Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential (For Internal and Restricted use only) Senior Secondary School Examination, 2026 (XIIth) SUBJECT NAME: ACCOUNTANCY (Q.P. CODE 055/67-1-3)	
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 /1 /3	**MARKING SCHEME** **ACCOUNTANCY (055)** **EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS**	**Marks**
	SECTION A	
1	**Q. The books of Ashish and Vishesh….** **Ans**. (C) 15%	**1 mark**
2	**Q. Sakshi Ltd. forfeited………** **Ans.** (C) ₹8 per share	**1 mark**
3	**Q. Lalita, Shivani and Madhuri were partners in a firm…** **Ans.** (D) ₹2,70,000	**1 mark**
4	**Q. Chaman and Vatika were partners in a firm…** **Ans**. (B) 31:41:18	**1 mark**
5	**Q. Sidhi, Gyan and Gayatri were partners….** **Ans**. (C) ₹10,000 will be credited to realisation account.	**1 mark**
6	**Q. Nidhi and Kunal were partners…** **Ans.** (C) Nidhi ₹9,000; Kunal ₹6,000	**1 mark**
7	**Q. (a) Dharam, Karam and Raman were partners in a firm…** **Ans.** (C) 4:1 **OR** **Q. (b) Deen, Raju and Hari were partners in a firm….** **Ans.** (A) 1:1	**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
8	**Q. Surya Ltd. issued 50,000 equity shares…….** **Ans.** (C) ₹2,45,000	**1 mark**
9	**Q. There are two statements Assertion (A)….** **Ans.** (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	**1 mark**

10	**Q. (a) If 600 shares of ₹10 each, issued at a premium…** **Ans.** (A) credited, ₹3,000 **OR** **Q. (b) T.D. Ltd. issued ₹10,00,000, 9% debentures…** **Ans.** (B) ₹2,00,000	**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
11	**Q. On 1st April, 2024, Rajat Ltd. issued…..** **Ans.** (A) ₹60,000	**1 mark**
12	**Q. (a) Tarun and Tej were partners….** **Ans.** (B) ₹3,72,000 **OR** **Q. (b) Ashok and Vasu were partners….** **Ans.** (C) ₹2,05,000	**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
13	**Q. Soni and Kush were partners in a firm…** **Ans**. (C) ₹5,00,000	**1 mark**
14	**Q. (a) Which of the following is not correct…** **Ans.** (A) It is a primary security. **OR** **Q. (b) 'A company is formed according….** **Ans.** (C) Body Corporate	**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
15	**Q. (a) Chandan, Ravi and Mahesh….** **Ans**. (B) Old profit sharing ratio **OR** **(b) Suman and Tanya were partners…..** **Ans.** (D) ₹5,00,000	**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
16	**Q. Tula, Ram and Madhvi were partners ….** **Ans.**(C) ₹2,400	**1 mark**

17	**Q. Average profit of a firm during the last few years…** **Ans.** (i) <u>According to Capitalisation of Super profits method:</u> Goodwill= $\frac{\text{Super profits x 100}}{\text{Normal Rate of return}}$ ………………………………………………….. ½ Super profit= Average profit- Normal profit Normal profit = Normal Rate of return/100 x Capital Employed Capital Employed= Assets- External Liabilities = ₹50,00,000 - ₹20,00,000 = ₹30,00,000 Normal profit = Normal Rate of return/100 x Capital Employed = 10/100 x₹30,00,000 = ₹3,00,000 ……………………………………………………. ½ Average profit = ₹4,00,000 Super profit= Average profit- Normal profit = ₹4,00,000 - ₹3,00,000 = ₹1,00,000 ……………………………………………………….. ½ Goodwill = $\frac{₹1,00,000 \text{ x } 100}{10}$ = ₹10,00,000………………………………………………………... ½ (ii) <u>According to Super profit method:</u> Goodwill = Super profits x Number of years purchase…………………………... ½ Super profit= Average profit- Normal profit Normal profit = Normal Rate of return/100 x Capital Employed Capital Employed= Assets- External Liabilities = ₹50,00,000 - ₹20,00,000 = ₹30,00,000 Normal profit = Normal Rate of return/100 x Capital Employed = 10/100 x₹30,00,000 = ₹3,00,000 Average profit = ₹4,00,000	**3 marks**

	Super profit= Average profit- Normal profit = ₹4,00,000 - ₹3,00,000 = ₹1,00,000 Goodwill = Super profits x Number of years purchase = ₹1,00,000 x 3 = ₹3,00,000……….………………………………….……….... $\boxed{½}$ ***[Note: if an examinee has calculated Super profit in part (i), there is no need for calculation of Super profit in part (ii)]***	
18	**Q. (a) Raunak Cotton Ltd. purchased …** **Ans.**	

Books of Raunak Cotton Ltd.
Journal

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

OR

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

Ans.

Books of Neo Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
	Assets A/c Dr. Goodwill A/c Dr. To Liabilities A/c To Madura Ltd. (Assets and liabilities of Madura Ltd. taken over)		25,00,000 5,00,000	 12,00,000 18,00,000	1½
	Madura Ltd. Dr. Discount on issue of debentures A/c Dr. To 11% Debentures A/c (Paid Madura Ltd. by issue of 20,000 debentures at a discount of 10%)		18,00,000 2,00,000	 20,00,000	+ 1½ = 3 Marks

Working Note:

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

(Note: No marks for Working Note)

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

Ans.

Books of Sultan, Singh and Tulsi
Journal

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

+

Adjustment Table

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

2

=

3

marks

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

OR

OR

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

Ans.

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

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

(Note: No marks for Net profit)

3 marks

20 **Q. Sudhir and Rajeev were partners….**

Ans.

Books of Sudhir and Rajeev
Journal

Date	**Particulars**	**L.F.**	**Dr. Amount (₹)**	**Cr. Amount (₹)**
2025 Mar.31	Sudhir's Commission A/c/Partner's Commission A/c Dr. To Sudhir's Capital A/c (Sudhir's commission credited to his current account)		7,000	 7,000
	Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c Dr. To Sudhir's Commission A/c/Partner's CommissionA/c (Sudhir's commission transferred to Profit and Loss Appropriation Account)		7,000	 7,000

1½ + 1½ = 3 marks

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

Ans.

Books of Yash Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
2024 Apr.1	Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Debenture application money received)		18,80,000	 18,80,000
”	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 and premium on redemption of debentures account)		18,80,000 3,20,000	 20,00,000 2,00,000
2025 Mar.31	Securities Premium A/c Dr. Statement of Profit and Loss Dr. To Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c (Loss on issue of debentures written off)		1,80,000 1,40,000	 3,20,000

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

	Particulars	Amount (₹)		Particulars	Amount (₹)
2024 Apr.1	To 9% Debentures A/c	1,20,000	2025 Mar.31	By Securities Premium A/c	1,80,000
”	To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c	2,00,000	”	By Statement of Profit and Loss	1,40,000
		3,20,000			**3,20,000**

1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks

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

Ans.

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

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

	= ₹4,00,000 Goodwill of the firm=₹4,00,000 x 4 =₹16,00,000 Hina's share of goodwill= 2/10 x ₹16,00,000= ₹3,20,000 (ii) Hina's share of profits till the date of death= 2/10 x ₹3,20,000 x 3/12 = ₹16,000 (iii) **Books of Kiran, Raveena and Hina** **Journal**	½ + ½ + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks

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

23 **Q. Suvan and Shivam were partners …**

Ans.

Books of Suvan and Shivam

Dr. **Realisation Account** **Cr.**

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Sundry Assets ½ Stock 1,75,000 Debtors 1,25,000 Plant &Machinery 9,00,000	12,00,000	By Sundry Liabilities ½ - Creditors	5,00,000
To Cash/Bank A/c ½ -Creditors	5,00,000	By Cash/ Bank A/c ½ Stock 1,30,000 Debtors 1,15,000	2,45,000
To Suvan's Capital A/c ½ -Realisation expenses	3,000	By Shivam's Capital A/c ½ - Plant and Machinery	3,40,000
		By Loss transferred to Partners' Capital A/c's. ½ Suvan 1,85,400 Shivam 4,32,600	6,18,000
	17,03,000		**17,03,000**

6 marks

	Dr. Partners' Capital Accounts Cr.	

Dr. Partners' Capital Accounts Cr.

Particulars	Suvan (₹)	Shivam (₹)	Particulars	Suvan (₹)	Shivam (₹)
To Realisation A/c (Plant & Machinery) $\boxed{½}$	-	3,40,000	By Balance b/d	4,00,000	5,00,000
To Realisation A/c (Loss) $\boxed{½}$	1,85,400	4,32,600	By Realisation A/c $\boxed{½}$ (Realisation expenses)	3,000	-
To Cash/Bank A/c $\boxed{½}$	2,17,600	-	By Cash/ Bank A/c $\boxed{½}$	-	2,72,600
	4,03,000	**7,72,600**		**4,03,000**	**7,72,600**

(Note: No marks for Balance b/d)

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

Ans.

Books of Sanjay, Vijay and Babul
Journal

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

Working Note:

Calculation of Sacrificing Ratio:
Sanjay's sacrifice= 4/7 – 3/10 =19/70
Vijay's sacrifice= 3/7 – 3/10 = 9/70
Sacrificing Ratio= 19:9 **1**

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

6 Marks

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

OR **OR**

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

Books of Anuj, Divij and Shilpa
Dr. Partners' Capital Accounts Cr.

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

Dr. Anuj's Loan A/c Cr.

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

6 marks

2025 Mar.31	To Cash/ Bank A/c ½	2,24,000	2024 Apr.1	By Balance b/d	2,00,000
			2025 Mar.31	By Interest A/c ½	24,000
		2,24,000			2,24,000

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

Ans.

(i) (A) ₹30,00,000

(ii) (C) ₹9,00,000

(iii) (B) ₹8,30,000

(iv) (B) ₹8,59,000

(v) (D) ₹29,000

(vi) (D) Nil

1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 6 marks

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

Ans.

Books of Generic Pharma Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)	
	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application and Allotment A/c (Application money received on 4,00,000 shares @₹4 per share, including premium ₹2)		16,00,000	 16,00,000	**1**
	Equity Share Application and Allotment A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Calls in advance A/c To Bank A/c (Transfer of application money to share capital, securities premium, first and final call and excess application money refunded)		16,00,000	 6,00,000 6,00,000 2,40,000 1,60,000	**+** **1½** **+**
	Equity Share First and Final call A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Amount due on share first and final call)		36,00,000	 24,00,000 12,00,000	**1**

	Bank A/c Dr. Call in arrears A/c Dr. Calls in advance A/c To Equity Share First and Final Call A/c (Amount received on share first and final call except on 3,000 shares)		33,26,400 33,600 2,40,000	 36,00,000	+ 1 +
	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. Securities Premium A/c Dr. To Share Forfeiture A/c To Calls in Arrears A/c (3,000 shares forfeited for non-payment of first and final call money)		30,000 12,000	 8,400 33,600	1½ = 6 marks

OR **OR**

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

Ans.

(i)

Books of Diksha Ltd.
Journal

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

+

	(ii) **Books of Ashoka Ltd.** **Journal** <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L.F.</th><th>Dr. Amount (₹)</th><th>Cr. Amount (₹)</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. Securities Premium A/c Dr. To Share Forfeiture A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c/ Calls in Arrears A/c (2,000 equity shares forfeited for non-payment of allotment money)</td><td></td><td>1,60,000 20,000</td><td> 60,000 1,20,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Bank A/c Dr. Share Forfeiture A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Reissue of 2,000 shares @₹70 per share fully paid up)</td><td></td><td>1,40,000 60,000</td><td> 2,00,000</td></tr></table>	1½ + 1½ = 3+3 = 6 marks
	PART B **OPTION 1** **(Analysis of Financial Statements)**	
27	**Q. Statement 1: In case of non-financial enterprises…** **Ans.** (D) Both the Statements are false.	**1 mark**
28	**Q. (a) Purchase of marketable securities…** **Ans.** (B) These constitute cash equivalents **OR** **Q. (b) Which of the following will not….** **Ans.** (A) Purchase of marketable securities	**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
29	**Q. Which of the following transaction…** **Ans.** (A) (iv)	**1 mark**
30	**Q. (a) The process of identifying………** **Ans.** (C) Financial Analysis **OR** **Q. (b) Ratios calculated to measure the ability…** **Ans.** (B) Liquidity ratios	**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**

31 **Q. From the following Balance sheets of Royal Sugar Mills Ltd……**

Ans.

Comparative Balance Sheet of Royal Sugar Mills Ltd.
as at 31st March 2024 and 2025

Particulars	**31.3.2024 (₹)**	**31.3.2025 (₹)**	**Absolute Change (₹)**	**Percentage Change (%)**	Marks
I. Equity and Liabilities					
1. Shareholders Funds					
Share Capital	20,00,000	24,00,000	4,00,000	20	½
2. Non-Current Liabilities					
Long term borrowings	10,00,000	12,00,000	2,00,000	20	½
3. Current Liabilities					
Trade Payables	5,00,000	6,00,000	1,00,000	20	½
Total	**35,00,000**	**42,00,000**	**7,00,000**	**20**	
II. Assets					
1. Non-Current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment and intangible Assets	25,00,000	30,00,000	5,00,000	20	½
2. Current Assets					
(a) Inventories	4,00,000	2,00,000	(2,00,000)	(50)	½
(b) Cash & Cash equivalents	6,00,000	10,00,000	4,00,000	66.67	½
Total	**35,00,000**	**42,00,000**	**7,00,000**	**20**	=

3 marks

32 **Q. Classify the following items under major heads…**

Ans.

	Item	**Major head**	**Sub-head**
(i)	Stores and Spare parts	Current Assets $\boxed{½}$	Inventories $\boxed{½}$
(ii)	Livestock	Non- Current Assets $\boxed{½}$	Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets $\boxed{½}$
(iii)	Public Deposits	Non- Current Liabilities $\boxed{½}$	Long Term borrowings $\boxed{½}$

3 marks

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

Ans.

	(i) Current Ratio = $\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$ ……………………………………………… ½ Current Assets = Total Assets – Non-current Assets = ₹6,00,000 – ₹5,20,000 = ₹80,000……………………………… ½ Current Liabilities = Total Liabilities –Non-Current liabilities – Shareholders funds = ₹6,00,000 – ₹1,40,000 – ₹4,20,000 = ₹40,000 ……………………………………………………… ½ Current Ratio = ₹80,000/₹40,000 = 2:1……………………………………………………… ½ **(ii)** Debt to Capital employed ratio = Debt/ Capital employed……………………… ½ Debt = Non-current Liabilities= ₹1,40,000……………………………… ½ Capital employed = Shareholders funds + Non-current Liabilities = ₹4,20,000 + ₹1,40,000 = ₹5,60,000 ***Alternatively*** Capital employed = Non-Current Assets + Current Assets – Current Liabilities = ₹5,20,000 + ₹80,000 – ₹40,000 = ₹5,60,000 ½ Debt to capital employed ratio = ₹1,40,000/ ₹5,60,000 = 1 : 4 **or** 0.25:1……………………………… ½ **OR** **Q. (b) From the following information……….** **Ans.** (i) Debt Equity Ratio = Debt/ Equity……………………………………… ½ Debt = Long Term Borrowings + Long Term Provisions + Other Long term Liabilities = ₹8,00,000 + ₹1,20,000 + ₹80,000 = ₹10,00,000……………………………………………… ½ Equity = Share Capital + Reserves and Surplus = ₹24,00,000 + ₹6,00,000 = ₹30,00,000……………………………… ½ Debt Equity Ratio = ₹10,00,000/ ₹30,00,000= 1:3 **or** 0.33:1……………………… ½ (ii) Total Assets to Debt ratio= Total Assets/ Debt…………………………… ½ Total Assets = Non-Current Assets + Current Assets	**4 marks** **OR**

= ₹36,00,000 + ₹14,00,000

= ₹50,00,000…………………………………………………..………………..… $\boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

Debt= ₹10,00,000……………………………………………….……………...…. $\boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

Total Assets to Debt Ratio =₹50,00,000/ ₹10,00,000 = 5 : 1……………………..… …. $\boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

4 marks

Alternate Solution-

(i) Debt Equity Ratio = Debt/ Equity……………………………………………….……….. $\boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

Debt = Long Term Borrowings + Long Term Provisions

= ₹8,00,000 + ₹1,20,000

= ₹9,20,000…………………………………………………………..……...… $\boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

Equity = Share Capital + Reserves and Surplus

= ₹24,00,000 + ₹6,00,000 = ₹30,00,000……………….........................…… $\boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

Debt Equity Ratio = ₹9,20,000/ ₹30,00,000= 23:75 or 0.31:1……………………..... $\boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

(ii)

Total Assets to Debt ratio= Total Assets/ Debt…………………………..………… $\boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

Total Assets = Non-Current Assets + Current Assets

= ₹36,00,000 + ₹14,00,000

= ₹50,00,000………………………………………….……………..…. $\boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

Debt= ₹9,20,000……………………………………..……………………..… $\boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

Total Assets to Debt Ratio =₹50,00,000/ ₹9,20,000 = 125:23 **or** 5.43:1………......…. $\boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

34 **Q. For the year ended 31st March 2025, Gavi Ltd.….**

Ans. Calculation of cash flows from operating activities :

Particulars	**(₹)**	
Net Profit before tax (**Working Note 1)**	9,15,000	½ +
Adjustment for-		
Add: Depreciation on fixed assets	50,000	½ +
Add: Goodwill written off	75,000	½ +
Less: Gain on sale of machinery	(30,000)	½ +
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	10,10,000	½ +
Add: Decrease in Trade Receivables	20,000	½ +

	Add: Increase in Trade Payables	25,000	½ +
	Add: Decrease in Prepaid expenses	1,000	½ +
	Add: Increase in outstanding rent	5,000	½
	Cash inflows from operating activities	**10,61,000**	½
	Working Note 1: Calculation of Net Profit before tax: Net Profit Add : Amount transferred to general reserve **Net Profit before tax**:	(₹) 8,00,000 1,15,000 9,15,000	+ ½ + ½ = **6 Marks**
	PART B **OPTION II** **(Computerised Accounting)**		
27	**Q. (a) What is the outcome……..** **Ans.** (B) Derived value **OR** **Q. (b) What value of range……..** **Ans.** (A) False		**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
28	**Q. (a) The encryption of data facilitates…….** **Ans.** (D) Codification **OR** **Q. (b) How many columns……** **Ans.** (C) 275		**1 mark** **OR** **1 mark**
29	**Q. Which of the following………** **Ans.** (B) Page layout		**1 mark**
30	**Q. What will be displayed………** **Ans.** (C) Correct a # Name Error		**1 mark**
31	**Q. What are 'Radar Charts'?........**		

	Ans. Meaning: A radar chart is a graphical tool in which data series or related data points are plotted in a chart. The data is multivariate as three or more quantitative are plotted. Each data series in chart has a unique colour or pattern. **Purpose:** It is drawn for the comparison of highest and lowest value.	**2** + **1** = **3 marks**
32	**Q. State any three advantages…….** **Ans.** <u>**Advantages of Computerised Accounting System**</u>: (**ANY THREE**) (i) Timely generation of reports and information in desired format ………………………. $\boxed{½}$ (ii) Efficient record keeping……………………………………………………............ .$\boxed{½}$ (iii) Ensures effective control over the system……………………………………….…….$\boxed{½}$ (iv) Economy in processing of accounting data…………………………………………….$\boxed{½}$ (v) Confidentiality of data is maintained……………………………………..………..…….$\boxed{½}$ <u>**Disadvantages of Computerised Accounting System**</u> **: (ANY THREE)** (i) Faster obsolescence of technology necessitates investment in shorter period of time..$\boxed{½}$ (ii) Data may be lost or corrupted due to power interruption. ……. …………………….$\boxed{½}$ (iii) Data are prone to hacking……………………………………………………….. .$\boxed{½}$ (iv) Un-programmed and un-specified reports cannot be generated……………..…….$\boxed{½}$	**3 marks**
33	**Q. (a) Explain any two ways……..** **Ans.** <u>Ways in which Computerised Accounting System safeguards the secrecy of business data</u>**: (ANY TWO)** (i) **Password Security**: (Explanation should include the following value points) ▪ Only authorised person can access data……………………………………………$\boxed{½}$ ▪ Ensures integrity……………………………………………………………………$\boxed{½}$ ▪ Uses binary decoding format……………………………………………………….$\boxed{½}$ ▪ Widely accepted……………………………………………………………………..$\boxed{½}$ (ii) **Data Audit**: (Explanation should include the following value points) ▪ Provides administrator rights……………………………………………………….$\boxed{½}$ ▪ Avoids unauthorised access to data………..…………………………………….$\boxed{½}$ ▪ Audits for correction of data…………………………………………………….….$\boxed{½}$ ▪ Displays all entries along with name of auditor, user and date and time of alteration to restrict alterations for window duration……………………………………….$\boxed{½}$ (iii) **Data Vault:** (Explanation should include the following value points) ▪ Additional security for inputted information…………………………………….$\boxed{½}$	**4 marks**

	▪ Ensures preservation of original information……………………………………..$\boxed{½}$ ▪ Its password cannot be broken……………………………………………..………$\boxed{½}$ ▪ Some software uses encryption of data. ……………………………………………$\boxed{½}$ **OR** **Q. (b) Name the table……..** **Ans.** The name of the table is **'Pivot Table'** ……………………………………..……..$\boxed{1}$ **<u>Reasons why this table is designed</u>** (**ANY THREE**) : (i) Querying large amounts of data in user friendly ways……………….……………$\boxed{1}$ (ii) Creating Custom Calculations and formulas. ……………………………….………$\boxed{1}$ (iii) Expanding and Collapsing levels of data to focus on results and providing from details to the summary of data for areas of interest. ……………………………………………$\boxed{1}$ (iv) Moving rows to columns and columns to rows to see different summaries of the source data. ……………………………………………………………………………..……$\boxed{1}$ (v) Filtering, sorting, grouping and conditionally formatting the most useful and the interesting subset of data to enable focus on the wanted information. ……………..….$\boxed{1}$ (vi) Presenting concise attractive and annotated online or printed reports. ……………$\boxed{1}$ (vii) Report is used to analyse related totals when there is long list of figures to sum and compare several facts about each figure. ……………………………….……………$\boxed{1}$	**OR** **4 marks**
34	**Q. How will you combine…** **Ans. Steps to combine multiple cells :** 1. Select two or more adjacent cells that need to be merged………………...……$\boxed{1}$ 2. On the Home, in the alignment group click merge and centre. ……………..….$\boxed{1}$ 3. To merge cell without centering, click the arrow next to merge cells. The cell address of merge cell will be the address of lower active cell. ………………………………$\boxed{1}$ **Split a merged cell :** 1. Select the merged cell……………………………………………………..……….$\boxed{1}$ 2. When we select a merged cell the merge and centre button also appears selected in the alignment group on the Home tab………………………..……………………$\boxed{1}$ 3. To split the merged cell, click merge and centre. The contents of the merged cell will appear in the upper left cell of the range of split cells……………………………$\boxed{1}$	**6 marks**