

Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Term II Examination, 2022
Marking Scheme – ACCOUNTANCY (SUBJECT CODE – 055)
(PAPER CODE – 67/4/2)

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.

Senior Secondary School Examination TERM-II, 2022

ACCOUNTANCY (Subject Code-055)

[Paper Code : 67/4/2]

Maximum Marks : 40

PART A

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

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS			Marks								
1.	Q. Distinguish between Ans.											
	<table><tr><th>Basis</th><th>Receipts and Payments Accounts</th><th>Income and Expenditure Accounts</th></tr><tr><td>Nature of Items</td><td>Records receipts and payments of both Capital and Revenue Nature.</td><td>Records Income and expenditure of only Revenue nature.</td></tr><tr><td>Closing balance</td><td>Closing balance is Cash in hand/ Cash at bank/ Bank overdraft at the end of the year.</td><td>Closing balance is Surplus i.e. excess of Income over expenditure or Vice Versa.</td></tr></table>	Basis	Receipts and Payments Accounts	Income and Expenditure Accounts	Nature of Items	Records receipts and payments of both Capital and Revenue Nature.	Records Income and expenditure of only Revenue nature.	Closing balance	Closing balance is Cash in hand/ Cash at bank/ Bank overdraft at the end of the year.	Closing balance is Surplus i.e. excess of Income over expenditure or Vice Versa.		1×2=2
Basis	Receipts and Payments Accounts	Income and Expenditure Accounts										
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2.	Q. A, B and C were partners..... Ans. A's share = 7/10 ; A died on 30 th June, 2022 Previous year's profits = ₹16,00,000 A's share of profits in the year of death =16,00,000 x 3/12 x 7/10 = ₹ 2,80,000			1 mark For correct months + 1 mark for correct profits of A = 2 marks								
3.	Q. Anisha, Divya and Lata are Ans. Given ratio of Anisha Divya Lata 2 : 2 : 1 New Share = Old Share + Gain Anisha's old share = 2/5 Anisha's gain = 3/5 of Divya's share = 3/5 x 2/5 = 6/25 Anisha's new share = 2/5 + 6/25 = 16/25				1/2 1/2							

	<p>Lata's old share = 1/5</p> <p>Lata's gain = 2/5 of Divya's share</p> <p style="text-align: center;">= 2/5 x 2/5 = 4/25</p> <p>Lata's new share = 1/5 +4/25 = 9/25</p> <p>New Ratio of Anisha and Lata = 16 : 9</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>=</p> <p>2 marks</p>																				
4.	<p>Q. Mohan, Girdhari and Shyam.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>(i) Amount agreed to be paid to Girdhari = 5,90,000</p> <p>Less : Balance of his capital A/c = <u>5,00,000</u></p> <p>Girdhari's share of Goodwill (3/9) = <u>90,000</u></p> <p>Goodwill of the firm = 90,000 x 9/3 = ₹ 2,70,000</p> <p>(ii) <i>Journal</i></p> <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L F</th><th>Debit Amount (₹)</th><th>Credit Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>2022 March 31</td><td>Mohan's Capital A/c Dr. Shyam's Capital A/c Dr. To Girdhari's capital A/c (Girdhari's share of goodwill adjusted to remaining partners' capital accounts in gaining ratio)</td><td></td><td>60,000 30,000</td><td>90,000</td></tr></table>	Date	Particulars	L F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)	2022 March 31	Mohan's Capital A/c Dr. Shyam's Capital A/c Dr. To Girdhari's capital A/c (Girdhari's share of goodwill adjusted to remaining partners' capital accounts in gaining ratio)		60,000 30,000	90,000	<p>1½</p> <p>1½</p> <p>= 3 marks</p>										
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5.	<p>(a) Q. Young Cricket Club.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SUBSCRIPTIONS ACCOUNT</p> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>Balance b/d /Subscriptions outstanding at the beg.</td><td>8,000</td><td>Balance b/d / Subscriptions in advance at the beginning</td><td>16,000</td></tr><tr><td>Income & Expenditure A/c (Bal. figure)</td><td>62,000</td><td>Bank A/c</td><td>48,000</td></tr><tr><td>Balance c/d / Subscriptions in advance at the end</td><td>6,000</td><td>Balance c/d /Subscriptions outstanding at the end</td><td>12,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>76,000</u></td><td></td><td><u>76,000</u></td></tr></table> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Balance b/d /Subscriptions outstanding at the beg.	8,000	Balance b/d / Subscriptions in advance at the beginning	16,000	Income & Expenditure A/c (Bal. figure)	62,000	Bank A/c	48,000	Balance c/d / Subscriptions in advance at the end	6,000	Balance c/d /Subscriptions outstanding at the end	12,000		<u>76,000</u>		<u>76,000</u>	<p>1/2 x 6 = 3 marks</p>
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<p>(b) Q. During the year ended.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p><u>Calculation of amount of stationery to be debited to Income expenditure A/c for the year ended 31st March, 2022</u></p> <table><tr><td></td><td>(₹)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Amount paid for stationery during the year</td><td>37,000</td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td>Less: Creditors for stationery as on 1.4.21</td><td>(9,000)</td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td>Add : Creditors for stationery as on 31.3.22</td><td><u>6,000</u></td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td>Stationery purchased during the year</td><td>34,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Add: Stock of stationery as on 1.4.21</td><td>7,000</td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td>Less: Stock of stationery on 31.3.22</td><td>(11,000)</td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td>Amount of stationery to be debited to Income & Expenditure A/c</td><td><u>30,000</u></td><td>1/2</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>=</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>Alternate Solution :</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Creditors' Account</p>			(₹)		Amount paid for stationery during the year	37,000	1/2	Less: Creditors for stationery as on 1.4.21	(9,000)	1/2	Add : Creditors for stationery as on 31.3.22	<u>6,000</u>	1/2	Stationery purchased during the year	34,000		Add: Stock of stationery as on 1.4.21	7,000	1/2	Less: Stock of stationery on 31.3.22	(11,000)	1/2	Amount of stationery to be debited to Income & Expenditure A/c	<u>30,000</u>	1/2		=		<p>3 marks</p>				
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6.	<p>(a) Q. X Ltd. invited</p> <p>Ans. X Ltd.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Journal</p> <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L.F.</th><th>Debit Amount (₹)</th><th>Credit Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application A/c (Application money received on 30,000 debentures @ ₹ 20 each)</td><td></td><td>6,00,000</td><td>6,00,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Debenture Application A/c Dr. To 8% Debentures account To Debenture Allotment A/c To Bank A/c (Debenture Application money for 15,000 debentures transferred to Debentures A/c, excess credited to Debenture Allotment A/c and money refunded on rejected applications)</td><td></td><td>6,00,000</td><td>3,00,000 2,00,000 1,00,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Debenture Allotment A/c Dr. To 8% Debentures A/c (Allotment money due on 15,000 debentures @ ₹ 80 each)</td><td></td><td>12,00,000</td><td>12,00,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Allotment A/c (Balance of allotment money received on 15,000 debentures)</td><td></td><td>10,00,000</td><td>10,00,000</td></tr></table>	Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)		Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application A/c (Application money received on 30,000 debentures @ ₹ 20 each)		6,00,000	6,00,000		Debenture Application A/c Dr. To 8% Debentures account To Debenture Allotment A/c To Bank A/c (Debenture Application money for 15,000 debentures transferred to Debentures A/c, excess credited to Debenture Allotment A/c and money refunded on rejected applications)		6,00,000	3,00,000 2,00,000 1,00,000		Debenture Allotment A/c Dr. To 8% Debentures A/c (Allotment money due on 15,000 debentures @ ₹ 80 each)		12,00,000	12,00,000		Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Allotment A/c (Balance of allotment money received on 15,000 debentures)		10,00,000	10,00,000	<div>1/2</div> <div>1</div> <div>1/2</div> <div>1 = 3 marks</div>
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	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Q. Pass necessary journal.....</p> <p>Ans.</p>																										

	(i) <i>Y Ltd.</i> <i>Journal</i>					1/2 1
	<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F.</i>	<i>Debit Amount</i> (₹)	<i>Credit Amount</i> (₹)	
		Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application & Allotment A/c (Application money received on 5,000 debentures @ ₹ 100 each)		5,00,000	5,00,000	
		Debenture Application & Allotment A/c Dr. Loss on issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c (Issue of 5,000 9% debentures redeemable at 10% premium)		5,00,000 50,000	5,00,000 50,000	
	(ii) <i>Z Ltd.</i> <i>Journal</i>					1/2 1 = 3 marks
	<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F.</i>	<i>Debit Amount</i> (₹)	<i>Credit Amount</i> (₹)	
		Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application & Allotment A/c (Application money received on 4,500 debentures @ ₹ 90 each)		4,05,000	4,05,000	
		Debenture Application & Allotment A/c Dr. Loss on issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c (Issue of 4,500 debentures of ₹ 100 each at 10% discount redeemable at 5% premium)		4,05,000 67,500	4,50,000 22,500	
7.	(a) Q. X, Y and Z were partners..... Ans.					

Dr. Revaluation A/c Cr.				<div>$\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ = 3</div>		
Particulars		Amount (₹)	Particulars		Amount (₹)	
Provision for doubtful debts A/c		6,000	Land & Building a/c		15,000	
Stock A/c		5,000	Partners' Capital A/cs –			
Furniture A/c		2,000	- loss on Revaluation :			
Machinery A/c		20,000	X 5,400			
			Y 5,400			
			Z <u>7,200</u>		18,000	
		33,000			33,000	
Dr. Z's Capital A/c Cr.						
Particulars		Amount (₹)	Particulars		Amount (₹)	
Revaluation A/c (loss)		7,200	Balance B/d		4,00,000	
Z's Loan A/c (Bal. fig.)		4,72,800	General Reserve A/c		80,000	
		4,80,000			4,80,000	
OR						
(a) Q. Sonu, Monu and Ashu were partners.....						
Ans.						
Dr. REALIZATION A/C Cr.						
Particulars		Amounts (₹)	Particulars		Amounts (₹)	
Sundry Assets :			Sundry Liabilities :			
Stock 25,000			Creditors 35,000			
Debtors 20,000			Provision for			
Furniture 15,000			D/D <u>2,000</u>		37,000	
Land & Bldg. <u>80,000</u>		1,40,000	Bank A/c :			
Bank A/c (Creditors)		34,300	Land & Bldg. 85,000			
Monu 's Capital A/c			Furniture 6,000			
(Remuneration)		2,000	Debtors <u>20,000</u>		1,11,000	
			Ashu's Capital A/c (Unrecorded Asset)		3,000	
			Sonu's Capital A/c - Stock		25,000	
			Loss Transferred to :			
			Sonu's Capital A/c 150			
			Monu's Capital A/c 90			
			Ashu's Capital A/c <u>60</u>		300	
		1,76,300			1,76,300	

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$
=
2
3+2
=
5
marks

1mark for transfer of assets + 1 mark for assets realized in cash + $\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ for remaining entries i.e. 2+3 = 5 marks

8.	<div>Q. From the following.....</div> <div>Ans.</div> <div><div>Income and Expenditure Account of Adarsh Club</div><div>for the year ended 31st March, 2022</div></div> <div><div>Dr.</div><div>Cr.</div></div> <table><thead><tr><th>Expenditure</th><th>Amount (₹)</th><th>Income</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Loss on sale of furniture</td><td>1,500</td><td>Subscription (1,500 x 150)</td><td>2,25,000</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries</td><td>49,000</td><td>Sale of old newspapers</td><td>2,500</td></tr><tr><td>Printing & Stationery</td><td>32,000</td><td>Hire of Ground</td><td>47,500</td></tr><tr><td>Secretary's Honorarium</td><td>25,000</td><td>Locker Rent</td><td>11,500</td></tr><tr><td>Excess of income over expenditure - Surplus</td><td>1,83,050</td><td>Interest on Fixed Deposit</td><td>4,050</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>-- Accrued</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>2,90,550</u></td><td></td><td><u>2,90,550</u></td></tr></tbody></table> <div><div><div><div>1/2 x 10</div><div>=</div><div>5</div><div>marks</div></div></div></div>	Expenditure	Amount (₹)	Income	Amount (₹)	Loss on sale of furniture	1,500	Subscription (1,500 x 150)	2,25,000	Salaries	49,000	Sale of old newspapers	2,500	Printing & Stationery	32,000	Hire of Ground	47,500	Secretary's Honorarium	25,000	Locker Rent	11,500	Excess of income over expenditure - Surplus	1,83,050	Interest on Fixed Deposit	4,050			-- Accrued			<u>2,90,550</u>		<u>2,90,550</u>																																							
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9.	<div>Q. Satnam Ltd. purchased building worth ₹5,00,000</div> <div>Ans.</div> <div>Satnam Ltd.</div> <div>Journal</div> <table><thead><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L. F.</th><th>Debit Amount (₹)</th><th>Credit Amount (₹)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td></td><td>Building A/c Dr.</td><td></td><td>5,00,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Plant A/c Dr.</td><td></td><td>4,60,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Furniture A/c Dr.</td><td></td><td>2,20,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Goodwill A/c Dr.</td><td></td><td>80,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>To Gurnam Ltd.</td><td></td><td></td><td>12,60,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(Purchase of assets from Gurnam Ltd.)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(a) Gurnam Ltd. Dr.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>To 10% Debentures A/c</td><td></td><td>12,60,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(Issue of 12,600 debentures at par)</td><td></td><td></td><td>12,60,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(b) Gurnam Ltd. Dr.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>To 10% Debentures A/c</td><td></td><td>12,60,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>To Securities Premium Reserve A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td>10,08,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>(Issue of 10,080 debentures of ₹100 each at premium of 25%)</td><td></td><td></td><td>2,52,000</td></tr></tbody></table> <div><div><div><div>1½</div><div>½</div><div>1½</div></div></div></div>	Date	Particulars	L. F.	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)		Building A/c Dr.		5,00,000			Plant A/c Dr.		4,60,000			Furniture A/c Dr.		2,20,000			Goodwill A/c Dr.		80,000			To Gurnam Ltd.			12,60,000		(Purchase of assets from Gurnam Ltd.)					(a) Gurnam Ltd. Dr.					To 10% Debentures A/c		12,60,000			(Issue of 12,600 debentures at par)			12,60,000		(b) Gurnam Ltd. Dr.					To 10% Debentures A/c		12,60,000			To Securities Premium Reserve A/c			10,08,000		(Issue of 10,080 debentures of ₹100 each at premium of 25%)			2,52,000	
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	<table><tr><td>(c) Gurnam Ltd.</td><td>Dr.</td><td></td><td>12,60,000</td><td></td><td rowspan="4">14,00,000</td><td rowspan="4">1½ = 5 marks</td></tr><tr><td>Discount /Loss on issue of debentures</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>A/c</td><td>Dr.</td><td></td><td>1,40,000</td></tr><tr><td>To 10% Debentures A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td colspan="6">(Issue of 14,000 debentures of ₹100 each at a discount of 10%)</td><td></td></tr></table>	(c) Gurnam Ltd.	Dr.		12,60,000		14,00,000	1½ = 5 marks	Discount /Loss on issue of debentures				A/c	Dr.		1,40,000	To 10% Debentures A/c				(Issue of 14,000 debentures of ₹100 each at a discount of 10%)																									
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10.	<p>Q. What is meant by ‘Cash Flow Statement’? Ans.</p> <p>Cash Flow Statement is a statement that provides information about historical changes in Cash and Cash Equivalents of an enterprise by classifying cash flows into Operating, Investing and Financing activities.</p>					2 marks																																								
11.	<p>(a) Q. From the following Statement..... Ans.</p> <p><i>Sharda Ltd.</i> <i>Comparative statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2021 and 2022</i></p> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>2020-21 (₹)</th><th>2021-22 (₹)</th><th>Absolute Change</th><th>%age Change</th></tr><tr><td>I Revenue from operations</td><td>10,00,000</td><td>15,00,000</td><td>5,00,000</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>II Other Income</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>3,00,000</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>III Total Revenue</td><td>12,00,000</td><td>18,00,000</td><td>6,00,000</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>IV Less : Expenses</td><td>8,00,000</td><td>8,00,000</td><td>----</td><td>----</td></tr><tr><td>Profit before Tax (III-IV)</td><td>4,00,000</td><td>10,00,000</td><td>6,00,000</td><td>150</td></tr><tr><td>Less : Tax @ 40%</td><td>1,60,000</td><td>4,00,000</td><td>2,40,000</td><td>150</td></tr><tr><td>Profit after Tax</td><td>2,40,000</td><td>6,00,000</td><td>3,60,000</td><td>150</td></tr></table>					Particulars	2020-21 (₹)	2021-22 (₹)	Absolute Change	%age Change	I Revenue from operations	10,00,000	15,00,000	5,00,000	50	II Other Income	2,00,000	3,00,000	1,00,000	50	III Total Revenue	12,00,000	18,00,000	6,00,000	50	IV Less : Expenses	8,00,000	8,00,000	----	----	Profit before Tax (III-IV)	4,00,000	10,00,000	6,00,000	150	Less : Tax @ 40%	1,60,000	4,00,000	2,40,000	150	Profit after Tax	2,40,000	6,00,000	3,60,000	150	½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ = 3 marks
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	<p>OR</p> <p>(b) Q. From the following Statement..... Ans.</p>																																													

<div>Alpha Ltd.</div> <div>Common Size statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2021 and 2022</div> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>2020-21 (₹)</th><th>2021-22 (₹)</th><th>%age of Revenue from Operations 2020-21</th><th>%age of Revenue from Operations 2021-22</th></tr><tr><td>I Revenue from operations</td><td>25,00,000</td><td>20,00,000</td><td>100</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>II Less : Expenses</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>a) Employee Benefit Expenses</td><td>18,00,000</td><td>15,00,000</td><td>72</td><td>75</td></tr><tr><td>b) Other Expenses</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>3,00,000</td><td>8</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>Profit before Tax (I-II)</td><td>5,00,000</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>20</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Less : Tax @ 40%</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>80,000</td><td>8</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Profit after Tax</td><td>3,00,000</td><td>1,20,000</td><td>12</td><td>6</td></tr></table>					Particulars	2020-21 (₹)	2021-22 (₹)	%age of Revenue from Operations 2020-21	%age of Revenue from Operations 2021-22	I Revenue from operations	25,00,000	20,00,000	100	100	II Less : Expenses					a) Employee Benefit Expenses	18,00,000	15,00,000	72	75	b) Other Expenses	2,00,000	3,00,000	8	15	Profit before Tax (I-II)	5,00,000	2,00,000	20	10	Less : Tax @ 40%	2,00,000	80,000	8	4	Profit after Tax	3,00,000	1,20,000	12	6	<div>1/2</div> <div>1/2</div> <div>1/2</div> <div>1/2</div> <div>1/2</div> <div>1/2</div> <div>=</div> <div>3 marks</div>
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<div>Q. From the following Balance Sheet of Anuradha Ltd.....</div> <div>Ans.</div> <div>Anuradha Ltd.</div> <div>Calculation of 'Cash Flows from operating activities' for the year ended 31st March, 2022</div> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>Net profit before tax and extraordinary items</td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td>Add : Non-cash and Non-operating expenses :</td><td></td></tr><tr><td> Depreciation written off</td><td>24,000</td></tr><tr><td> Patents written off</td><td>2,000</td></tr><tr><td> Interest on debentures</td><td>3,000</td></tr><tr><td>Operating profit before working capital changes</td><td>79,000</td></tr><tr><td>Add : Decrease in CA and increase in CL :</td><td></td></tr><tr><td> Inventories</td><td>24,000</td></tr><tr><td>Less : Increase in CA and decrease in CL :</td><td></td></tr><tr><td> Trade Receivables</td><td>(10,000)</td></tr><tr><td> Trade payables</td><td>(25,000)</td></tr><tr><td> Outstanding Rent</td><td>(25,000)</td></tr><tr><td>Cash generated from operations</td><td>43,000</td></tr><tr><td>Less : Tax paid</td><td>-----</td></tr><tr><td>Net Cash Flow from operating activities</td><td>43,000</td></tr></table>					Particulars	Amount (₹)	Net profit before tax and extraordinary items	50,000	Add : Non-cash and Non-operating expenses :		Depreciation written off	24,000	Patents written off	2,000	Interest on debentures	3,000	Operating profit before working capital changes	79,000	Add : Decrease in CA and increase in CL :		Inventories	24,000	Less : Increase in CA and decrease in CL :		Trade Receivables	(10,000)	Trade payables	(25,000)	Outstanding Rent	(25,000)	Cash generated from operations	43,000	Less : Tax paid	-----	Net Cash Flow from operating activities	43,000	<div>1/2</div> <div>1/2</div> <div>1/2</div> <div>1/2</div> <div>1/2</div> <div>1/2</div> <div>1/2</div> <div>1/2</div> <div>1/2</div> <div>1/2</div> <div>= 5</div> <div>marks</div>								
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12.	<p>Q. Name and explain the accounts involved in Accounts Group ‘Profit and Loss Account’</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Accounts involved in Accounts Group ‘Profit and Loss Account’ are :</p> <p>(i) Sales Account :</p> <p>For different sales accounts, the segregation is based on tax slabs or types of sales. This also becomes a simple mechanism for preparation of tax returns. Sales account may be classified in groups such as domestic sales, export sales etc. or even sales returns account may be opened.</p> <p>(ii) Purchase Account :</p> <p>This is similar to sales accounts, except for the purpose of the transactions.</p> <p>(iii) Direct Income : [Income Direct]:</p> <p>All trade income accounts fall under sales accounts. This group may be used for accounts like servicing contract charges that follow after the sales of equipment.</p> <p>(iv) Indirect Income (Income Indirect) :</p> <p>These are the miscellaneous non-sale income accounts, e.g. rent received and interest received.</p> <p>(v) Direct Expenses (Expenses Direct) :</p> <p>These accounts determine the Gross Profit of the company.</p> <p>(vi) Indirect Expenses (Expenses Indirect) :</p> <p>These include all other administrative, selling or non- direct expenses.</p>	<p>5 marks</p>
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