,000</td> <td>3,00,000</td> <td>2,00,000</td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Revenue</td> <td>5,00,000</td> <td>10,00,000</td> <td>5,00,000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less expenses</td> <td>1,00,000</td> <td>1,00,000</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit before Tax</td> <td>4,00,000</td> <td>9,00,000</td> <td>5,00,000</td> <td>125</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less Tax @ 50%</td> <td>2,00,000</td> <td>4,50,000</td> <td>2,50,000</td> <td>125</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit after Tax</td> <td>2,00,000</td> <td>4,50,000</td> <td>2,50,000</td> <td>125</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>2020-21 (₹)</i>	<i>2021-22 (₹)</i>	<i>Absolute Change(₹)</i>	<i>% Change</i>	Revenue from operations	4,00,000	7,00,000	3,00,000	75	Add other income	1,00,000	3,00,000	2,00,000	200	Total Revenue	5,00,000	10,00,000	5,00,000	100	Less expenses	1,00,000	1,00,000	—	—	Profit before Tax	4,00,000	9,00,000	5,00,000	125	Less Tax @ 50%	2,00,000	4,50,000	2,50,000	125	Profit after Tax	2,00,000	4,50,000	2,50,000	125	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>=</p> <p>3 marks</p>
<i>Particulars</i>	<i>2020-21 (₹)</i>	<i>2021-22 (₹)</i>	<i>Absolute Change(₹)</i>	<i>% Change</i>																																						
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Less Tax @ 50%	2,00,000	4,50,000	2,50,000	125																																						
Profit after Tax	2,00,000	4,50,000	2,50,000	125																																						

OR

Q. (b) From the following Balance Sheet of Sneha Ltd.....

Ans.

*Common size statement of Profit & Loss for the years ended
31st March, 2021 and 31st March, 2022*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>2020-21 (₹)</i>	<i>2021-22 (₹)</i>	<i>% of Revenue from Operations 2020-21</i>	<i>% of Revenue from Operations 2021-22</i>
Revenue from operations	10,00,000	20,00,000	100	100
Less Expenses :				
Employee benefit expenses	4,00,000	8,00,000	40	40
Other expenses	1,00,000	2,00,000	10	10
Profit before Tax	5,00,000	10,00,000	50	50
Less Tax @ 50%	2,50,000	5,00,000	25	25
Profit after Tax	2,50,000	5,00,000	25	25

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

1/2

=

3 marks

12. Q. Calculate 'Cash Flows from Operating Activities'.....

Ans.

*Calculation of 'Cash Flows from operating activities'
for the year ended 31st March, 2021*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>
Net profit before tax and extraordinary items	80,000
Add : Non-cash and Non-operating expenses :	
Depreciation	25,000
Net profit before changes in working capital	1,05,000
Add : Decrease in Current Assets and increase in Current Liabilities :	
Inventories	11,000
Less : Increase in Current Assets and decrease in Current Liabilities :	
:	(1,500)

1/2

1/2

1/2

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Trade Receivables</td> <td>(34,000)</td> <td></td> <td>1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trade payables</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash generated from operations</td> <td>80,500</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less : Tax paid</td> <td>(6,500)</td> <td></td> <td>1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash Flow from operating activities</td> <td>74,000</td> <td></td> <td>1/2</td> </tr> </table>	Trade Receivables	(34,000)		1/2	Trade payables				Cash generated from operations	80,500			Less : Tax paid	(6,500)		1/2	Cash Flow from operating activities	74,000		1/2	
Trade Receivables	(34,000)		1/2																			
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	<p><i>Dr.</i> <i>Provision for Tax</i> <i>Cr.</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Particulars</i></th> <th>(₹)</th> <th><i>Particulars</i></th> <th>(₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>To Bank A/c</td> <td>6,500</td> <td>By Balance b/d</td> <td>5,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Balance c/d</td> <td>9,000</td> <td>By Statement of Profit & loss</td> <td>10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>15,500</td> <td></td> <td>15,500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Particulars</i>	(₹)	<i>Particulars</i>	(₹)	To Bank A/c	6,500	By Balance b/d	5,500	To Balance c/d	9,000	By Statement of Profit & loss	10,000		15,500		15,500	1				
<i>Particulars</i>	(₹)	<i>Particulars</i>	(₹)																			
To Bank A/c	6,500	By Balance b/d	5,500																			
To Balance c/d	9,000	By Statement of Profit & loss	10,000																			
	15,500		15,500																			
	<p><i>Working Notes :</i></p> <p><i>Calculation of net profit before tax :</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">(₹)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Net Profit</td> <td style="text-align: right;">70,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Add provision for Tax</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">80,000</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		(₹)		Net Profit	70,000		Add provision for Tax	10,000			80,000		1 = 5 marks								
	(₹)																					
Net Profit	70,000																					
Add provision for Tax	10,000																					
	80,000																					
	<p>PART—B</p> <p>Option—II</p> <p>(Computerized Accounting)</p>																					
10.	<p>Q. State any two.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Characteristics of Computerized Accounting System : (Any two)</p> <p>(i) Simple and integrated Computerized Accounting System is designed to automate and integrate all the business operations, such as sales, finance, purchase, inventory and manufacturing. CAS is integrated to provide accurate, up-to-date business information rapidly. The CAS may be integrated with enhanced MIS (Management Information System), Multi-lingual and Data Organisation capabilities to simplify all the business processes of the organization easily and cost-effectively.</p> <p>(ii) Transparency and Control CAS provides sufficient time to plan, increases data accessibility and enhances user satisfaction. With computerized accounting, the</p>																					

	<p>organization will have greater transparency for day-to-day business operations and access to the vital information.</p> <p>(iii) Accuracy and Speed CAS provides user-definable templates (data entry screens or forms) for fast, accurate data entry of the transactions. It also helps in generalising desired documents and reports.</p> <p>(iv) Scalability CAS enables in changing the volume of data processing in tune with the change in the size of the business. The software can be used for any size of the business and type of the organization.</p> <p>(v) Reliability CAS makes sure that the generalised critical financial information is accurate, controlled and secured.</p>	<p>1x2 = 2 marks</p>
<p>11.</p>	<p>Q (a) Explain any two security features of</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Security features of computerized Accounting System (any two) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Password Security</i> : A widely accepted security control to access the data. Only the authorized person can access. Any user who does not know the password cannot retrieve the formation from the system. • <i>Data Audit</i> : It provides the user with administrator right in order to keep track of unauthorized access to data base. • <i>Data Vault</i> : It provides additional security for the inputed data. It ensures that original information is presented and is not tampered. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q (b). Briefly explain the components of “payroll”.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Components of Payroll are (with brief statement)—</p> <p><i>Earnings</i> : Basic Pay Grade Pay Dearance Pay Dearance Allowance House Rent Allowance Transport Allowance</p>	<p>1½×2 = 3 marks</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>

	<p>Any other earning—like education, allowance, medical allowance, etc.</p> <p>Deductions : Professional Tax</p> <p>Tax deduction at source</p> <p>Recovery of loan instalment</p> <p>Any other deduction—like advance against salary, festival advance, etc.</p>	<p>1 = 3 marks</p>
<p>12.</p>	<p>Q. Explain the steps involved in installation.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Steps involved in installation of computerized accounting systems :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insert CD in the system 2. After inserting CD, select the option in following steps : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Select any (C : or E :, D :) from My Computer icon on the Desktop. Double click on install.exe <li style="text-align: center;">OR (b) Select Start > Run > Type the file name E:\install.exe 3. After the above process the default directories of application, data and Configuration opens in a window. In case, the user wants to change the default directories then it can be changed by providing the desired drive and file name / directory name for example: D:\software name, instead of C : \accounting software (default name) 4. Click on Install and installation process begins, accounting software displays the message of successful installation, then this CD can be removed. 	<p>5 marks</p>

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