Series : 1SRQP

SET~2

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **67/1/2**

रोल नं.
Roll No.

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.

लेखाशास्त्र
ACCOUNTANCY

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे
Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80
Maximum Marks : 80

नोट :

(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **39** हैं ।

(II) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।

(III) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **34** प्रश्न हैं ।

(IV) **कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में यथा स्थान पर प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।**

(V) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।

NOTE :

(I) Please check that this question paper contains **39** printed pages.

(II) 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.

(III) Please check that this question paper contains **34** questions.

(IV) **Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book at the given place before attempting it.**

(V) 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए :

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

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

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

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

विकल्प-I : वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण

विकल्प-II : अभिकलित्र लेखांकन

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

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

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

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

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

भाग – क

(साझेदारी फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)

1. आर्या और देव की पुस्तकें दर्शा रही हैं कि 31 मार्च, 2025 को उनकी विनियोजित पूँजी ₹ 9,00,000 थी। यदि सामान्य लाभ ₹ 45,000 हैं तथा अधिलाभ ₹ 27,000 हैं, तो प्रतिफल की सामान्य दर है :

(A) 3% (B) 5%

(C) 6% (D) 9% **1**

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

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

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

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

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

Option-I : Analysis of Financial Statements

Option-II : Computerised Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

PART – A

(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1. The books of Arya and Dev showed that their capital employed on 31st March, 2025 was ₹ 9,00,000. If the normal profits are ₹ 45,000 and super profits are ₹ 27,000, the normal rate of return is :

(A) 3% (B) 5%

(C) 6% (D) 9% **1**

2. तुला, राम तथा माधवी एक फर्म के साझेदार थे । साझेदारी संलेख में साझेदारों के आहरण पर 12% प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज का प्रावधान था । फर्म प्रतिवर्ष अपने खाते 31 मार्च को बन्द करती है । 31 दिसम्बर, 2025 से शुरू करके माधवी ने प्रत्येक माह के अन्त में ₹ 40,000 का आहरण अपने व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए किया । माधवी के आहरण पर ब्याज होगा :

(A) ₹ 19,200 (B) ₹ 4,800

(C) ₹ 2,400 (D) ₹ 1,600 **1**

3. ललिता, शिवानी तथा माधुरी एक फर्म की साझेदार थी तथा 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटती थी । 31 मार्च, 2025 को माधुरी फर्म से सेवानिवृत्त हो गयी । सेवानिवृत्ति की तिथि को उसके पूँजी खाते में ₹ 1,80,000 का शेष था । ललिता तथा शिवानी उसके दावे के पूर्ण निपटान में उसे ₹ 2,25,000 का भुगतान करने के लिए सहमत हो गईं । माधुरी की सेवानिवृत्ति पर फर्म की ख्याति थी :

(A) ₹ 1,80,000 (B) ₹ 2,25,000

(C) ₹ 45,000 (D) ₹ 2,70,000 **1**

4. चमन तथा वाटिका एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 5 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । उन्होंने फर्म के लाभों में 1/5 भाग के लिए मोहन को एक नये साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया । मोहन ने अपना भाग चमन तथा वाटिका से बराबर-बराबर अधिग्रहित किया । चमन, वाटिका तथा मोहन का नया लाभ विभाजन अनुपात होगा :

(A) 2 : 2 : 1 (B) 31 : 41 : 18

(C) 41 : 31 : 18 (D) 7 : 8 : 5 **1**

5. सिद्धि, ज्ञान तथा गायत्री एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2025 को उनकी फर्म का विघटन हो गया । विघटन के समय ₹ 25,000 के एक देनदार ने, जिसका ऋण पूर्व में डूबत ऋण के रूप में अपलिखित कर दिया गया था, राशि के 40% का भुगतान कर दिया । उपरोक्त लेनदेन के लिए लेखांकन होगा :

(A) ₹ 10,000 डूबत ऋण वसूली खाते में क्रेडिट किये जायेंगे ।

(B) ₹ 10,000 देनदार के व्यक्तिगत खाते में क्रेडिट किये जायेंगे ।

(C) ₹ 10,000 वसूली खाते में क्रेडिट किये जायेंगे ।

(D) ₹ 10,000 डूबत ऋण खाते में क्रेडिट किए जायेंगे । **1**

2. Tula, Ram and Madhvi were partners in a firm. The partnership deed provided for interest on partners drawings @ 12% p.a. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year. Starting from 31st December, 2025 Madhvi withdrew ₹ 40,000 at the end of every month for her personal use. Interest on Madhvi's drawings will be :

(A) ₹ 19,200 (B) ₹ 4,800

(C) ₹ 2,400 (D) ₹ 1,600 **1**

3. Lalita, Shivani and Madhuri were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Madhuri retired from the firm on 31st March, 2025. The balance in her capital account on the date of her retirement was ₹ 1,80,000. Lalita and Shivani agreed to pay her ₹ 2,25,000 in full settlement of her claim.

The goodwill of the firm on Madhuri's retirement was :

(A) ₹ 1,80,000 (B) ₹ 2,25,000

(C) ₹ 45,000 (D) ₹ 2,70,000 **1**

4. Chaman and Vatika were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 5. They admitted Mohan as a new partner for 1/5th share in the profits of the firm. Mohan acquired his share equally from Chaman and Vatika. The new profit sharing ratio of Chaman, Vatika and Mohan will be :

(A) 2 : 2 : 1 (B) 31 : 41 : 18

(C) 41 : 31 : 18 (D) 7 : 8 : 5 **1**

5. Sidhi, Gyan and Gayatri were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 2. On 31st March, 2025 their firm was dissolved. At the time of dissolution a debtor amounting to ₹ 25,000 whose debt had been previously written off as bad debt paid 40% of the amount. The accounting treatment for the above transaction will be :

(A) ₹ 10,000 will be credited to bad debts recovered account.

(B) ₹ 10,000 will be credited to the debtor's personal account.

(C) ₹ 10,000 will be credited to realisation account.

(D) ₹ 10,000 will be credited to bad debts account. **1**

6. सूर्या लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 50,000 समता अंशों का निर्गमन किया । राशि निम्न प्रकार से देय थी :

आवेदन पर – ₹ 3 प्रति अंश

आबंटन पर – ₹ 2 प्रति अंश

प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना पर – शेष

ऊषा ने, जिसे 700 अंश आबंटित किए गए थे, सम्पूर्ण अंश राशि का भुगतान आबंटन पर ही कर दिया । राज ने, जिसे 300 अंश आबंटित किए गए थे, प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना का भुगतान नहीं किया । प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना के लिए बैंक खाते में डेबिट की जाने वाली राशि उसके देय होने के बाद होगी :

(A) ₹ 2,50,000 (B) ₹ 2,48,500

(C) ₹ 2,45,000 (D) ₹ 2,52,000 **1**

7. साक्षी लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 500 समता अंशों का, जिन्हें ₹ 2 प्रति अंश के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किया गया था, ₹ 4 प्रति अंश (प्रीमियम सहित) की दूसरी एवं अंतिम याचना का भुगतान न करने पर, हरण कर लिया । इन अंशों को अधिकतम कितनी छूट राशि पर पुनः निर्गमित किया जा सकता है ?

(A) ₹ 1 प्रति अंश (B) ₹ 6 प्रति अंश

(C) ₹ 8 प्रति अंश (D) ₹ 5 प्रति अंश **1**

8. निधि एवं कुनाल एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । उनकी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 3,00,000 तथा ₹ 2,00,000 थी । वे 6% वार्षिक दर से पूँजी पर ब्याज के अधिकारी थे । वर्ष के दौरान फर्म ने ₹ 15,000 का लाभ अर्जित किया ।

साझेदारों की पूँजी पर ब्याज होगा :

(A) निधि ₹ 18,000; कुनाल ₹ 12,000 (B) निधि ₹ 7,500; कुनाल ₹ 7,500

(C) निधि ₹ 9,000; कुनाल ₹ 6,000 (D) निधि ₹ 12,000; कुनाल ₹ 3,000 **1**

9. (a) धरम, करम तथा रमन एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 7 : 8 : 5 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2025 को रमन फर्म से सेवानिवृत्त हो गया । धरम तथा करम ने भावी लाभों को 11 : 9 के अनुपात में बाँटने का निर्णय लिया । उनका अधिलाभ अनुपात होगा :

(A) 1 : 1 (B) 1 : 2

(C) 4 : 1 (D) 2 : 1 **1**

अथवा

6. Surya Ltd. issued 50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The amount was payable as follows :

on Application – ₹ 3 per share

on Allotment – ₹ 2 per share

on First and Final Call – the balance

Usha, to whom 700 shares were allotted, paid her entire share money on allotment. Raj, to whom 300 shares were allotted did not pay the first and final call. The amount to be debited to Bank Account for first and final call after it becomes due will be :

(A) ₹ 2,50,000 (B) ₹ 2,48,500

(C) ₹ 2,45,000 (D) ₹ 2,52,000 **1**

7. Sakshi Ltd. forfeited 500 equity shares of ₹ 10 each, issued at a premium of ₹ 2 per share for non-payment of second and final call of ₹ 4 per share (including premium).

The maximum amount of discount at which these shares can be reissued is :

(A) ₹ 1 per share (B) ₹ 6 per share

(C) ₹ 8 per share (D) ₹ 5 per share **1**

8. Nidhi and Kunal were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 1. Their capitals were ₹ 3,00,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 respectively. They were entitled to interest on capital @ 6% p.a. The firm earned a profit of ₹ 15,000 during the year.

Interest on partners' capitals will be :

(A) Nidhi ₹ 18,000 ; Kunal ₹ 12,000

(B) Nidhi ₹ 7,500 ; Kunal ₹ 7,500

(C) Nidhi ₹ 9,000 ; Kunal ₹ 6,000

(D) Nidhi ₹ 12,000 ; Kunal ₹ 3,000 **1**

9. (a) Dharam, Karam and Raman were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7 : 8 : 5. On 31st March, 2025, Raman retired from the firm. Dharam and Karam decided to share profits in future in the ratio of 11 : 9. Their gaining ratio will be :

(A) 1 : 1 (B) 1 : 2

(C) 4 : 1 (D) 2 : 1 **1**

OR

(b) दीन, राजू तथा हरि एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 7 : 6 : 7 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2025 को राजू का देहान्त हो गया । दीन तथा हरि ने राजू के भाग को बराबर-बराबर लेने का निर्णय लिया । दीन तथा हरि के बीच नया लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात होगा :

(A) 1 : 1 (B) 7 : 6

(C) 6 : 7 (D) 3 : 2 **1**

10. यहाँ दो कथन हैं, अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) :

अभिकथन (A) : साझेदारी समझौता साझेदारों के बीच संबंधों का आधार बन जाता है ।

कारण (R) : साझेदारी दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों के बीच व्यवसाय करने तथा इसके लाभ-हानि विभाजित करने के समझौते का परिणाम है ।

निम्न में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

(A) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है ।

(B) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है ।

(C) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) गलत है ।

(D) अभिकथन (A) गलत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है । **1**

11. 1 अप्रैल, 2024 को केदार लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 7,000, 8% ऋणपत्रों का 10% बट्टे पर निर्गमन किया । 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए ऋणपत्रों पर देय ब्याज की कुल राशि होगी :

(A) ₹ 70,000 (B) ₹ 42,000

(C) ₹ 28,000 (D) ₹ 56,000 **1**

(b) Deen, Raju and Hari were partners in a firm sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 7 : 6 : 7. On 31st March, 2025 Raju died. Deen and Hari decided to take over Raju's share equally. The new profit sharing ratio between Deen and Hari will be :

(A) 1 : 1 (B) 7 : 6

(C) 6 : 7 (D) 3 : 2 **1**

10. There are two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Partnership Agreement becomes the basis of relationship among the partners.

Reason (R) : Partnership is the result of an agreement between two or more persons to do business and share its profits and losses.

Choose the correct option from the following :

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.

(D) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct. **1**

11. On 1st April, 2024, Kedar Ltd. issued 7,000, 8% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10%. The total amount of interest due on debentures for the year ended 31st March, 2025 will be :

(A) ₹ 70,000 (B) ₹ 42,000

(C) ₹ 28,000 (D) ₹ 56,000 **1**

12. (a) यदि ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 600 अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया है जिन्हें ₹ 1 प्रति अंश प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किया गया है तथा जिस पर ₹ 8 प्रति अंश (प्रीमियम सहित) माँगे गए हैं तथा ₹ 6 प्रति अंश (प्रीमियम सहित) का भुगतान किया गया है, तो 'अंश हरण खाते' को _____ किया जाएगा _____ से ।

(A) क्रेडिट, ₹ 3,000 (B) डेबिट, ₹ 3,000

(C) डेबिट, ₹ 3,600 (D) क्रेडिट, ₹ 3,600 **1**

अथवा

(b) टी.डी. लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10,00,000 के 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% बट्टे पर किया, जिनका शोधन प्रीमियम की एक निश्चित दर पर किया जाना था । इन 9% ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर ऋणपत्र शोधन प्रीमियम खाते को ₹ 1,00,000 से क्रेडिट किया गया । ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर 'ऋणपत्र निर्गमन हानि' की राशि थी :

(A) ₹ 1,00,000 (B) ₹ 2,00,000

(C) ₹ 3,00,000 (D) शून्य **1**

13. (a) तरुण तथा तेज एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2024 को तेज ने फर्म को ₹ 50,000 का ऋण दिया । ऋण पर ब्याज लगाने से पूर्व फर्म का शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 3,75,000 था । फर्म अपनी पुस्तकें प्रतिवर्ष 31 मार्च को बन्द करती है । लाभ-हानि खाते से लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाते में हस्तांतरित की गयी लाभ की राशि होगी :

(A) ₹ 3,75,000 (B) ₹ 3,72,000

(C) ₹ 4,25,000 (D) ₹ 3,78,000 **1**

अथवा

12. (a) If 600 shares of ₹ 10 each, issued at a premium of ₹ 1 per share are forfeited on which ₹ 8 per share (including premium) have been called and ₹ 6 per share (including premium) have been paid, then 'Share Forfeiture Account' will be _____ by _____.

(A) credited, ₹ 3,000 (B) debited, ₹ 3,000

(C) debited, ₹ 3,600 (D) credited, ₹ 3,600 **1**

OR

(b) T.D. Ltd. issued ₹ 10,00,000, 9% debentures at a discount of 10% redeemable at a certain rate of premium. On issue of these 9% debentures, the premium on redemption of debentures account was credited by ₹ 1,00,000. The amount of 'loss on issue of debentures' was :

(A) ₹ 1,00,000 (B) ₹ 2,00,000

(C) ₹ 3,00,000 (D) Nil **1**

13. (a) Tarun and Tej were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. On 1st April 2024, Tej had given a loan of ₹ 50,000 to the firm. The net profit of the firm before charging interest on loan was ₹ 3,75,000. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year. The amount of profit transferred from Profit and Loss Account to Profit and Loss Appropriation Account will be :

(A) ₹ 3,75,000 (B) ₹ 3,72,000

(C) ₹ 4,25,000 (D) ₹ 3,78,000 **1**

OR

(b) अशोक तथा वासु एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । 31 मार्च, 2025 को उनकी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 3,00,000 तथा ₹ 3,75,000 थी । 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में वासु ने अपने व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए ₹ 40,000 का आहरण किया तथा ₹ 1,50,000 की अतिरिक्त पूँजी व्यवसाय में लगाई । 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए फर्म का लाभ ₹ 1,40,000 था । वर्ष के आरम्भ में वासु की पूँजी थी :

(A) ₹ 2,75,000 (B) ₹ 4,25,000

(C) ₹ 2,05,000 (D) ₹ 3,45,000 **1**

14. सोनी तथा कुश एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 5 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । हितेश को फर्म के लाभों में 1/5 भाग के लिए एक नए साझेदार के रूप में फर्म में प्रवेश दिया गया । सामान्य संचय, ख्याति तथा परिसम्पत्तियों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन एवं देयताओं के पुनर्निर्धारण पर लाभ सम्बन्धी सभी समायोजनों को करने के पश्चात् सोनी तथा कुश के पूँजी खातों के शेष क्रमशः ₹ 7,00,000 तथा ₹ 13,00,000 थे । हितेश फर्म के लाभों में अपने 1/5 भाग के लिए आनुपातिक पूँजी लाया । हितेश द्वारा लाई गई आनुपातिक पूँजी की राशि थी :

(A) ₹ 25,00,000 (B) ₹ 20,00,000

(C) ₹ 5,00,000 (D) ₹ 10,00,000 **1**

15. (a) निम्न में से कौन सा संपार्श्विक प्रतिभूति के विषय में सही **नहीं** है ?

(A) यह एक प्राथमिक प्रतिभूति होती है । (B) यह एक अतिरिक्त प्रतिभूति होती है ।

(C) यह एक सहायक प्रतिभूति होती है । (D) यह एक द्वितीयक प्रतिभूति होती है । **1**

अथवा

(b) 'एक कम्पनी का गठन कम्पनी कानून के प्रावधानों के अनुसार किया जाता है, यह निम्न में से कम्पनी की कौन सी विशेषता की ओर संकेत करता है ?

(A) सामान्य मुहर (B) सतत उत्तराधिकार

(C) निगमित इकाई (D) सीमित देयता **1**

(b) Ashok and Vasu were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3. Their capitals on 31st March, 2025 were ₹ 3,00,000 and ₹ 3,75,000 respectively. During the year ended 31st March, 2025 Vasu withdrew ₹ 40,000 for his personal use and introduced ₹ 1,50,000 as additional capital in the business. Profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2025 was ₹ 1,40,000. Vasu's capital in the beginning of the year was :

(A) ₹ 2,75,000 (B) ₹ 4,25,000

(C) ₹ 2,05,000 (D) ₹ 3,45,000 **1**

14. Soni and Kush were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 5. Hitesh was admitted as a new partner for 1/5th share in the profits of the firm. After all adjustments regarding general reserve, goodwill, and gain on revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities, the balances in capital accounts of Soni and Kush were ₹ 7,00,000 and ₹ 13,00,000 respectively. Hitesh brought in proportionate capital for his 1/5th share in the profits of the firm. The amount of proportionate capital brought in by Hitesh was :

(A) ₹ 25,00,000 (B) ₹ 20,00,000

(C) ₹ 5,00,000 (D) ₹ 10,00,000 **1**

15. (a) Which of the following is **not** correct about collateral security ?

(A) It is a primary security.

(B) It is an additional security.

(C) It is a subsidiary security.

(D) It is a secondary security. **1**

OR

(b) 'A company is formed according to the provisions of Company Law' indicates which of the following characteristics of a company ?

(A) Common Seal (B) Perpetual Succession

(C) Body Corporate (D) Limited Liability **1**

16. (a) चंदन, रवि तथा महेश एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 4 : 1 अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2025 से उन्होंने भावी लाभों को 3 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में बाँटने का निर्णय लिया । उस तिथि को फर्म की पुस्तकों में ₹ 7,00,000 का सामान्य संचय विद्यमान था, जिसे उन्होंने आपस में बाँटने का निर्णय लिया । साझेदारों के बीच सामान्य संचय किस अनुपात में बाँटा जायेगा ?

(A) नये लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में (B) पुराने लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में

(C) त्याग/अधिलाभ अनुपात में (D) बराबर-बराबर **1**

अथवा

(b) सुमन तथा तान्या एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2025 से उन्होंने लाभों को बराबर-बराबर बाँटने का निर्णय लिया । उस तिथि को फर्म की पुस्तकों में फर्नीचर ₹ 4,50,000 पर दिखाया गया था । लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात में परिवर्तन के समय इसका मूल्य 10% कम पाया गया । नए स्थिति विवरण में फर्नीचर को दिखाया जाएगा :

(A) ₹ 4,05,000 से (B) ₹ 4,50,000 से

(C) ₹ 4,95,000 से (D) ₹ 5,00,000 से **1**

17. पिछले कुल वर्षों के दौरान एक फ़र्म के औसत लाभ ₹ 11,00,000 हैं । इसी प्रकार के व्यवसाय में प्रतिफल की सामान्य दर विनियोजित पूँजी की 10% है । व्यवसाय की परिसम्पत्तियाँ ₹ 90,00,000 तथा इनकी बाह्य देयताएँ ₹ 10,00,000 थीं ।

फ़र्म की ख्याति की गणना कीजिए :

(i) अधिलाभों की पूँजीकरण विधि द्वारा

(ii) अधिलाभ विधि द्वारा यदि ख्याति का मूल्यांकन अधिलाभों के चार वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर किया जाए । **3**

18. (a) रौनक कॉटन लिमिटेड ने हैवी मशीन्स लिमिटेड से ₹ 6,80,000 की मशीनरी क्रय की । हैवी मशीन्स लिमिटेड को ₹ 50 प्रत्येक के 10,500 समता अंशों को 20% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करके तथा शेष का एक चैक द्वारा भुगतान किया गया ।

रौनक कॉटन लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । **3**

अथवा

16. (a) Chandan, Ravi and Mahesh were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 4 : 1. From 1st April, 2025 they decided to share the future profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. On that date there existed a general reserve of ₹ 7,00,000 in the books of the firm which they decided to distribute among themselves.

In which ratio will the general reserve be distributed among the partners ?

(A) New profit sharing ratio (B) Old profit sharing ratio

(C) Sacrificing / Gaining ratio (D) Equally **1**

OR

(b) Suman and Tanya were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1. With effect from 1st April, 2025, they decided to share the profits equally. On that date furniture was appearing in the books of the firm at ₹ 4,50,000. At the time of change in the profit sharing ratio, it was found to be undervalued by 10%. In the new balance sheet, furniture will be shown at :

(A) ₹ 4,05,000 (B) ₹ 4,50,000

(C) ₹ 4,95,000 (D) ₹ 5,00,000 **1**

17. Average profit of a firm during the last few years is ₹ 11,00,000. In similar business, the normal rate of return is 10% of the capital employed. Assets of the business were ₹ 90,00,000 and its external liabilities were ₹ 10,00,000. Calculate the value of goodwill by :

(i) Capitalisation of super profits method

(ii) Super profits method if the goodwill is valued at four years purchase of super profits. **3**

18. (a) Raunak Cotton Ltd. purchased machinery of ₹ 6,80,000 from Heavy Machines Ltd. The Payment to Heavy Machines Ltd. was made by issuing 10,500 equity shares of ₹ 50 each at a premium of 20% and the balance through a cheque.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Raunak Cotton Ltd. **3**

OR

(b) नीयो लिमिटेड ने मदुरा लिमिटेड से ₹ 25,00,000 की परिसम्पत्तियों तथा ₹ 12,00,000 की देयताओं का अधिग्रहण ₹ 18,00,000 के क्रय प्रतिफल के बदले किया । नीयो लिमिटेड ने क्रय प्रतिफल के सम्पूर्ण भुगतान में ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 11% ऋणपत्रों को 10% बट्टे पर निर्गमित किया ।

नीयो लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । **3**

19. (a) सुल्तान, सिंह तथा तुलसी एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 9 : 7 : 4 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । उनकी स्थायी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 6,00,000; ₹ 5,00,000 तथा ₹ 4,00,000 थी । साझेदारी संलेख में पूँजी पर 10% वार्षिक ब्याज देने का प्रावधान था । वर्ष के अंतिम खाते तैयार करने के पश्चात् यह पाया गया कि पूँजी पर 12% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज लगाया गया है ।

आवश्यक समायोजन रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि कीजिए । **3**

अथवा

(b) समीर तथा मनवीर एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2024 को उन्होंने लाभों में 1/5 भाग के लिए संदीप को ₹ 80,000 की न्यूनतम गारंटी राशि के साथ एक नए साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया । समीर तथा मनवीर ने पहले की तरह ही लाभों को बाँटना जारी रखा परन्तु संदीप को दी गयी गारंटी के कारण हुई किसी भी कमी को 3 : 5 के अनुपात में वहन करने पर सहमति हुई । 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए फर्म का शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 3,20,000 था ।

31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए समीर, मनवीर तथा संदीप का लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता तैयार कीजिए । **3**

20. आदित्य तथा आनंद एक फ़र्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । साझेदारी संलेख में प्रावधान था कि आनंद को शुद्ध लाभ पर 10% कमीशन देय होगा । 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष का फर्म का शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 2,00,000 था ।

आनंद को कमीशन देने तथा इसे लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाते में हस्तांतरित करने के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ दीजिए । **3**

(b) Neo Ltd. took over assets of ₹ 25,00,000 and liabilities of ₹ 12,00,000 of Madura Ltd. for a purchase consideration of ₹ 18,00,000. Neo Ltd. issued 11% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10% in full satisfaction of the purchase consideration.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Neo Ltd. **3**

19. (a) Sultan, Singh and Tulsi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 9 : 7 : 4. Their fixed capitals were ₹ 6,00,000, ₹ 5,00,000 and ₹ 4,00,000. The partnership deed provided that interest on partners capital accounts will be allowed at 10% per annum. After the final accounts for the year were prepared, it was found that interest on capital was allowed @ 12% per annum.

Pass the necessary adjusting journal entry. **3**

OR

(b) Sameer and Manveer were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3. On 1st April, 2024, they admitted Sandeep as a new partner for 1/5th share in the profits with a guaranteed minimum amount of ₹ 80,000. Sameer and Manveer continue to share profits as before but agreed to bear any deficiency on account of guarantee to Sandeep in the ratio of 3 : 5. The net profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2025 was ₹ 3,20,000.

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of Sameer, Manveer and Sandeep for the year ended 31st March, 2025. **3**

20. Aditya and Anand were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 1. The partnership deed provided that Anand is to be allowed a commission of 10% on net profit. The net profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2025 was ₹ 2,00,000.

Pass necessary journal entries for allowing commission to Anand and transfer of the same to Profit and Loss Appropriation Account. **3**

21. 1 अप्रैल, 2024 को दिव्या लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 10,000, 8% ऋणपत्रों को 6% बट्टे पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किये । इन ऋणपत्रों का शोधन 5 वर्षों के पश्चात् 10% प्रीमियम पर करना था । निर्गमन पूर्णरूप से अभिदत्त हुआ तथा सभी आवेदकों को पूर्णरूप से ऋणपत्रों का आबंटन कर दिया गया । 31 मार्च, 2025 को कम्पनी की पुस्तकों में प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम खाते में ₹ 9,000 का शेष था ।

8% ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन तथा ऋणपत्र निर्गमन पर हुई हानि को अपलिखित करने के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । 'ऋणपत्र निर्गमन हानि खाता' भी तैयार कीजिए । **4**

22. किरन, रवीना तथा हिना एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । फर्म प्रतिवर्ष अपनी पुस्तकें 31 मार्च को बन्द करती है । साझेदारी संलेख की शर्तों के अनुसार, किसी भी साझेदार की मृत्यु पर फर्म की ख्याति की गणना पिछले तीन वर्षों के औसत लाभ के चार गुना के आधार पर की जाएगी । 1 जुलाई, 2025 को हिना की मृत्यु हो गयी । पिछले तीन वर्षों के लाभ थे :

2022-23 ₹ 4,75,000

2023-24 ₹ 4,05,000

2024-25 ₹ 3,20,000

मृत्यु की तिथि तक लाभ में हिना के भाग की गणना पिछले वर्ष के लाभ के आधार पर की जाएगी ।

(i) फर्म की ख्याति की तथा ख्याति में हिना के भाग की गणना कीजिए ।

(ii) मृत्यु की तिथि तक फर्म के लाभों में हिना के भाग की गणना कीजिए ।

(iii) ख्याति खाता खोले बिना ख्याति के लेखांकन तथा हिना की मृत्यु के समय लाभ में उसके भाग के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । **4**

21. On 1st April, 2024 Divya Ltd. invited applications for issuing 10,000, 8% debentures of ₹ 10 each at a discount of 6%. These debentures were redeemable at a premium of 10% after five years. The issue was fully subscribed and the debentures were allotted in full to all the applicants. On 31st March, 2025 the company had a balance of ₹ 9,000 in its Securities Premium Account.

Pass necessary journal entries for the issue of 8% Debentures and writing off Loss on issue of Debentures. Also prepare 'Loss on Issue of Debentures Account'. **4**

22. Kiran, Raveena and Hina were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year. As per the terms of the partnership deed, on the death of any partner, the goodwill of the firm will be calculated on the basis of four times the average profits of the last three years. Hina died on 1st July 2025. The Profits for the last three years were :

2022-23 ₹ 4,75,000

2023-24 ₹ 4,05,000

2024-25 ₹ 3,20,000

Hina's share of profit upto the date of death was to be calculated on the basis of previous year's profit.

(i) Calculate goodwill of the firm and Hina's share of goodwill.

(ii) Calculate Hina's share in the profits of the firm till the date of her death.

(iii) Pass necessary journal entries for the treatment of goodwill without opening goodwill account and for Hina's share of profit at the time of her death. **4**

23. सीमा तथा रवीना एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 11 : 9 के अनुपात में लाभ–हानि बाँटती थीं । 31 मार्च, 2025 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

सीमा तथा रवीना का 31 मार्च, 2025 को स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ		राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
लेनदार		7,00,000	बैंक में नगद	2,00,000
पूँजी :			स्टॉक	4,00,000
सीमा	9,00,000		देनदार	6,00,000
रवीना	11,00,000	20,00,000	सयन्त्र तथा मशीनरी	15,00,000
		27,00,000		**27,00,000**

उपरोक्त तिथि को फर्म का विघटन हो गया । संयन्त्र तथा मशीनरी को पुस्तक मूल्य से 20% कम पर तथा स्टॉक को ₹ 3,90,000 में बेचा गया । देनदारों से पूरी राशि वसूल हो गयी । रवीना सभी वसूली व्ययों को वहन करने के लिए सहमत हो गई जिसके लिए उसे ₹ 10,000 का कमीशन दिया गया । वास्तविक वसूली व्यय ₹ 8,000 थे ।

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

24. धर्मा लिमिटेड ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 3,00,000 समता अंशों में विभाजित ₹ 30,00,000 की अधिकृत पूँजी के साथ पंजीकृत थी । राशि निम्न प्रकार से देय थी :

आवेदन पर – ₹ 2 प्रति अंश

आबंटन पर – ₹ 5 प्रति अंश

प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना पर – शेष

कंपनी ने सार्वजनिक अभिदान के लिए 90,000 अंश प्रस्तुत किए । सभी अंश अभिदत्त हो गए और कम्पनी ने सभी देय राशि प्राप्त कर ली, केवल अदिति द्वारा धारित 4,000 अंशों को छोड़कर जिन पर आबंटन एवं याचना राशि नहीं मिली और रोहित द्वारा धारित 3,000 अंशों को छोड़कर जिन पर याचना राशि नहीं मिली । संचालकों ने अदिति तथा रोहित के अंशों का हरण कर लिया ।

उपरोक्त सूचना के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : **6**

(i) धर्मा लिमिटेड की प्राधिकृत पूँजी है :

(A) ₹ 30,00,000 (B) ₹ 3,00,000

(C) ₹ 9,00,000 (D) ₹ 33,00,000

23. Seema and Raveena were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 11 : 9. On 31st March, 2025, their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Seema and Raveena as on 31st March, 2025

Liabilities		Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors		7,00,000	Cash at Bank	2,00,000
Capitals :			Stock	4,00,000
Seema	9,00,000		Debtors	6,00,000
Raveena	11,00,000	20,00,000	Plant & Machinery	15,00,000
		27,00,000		**27,00,000**

On the above date the firm was dissolved. Plant and Machinery was sold at 20% less than the book value and stock at ₹ 3,90,000. Debtors were realised in full. Raveena agreed to bear all realisation expenses for which she was allowed a commission of ₹ 10,000. Actual realisation expenses amounted to ₹ 8,000.

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

24. Dharma Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital of ₹ 30,00,000 divided into 3,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The amount was payable as follows :

On Application – ₹ 2 per share

On Allotment – ₹ 5 per share

On First and Final Call – Balance

The company offered 90,000 shares for public subscription. All the shares were subscribed and the company received all the money due, except allotment and call money on 4,000 shares held by Aditi and call money on 3,000 shares held by Rohit. The directors forfeited shares of Aditi and Rohit.

Answer the following questions on the basis of above information : **6**

(i) The nominal capital of Dharma Ltd. is :

(A) ₹ 30,00,000 (B) ₹ 3,00,000

(C) ₹ 9,00,000 (D) ₹ 33,00,000

(ii) कम्पनी की निर्गमित पूँजी है :

(A) ₹ 3,00,000 (B) ₹ 30,00,000

(C) ₹ 9,00,000 (D) ₹ 33,00,000

(iii) धर्मा लिमिटेड की अभिदत्त एवं पूर्ण प्रदत्त पूँजी होगी :

(A) ₹ 9,00,000 (B) ₹ 8,30,000

(C) ₹ 8,56,000 (D) शून्य

(iv) धर्मा लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में 'अंशधारक निधि' के अन्तर्गत दर्शायी जाने वाली 'अंश पूँजी' की राशि होगी :

(A) ₹ 8,30,000 (B) ₹ 8,59,000

(C) ₹ 9,00,000 (D) ₹ 30,00,000

(v) खातों के नोट्स के अन्तर्गत 'अंशहरण खाते' में दर्शायी जाने वाली राशि होगी :

(A) ₹ 32,000 (B) ₹ 12,000

(C) ₹ 44,000 (D) ₹ 29,000

(vi) धर्मा लिमिटेड की अभिदत्त एवं पूर्ण प्रदत्त पूँजी नहीं होगी :

(A) ₹ 9,00,000 (B) ₹ 8,30,000

(C) ₹ 8,56,000 (D) शून्य

25. (a) जैनरिक फार्मा लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 3,00,000 समता अंशों को ₹ 6 प्रति अंश प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किये । राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था :

आवेदन तथा आबंटन पर – ₹ 4 प्रति अंश (₹ 2 प्रति अंश प्रीमियम सहित)

प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना पर – शेष

4,00,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । 40,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा आवेदन राशि लौटा दी गयी । शेष आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों का आबंटन किया गया । आवेदन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त राशि का समायोजन प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना पर देय राशि में कर लिया गया । 3,600 अंशों के एक आवेदक, जैन ने प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान नहीं किया । उसके अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया ।

उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए जैनरिक फार्मा लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । जहाँ भी आवश्यक हो 'अदत्त–याचना खाता' तथा 'अग्रिम–याचना खाता' खोलिए । **6**

अथवा

(ii) The issued capital of the company is :

(A) ₹ 3,00,000 (B) ₹ 30,00,000

(C) ₹ 9,00,000 (D) ₹ 33,00,000

(iii) Subscribed and fully paid capital of Dharma Ltd. will be :

(A) ₹ 9,00,000 (B) ₹ 8,30,000

(C) ₹ 8,56,000 (D) Nil

(iv) The amount of 'Share Capital' presented in the Balance sheet of Dharma Ltd. under 'Shareholders Funds' will be :

(A) ₹ 8,30,000 (B) ₹ 8,59,000

(C) ₹ 9,00,000 (D) ₹ 30,00,000

(v) In the Notes to Accounts, the amount to be shown under 'Share Forfeiture Account' will be :

(A) ₹ 32,000 (B) ₹ 12,000

(C) ₹ 44,000 (D) ₹ 29,000

(vi) Subscribed and not fully paid capital of Dharma Ltd. will be :

(A) ₹ 9,00,000 (B) ₹ 8,30,000

(C) ₹ 8,56,000 (D) Nil

25. (a) Generic Pharma Ltd. invited applications for using 3,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 6 per share. The amount was payable as follows :

on Application and Allotment – ₹ 4 per share (including premium of ₹ 2 per share)

on First and Final Call – Balance

Applications for 4,00,000 shares were received. Applications for 40,000 shares were rejected and the application money was refunded. Shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to the remaining applicants. Excess money received on applications was adjusted towards sums due on first and final call. Jain, an applicant for 3,600 shares failed to pay the first and final call. His shares were forfeited.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Generic Pharma Ltd. for the above transactions. Open 'calls in arrears account' and 'calls in advance account', wherever necessary. **6**

OR

(b) निम्नलिखित स्थितियों में अंशों के हरण तथा हरण किए गए अंशों के पुनःनिर्गमन की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

(i) दीक्षा लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 3000 अंशों का, ₹ 2 प्रति अंश की अंतिम याचना का भुगतान न करने पर, हरण कर लिया । इनमें से 600 अंशों को पूर्ण प्रदत्त, इस प्रकार पुनः निर्गमित किया गया कि ₹ 4,200 पूँजी संचय में हस्तान्तरित हो जाएँ ।

(ii) अशोका लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के, 2000 समता अंशों को जो 10% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किए गए थे ₹ 60 प्रति अंश (प्रीमियम सहित) की आबंटन राशि का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया । ₹ 20 प्रति अंश की प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना अभी तक माँगी नहीं गयी थी । हरण किये गये अंशों को ₹ 70 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया । **3 + 3 = 6**

26. (a) संजय तथा विजय एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2025 को उन्होंने फर्म के लाभों में $\frac{2}{5}$ भाग के लिए बाबुल को एक नए साझेदार के रूप में फर्म में प्रवेश दिया । बाबुल के प्रवेश पर निम्नलिखित पर सहमति हुई :

(i) संजय, विजय तथा बाबुल का नया लाभ विभाजन अनुपात 3 : 3 : 4 होगा ।

(ii) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन पिछले तीन वर्षों के औसत लाभ के चार वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर किया जायेगा ।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के लाभ थे :

वर्ष	**लाभ (₹)**
2022-23	16,500
2023-24	17,500
2024-25	18,500

(iii) बाबुल ख्याति प्रीमियम का अपना भाग नगद लायेगा जिसके आधे का संजय तथा विजय द्वारा आहरण किया जायेगा ।

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

(i) Diksha Ltd. forfeited 3,000 shares of ₹ 10 each for non-payment of final call of ₹ 2 per share. Out of these, 600 shares were reissued as fully paid up in such a way that ₹ 4,200 was transferred to capital reserve.

(ii) Ashoka Ltd. forfeited 2,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each issued at a premium of 10% for non-payment of allotment money of ₹ 60 per share (including premium). The first and final call of ₹ 20 per share was not yet made. The forfeited shares were re-issued at ₹ 70 per share fully paid up. **3 + 3 = 6**

26. (a) Sanjay and Vijay were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3. On 1st April, 2025 they admitted Babul as a new partner for $\frac{2}{5}^{th}$ share in the profits of the firm. On Babul's admission, the following was agreed upon :

(i) The new profit sharing ratio of Sanjay, Vijay and Babul will be 3 : 3 : 4.

(ii) The goodwill of the firm will be valued at four years purchase of the average profits of the last three years. The profits of the previous three years were :

Year	**Profit (₹)**
2022-23	16,500
2023-24	17,500
2024-25	18,500

(iii) Babul will bring his share of goodwill premium in cash, half of which will be withdrawn by Sanjay and Vijay.

(iv) बाबुल के प्रवेश पर परिसम्पत्तियों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन तथा देयताओं के पुनर्निर्धारण के परिणामस्वरूप ₹ 70,000 की हानि हुई ।

(v) बाबुल के प्रवेश पर फर्म में ₹ 28,000 का सामान्य संचय था ।

(vi) ख्याति, पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर हुई हानि तथा सामान्य संचय से सम्बन्धित सभी आवश्यक समायोजनों के पश्चात् संजय तथा विजय के पूँजी खाते क्रमशः ₹ 3,50,000 तथा ₹ 2,50,000 का शेष दर्शा रहे थे । बाबुल फर्म के लाभों में अपने 2/5 भाग के लिए आनुपातिक पूँजी लाया ।

अपने कार्य (गणनाओं) को स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाते हुए बाबुल के प्रवेश पर उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए फर्म की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । **6**

अथवा

(b) अनुज, दिविज़ तथा शिल्पा एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 1 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि का विभाजन करते थे । 31 मार्च, 2023 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

अनुज, दिविज़ तथा शिल्पा का 31 मार्च, 2023 को स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ		राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
पूँजी :			भूमि एवं भवन	8,00,000
अनुज	3,00,000		फर्नीचर	2,40,000
दिविज़	4,00,000		स्टॉक	1,20,000
शिल्पा	5,00,000	12,00,000	देनदार	1,70,000
देय बिल		60,000	रोकड़	50,000
लेनदार		1,20,000		
		13,80,000		**13,80,000**

(iv) On Babul's admission, revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities resulted in a loss of ₹ 70,000.

(v) At the time of Babul's admission, the firm had a General Reserve of ₹ 28,000.

(vi) After making necessary adjustments relating to goodwill, loss on revaluation and general reserve, the capital accounts of Sanjay and Vijay showed balances of ₹ 3,50,000 and ₹ 2,50,000 respectively. Babul brought proportionate capital for his 2/5th share in the profits of the firm.

Showing your workings clearly pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm on Babul's admission. **6**

OR

(b) Anuj, Divij and Shilpa were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1 : 2. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023 was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Anuj, Divij and Shilpa as at 31st March, 2023

Liabilities		**Amount (₹)**	**Assets**	**Amount (₹)**
Capitals :			Land & Building	8,00,000
Anuj	3,00,000		Furniture	2,40,000
Divij	4,00,000		Stock	1,20,000
Shilpa	5,00,000	12,00,000	Debtors	1,70,000
Bills Payable		60,000	Cash	50,000
Creditors		1,20,000		
		13,80,000		**13,80,000**

उपरोक्त तिथि को निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर अनुज फर्म से सेवानिवृत्त हो गया :

(i) ख्याति में अनुज के भाग का मूल्य ₹ 90,000 था और इसका लेखांकन ख्याति खाता खोले बिना किया जाना था ।

(ii) परिसम्पत्तियों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन तथा देयताओं के पुनर्निर्धारण के परिणामस्वरूप ₹ 25,000 का लाभ हुआ ।

(iii) अनुज़ को देय राशि उसके ऋण खाते में स्थानान्तरित की जानी थी जिसका भुगतान 31 मार्च, 2024 से प्रारम्भ करके दो बराबर वार्षिक किस्तों में 12% वार्षिक ब्याज दर सहित किया जाएगा ।

साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तथा अनुज का ऋण खाता तैयार कीजिए जब तक उसका पूर्णरूप से भुगतान न कर दिया जाए । **6**

भाग – ख

विकल्प – I

(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

27. **कथन-I** : गैर-वित्तीय उद्यमों की स्थिति में ब्याज तथा लाभांश की प्राप्तियों को वित्तीयन गतिविधियों में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है ।

कथन-II : वित्तीय उद्यमों की स्थिति में ब्याज तथा लाभांश की प्राप्तियों को निवेश गतिविधियों के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है ।

निम्न में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

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

Anuj retired on the above date on the following terms :

(i) Anuj's share of goodwill was valued at ₹ 90,000 and the same was to be treated without opening goodwill account.

(ii) Revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities resulted in a gain of ₹ 25,000.

(iii) Amount due to Anuj was transferred to his loan account, to be paid in two equal yearly instalments plus interest @ 12% p.a. on the unpaid balance starting from 31st March, 2024.

Prepare Partners' Capital Accounts and Anuj's Loan Account till it is fully discharged. **6**

PART – B

Option – I

(Analysis of Financial Statements)

27. **Statement – I :** In case of non-financial enterprises, receipts of interest and dividend are classified as financing activities.

Statement – II : In case of financial enterprises receipts of interest and dividend are classified as investing activities.

Choose the correct option from the following :

(A) Both the Statements are true.

(B) Statement I is true and Statement II is false.

(C) Statement I is false and Statement II is true.

(D) Both the Statements are false. **1**

28. (a) विपणन योग्य प्रतिभूतियों अथवा लघुकालीन निवेशों के क्रय को रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार करते समय ध्यान में नहीं रखा जाता क्योंकि :

(A) ये चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ हैं । (B) ये रोकड़ तुल्य हैं ।

(C) ये अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ हैं । (D) ये मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ हैं । **1**

अथवा

(b) निम्न में से कौन सा प्रचालन गतिविधियों से रोकड़ का बाह्य प्रवाह नहीं होगा ?

(A) विपणन योग्य प्रतिभूतियों का क्रय (B) माल के आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को नगद भुगतान

(C) कर्मचारी हितलाभ व्ययों का भुगतान (D) बीमा प्रीमियम का भुगतान **1**

29. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा लेनदेन एक कम्पनी के 'सकल लाभ अनुपात' को प्रभावित करेगा :

(i) प्रचालनों से ₹ 1,00,000 का आगम

(ii) ₹ 70,000 मूल्य के माल का क्रय

(iii) ₹ 15,000 लागत के माल का व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए आहरण

(iv) ₹ 50,000 लागत के माल का ₹ 60,000 में विक्रय

(A) (iv) (B) (i) तथा (ii)

(C) (ii) तथा (iii) (D) (i) तथा (iii) **1**

30. (a) स्थिति विवरण तथा लाभ-हानि विवरण की विभिन्न मदों में उचित रूप से संबंध स्थापित करके किसी भी फर्म की शक्तियों तथा कमजोरियों को पहचानने की प्रक्रिया कहलाती है :

(A) तुलनात्मक विवरण विश्लेषण (B) रोकड़ प्रवाह विश्लेषण

(C) वित्तीय विश्लेषण (D) समान आकार विश्लेषण **1**

अथवा

28. (a) Purchase of marketable securities or short term investments are not considered for the preparation of cash flow statement because :

(A) These are current assets

(B) These constitute cash equivalents

(C) These are intangible assets

(D) These are tangible assets **1**

OR

(b) Which of the following will not amount to cash outflow from operating activities ?

(A) Purchase of marketable securities

(B) Cash payment to suppliers of goods

(C) Payment of employee benefit expenses

(D) Payment of insurance premium **1**

29. Which of the following transaction will affect the 'Gross Profit Ratio' of a company :

(i) Revenue from operations ₹ 1,00,000

(ii) Purchased goods worth ₹ 70,000.

(iii) Goods costing ₹ 15,000 withdrawn for personal use.

(iv) Goods costing ₹ 50,000 sold for ₹ 60,000.

(A) (iv) (B) (i) and (ii)

(C) (ii) and (iii) (D) (i) and (iii) **1**

30. (a) The process of identifying the financial strengths and weaknesses of the firm by properly establishing relationships between the various items of Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss is called :

(A) Comparative Statement Analysis

(B) Cash Flow Analysis

(C) Financial Analysis

(D) Common Size Analysis **1**

OR

(b) 'वे अनुपात जिनकी गणना व्यवसाय द्वारा इसके हितधारकों को उन राशियों की भुगतान क्षमता को मापने के लिए की जाती है जब व जितने समय पर वे देय हों', जाने जाते हैं :

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

(C) क्रियाशीलता अनुपात (D) लाभ-प्रदता अनुपात **1**

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

(i) वाहन

(ii) कर प्रावधान

(iii) कार्य-प्रगति पर **3**

32. 31 मार्च, 2024 तथा 2025 को बीजॉय लिमिटेड की निम्नलिखित स्थिति विवरणों से एक तुलनात्मक स्थिति विवरण तैयार कीजिए :

विवरण	**नोट सं.**	**31-3-25 (₹)**	**31-3-24 (₹)**
I. समता एवं देयताएँ :			
1. अंशधारक निधियाँ			
अंश पूँजी		15,00,000	12,00,000
2. अचल देयताएँ			
दीर्घकालीन उधार		8,00,000	6,00,000
3. चालू देयताएँ			
व्यापारिक देय		2,00,000	2,00,000
कुल		**25,00,000**	**20,00,000**
II. परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
1. अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
सम्पत्ति, संयंत्र एवं उपकरण तथा अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ		21,00,000	14,00,000
2. चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(a) इन्वेन्टरी (स्टॉक)		2,00,000	3,00,000
(b) रोकड़ तथा रोकड़ तुल्य		2,00,000	3,00,000
कुल		**25,00,000**	**20,00,000**

3

(b) Ratios calculated to measure the ability of the business to pay the amount due to stakeholders as and when it is due are known as :

(A) Solvency ratios (B) Liquidity ratios

(C) Activity ratios (D) Profitability ratios **1**

31. Classify the following items under major heads and sub-heads (if any) in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III Part I of the Companies Act 2013 :

(i) Vehicles

(ii) Provision for taxation

(iii) Work in progress **3**

32. From the following Balance Sheets of Bijoy Ltd. as at 31st March 2024 and 2025, prepare a Comparative Balance sheet :

Particulars	**Note No.**	**31-3-2025 (₹)**	**31-3-2024 (₹)**
I. Equity and Liabilities :			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
Share Capital		15,00,000	12,00,000
2. Non-current Liabilities			
Long-term borrowings		8,00,000	6,00,000
3. Current Liabilities			
Trade Payables		2,00,000	2,00,000
Total		**25,00,000**	**20,00,000**
II. Assets :			
1. Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		21,00,000	14,00,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		2,00,000	3,00,000
(b) Cash & Cash equivalents		2,00,000	3,00,000
Total		**25,00,000**	**20,00,000**

3

33. (a) निम्नलिखित सूचना से गणना कीजिए :

(i) चालू अनुपात; तथा

(ii) ऋण पर नियोजित पूँजी अनुपात

सूचना	**₹**
कुल परिसम्पत्तियाँ	6,00,000
अचल देयताएँ	1,40,000
अंशधारक निधियाँ	4,20,000
अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ	5,20,000

4

अथवा

(b) निम्नलिखित सूचना से गणना कीजिए :

(i) ऋण-समता अनुपात; तथा

(ii) कुल परिसम्पत्तियों पर ऋण अनुपात

सूचना	**₹**
दीर्घकालीन-उधार	8,00,000
अन्य दीर्घकालीन देयताएँ	80,000
दीर्घकालीन प्रावधान	1,20,000
अंश पूँजी	24,00,000
संचय एवं आधिक्य	6,00,000
अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ	36,00,000
चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ	14,00,000
चालू देयताएँ	10,00,000

4

34. 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए सोना लिमिटेड ने ₹ 4,00,000 का लाभ स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियों पर ₹ 75,000 का मूल्यह्रास प्रभारित कर तथा सामान्य संचय में ₹ 1,50,000 हस्तांतरित करने के पश्चात् अर्जित किया । वर्ष भर में ₹ 80,000 की ख्याति को अपलिखित किया गया । कम्पनी ने ₹ 90,000 पुस्तक मूल्य की मशीनरी को ₹ 95,000 में बेचा । वर्ष के दौरान व्यापारिक प्राप्यों में ₹ 40,000 की वृद्धि हुई तथा व्यापारिक देयों में ₹ 30,000 की वृद्धि हुई । पूर्वदत्त व्यय ₹ 2,000 से बढ़ गए तथा अदत्त मजदूरी ₹ 20,000 से घट गई ।

प्रचालन गतिविधियों से रोकड़ प्रवाह की गणना कीजिए । **6**

33. (a) From the following information, calculate :

(i) Current ratio and

(ii) Debt to capital employed ratio

Information	₹
Total Assets	6,00,000
Non-Current Liabilities	1,40,000
Shareholders' Funds	4,20,000
Non-current Assets	5,20,000

4

OR

(b) From the following information, calculate :

(i) Debt-Equity Ratio and

(ii) Total Assets to Debt ratio

Information	₹
Long-term borrowings	8,00,000
Other long-term liabilities	80,000
Long term provisions	1,20,000
Share capital	24,00,000
Reserves and Surplus	6,00,000
Non-current Assets	36,00,000
Current Assets	14,00,000
Current Liabilities	10,00,000

4

34. For the year ended 31st March 2025, Sona Ltd. made a profit of ₹ 4,00,000 after charging depreciation of ₹ 75,000 on fixed assets and a transfer of ₹ 1,50,000 to general reserve. Goodwill written off during the year was ₹ 80,000. The company sold machinery of the book value of ₹ 90,000 at ₹ 95,000. During the year, trade receivables increased by ₹ 40,000 and trade payables increased by ₹ 30,000. Prepaid expenses increased by ₹ 2,000 and outstanding wages decreased by ₹ 20,000.

Calculate cash flows from operating activities. **6**

भाग – ख

विकल्प – II

(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)

27. जब ऐक्सल टैक्ट या फॉर्मूला की पहचान नहीं करता तो स्क्रीन पर क्या प्रदर्शित होगा ?

(A) सही कीजिए a # डीआईवी/0! अशुद्धि (B) सही कीजिए a # एन/ए अशुद्धि

(C) सही कीजिए a # नाम अशुद्धि (D) सही कीजिए a # एनयूएलएल ! अशुद्धि **1**

28. (a) एक अंकगणितीय व्यंजक या फ़ंक्शन का परिणाम क्या कहलाता है ?

(A) क्षैतिज मूल्य (B) व्युत्पन्न मूल्य

(C) आधारभूत मूल्य (D) ऊर्ध्वाधर मूल्य **1**

अथवा

(b) वी लुक अप ( ) तथा एच लुक अप ( ) में केवल सटीक मान (exact value) लौटाने के लिए रेंज लुक अप के लिए किस मान का उपयोग किया जाता है ?

(A) असत्य (फाल्स) (B) सत्य (ट्रू)

(C) रिक्त स्थान (ब्लैंक) (D) शून्य (जीरो) **1**

29. (a) आँकड़ों का एन्क्रिप्शन सुगम बनाता है :

(A) आँकड़ों के आसान प्रसंस्करण और रिकॉर्ड रखने में

(B) लेखांकन रिपोर्टों को सुरक्षित करने में

(C) स्मृति सहायक रिकॉर्ड का निर्माण करने में

(D) कोडिफिकेशन में **1**

अथवा

(b) ऐक्सल 2006 वर्कशीट पर कितने कॉलम मौजूद है ?

(A) 2056 (B) 256

(C) 275 (D) 26 **1**

PART – B

Option – II

(Computerised Accounting)

27. What will be displayed on the screen when Excel does not recognise the text or formula ?

(A) Correct a # DIV/0! Error (B) Correct a # N/A Error

(C) Correct a # Name Error (D) Correct a # Null! Error **1**

28. (a) What is the outcome of an arithmetic expression or function called ?

(A) Horizontal value (B) Derived value

(C) Basic value (D) Vertical value **1**

OR

(b) What value of range look up in VLOOKUP ( ) and HLOOKUP ( ) is used for returning only exact value ?

(A) False (B) True

(C) Blank (D) Zero **1**

29. (a) The encryption of data facilitates :

(A) Easy processing of data and keeping records.

(B) Securing the accounting reports.

(C) Generation of mnemonic codes.

(D) Codification **1**

OR

(b) How many columns exist on Excel 2006 worksheet ?

(A) 2056 (B) 256

(C) 275 (D) 26 **1**

30. निम्नलिखित में से ऐक्सल रिबन में कौन सा फॉर्मूला टैब शामिल नहीं है ?

(A) परिभाषित नाम (B) पृष्ठ विन्यास

(C) कार्य (फंक्शन) लाइब्रेरी (D) गणना **1**

31. 'रडॉर चार्ट्स' क्या हैं ? ये किस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति करते हैं ? **3**

32. अभिकलित्र लेखांकन तंत्र के किन्हीं तीन लाभों तथा तीन सीमाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए । **3**

33. (a) अभिकलित्र लेखांकन तंत्र के किन्हीं दो तरीकों को समझाइए जो व्यावसायिक डेटा की गोपनीयता की रक्षा करते हैं । **4**

अथवा

(b) उस सारणी (टेबल) का नाम बताइए जो बड़ी राशि के डेटा को शीघ्रता से सारांशित करने का एक इंटरैक्टिव तरीका है । ऐसे तीन कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए कि यह सारणी (टेबल) क्यों बनाई जाती है । **4**

34. डेटा स्वरूपण क्या है ? डेटा को स्वरूपित (फॉर्मेट) करने के लिए कौन से तरीकों (टूल्स) का उपयोग किया जाता है ? समझाइए । **6**

30. Which of the following is not contained on formula tab on Excel ribbon ?

(A) Defined names (B) Page layout

(C) Function library (D) Calculation **1**

31. What are 'Radar Charts' ? What purpose do they serve ? **3**

32. State any three advantages and three limitations of Computerised Accounting System. **3**

33. (a) Explain any two ways in which Computerized Accounting System safeguards the secrecy of business data. **4**

OR

(b) Name the table which is an interactive way to quickly summaries large amounts of data. State any three reasons why this table is designed. **4**

34. What is data formatting ? What tools are used to format a data ? Explain. **6**

Marking Scheme

Strictly Confidential

(For Internal and Restricted use only)

Senior Secondary School Examination, 2026 (XIIth)

SUBJECT NAME: ACCOUNTANCY (Q.P. CODE 055/67-1-2)

General Instructions:

1	The CBSE has decided to introduce On Screen Marking (OSM) for the evaluation of Class XII answer Book with the 2026 Examination.
2	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.
3	**"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 Newspaper/Website, etc. may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC."**
4	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In Class-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.**
5	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
6	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
7	Evaluators will mark (√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X' be marked. Evaluators will not put right **(✓)** while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
8	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part in the OSM Portal. Marks awarded for different parts of the question will be totaled up by the OSM System.

9	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin in the OSM Portal. This may also be followed strictly.
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of 80 marks has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past: ● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) ● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "**Guidelines for Spot Evaluation**" before starting the actual evaluation.
16	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.
17	In **Part A**, for questions having two options/alternatives, where only one option/ alternative is required to be attempted: ▪ If the candidate has attempted both the options/ alternatives, the Evaluator shall award marks in both the options/ alternatives. The system will take the higher of two scores and disregard the other response. If a candidate has attempted only one option/ alternative, then the evaluator shall mark "NA" (Not attempted) against the option/ alternative that has not been attempted by the candidate.
18	In **Part B**, for questions having two options/alternatives, where only one option/ alternative is required to be attempted, if the candidate has attempted both the options/ alternatives, the Evaluator shall award marks in the option/ alternative where the candidate has scored higher marks and disregard the other response. The system will NOT take the higher of two scores.
19	In **Part B** Step marking, Questions of Option I (Analysis of Financial Statements) are numbered as: B_I_27, B_I_28….B_I_34 and Questions of Option II (Computerised Accounting) are numbered as: B_II_27, B_II_28….B_II_34
20	In **Part B**, if a candidate has attempted both Option I (Analysis of Financial Statements) and Option II (Computerised Accounting), where only one option is required to be attempted, the evaluator shall award marks in both options (I and II). The system will take the higher of the two scores (Option I or Option II) and disregard the other response.

67/1/2	MARKING SCHEME ACCOUNTANCY (055) EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS	Marks
	SECTION A	
1	**Q. The books of Arya and Dev….** **Ans**. (B) 5%	**1 mark**
2	**Q. Tula, Ram and Madhvi were partners ….** **Ans**.(C) ₹2,400	**1 mark**
3	**Q. Lalita, Shivani and Madhuri were partners in a firm…** **Ans.** (D) ₹2,70,000	**1 mark**
4	**Q. Chaman and Vatika were partners in a firm…** **Ans**. (B) 31:41:18	**1 mark**
5	**Q. Sidhi, Gyan and Gayatri were partners….** **Ans**. (C) ₹10,000 will be credited to realisation account.	**1 mark**
6	**Q. Surya Ltd. issued 50,000 equity shares…….** **Ans.** (C) ₹2,45,000	**1 mark**
7	**Q. Sakshi Ltd. forfeited……** **Ans.** (C) ₹8 per share	**1 mark**
8	**Q. Nidhi and Kunal were partners…** **Ans.** (C) Nidhi ₹9,000; Kunal ₹6,000	**1 mark**
9	**Q. (a) Dharam, Karam and Raman were partners in a firm…** **Ans.** (C) 4:1 **OR** **Q. (b) Deen, Raju and Hari were partners in a firm….** **Ans.** (A) 1:1	**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**

10	**Q. There are two statements Assertion (A)….** **Ans.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	**1 mark**
11	**Q. On 1st April, 2024, Kedar Ltd. issued…..** **Ans.** (D) ₹56,000	**1 mark**
12	**Q. (a) If 600 shares of ₹10 each, issued at a premium…** **Ans.** (A) credited, ₹3,000 **OR** **Q. (b) T.D. Ltd. issued ₹10,00,000, 9% debentures…** **Ans.** (B) ₹2,00,000	**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
13	**Q. (a) Tarun and Tej were partners….** **Ans.** (B) ₹3,72,000 **OR** **Q. (b) Ashok and Vasu were partners….** **Ans.** (C) ₹2,05,000	**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
14	**Q. Soni and Kush were partners in a firm…** **Ans**. (C) ₹5,00,000	**1 mark**
15	**Q. (a) Which of the following is not correct…** **Ans.** (A) It is a primary security. **OR** **Q. (b) 'A company is formed according….** **Ans.** (C) Body Corporate	**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
16	**Q. (a) Chandan, Ravi and Mahesh….** **Ans**. (B) Old profit sharing ratio **OR** **(b) Suman and Tanya were partners…..** **Ans.** (D) ₹5,00,000	**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**

17	**Q. Average profit of a firm during the last few years…** **Ans.** (i) <u>According to Capitalisation of Super profits method:</u> Goodwill= <u>Super profits x 100</u> ……..…….. ½ Normal Rate of return Super profit= Average profit- Normal profit Normal profit = Normal Rate of return/100 x Capital Employed Capital Employed= Assets- External Liabilities = ₹90,00,000 - ₹10,00,000 = ₹80,00,000 Normal profit = Normal Rate of return/100 x Capital Employed = 10/100 x₹80,00,000 = ₹8,00,000…….. ½ Average profit = ₹11,00,000 Super profit= Average profit- Normal profit = ₹11,00,000 - ₹8,00,000 = ₹3,00,000 ……..…… ½ Goodwill = <u>₹3,00,000 x 100</u> 10 = ₹30,00,000……..…….……... ½ (ii) <u>According to Super profit method:</u> Goodwill = Super profits x Number of years purchase……..……..…….... ½ Super profit= Average profit- Normal profit Normal profit = Normal Rate of return/100 x Capital Employed. Capital Employed= Assets- External Liabilities = ₹90,00,000 - ₹10,00,000 = ₹80,00,000 Normal profit = Normal Rate of return/100 x Capital Employed = 10/100 x₹80,00,000 = ₹8,00,000 Average profit = ₹11,00,000	**3 marks**

Super profit= Average profit- Normal profit
= ₹11,00,000 - ₹8,00,000
= ₹3,00,000

Goodwill = Super profits x Number of years purchase
= ₹3,00,000 x 4
= ₹12,00,000……..……...……..... ½

[Note: if an examinee has calculated Super profit in part (i), there is no need for calculation of Super profit in part (ii)]

18 **Q. (a) Raunak Cotton Ltd. purchased …**

Ans.

Books of Raunak Cotton Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
	Machinery A/c Dr. To Heavy Machines Ltd. (Machinery purchased from Heavy Machines Ltd.)		6,80,000	6,80,000	**1**
	Heavy Machines Ltd. Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Bank A/c (Paid Heavy Machines Ltd. by issue of equity shares at a premium and the balance through a cheque)		6,80,000	5,25,000 1,05,000 50,000	**+** **2**
	Alternatively the following two entries may be passed-				**Altern-atively**
	Heavy Machines Ltd. Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Paid Heavy Machines Ltd. by issue of equity shares at a premium)		6,30,000	5,25,000 1,05,000	**1** **+**
	Heavy Machines Ltd. Dr. To Bank A/c (Balance due to Heavy Machines Ltd. paid through a cheque)		50,000	50,000	**1** **=** **3 marks**

OR **OR**

Q. (b) Neo Ltd. took over assets of ₹25,00,000…

Ans.

Books of Neo Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Assets A/c Dr.		25,00,000	
	Goodwill A/c Dr.		5,00,000	
	To Liabilities A/c			12,00,000
	To Madura Ltd.			18,00,000
	(Assets and liabilities of Madura Ltd. taken over)			
	Madura Ltd. Dr.		18,00,000	
	Discount on issue of debentures A/c Dr.		2,00,000	
	To 11% Debentures A/c			20,00,000
	(Paid Madura Ltd. by issue of 20,000 debentures at a discount of 10%)			

1½ + 1½ = 3 Marks

Working Note:

Number of debentures= ₹18,00,000/ 90 = 20,000

(Note: No marks for Working Note)

19 **Q. (a) Sultan, Singh and Tulsi were partners…**

Ans.

Books of Sultan, Singh and Tulsi
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Tulsi's Current A/c Dr.		2,000	
	To Sultan's Current A/c			1,500
	To Singh's Current A/c			500
	(Interest on capital provided at a higher rate, now rectified)			

1

Adjustment Table

Partners	Dr. Interest on capital @ 2% (₹)	Cr. Profits (₹) 9:7:4	Net Effect	
			Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
Sultan	12,000	13,500	-	1,500
Singh	10,000	10,500	-	500
Tulsi	8,000	6,000	2,000	-
	30,000	**30,000**	**2,000**	**2,000**

+ 2 =

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

3 marks

OR **OR**

Q. (b) Sameer and Manveer were partners in a firm…

Ans.

Books of Sameer, Manveer and Sandeep
Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c
Dr. for the year ended 31st March 2025 Cr.

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Profit transferred to:		By Profit and Loss A/c (Net Profit)	3,20,000
Sameer's Capital A/c 1,60,000 ½			
Less Share of deficiency(6,000) ½	1,54,000		
Manveer's Capital A/c 96,000 ½			
Less Share of deficiency(10,000) ½	86,000		
Sandeep's Capital A/c 64,000 ½			
Add Share of deficiency from:			
Sameer 6,000			
Manveer 10,000 ½	80,000		
	3,20,000		**3,20,000**

(Note: No marks for Net profit)

3 marks

20 **Q. Aditya and Anand were partners….**

Ans.

Books of Aditya and Anand
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
2025 Mar.31	Anand's Commission A/c/Partner's Commission A/c Dr.		20,000	
	To Anand's Capital A/c			20,000
	(Anand's commission credited to his capital account)			
"	Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c Dr.		20,000	
	To Anand's Commission A/c/Partner's Commission A/c			20,000
	(Anand's commission transferred to Profit and Loss Appropriation Account)			

1½ + 1 ½ = 3 Marks

21 **Q. On 1st April 2024 Divya Ltd. invited ……..**

Ans.

Books of Divya Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
2024 Apr.1	Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Debenture application money received)		94,000	94,000	1 +
”	Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 8% Debentures A/c To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c (Debenture application money transferred to debentures and premium on redemption of debentures account)		94,000 16,000	 1,00,000 10,000	1 +
2025 Mar.31	Securities Premium A/c Dr. Statement of Profit and Loss Dr. To Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c (Loss on issue of debentures written off)		9,000 7,000	 16,000	1 +

Dr. **Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c** **Cr.**

	Particulars	Amount (₹)		Particulars	Amount (₹)	
2024 Apr.1	To 8% Debentures A/c	6,000	2025 Mar.31	By Securities Premium A/c	9,000	1
”	To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c	10,000	”	By Statement of Profit and Loss	7,000	= 4 marks
		16,000			**16,000**	

22 **Q. Kiran, Raveena and Hina were partners in…**

Ans.

(i) Goodwill= Average profits x Number of years purchase

Average Profits= Total profits/ Number of years
= (₹4,75,000 + ₹4,05,000 + ₹3,20,000)/3
= ₹12,00,000/3
= ₹4,00,000

Goodwill of the firm=₹4,00,000 x 4 =₹16,00,000

Hina's share of goodwill= 2/10 x ₹16,00,000= ₹3,20,000

(ii) Hina's share of profits till the date of death= 2/10 x ₹3,20,000 x 3/12 = ₹16,000

(iii)

Books of Kiran, Raveena and Hina
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
2025 July1	Kiran's Capital A/c Dr. Raveena's Capital A/c Dr. To Hina's Capital A/c (Hina's share of goodwill adjusted in the capital accounts of Kiran and Raveena in the gaining ratio)		2,00,000 1,20,000	 3,20,000
"	Profit and Loss Suspense A/c Dr. To Hina's Capital A/c (Hina's share of profit till the date of her death credited to her capital account)		16,000	16,000

½ + ½ + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks

23 **Q. Seema and Raveena were partners …**

Ans.

Books of Seema and Raveena

Dr. Realisation Account Cr.

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Sundry Assets ½		By Sundry Liabilities ½	
Stock 4,00,000		- Creditors	7,00,000
Debtors 6,00,000			
Plant and Machinery 15,00,000	25,00,000	By Cash/ Bank A/c	
		Plant and Machinery. 12,00,000 ½	
		Stock 3,90,000 ½	
To Cash/ Bank A/c ½		Debtors 6,00,000 ½	21,90,000
- Creditors	7,00,000		
		By Loss transferred to Partners' Capital A/c's ½	
To Raveena's Capital A/c ½		Seema 1,76,000	
- Commission	10,000	Raveena 1,44,000	3,20,000
	32,10,000		**32,10,000**

6 marks

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

Particulars	Seema (₹)	Raveena (₹)	Particulars	Seema (₹)	Raveena (₹)
To Realisation A/c (Loss) ½	1,76,000	1,44,000	By Balance b/d ½	9,00,000	11,00,000
To Cash/ Bank A/c ½	7,24,000	9,66,000	By Realisation A/c (Commission) ½	-	10,000
	9,00,000	**11,10,000**		**9,00,000**	**11,10,000**

Alternatively-

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

Particulars	Seema (₹)	Raveena (₹)	Particulars	Seema (₹)	Raveena (₹)
To Realisation A/c (Loss). ½	1,76,000	1,44,000	By Balance b/d	9,00,000	11,00,000
To Cash/ Bank A/c ½	-	8,000	By Realisation A/c (Commission) ½	-	10,000
To Cash/ Bank A/c ½	7,24,000	9,58,000			
	9,00,000	**11,10,000**		**9,00,000**	**11,10,000**

(Note: No marks for Balance b/d in the alternate solution)

24 **Q. Dharma Ltd. was registered with …..**

Ans.

(i) (A) ₹30,00,000 **1 +**

(ii) (C) ₹9,00,000 **1 +**

(iii) (B) ₹8,30,000 **1 +**

(iv) (B) ₹8,59,000 **1 +**

(v) (D) ₹29,000 **1 +**

(vi) (D) Nil **1**

= 6 Marks

25 **Q. (a) Generic Pharma Ltd. invited applications …**

Ans.

Books of Generic Pharma Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application and Allotment A/c (Application money received on 4,00,000 shares @₹4 per share, including premium ₹2)		16,00,000	16,00,000	**1**
	Equity Share Application and Allotment A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Calls in advance A/c To Bank A/c (Transfer of application money to share capital, securities premium, first and final call and excess application money refunded)		16,00,000	6,00,000 6,00,000 2,40,000 1,60,000	+ **1½** +
	Equity Share First and Final call A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Amount due on share first and final call)		36,00,000	24,00,000 12,00,000	**1** +
	Bank A/c Dr. Call in arrears A/c Dr. Calls in advance A/c To Equity Share First and Final Call A/c (Amount received on share first and final call except on 3,000 shares)		33,26,400 33,600 2,40,000	 36,00,000	 **1** +
	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. Securities Premium A/c Dr. To Share Forfeiture A/c To Calls in Arrears A/c (3,000 shares forfeited for non-payment of first and final call money)		30,000 12,000	 8,400 33,600	**1½** = **6 Marks**

OR **OR**

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

Ans.

(i) **Books of Diksha Ltd.**
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
	Share Capital A/c Dr.		30,000		
	To Share Forfeiture A/c			24,000	1
	To Share Final Call A/c/ Calls in arrears A/c			6,000	
	(3,000 shares forfeited for non-payment of final call of ₹2 per share)				+
	Bank A/c Dr.		5,400		1
	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr.		600		
	To Share Capital A/c			6,000	+
	(Reissue of 600 shares as fully paid)				
	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr.		4,200		1
	To Capital Reserve A/c			4,200	
	(Balance in share forfeiture account transferred to capital reserve)				+

(ii) **Books of Ashoka Ltd.**
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr.		1,60,000		
	Securities Premium A/c Dr.		20,000		1½
	To Share Forfeiture A/c			60,000	
	To Equity Share Allotment A/c/ Calls in Arrears A/c			1,20,000	
	(2,000 equity shares forfeited for non-payment of allotment money)				+
	Bank A/c Dr.		1,40,000		1½
	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr.		60,000		=
	To Equity Share Capital A/c			2,00,000	3+3
	(Reissue of 2,000 shares @₹70 per share fully paid up)				=
					6 marks

26 **Q. (a) Sanjay and Vijay were partners in a firm….**

Ans.

Books of Sanjay, Vijay and Babul
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)

2025 Apr.1	Cash/ Bank A/c Dr. To Premium for goodwill A/c (Premium for goodwill brought in by Babul)		28,000	28,000	½ +
”	Premium for goodwill A/c Dr. To Sanjay’s Capital A/c To Vijay’s Capital A/c (Premium for goodwill transferred to Sanjay’s and Vijay’s Capital account in the sacrificing ratio)		28,000	19,000 9,000	1 +
”	Sanjay’s Capital A/c Dr. Vijay’s Capital A/c. Dr. To Cash/ Bank A/c (Cash withdrawn for 50% of their share of goodwill)		9,500 4,500	14,000	1 +
”	Sanjay’s Capital A/c Dr. Vijay’s Capital A/c Dr. To Revaluation A/c (Loss on revaluation debited to partners’ capital accounts)		40,000 30,000	70,000	1 +
	General Reserve A/c Dr. To Sanjay’s Capital A/c To Vijay’s Capital A/c (General Reserve credited to partners’ capital accounts)		28,000	16,000 12,000	1 +
	Cash/ Bank A/c Dr. To Babul’s Capital A/c (Proportionate capital brought in by Babul)		4,00,000	4,00,000	½ +

Working Note:

Calculation of Sacrificing Ratio:
Sanjay’s sacrifice= 4/7 – 3/10 =19/70
Vijay’s sacrifice= 3/7 – 3/10 = 9/70
Sacrificing Ratio= 19:9

1

Calculation of goodwill
Average profits=(₹16,500+₹17,500+₹18,000)/3= ₹17,500
Firm’s goodwill= ₹17,500 x 4 = ₹70,000
Babul’s share of goodwill= 2/5 x ₹70,000 = ₹28,000

=

6 Marks

Calculation of Babul’s proportionate capital
Capitals of Sanjay and Vijay after all adjustments= ₹3,50,000 + ₹2,50,000= ₹6,00,000
Babul’s capital= ₹6,00,000 x 5/3 x 2/5= ₹4,00,000

OR **OR**

Q. (b) Anuj, Divij and Shilpa were partners …

Ans.

Books of Anuj, Divij and Shilpa

Dr. Partners' Capital Accounts Cr.

Particulars	Anuj (₹)	Divij (₹)	Shilpa (₹)	Particulars	Anuj (₹)	Divij (₹)	Shilpa (₹)
To Anuj's Capital A/c ½	-	30,000	60,000	By Balance b/d ½	3,00,000	4,00,000	5,00,000
To Anuj's Loan A/c ½	4,00,000	-	-	By Divij's Capital A/c ½	30,000	-	-
To Balance c/d ½	-	3,75,000	4,50,000	By Shilpa's Capital A/c ½	60,000	-	-
				By Revaluation A/c (gain) ½	10,000	5,000	10,000
	4,00,000	**4,05,000**	**5,10,000**		**4,00,000**	**4,05,000**	**5,10,000**

Dr. Anuj's Loan A/c Cr.

Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)
2023 Mar.31	To Balance c/d	4,00,000	2023 Mar.31	By Anuj's Capital A/c ½	4,00,000
		4,00,000			4,00,000
2024 Mar.31	To Cash/ Bank A/c. ½	2,48,000	2023 Apr. 1	By Balance b/d	4,00,000
Mar.31	To Balance c/d	2,00,000	2024 Mar.31	By Interest A/c ½	48,000
		4,48,000			4,48,000
2025 Mar.31	To Cash/ Bank A/c ½	2,24,000	2024 Apr.1	By Balance b/d	2,00,000
			2025 Mar.31	By Interest A/c ½	24,000
		2,24,000			2,24,000

6 marks

PART B
OPTION 1
(Analysis of Financial Statements)

27 **Q. Statement 1: In case of non-financial enterprises…**

Ans. (D) Both the Statements are false.

1 mark

28 **Q. (a) Purchase of marketable securities…** — **1 mark**

Ans. (B) These constitute cash equivalents

OR — **OR**

Q. (b) Which of the following will not….

Ans. (A) Purchase of marketable securities — **1 mark**

29 **Q. Which of the following transaction…** — **1 mark**

Ans. (A) (iv)

30 **Q. (a) The process of identifying……** — **1 mark**

Ans. (C) Financial Analysis

OR — **OR**

Q. (b) Ratios calculated to measure the ability… — **1 mark**

Ans. (B) Liquidity ratios

31 **Q. Classify the following items under major heads…** — **3 marks**

Ans.

	Item	**Major head**	**Sub-head**
(i)	Vehicles	Non- Current Assets ½	Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets ½
(ii)	Provision for taxation	Current Liabilities. ½	Short term Provisions ½
(iii)	Work in progress	Current Assets ½	Inventories ½

32 **Q. From the following Balance Sheets of Bijoy Ltd….**

Ans.

Comparative Balance Sheet of Bijoy Ltd.
as at 31st March 2024 and 2025

Particulars	**31.3.2024 (₹)**	**31.3.2025 (₹)**	**Absolute Change (₹)**	**Percentage Change (%)**	
I. Equity and Liabilities					
1. Shareholders' Funds					
Share Capital	12,00,000	15,00,000	3,00,000	25	½
2. Non-Current Liabilities					
Long term borrowings	6,00,000	8,00,000	2,00,000	33.33	½

	3. Current Liabilities Trade Payables	2,00,000	2,00,000	-	-	½
	Total	**20,00,000**	**25,00,000**	**5,00,000**	**25**	
	II. Assets 1. Non-Current Assets Property, plant and equipment and intangible Assets	14,00,000	21,00,000	7,00,000	50	½
	2. Current Assets (a) Inventories	3,00,000	2,00,000	(1,00,000)	(33.33)	½
	(b) Cash & Cash equivalents	3,00,000	2,00,000	(1,00,000)	(33.33)	½
	Total	**20,00,000**	**25,00,000**	**5,00,000**	**25**	= **3 marks**

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

Ans.

(i) Current Ratio = $\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$ ……..…..… ½

Current Assets = Total Assets – Non-current Assets
= ₹6,00,000 – ₹5,20,000 = ₹80,000……. ½

Current Liabilities = Total Liabilities –Non-Current liabilities – Shareholders funds
= ₹6,00,000 – ₹1,40,000 – ₹4,20,000
= ₹40,000 ……..……..…. ½

Current Ratio = ₹80,000/₹40,000
= 2:1……..…….…….... ½

(ii) Debt to Capital employed ratio = Debt/ Capital employed…….…. ½

Debt = Non-current Liabilities= ₹1,40,000…….……..…. ½

Capital employed = Shareholders funds + Non-current Liabilities
= ₹4,20,000 + ₹1,40,000 = ₹5,60,000

Alternatively
Capital employed = Non-Current Assets + Current Assets – Current Liabilities
= ₹5,20,000 + ₹80,000 – ₹40,000
= ₹5,60,000

½

Debt to capital employed ratio = ₹1,40,000/ ₹5,60,000
= 1 : 4 **or** 0.25 : 1……..……. ½

4 marks

OR

OR

	Q. (b) From the following information……. **Ans.** (i) Debt Equity Ratio = Debt/ Equity……..…… ½ Debt = Long Term Borrowings + Long Term Provisions + Other Long term Liabilities = ₹8,00,000 + ₹1,20,000 + ₹80,000 = ₹10,00,000…….. ½ Equity = Share Capital + Reserves and Surplus = ₹24,00,000 + ₹6,00,000 = ₹30,00,000……..…… ½ Debt Equity Ratio = ₹10,00,000/ ₹30,00,000= 1:3 **or** 0.33:1……..... ½ (ii) Total Assets to Debt ratio= Total Assets/ Debt……..… ½ Total Assets = Non-Current Assets + Current Assets = ₹36,00,000 + ₹14,00,000 = ₹50,00,000……..…… ½ Debt= ₹10,00,000……..……..…. ½ Total Assets to Debt Ratio =₹50,00,000/ ₹10,00,000 = 5 : 1…… …. ½ ***Alternate Solution-*** (i) Debt Equity Ratio = Debt/ Equity…….……..... ½ Debt = Long Term Borrowings + Long Term Provisions = ₹8,00,000 + ₹1,20,000 = ₹9,20,000……...……...… ½ Equity = Share Capital + Reserves and Surplus = ₹24,00,000 + ₹6,00,000 = ₹30,00,000…….....…. ½ Debt Equity Ratio = ₹9,20,000/ ₹30,00,000= 23:75 **or** 0.31:1……..... ½ (ii) Total Assets to Debt ratio= Total Assets/ Debt……..…… ½ Total Assets = Non-Current Assets + Current Assets = ₹36,00,000 + ₹14,00,000 = ₹50,00,000…….……..….. ½ Debt= ₹9,20,000……..……..…… ½ Total Assets to Debt Ratio =₹50,00,000/ ₹9,20,000 = 125:23 **or** 5.43:1…….…..…. ½	**4 marks**
34	**Q. For the year ended 31st March 2025, Sona Ltd….**	

Ans. Calculation of cash flows from operating activities :

Particulars	(₹)	
Net Profit before tax (**Working Note 1**)	5,50,000	½
Adjustment for-		+
Add: Depreciation on fixed assets	75,000	½
		+
Add: Goodwill written off	80,000	½
		+
Less: Gain on Sale of Machinery	(5,000)	½
		+
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	7,00,000	½
		+
Add: Increase in Trade Payables	30,000	½
		+
Less: Increase in Trade Receivables	(40,000)	½
		+
Less: Increase in Prepaid expenses	(2,000)	½
		+
Less: Decrease in outstanding wages	(20,000)	½
Cash inflows from operating activities	**6,68,000**	½

Working Note 1: +

Calculation of Net Profit before tax:	(₹)	
Net Profit	4,00,000	½
		+
Add : Amount transferred to general reserve	1,50,000	½
Net Profit before tax:	5,50,000	

=

6 Marks

Part B
OPTION II
(Computerised Accounting)

27 **Q. What will be displayed……**

Ans. (C) Correct a # Name Error

1 mark

28 **Q. (a) What is the outcome……..**

Ans. (B) Derived value

1 mark

OR **OR**

	Q. (b) What value of range…….. **Ans.** (A) False	**1 mark**
29	**Q. (a) The encryption of data facilitates…….** **Ans.** (D) Codification **OR** **Q. (b) How many columns……** **Ans.** (C) 275	**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
30	**Q. Which of the following……** **Ans.** (B) Page layout	**1 mark**
31	**Q. What are 'Radar Charts'?.....** **Ans. Meaning:** A radar chart is a graphical tool in which data series or related data points are plotted in a chart. The data is multivariate as three or more quantitative are plotted. Each data series in chart has a unique colour or pattern. **Purpose:** It is drawn for the comparison of highest and lowest value.	**2** **+** **1** **=** **3 marks**
32	**Q. State any three advantages…….** **Ans. <u>Advantages of Computerised Accounting System</u>**: (**ANY THREE**) (i) Timely generation of reports and information in desired format ……½ (ii) Efficient record keeping…….....½ (iii) Ensures effective control over the system…….…….½ (iv) Economy in processing of accounting data……½ (v) Confidentiality of data is maintained…….……..……½ **<u>Disadvantages of Computerised Accounting System</u> :** (**ANY THREE)** (i) Faster obsolescence of technology necessitates investment in shorter period of time…..½ (ii) Data may be lost or corrupted due to power interruption. …… ...½ (iii) Data are prone to hacking…….. .½ (iv) Un-programmed and un-specified reports cannot be generated……..……½	**3 marks**
33	**Q. (a) Explain any two ways……..**	

Ans. Ways in which Computerised Accounting System safeguards the secrecy of business data**: (ANY TWO)**

(i) **Password Security**: (Explanation should include the following value points)

- Only authorised person can access data……½
- Ensures integrity……½
- Uses binary decoding format……½
- Widely accepted……½

(ii) **Data Audit**: (Explanation should include the following value points)

- Provides administrator rights……½
- Avoids unauthorised access to data……½
- Audits for correction of data……½
- Displays all entries along with name of auditor, user and date and time of alteration to restrict alterations for window duration……½

(iii) **Data Vault**: (Explanation should include the following value points)

- Additional security for inputted information……½
- Ensures preservation of original information……½
- Its password cannot be broken……½
- Some software uses encryption of data. ……½

4 marks

OR

OR

Q. (b) Name the table……..

Ans. The name of the table is '**Pivot Table'** ……..……**1**

Reasons why this table is designed (**ANY THREE**) :

(i) Querying large amounts of data in user friendly ways……**1**

(ii) Creating Custom Calculations and formulas. ……**1**

(iii) Expanding and Collapsing levels of data to focus on results and providing from details to the summary of data for areas of interest. ……**1**

(iv) Moving rows to columns and columns to rows to see different summaries of the source data. ……**1**

(v) Filtering, sorting, grouping and conditionally formatting the most useful and the interesting subset of data to enable focus on the wanted information. ……..……**1**

(vi) Presenting concise attractive and annotated online or printed reports. ……**1**

(vii) Report is used to analyse related totals when there is long list of figures to sum and compare several facts about each figure. ……**1**

4 marks

34	**Q. What is data formatting? What tools are used to format a data? Explain.** **Ans**. Data formatting means arranging or organising data into a specific structure so that it becomes easy to read, understand, process and use……..……**2** Tools used to format a data: (i) **Number Formatting:…….** ½ It includes adding percentage symbols, commas (,), decimal places etc., date, time, scientific values and as well as some special formats to a spreadsheet……..….½ (ii) **Currency:……** ½ If we enter a financial value complete with currency sign and two decimal places.…..½ (iii) **Percentage: :…….…….** ½ If we enter a value representing a percentage as a whole number followed by a percentage sign without any decimal places, Excel assigns to the cells the percentage format that follows this pattern along with the entry. ……½ (iv) **Dates: :……..……....** ½ If we enter a date (dates are value too) that follows one of the built-in Excel number formats, such as 16-04-2025 or 16-Apr-2025, the program assigns a date format that follows the pattern of the date. ……..……½	**6 marks**