Series : RQ3SP

SET~3

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **67/3/3**

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*
*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** और **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. जब साझेदारों की पूँजी परिवर्तनशील होती हैं, तब आहरण, आहरण पर ब्याज, पूँजी पर ब्याज, साझेदारों के वेतन, आदि के समायोजन _____ दर्शाए जाते हैं। *1*

(A) साझेदारों के चालू खाते में

(B) साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते में

(C) आहरण खाते में

(D) लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाते में

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** and **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. When capitals of the partners are fluctuating, then the adjustments for drawings, interest on drawings, interest on capital, partners' salary, etc. are shown in the _____. *1*

(A) Current Account of partners

(B) Capital Account of partners

(C) Drawings Account

(D) Profit and Loss Appropriation Account

2. निगम लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 40,000, 11% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन एक निश्चित बट्टे की दर पर किया । ऋणपत्रों का शोधन 20% प्रीमियम पर किया जाना था । इन ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन से पूर्व प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम का विद्यमान शेष ₹ 13,00,000 था ।

'ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर हानि' को अपलिखित करने के पश्चात्, प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम का शेष ₹ 3,00,000 था ।

उपर्युक्त ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन किया गया था : *1*

(A) 20% बट्टे पर

(B) 15% बट्टे पर

(C) 10% बट्टे पर

(D) 5% बट्टे पर

3. 31 मार्च, 2025 को, हरी तथा ओम के बीच साझेदारी का विघटन हो गया । हरी को विघटन कार्य की देखरेख के लिए नियुक्त किया गया जिसके लिए उसे ₹ 9,700 कमीशन दिया जाना था । वह विघटन व्ययों को वहन करने के लिए सहमत हो गया । विघटन के वास्तविक व्यय ₹ 8,900 थे जिनका भुगतान हरी के मित्र भानु ने उसकी तरफ से किया । वसूली खाते में डेबिट की गई राशि होगी : *1*

(A) ₹ 9,700 (B) ₹ 8,900

(C) ₹ 10,000 (D) शून्य

4. अतुल और निशा एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे । उनकी पूँजी क्रमश: ₹ 1,20,000 तथा ₹ 90,000 थीं । 1 अप्रैल, 2025 को, भविष्य के लाभों में $\frac{1}{4}$ भाग के लिए उन्होंने मोना को एक नए साझेदार के रूप में फर्म में प्रवेश दिया । मोना अपनी पूँजी के रूप में ₹ 1,00,000 लाई । फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्य था : *1*

(A) ₹ 22,500 (B) ₹ 4,00,000

(C) ₹ 90,000 (D) ₹ 1,00,000

2. Nigam Ltd. issued 40,000, 11% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a certain rate of discount. The debentures were to be redeemed at 20% premium. Existing balance of Securities Premium before issue of these debentures was ₹ 13,00,000.

After writing off 'Loss on issue of debentures', the balance in Securities Premium was ₹ 3,00,000.

The above debentures were issued at a discount of : *1*

(A) 20%

(B) 15%

(C) 10%

(D) 5%

3. On 31st March, 2025, the partnership between Hari and Om was dissolved. Hari was appointed to look after dissolution work for which he was allowed a commission of ₹ 9,700. He agreed to bear the dissolution expenses. The actual expenses of dissolution amounted to ₹ 8,900 which were paid by Hari's friend, Bhanu on his behalf. The amount debited to Realisation Account will be : *1*

(A) ₹ 9,700 (B) ₹ 8,900

(C) ₹ 10,000 (D) Nil

4. Atul and Nisha were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 1. Their capitals were ₹ 1,20,000 and ₹ 90,000 respectively. On 1st April, 2025, they admitted Mona as a new partner in the firm for $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in the future profits. Mona brought ₹ 1,00,000 as her capital. The value of goodwill of the firm was : *1*

(A) ₹ 22,500 (B) ₹ 4,00,000

(C) ₹ 90,000 (D) ₹ 1,00,000

5. यशोदा तथा देवी एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटती थीं। 31 मार्च, 2025 को, उनका स्थिति विवरण ₹ 20,00,000 का भूमि एवं भवन तथा ₹ 6,00,000 का फर्नीचर दर्शा रहा था। इस तिथि को भविष्य के लाभों में $\frac{1}{4}$ भाग के लिए उन्होंने पूनम को एक नए साझेदार के रूप में फर्म में प्रवेश दिया। पूनम के प्रवेश पर, यह पाया गया कि भूमि एवं भवन का मूल्यांकन 2% कम है। पूनम के प्रवेश पर, पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाते को : *1*

(A) ₹ 5,00,000 से डेबिट किया जाएगा

(B) ₹ 25,00,000 से डेबिट किया जाएगा

(C) ₹ 25,00,000 से क्रेडिट किया जाएगा

(D) ₹ 5,00,000 से क्रेडिट किया जाएगा

6. दिव्या तथा भोली एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 3 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटती थीं। 1 अप्रैल, 2024 को, उनकी स्थायी पूँजी क्रमश: ₹ 8,00,000 तथा ₹ 6,00,000 थीं। 30 सितम्बर, 2024 को, भोली ने ₹ 50,000 की अतिरिक्त पूँजी लगाई। साझेदारी संलेख में पूँजी पर 12% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज देने का प्रावधान था। 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए भोली की पूँजी पर ब्याज की राशि थी : *1*

(A) ₹ 78,000

(B) ₹ 75,000

(C) ₹ 72,000

(D) ₹ 3,000

7. (क) वे व्यक्ति जिन्होंने एक दूसरे के साथ साझेदारी में प्रवेश किया है, समग्र रूप से कहलाते हैं : *1*

(A) फर्म

(B) साझेदारी

(C) साझेदार

(D) साझेदारों की फर्म

अथवा

5. Yashoda and Devi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. On 31st March, 2025, their balance sheet showed land and building at ₹ 20,00,000 and furniture at ₹ 6,00,000. On that date they admitted Poonam as a new partner for $\frac{1}{4}^{th}$ share in the future profits of the firm. On Poonam's admission, it was found that land and building is undervalued by 20%. On Poonam's admission, Revaluation Account will be : *1*

(A) debited by ₹ 5,00,000
(B) debited by ₹ 25,00,000
(C) credited by ₹ 25,00,000
(D) credited by ₹ 5,00,000

6. Divya and Bholi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 1. On 1st April, 2024, their fixed capitals were ₹ 8,00,000 and ₹ 6,00,000 respectively. On 30th September, 2024, Bholi introduced ₹ 50,000 as additional capital. Partnership deed provided that interest on capital will be allowed @ 12% p.a. Interest on Bholi's capital for the year ended 31st March, 2025 was : *1*

(A) ₹ 78,000
(B) ₹ 75,000
(C) ₹ 72,000
(D) ₹ 3,000

7. (a) Persons who have entered into partnership with one another are collectively called : *1*

(A) Firm
(B) Partnership
(C) Partners
(D) Partners' firm

OR

(ख) साझेदारी संलेख की अनुपस्थिति में साझेदार अधिकारी हैं : *1*

(A) पूँजी पर ब्याज के

(B) उनके पूँजी अनुपात में लाभों/हानियों में भाग के

(C) उनके द्वारा फर्म को दिए गए ऋण/अग्रिम पर 6% की दर से ब्याज के

(D) फर्म के कार्य के लिए वेतन के

8. (क) अनूप, भारती तथा मनोज एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 11 : 8 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 1 अप्रैल, 2025 से, उन्होंने भविष्य में लाभों को 2 : 2 : 1 के अनुपात में बाँटने का निर्णय किया । लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में परिवर्तन के कारण प्रत्येक साझेदार का अभिलाभ अथवा त्याग होगा : *1*

(A) अनूप का अभिलाभ $\frac{3}{20}$, मनोज का त्याग $\frac{3}{20}$

(B) अनूप का त्याग $\frac{3}{20}$, मनोज का अभिलाभ $\frac{3}{20}$

(C) अनूप का अभिलाभ $\frac{3}{20}$, मनोज का अभिलाभ $\frac{3}{20}$

(D) अनूप का त्याग $\frac{3}{20}$, मनोज का त्याग $\frac{3}{20}$

अथवा

(ख) अरुण, वरुण तथा तरुण एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 31 मार्च, 2025 को, अरुण की मृत्यु हो गई। वरुण तथा तरुण ने भविष्य में लाभों को बराबर-बराबर बाँटने का निर्णय किया। वरुण तथा तरुण का अभिलाभ अनुपात होगा : *1*

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

(C) 2 : 3 (D) 5 : 2

9. (क) अतुल, बजाज तथा मदन एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 1 : 2 : 5 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। साझेदारी संलेख में प्रावधान था कि साझेदार के आहरण पर 18% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज प्रभारित किया जाएगा। 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के दौरान, बजाज ने प्रत्येक तिमाही के अन्त में ₹ 7,000 का आहरण किया। बजाज के आहरण पर ब्याज होगा : *1*

(A) ₹ 1,890 (B) ₹ 3,150

(C) ₹ 420 (D) ₹ 5,040

अथवा

(b) In the absence of partnership deed, partners are entitled to : *1*

(A) Interest on Capital

(B) Share of profits/losses in the ratio of their capitals

(C) Interest @ 6% p.a. on loans/advances by them to the firm

(D) Remuneration for the firm's work

8. (a) Anup, Bharti and Manoj were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 11 : 8 : 1. From 1st April, 2025, they decided to share the future profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. The gain or sacrifice of each partner due to change in profit sharing ratio will be : *1*

(A) Anup's gain $\frac{3}{20}$, Manoj's sacrifice $\frac{3}{20}$

(B) Anup's sacrifice $\frac{3}{20}$, Manoj's gain $\frac{3}{20}$

(C) Anup's gain $\frac{3}{20}$, Manoj's gain $\frac{3}{20}$

(D) Anup's sacrifice $\frac{3}{20}$, Manoj's sacrifice $\frac{3}{20}$

OR

(b) Arun, Varun and Tarun were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. On 31st March, 2025, Arun died. Varun and Tarun decided to share future profits equally. The gaining ratio of Varun and Tarun will be : *1*

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

(C) 2 : 3 (D) 5 : 2

9. (a) Atul, Bajaj and Madan were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 5. The partnership deed provides that interest on a partner's drawings shall be charged @ 18% per annum. During the year ended 31st March, 2025, Bajaj withdrew ₹ 7,000 at the end of each quarter. Interest on Bajaj's drawings will be : *1*

(A) ₹ 1,890 (B) ₹ 3,150

(C) ₹ 420 (D) ₹ 5,040

OR

(ख) दामोदर, राव तथा श्रीधरन एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 1 : 1 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। उनकी स्थायी पूँजी क्रमश: ₹ 4,00,000; ₹ 3,00,000 तथा ₹ 2,00,000 थीं। पूँजी पर 6% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज देय था। राव की पूँजी पर ब्याज देने की रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टि होगी : *1*

	विवरण		नाम राशि (₹)	जमा राशि (₹)
(A)	लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता राव का पूँजी खाता	नाम	18,000	 18,000
(B)	लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाता राव का चालू खाता	नाम	18,000	 18,000
(C)	पूँजी खाते पर ब्याज राव का चालू खाता	नाम	18,000	 18,000
(D)	पूँजी खाते पर ब्याज राव का पूँजी खाता	नाम	18,000	 18,000

10. *अभिकथन (A) :* साझेदारी फर्म में एक नए साझेदार के प्रवेश की स्थिति में, सभी साझेदारों के बीच नए लाभ विभाजन अनुपात को सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता होती है।

कारण (R) : एक नए साझेदार के प्रवेश पर, पुराने साझेदारों के बीच लाभ विभाजन अनुपात, आने वाले साझेदार के लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में उसके सम्बन्धित योगदान को ध्यान में रखते हुए बदल जाएगा।

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : *1*

(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, परंतु कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या ***नहीं*** है।

(C) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परंतु कारण (R) ग़लत है।

(D) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, परंतु कारण (R) सही है।

11. धरम तथा करन एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 7 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 1 अप्रैल, 2025 को, उन्होंने विनोद को एक नए साझेदार के रूप में फर्म में प्रवेश दिया। धरम ने विनोद के पक्ष में अपने भाग के $\frac{1}{3}$ भाग का तथा करन ने अपने भाग के $\frac{1}{4}$ भाग का त्याग विनोद के पक्ष में किया। नया लाभ विभाजन अनुपात होगा : *1*

(A) 7 : 3 : 1 (B) 56 : 27 : 10

(C) 27 : 56 : 10 (D) 56 : 27 : 37

(b) Damodar, Rao and Shridharan were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 1 : 1. Their fixed capitals were ₹ 4,00,000; ₹ 3,00,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 respectively. Interest on capital is allowed at the rate of 6% per annum. Journal entry for allowing interest on Rao's capital will be : *1*

	Particulars		Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)
(A)	Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c	Dr.	18,000	
	To Rao's Capital A/c			18,000
(B)	Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c	Dr.	18,000	
	To Rao's Current A/c			18,000
(C)	Interest on Capital A/c	Dr.	18,000	
	To Rao's Current A/c			18,000
(D)	Interest on Capital A/c	Dr.	18,000	
	To Rao's Capital A/c			18,000

10. *Assertion (A) :* In case of admission of a new partner in the partnership firm, there is a need to ascertain the new profit sharing ratio among all the partners.

Reason (R) : On admission of a new partner, the profit sharing ratio among the old partners will change, keeping in view their respective contribution to the profit sharing ratio of the incoming partner.

Choose the correct option from the following : *1*

(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.

11. Dharam and Karan were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7 : 3. On 1st April, 2025, they admitted Vinod as a new partner in the firm. Dharam surrendered $\frac{1}{3}^{rd}$ of his share in favour of Vinod and Karan surrendered $\frac{1}{4}^{th}$ of his share in favour of Vinod. The new profit sharing ratio will be : *1*

(A) 7 : 3 : 1 (B) 56 : 27 : 10

(C) 27 : 56 : 10 (D) 56 : 27 : 37

12. नॉवल्टी लिमिटेड ने ₹ 500 प्रत्येक के 3,000, 11% ऋणपत्रों को ₹ 450 प्रति ऋणपत्र पर निर्गमन किया। 11% ऋणपत्र खाते को क्रेडिट किया जाएगा : *1*

(A) ₹ 13,50,000 से (B) ₹ 3,00,000 से

(C) ₹ 15,00,000 से (D) ₹ 33,00,000 से

13. मीशा लिमिटेड ने विबो लिमिटेड से ₹ 18,80,000 की परिसम्पत्तियों का क्रय किया। क्रय प्रतिफल के पूर्ण निपटान में मीशा लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 11% ऋणपत्रों को 6% बट्टे पर निर्गमित किया। विबो लिमिटेड को निर्गमित किए गए ऋणपत्रों की संख्या थी : *1*

(A) 20,000 (B) 11,000

(C) 10,000 (D) 18,000

14. (क) 1 अप्रैल, 2024 को, मोबी लिमिटेड ने ₹ 1,000 प्रत्येक के 3,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों को 5% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किया। 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए ऋणपत्रों पर देय कुल ब्याज की राशि होगी : *1*

(A) ₹ 2,70,000

(B) ₹ 1,50,000

(C) ₹ 27,000

(D) ₹ 15,000

अथवा

(ख) कम्पनी अपनी अयाचित पूँजी का एक भाग सुरक्षित रख सकती है जो केवल कम्पनी के समापन की दशा में ही माँगा जा सकता है। यह अयाचित भाग कहलाता है : *1*

(A) अयाचित पूँजी

(B) प्रदत्त पूँजी

(C) याचित पूँजी

(D) आरक्षित पूँजी

15. (क) पैरामाउंट लिमिटेड ने 10% प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित किए गए ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 2,000 समता अंश, जिन पर ₹ 80 याचित थे, ₹ 20 प्रति अंश की प्रथम याचना का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया। इन अंशों के हरण पर, समता अंश पूँजी खाता _____ होगा _____ से। *1*

(A) डेबिट, ₹ 1,60,000

(B) क्रेडिट, ₹ 1,60,000

(C) डेबिट, ₹ 2,00,000

(D) क्रेडिट, ₹ 2,00,000

अथवा

12. Novelty Ltd. issued 3,000, 11% Debentures of ₹ 500 each at ₹ 450 per debenture. 11% Debentures Account will be credited by : *1*

(A) ₹ 13,50,000 (B) ₹ 3,00,000

(C) ₹ 15,00,000 (D) ₹ 33,00,000

13. Misha Ltd. purchased assets of ₹ 18,80,000 from Vibo Ltd. Misha Ltd. issued 11% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 6% in full satisfaction of the purchase consideration. The number of debentures issued to Vibo Ltd. was : *1*

(A) 20,000 (B) 11,000

(C) 10,000 (D) 18,000

14. (a) On 1st April, 2024, Mobi Ltd. issued 3,000, 9% Debentures of ₹ 1,000 each at a premium of 5%. The total amount of interest due on debentures for the year ended 31st March, 2025 will be : *1*

(A) ₹ 2,70,000

(B) ₹ 1,50,000

(C) ₹ 27,000

(D) ₹ 15,000

OR

(b) A company may reserve a portion of its uncalled capital to be called only in the event of winding up of the company. Such uncalled amount is called : *1*

(A) Uncalled capital

(B) Paid-up capital

(C) Called-up capital

(D) Reserve capital

15. (a) Paramount Ltd. forfeited 2,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each, ₹ 80 called up, issued at a premium of 10%, for non-payment of first call of ₹ 20 per share. On forfeiture of these shares, Equity Share Capital Account will be _____ by _____. *1*

(A) debited, ₹ 1,60,000

(B) credited, ₹ 1,60,000

(C) debited, ₹ 2,00,000

(D) credited, ₹ 2,00,000

OR

(ख) रुदाली लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 2,00,000 समता अंशों को ₹ 2 प्रति अंश के प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए। आवेदन पर ₹ 5 प्रति अंश (प्रीमियम सहित) देय था। 2,60,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। 5,000 अंशों के एक आवेदक ने अपनी संपूर्ण अंश राशि का भुगतान आवेदन के साथ कर दिया। आवेदन पर प्राप्त राशि थी : *1*

(A) ₹ 10,00,000

(B) ₹ 12,00,000

(C) ₹ 12,35,000

(D) ₹ 13,35,000

16. चमन, रमन तथा सुमन एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 1 अप्रैल, 2025 से, उन्होंने भविष्य में लाभों को 2 : 3 : 5 के अनुपात में बाँटने का निर्णय लिया। इस उद्देश्य के लिए, यह सहमति हुई कि फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 1,00,000 किया जाएगा। ख्याति खाता खोले बिना ख्याति का लेखांकन होगा : *1*

(A) चमन के पूँजी खाते को ₹ 30,000 से डेबिट तथा सुमन के पूँजी खाते को ₹ 30,000 से क्रेडिट

(B) सुमन के पूँजी खाते को ₹ 30,000 से डेबिट तथा चमन के पूँजी खाते को ₹ 30,000 से क्रेडिट

(C) चमन तथा सुमन प्रत्येक के पूँजी खाते को ₹ 15,000 से डेबिट तथा रमन के पूँजी खाते को ₹ 30,000 से क्रेडिट

(D) रमन के पूँजी खाते को ₹ 30,000 से डेबिट तथा चमन एवं सुमन प्रत्येक के पूँजी खाते को ₹ 15,000 से क्रेडिट

17. तनवी, मानवी तथा नूरी एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटती थीं। 1 अप्रैल, 2025 को उनकी पूँजी क्रमश: ₹ 8,00,000; ₹ 6,00,000 तथा ₹ 4,00,000 थीं। फर्म अपनी पुस्तकें प्रति वर्ष 31 मार्च को बंद करती है। 30 सितंबर, 2025 को तनवी की मृत्यु हो गई। साझेदारी संलेख में प्रावधान है कि एक साझेदार की मृत्यु पर उसके कानूनी प्रतिनिधियों को निम्नलिखित का अधिकार होगा :

(i) पूँजी पर 9% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज

(ii) उसकी मृत्यु की तिथि तक फर्म के लाभों में उसका भाग

30 सितंबर, 2025 तक तनवी ने अपने व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए ₹ 1,00,000 का आहरण किया और 12% वार्षिक दर से आहरण पर ब्याज प्रभारित किया जाएगा। फर्म के लाभों में उसके भाग की गणना पिछले वर्ष के लाभ के आधार पर की गई। पिछले वर्ष का लाभ ₹ 3,60,000 था।

तनवी के कानूनी प्रतिनिधियों को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए उसका पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए। *3*

(b) Rudali Ltd. invited applications for issuing 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 2 per share. ₹ 5 per share (including premium) was payable on application. Applications for 2,60,000 shares were received. An applicant for 5,000 shares paid his entire share money along with application. The amount received on application was : *1*

(A) ₹ 10,00,000
(B) ₹ 12,00,000
(C) ₹ 12,35,000
(D) ₹ 13,35,000

16. Chaman, Raman and Suman 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 the future profits in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 5. For this purpose, it was agreed that the goodwill of the firm be valued at ₹ 1,00,000. The treatment of goodwill without opening goodwill account will be : *1*

(A) Debit Chaman's Capital A/c by ₹ 30,000 and Credit Suman's Capital A/c by ₹ 30,000
(B) Debit Suman's Capital A/c by ₹ 30,000 and Credit Chaman's Capital A/c by ₹ 30,000
(C) Debit Chaman's Capital A/c and Suman's Capital A/c by ₹ 15,000 each and credit Raman's Capital A/c by ₹ 30,000
(D) Debit Raman's Capital A/c by ₹ 30,000 and Credit Chaman's Capital A/c and Suman's Capital A/c by ₹ 15,000 each

17. Tanvi, Manvi and Noori were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. On 1st April, 2025, their capitals were ₹ 8,00,000; ₹ 6,00,000 and ₹ 4,00,000 respectively. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year. Tanvi died on 30th September, 2025. The partnership deed provides that in the event of death of a partner, his/her legal representatives will be entitled to the following :

(i) Interest on capital @ 9% p.a.
(ii) Her share in the profits of the firm till the date of her death.

Till 30th September, 2025 Tanvi had withdrawn ₹ 1,00,000 for personal use and interest on drawings @ 12% p.a. is to be charged. Her share in the profits of the firm was calculated on the basis of last year's profit. Last year's profit amounted to ₹ 3,60,000.

Prepare Tanvi's Capital Account to be presented to her legal representatives. *3*

18. (क) लक्ष्मी, रानी तथा प्रिया एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 5 : 7 : 8 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटती थीं। उनकी स्थायी पूँजी क्रमश: ₹ 8,00,000; ₹ 7,00,000 तथा ₹ 5,00,000 थीं। साझेदारी संलेख में पूँजी पर 9% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज का प्रावधान था। 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए पूँजी पर 12% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज लगाया गया।

अपने कार्य को स्पष्टता से दर्शाते हुए, त्रुटि के समाधान हेतु एक समायोजन प्रविष्टि कीजिए। *3*

अथवा

(ख) सुकेश तथा सुरभी एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 5 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 1 अप्रैल, 2024 को, उन्होंने फर्म के लाभों में $\frac{1}{5}$ भाग के लिए सुमन को, एक नए साझेदार के रूप में न्यूनतम ₹ 1,20,000 के लाभ की गारंटी के साथ, फर्म में प्रवेश दिया। इस गारंटी के कारण हुई किसी भी कमी को सुकेश वहन करेगा। 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए फर्म का शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 5,50,000 था।

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

19. (क) ओएसिस लिमिटेड ने ₹ 15,30,000 के क्रय प्रतिफल के बदले नितारा लिमिटेड से ₹ 12,00,000 मूल्य का भवन, ₹ 1,90,000 मूल्य की मशीनरी तथा ₹ 3,00,000 मूल्य का फर्नीचर क्रय किया तथा इसकी ₹ 90,000 की देयताओं को लिया। ओएसिस लिमिटेड ने क्रय प्रतिफल का भुगतान ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 11% ऋणपत्रों को 10% बट्टे पर निर्गमित करके किया।

उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए ओएसिस लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए। *3*

अथवा

(ख) 1 अप्रैल, 2025 को, भारत हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज़ लिमिटेड ने ₹ 15,00,000 के क्रय प्रतिफल के बदले मैक लिमिटेड के चालू व्यवसाय का क्रय किया जिसमें ₹ 20,00,000 पुस्तक मूल्य की विविध परिसम्पत्तियाँ तथा ₹ 8,00,000 की विविध देयताएँ सम्मिलित थीं। क्रय प्रतिफल का भुगतान ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 8,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 25% प्रीमियम पर करके तथा शेष को मैक लिमिटेड के पक्ष में बैंक ड्राफ्ट द्वारा भुगतान करके किया।

भारत हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज़ लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए। *3*

18. (a) Laxmi, Rani and Priya were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 7 : 8. Their fixed capitals were ₹ 8,00,000; ₹ 7,00,000 and ₹ 5,00,000 respectively. The partnership deed provided interest on capital @ 9% per annum. For the year ending 31st March, 2025, interest on capital was provided @ 12% per annum.

Showing your workings clearly, pass a single adjustment entry to rectify the error. *3*

OR

(b) Sukesh and Surbhi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3. On 1st April, 2024, they admitted Suman, as a new partner for $\frac{1}{5}^{th}$ share in the profits of the firm with a minimum guaranteed profit of ₹ 1,20,000. Any deficiency arising on that account will be borne by Sukesh. The net profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2025 was ₹ 5,50,000.

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

19. (a) Oasis Ltd. purchased building worth ₹ 12,00,000, machinery worth ₹ 1,90,000 and furniture worth ₹ 3,00,000 from Nitara Ltd. and took over its liabilities of ₹ 90,000 for a purchase consideration of ₹ 15,30,000. Oasis Ltd. paid the purchase consideration by issuing 11% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10%.

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

OR

(b) On 1st April, 2025, Bharat Heavy Industries Ltd. purchased the running business of Mac Ltd. consisting of sundry assets of the book value of ₹ 20,00,000 and sundry liabilities of ₹ 8,00,000 for a purchase consideration of ₹ 15,00,000. The purchase consideration was paid by issuing 8,000, 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 25% and the balance was paid by a bank draft in favour of Mac Ltd.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Bharat Heavy Industries Ltd. *3*

20. रीटा और मोहित एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 7 : 3 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। उनकी पूँजी क्रमश: ₹ 7,00,000 तथा ₹ 3,00,000 थीं। प्रत्याय की सामान्य दर 10% थी।

पिछले चार वर्षों के लाभ थे :

	(₹)
2021 – 22	3,30,000
2022 – 23	4,00,000
2023 – 24	(70,000)
2024 – 25	5,00,000

वर्ष 2024 – 25 के अंतिम स्टॉक का मूल्यांकन ₹ 40,000 से कम किया गया। ख्याति का मूल्यांकन पिछले चार वर्षों के औसत अधिलाभों के दो वर्षों के क्रय के आधार पर किया जाएगा।

फर्म की ख्याति के मूल्य की गणना कीजिए। *3*

21. निम्नलिखित लेनदेनों के लिए ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए :

(i) एबी लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 30,000, 10% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 5% प्रीमियम पर किया, जिनका शोधन 10% प्रीमियम पर किया जाएगा।

(ii) सीडी लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 40,000, 8% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन सममूल्य पर किया, जिनका शोधन 10% प्रीमियम पर किया जाएगा। *4*

22. नम्रता, भावी तथा सुरभी एक फर्म की साझेदार थीं तथा 5 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटती थीं। 31 मार्च, 2025 को उनकी पूँजी क्रमश: ₹ 10,00,000; ₹ 8,00,000 तथा ₹ 6,00,000 थीं। 1 अप्रैल, 2025 से, उन्होंने भविष्य में लाभों को बराबर-बराबर बाँटने का निर्णय लिया। यह सहमति हुई कि लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में परिवर्तन पर :

(i) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 2,40,000 किया जाएगा।

(ii) परिसम्पत्तियों तथा देयताओं का पुनर्मूल्यांकन किया जाएगा। परिसम्पत्तियों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन तथा देयताओं के पुनर्निर्धारण के परिणामस्वरूप ₹ 20,000 का लाभ हुआ।

(iii) पुनर्गठित फर्म की कुल पूँजी ₹ 30,00,000 होगी तथा वह साझेदारों के नए लाभ विभाजन अनुपात में होगी। इस उद्देश्य के लिए, जैसी भी स्थिति होगी, साझेदार आवश्यकतानुसार नगद लाएँगे अथवा उन्हें नगद भुगतान कर दिया जाएगा।

फर्म के पुनर्गठन पर साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए। *4*

20. Rita and Mohit were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7 : 3. Their capitals were ₹ 7,00,000 and ₹ 3,00,000 respectively. The normal rate of return was 10%.

The profits for the last four years were :

	(₹)
2021 – 22	3,30,000
2022 – 23	4,00,000
2023 – 24	(70,000)
2024 – 25	5,00,000

The closing stock for the year 2024 – 25 was undervalued by ₹ 40,000. Goodwill is to be valued at two years' purchase of last four years' average super profits.

Calculate the value of goodwill of the firm. *3*

21. Pass necessary journal entries for issue of debentures for the following transactions :

(i) AB Ltd. issued 30,000, 10% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 5%, redeemable at a premium of 10%.

(ii) CD Ltd. issued 40,000, 8% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at par, redeemable at a premium of 10%. *4*

22. Namrata, Bhavi and Surbhi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. On 31st March, 2025, their capitals were ₹ 10,00,000; ₹ 8,00,000 and ₹ 6,00,000 respectively. With effect from 1st April, 2025, they decided to share the future profits equally. It was agreed that on change in profit sharing ratio :

(i) Goodwill of the firm will be valued at ₹ 2,40,000.

(ii) Revaluation of assets and liabilities will be carried out. The revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities resulted in a gain of ₹ 20,000.

(iii) Total capital of the reconstituted firm will be ₹ 30,00,000 and the same will be in proportion of the new profit sharing ratio of the partners. For this purpose, necessary cash will be brought in by the partners or paid off to the partners, as the case may be.

Prepare Partners' Capital Accounts on the reconstitution of the firm. *4*

23. (क) आनंद तथा बीर एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ-हानि बाँटते थे। 31 मार्च, 2025 को, उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

31 मार्च, 2025 को आनंद तथा बीर का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ		राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
लेनदार		45,000	नगद	9,000
कामगार क्षतिपूर्ति कोष		15,000	देनदार	36,000
पूँजी :				
आनंद	90,000		स्टॉक	45,000
बीर	60,000	1,50,000	फर्नीचर	30,000
			संयंत्र तथा मशीनरी	90,000
		2,10,000		2,10,000

1 अप्रैल, 2025 को, उन्होंने फर्म के लाभों में $\frac{1}{6}$ भाग के लिए विशाल को एक नए साझेदार के रूप में प्रवेश दिया। इस पर सहमति हुई कि :

(i) विशाल अपनी पूँजी के रूप में ₹ 45,000 तथा ख्याति प्रीमियम के अपने भाग के लिए ₹ 15,000 लाएगा।

(ii) स्टॉक का मूल्य 10% से घटाया जाएगा तथा मशीनरी का मूल्य 10% से बढ़ाया जाएगा।

(iii) फर्नीचर का पुनर्मूल्यांकन ₹ 27,000 किया गया।

(iv) डूबत ऋणों के लिए 5% प्रावधान बनाया जाएगा तथा अदत्त मरम्मत बिल के लिए ₹ 600 का प्रावधान किया जाएगा।

(v) ₹ 3,000 के अलिखित निवेश थे जिनका लेखा किया जाएगा।

(vi) ₹ 900 का एक लेनदार अपने धन का दावा नहीं करेगा, अत: उसे अपलिखित किया जाएगा।

विशाल के प्रवेश पर फर्म की पुस्तकों में उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए। *6*

अथवा

23. (a) Anand and Bir were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. On 31st March, 2025, their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Anand and Bir as on 31st March, 2025

Liabilities		Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors		45,000	Cash	9,000
Workmen Compensation Fund		15,000	Debtors	36,000
Capitals :				
Anand	90,000		Stock	45,000
Bir	60,000	1,50,000	Furniture	30,000
			Plant and Machinery	90,000
		2,10,000		2,10,000

On 1st April, 2025, they admitted Vishal as a new partner for $\frac{1}{6}$ th share in the profits of the firm. It was agreed that :

(i) Vishal will bring ₹ 45,000 as his capital and ₹ 15,000 for his share of goodwill premium.

(ii) Stock was to be reduced by 10% and machinery was to be appreciated by 10%.

(iii) Furniture was revalued at ₹ 27,000.

(iv) 5% provision for bad debts was to be created and ₹ 600 were to be provided for outstanding repair bill.

(v) There were unrecorded investments of ₹ 3,000 which were to be recorded.

(vi) A creditor of ₹ 900 was not likely to claim his money and hence was to be written off.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm on Vishal's admission. *6*

OR

(ख) राधा, श्याम तथा मीरा एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा लाभ-हानि बराबर-बराबर बाँटते थे। 31 मार्च, 2025 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

31 मार्च, 2025 को राधा, श्याम तथा मीरा का स्थिति विवरण

देयताएँ		राशि (₹)	परिसम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
पूँजी :			एकस्व	1,80,000
राधा	4,00,000		भवन	6,90,000
श्याम	4,00,000		देनदार	2,70,000
मीरा	4,00,000	12,00,000	स्टॉक	3,60,000
सामान्य संचय		3,00,000	बैंक	1,80,000
लेनदार		1,80,000		
		16,80,000		16,80,000

उपर्युक्त तिथि को निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर श्याम फर्म से सेवानिवृत्त हो गया :

(i) शेष साझेदारों के बीच 3 : 2 के नए लाभ विभाजन अनुपात पर सहमति हुई।

(ii) स्टॉक के मूल्य को ₹ 1,20,000 से कम करना था।

(iii) एकस्व मूल्यहीन माने गए इसलिए अपलिखित किए जाने थे।

(iv) श्याम की सेवानिवृत्ति पर फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 6,00,000 था।

(v) श्याम को उसकी सेवानिवृत्ति पर ₹ 1,00,000 का भुगतान तुरंत कर दिया गया और शेष उसके ऋण खाते में हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया।

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

(b) Radha, Shyam and Meera were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025 was as follows :

Balance Sheet of Radha, Shyam and Meera as at 31st March, 2025

Liabilities		Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Capitals :			Patents	1,80,000
Radha	4,00,000		Building	6,90,000
Shyam	4,00,000		Debtors	2,70,000
Meera	4,00,000	12,00,000	Stock	3,60,000
General Reserve		3,00,000	Bank	1,80,000
Creditors		1,80,000		
		16,80,000		16,80,000

Shyam retired from the firm on the above date on the following terms :

(i) The new profit sharing ratio between the remaining partners was agreed at 3 : 2.

(ii) The value of stock was to be reduced by ₹ 1,20,000.

(iii) Patents were considered as valueless and hence were to be written off.

(iv) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 6,00,000 on Shyam's retirement.

(v) Shyam was paid ₹ 1,00,000 immediately on his retirement and the balance was transferred to his loan account.

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

24. आस्था लिमिटेड ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के अंशों में विभाजित ₹ 20,00,000 की अधिकृत पूँजी के साथ पंजीकृत थी । 1 अप्रैल, 2025 को, कम्पनी ने जनता को अभिदान के लिए 1,40,000 अंशों को प्रस्तुत किया । 1,35,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए और सभी आवेदकों को पूर्ण आबंटन कर दिया गया । एक अंशधारी, जो 5,000 अंशों का धारक था, ₹ 2 प्रति अंश की दूसरी और अंतिम याचना देने में असफल रहा ।

उपर्युक्त जानकारी के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(i) 'अदत्त याचना' राशि होगी : *1*

(A) ₹ 5,000
(B) ₹ 50,000
(C) ₹ 40,000
(D) ₹ 10,000

(ii) आस्था लिमिटेड की 'अभिदत्त एवं पूर्ण प्रदत्त पूँजी' होगी : *1*

(A) ₹ 13,40,000
(B) ₹ 13,00,000
(C) ₹ 13,50,000
(D) ₹ 14,00,000

(iii) आस्था लिमिटेड की 'अभिदत्त लेकिन पूर्ण प्रदत्त नहीं पूँजी' होगी : *1*

(A) ₹ 40,000
(B) ₹ 50,000
(C) ₹ 10,000
(D) शून्य

(iv) आस्था लिमिटेड के स्थिति विवरण में दर्शाई जाने वाली 'अंश पूँजी' की राशि होगी : *1*

(A) ₹ 13,00,000
(B) ₹ 13,10,000
(C) ₹ 13,40,000
(D) ₹ 13,50,000

24. Astha Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital of ₹ 20,00,000 divided into shares of ₹ 10 each. On 1st April, 2025, the company offered to the public for subscription 1,40,000 shares. Applications for 1,35,000 shares were received and allotment was made in full to all the applicants. A shareholder holding 5,000 shares failed to pay the second and final call of ₹ 2 per share.

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

(i) The amount of 'calls in arrears' will be : *1*

(A) ₹ 5,000

(B) ₹ 50,000

(C) ₹ 40,000

(D) ₹ 10,000

(ii) The 'subscribed and fully paid-up capital' of Astha Ltd. will be : *1*

(A) ₹ 13,40,000

(B) ₹ 13,00,000

(C) ₹ 13,50,000

(D) ₹ 14,00,000

(iii) 'Subscribed but not fully paid-up capital' of Astha Ltd. will be : *1*

(A) ₹ 40,000

(B) ₹ 50,000

(C) ₹ 10,000

(D) Nil

(iv) The amount of 'share capital' to be shown in the Balance Sheet of Astha Ltd. will be : *1*

(A) ₹ 13,00,000

(B) ₹ 13,10,000

(C) ₹ 13,40,000

(D) ₹ 13,50,000

(v) यदि सभी अंशों का जिन पर दूसरी एवं अंतिम याचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई, हरण कर लिया जाए, तो 'खातों के नोट्स' में 'अंश हरण खाता' दर्शाया जाएगा : *1*

(A) ₹ 10,000 से

(B) ₹ 50,000 से

(C) ₹ 5,000 से

(D) ₹ 40,000 से

(vi) न्यूनतम मूल्य जिस पर हरण किए गए अंशों को पुन:निर्गमित किया जा सकता है, वह है : *1*

(A) ₹ 40,000

(B) ₹ 50,000

(C) ₹ 10,000

(D) ₹ 15,000

25. (क) माधव लिमिटेड ने ₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 4,00,000 समता अंशों को ₹ 4 प्रति अंश प्रीमियम पर निर्गमित करने के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए। राशि का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से देय था :

आवेदन तथा आबंटन पर – ₹ 6 प्रति अंश (₹ 2 प्रीमियम सहित)

प्रथम तथा अंतिम याचना पर – शेष

6,00,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। 1,00,000 अंशों के आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया तथा आवेदन राशि वापस कर दी गई। शेष आवेदकों को आनुपातिक आधार पर अंशों का आबंटन किया गया। आवेदन एवं आबंटन पर प्राप्त अतिरिक्त राशि का समायोजन प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना में कर लिया गया। एक अंशधारक, जिसने 500 अंशों के लिए आवेदन किया था, प्रथम एवं अंतिम याचना राशि का भुगतान करने में असफल रहा। उसके अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया।

उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए माधव लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए। *6*

अथवा

(v) If all the shares on which second and final call was not received, are forfeited, 'Share Forfeiture Account' will appear in the 'Notes to Accounts' at : *1*

(A) ₹ 10,000
(B) ₹ 50,000
(C) ₹ 5,000
(D) ₹ 40,000

(vi) The minimum price at which the forfeited shares can be reissued is : *1*

(A) ₹ 40,000
(B) ₹ 50,000
(C) ₹ 10,000
(D) ₹ 15,000

25. (a) Madhav Ltd. invited applications for issuing 4,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 4 per share. The amount was payable as follows :

On Application and Allotment – ₹ 6 per share (including premium ₹ 2)

On First and Final Call – Balance

Applications for 6,00,000 shares were received. Applications for 1,00,000 shares were rejected and the application money was refunded. Shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to the remaining applicants. Excess money received on application and allotment was adjusted towards sums due on first and final call. A shareholder, who had applied for 500 shares, failed to pay the first and final call. His shares were forfeited.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Madhav Ltd. for the above transactions. *6*

OR

(ख) (i) एनएन लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 800 समता अंशों का हरण, ₹ 20 प्रति अंश की प्रथम याचना का भुगतान न करने पर कर लिया। ₹ 30 प्रति अंश की दूसरी तथा अंतिम याचना अभी माँगी नहीं गई थी। हरण किए गए अंशों में से, 600 अंशों को ₹ 54,000 पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुन:निर्गमित कर दिया गया।

एनएन लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए। *3*

(ii) केजी लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 7,000 समता अंशों को, जिनका निर्गमन ₹ 20 प्रति अंश प्रीमियम पर किया था, ₹ 20 प्रति अंश की दूसरी तथा अंतिम याचना का भुगतान न करने पर हरण कर लिया। हरण किए गए अंशों को ₹ 80 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुन:निर्गमित कर दिया गया।

केजी लिमिटेड की पुस्तकों में उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए। *3*

26. सोफिया तथा ललित एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा लाभ-हानि बराबर-बराबर बाँटते थे। 31 मार्च, 2025 को उनकी फर्म का विघटन हो गया। विविध परिसम्पत्तियों (रोकड़ हस्ते तथा बैंक में नगद को छोड़कर) तथा तृतीय पक्ष देयताओं को वसूली खाते में हस्तांतरित करने के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित लेनदेन हुए :

(i) फर्म के पास ₹ 80,000 पुस्तक मूल्य का स्टॉक था। 50% स्टॉक को सोफिया ने पुस्तक मूल्य से 10% कम पर ले लिया तथा शेष स्टॉक पुस्तक मूल्य के 15% लाभ पर बेचा गया।

(ii) एक अलिखित निवेश था, जिसे ₹ 25,000 में बेचा गया।

(iii) ₹ 1,20,000 के देनदार थे। उनसे केवल 90% प्राप्त हुआ तथा पिछले वर्ष अपलिखित डूबत ऋणों से ₹ 5,000 की वसूली हुई।

(iv) सोफिया ने फर्म को ₹ 52,000 का ऋण दिया था। अपने दावे के पूर्ण निपटान में उसे ₹ 41,000 का भुगतान किया गया।

(v) ₹ 60,000 के लेनदारों को 5% बट्टे पर भुगतान किया गया।

(vi) ₹ 7,000 के वसूली व्ययों का भुगतान ललित द्वारा किया गया।

फर्म की पुस्तकों में उपर्युक्त लेनदेनों के लिए आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए। *6*

(b) (i) NN Ltd. forfeited 800 equity shares of ₹ 100 each for non-payment of the first call of ₹ 20 per share. The second and final call of ₹ 30 per share was not yet made. Out of the forfeited shares, 600 shares were re-issued for ₹ 54,000 as fully paid-up.

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

(ii) KG Ltd. forfeited 7,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each, issued at a premium of ₹ 20 per share, for non-payment of second and final call of ₹ 20 per share. The forfeited shares were re-issued at ₹ 80 per share, fully paid-up.

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

26. Sophia and Lalit were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally. Their firm was dissolved on 31st March, 2025. After transferring sundry assets (other than cash in hand and cash at bank) and the third party liabilities to the Realisation Account, the following transactions took place :

(i) The firm had stock of the book value of ₹ 80,000. 50% of the stock was taken over by Sophia at 10% less than its book value and the remaining stock was sold at a gain of 15%.

(ii) There was an unrecorded investment which was sold for ₹ 25,000.

(iii) There were debtors of ₹ 1,20,000. Debtors realised 90% only and ₹ 5,000 were recovered for bad debts written off last year.

(iv) Sophia had given a loan to the firm of ₹ 52,000. She was paid ₹ 41,000 in full settlement of her claim.

(v) Creditors of ₹ 60,000 were paid at a discount of 5%.

(vi) Expenses of realisation amounting to ₹ 7,000 were paid by Lalit.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm. *6*

भाग ख

विकल्प I

(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)

27. *कथन I :* प्रचालन गतिविधियाँ वे गतिविधियाँ होती हैं जो एक उद्यम की प्राथमिक या मुख्य गतिविधियों का संघटन करती हैं।

कथन II : वित्तीय उद्यमों द्वारा दिए गए रोकड़ अग्रिम एवं ऋणों को अधिकांशत: प्रचालन गतिविधियों में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है। *1*

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

(A) दोनों कथन असत्य हैं।

(B) कथन I सत्य है तथा कथन II असत्य है।

(C) कथन I असत्य है तथा कथन II सत्य है।

(D) दोनों कथन सत्य हैं।

28. (क) रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार करने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी 'निवेश गतिविधियाँ' मानी जाएँगी ? *1*

(i) कर भुगतान

(ii) लाभांश तथा ब्याज का भुगतान

(iii) ब्याज तथा लाभांश की प्राप्ति

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

(A) (i), (ii) तथा (iii)

(B) (i) तथा (ii)

(C) (ii) तथा (iii)

(D) केवल (iii)

अथवा

(ख) निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है ? *1*

(A) सम्पत्ति का विक्रय एक वित्तीयन गतिविधि है।

(B) बैंक में नगद जमा करने का परिणाम रोकड़ का बहिर्वाह होगा।

(C) रॉयल्टी की प्राप्ति एक प्रचालन गतिविधि है।

(D) स्वयं के समता अंशों का पुन:क्रय एक निवेश गतिविधि है।

PART B
Option I
(Analysis of Financial Statements)

27. *Statement I :* Operating activities are the activities that constitute the primary or main activities of an enterprise.

Statement II : Cash advances and loans made by financial enterprises are usually classified as operating activities.

Choose the correct option from the following : *1*

(A) Both the Statements are false.

(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 true.

28. (a) Which of the following are 'investing activities' for preparation of Cash Flow Statement ? *1*

(i) Payment of taxes

(ii) Payment of dividend and interest

(iii) Receipt of interest and dividend

Choose the correct option from the following :

(A) (i), (ii) and (iii)

(B) (i) and (ii)

(C) (ii) and (iii)

(D) (iii) only

OR

(b) Which of the following statements is correct ? *1*

(A) Sale of property is a financing activity.

(B) Cash deposited into bank will result in outflow of cash.

(C) Receipt of royalties is an operating activity.

(D) Buy-back of own equity shares is an investing activity.

29. मेघ राज लिमिटेड का चालू अनुपात 1·5 : 1 है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा लेनदेन अनुपात को कम करेगा ? *1*

(A) ₹ 18,000 के फर्नीचर का ₹ 2,000 की हानि पर विक्रय

(B) ₹ 75,000 के माल का उधार क्रय

(C) ₹ 60,000 लागत के माल का ₹ 80,000 में विक्रय

(D) ₹ 40,000 के व्यापारिक देयों का भुगतान

30. (क) निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक कम्पनी का वित्तीय विवरण है ? *1*

(A) सामान्य आकार/समरूप लाभ-हानि विवरण

(B) लाभ-हानि विवरण

(C) तुलनात्मक तुलन-पत्र/स्थिति विवरण

(D) तुलनात्मक लाभ-हानि विवरण

अथवा

(ख) निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा ऋण शोधन-क्षमता अनुपात ***नहीं*** है ? *1*

(A) ऋण-समता अनुपात

(B) निवेश पर प्रत्याय

(C) ब्याज आवरण व्याप्ति अनुपात

(D) स्वामित्व अनुपात

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

(i) अदावाकृत लाभांश

(ii) ट्रेडमार्क

(iii) वाहन *3*

32. कुमार लिमिटेड की निम्नलिखित सूचना से 31 मार्च, 2024 तथा 2025 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए तुलनात्मक लाभ-हानि विवरण तैयार कीजिए : *3*

विवरण	नोट सं.	2024 – 25	2023 – 24
प्रचालनों से आगम		₹ 60,00,000	₹ 40,00,000
प्रचालनों से आगम की लागत		प्रचालनों से आगम का 50%	प्रचालनों से आगम का 50%
अन्य व्यय		₹ 15,00,000	₹ 10,00,000
कर दर		50%	50%

29. The Current Ratio of Megh Raj Ltd. is 1·5 : 1. Which of the following transactions will reduce the ratio ? *1*

(A) Sale of furniture of ₹ 18,000 at a loss of ₹ 2,000

(B) Goods purchased on credit ₹ 75,000

(C) Sale of goods costing ₹ 60,000 for ₹ 80,000

(D) Payment of trade payables ₹ 40,000

30. (a) Which of the following is a financial statement of a company ? *1*

(A) Common Size Statement of Profit and Loss

(B) Statement of Profit and Loss

(C) Comparative Balance Sheet

(D) Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss

OR

(b) Which of the following is ***not*** a Solvency Ratio ? *1*

(A) Debt-Equity Ratio

(B) Return on Investment

(C) Interest Coverage Ratio

(D) Proprietary Ratio

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

(i) Unclaimed dividend

(ii) Trademarks

(iii) Vehicles *3*

32. From the following information of Kumar Ltd. prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss for the years ended 31st March, 2024 and 2025 : *3*

Particulars	Note No.	2024 – 25	2023 – 24
Revenue from operations		₹ 60,00,000	₹ 40,00,000
Cost of revenue from operations		50% of revenue from operations	50% of revenue from operations
Other Expenses		₹ 15,00,000	₹ 10,00,000
Tax Rate		50%	50%

33. (क) निम्नलिखित सूचना से, 'ब्याज आवरण अनुपात' की गणना कीजिए : *4*

अंशधारक निधियाँ	₹ 30,00,000
8% दीर्घकालीन ऋण	₹ 10,00,000
कर पश्चात् शुद्ध लाभ	₹ 2,40,000
कर दर	40%

अथवा

(ख) निम्नलिखित सूचना से, 'इन्वेन्ट्री (स्टॉक) आवर्त अनुपात' की गणना कीजिए : *4*

प्रचालनों से आगम	₹ 15,00,000
आरंभिक इन्वेन्ट्री (स्टॉक)	₹ 2,00,000

सकल लाभ प्रचालनों से आगम की लागत का 25% है।

अंतिम इन्वेन्ट्री (स्टॉक) आरंभिक इन्वेन्ट्री (स्टॉक) की 2 गुनी है।

34. स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियों पर ₹ 20,000 का मूल्यह्रास लगाने तथा सामान्य संचय में ₹ 15,000 स्थानान्तरित करने के पश्चात् जेसी लिमिटेड ने ₹ 50,000 का शुद्ध लाभ अर्जित किया। उसकी चालू परिसम्पत्तियों तथा चालू देयताओं की स्थिति निम्न प्रकार थी :

विवरण	31.03.2025 (₹)	31.03.2024 (₹)
व्यापारिक प्राप्य	75,000	70,000
व्यापारिक देय	75,000	65,000
इन्वेन्ट्री (मालसूची)	40,000	25,000
देय व्यय	7,500	5,000
पूर्वदत्त व्यय	5,000	10,000
उपार्जित आय	20,000	15,000
अग्रिम प्राप्त आय	5,000	10,000

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

33. (a) From the following information, calculate 'Interest Coverage Ratio' : *4*

Shareholders' funds	₹ 30,00,000
8% Long-term debt	₹ 10,00,000
Net profit after tax	₹ 2,40,000
Tax Rate	40%

OR

(b) From the following information, calculate 'Inventory Turnover Ratio' : *4*

Revenue from operations	₹ 15,00,000
Opening inventory	₹ 2,00,000

Gross profit is 25% of cost of revenue from operations.

Closing inventory was 2 times the opening inventory.

34. JC Ltd. earned a net profit of ₹ 50,000 after providing depreciation of ₹ 20,000 on fixed assets and a transfer of ₹ 15,000 to general reserve. The position of its Current Assets and Current Liabilities was as follows :

Particulars	31.03.2025 (₹)	31.03.2024 (₹)
Trade Receivables	75,000	70,000
Trade Payables	75,000	65,000
Inventories	40,000	25,000
Expenses Payable	7,500	5,000
Prepaid Expenses	5,000	10,000
Accrued Incomes	20,000	15,000
Income Received in Advance	5,000	10,000

Calculate cash flows from operating activities. *6*

भाग ख

विकल्प II

(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)

27. कौन-सा वित्तीय कार्य (फंक्शन) भविष्य में होने वाले भुगतानों की श्रृंखला के लिए एकमुश्त राशि की गणना करता है ? *1*

(A) एनपीईआर (NPER)

(B) एफवी (FV)

(C) पीवी (PV)

(D) पीएमटी (PMT)

28. (क) निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'जेनेरिक' अभिकलित्र लेखांकन सॉफ्टवेयर की विशेषता ***नहीं*** है ? *1*

(A) बढ़ी हुई डेटा सुरक्षा

(B) कम लेखांकन प्रचालनों वाले व्यवसाय के लिए उपयुक्त

(C) न्यूनतम प्रणाली समर्थन की आवश्यकता

(D) सस्ता

अथवा

(ख) जब हम दो ऐसे क्षेत्रों के प्रतिच्छेदन को निर्दिष्ट करते हैं जो आपस में प्रतिच्छेद ***नहीं*** करते हैं, तो स्क्रीन पर क्या प्रदर्शित होगा। *1*

(A) Correct a ##### Error

(B) Correct a #NULL! Error

(C) Correct a #Name Error

(D) Correct a #REF! Error

29. (क) 'अभिकलित्र लेखांकन तंत्र व्यवसाय के आकार और वृद्धि के अनुसार डेटा प्रोसेसिंग की मात्रा को बदलने में सक्षम बनाता है।' इस कथन में अभिकलित्र लेखांकन तंत्र की उस विशेषता को पहचानिए जिस पर प्रकाश डाला गया है : *1*

(A) विश्वसनीयता

(B) सोपानीयता

(C) पारदर्शिता

(D) सरल और एकीकृत

अथवा

PART B
Option II
(Computerised Accounting)

27. Which financial function calculates the lump-sum amount for series of future payments ? *1*

(A) NPER

(B) FV

(C) PV

(D) PMT

28. (a) Which of the following is ***not*** a feature of 'Generic' Computerised Accounting Software ? *1*

(A) Increased data security

(B) Suitable for business with low accounting operations

(C) Requires minimal system support

(D) Cheaper

OR

(b) Identify what will be displayed on the screen when we specify an intersection of two areas that do ***not*** intersect. *1*

(A) Correct a ##### Error

(B) Correct a #NULL! Error

(C) Correct a #Name Error

(D) Correct a #REF! Error

29. (a) 'Computerised Accounting System enables changing the volume of data processing in accordance with the size and growth of the business.' Identify the feature of Computerised Accounting System being highlighted in the statement : *1*

(A) Reliability

(B) Scalability

(C) Transparency

(D) Simple and integrated

OR

(ख) इनपुट डेटा की तुलना कुछ ज्ञात डेटा से करने की प्रक्रिया को _____ कहा जाता है। *1*

(A) डेटा सत्यापन

(B) संग्रहण डेटा

(C) डेटा प्रविष्टि

(D) अनावश्यक डेटा

30. _____ डेटा श्रृंखला में डेटा बिंदु के विवरण की पहचान करने के लिए डेटा मार्कर के बारे में अतिरिक्त जानकारी प्रदान करता है। *1*

(A) स्रोत डेटा

(B) द्वितीयक डेटा

(C) डेटा

(D) डेटा लेबल

31. उदाहरण की सहायता से अनुक्रमिक कोड और ब्लॉक कोड को समझाइए। *3*

32. ऐसी कौन-सी तीन श्रेणियाँ हैं जिनमें वाउचर में प्रविष्टियाँ दर्ज करते समय लेखांकन प्रविष्टियों को वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है ? *3*

33. (क) कम्पनी निर्माण स्क्रीन पर उपयोगकर्ता द्वारा भरी जाने वाली आवश्यक जानकारी की सूची बनाइए। *4*

अथवा

(ख) एक चार्ट/ग्राफ क्या है ? इसके लाभों को समझाइए। *4*

34. एक्सेल का उपयोग करके 'पाई चार्ट' बनाने के चरणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। *6*

(b) The process of comparing input data with some known data is known as : *1*

(A) Data Validation

(B) Storage data

(C) Data entry

(D) Redundant data

30. _____ provides additional information about a data marker to identify the details of data point in a data series. *1*

(A) Source data

(B) Secondary data

(C) Data series

(D) Data label

31. Explain Sequential codes and Block codes with the help of example. *3*

32. What are the three categories in which accounting entries can be classified while entering them in vouchers ? *3*

33. (a) List the necessary information to be filled by a user on company creation screen. *4*

OR

(b) What is a Chart/Graph ? Explain its advantages. *4*

34. State the steps to create a 'Pie Chart' using Excel. *6*

	MARKING SCHEME **STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL** **(For Internal and Restricted use only)** **Senior Secondary School Examination, 2026 (XIIth)** **SUBJECT NAME: - ACCOUNTANCY Q.P. CODE 67/3/3**
	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 marks 80 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.

MARKING SCHEME
ACCOUNTANCY (Subject Code-055)
(PAPER CODE: 67/3/3)

Q. No.	EXPECTED OUTCOMES/VAUE POINTS	Marks
	PART A **(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)**	
1	**Q. When capitals of the partners are fluctuating…..** **Ans.** (B) Capital Account of Partners	**1 Mark**
2	**Q. Nigam Ltd. issued 40,000, 11% Debentures…..** **Ans.** (D) 5 %	**1 Mark**
3	**Q. On 31st March, 2025, the partnership between Hari and Om...** **Ans.** (A) ₹ 9,700	**1 Mark**
4	**Q. Atul and Nisha were partners in a firm….** **Ans.** (C) ₹ 90,000	**1 Mark**
5	**Q. Yashoda and Devi were partners in a firm….** **Ans.** (D) credited by ₹ 5,00,000	**1 Mark**
6	**Q. Divya and Bholi were partners in a firm….** **Ans.** (B) ₹ 75,000	**1 Mark**
7 (a)	**Q. Persons who have entered into partnership…..** **Ans.** (A) Firm **OR**	**1 Mark** **OR**
7 (b)	**Q. In the absence of partnership deed……** Ans. (C) Interest @ 6% p.a. on loans/advances by them to the firm	**1 Mark**
8 (a)	**Q. Anup, Bharti and Manoj were partners in a firm…..** **Ans.** (B) Anup's sacrifice $\frac{3}{20}$, Manoj's gain $\frac{3}{20}$ **OR**	**1 Mark** **OR**

8 (b) **Q. Arun, Varun and Tarun were partners in a firm…..** — **1 Mark**

Ans. (C) 2 : 3

9 (a) **Q. Atul, Bajaj and Madan were partners in a firm….** — **1 Mark**

Ans. (A) ₹ 1,890

OR — **OR**

9 (b) **Q. Damodar, Rao and Shridharan were partners in a firm…..**

Ans. (C)

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Interest on Capital A/c Dr. To Rao's Current A/c		18,000	 18,000

. — **1 Mark**

10 **Q. Assertion (A): In case of admission of a new partner…**

Ans. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A) — **1 Mark**

11 **Q. Dharam and Karan were partners in a firm sharing……**

Ans. (D) 56 : 27 : 37 — **1 Mark**

12 **Q. Novelty Ltd. issued 3,000, 11% Debentures ….**

Ans. (C) ₹ 15,00,000 — **1 Mark**

13 **Q. Misha Ltd. purchased assets of ₹ 18,80,000……**

Ans. (A) 20,000 — **1 Mark**

14 (a) **Q. On 1st April, 2024, Mobi Ltd. issued 3,000…….**

Ans. (A) ₹ 2,70,000 — **1 Mark**

OR — **OR**

14 (b) **Q. A company may reserve a portion of its…..**

Ans. (D) Reserve capital — **1 Mark**

15 (a) **Q. Paramount Ltd. forfeited 2,000 equity shares….**

Ans. (A) debited, ₹ 1,60,000 — **1 Mark**

OR — **OR**

15 (b) **Q. Rudali Ltd. invited applications for issuing…** — **1 Mark**

Ans. (D) ₹ 13,35,000

16 **Q. Chaman, Raman and Suman were partners in a firm…** — **1 Mark**

Ans. (B) Debit Suman's Capital Account by ₹ 30,000 and Credit Chaman's Capital A/c by ₹ 30,000

17 **Q. Tanvi, Manvi and Noori were partners in a firm….**

Ans.

Dr. Tanvi's Capital A/c Cr.

Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)
2025			2025		
Sep 30	To Drawings A/c *(½)*	1,00,000	April 1	By Balance b/d *(½)*	8,00,000
Sep 30	To Interest on Drawings A/c *(½)*	3,000	Sep 30	By Interest on Capital A/c *(½)*	36,000
Sep 30	To Tanvi's Legal Representatives /Executors A/c *(½)*	8,23,000	Sep 30	By P&L Suspense A/c *(½)*	90,000
		9,26,000			**9,26,000**

3 Marks

18 (a) **Q. Laxmi, Rani and Priya were partners in a firm…**

Ans.

Books of Laxmi, Rani, and Priya

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
2025 March 31	Laxmi's Current A/c Dr. To Priya's Current A/c (Interest on capital provided in excess by 3%, now rectified)		9,000	9,000	*(1)*

Working Note: **Adjustment Table**

Partners	Dr. (Interest on Capital @ 3% p.a.) (₹)	Cr. (Profit in 5:7:8) (₹)	Net Effect Dr. (₹)	Net Effect Cr. (₹)	
Laxmi	24,000	15,000	9,000	-	*(1/2)*
Rani	21,000	21,000	-	-	*(1/2)*
Priya	15,000	24,000	-	9,000	*(1/2)*
	60,000	60,000	9,000	9,000	*(1/2)*

Alternative:

Statement of Adjustment

Particulars	Laxmi (₹)	Ravi (₹)	Priya (₹)	Total (₹)
Amount to be taken back (excess Interest on Capital)	(24,000)	(21,000)	(15,000)	(60,000)
Amount to be given (Profit in 5:7:8)	15,000	21,000	24,000	60,000
Adjustment	(9,000) Dr	-	9,000 Cr	
	(1/2)	*(1/2)*	*(1/2)*	*(1/2)*

3 Marks

OR

18 (b) **Q. Sukesh and Surbhi were partners ….**

Ans

Books of Sukesh, Surbhi and Suman

Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c

Dr. **for the year ended 31st March 2025** **Cr.**

Particulars		Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Capital A/c (Profit):			By P & L A/c	5,50,000
Sukesh	2,75,000 *(1/2)*		(Net Profit) *(1/2)*	
Less: guarantee to Suman	10,000 *(1/2)*	2,65,000		
Surbhi	1,65,000 *(1/2)*	1,65,000		
Suman	1,10,000 *(1/2)*			
Add: guarantee from Sukesh	10,000 *(1/2)*	1,20,000		
		5,50,000		**5,50,000**

3 Marks

19 (a) **Q. Oasis Ltd. purchased building worth …..**

Ans.

Books of Oasis Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars		L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Building A/c	Dr.		12,00,000	
	Machinery A/c	Dr.		1,90,000	
	Furniture A/c	Dr.		3,00,000	
	To Liabilities A/c				90,000
	To Nitara Ltd				15,30,000
	To Capital Reserve A/c				70,000
	(Assets & liabilities of Nitara Ltd. taken over)				
	Nitara Ltd.	Dr.		15,30,000	
	Discount on Issue of Debenture A/c	Dr.		1,70,000	
	To 11% Debentures A/c				17,00,000
	(17,000 Debentures of ₹ 100 each issued at a discount of 10%)				

1½ + 1½ = 3 Marks

OR

19 (b) **Q. On 1st April, 2025, Bharat Heavy Industries Ltd. purchased….**

Ans.

Books of Bharat Heavy Industries Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
2025 April 1	Sundry Assets A/c Dr.		20,00,000		
	Goodwill A/c Dr.		3,00,000		
	To Sundry Liabilities A/c			8,00,000	1
	To Mac Ltd.			15,00,000	
	(Acquiring running business of Mac Ltd.)				
April 1	Mac Ltd. Dr.		15,00,000		+
	To 9% Debentures A/c			8,00,000	
	To Securities Premium A/c			2,00,000	
	To Bank A/c			5,00,000	2
	(Purchase consideration paid by issue of 8,000 9% Debentures at a premium of 25% and the balance through a cheque)				
	Alternative				**Alternative**
April 1	Mac Ltd. Dr.		10,00,000		
	To 9% Debentures A/c			8,00,000	1
	To Securities Premium A/c			2,00,000	
	(Purchase consideration paid by issue of 8,000 9% Debentures at a premium of 25%)				
April 1	Mac Ltd. Dr.		5,00,000		+
	To Bank A/c			5,00,000	1
	(Purchase consideration paid through a cheque)				

. **= 3 Marks**

20 **Q. Rita and Mohit were partners in a firm….**

Ans.

Goodwill = Super Profit × Number of years' purchase ***(1/2)***

Super Profit = Average Profit − Normal Profit ***(1/2)***

Corrected Profit of 2024-25 after adjustment of undervaluation of closing stock

= 5,00,000 + 40,000

= ₹ 5,40,000

$$\text{Average Profit} = \frac{3,30,000 + 4,00,000 + (70,000) + 5,40,000}{4}$$

$$= \frac{12,00,000}{4}$$

= ₹ 3,00,000 ***(1/2)***

Capital Employed = 7,00,000 + 3,00,000

= ₹ 10,00,000

Normal Profit = Normal Rate of Return x Capital Employed
100
= 10/100 × 10,00,000
= ₹ 1,00,000 *(1/2)*
Super Profit = 3,00,000 − 1,00,000
= ₹ 2,00,000 *(1/2)*
Goodwill = 2,00,000 × 2
= ₹ 4,00,000 *(1/2)* **3 Marks**

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

Ans.

(i) **Books of AB Ltd.**

Journal

Date	**Particulars**	**L. F.**	**Dr. Amount (₹)**	**Cr. Amount (₹)**	
	Bank A/c Dr.		31,50,000		
	To Debenture Application & Allotment A/c			31,50,000	**1**
	(Debenture application money received on 30,000 debentures @ ₹ 105 per debenture)				**+**
	Debenture Application & Allotment A/c Dr.		31,50,000		
	Loss on Issue of Debenture A/c Dr.		3,00,000		
	To 10% Debentures A/c			30,00,000	**1**
	To Securities Premium A/c			1,50,000	
	To Premium on Redemption of Debenture A/c			3,00,000	
	(Application amount transferred to debentures a/c, securities premium a/c and provision made for premium on redemption of debentures)				

+

(ii) **Books of CD Ltd.**

Journal

Date	**Particulars**	**L. F.**	**Dr. Amount (₹)**	**Cr. Amount (₹)**	
	Bank A/c Dr.		40,00,000		
	To Debenture Application & Allotment A/c			40,00,000	**1**
	(Debenture application money received on 40,000 debentures @ ₹ 100 per debenture)				**+**
	Debenture Application & Allotment A/c Dr.		40,00,000		
	Loss on Issue of Debenture A/c Dr.		4,00,000		
	To 8% Debentures A/c			40,00,000	
	To Premium on Redemption of Debenture A/c			4,00,000	**1**
	(Application amount transferred to debentures a/c and provision made for premium on redemption of debentures)				**= 4 Marks**

.

22 **Q. Namrata, Bhavi and Surbhi were partners in a firm….**

Ans.

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

Particulars	Namrata (₹)	Bhavi (₹)	Surbhi (₹)	Particulars	Namrata (₹)	Bhavi (₹)	Surbhi (₹)
To Namrata's Capital A/c *(½)*	-	8,000	32,000	By Balance b/d *(½)*	10,00,000	8,00,000	6,00,000
				By Bhavi's Capital A/c *(½)*	8,000	-	-
				By Surbhi's Capital A/c *(½)*	32,000	-	-
				By Revaluation A/c (gain) *(½)*	10,000	6,000	4,000
To Cash /Bank A/c *(½)*	50,000	-	-	By Cash /Bank A/c *(½)*	-	2,02,000	4,28,000
To Balance c/d *(½)*	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000				
	10,50,000	**10,08,000**	**10,32,000**		**10,50,000**	**10,08,000**	**10,32,000**

. **4 Marks**

23 (a) **Q. Anand and Bir were partners ….**

Ans.

In the Books of Anand, Bir and Vishal

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)	
2025 April 1	Cash / Bank A/c Dr.		60,000		
	To Vishal's Capital A/c			45,000	**1**
	To Premium for Goodwill A/c			15,000	
	(Capital and goodwill brought in by Vishal)				**+**
April 1	Premium for Goodwill A/c Dr.		15,000		
	To Anand's Capital A/c			9,000	
	To Bir's Capital A/c			6,000	**1**
	(Premium divided among sacrificing partners in sacrificing ratio)				**+**
April 1	Workmen's Compensation Fund A/c Dr.		15,000		
	To Anand's Capital A/c			9,000	
	To Bir's Capital A/ c			6,000	**1**
	(Workmen compensation fund divided among old partners in old ratio)				**+**

	Revaluation A/c	Dr.		9,900		
April 1	To Furniture A/c				3,000	
	To Stock A/c				4,500	
	To Provision for Doubtful Debts A/c				1,800	**1**
	To Outstanding Repair Bill A/c				600	
	(Decrease in assets and increase in liabilities brought into the books)					**+**
	Machinery A/c	Dr.		9,000		
April 1	Investments A/c	Dr.		3,000		**1**
	Creditors A/c	Dr.		900		
	To Revaluation A/c				12,900	
	(Increase in assets and decrease in liabilities brought into the books)					**+**
	Revaluation A/c	Dr.		3,000		
April 1	To Anand's Capital A/c				1,800	**1**
	To Bir's Capital A/c				1,200	
	(Gain on revaluation transferred to old partners' capital account in old profit-sharing ratio)					**= 6 Marks**

OR

23 (b) **Q. Radha, Shyam and Meera were partners …**

Ans.

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

Particulars	**Amount (₹)**	**Particulars**	**Amount (₹)**
To Stock A/c *(½)*	1,20,000	By Capital A/c (loss) *(½)*	
To Patents A/c *(½)*	1,80,000	Radha 1,00,000	
		Shyam 1,00,000	
		Meera 1,00,000	3,00,000
	3,00,000		**3,00,000**

Dr. Partners' Capital Account Cr.

Particulars	Radha (₹)	Shyam (₹)	Meera (₹)	Particulars	Radha (₹)	Shyam (₹)	Meera (₹)
To Revaluation A/c (loss) *(½)*	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	By balance b/d *(½)*	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000
To Shyam's Capital A/c *(½)*	1,60,000	-	40,000	By General Reserve A/c *(½)*	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
To Cash /Bank A/c *(½)*	-	1,00,000	-	By Radha's Capital A/c *(½)*	-	1,60,000	-
To Shyam's Loan A/c *(½)*	-	5,00,000	-	By Meera's Capital A/c *(½)*	-	40,000	-
To Balance c/d *(½)*	2,40,000	-	3,60,000				
	5,00,000	**7,00,000**	**5,00,000**		**5,00,000**	**7,00,000**	**5,00,000**

6 Marks

24. Q. Astha Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital……

Ans.

(i) (D) ₹ 10,000 *(1)*

(ii) (B) ₹ 13,00,000 *(1)*

(iii) (A) ₹ 40,000 *(1)*

(iv) (C) ₹ 13,40,000 *(1)*

(v) (D) ₹ 40,000 *(1)*

(vi) (C) ₹ 10,000 *(1)*

6 Marks

25 (a) Q. Madhav Ltd. invited applications for issuing 4,00,000 equity shares…..

Ans.

Books of Madhav Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	L. F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application & Allotment A/c (Application money received on 6,00,000 shares @ ₹ 6 per share)		36,00,000	36,00,000	**1** **+**
	Equity Share Application & 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 (Application money transferred to share capital a/c, securities premium a/c calls in advance a/c and refunded)		36,00,000	16,00,000 8,00,000 6,00,000 6,00,000	**2** **+**
	Equity Share First & Final Call A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Amount due on share first & final call on 4,00,000 shares @ ₹ 8 per share)		32,00,000	24,00,000 8,00,000	**1** **+**
	Bank A/c Dr. Calls in Arrears A/c Dr. Calls in Advance A/c Dr. To Equity Share First & Final Call A/c (Amount received on first & final call with exception on 400 shares and calls in advance adjusted)		25,97,400 2,600 6,00,000	32,00,000	**1**
	Alternatively Bank A/c Dr. Calls in Advance A/c Dr. To Equity Share First & Final Call A/c (Amount received on first & final call with exception on 400 shares and calls in advance adjusted)		25,97,400 6,00,000	31,97,400	**+**
	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. Securities Premium A/c Dr. To Share Forfeiture A/c To Calls in Arrears A/c /Share First & Final Call A/c (400 shares forfeited for non- payment of first and final call)		4,000 800	2,200 2,600	**1** **= 6 Marks**

OR

25 (b)	**Q. (i) NN Ltd. forfeited 800 equity shares of ₹ 100 …..**	

Ans **Books of N N Ltd.**

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr.		56,000		
	To Share Forfeiture A/c			40,000	
	To Calls in Arrears A/c /Share First Call A/c			16,000	
	(800 shares forfeited for non-payment of first call of ₹ 20 per share)				1
	Bank A/c Dr.		54,000		+
	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr.		6,000		
	To Equity Share Capital A/c			60,000	1
	(600 shares re-issued as fully paid for ₹ 54,000)				
	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr.		24,000		+
	To Capital Reserve A/c			24,000	
	(Gain on reissue of shares transferred to capital reserve)				1

(ii) KG Ltd. forfeited 7,000 equity shares….. +

Ans. **Books of K G Ltd.**

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr.		7,00,000		
	To Share Forfeiture A/c			5,60,000	
	To Calls in Arrears A/c /Share Second & Final Call A/c			1,40,000	1
	(7,000 equity shares forfeited for non-payment of second & final call of ₹ 20 per share)				+
	Bank A/c Dr.		5,60,000		
	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr.		1,40,000		1
	To Equity Share Capital A/c			7,00,000	
	(7,000 shares re-issued at ₹ 80 per share, fully paid up)				+
	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr.		4,20,000		
	To Capital Reserve A/c			4,20,000	
	(Gain on reissue of shares transferred to Capital Reserve)				1

= 6 Marks

26. **Q. Sophia and Lalit were partners in a firm……**

Ans.

Books of Sophia and Lalit

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
	(i) Sophia's Capital A/c Dr.		36,000		
	Bank / Cash A/c Dr.		46,000		**1**
	To Realisation A/c			82,000	
	(50% of the stock taken over by Sophia at 10% less & remaining sold at a gain of 15%)				
	Alternative				**Alternative**
	Sophia's Capital A/c Dr.				***1/2***
	To Realisation A/c		36,000		
	(50% of the stock taken over by Sophia at 10% less)			36,000	
					+
	Bank / Cash A/c Dr.				***1/2***
	To Realisation A/c		46,000		
	(Remaining stock sold at a gain of 15%)			46,000	
	(ii) Bank / Cash A/c Dr.		25,000		**+**
	To Realisation A/c			25,000	**1**
	(Unrecorded investment sold)				
	(iii) Bank / Cash A/c Dr.		1,13,000		**+**
	To Realisation A/c			1,13,000	**1**
	(Debtors realised 90% & bad debt recovered)				
	Alternative				**Alternative**
	Bank / Cash A/c Dr.				
	To Realisation A/c		1,08,000		***1/2***
	(Debtors realised at 90%)			1,08,000	
					+
	Bank / Cash A/c Dr.				
	To Realisation A/c		5,000		***1/2***
	(Bad debts recovered)			5,000	
					+
	(iv) Sophia's Loan A/c Dr.		52,000		
	To Bank / Cash A/c			41,000	**1**
	To Realisation A/c			11,000	
	(Sophia's loan settled)				
					+
	(v) Realisation A/c Dr.		57,000		
	To Bank / Cash A/c			57,000	**1**
	(Creditors settled at a discount)				
					+
	(vi) Realisation A/c Dr.		7,000		
	To Lalit's Capital A/c			7,000	**1**
	(Realisation expenses paid by Lalit)				**= 6 Marks**

	Part – B **Option I** **(Analysis of Financial Statements)**	
	OR	
27	**Q. Statement I: Operating activities are the activities ….** **Ans.** (D) Both the statements are true	**1 Mark**
28 (a)	**Q. Which of the following are investing ….** **Ans.** (D) (iii) only **OR** **Q. Which of the following statements…**	**1 Mark** **OR**
28 (b)	**Ans.** (C) Receipt of royalties is an operating activity	**1 Mark**
29	**Q. The Current Ratio of Megh Raj Ltd ….** **Ans.** (B) Goods purchased on credit ₹ 75,000	**1 Mark**
30 (a)	**Q. Which of the following is a …..** **Ans.** (B) Statement of Profit and Loss	**1 Mark**
	OR	**OR**
30 (b)	**Q. Which of the following is not a ….** **Ans.** (B) Return on Investment	**1 Mark**
31	**Q. Classify the following items under major heads and sub-heads….** **Ans.**	**3 Marks**

S. No.	Item	Major Head	Sub-Head
(i)	Unclaimed Dividend	Current Liabilities ***(½)***	Other Current Liabilities ***(½)***
(ii)	Trademarks	Non-Current Assets ***(½)***	Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets ***(½)***
(iii)	Vehicles	Non-Current Assets ***(½)***	Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets ***(½)***

32	**Q. From the following information of Kumar Ltd. prepare….** **Ans.**	

Comparative Statement of Profit & Loss of Kumar Ltd.
for the years ended 31st March 2024 and 2025

Particulars	2023-24 ₹	2024-25 ₹	Absolute Change ₹	Percentage Change	
Revenue from Operations	40,00,000	60,00,000	20,00,000	50	½
Less: Expenses					+
Cost of Revenue from Operations	20,00,000	30,00,000	10,00,000	50	½
					+
Other Expenses	10,00,000	15,00,000	5,00,000	50	½
Total Expenses	30,00,000	45,00,000	15,00,000	50	
					+
Profit Before Tax	10,00,000	15,00,000	5,00,000	50	½
					+
Less Tax @ 50%	5,00,000	7,50,000	2,50,000	50	½
					+
Profit After Tax	5,00,000	7,50,000	2,50,000	50	½ = 3 Marks

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

Ans.

Interest Coverage Ratio = Net Profit before Interest and Tax / Interest on Long Term Borrowings *(1)*

Net Profit before Tax = Profit after Tax x 100/60
Net Profit before Tax = 2,40,000 x 100/60
= ₹ 4,00,000 *(1/2)*

Interest on long term debt = 8/100 x 10,00,000
= ₹ 80,000 *(1)*

Net Profit before Interest and Tax = 4,00,000 + 80,000
= ₹ 4,80,000 *(1/2)*

Interest Coverage Ratio = 4,80,000 / 80,000
= **6 times** *(1)*

4 Marks

OR

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

Ans.

Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of Revenue from Operations / Average Inventory *(1)*

Cost of Revenue from Operations = Revenue from Operations – Gross Profit
Cost of Revenue from Operations = 15,00,000 – 25/100 x Cost of Revenue from Operations
Cost of Revenue from Operations = 15,00,000 x 100/125
= ₹ 12,00,000 *(1)*

Average Inventory = $\frac{\text{Opening Inventory + Closing Inventory}}{2}$
Opening Inventory = 2,00,000
Closing Inventory = 2 x 2,00,000
= ₹ 4,00,000 *(1/2)*
Average Inventory = $\frac{2,00,000 + 4,00,000}{2}$
= ₹ 3,00,000 *(1/2)*

Inventory Turnover Ratio = $\frac{12,00,000}{3,00,000}$
= **4 times** *(1)*

4 Marks

34. **Q. JC Ltd. earned a net profit …..**

Ans

Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Particulars	**Amount (₹)**	**Amount (₹)**	
Net Profit Before Tax *(Working Note 1)*		65,000	*(1)*
Add: Depreciation		20,000	*(1/2)*
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes		**85,000**	*(1/2)*
Add: Increase in Current Liabilities and Decrease in Current Assets			
Increase in Trade Payables	10,000		*(1/2)*
Increase in Expense Payable	2,500		*(1/2)*
Decrease in Prepaid Expenses	5,000		*(1/2)*
		17,500	
Less: Decrease in Current Liabilities and Increase in Current Assets			
Increase in Trade Receivable	(5,000)		*(1/2)*
Increase in Inventories	(15,000)		*(1/2)*
Increase in Accrued Income	(5,000)		*(1/2)*
Decrease in Income Received in Advance	(5,000)		*(1/2)*
		(30,000)	
Cash inflows from operating activities		**72,500**	*(1/2)*

Calculation of Cash Flow from Operating Activities:

Working Note 1:

Calculation of Net Profit Before Tax

Net Profit + General Reserve = 50,000 +15,000
= ₹ 65,000

6 Marks

	PART B **OPTION II** **(Computerised Accounting)**	
	OR	
27	**Q. Which financial function calculates** **Ans** (C) PV	**1 Mark**
28 (a)	**Q. Which of the following is not …** **Ans** (A) Increased data security **OR**	**1 Mark** **OR**
28 (b)	**Q. Identify what will be displayed …** **Ans** (B) Correct a # NULL! Error	**1 Mark**
29 (a)	**Q. Computerised Accounting System enables …** **Ans** (B) Scalability **OR**	**1 Mark** **OR**
29 (b)	**Q. The process of comparing …** **Ans** (A) Data Validation	**1 Mark**
30	**Q. ……. Provides additional information** **Ans** (D) Data Label	**1 Mark**
31.	**Q. Explain Sequential Code and Block Codes …..** **Ans** **Sequential Codes** • Numbers and/or letters are assigned in consecutive order. These codes are applied primarily to source documents such as cheques, invoices etc. ***(½)*** • This process enables in either identification of missing codes (numbers) relating to a particular document or a relevant document can be traced on the basis of cod ***(½)*** • Example **CODES** **ACCOUNTS** CL001 GCERT LTD CL002 XYZ LTD CL003 ARIL CORPORATION OF INDIA ***(½)*** **Block Codes** • In a block code, a range of numbers is partitioned into a desired number of sub ranges and each sub-range is allotted to a specific group. ***(½)***	

	• In most of the uses of block codes, numbers within a sub-range follow sequential coding scheme, i.e. numbers increase consecutively. ***(½)*** • Example **CODES** **DEALER-TYPE** 100-199 Small Pumps 200-299 Medium Pumps 300-399 Pipes 400-499 Motors ***(½)***	**3 Marks**
32	**Q. What are the three categories …** **Ans** The three types entries are: 1. **Opening Entry:** ***(½)*** In order to begin the new financial year, balances of accounts of the previous year are brought forward. For this opening entry in journal is recorded. All those accounts which show the assets of a business are debited and all the accounts showing amounts owned by the business are credited. ***(½)*** 2. **Closing Entry:** ***(½)*** The entries required to make the trading account and profit and loss account are known as closing entries because their effect is to close the books of account for the year concerned. ***(½)*** 3. **Adjusting Entry:** ***(½)*** The adjusting entry is recorded to relate the figures to the trading period. The amounts which are outstanding or prepaid and the incomes which are accrued or received in advance are recorded with the help of this entry. ***(½)***	**3 Marks**
33 (a)	**Q. List the necessary information …** **Ans.** In the company creation screen the following information is filled. 1. Company name: In the name field the company's name is filled which is displayed at all company selection lists and internal documents ***(½)*** 2. Company mailing address ***(½)*** 3. Company address ***(½)*** 4. Income tax number allotted by the income tax department. ***(½)*** 5. Accounting module: To maintain financial accounts only at maintain field, select accounts only. ***(½)*** 6. Financial year: At financial year field: entered the beginning and closing date of the financial year ***(½)*** 7. Saving the company profile: Finally, the software asks for the permission to save the company profile; after receiving confirmation the company profile is saved in data bank. ***(1)*** **OR**	**4 Marks**
33 (b)	**Q. What is a Chart/Graph…** **Ans.** A chart or graph is a pictorial Presentation of data. ***(1)***	

	Advantages: **Help to Explore:** *(½)* Many times we would like to see if there is a relationship between variables. Suppose, that we wanted to determine if there is a relationship between: a country's GNP and the infant mortality rate, between age and between genders. It may be quicker and easier to create a chart immediately to see the possible relationship of variables to one another, rather than paging through raw data. *(½)* **Help to Present:** *(½)* We want to provide information in as little time as possible. Graphing plays a key role. It seems that there is no longer any time to sit and read a newspaper in order to find out what is going on. However, newspapers, such as The Economics Times and India Today magazines (which were early users of charting techniques), seem to understand this phenomena and provide graphs to convey and sum up ideas that they are making in their articles. *(½)* **Help to Convince**: *(½)* The same way that a graph can be used to present and explore different characteristics of data. it can also be used to convince. Graphs have the ability to take large amounts of information and make them into exhibitions that are easily used to persuade. *(½)*	**4 Marks**
34	**Q. State the steps to create a 'Pie Chart'……** **Ans.** Steps to create a pie chart. 1. Enter data on worksheet, select from to consecutive columns only and then select the chart type pie from the ribbon. *(1)* 2. Under Pie types select 3-D pie options click the plot of pie chart this displays the chart tools adding the design, layout and format and format tabs. *(1)* 3. On the design tab, in the chart layout group, select the layout to use. On the design tab in the chart styles group click the chart style. *(1)* 4. On the format tab in the shape styles group click shape effects and then click bevel. *(1)* 5. Click 3-D options and then under Bevel, click the top and bottom bevel options type and point size. Under surface, click material and then click the material options. *(1)* 6. Click close and to rotate chart for better perspective, select the plot area and then on the format tab in the current selection group click format selection. *(1)*	**6 Marks**