

Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Term II Examination, 2022
Marking Scheme – ACCOUNTANCY (SUBJECT CODE – 055)
(PAPER CODE – 67/2/1)

General Instructions: -

1. You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2. **“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc. may invite action under 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: 67/2/1]

Maximum Marks : 40

	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS													
	PART—A (Accounting for Not-for-Profit Organisations, Partnership Firms and Companies)													
1.	Q. Distinguish between ‘Receipts and Payments Account’ and Ans. <table><tr><td>Basis</td><td>Receipts and Payments Account</td><td>Income and Expenditure Account</td></tr><tr><td>Nature of items</td><td>It records receipts and payments of revenue as well as capital nature</td><td>It records income and expenditure of revenue nature only</td></tr><tr><td>Opening balance</td><td>Balance in the beginning represents cash in hand/cash at bank/ overdraft in the beginning</td><td>There is no opening balance</td></tr></table>			Basis	Receipts and Payments Account	Income and Expenditure Account	Nature of items	It records receipts and payments of revenue as well as capital nature	It records income and expenditure of revenue nature only	Opening balance	Balance in the beginning represents cash in hand/cash at bank/ overdraft in the beginning	There is no opening balance	1 1 = 2 marks	
Basis	Receipts and Payments Account	Income and Expenditure Account												
Nature of items	It records receipts and payments of revenue as well as capital nature	It records income and expenditure of revenue nature only												
Opening balance	Balance in the beginning represents cash in hand/cash at bank/ overdraft in the beginning	There is no opening balance												
2.	Q. Pass the necessary journal entry..... Ans. Journal <table><tr><td>Date</td><td>Particulars</td><td>L.F</td><td>Debit Amount (₹)</td><td>Credit Amount (₹)</td></tr><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>36,000</td><td>36,000</td></tr></table>			Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)		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
Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)										
	Realization A/c Dr. To Amar’s Capital A/c (Unrecorded creditor paid by Partner Amar at 10% discount)		36,000	36,000										

3.	<p>Q. Suman, Shubham and Siya.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Old Profit Sharing Ratio</p> <table><tr><td>Suman</td><td>Shubham</td><td>Siya</td></tr><tr><td>$\frac{5}{10}$</td><td>$\frac{3}{10}$</td><td>$\frac{2}{10}$</td></tr></table> <p>Shubham's share = $\frac{3}{10}$</p> <p>Gaining ratio of Suman and Siya = 3 : 2</p> <p>Suman's gain = $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{3}{10} = \frac{9}{50}$</p> <p>Siya's gain = $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{10} = \frac{6}{50}$</p> <p>New share= Old Share + Gain</p> <p>Suman's new share = $\frac{5}{10} + \frac{9}{50}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$= \frac{34}{50}$</p> <p>Siya's new share = $\frac{2}{10} + \frac{6}{50}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$= \frac{16}{50}$</p> <p>New profit sharing ratio of Suman and Siya : 34:16</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$= 17 : 8$</p>	Suman	Shubham	Siya	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>=</p> <p>2</p> <p>marks</p>
Suman	Shubham	Siya						
$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$						
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><tr><td></td><td>(₹)</td></tr><tr><td>Amount paid for sports material</td><td>90,000</td></tr><tr><td>Less creditors for sports material as on 1.4.20</td><td>(8,000)</td></tr></table>		(₹)	Amount paid for sports material	90,000	Less creditors for sports material as on 1.4.20	(8,000)	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>
	(₹)							
Amount paid for sports material	90,000							
Less creditors for sports material as on 1.4.20	(8,000)							

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 /	<u>1,12,000</u>	½	
Sports Material consumed		=	
		3	
		marks	
Alternatively :			
Dr Cr <div style="text-align:center">Stock of Sports Material Account</div>			
Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Balance b/d	40,000	By Income and Expenditure A/c (Sports Material consumed during the year- Balancing figure)	1,12,000
To Creditors A/c	92,000		
-Credit		By Balance c/d	20,000
Purchases			
	<u>1,32,000</u>		<u>1,32,000</u>
Dr Cr <div style="text-align:center">Creditors for Sports Material Account</div>			
Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Bank A/c	90,000	By Balance b/d	8,000
To Balance c/d	10,000	By Stock of Sports Material A/c (Credit purchase of Sports Material)	92,000
	<u>1,00,000</u>		<u>1,00,000</u>
OR			

1½

3

marks

1½

3

marks

1½

+1½

= 3
marks

	<p>(b) Show the following information in the Balance Sheet of ‘Royal Sports Club’.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Balance Sheet of Royal Sports Club as at 31st March, 2021</p> <table><tr><th><i>Liabilities</i></th><th><i>Amount (₹)</i></th><th><i>Assets</i></th><th><i>Amount (₹)</i></th></tr><tr><td>Match fund 70,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Add: Donation for match fund 20,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Add : Sale of match tickets 10,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Less Match expenses <u>(10,000)</u></td><td>90,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>	Match fund 70,000				Add: Donation for match fund 20,000				Add : Sale of match tickets 10,000				Less Match expenses <u>(10,000)</u>	90,000			<p>OR</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½+1</p> <p>=</p> <p>3 marks</p>
<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount (₹)</i>																			
Match fund 70,000																						
Add: Donation for match fund 20,000																						
Add : Sale of match tickets 10,000																						
Less Match expenses <u>(10,000)</u>	90,000																					
5.	<p>Q. Ramesh, Rajesh and Raman.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Sales for 2020–21 ₹ 12,00,000</p> <p>Profit for 2020-21 ₹ 1,20,000</p> <p>Sales for 3 months = ₹ 4,00,000</p> <p>Profit for 3 months = 4,00,000/12,00,000 x1,20,000 = ₹ 40,000</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Rate of profit = 1,20,000 /12,00,000 x100 =10%</p> <p>Profit for 3 months =10% of 4,00,000 = ₹40,000</p> <p>Ramesh’s share of profit = $\frac{2}{5} \times ₹ 40,000$</p> <p>= ₹ 16,000</p>	<p>2</p>																				

	<i>Journal</i>					1 = 3 marks															
	<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F</i>	<i>Debit Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Credit Amount (₹)</i>																
	2021 June 30	Profit & Loss Suspense A/c To Ramesh’s capital A/c (Ramesh’s share of profit till date of his death transferred to his capital A/c)		16,000	16,000																
6.	Q. (a) Khandelwal Ltd. took over assets..... Ans. <div><i>Khandelwal Ltd.</i> <i>Journal</i></div> <table><tr><td><i>Date</i></td><td><i>Particulars</i></td><td><i>L.F</i></td><td><i>Debit Amount (₹)</i></td><td><i>Credit Amount (₹)</i></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Sundry assets A/c Dr. Goodwill A/c Dr. To Sundry liabilities A/c To Sharma Ltd. (Acquired Assets and Liabilities of Sharma Ltd.)</td><td></td><td>25,00,000 9,80,000</td><td>7,80,000 27,00,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Sharma Ltd. (30,000×90) Dr. Loss /Discount on issue of Debentures A/c (30,000×10) Dr. To 10% Debentures A/c (Issued 10% debentures in favour of Sharma Ltd. and recorded loss/ discount on issue of debentures)</td><td></td><td>27,00,000 3,00,000</td><td>30,00,000</td></tr></table> <div>Number of debentures to be issued = $\frac{27,00,000}{100-10}$</div>					<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F</i>	<i>Debit Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Credit Amount (₹)</i>		Sundry assets A/c Dr. Goodwill A/c Dr. To Sundry liabilities A/c To Sharma Ltd. (Acquired Assets and Liabilities of Sharma Ltd.)		25,00,000 9,80,000	7,80,000 27,00,000		Sharma Ltd. (30,000×90) Dr. Loss /Discount on issue of Debentures A/c (30,000×10) Dr. To 10% Debentures A/c (Issued 10% debentures in favour of Sharma Ltd. and recorded loss/ discount on issue of debentures)		27,00,000 3,00,000	30,00,000	1½ 1½ = 3 marks
<i>Date</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>L.F</i>	<i>Debit Amount (₹)</i>	<i>Credit Amount (₹)</i>																	
	Sundry assets A/c Dr. Goodwill A/c Dr. To Sundry liabilities A/c To Sharma Ltd. (Acquired Assets and Liabilities of Sharma Ltd.)		25,00,000 9,80,000	7,80,000 27,00,000																	
	Sharma Ltd. (30,000×90) Dr. Loss /Discount on issue of Debentures A/c (30,000×10) Dr. To 10% Debentures A/c (Issued 10% debentures in favour of Sharma Ltd. and recorded loss/ discount on issue of debentures)		27,00,000 3,00,000	30,00,000																	

= 30,000 debentures

Q. (b) Explain the meaning of issue of debentures as collateral security...

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.

3
marks

Or any other correct example.

7. **Q. (a) A and B are partners.....**

Dr.

Realization A/c

$$Cr$$
$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

		By Loss Transferred to : A's Capital A/c 30,000 B's Capital A/c <u>30,000</u>	60,000	1 = 5 marks
	8,70,000		8,70,000	OR
OR				
Q. (b) Vidit, Vinay and Siya.....				
Ans.				
<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Revaluation A/c</i>			<i>Cr.</i>
	<i>Particulars</i>	(₹)	<i>Particulars</i>	(₹)
	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		
		18,500		18,500
<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Vinay's Capital A/c</i>			<i>Cr.</i>
	<i>Particulars</i>	(₹)	<i>Particulars</i>	(₹)
	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
		23,500		23,500

1/2 + 1/2

1/2 + 1/2

+1

=3

1/2x4

=2

3+2

=

5 marks

8.

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

Ans.

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)
(a)	<div><div>(i) Bank A/c Dr.</div><div>To Debentures Application and Allotment A/c</div><div>(Application Money received on 7,500 10% Debentures)</div></div> <hr/> <div><div>(ii) Debentures Application and Allotment A/c Dr.</div><div>Loss an issue of Debenture A/c Dr.</div><div>To 10% Debentures A/c</div><div>To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c</div><div>(Application money transferred to 10% Debentures A/c)</div></div>		<div>7,40,000</div> <div>7,40,000</div> <div>47,500</div>	<div>7,40,000</div> <div>7,50,000</div> <div>37,500</div>
(b)	<div><div>(i) Bank A/c Dr.</div><div>To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c</div><div>(Application Money received on 5,000 10% Debentures)</div></div> <hr/> <div><div>(ii) Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr.</div><div>Loss on issue of Debenture A/c Dr.</div><div>To 10% Debenture A/c</div><div>To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c</div><div>To Securities Premium Reserve A/c</div></div>		<div>5,50,000</div> <div>5,50,000</div> <div>50,000</div>	<div>5,50,000</div> <div>5,00,000</div> <div>50,000</div> <div>50,000</div>

		(Application money transferred to 10% Debentures A/c and Securities Premium Reserve)				
	(c)	(i) Bank A/c Dr. To Debentures Application and Allotment A/c (Received Application money for 1,000 Debentures)		1,00,000	1,00,000	
		(ii) Debentures Application and Allotment A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c (Application money transferred to 9% Debentures A/c)		1,00,000	1,00,000	
	(d)	(i) Bank A/c Dr. To Debentures Application and Allotment A/c (Received Application money for 2,000 Debentures)		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	
		(ii) Debentures Application and Allotment A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c		6,00,000	5,00,000	

½ x10
=
5 marks

		To Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Application money transferred to 9% Debentures A/c and Securities Premium Reserve)			1,00,000	
9.	Q. From the following Receipts and Payments Account..... Ans. <i>Dr. </i>					

	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Comparative statement of Profit & Loss for the years ended 31st March, 2020 and 2021</i></p> <table><tr><th><i>Particulars</i></th><th><i>2019-20 (₹)</i></th><th><i>2020-21 (₹)</i></th><th><i>Absolute Change(₹)</i></th><th><i>% Change</i></th></tr><tr><td>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>Less expenses</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>3,00,000</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Profit before Tax</td><td>8,00,000</td><td>12,00,000</td><td>4,00,000</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Less : Tax 30%</td><td>2,40,000</td><td>3,60,000</td><td>1,20,000</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Profit after Tax</td><td>5,60,000</td><td>8,40,000</td><td>2,80,000</td><td>50</td></tr></table> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Q. (b) From the following Balance Sheet of Avinash Ltd.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Avinash Ltd.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Comparative Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020 and 2021</i></p> <table><tr><th><i>Particulars</i></th><th><i>31.3.2020 (₹)</i></th><th><i>31.3.2021 (₹)</i></th><th><i>Absolute Change(₹)</i></th><th><i>Percentage Change</i></th></tr><tr><td>(I) Equity and Liabilities</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> 1. Shareholder’s funds</td><td>20,00,000</td><td>30,00,000</td><td>10,00,000</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td> 2. Current Liabilities</td><td>5,00,000</td><td>6,00,000</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>25,00,000</td><td>36,00,000</td><td>11,00,000</td><td>44</td></tr><tr><td>(II) Assets</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> 1. Non-Current Assets</td><td>15,00,000</td><td>24,00,000</td><td>9,00,000</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td> 2. Current Assets</td><td>10,00,000</td><td>12,00,000</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>25,00,000</td><td>36,00,000</td><td>11,00,000</td><td>44</td></tr></table>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>2019-20 (₹)</i>	<i>2020-21 (₹)</i>	<i>Absolute Change(₹)</i>	<i>% Change</i>	Revenue from operations	10,00,000	15,00,000	5,00,000	50	Less expenses	2,00,000	3,00,000	1,00,000	50	Profit before Tax	8,00,000	12,00,000	4,00,000	50	Less : Tax 30%	2,40,000	3,60,000	1,20,000	50	Profit after Tax	5,60,000	8,40,000	2,80,000	50	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>31.3.2020 (₹)</i>	<i>31.3.2021 (₹)</i>	<i>Absolute Change(₹)</i>	<i>Percentage Change</i>	(I) Equity and Liabilities					1. Shareholder’s funds	20,00,000	30,00,000	10,00,000	50	2. Current Liabilities	5,00,000	6,00,000	1,00,000	20		25,00,000	36,00,000	11,00,000	44	(II) Assets					1. Non-Current Assets	15,00,000	24,00,000	9,00,000	60	2. Current Assets	10,00,000	12,00,000	2,00,000	20		25,00,000	36,00,000	11,00,000	44	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1</p> <p>=</p> <p>3marks</p> <p>OR</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>=</p> <p>3marks</p>
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2. Current Assets	10,00,000	12,00,000	2,00,000	20																																																																									
	25,00,000	36,00,000	11,00,000	44																																																																									
12.	<p>Q. Calculate ‘Cash Flows from Operating Activities’.....</p> <p>Ans.</p>																																																																												

Calculation of 'Cash Flows from operating activities' for the year ended 31st March, 2021				
Particulars		Amount (₹)		
Net profit before tax and extraordinary items		80,000		1/2
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		1/2
Less : Increase in Current Assets and decrease in Current Liabilities : :		(1,500)		1/2
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
Dr. Provision for Tax Cr.				
Particulars	(₹)	Particulars	(₹)	
To Bank A/c	6,500	By Balance b/d	5,500	1
To Balance c/d	9,000	By Statement of Profit & loss	10,000	
	15,500		15,500	
Working Notes :				
Calculation of net profit before tax :				
	(₹)			1
Net Profit	70,000			=
Add provision for Tax	10,000			5
	<u>80,000</u>			marks

	<p style="text-align: center;">PART—B Option—II (Computerized Accounting)</p>	
10.	<p>Q. State any two.....</p> <p>Ans. 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 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>
11.	<p>Q. (a) List any three.....</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>(i) Provides high-level of security</p> <p>(ii) Permanent storage of data</p> <p>(iii) Large database maintenance (Any other correct answer)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Define the following.....</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>= 3 marks</p>

	<p>Ans.</p> <p>(a) Attribute : In DBMS, data is organized in tables that has a number of rows and columns which are called attributes. The information in a row consists of a sequence of columns or attributes, such as transaction number, transaction date, etc, or it could be party's name, party's address, etc.</p> <p>(b) Database Design : Data base design is used to describe the structure of different parts of the overall database .</p> <p>(c) Normalization : Normalization is the process of breaking up of information into separate but related tables to avoid duplication of information.</p>	<p>OR</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>=</p> <p>3 marks</p>
12.	<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 : <p>(a) Select any (C : or E :, D :) from My Computer icon on the Desktop. Double click on install.exe</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Select Start > Run > Type the file name E:\install.exe</p> 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>

