Series : R2QPS SET~3

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **67/2/3**

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 *अधिकतम अंक : 80*
Time allowed : 3 hours *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 फ़र्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)

1. (a) दिलशाद, अजीत तथा दीपना एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। उनकी स्थायी पूँजी क्रमशः ₹ 5,00,000, ₹ 4,00,000 तथा ₹ 1,00,000 थी। 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के खाते बन्द करने के पश्चात् ज्ञात हुआ कि साझेदारों की पूँजी पर 7% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज लगाने के बदले 6% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज लगाया गया। उपरोक्त अशुद्धि को शुद्ध करने के लिए आवश्यक समायोजन प्रविष्टि होगी :

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. (a) Dilshad, Ajit and Deepna were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. Their fixed capitals were :

₹ 5,00,000, ₹ 4,00,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ended 31st March 2025, it was discovered that interest on partners' capitals was provided @ 6% p.a. instead of 7% p.a. The adjustment entry to rectify the above error will be :

रोज़नामचा

	विवरण	नाम राशि (₹)	जमा राशि (₹)
(A)	दीपना का चालू खाता .... नाम दिलशाद का चालू खाता	1,000	 1,000
(B)	दिलशाद का चालू खाता.... नाम दीपना का चालू खाता	1,000	 1,000
(C)	दीपना का पूँजी खाता.... नाम दिलशाद का पूँजी खाता	1,000	 1,000
(D)	दिलशाद का पूँजी खाता.... नाम दीपना का पूँजी खाता	1,000	 1,000

1

अथवा

(b) कबीर, दिव्या तथा मांशा एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 4 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2025 से उन्होंने भविष्य के लाभ-हानि 4 : 1 : 5 के अनुपात में बाँटने का निर्णय लिया । इस उद्देश्य के लिए फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 3,00,000 किया गया । लाभ अनुपात में बदलाव के कारण ख्याति के लेखांकन के लिए आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टि होगी :

रोज़नामचा

	विवरण	नाम राशि (₹)	जमा राशि (₹)
(A)	कबीर का पूँजी खाता ..... नाम दिव्या का पूँजी खाता..... नाम मांशा का पूँजी खाता	75,000 2,25,000	 3,00,000
(B)	मांशा का पूँजी खाता..... नाम कबीर का पूँजी खाता दिव्या का पूँजी खाता	3,00,000	 75,000 2,25,000
(C)	मांशा का पूँजी खाता..... नाम कबीर का पूँजी खाता दिव्या का पूँजी खाता	1,20,000	 30,000 90,000
(D)	कबीर का पूँजी खाता..... नाम दिव्या का पूँजी खाता..... नाम मांशा का पूँजी खाता	30,000 90,000	 1,20,000

1

Journal

	Particulars		Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
(A)	Deepna's Current A/c	Dr.	1,000	
	To Dilshad's Current A/c			1,000
(B)	Dilshad's Current A/c	Dr.	1,000	
	To Deepna's Current A/c			1,000
(C)	Deepna's Capital A/c	Dr.	1,000	
	To Dilshad's Capital A/c			1,000
(D)	Dilshad's Capital A/c	Dr.	1,000	
	To Deepna's Capital A/c			1,000

1

OR

(b) Kabir, Divya and Mansha were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:4:1. With effect from 1st April 2025, they decided to share the future profits and losses in the ratio of 4:1:5. For this purpose, the goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 3,00,000. The necessary journal entry for the treatment of goodwill because of change in profit sharing ratio will be :

Journal

	Particulars		Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
(A)	Kabir's Capital A/c	Dr.	75,000	
	Divya's Capital A/c	Dr.	2,25,000	
	To Mansha's Capital A/c			3,00,000
(B)	Mansha's Capital A/c	Dr.	3,00,000	
	To Kabir's Capital A/c			75,000
	To Divya's Capital A/c			2,25,000
(C)	Mansha's Capital A/c	Dr.	1,20,000	
	To Kabir's Capital A/c			30,000
	To Divya's Capital A/c			90,000
(D)	Kabir's Capital A/c	Dr.	30,000	
	Divya's Capital A/c	Dr.	90,000	
	To Mansha's Capital A/c			1,20,000

1

2. एक साझेदारी फर्म के विघटन पर पूँजी की कमी सहित हानि का सर्वप्रथम भुगतान किया जायेगा :

(A) साझेदारों द्वारा व्यक्तिगत रूप से तथा बराबर-बराबर

(B) साझेदारों द्वारा व्यक्तिगत रूप से उनके लाभ-विभाजन अनुपात में

(C) साझेदारों की पूँजी में से

(D) लाभों में से **1**

3. (a) हीरा लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 2,00,000 समता अंशों को 10% के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए । सारी राशि का भुगतान आवेदन पर देय था । 4,00,000 समता अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । कम्पनी ने सभी आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों को आबंटित करने का निर्णय लिया । कम्पनी द्वारा वापिस की गयी राशि थी :

(A) ₹ 22,00,000 (B) ₹ 20,00,000

(C) ₹ 24,00,000 (D) शून्य **1**

अथवा

(b) ऐसे ऋणपत्र जिनका कम्पनी की परिसम्पत्तियों पर विशिष्ट प्रभार नहीं होता, जाने जाते हैं :

(A) गैर-परिवर्तनशील ऋणपत्र (B) अशोधनीय ऋणपत्र

(C) असुरक्षित ऋणपत्र (D) धारक ऋणपत्र **1**

4. (a) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 के अनुसार प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम खाते के शेष का उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है :

(A) कम्पनी के प्रारंभिक व्ययों को अपलिखित करने के लिए ।

(B) कम्पनी के अंशों अथवा ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर दिए गए बट्टे की राशि अथवा व्ययों अथवा कमीशन का भुगतान अपलिखित करने के लिए ।

(C) कम्पनी के वर्तमान अंशधारकों को आंशिक रूप से प्रदत्त बोनस अंशों के निर्गमन के लिए ।

(D) कम्पनी के शोधनीय पूर्वाधिकार अंशों या ऋणपत्रों के शोधन पर देय प्रीमियम के प्रावधान के लिए । **1**

अथवा

2. In case of dissolution of a partnership firm, the losses, including deficiencies of capital, shall be paid first :

(A) by partners individually and equally

(B) by partners individually in their profit sharing ratio

(C) out of capital of the partners

(D) out of profits **1**

3. (a) Hira Ltd. invited applications for issuing 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of 10%. The whole amount was payable with application. Applications were received for 4,00,000 equity shares. The company decided to allot the shares on pro-rata basis to all the applicants. The amount refunded by the company was :

(A) ₹ 22,00,000 (B) ₹ 20,00,000

(C) ₹ 24,00,000 (D) Nil **1**

OR

(b) Debentures which do not have a specific charge on the assets of the company are known are :

(A) Non-convertible debentures (B) Irredeemable debentures

(C) Unsecured debentures (D) Bearer debentures **1**

4. (a) As per Companies Act 2013, the balance in Securities Premium Account cannot be utilized for :

(A) Writing off preliminary expenses of the company.

(B) Writing off expenses of or commission paid or discount allowed on issue of shares or debentures of the company.

(C) Issuing partly paid up bonus shares to the existing shareholders of the company.

(D) Providing for premium payable on redemption of redeemable preference shares or debentures of the company. **1**

OR

(b) जब कम्पनी अंशों का निर्गमन प्रीमियम पर करती है तो कम्पनी द्वारा प्रीमियम की राशि प्राप्त की जा सकती है :

(A) आवेदन राशि के साथ

(B) आबंटन राशि के साथ

(C) माँग राशि के साथ

(D) उपरोक्त में से किसी एक या सभी के साथ **1**

5. एक्सियोम लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 30,000, 12% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन एक निश्चित बट्टे की दर पर किया, जो तीन वर्ष पश्चात् 10% प्रीमियम पर शोधनीय थे । इन ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन से पूर्व प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम खाते में ₹ 5,00,000 का शेष था तथा ऋणपत्र निर्गमन पर हुई हानि को अपलिखित करने के पश्चात् प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम खाते का शेष ₹ 50,000 था । इन ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन किया गया :

(A) 10% बट्टे पर (B) 12% बट्टे पर

(C) 5% बट्टे पर (D) 3% बट्टे पर **1**

6. (a) जुबिन, निधि तथा रीना एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 1 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । फर्म प्रतिवर्ष 31 मार्च को अपनी पुस्तकें बंद करती है । 31 जुलाई, 2025 को रीना की मृत्यु हो गयी । पिछले स्थिति विवरण की तिथि से उसकी मृत्यु की तिथि तक फर्म के लाभ में उसके भाग की गणना पिछले वर्ष के लाभ के आधार पर की जानी थी । 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में फर्म का लाभ ₹ 6,00,000 था । मृत्यु की तिथि तक लाभ में रीना का भाग था

(A) ₹ 2,40,000 (B) ₹ 6,00,000

(C) ₹ 60,000 (D) ₹ 80,000 **1**

अथवा

(b) पुनीत तथा बिनी की फर्म के विघटन पर ₹ 56,000 की एक अलिखित परिसम्पत्ति ₹ 70,000 के एक अलिखित लेनदार को उसके दावे के पूर्ण निपटान में ₹ 50,000 में दे दी गयी तथा शेष का भुगतान उसे नगद किया गया । वसूली खाते को _____ से _____ किया जायेगा ।

(A) ₹ 20,000, डेबिट (B) ₹ 20,000, क्रेडिट

(C) ₹ 14,000, डेबिट (D) ₹ 14,000, क्रेडिट **1**

(b) When the company issues shares at a premium, the amount of premium can be received by the company along with :

(A) Application money

(B) Allotment money

(C) Call money

(D) Any of the above or with all the above **1**

5. Xiom Ltd. issued 30,000, 12% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a certain rate of discount, redeemable at 10% premium after three years. Balance in Securities Premium Account before issuing these debentures was ₹ 5,00,000 and after writing off loss on issue of debentures, the balance in Securities Premium Account was ₹ 50,000. These debentures were issued at a discount of :

(A) 10% (B) 12%

(C) 5% (D) 3% **1**

6. (a) Zubin, Nidhi and Reena were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1:2. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year. On 31st July, 2025 Reena died. Her share in the profits of the firm from the last balance sheet till the date of death was to be calculated on the basis of previous year's profit. The profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2025 was ₹ 6,00,000.

Reena's share of profit till the date of her death was :

(A) ₹ 2,40,000 (B) ₹ 6,00,000

(C) ₹ 60,000 (D) ₹ 80,000 **1**

OR

(b) On the dissolution of the partnership firm of Puneet and Binny, an unrecorded asset of ₹ 56,000 was given to an unrecorded creditor of ₹ 70,000 in settlement of his claim of ₹ 50,000 and the balance was paid to him in cash. Realisation Account will be _____ by _____.

(A) debited, ₹ 20,000 (B) credited, ₹ 20,000

(C) debited, ₹ 14,000 (D) credited, ₹ 14,000 **1**

7. नंदिता तथा प्रभा फर्नीचर का निर्माण करने वाली एक फर्म के साझेदार थे । वे 8 : 7 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में नंदिता ने ₹ 80,000 नगद तथा ₹ 20,000 के फर्नीचर का आहरण अपने व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए किया । साझेदारी संलेख में साझेदारों के आहरण पर 6% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज लगाने का प्रावधान था । 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए नंदिता के आहरण पर ब्याज की राशि थी :

(A) ₹ 6,000 (B) ₹ 1,200
(C) ₹ 2,400 (D) ₹ 3,000 **1**

8. शिव, रिया तथा रोहित एक फर्म के साझेदार थे । 1 अक्टूबर, 2024 को रोहित ने फर्म को ₹ 2,00,000 का ऋण साझेदारी समझौते के अनुसार 10% प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज दर पर दिया । फर्म का लेखापाल जोर डाल रहा है कि ऋण पर ब्याज का भुगतान 6% वार्षिक दर से किया जायेगा । 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए ऋण पर भुगतान किए गये ब्याज की राशि होगी :

(A) ₹ 20,000 (B) ₹ 10,000
(C) ₹ 12,000 (D) ₹ 6,000 **1**

9. (a) समीर, रजत तथा आस्था एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 2 : 3 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2025 को रजत फर्म से सेवानिवृत्त हो गया । रजत की सेवानिवृत्ति के दिन फर्म का स्थिति विवरण कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति कोष में ₹ 2,40,000 का शेष दर्शा रहा था । कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति का ₹ 1,80,000 का दावा था । कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति कोष का लेखांकन करते समय रजत के पूँजी खाते में क्रेडिट की गई राशि होगी :

(A) ₹ 1,20,000 (B) ₹ 20,000
(C) ₹ 30,000 (D) ₹ 10,000 **1**

अथवा

(b) मीरा, वरुण तथा तरुण एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 2 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । मीरा सेवानिवृत्त हो गयी तथा वरुण एवं तरुण ने भविष्य में लाभ-हानि बराबर-बराबर बाँटने का निर्णय किया । मीरा की सेवानिवृत्ति पर फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 5,00,000 किया गया । ख्याति के लेखांकन के लिए वरुण तथा तरुण के पूँजी खातों में डेबिट की गयी राशि थी :

(A) वरुण ₹ 3,00,000, तरुण ₹ 2,00,000
(B) वरुण ₹ 1,50,000, तरुण ₹ 1,00,000
(C) वरुण ₹ 1,00,000, तरुण ₹ 1,50,000
(D) वरुण ₹ 1,25,000, तरुण ₹ 1,25,000 **1**

7. Nandita and Prabha were partners in a firm manufacturing furniture. They were sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 8:7. During the year ended 31st March 2025, Nandita withdrew ₹ 80,000 in cash and ₹ 20,000 as furniture for her personal use. The partnership deed provided for charging interest on partner's drawings @ 6% p.a. The amount of interest on Nandita's drawings for the year ended 31st March 2025 was :

(A) ₹ 6,000 (B) ₹ 1,200
(C) ₹ 2,400 (D) ₹ 3,000 **1**

8. Shiv, Riya and Rohit were partners in a firm. On 1st October, 2024 Rohit had given a loan ₹ 2,00,000 to the firm, at an interest rate of 10% p.a. as per the partnership agreement. The accountant of the firm is emphasizing that interest on loan will be paid at 6% p.a. The amount of interest on loan paid to Rohit for the year ended 31st March, 2025 will be :

(A) ₹ 20,000 (B) ₹ 10,000
(C) ₹ 12,000 (D) ₹ 6,000 **1**

9. (a) Sameer, Rajat and Aastha were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3:1. Rajat retired from the firm on 31st March, 2025. On the date of Rajat's retirement, the Balance Sheet of the firm showed a balance of ₹ 2,40,000 in Workmen Compensation Fund. The claim on account of workmen compensation amounted to ₹ 1,80,000. The amount credited to Rajat's capital account on the treatment of Workmen Compensation Fund would be

(A) ₹ 1,20,000 (B) ₹ 20,000
(C) ₹ 30,000 (D) ₹ 10,000 **1**

OR

(b) Meera, Varun and Tarun were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:2:3. Meera retired and Varun and Tarun decided to share future profits and losses equally. On Meera's retirement, the goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 5,00,000. The amount that was debited to Varun's and Tarun's capital account for the treatment of goodwill was :

(A) Varun ₹ 3,00,000, Tarun ₹ 2,00,000
(B) Varun ₹ 1,50,000, Tarun ₹ 1,00,000
(C) Varun ₹ 1,00,000, Tarun ₹ 1,50,000
(D) Varun ₹ 1,25,000, Tarun ₹ 1,25,000 **1**

10. अमिता, शिवानी तथा तारूष एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । वर्ष के अन्त में लाभ में तारूष का भाग ₹ 1,80,000 था । वर्ष के अन्त में लाभ में अनिता का भाग था :

(A) ₹ 2,70,000 (B) ₹ 3,60,000
(C) ₹ 1,80,000 (D) ₹ 2,00,000 **1**

11. 1 अप्रैल, 2024 को वीनार लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के ₹ 5,00,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% बट्टे पर किया । ब्याज अर्धवार्षिक आधार पर प्रतिवर्ष 30 सितम्बर तथा 31 मार्च को देय होता है । 31 मार्च, 2025 को अपलिखित ब्याज की राशि थी :

(A) ₹ 50,000 (B) ₹ 25,000
(C) ₹ 22,500 (D) ₹ 45,000 **1**

12. बिश्न लिमिटेड ने ₹ 9,40,000 के क्रय मूल्य पर नीमी लिमिटेड की ₹ 12,60,000 की परिसम्पत्तियों तथा ₹ 2,40,000 की देयताओं का अधिग्रहण किया । क्रय प्रतिफल का भुगतान करने के लिए बिश्न लिमिटेड ने नीमी लिमिटेड के पक्ष में ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 12% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 6% बट्टे पर किया । निर्गमित किए गए ऋणपत्रों की संख्या थी :

(A) 12,600 (B) 9,400
(C) 9,600 (D) 10,000 **1**

13. नव्या, कार्तिक तथा समीर एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । समीर को यह गारंटी दी गयी थी कि किसी भी वर्ष लाभ में उसका भाग ₹ 57,000 से कम नहीं होगा । इस कारण खाते में हुई किसी भी कमी को नव्या तथा कार्तिक बराबर-बराबर वहन करेंगे । 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए फर्म का लाभ ₹ 4,00,000 था । कार्तिक द्वारा वहन की गयी कमी थी :

(A) ₹ 3,500 (B) ₹ 4,000
(C) ₹ 3,000 (D) ₹ 7,000 **1**

14. देवकी तथा नीना एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 4 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटती थीं । फर्म के लाभों में $\frac{1}{5}$ भाग के लिए अमर को एक नया साझेदार बनाया गया । अमर ने अपने भाग का $\frac{1}{3}$ भाग देवकी से अधिग्रहण किया । अमर ने नीना से कितने भाग का अधिग्रहण किया ?

(A) $\frac{2}{3}$ (B) $\frac{2}{15}$
(C) $\frac{1}{15}$ (D) $\frac{3}{7}$ **1**

10. Amita, Shivani and Tarush were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3:2. Tarush's share of profit at the end of the year amounted to ₹ 1,80,000. Amita's share of profit at the end of the year was :

(A) ₹ 2,70,000 (B) ₹ 3,60,000

(C) ₹ 1,80,000 (D) ₹ 2,00,000 **1**

11. On 1st April, 2024 Vinar Ltd. issued ₹ 5,00,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at 10% discount. Interest is payable half yearly on 30th September and 31st March every year. The amount of interest written off on 31st March, 2025 was :

(A) ₹ 50,000 (B) ₹ 25,000

(C) ₹ 22,500 (D) ₹ 45,000 **1**

12. Bishan Ltd. acquired assets worth ₹ 12,60,000 and took over liabilities of ₹ 2,40,000 of Nimi Ltd. for a purchase consideration of ₹ 9,40,000. Bishan Ltd. issued 12% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 6% in favour of Nimi Ltd. for payment of purchase consideration. The number of debentures issued were :

(A) 12,600 (B) 9,400

(C) 9,600 (D) 10,000 **1**

13. Navya, Kartik and Samir were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3:1. Samir was given a guarantee that his share of profit in any year will not be less than ₹ 57,000. Any deficiency on this account was to be borne by Navya and Kartik equally. The firm earned a profit of ₹ 4,00,000 during the year ended 31st March, 2025. The amount of deficiency borne by Kartik was :

(A) ₹ 3,500 (B) ₹ 4,000

(C) ₹ 3,000 (D) ₹ 7,000 **1**

14. Devki and Neena were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3. Amar was admitted as a new partner for 1/5th share in the profits of the firm. Amar acquired 1/3rd of his share from Devki. How much share did Amar acquire from Neena ?

(A) 2/3 (B) 2/15

(C) 1/15 (D) 3/7 **1**

15. **अभिकथन (A)** : सेवानिवृत्ति पर सेवानिवृत्त साझेदार अथवा मृत्यु पर मृतक साझेदार के निष्पादक ख्याति में उनके भाग के अधिकारी होते हैं ।

कारण (R) : फर्म द्वारा ख्याति सभी विद्यमान साझेदारों (सेवानिवृत्त तथा मृतक साझेदारों सहित) के प्रयास से अर्जित की जाती है ।

निम्न में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

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

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

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

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

16. वाणी, वान्या तथा अजय एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । वाणी सेवानिवृत्त हो गयी तथा उसके भाग को वान्या तथा अजय ने 2 : 3 के अनुपात में ले लिया । वाणी के सेवानिवृत्त होने के पश्चात् वान्या तथा अजय का नया लाभ अनुपात था :

(A) 2 : 1 (B) 5 : 3

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

17. नंदनी तथा रेवा एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 5 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटती थीं । नंदनी ने अपने व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में फर्म से निम्न राशियों का आहरण किया :

(i) प्रथम पाँच महीनों में उसने प्रत्येक महीने के अन्त में ₹ 2,000 का आहरण किया ।

(ii) शेष महीनों में उसने प्रति महीने के आरम्भ में ₹ 3,000 का आहरण किया ।

आहरण पर 6% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज प्रभारित किया जाना था । फर्म की पुस्तकें प्रतिवर्ष 31 मार्च को बंद की जाती हैं । 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए नंदनी के आहरण पर ब्याज की गणना कीजिए । **3**

15. **Assertion (A)** : The retiring partner or the executors of the deceased partner are entitled to their share of goodwill at the time of retirement or death.

Reason (R) : Goodwill is earned by the firm with the efforts of all the existing partners (including the retiring or deceased partner).

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**

16. Vani, Vanya and Ajay were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. Vani retired and her share was taken over by Vanya and Ajay in the ratio of 2:3. The new profit sharing ratio between Vanya and Ajay after Vani's retirement was :

(A) 2:1 (B) 5:3

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

17. Nandini and Reva were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3. Nandini withdrew the following amounts from the firm for her personal use during the year ending 31st March 2025 :

(i) For the first five months, she withdrew ₹ 2,000 at the end of each month.

(ii) For the remaining months, she withdrew ₹ 3,000 at the beginning of each month.

Interest on drawings was to be charged @ 6% p.a. The books of the firm are closed on 31st March every year. Calculate interest on Nandini's drawings for the year ending 31st March, 2025. **3**

18. (a) सरिता तथा वीना एक फर्म की साझेदार थी तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटती थी । 1 अप्रैल, 2024 को उनके पूँजी खातों तथा चालू खातों में निम्न शेष थे :

विवरण	सरिता (₹)	वीना (₹)
पूँजी खाते	4,00,000	3,00,000
चालू खाते	80,000 (क्रेडिट)	60,000 (डेबिट)

साझेदारी संलेख में प्रावधान था कि सरिता को ₹ 2,000 प्रतिमाह की दर से वेतन का भुगतान किया जायेगा जबकि वीना को वर्ष भर के लिए ₹ 30,000 का कमीशन मिलना था । पूँजी पर 8% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज देय होगा । 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए सरिता तथा वीना के आहरण क्रमशः ₹ 20,000 तथा ₹ 15,000 थे । 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए लाभ-हानि विनियोग खाता तैयार करने के पश्चात् सरिता तथा वीना के चालू खातों में फर्म के विभाज्य लाभ में उनके भाग के रूप में उनके चालू खातों में क्रमश ₹ 36,000 तथा ₹ 24,000 क्रेडिट किए गये ।

सरिता तथा वीना के चालू खाते तैयार कीजिए । **3**

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(b) मान्या, विवेक तथा विशाल एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 1 अप्रैल, 2025 से उन्होंने भविष्य में लाभ एवं हानि को 3 : 5 : 2 के अनुपात में बाँटने का निर्णय लिया । 31 मार्च, 2025 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न शेष दर्शा रहा था :

(i) सामान्य संचय ₹ 2,40,000

(ii) लाभ-हानि खाते में ₹ 60,000 का डेबिट शेष

फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 6,00,000 किया गया तथा परिसम्पत्तियों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन व देयताओं के पुनर्निर्धारण पर ₹ 2,00,000 का लाभ हुआ । साझेदारों ने सामान्य संचय तथा लाभ-हानि खाते की राशि को बाँटने का निर्णय लिया । उन्होंने यह भी निर्णय लिया कि परिसम्पत्तियों तथा देयताओं के पुनर्मूल्यांकन मूल्यों का लेखा, पुस्तकों में नहीं किया जायेगा ।

उपरोक्त को प्रभावी करने के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । **3**

18. (a) Sarita and Veena were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. The balance in their capital and current accounts as on 1st April, 2024 were as under :

Particulars	Sarita (₹)	Veena (₹)
Capital Accounts	4,00,000	3,00,000
Current Accounts	80,000 (Cr.)	60,000 (Dr.)

The partnership deed provided that Sarita was to be paid salary @ ₹ 2,000 per month whereas Veena was to get commission of ₹ 30,000 for the year. Interest on capital was to be allowed @ 8% p.a. The drawings of Sarita and Veena for the year ended 31st March, 2025 were ₹ 20,000 and ₹ 15,000 respectively. After preparing Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 31st March, 2025, ₹ 36,000 and ₹ 24,000 were credited respectively to the current accounts of Sarita and Veena as their share of divisible profit. Prepare Current Accounts of Sarita and Veena. **3**

OR

(b) Manya, Vivek and Vishal were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. With effect from 1st April, 2025, they decided to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 3:5:2. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025 showed the following balances :

(i) General Reserve ₹ 2,40,000.

(ii) Debit balance of ₹ 60,000 in Profit and Loss Account.

Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 6,00,000 and revaluation of assets and re-assessment of liabilities resulted in a gain of ₹ 2,00,000. Partners decided to distribute the amount of General Reserve and Profit and Loss Account. They also decided that revalued values of assets and liabilities were not to be recorded in the books.

Pass necessary journal entries to give effect to the above. **3**

19. (a) मिराया लिमिटेड ने विशाल लिमिटेड की ₹ 70,00,000 की परिसम्पत्तियों तथा ₹ 12,00,000 की देयताओं को ₹ 64,00,000 के क्रय प्रतिफल के बदले ले लिया । विशाल लिमिटेड को क्रय प्रतिफल का भुगतान ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 50,000, 11% ऋणपत्रों को 20% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करके तथा शेष का भुगतान चैक द्वारा किया गया ।

मिराया लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में उपरोक्त लेनदेनों की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । **3**

अथवा

(b) डेल्टा लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 30,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों को ₹ 30 प्रति ऋणपत्र के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए । सम्पूर्ण राशि का भुगतान आवेदन पर देय था । 40,000 ऋणपत्रों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । 2,000 ऋणपत्रों के आवेदनों को अस्वीकार कर दिया गया तथा आवेदन राशि वापिस कर दी गई । शेष आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर ऋणपत्रों का आबंटन कर दिया गया ।

डेल्टा लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में उपरोक्त लेनदेनों की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । **3**

20. पिछले कुछ वर्षों का एक फर्म का औसत लाभ ₹ 3,20,000 था । समान व्यवसाय में लाभ की सामान्य दर 10% है । यदि चार वर्षों के अधिलाभ के क्रय पर फर्म की ख्याति ₹ 8,00,000 है, तो फर्म द्वारा निवेशित पूँजी की गणना कीजिए । **3**

21. मिताली लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में निम्न लेनदेनों के लिए ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

(i) ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 7000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% बट्टे पर किया गया, जिनका शोधन 5 वर्षों पश्चात् 5% प्रीमियम पर किया जायेगा ।

(ii) ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 8000, 11% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% प्रीमियम पर किया गया जिनका शोधन 5 वर्षों पश्चात् 5% प्रीमियम पर किया जायेगा । **4**

19. (a) Miraya Ltd. took over assets of ₹ 70,00,000 and liabilities of ₹ 12,00,000 of Vishal Ltd. for a purchase consideration of ₹ 64,00,000. The payment of purchase consideration was made by issue of 50,000, 11% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 20% to Vishal Ltd. and the balance through a cheque.

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

OR

(b) Delta Ltd. invited applications for issuing 30,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of ₹ 30 per debenture. The full amount was payable on application. Applications were received for 40,000 debentures. Applications for 2,000 debentures were rejected and the application money was refunded. Debentures were allotted to the remaining applicants on pro rata basis.

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

20. Average profits of a firm during the last few years were ₹ 3,20,000. The normal rate of return in a similar business is 10%. If the goodwill of the firm is ₹ 8,00,000 at four years purchase of super profit, find the capital employed by the firm. **3**

21. Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Mitali Ltd. for issue of debentures in the following cases :

(i) Issued 7,000, 9% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10%, redeemable at a premium of 5% after 5 years.

(ii) Issued 8,000, 11% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 10%, redeemable at a premium of 5% after 5 years. **4**

22. विभिन्न परिसम्पत्तियों (नगद को छोड़कर) तथा बाह्य देयताओं को वसूली खाते में हस्तांतरित करने के पश्चात् अर्जुन तथा कुनाल की फर्म के विघटन पर निम्न लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

(i) अर्जुन को विघटन कार्य की देखरेख करने के लिए नियुक्त किया गया था जिसके लिए उसे ₹ 10,000 का वेतन दिया जायेगा । उसने वसूली व्ययों को वहन करने की सहमति दी । अर्जुन द्वारा भुगतान किए गए वास्तविक विघटन व्यय ₹ 9,500 थे ।

(ii) एक लेनदार, जिसे फर्म को ₹ 9,000 देने थे, ₹ 3,000 का स्टॉक 10% बट्टे पर लेने को सहमत हुआ तथा उसे शेष का भुगतान नगद किया गया ।

(iii) कुनाल ने फर्म को ₹ 20,000 का ऋण दिया हुआ था । उसे उसके ऋण के पूर्ण निपटान हेतु ₹ 19,000 का भुगतान किया गया ।

(iv) फर्नीचर के एक भाग को जिसका लेखा पुस्तकों में नहीं किया गया था तथा जिसका संभावित मूल्य ₹ 30,000 था, अर्जुन ने ₹ 27,000 में ले लिया । **4**

23. राधे लिमिटेड की अधिकृत पूँजी ₹ 50,00,000 है, जो ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों में विभक्त है । कम्पनी ने 45,000 अंशों के निर्गमन के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए । 44,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । सभी आवेदकों को अंशों का पूर्ण रूप से आबंटन कर दिया गया । सभी याचनाएँ माँग ली गयीं तथा 500 अंशों पर ₹ 20 प्रति अंश की अन्तिम याचना को छोड़कर सभी विधिवत प्राप्त हो गयीं । कम्पनी ने इसमें से उन 400 अंशों का हरण कर लिया जिन पर अन्तिम याचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी ।

निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : **6**

(i) कम्पनी की प्राधिकृत पूँजी है :

(A) ₹ 43,50,000 (B) ₹ 44,00,000
(C) ₹ 45,00,000 (D) ₹ 50,00,000

(ii) कम्पनी की निर्गमित पूँजी है :

(A) ₹ 45,00,000 (B) ₹ 50,00,000
(C) ₹ 43,50,000 (D) ₹ 44,00,000

(iii) राधे लिमिटेड की अभिदत्त तथा पूर्ण प्रदत्त पूँजी है :

(A) ₹ 43,58,000 (B) ₹ 43,90,000
(C) ₹ 43,50,000 (D) ₹ 44,00,000

22. Pass the necessary journal entries for the following transactions on the dissolution of the partnership firm of Arjun and Kunal after various assets (other than cash) and external liabilities have been transferred to Realisation Account :

(i) Arjun was appointed to look after dissolution work for which he was allowed a remuneration of ₹ 10,000. He agreed to bear the dissolution expenses. Actual dissolution expenses paid by Arjun were ₹ 9,500.

(ii) A creditor to whom the firm owed ₹ 9,000, accepted stock of ₹ 3,000 at a discount of 10% and the balance was paid to him in cash.

(iii) Kunal had given a loan of ₹ 20,000 to the firm. He was paid ₹ 19,000 in full settlement of his loan.

(iv) A piece of furniture, which was not recorded in the books was taken over by Arjun at ₹ 27,000 whereas its expected value was ₹ 30,000. **4**

23. Radhey Ltd. has an authorized capital of ₹ 50,00,000 divided into equity shares of ₹ 100 each. The company invited applications for issuing 45,000 shares. Applications for 44,000 shares were received and allotment in full was made to all the applicants. All calls were made and duly received except on 500 shares on which the final call of ₹ 20 per share was not received. The company forfeited 400 shares on which the final call was not received.

Answer the following questions : **6**

(i) The Nominal Capital of the company is :

(A) ₹ 43,50,000 (B) ₹ 44,00,000

(C) ₹ 45,00,000 (D) ₹ 50,00,000

(ii) The Issued Capital of the company is :

(A) ₹ 45,00,000 (B) ₹ 50,00,000

(C) ₹ 43,50,000 (D) ₹ 44,00,000

(iii) Subscribed and fully paid up capital of Radhey Ltd. is :

(A) ₹ 43,58,000 (B) ₹ 43,90,000

(C) ₹ 43,50,000 (D) ₹ 44,00,000

(iv) राधे लिमिटेड के स्थिति विवरण में दर्शायी जाने वाली 'अंश पूँजी' की राशि होगी :

(A) ₹ 43,50,000 (B) ₹ 43,90,000

(C) ₹ 43,82,000 (D) ₹ 44,00,000

(v) 'खातों के नोट्स' में 'अंश हरण खाते' में दर्शायी जाने वाली राशि होगी :

(A) ₹ 50,000 (B) ₹ 40,000

(C) ₹ 8,000 (D) ₹ 32,000

(vi) 'खातों के नोट्स' में दर्शायी जाने वाली 'अदत्त याचना राशि' होगी :

(A) ₹ 8,000 (B) ₹ 2,000

(C) ₹ 10,000 (D) ₹ 5,000

24. मोहित, अनीशा तथा शिवम् एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 30 सितम्बर, 2023 को मोहित की मृत्यु हो गयी । सभी आवश्यक समायोजनों के पश्चात् मोहित का पूँजी खाता ₹ 4,50,000 का क्रेडिट शेष दर्शा रहा था । 1 अक्टूबर, 2023 को मोहित के निष्पादकों को ₹ 50,000 का नगद भुगतान कर दिया गया तथा शेष का भुगतान अदत्त राशि पर 6% वार्षिक दर के ब्याज सहित 30 सितम्बर, 2024 से प्रारम्भ करके दो बराबर वार्षिक किस्तों में किया जाना था । फर्म अपनी पुस्तकें 'प्रति वर्ष 31 मार्च को बंद करती है ।

राशि के पूर्ण भुगतान किए जाने तक मोहित के निष्पादकों का खाता तैयार कीजिए । **6**

25. (a) निम्न स्थितियों में अंशों के हरण तथा हरण किए गए अंशों के पुनः निर्गमन की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

(i) सान्या लिमिटेड ने ₹ 2 प्रति अंश के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 2000 अंशों जिन पर ₹ 8 प्रति अंश माँगा गया था, ₹ 5 प्रति अंश की आबंटन राशि (प्रीमियम सहित) का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया । इन अंशों में से 700 अंशों को ₹ 10 प्रति अंश ₹ 8 प्रदत्त पर देव को पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

(ii) मोक्ष लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 5000 अंशों को जिन पर ₹ 3 प्रति अंश की प्रथम याचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी, का हरण कर लिया । ₹ 2 प्रति अंश की दूसरी तथा अन्तिम याचना अभी तक माँगी नहीं गयी थी । इनमें से 2000 अंशों को ₹ 7 प्रति अंश, ₹ 8 प्रदत्त पर गीता को पुनः निर्गमित कर दिया गया । **6**

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(iv) The amount of 'share capital' presented in the Balance Sheet of Radhey Ltd. will be :

(A) ₹ 43,50,000 (B) ₹ 43,90,000

(C) ₹ 43,82,000 (D) ₹ 44,00,000

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

(A) ₹ 50,000 (B) ₹ 40,000

(C) ₹ 8,000 (D) ₹ 32,000

(vi) The amount of 'Calls in Arrears' disclosed in 'Notes to Accounts' will be :

(A) ₹ 8,000 (B) ₹ 2,000

(C) ₹ 10,000 (D) ₹ 5,000

24. Mohit, Anisha and Shivam were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3:2. On 30th September, 2023 Mohit died. After all necessary adjustments, Mohit's capital account showed a credit balance of ₹ 4,50,000. On 1st October 2023, Mohit's executors were paid ₹ 50,000 in cash and the balance in two equal yearly instalments starting from 30th September, 2024 with interest @ 6% p.a. on the unpaid amount. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year.

Prepare Mohit's Executors account till the Amount is finally paid. **6**

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

(i) Sanya Ltd. forfeited 2,000 shares of ₹ 10 each, issued at a premium of ₹ 2 per share, ₹ 8 called up, for non-payment of allotment money of ₹ 5 per share (including premium). Out of these, 700 shares were reissued to Dev as ₹ 8 paid up for ₹ 10 per share.

(ii) Moksh Ltd. forfeited 5,000 shares of ₹ 10 each on which first call of ₹ 3 per share was not received. The second and final call of ₹ 2 per share has not yet been called. Out of these, 2,000 shares were issued to Geeta as ₹ 8 paid up for ₹ 7 per share. **6**

OR

(b) रागा लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 85,000 समता अंशों को सममूल्य पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमन्त्रित किए । राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था :

आवेदन पर – ₹ 30 प्रति अंश

आबंटन पर – ₹ 40 प्रति अंश

प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना पर – शेष

80,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए तथा सभी आवेदकों को पूर्ण रूप से अंशों का आबंटन कर दिया गया । जब आबंटन राशि देय हुई तो 300 अंशों के एक अंशधारक ने अपने अंशों पर इसका भुगतान नहीं किया तथा 500 अंशों के एक अन्य अंशधारक ने अपनी संपूर्ण अंश राशि का भुगतान कर दिया । आबंटन की अदत्त राशि सहित प्रथम एवं अन्तिम याचना पूर्ण रूप से प्राप्त हो गयी ।

रागा लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में उपरोक्त लेनदेन की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । जहाँ भी आवश्यक हो 'अदत्त-याचना खाता' तथा 'पूर्वदत्त याचना खाता' खोलिए । **6**

26. (a) मिताली तथा करण एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2025 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

31 मार्च, 2025 को मिताली तथा करण का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ		राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ		राशि (₹)
पूँजी :			मशीनरी		8,00,000
मिताली	8,00,000		फर्नीचर		5,00,000
करण	5,00,000	13,00,000	निवेश		1,50,000
निवेश उतार-चढ़ाव कोष		20,000	देनदार	1,10,000	
			घटा संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान	10,000	1,00,000
बैंक ऋण		1,30,000	स्टॉक		80,000
लेनदार		2,00,000	नगद		20,000
		16,50,000			**16,50,000**

(b) Raga Ltd. invited applications for issuing 85,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each at par. The amount was payable as follows :

On Application – ₹ 30 per share

On Allotment – ₹ 40 per share

On First and final call – balance

Applications were received for 80,000 shares and allotment was made to all the applicants in full. When the allotment was due, one shareholder failed to pay the amount on 300 shares held by him and another shareholder holding 500 shares paid the entire amount on his shares. The first and final call was duly received, along with arrears of allotment.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Raga Ltd. Open 'Calls in Arrears Account' and 'Calls in Advance Account' wherever necessary. **6**

26. (a) Mitali and Karan were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Their Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2025 was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Mitali and Karan as on 31st March, 2025

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Capitals :		Machinery	8,00,000
Mitali 8,00,000		Furniture	5,00,000
Karan 5,00,000	13,00,000	Investments	1,50,000
Investment		Debtors 1,10,000	
Fluctuation fund	20,000	Less provision	
		for doubtful	
		debts 10,000	1,00,000
	1,30,000	Stock	80,000
Creditors	2,00,000	Cash	20,000
	16,50,000		**16,50,000**

1 अप्रैल, 2025 को नितिन को फर्म के लाभों में 1/4 भाग के लिए निम्न शर्तों पर प्रवेश दिया गया :

(i) नितिन अपनी पूँजी के रूप में ₹ 3,00,000 तथा ख्याति प्रीमियम के अपने भाग के लिए ₹ 1,50,000 नगद लाएगा ।

(ii) स्टॉक को ₹ 70,000 में बेचा गया ।

(iii) मशीनरी का मूल्य ₹ 8,500 से अधिक पाया गया ।

(iv) सभी देनदार अच्छे पाए गए अतः संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान की आवश्यकता नहीं थी ।

(v) लेनदारों में सम्मिलित ₹ 3,500 की एक देयता के उत्पन्न होने की संभावना नहीं है ।

(vi) निवेशों का बाज़ार मूल्य ₹ 1,40,000 था ।

(vii) मिताली, करण तथा नितिन के बीच नया लाभ विभाजन अनुपात 2 : 2 : 1 होगा ।

नितिन के प्रवेश पर उपरोक्त लेनदेनों की आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए । **6**

अथवा

(b) राघव, मीता तथा प्रणव एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2025 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

31 मार्च, 2025 को राघव, मीता तथा प्रणव का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
पूँजी :		संयन्त्र एवं मशीनरी	4,30,000
राघव 2,50,000		फर्नीचर	1,60,000
मीता 2,00,000		स्टॉक	90,000
प्रणव 1,50,000	6,00,000	देनदार 80,000	
सामान्य संचय	40,000	घटा संदिग्ध ऋणों	
देय बिल	30,000	के लिए प्रावधान 2,000	78,000
लेनदार	1,20,000	नगद	32,000
	7,90,000		**7,90,000**

On 1st April, 2025, Nitin was admitted for 1/4 share in the profits of the firm on the following terms :

(i) Nitin will bring ₹ 3,00,000 as Capital and ₹ 1,50,000 for his share of goodwill premium in cash.

(ii) Stock was sold at ₹ 70,000.

(iii) Machinery was found to be overvalued by ₹ 8,500.

(iv) All debtors were found to be good, hence provision for doubtful debts was not required.

(v) A liability of ₹ 3,500 included in creditors is not likely to arise.

(vi) The market value of the investments was ₹ 1,40,000.

(vii) The new profit sharing ratio between Mitali, Karan and Nitin will be 2:2:1.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions on Nitin's admission. **6**

OR

(b) Raghav, Meeta and Pranav were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. Their balance sheet as at 31st March, 2025 was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Raghav, Meeta and Pranav as on 31st March, 2025

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Capitals :		Plant and Machinery	4,30,000
Raghav 2,50,000		Furniture	1,60,000
Meeta 2,00,000		Stock	90,000
Pranav 1,50,000	6,00,000	Debtors 80,000	
General Reserve	40,000	Less provision	
Bills payable	30,000	for doubtful	
Creditors	1,20,000	debts 2,000	78,000
		Cash	32,000
	7,90,000		**7,90,000**

1 अप्रैल, 2025 को निम्न शर्तों पर प्रणव फर्म से सेवानिवृत्त हो गया :

(i) संयन्त्र तथा मशीनरी का मूल्य ₹ 20,000 कम पाया गया ।

(ii) फर्नीचर का पुनर्मूल्यांकन ₹ 1,62,000 किया गया ।

(iii) देनदारों पर संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए 5% की दर से प्रावधान करना था ।

(iv) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 4,00,000 किया गया तथा इसका समायोजन शेष साझेदारों के पूँजी खातों के माध्यम से किया जायेगा ।

(v) राघव तथा मीता द्वारा इस प्रकार नगद लाकर जिससे कि उनकी पूँजी नए लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में हो जाए, प्रणव को नगद भुगतान किया गया ।

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

भाग – ख

विकल्प – I

(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

27. (a) सामान्य आकार आय विवरण में प्रत्येक मद _____ के प्रतिशत के रूप में व्यक्त की जाती है ।

(A) कुल आय (B) कुल व्यय

(C) प्रचालनों से आगम (D) कर पश्चात् शुद्ध लाभ **1**

अथवा

(b) वह विवरण जो विभिन्न वर्षों के अन्तःफर्म तुलना तथा समान वर्ष अथवा कई वर्षों के अन्तर फर्म तुलना दोनों में उपयोगी होते हैं, जाने जाते हैं

(A) तुलनात्मक विवरण (B) समान आकार विवरण

(C) आय विवरण (D) रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण **1**

28. **कथन-I :** रोकड़ तुल्य का अर्थ है लघुकालीन अत्यन्त तरल निवेश जिन्हें आसानी से ज्ञात मात्रा की नगद राशि में परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है तथा जिनके मूल्य में परिवर्तन का जोखिम बहुत कम महत्त्वपूर्ण होता है ।

कथन-II : एक निवेश सामान्यतः एक रोकड़ तुल्य के योग्य केवल तब होता है जब इसकी परिपक्वता अवधि अधिग्रहण की तिथि से तीन अथवा अधिक माह के लिए होती है ।

निम्न में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

(A) दोनों कथन असत्य हैं ।

(B) दोनों कथन सत्य हैं ।

(C) कथन I असत्य तथा कथन II सत्य हैं ।

(D) कथन I सत्य तथा कथन II असत्य हैं । **1**

On 1st April, 2025, Pranav retired from the firm on the following terms :

(i) Plant and Machinery was found to be undervalued by ₹ 20,000.

(ii) Furniture was revalued at ₹ 1,62,000.

(iii) The provision for doubtful debts on debtors was to be created @ 5%.

(iv) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 4,00,000 and the same was to be adjusted through the capital accounts of the remaining partners.

(v) Pranav was paid in cash brought in by Raghav and Meeta in such a way so as to make the capital proportionate to the new profit sharing ratio.

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

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

27. (a) In common size income statement, each item is expressed as a percentage of _____.

(A) Total income (B) Total expenses

(C) Revenue from operations (D) Net profit after tax **1**

OR

(b) The statements which are useful both in intra firm comparison over different years and also in inter firm comparison for the same year or for several years are known as :

(A) Comparative statement (B) Common size statement

(C) Income statement (D) Cash flow statement **1**

28. **Statement-I :** Cash equivalents mean short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Statement-II : An investment normally qualifies as a cash equivalent only when it has a short maturity period of three months or more from the date of acquisition.

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

(A) Both the Statements are false.

(B) Both the Statements are true.

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

(D) Statement I is true and Statement II is false. **1**

29. थीटा लिमिटेड का तरल अनुपात 0.8 : 1 है । निम्न में से कौन से लेनदेन का परिणाम अनुपात में कमी करेगा ?

(A) ₹ 39,000 का माल उधार बेचा ।

(B) देनदारों से ₹ 76,000 नगद एकत्रित किए ।

(C) ₹ 41,000 के बिजली के अदत्त बिल का भुगतान किया ।

(D) ₹ 5,00,000 के अंशों का निर्गमन । **1**

30. (a) निम्न में से कौन सा लेनदेन निवेश गतिविधियों से रोकड़ प्रवाह **नहीं** है ?

(A) ₹ 90,000 में मशीनरी का नगद विक्रय

(B) ₹ 5,00,000 की ख्याति का क्रय

(C) ₹ 20,000 की विपणन योग्य प्रतिभूतियों का नगद क्रय

(D) ₹ 43,000 के फर्नीचर का नगद विक्रय **1**

अथवा

(b) निम्न में से किस लेनदेन का परिणाम रोकड़ प्रवाह नहीं होगा ?

(A) चैक के माध्यम से फर्नीचर का क्रय

(B) वेतन का भुगतान

(C) अंशों का निर्गमन

(D) बैंक में नगद जमा **1**

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

(i) खुदरा औजार

(ii) रूपांकन

(iii) पूँजीगत कार्य प्रगति पर **3**

29. The quick ratio of Theta Ltd. is 0.8:1. Which of the following transactions will result in decrease in this ratio ?

(A) Sold goods on credit ₹ 39,000.

(B) Cash collected from debtors ₹ 76,000.

(C) Outstanding electricity bill paid ₹ 41,000.

(D) Issue of shares ₹ 5,00,000. **1**

30. (a) Which of the following transactions is NOT a cash flow from investing activity ?

(A) Sale of machinery for cash ₹ 90,000

(B) Purchase of goodwill ₹ 5,00,000

(C) Purchase of marketable securities for cash ₹ 20,000

(D) Sale of furniture for ₹ 43,000 for cash **1**

OR

(b) Which of the following transactions will not result in flow of cash ?

(A) Purchase of furniture through a cheque

(B) Payment of salaries

(C) Issue of shares

(D) Cash deposited in the bank **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) Loose tools

(ii) Design

(iii) Capital work in progress **3**

32. सी के लिमिटेड की निम्न सूचना से 31 मार्च, 2024 तथा 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्षों के लिए सामान्य आकार लाभ–हानि विवरण तैयार कीजिए :

विवरण	नोट सं.	2024-25 (₹)	2023-24 (₹)
प्रचालनों से आगम		80,00,000	40,00,000
उपभोग किए गए माल की लागत		24,00,000	16,00,000
कर्मचारी हित लाभ व्यय		4,00,000	2,00,000
आयकर 20% की दर से			

3

33. निम्न सूचना नवल लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों से प्राप्त की गयी है :

कम्पनी का व्यापारिक प्राप्य आवर्त्त अनुपात 4 गुना है, प्रचालनों से आगम की लागत ₹ 6,40,000, सकल लाभ अनुपात 20%, अन्तिम व्यापार प्राप्य आरम्भिक व्यापार प्राप्य से ₹ 20,000 अधिक है तथा प्रचालनों से नगद आगम प्रचालनों से उधार आगम का $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ है । इसके आरंभिक तथा अन्तिम व्यापारिक प्राप्यों की गणना कीजिए ।

4

34. 31 मार्च, 2025 को रामा लिमिटेड के निम्न स्थिति विवरण से निवेश गतिविधियों तथा वित्तीयन गतिविधियों से रोकड़ प्रवाह की गणना कीजिए :

विवरण	नोट सं.	31-3-2025 (₹)	31-3-2024 (₹)
I. समता एवं देयताएँ :			
1. अंशधारक निधियाँ			
(a) अंश पूँजी		21,00,000	10,00,000
(b) संचय एवं आधिक्य	1	1,30,000	2,40,000
2. अचल देयताएँ :			
दीर्घकालीन उधार	2	2,50,000	3,20,000
3. चालू देयताएँ :			
(a) लघुकालीन उधार	3	90,000	70,000
(b) व्यापारिक देय		20,000	60,000
कुल		**25,90,000**	**16,90,000**

32. From the following information of CK Ltd,, prepare a Common Size Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2024 and 31st March, 2025.

Particulars	Note No.	2024-25 (₹)	2023-24 (₹)
Revenue from operations		80,00,000	40,00,000
Cost of materials consumed		24,00,000	16,00,000
Employee benefit expenses		4,00,000	2,00,000
Income tax @ 20%			

3

33. The following information has been obtained from the books of Naval Ltd. Trade receivables turnover ratio of the company is 4 times, cost of revenue from operations ₹ 6,40,000 ; gross profit ratio 20%, closing trade receivables were ₹ 20,000 more than that in the beginning, cash revenue from operations being $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of credit revenue from operations. Calculate its opening and closing trade receivables. **4**

34. From the following Balance Sheet of Rama Ltd. as at 31st March, 2025, calculate cash flows from Investing Activities and cash flows from Financing Activities.

Particulars	Note No.	31-3-2025 (₹)	31-3-2024 (₹)
I. Equity and Liabilities :			
1. Shareholders funds			
(a) Share Capital		21,00,000	10,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	1,30,000	2,40,000
2. Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	2	2,50,000	3,20,000
3. Current Liabilities			
(a) Short-term borrowings	3	90,000	70,000
(b) Trade Payables		20,000	60,000
Total		**25,90,000**	**16,90,000**

II. परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
1. अचल परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
(a) संपत्ति, संयन्त्र तथा उपकरण तथा अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(i) संपत्ति, संयन्त्र तथा उपकरण	4	14,00,000	9,00,000
(ii) अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ	5	4,00,000	2,40,000
(b) अचल निवेश		5,44,000	3,40,000
2. चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ :			
(a) इन्वेन्टरी स्टॉक (माल सूची)		1,45,000	54,000
(b) व्यापार प्राप्य		62,000	1,26,000
(c) रोकड़ एवं रोकड़ तुल्य		39,000	30,000
कुल		**25,90,000**	**16,90,000**

खातों के नोट्स :

नोट सं.	विवरण	31-03-2025 (₹)	31-03-2024 (₹)
1.	संचय एवं आधिक्य :		
	अर्थात लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष	1,30,000	2,40,000
2.	दीर्घकालीन उधार		
	10% ऋणपत्र	2,50,000	3,20,000
3.	लघुकालीन उधार		
	बैंक अधिविकर्ष	90,000	70,000
4.	संपत्ति, संयन्त्र तथा उपकरण		
	संयन्त्र तथा मशीनरी	15,20,000	9,80,000
	एकत्रित मूल्य ह्रास	(1,20,000)	(80,000)
		14,00,000	9,00,000
5.	अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ :		
	ख्याति	4,00,000	2,40,000

अतिरिक्त सूचना :

(i) वर्ष के दौरान संयन्त्र तथा मशीनरी पर ₹ 80,000 मूल्य ह्रास लगाया गया ।

(ii) वर्ष के दौरान ₹ 8,00,000 लागत की एक नई मशीन खरीदी गयी तथा एक पुरानी मशीन को ₹ 8,000 के लाभ पर बेचा गया ।

(iii) ऋणपत्रों पर भुगतान किए गए ब्याज की राशि ₹ 32,000 थी । **6**

II. Assets :			
1. Non-current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets			
(i) Property Plant and Equipment	4	14,00,000	9,00,000
(ii) Intangible Assets	5	4,00,000	2,40,000
(b) Non-current Investments		5,44,000	3,40,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		1,45,000	54,000
(b) Trade Receivables		62,000	1,26,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		39,000	30,000
Total		**25,90,000**	**16,90,000**

Notes to Accounts :

Note No.	Particulars	31-03-2025 (₹)	31-03-2024 (₹)
1.	Reserves and Surplus i.e. Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss	1,30,000	2,40,000
2.	Long-term borrowings		
	10% Debentures	2,50,000	3,20,000
3.	Short-term borrowings		
	Bank overdraft	90,000	70,000
4.	Property, Plant and Equipment		
	Plant and Machinery	15,20,000	9,80,000
	Accumulated Depreciation	(1,20,000)	(80,000)
		14,00,000	9,00,000
5.	Intangible Assets :		
	Goodwill	4,00,000	2,40,000

Additional Information :

(i) Depreciation amounting to ₹ 80,000 was charged on plant and machinery during the year.

(ii) During the year a new machine costing ₹ 8,00,000 was purchased and an old machine was sold at a profit of ₹ 8,000.

(iii) Interest paid on debentures amounted to ₹ 32,000. **6**

भाग – ख

विकल्प – II

(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)

27. चार्ट का कौन सा तत्त्व आँकड़ा मूल्यों (डेटा मान) तथा श्रेणियों का विवरण चार्ट के नीचे दर्शाता है :

(A) डेटा मार्कर (B) डेटा लेबल्स

(C) डेटा टेबल्स (D) डेटा बिन्दु **1**

28. (a) एक कम्प्यूटर के मुख्य संघटक हैं

(A) हार्डवेयर तथा सॉफ्टवेयर

(B) प्रचालन तंत्र (सिस्टम) सॉफ्टवेयर तथा हार्डवेयर

(C) एप्लीकेशन सॉफ्टवेयर तथा हार्डवेयर

(D) प्रचालन तंत्र (सिस्टम) सॉफ्टवेयर तथा एप्लीकेशन सॉफ्टवेयर **1**

अथवा

(b) निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा लेखांकन के समता एवं देयताएँ समूह का भाग नहीं है ?

(A) शेयर वारंट के विरुद्ध प्राप्त धन

(B) आस्थगित कर देयता

(C) पूँजीगत कार्य प्रगति पर

(D) व्यापारिक देय **1**

29. (a) उन संगठनों के लिए जिनमें लेखांकन लेनदेनों की मात्रा बहुत कम होती है तथा अनुकूलन क्षमता बहुत ऊँची होती है वहाँ किस प्रकार का सॉफ्टवेयर पैकेज़ अधिक उपयुक्त होता है ?

(A) विशिष्ट (B) जातिगत (जैनेरिक)

(C) टेलर्ड (D) (A) तथा (C) दोनों **1**

अथवा

(b) ऐक्सेल में एकाधिक परिणामों के साथ एकल सूत्र (फॉर्मूला) बनाने के लिए किसका उपयोग किया जाता है ?

(A) व्यूह-रचना (ऐरे) (B) व्युत्पन्न मूल्य

(C) वेक्टर्स (D) राउण्ड ( ) **1**

PART – B

OPTION – II

(Computerised Accounting)

27. Which chart element details the data values and categories below the chart :

(A) Data marker (B) Data labels

(C) Data tables (D) Data point **1**

28. (a) Mainly the components of computer are :

(A) Hardware and software

(B) System software and Hardware

(C) Application software and Hardware

(D) System software and Application software **1**

OR

(b) Which of the following is not a part of equity and liability group of accounts ?

(A) Money received against share warrants

(B) Deferred tax liability

(C) Capital work in progess

(D) Trade payable **1**

29. (a) Which type of software package is suitable for an organization where the volume of accounting transaction is very low and adaptability is very high ?

(A) Specific (B) Generic

(C) Tailored (D) (A) and (C) both **1**

OR

(b) What is used to build single formula with multiple results in Excel ?

(A) Array (B) Derived value

(C) Vectors (D) Round ( ) **1**

30. निम्नलिखित में से कौन से लेखांकन उपतंत्र से मूल्य ह्रास उत्पन्न होता है ?

(A) कर लेखांकन उप-तंत्र

(B) व्यय लेखांकन उप-तंत्र

(C) स्थायी परिसम्पत्ति लेखांकन उपतंत्र

(D) अंतिम लेखे उपतंत्र **1**

31. सैल रेफरेंस, एब्सोल्यूट सैल रेफरेंस तथा रेलेटिव सैल रेफरेंस का क्या अर्थ है ? **3**

32. कम्प्यूटीकृत लेखांकन तंत्र की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं को समझाइए। **3**

33. (a) टैक्स्ट को बदलने वाला (मेन्यूपुलेशन) फंक्शन क्या है ? इसकी वाक्य-रचना (सिन्टैक्स) समझाइए। **4**

अथवा

(b) चुने गए चार्ट तत्त्व के प्रारूप को बदलने वाले चरणों को लिखिए। **4**

34. जब कोई स्तंभ (कॉलम) पर्याप्त चौड़ा नहीं है अथवा नकारात्मक दिनांक या समय का उपयोग किया जाता है तो कौन सी अशुद्धि उत्पन्न होती है ? इस अशुद्धि को सही करने के लिए विभिन्न चरणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। **6**

30. Depreciation is generated from which of the following accounting sub-system :

(A) Tax accounting sub-system

(B) Expense accounting sub-system

(C) Fixed assets accounting sub-system

(D) Final accounts sub-system **1**

31. What is meant by cell reference, absolute cell reference and relative cell reference ? **3**

32. Explain any three features of Computerized Accounting System. **3**

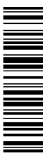
33. (a) What is Text Manipulation Function ? Explain its syntax. **4**

OR

(b) Write the steps to change format of selected chart element. **4**

34. Which error occur when a column is not wide enough or a negative date or time is used ? State the various steps to correct this error. **6**





Marking Scheme

Strictly Confidential

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Senior Secondary School Examination, 2026 (XIIth)

SUBJECT NAME: ACCOUNTANCY (Q.P. CODE 055/67-2-3)

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.

67/2/3	MARKING SCHEME ACCOUNTANCY (055) EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS	Marks
	PART- A	
1	**Q. (a) Dilshad, Ajit and Deepna……..** **Ans.** (A) **Journal** **Particulars** | **Dr. Amount (₹)** | **Cr. Amount (₹)** (A) Deepna's Current A/c Dr. 1,000 To Dilshad's Current A/c 1,000 **OR** **Q. (b) Kabir, Divya and Mansha were partners….** **Ans.** (C) **Journal** **Particulars** | **Dr. Amount (₹)** | **Cr. Amount (₹)** (C) Mansha' Capital A/c Dr. 1,20,000 To Kabir's Capital A/c 30,000 To Divya's Capital A/c 90,000	**1 mark** **OR** **1 Mark**
2	**Q. In case of dissolution of a partnership firm, ……** **Ans**. (D) out of profits	**1 Mark**
3	**Q. (a) Hira Ltd. invited……..** **Ans.** (A) ₹ 22,00,000 **OR** **Q. (b) Debentures which do not…….** **Ans.** (C) Unsecured debentures	**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
4	**Q. (a) As per Companies Act 2013……** **Ans.** (C) Issuing partly paid up bonus shares to the existing shareholders of the company. **OR** **Q. (b) When the company issues shares at a premium…….**	**1 mark** **OR**

	Ans. (D) Any of the above or with all the above.	**1 mark**
5	**Q. Xiom Ltd. issued……..** **Ans**. (C) 5%	**1 mark**
6	**Q. (a) Zubin, Nidhi and Reena were partners ….** **Ans.** (D) ₹ 80,000 **OR** **Q. (b) On the dissolution of the partnership firm ……..** **Ans.** (A) debited, ₹ 20,000	**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
7	**Q. Nandita and Prabha were partners……** **Ans.** (D) ₹ 3,000	**1 mark**
8	**Q. Shiv, Riya and Rohit were partners in a firm…** **Ans**.(B) ₹10,000	**1 mark**
9	**Q. (a) Sameer, Rajat and Aastha……..** **Ans.** (C) ₹ 30,000 **OR** **Q. (b) Meera, Varun and Tarun…….** **Ans**. (B) Varun ₹ 1,50,000, Tarun ₹ 1,00,000	**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
10	**Q. Amita, Shivani and Tarush were partners in a firm….** **Ans.** (B) ₹ 3,60,000	**1 mark**
11	**Q. On 1st April, 2024…...** **Ans.** (D) ₹ 45,000	**1 mark**
12	**Q. Bishan Ltd. acquired assets worth…..** **Ans.** (D) 10,000	**1 mark**
13	**Q. Navya, Kartik and Samir were partners….** **Ans**. (A) ₹ 3,500	**1 mark**
14	**Q. Devki and Neena were partners…** **Ans.** (B) 2/15	**1 mark**

15	**Q. Assertion A: The retiring partner….** **Ans**. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)	**1 mark**
16	**Q. Vani, Vanya and Ajay were….** **Ans**.(D) 1:1	**1 mark**
17	**Q. Nandini and Reva were partners in a firm……**	

Ans.

Calculation of Nandini interest on drawings:

Interest on drawings = Total amount of drawings x $\frac{\text{Average time period}}{12}$ x $\frac{\text{Rate}}{100}$

Average time period:

For first five months = $\frac{11+7}{2}$ =9 months

For remaining seven months = $\frac{7+1}{2}$ =4 months

…….…… ½

Interest on drawings:

For first five months = 10,000 x $\frac{6}{100}$ x $\frac{9}{12}$ = **₹ 450** ……...…… 1

For remaining seven months = 21,000 x $\frac{6}{100}$ x $\frac{4}{12}$ = **₹ 420** ……..…….. 1

Total interest on drawings = 450 + 420= **₹ 870** …… ½

3 marks

Alternatively,

Alterna-tively

Interest on drawings = Sum of product x Rate/100 x 1/12

Date (24-25)	Amount (₹) Withdrawn	No. of Months	Product (₹)
Apr 30	2,000	11	22,000
May 30	2,000	10	20,000
June 30	2,000	9	18,000
July 31	2,000	8	16,000
Aug 31	2,000	7	14,000
Sept 1	3,000	7	21,000
Oct 1	3,000	6	18,000
Nov 1	3,000	5	15,000
Dec 1	3,000	4	12,000
Jan 1	3,000	3	9,000
Feb 1	3,000	2	6,000
Mar 1	3,000	1	3,000
			1,74,000

½

1 1/2

Interest on drawings =1,74,000 x 6/100 x 1/12 = **₹ 870……** ½ — **3 marks**

NOTE : Full credit is to be given for Interest on drawings correctly calculated using any other correct method.

18 **Q. (a) Sarita and Veena were partners …**

Ans. (a)

Dr. Partners' Current Accounts Cr.

Particulars	Sarita (₹)	Veena (₹)	Particulars	Sarita (₹)	Veena (₹)
To Balance b/d	-	60,000	By Balance b/d	80,000	-
To Drawings A/c ½	20,000	15,000	By Salary A/c ½	24,000	-
			By Commission A/c ½	-	30,000
			By Interest on Capital A/c ½	32,000	24,000
To Balance c/d ½	1,52,000	3,000			
			By Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c ½ (share of profit)	36,000	24,000
	1,72,000	**78,000**		**1,72,000**	**78,000**

(Note: No marks for Balance b/d) — **3 marks**

OR — **OR**

Q. (b) Manya, Vivek and Vishal were partners in a firm…

Ans. (b)

Books of Manya, Vivek and Vishal
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
2025 Apr.1	General Reserve A/c Dr.		2,40,000		
	To Manya's Capital A/c			1,20,000	
	To Vivek's Capital A/c			72,000	**1**
	To Vishal's Capital A/c			48,000	
	(General Reserve distributed among the partners in old profit sharing ratio)				+
”	Manya's Capital A/c Dr.		30,000		
	Vivek's Capital A/c Dr.		18,000		**1**
	Vishal's Capital A/c Dr.		12,000		
	To Profit & Loss A/c			60,000	
	(Debit balance of Profit & Loss A/c distributed among the partners in old profit sharing ratio)				+
”	Vivek's Capital A/c Dr.		1,60,000		
	To Manya's Capital A/c			1,60,000	**1**
	(Adjustment made for goodwill and gain on revaluation)				

		Alternatively, the following 2 entries may be passed in place of the above entry-				**Alterna -tively**
	”	Vivek's Capital A/c Dr. To Manya's Capital A/c (Goodwill adjusted on change in profit sharing ratio)		1,20,000	1,20,000	**½**
	”	Vivek's Capital A/c Dr. To Manya's Capital A/c (Revaluation gain adjusted through partners' capital accounts on change in profit sharing ratio)		40,000	40,000	**½**

Working Notes:

	Manya	Vivek	Vishal	
Old Share	5/10	3/10	2/10	
(-) New Share	3/10	5/10	2/10	**=**
= Sacrificing Share	2/10	-2/10 (gain)	-	

3 marks

(Note: No marks for working notes)

19 **Q. (a) Miraya Ltd. took over…..**

Ans. (a)

Books of Miraya Ltd.
Journal

Date	**Particulars**	**L.F.**	**Dr. Amount (₹)**	**Cr. Amount (₹)**	
	Sundry Assets A/c Dr. Goodwill A/c Dr. To Sundry Liabilities A/c To Vishal Ltd. (Assets and liabilities of Vishal Ltd. taken over)		70,00,000 6,00,000	 12,00,000 64,00,000	**1**
					+
	Vishal Ltd. Dr. To 11% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Bank A/c (Issue of 50,000 debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 20% and balance paid through cheque)		64,00,000	 50,00,000 10,00,000 4,00,000	**2**
	Alternatively, the following 2 entries may be passed in place of the above entry-				**Alterna -tively**
	Vishal Ltd. Dr. To 11% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Issue of 50,000 debentures ₹ 100 each at a premium of 20%)		60,00,000	 50,00,000 10,00,000	**1**

Vishal Ltd. Dr. To Bank A/c (Balance amount to Vishal Ltd. paid through cheque)		4,00,000	4,00,000	**1 = 3 marks**

OR **OR**

Q. (b) Delta Ltd. invited applications…

Ans. (b)

Books of Delta Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
	Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application & Allotment A/c (Application money received on 40,000 debentures of ₹100 each at a premium of ₹30 per debenture)		52,00,000	52,00,000	**1**
	Debenture Application & Allotment A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Bank A/c (Application money transferred to debentures A/c, securities premium A/c and balance refunded)		52,00,000	30,00,000 9,00,000 13,00,000	**+ 2**
	Alternatively, the following 2 entries may be passed in place of the above entry-				**Altern atively**
	Debenture Application & Allotment A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Application money transferred to debentures A/c and securities premium A/c)		39,00,000	30,00,000 9,00,000	**1**
	Debenture Application & Allotment A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Excess application money refunded)		13,00,000	13,00,000	**1 = 3 marks**

20 **Q. Average profits of a firm…**

Ans.

Goodwill= Super profit x Number of years' purchase ……..½

₹8,00,000= Super profit x 4

Super Profit = ₹8,00,000/4 = ₹2,00,000 ……..½

Average profit= ₹ 3,20,000

Super Profit = Average Profit – Normal Profit

Normal profit= Average Profit – Super profit

Normal profit =₹3,20,000 –₹2,00,000 = ₹1,20,000……..1

Normal profit = Normal Rate of Return x Capital Employed
100

₹1,20,000 =10/100 x Capital Employed
Capital Employed = 100/10 x ₹1,20,000
= **₹ 12,00,000** ……..……..1

3 marks

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

Ans.

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

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
	Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application money received on 7,000 debentures of ₹100 each at a discount of 10%)		6,30,000	6,30,000	**1**
	Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c (Debenture application money transferred to debentures account and premium on redemption of debentures account)		6,30,000 1,05,000	 7,00,000 35,000	+ **1**
	Alternatively Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. Discount on Issue of Debentures A/c Dr. Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c (Debenture application money transferred to debentures account and premium on redemption of debentures account)		6,30,000 70,000 35,000	 7,00,000 35,000	 +

(ii)

Books of Mitali Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
	Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application money received on 8,000 debentures of ₹100 each at a premium of 10%)		8,80,000	8,80,000	**1** +

		Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 10% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c (Debenture application money transferred to debentures account, securities premium account and premium on redemption of debentures account)		8,80,000 40,000	 8,00,000 80,000 40,000	**1** **=** **4 marks**

22 **Q. Pass the necessary journal entries…**

Ans. **Books of Arjun and Kunal**
Journal

	Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
(i)		Realisation A/c Dr. To Arjun's Capital A/c (Remuneration allowed to Arjun)		10,000	10,000	**1**
(ii)		Realisation A/c Dr. To Cash/ Bank A/c (Payment made to the creditor in cash)		6,300	6,300	**+ 1**
(iii)		Kunal's Loan A/c Dr. To Cash/ Bank A/c To Realisation A/c (Kunal's Loan settled at ₹19,000)		20,000	19,000 1,000	**+ 1**
(iv)		Arjun's Capital A/c Dr. To Realisation A/c (Unrecorded furniture taken over by Arjun)		27,000	27,000	**+ 1**

= 4 marks

23 **Q. Radhey Ltd. has an authorised capital…..**

Ans.

(i) (D)₹50,00,000 ……..…... **1**

(ii) (A) ₹45,00,000……..... **1**

(iii) (C) ₹43,50,000……..…. **1**

(iv) (B) ₹43,90,000……..…. **1**

(v) (D) ₹32,000……..…. **1**

(vi) (B) ₹2,000……..…. **1**

6 marks

24 **Q. Mohit, Anisha and Shivam ……**

Ans.

Dr. **Mohit's Executors Account** **Cr.**

Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)
2023			2023		
Oct 1	To Bank/Cash A/c ½	50,000	Sep 30	By Mohit's Capital A/c ½	4,50,000
2024			2024		
Mar 31	To Balance c/d ½	4,12,000	Mar 31	By Interest A/c ½	12,000
		4,62,000			4,62,000
2024			2024		
Sep 30	To Bank/Cash A/c ½	2,24,000	Apr 1	By Balance b/d ½	4,12,000
			Sep 30	By Interest A/c ½	12,000
2025			2025		
Mar 31	To Balance c/d ½	2,06,000	Mar 31	By Interest A/c ½	6,000
		4,30,000			4,30,000
2025			2025		
Sep 30	To Bank/Cash A/c ½	2,12,000	Apr 1	By Balance b/d ½	2,06,000
			Sep 30	By Interest A/c ½	6,000
		2,12,000			2,12,000

6 marks

25 **Q. (a) Pass necessary journal entries……..**

(i) Sanya Ltd…….

Ans. (a) (i)

Books of Sanya Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
	Share Capital A/c Dr.		16,000		
	Securities Premium A/c Dr.		4,000		
	To Share Forfeiture A/c			10,000	
	To Share Allotment A/c / Calls in Arrears A/c			10,000	**1**
	(2,000 shares, ₹8 per share called up, forfeited for non-payment of allotment money of ₹ 5 per share including premium)				+
	Bank A/c Dr.		7,000		
	To Share Capital A/c			5,600	**1**
	To Securities Premium A/c			1,400	
	(700 shares reissued as ₹8 per share paid up for ₹10 per share)				+

	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (Gain on re-issue of 700 shares transferred to capital reserve)		3,500	 3,500	**1**

Q. (a) (ii) Moksh Ltd…….

Ans. (a) (ii)

Books of Moksh Ltd.
Journal

Date	**Particulars**	**L.F.**	**Dr. Amount (₹)**	**Cr. Amount (₹)**	
	Share Capital A/c Dr. To Share Forfeiture A/c To Share First Call A/c / Calls in arrears A/c (5,000 shares, ₹8 per share called up, forfeited for non payment of first call money of ₹ 3 per share)		40,000	 25,000 15,000	**1**
	Bank A/c Dr. Share Forfeiture A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c (2,000 shares reissued as ₹ 8 per share paid up for ₹ 7 per share)		14,000 2,000	 16,000	**+** **1** **+**
	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (Gain on reissue of 2,000 shares transferred to capital reserve)		8,000	 8,000	**1** **=** **6** **Marks**

OR

OR

Q. 25. (b) Raga Ltd. invited …….

Ans. (b) **Books of Raga Ltd.**

Date	**Particulars**	**L.F.**	**Dr. Amount (₹)**	**Cr. Amount (₹)**	
	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application A/c (Application money received on 80,000 shares)		24,00,000	 24,00,000	**1**
	Equity Share Application A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Transfer of share application money to share capital)		24,00,000	 24,00,000	**+** **1**
	Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Equity share allotment money due on 80,000 shares)		32,00,000	 32,00,000	**+** **1**

		Bank A/c Dr. Calls in arrears A/c Dr. To Equity Share Allotment A/c To Calls in Advance A/c (Allotment money received after adjusting calls in arrears and calls in advance)		32,03,000 12,000	 32,00,000 15,000	+ **1** +
		Equity Share First & final call A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Equity share First & final call money due on 80,000 shares)		24,00,000	 24,00,000	**1** +
		Bank A/c Dr. Calls in Advance A/c Dr. To Equity Share First & final call A/c To Calls in Arrears A/c (Share First & final call money received after adjusting calls in advance)		23,97,000 15,000	 24,00,000 12,000	 **1** =
						6 marks

26 **Q. (a) Mitali and Karan were partners…….**

Ans. (a)

Books of Mitali, Karan and Nitin

Journal

Date	**Particulars**	**L.F.**	**Dr. Amount (₹)**	**Cr. Amount (₹)**	
2025 Apr.1	Cash/ Bank A/c Dr. To Nitin's Capital A/c To Premium for goodwill A/c (Capital and premium for goodwill brought by Nitin)		4,50,000	 3,00,000 1,50,000	 **1** +
”	Premium for goodwill A/c Dr. To Mitali's Capital A/c (Premium for goodwill transferred to sacrificing partner, when **new ratio 2:2:1**) ***(Note: No marks for this entry)***		1,50,000	 1,50,000	 **-**
	Alternate Entry				
”	Premium for goodwill A/c Dr. To Mitali's capital A/c To Karan's capital A/c (Premium for goodwill transferred to sacrificing partner, when **new partner's share is 1/4**) ***(Note: No marks for this entry)***		1,50,000	 90,000 60,000	 **-**
”	Cash/ Bank A/c Dr. Revaluation A/c Dr. To Stock A/c (Stock sold for ₹ 70,000 and loss transferred to revaluation account)		70,000 10,000	 80,000	 **1**

		Alternatively the following two entries may be passed-				**Alternate marks**
	”	Cash/ Bank A/c Dr. To Stock A/c (Stock sold for ₹ 70,000)		70,000	70,000	**(½)**
	”	Revaluation A/c Dr. To Stock A/c (Loss on sale of stock transferred to revaluation account)		10,000	10,000	**(½)** **+**
	”	Revaluation A/c Dr. To Machinery A/c (Decrease in value of machinery by ₹ 8,500)		8,500	8,500	**1**
	”	Provision for doubtful debts A/c Dr. Creditors A/c Dr. To Revaluation A/c (Provision for doubtful debts not required and a liability included in creditors not likely to arise)		10,000 3,500	13,500	**+** **1**
		Alternatively the following two entries may be passed-				**Alternate Marks**
	”	Provision for doubtful debts A/c Dr. To Revaluation A/c (Provision for doubtful debts not required)		10,000	10,000	**(½)** **+**
	”	Creditors A/c Dr. To Revaluation A/c (A liability included in creditors not likely to arise)		3,500	3,500	**(½)** **+**
	”	Mitali’s Capital A/c Dr. Karan’s Capital A/c Dr. To Revaluation A/c (Loss on revaluation debited to old partners’ capital accounts in old ratio)		3,000 2,000	5,000	**1** **+**
	”	Investments Fluctuation Fund A/c Dr. To Investment A/c To Mitali’s Capital A/c To Karan’s Capital A/c (Decrease in value of Investments met out of Investment fluctuation Fund and balance credited to old partners’ capital accounts in the old ratio)		20,000	10,000 6,000 4,000	**1** **=** **6 Marks**

OR **OR**

Q. 26. (b) Raghav, Meeta and Pranav were partners…….

Ans.

Books of Raghav, Meeta and Pranav

Dr. Revaluation A/c Cr.

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Provision for doubtful debts A/c ½	2,000	By Plant & Machinery A/c ½	20,000
To Gain transferred to: ½		By Furniture A/c ½	2,000
Raghav's Capital A/c 10,000			
Meeta's Capital A/c. 6,000			
Pranav's Capital A/c 4,000	20,000		
	63,500		**63,500**

Dr. Partners' Capital Accounts Cr.

Particulars	Raghav (₹)	Meeta (₹)	Pranav (₹)	Particulars	Raghav (₹)	Meeta (₹)	Pranav (₹)
To Pranav's Capital A/c ½	50,000	30,000	-	By Balance b/d	2,50,000	2,00,000	1,50,000
To Cash/ Bank A/c ½	-	-	2,42,000	By General Reserve A/c ½	20,000	12,000	8,000
To Balance c/d ½	4,12,500	2,47,500		By Revaluation A/c (gain) ½	10,000	6,000	4,000
				By Raghav's Capital A/c ½	-	-	50,000
				By Meeta's Capital A/c ½	-	-	30,000
				By Cash/ Bank A/c ½	1,82,500	59,500	-
	4,62,500	**2,77,500**	**2,42,000**		**4,62,500**	**2,77,500**	**2,42,000**

6 marks

NOTE: No marks for 'Balance b/d'

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

27 **Q.(a) In common size income statement, each……..** — **1 mark**

Ans. (C) Revenue from Operations

OR — **OR**

Q. (b) The statements which are useful both…… — **1 mark**

Ans. (B) Common size statement

28 **Q. Statement I: Cash equivalents mean ……** — **1 mark**

Ans. (D) Statement I is true and Statement II is false

29 **Q. The quick ratio of Theta Ltd..…** — **1 mark**

Ans. (C) Outstanding electricity bill paid ₹41,000

30 **Q. (a) Which of the following transactions is NOT……** — **1 mark**

Ans. (C) Purchases of marketable securities for cash ₹20,000

OR — **OR**

Q. (b) Which of the following transactions will …… — **1 mark**

Ans. (D) Cash deposited in the bank

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

Ans.

	Item	**Major head**	**Sub-head**
(i)	Loose Tools	Current Assets ½	Inventories ½
(ii)	Design	Non-Current Assets ½	Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets ½
(iii)	Capital work in progress	Non-Current Assets ½	Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets ½

32 **Q. From the following information of CK Ltd….**

Ans.

Common Size Statement of Profit and Loss of CK Ltd.
for the years ended 31st March, 2024 and 31st March, 2025

Particulars	Absolute Amounts		Percentage of Revenue from operations		
	2023-24 (₹)	2024-25 (₹)	2023-24 (%)	2024-25 (%)	
Revenue from operations	40,00,000	80,00,000	100	100	½
Less Expenses:					
Cost of materials consumed	16,00,000	24,00,000	40	30	½
Employee benefit expenses	2,00,000	4,00,000	5	5	½
Total expenses	18,00,000	28,00,000	45	35	
Profit before tax	22,00,000	52,00,000	55	65	½
Less: Income Tax @20%	4,40,000	10,40,000	11	13	½
Profit after tax	17,60,000	41,60,000	44	52	½

3 marks

33 **Q. The following information has been obtained…….**

Ans.

Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio = Credit Revenue from Operations …….. ½
Average Trade Receivables

Gross Profit ratio is 20%

Gross Profit = Revenue from operations - Cost of revenue from operations
∴ Cost of revenue from operations = Revenue from operations - Gross Profit … ½

Cost of Revenue from operations = ₹ 6,40,000
Assume Revenue from operations = X
Gross Profit = 20% of X
X – 20/100 X = ₹ 6,40,000
X = ₹ 6,40,000 x 100/80 = ₹ 8,00,000
∴ Revenue from operations =₹ 8,00,000 ½

Alternatively, Revenue from operations can be calculated as-

Gross Profit ratio = 20% of Revenue from operations
= 25% of cost of Revenue from operations
∴ Gross profit = 25% of ₹6,40,000 = ₹ 1,60,000

Revenue from operations = Cost of revenue from operations + Gross Profit
Revenue from operations = ₹6,40,000 + ₹1,60,000 = ₹8,00,000

Revenue from operations = Cash Revenue from operations + Credit Revenue from operations

₹ 8,00,000 $= \frac{1}{3}$ Credit Revenue from operations + Credit Revenue from Operations

₹ 8,00,000 = 4/3 of Credit Revenue from Operations

∴ Credit Revenue from Operations = 8,00,000 x ¾ = ₹ 6,00,000 …….. ½

Trade Receivables. turnover ratio = 4 times

$$\therefore\ 4 = \frac{6,00,000}{\text{Average Receivables}}$$

Average Trade Receivables = ₹ 1,50,000 ……..... ½

Average Trade Receivables = $\frac{\text{Opening Trade Receivables + Closing Trade Receivables}}{2}$ … ½

4 marks

Closing Trade Receivables = 20,000 + Opening Trade Receivables

⇨ 1,50,000 = (2 Opening Trade receivables + 20,000) /2

⇨ Opening Trade Receivables = ₹ 1,40,000 …… ½

Closing Trade Receivables = ₹20,000 + ₹ 140,000

= ₹1,60,000 ……... ½

34 **Q. From the following Balance Sheet of Rama Ltd.…**

Ans. **Calculation of Cash Flows from Investing Activities for the year ended 31st March 2025**

Particulars	**Details (₹)**	**Amount (₹)**
Purchase of Goodwill	(1,60,000) ½	
Purchase of Machinery	(8,00,000) ½	
Proceeds from sale of Machinery	2,28,000 ½	
Purchase of Non-Current Investments	(2,04,000) ½	
Cash used in investing activities		**(9,36,000)** ½

2½

+

Working Notes :

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

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Balance b/d	9,80,000	By Bank/Cash A/c (Bal. figure)	2,28,000
To Statement of Profit & Loss- (Gain on sale)	8,000	By Accumulated Depreciation A/c	40,000
To Bank/Cash A/c	8,00,000	By Balance c/d	15,20,000
	17,88,000		**17,88,000**

½ + ½

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

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Machinery A/c (Bal. figure)	40,000	By Balance b/d	80,000
To Balance c/d	1,20,000	By Depreciation A/c/ Statement of Profit & Loss	80,000
	1,60,000		**1,60,000**

+

Calculation of Cash Flows from Financing Activities

for the year ended 31st March 2025

Particulars	Details (₹)	Amount (₹)
Issue of Equity Share Capital	11,00,000 ½	
Redemption of 10% Debentures	(70,000) ½	
Interest paid on Debentures	(32,000) ½	
Bank Overdraft Raised	20,000 ½	
Cash flows from financing activities		**10,18,000** ½

2½ = 6 marks

PART- B
OPTION – 1I
(Computerised Accounting)

27 **Q. Which chart element details……**

Ans. (B) Data labels

1 mark

28 **Q. (a) Mainly the components of……..**

Ans. (A) Hardware & Software

1 mark

OR

OR

Q. (b) Which of the following……

Ans. (C) Capital work in progress

1 mark

29	**Q. (a) Which type of software package……** **Ans.** (B) Generic **OR** **Q. (b) What is used to build single……..** **Ans.** (A) Array	**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
30	**Q. Depreciation is generated……** **Ans.** (C) Fixed assets accounting sub -system	**1 mark**
31	**Q. What is meant by cell reference…….** **Ans.** **Cell reference :** It identifies the location of a cell or group of cells in the spread sheet also referred as a cell address. ……. **1** **Absolute cell :** reference means a cell which consists of the column letter and row number surrounded by $ sign e.g. $ D$6. It is used when we want a cell reference to stay fixed on specific cell. ……. **1** **Relative cell reference :** means that as a formula or function is copied and pasted to other cells, the cell reference in the formula or function change to reflect the new location… **1**	**3 marks**
32	**Q. Explain any three features……** **Ans. (Any three features** from the following **with suitable explanation)** 1. **Simple & Integrated** ……..…… ½ The CAS may be integrated with enhanced MIS, multi-lingual and data organization capabilities to simplify all the business processes of the organization easily and cost-effectively. …….. ½ 2. **Transparency and Control** ……..… ½ CAS provides sufficient time to plan, increases data accessibility and enhances user satisfaction. It provides transparency for day-to-day business operations and access to vital information. ……..…….. ½ 3. **Accuracy and Speed** …….……..... ½ It provides user-definable templates for fast and accurate data entry of transactions. ……..... ½ 4. **Scalability** ……..... ½	**3 marks**

	CAS enables change in the volume of data processing over time with the change in the size of the business. The software can be used for any size of business and type of organisation. …….…… ½ 5. **Reliability** …….. ½ CAS makes sure that the generalised critical financial information is accurate, controlled and secured…….…... ½	
33	**Q. (a) What is Text Manipulation Function?.....** **Ans.** The function converts a numeric value to text in a specific number format……1 Syntax. (value, format_____ text) …… 1 where Value: is a numeric value, a formula that evaluates to a numeric value or reference to cell containing a numeric value. …….…… 1 Format – txt is a numeric format as a text string enclosed in quotation marks…….1 **OR** **Q. (b) Write the steps to change……** **Ans.** The function that converts a numeric value to text in a specific number format……. 1 Syntax (value, format_text) …….… 1 Where value: is a numeric value a formula that evaluate to a numeric value or a reference to a cell containing a numeric value…….……..… 1 Format ____ text is a numeric format or text string enclosed in quotation Marks…… 1	**4 marks** **OR** **4 marks**
34	**Q. Which error occur when a column……** **Ans.** Correct a ##### error:……..…….1 To correct, if the column is not wide enough to display the content. (i) Select the column by clicking the column header…….…….…...½ (ii) On the Home tab in the Cells group click Format and then click AutoFit Column Width. Alternatively, we can also double click the boundary to the right of the column heading. …….…...½ (iii) Select the column. …….…...½ (iv) On the Home tab in the Cells group click Format, click Format Cells and then click the Alignment tab. …….…….…...½	

	(v) Select Shrink to Fit check box. If dates and time are negative, if we are using 1900 date system dates and times must be positive values. ……. ……..... ½ -When we subtract dates and times, make sure that we build the formula correct. . ½ -If the formula is correct but the result is still a negative value, we can display the value by formatting the cell with a format that is not a date or time format. ……..... 1 1. On the Home tab in the Cells group, click Format Cells and then click the Number tab. ……..... ½ 2. Select a format that is not a date or time format…….. ……..….. ½	**6 marks**