

Mock Test Paper - Series I: December, 2025

Date of Paper: 15th December, 2025

Time of Paper: 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

**FOUNDATION COURSE
PAPER – 1: ACCOUNTING**

Question No. 1 is compulsory.

*Answer any **four** questions from the remaining **five** questions.*

*Wherever necessary, suitable assumptions should be made and disclosed
by way of note forming part of the answer.*

Working Notes should form part of the answer.

(Time allowed: 3 Hours)

(100 Marks)

1. (a) State with reasons whether the following statements are True or False:
- i. Discount column of the cash book is never balanced.
 - ii. A Promissory Note can be made payable to the Bearer.
 - iii. Accounting Standards can override the statute.
 - iv. In case of admission of a new partner in a partnership firm, the profit/loss on revaluation account is transferred to all partners in their new profit sharing ratio.
 - v. Depreciation cannot be provided in case of loss, in a financial year.
 - vi. Non-participating preference shareholders enjoy voting rights
- (6 Statements x 2 Marks = 12 Marks)**
- (b) Discuss the limitations which must be kept in mind while evaluating the Financial Statements. **(4 Marks)**
- (c) M/s. Ritu wires were unable to agree the Trial Balance as on 31st March, 2025 and have raised a suspense account for the difference. Next year the following errors were discovered:
- (i) The addition of the 'Freight' column in the purchase journal was short by ₹ 7,200.

- (ii) Repairs made during the year were wrongly debited to the building A/c - ₹ 22,250.
- (iii) Sundry items of furniture sold for ₹ 20,000 had been entered in the sales book, the total of which had been posted to sales account.
- (iv) A bill of exchange (received from Ram Mahonar & Associates) for ₹ 60,000 had been returned by the bank as dishonoured and had been credited to the bank and debited to bills receivable account.

You are required to pass journal entries to rectify the above mistakes. **(4 Marks)**

(12 + 4 + 4 = 20 Marks)

2. (a) Prepare the Bank Reconciliation Statement of M/s. Jagan nath Associates on 30th September, 2025 from the particulars given below:

- (i) The Bank Pass Book had a debit balance of ₹ 25,000 on 30th June, 2025.
- (ii) A cheque worth ₹ 400 directly deposited into Bank by customer but no entry was made in the Cash Book.
- (iii) Out of cheques issued worth ₹ 34,000, cheques amounting to ₹ 20,000 only were presented for payment till 30th June, 2025.
- (iv) A cheque for ₹ 4,000 received and entered in the Cash Book but it was not sent to the Bank.
- (v) Cheques worth ₹ 20,000 had been sent to Bank for collection but the collection was reported by the Bank as under.
 - (1) Cheques collected before 30th June, 2025, ₹ 14,000
 - (2) Cheques collected on 10th July, 2025, ₹ 4,000
 - (3) Cheques collected on 12th July, 2025, ₹ 2,000.
- (vi) The Bank made a direct payment of ₹ 1,600 which was not recorded in the Cash Book.
- (vii) Interest on overdraft charged by the bank ₹ 1,600 was not recorded in the Cash Book.
- (viii) Bank charges worth ₹ 80 have been entered twice in the cash book.
- (ix) The credit side of bank column of Cash Book was under cast by ₹ 2,000

(10 Marks)

- (b) India Craft Ltd. keeps no stock records, but a physical inventory of stock is made at the end of each quarter and the valuation is taken at cost. The company's year ends on 31st March, 2025, and their accounts have been prepared to that date. The stock valuation taken on 31st March, 2025 was, however, misleading, and you have been advised to value the closing stock as on 31st March, 2025 using the stock figure as on 31st December, 2024, along with some additional information provided to you:

- (i) The cost of stock on 31st December, 2024 as shown by the inventory sheet was ₹ 95,000
- (ii) On 31st December, the stock sheet showed the following discrepancies:
 - (a) A page total of ₹ 20,000 had been carried to the summary sheet as ₹ 21,000
 - (b) The total of a page had been undercast by ₹ 15,200.
- (iii) Invoices of purchases entered in the Purchase Book during the quarter from January to March, 2025 totalled ₹85,000. Out of this, ₹18,000 related to goods received prior to 31st December, 2024. Invoices entered in April 2025 relating to goods received in March 2025 totalled ₹19,000.
- (iv) Sales invoiced to customers totalled ₹ 105,000 from January to March, 2025. Of this, ₹20,000 related to goods dispatched before 31st December, 2024. Goods dispatched to customers before 31st March, 2025 but invoiced in April 2025 totalled ₹ 19,000.
- (v) During the final quarter, credit notes at invoiced value of ₹16,000 had been issued to customers in respect of goods returned during that period. The gross margin earned by the company is 25% of cost.

You are required to prepare a statement showing the amount of stock at cost as on 31st March, 2025. **(10 Marks)**

(10 +10 = 20 Marks)

3. (a) From the following Receipts and Payments Account of Civil Lines Club, prepare Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended 31.12.2024 and its Balance Sheet as on that date.

Receipts	Amount (₹)	Payments	Amount (₹)
Cash in hand (Opening)	8,100	Salary	3,000
Cash in Bank (Opening)	15,000	Repair Expenses	500

Donations	7,000	Purchase of furniture	7,000
Subscriptions	10,000	Miscellaneous Expenses	500
Entrance fees	1,500	Purchase of Investments	6,000
Interest on Investments	100	Insurance Premium	300
Interest received from Bank	400	Billiards Table	10,000
Sale of Old Newspaper	250	Paper, Ink, etc.	250
Sale of Drama Tickets	1,250	Drama Expenses	500
		Cash in hand (Closing)	4,500
		Cash in Bank (Closing)	11,050
	43,600		43,600

Information:

- (1) Subscriptions in Arrear for 2024 ₹ 1,200, subscription in advance for 2025 ₹ 550.
 - (2) Insurance Premium outstanding ₹ 80, Miscellaneous Expenses prepaid ₹ 90.
 - (3) 60% of Donation is to be capitalized.
 - (4) Entrance fee are to be treated as Revenue Income.
 - (5) Interest accrued on Investments for is ₹ 200.
 - (6) Billiards Table costing ₹ 30,000 were purchased in the year 2023 and ₹ 20,000 were paid for it. **(10 Marks)**
- (b) Akbar, Birbal and Chetan shared profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. They took out a Joint Life Policy in 2021 for ₹ 1,50,000, a premium of ₹ 9,000 being paid annually on 10th June. The surrender value of the policy on 31st December of various years was as follows:

2021	Nil
2022	₹ 2,700
2023	₹ 6,000
2024	₹ 10,800

Akbar retired on 15th April, 2025 and the policy was surrendered. You are required to prepare Joint Life Policy Account from 2021 to 2025 (assuming the Policy Account is maintained at surrendered value basis). **(5 Marks)**

- (c) Sita, Geeta and Meena are partners in a firm. On 1st April 2023, their fixed capitals stood at ₹7,50,000, ₹3,75,000 and ₹3,75,000 respectively.

As per the provisions of the partnership deed:

1. Meena was entitled to a salary of ₹75,000 p.a.
2. All the partners were entitled to interest on capital at 5% p.a.
3. Profits and losses were to be shared in the ratio of the capitals of the partners.

Net Profit for the year ended 31st March 2024 of ₹4,95,000 and 31st March 2025 of ₹6,75,000 was divided equally without providing for the above adjustments.

You are required to pass an adjustment journal entry to rectify the above errors.

(5 Marks)

(10 + 5 + 5 = 20 Marks)

4. (a) X, Y and Z were partners sharing profit & losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. They decided to dissolve the business as on 31st March, 2025 when their Balance Sheet was as follows:

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Capital A/c:		Land & Building	4,85,000
X 3,55,000		Machinery	1,88,000
Y 2,20,000		Furniture	1,05,000
Z <u>1,25,000</u>	7,00,000	Stock	55,800
General Reserve	1,50,000	Trade Debtors	1,56,000
Trade Creditors	1,84,000	Cash & Bank	44,200
	10,34,000		10,34,000

The following information is given to you:

- (i) There was an unrecorded investment which was sold for ₹ 30,000.
- (ii) One of the creditors agreed to take over some items of furniture of Book value ₹ 25,000 at ₹ 24,000. The rest of the creditors were realised at its value.
- (iii) Out of the trade debtors ₹ 9,000 proved bad, remaining were fully realized.
- (iv) The other assets were realised as under:

Land & Building	₹ 5,30,000
Machinery	₹ 1,70,000
Furniture	Remaining taken over by X at ₹ 75,000
Stock	₹ 60,000

(v) Expenses of dissolution amounted to ₹ 18,700.

(vi) There was an outstanding bill for repairs which had to be paid for ₹ 3,500.

You are required to prepare:

(1) Realisation A/c

(2) Cash & Bank A/c

(3) Partner's Capital A/c in the books of partnership firm. **(10 Marks)**

- (b) Hari Om carried on business as retail merchant. He has not maintained regular account books. However, he always maintained ₹ 10,000 in cash and deposited the balance into the bank account. He informs you that he has sold goods at profit of 25% on sales.

Following information is given to you:

Assets and Liabilities	As on 1.4.2024	As on 31.3.2025
Cash in Hand	10,000	10,000
Sundry Creditors	40,000	90,000
Cash at Bank	50,000 (Cr.)	80,000 (Dr.)
Sundry Debtors	1,00,000	3,50,000
Stock in Trade	2,80,000	?

Analysis of his bank pass book reveals the following information:

(a) Payment to creditors ₹ 7,00,000

(b) Payment for business expenses ₹ 1,20,000

(c) Receipts from debtors ₹ 7,50,000

(d) Loan from Vimal ₹ 1,00,000 taken on 1.10.2024 at 10% per annum

(e) Cash deposited in the bank ₹ 1,00,000

He informs you that he paid creditors for goods ₹ 20,000 in cash and salaries ₹ 40,000 in cash. He has drawn ₹ 80,000 in cash for personal expenses. During

the year Ram had not introduced any additional capital. Surplus cash if any, to be taken as cash sales.

Prepare:

- (i) Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31.3.2025.
- (ii) Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025. **(10 Marks)**

(10 + 10 = 20 Marks)

5. (a) Gaur associates bought a computer set on 01.04.2021 for ₹ 6,00,000 and charged depreciation @ 20% p.a. on diminishing balance method. They made further additions as follows:

Date	Amount
01.04.2022	₹ 4,50,000
01.04.2024	₹ 3,00,000

On 01.04.2024 it was decided to change the method to straight line basis and charge depreciation assuming the expected life of all the computers to be 8 years from 01.04.2024. Prepare Computers A/c for year ending 31.03.2025. **(5 Marks)**

- (b) Mr. Anthony runs a factory which produces wires. The following details were obtained about his manufacturing expenses for the year ended 31st March 2025:

	Amount (₹)
Opening Work-in – Progress	65,62,500
Closing Work-in Progress	75,07,500
Opening Inventory of Raw material	61,42,500
Closing Inventory of Raw material	49,35,000
Purchases	1,96,77,000
Purchase Returns	9,97,500
Carriage Inward	28,35,000
Direct Wages	41,68,500
Construction of office cabins	17,50,000
Power & Electricity	18,48,000
Repairs and Maintenance	27,82,500
Depreciation on Factory Shed	15,12,000
Depreciation on Plant & Machinery	17,01,000
Sale of scrap	3,78,000

You are required to prepare Manufacturing Account for the year ended 31st March, 2025. **(5 Marks)**

- (c) The books of Shrinivas Ltd. showed the following balance on 31st December, 2025:
60,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid; 36,000 12% Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid; 4,000 10% Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 8 paid up (all shares issued on 1st April, 2025).

Undistributed Reserve and Surplus stood as: Profit and Loss Account ₹ 1,60,000; General Reserve ₹ 2,40,000; Securities Premium Account ₹ 30,000 and Capital Reserve ₹ 42,000.

For redemption, 4,000 equity shares of ₹10 each are issued at 10% premium. At the same time, 12% Preference shares are redeemed on 1st January, 2025 at a premium of ₹2 per share. The whereabouts of the holders of 200 shares of ₹10 each fully paid are not known.

A bonus issue of equity share was made at par, two shares being issued for every five held on that date out of the Capital Redemption Reserve Account. However, equity shares, issued for redemption are not eligible for bonus.

Show the necessary Journal Entries to record the transactions. (Ignore date column) **(10 Marks)**

(5 + 5 + 10 = 20 Marks)

6. (a) Hinduja Limited issued a prospectus inviting applications for 6,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 2 per share payable as follows:

On Application	-	₹ 3 per share
On Allotment	-	₹ 5 per share (including premium)
On First and Final Call	-	₹ 4 per share

Applications were received for 18,00,000 equity shares. Applications for 400,000 shares were rejected and the money refunded. Shares allotted to remaining applications as follows:

Category	No. of shares Applied	No. of shares Allotted
I	8,00,000	4,00,000
II	6,00,000	2,00,000

Excess money received with applications was adjusted towards sums due on allotment and the balance amount returned to the applicants. All calls were made duly received except the final call by a shareholder belonging to Category I who

has applied for 3,400 shares. His shares were forfeited. The forfeited shares were reissued at ₹ 13 per share fully paid-up.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Hinduja Limited Open call in arrears account whenever required. **(15 Marks)**

- (b) Classify the following expenditures as capital or revenue expenditure:
- (i) Amount spent to reduce working expenses.
 - (ii) Cost of repairs on second-hand car purchased to bring it into working condition.
 - (iii) Amount spent on making a few more exits in the Cinema Hall to comply with Government orders.
 - (iv) Amount paid for removal of stock to a new site.
 - (v) Travelling expenses of the directors for trips abroad for purchase of capital assets.

OR

Write short notes on any two of the following:

- (i) Bill of exchange and the various parties to it.
- (ii) Retirement of bills of exchange. **(5 Marks)**

(15 + 5 = 20 Marks)

Mock Test Paper - Series I: December, 2025

Date of Paper: 15th December, 2025

Time of Paper: 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

FOUNDATION COURSE

PAPER – 1: ACCOUNTING

ANSWERS

1. (a) (i) **True:** Discount column is totalled and transferred to the discount allowed or received account.
- (ii) **False:** A promissory note should not be made payable to the bearer. The payee must be to a certain person.
- (iii) **False:** Accounting standards cannot override the statute. The standards are required to be framed within the ambit of prevailing statutes.
- (iv) **False:** In case of admission of new partner in a partnership firm, profit/loss on revaluation account is transferred to old partners in their old profit-sharing ratio.
- (v) **False:** Depreciation is a charge against profit and not an appropriation of profit. Therefore, depreciation has to be provided for, even in case of loss in a financial year.
- (vi) **False:** A share on which only a fixed rate of dividend is paid every year, without any accompanying additional rights in profits and in the surplus on winding-up, is called 'Non-participating Preference Shares. Non-participating preference shareholders do not enjoy voting rights.
- (b) Limitations which must be kept in mind while evaluating the Financial Statements are as follows:
- The factors which may be relevant in assessing the worth of the enterprise don't find place in the accounts as they cannot be measured in terms of money.
 - Balance Sheet shows the position of the business on the day of its preparation and not on the future date while the users of the accounts are interested in knowing the position of the business in the near future and also in long run and not for the past date.

- Accounting ignores changes in some money factors like inflation etc.
- There are occasions when accounting principles conflict with each other.
- Certain accounting estimates depend on the sheer personal judgement of the accountant.

Different accounting policies for the treatment of same item adds to the probability of manipulations.

(c) **Rectification entries in the books of M/s Ritu Wires**

	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
1.	Profit and Loss Adjustment A/c Dr. To Suspense A/c (Addition of freight column in purchase journal was under casted, now rectification entry made)		7,200	7,200
2.	Profit and Loss Adjustment A/c Dr. To Building A/c (Repairs amounting ₹ 22,250 wrongly debited to building account, now rectified)		22,250	22,250
3.	Profit and Loss Adjustment A/c Dr. To Furniture A/c (Being sale of furniture wrongly entered in sales book, now rectified)		20,000	20,000
4.	Ram Mahonar & Associates. Dr. To Bills receivable A/c (Bill receivable dishonoured debited to Bills receivable account instead of customer account, now rectified)		60,000	60,000

2. (a) **Bank Reconciliation Statement as on 30th September, 2025**

	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
	Overdraft as per Pass Book (Dr. Balance)		25,000
Add:	Cheques issued but not presented ₹ (34,000-20,000)	14,000	

	Cheques deposited into the Bank by Customer but not entered in Cash Book	400	
	Bank charges written twice in Cash Book	<u>80</u>	<u>14,480</u>
			39,480
Less:	Cheques received, recorded in cash Book but not sent to the Bank	4,000	
	Cheques sent to the Bank but not collected	6,000	
	Direct payment made by the bank not recorded in the Cash book	1,600	
	Interest on Overdraft charged by Bank	1,600	
	Credit side of bank column of Cash Book was undercast	<u>2,000</u>	<u>(15,200)</u>
	Overdraft as per Cash Book		24,280

(b) **Valuation of Physical Stock as at March 31, 2025**

		₹
Stock at cost on 31 st December, 2024		95,000
Add: (1) Undercasting of a page total	15,200	
(2) Goods purchased and delivered during January – March, 2025		
₹ (85,000 – 18,000 + 19,000)	86,000	
(3) Cost of sales return ₹ (16,000 – 3,200)	<u>12,800</u>	
		<u>1,14,000</u>
		2,09,000
Less: (1) Overcasting of a page total ₹ (21,000 – 20,000)	1,000	
(2) Goods sold and dispatched during January – March, 2025		
₹ (1,05,000 – 20,000 + 19,000)	1,04,000	
Less: Profit margin $\left(1,04,000 \times \frac{25}{125}\right)$	<u>(20,800)</u>	
	<u>83,200</u>	<u>(84,200)</u>
Value of stock as on 31 st March, 2025		<u>1,24,800</u>

Note: In the above solution, transfer of ownership is assumed to take place at the time of delivery of goods. If it is assumed that transfer of ownership takes place on the date of invoice, therefore ₹ 19,000 goods delivered in March, 2025 for

which invoice was received in April, 2025, would be treated as purchases of the accounting year 2025-2026 and thus excluded. Similarly, goods dispatched in March, 2025 but invoiced in April, 2025 would be excluded and treated as sale of the year 2025-2026.

3. (a)

Civil Lines Club

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st December, 2024

Expenditure	₹	Income		₹
To Salary	3,000	By Subscription (W.N. -ii)		10,650
To Repairs expenses	500	By Donations (40%)		2,800
To Miscellaneous expenses	410	By Interest on investments* (100 + 200)		300
To Insurance premium	380	By Entrance fees		1,500
To Paper, Ink etc	250	By Interest received from Bank		400
To Excess of Income over expenditure	12,110	By Sale of old newspaper		250
		By Sale of drama tickets	1,250	
		Less: expenses	<u>500</u>	<u>750</u>
	<u>16,550</u>			<u>16,550</u>

(b)

Balance Sheet of Civil Lines Club as at 31st December, 2024

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capital Fund:		Furniture	7,000
Opening balance 43,100 (W.N.1)		Investment	6,000
Add: Excess of income. over exp 12,110		Billiards table	30,000
Add: Donations <u>4,200</u>	59,410	Cash in hand	4,500
Insurance	80	Cash at Bank	11,050
Premium payable		Prepaid Expenses- Misc exp	90
Subscription received in advance for 2025	550	Subscription Receivable	1,200
		Interest accrued on investments	200
	<u>60,040</u>		<u>60,040</u>

Working Notes:

1. Calculation of capital fund

Balance Sheet of Delhi Club as at 31st December, 2023

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capital Fund (Balancing figure)	43,100	Billiards table	30,000
Creditors for Billiard table	10,000	Cash in hand	8,100
		Cash at Bank	15,000
	53,100		53,100

2. Calculation of amount of subscription shown in Income and expenditure account

	₹
Subscription received in cash during 2024	10,000
Add: Outstanding of 2024	1,200
	11,200
Less: Advance of 2025	(550)
	10,650

(b)

Joint Life Policy Account

Date	Particulars	₹	Date	Particulars	₹
10 th June, 2021	To Bank A/c	9,000	31 st Dec., 2021	By Profit and Loss A/c	9,000
10 th June, 2022	To Bank A/c	9,000	31 st Dec., 2022	By Profit and Loss A/c	6,300
			31 st Dec., 2022	By Balance c/d	2,700
		9,000			9,000
1 st January, 2023	To Balance b/d	2,700	31 st Dec., 2023	By Profit and Loss A/c	5,700
10 th June, 2023	To Bank A/c	9,000	31 st Dec., 2023	By Balance c/d	6,000
		11,700			11,700
1 st January, 2024	To Balance b/d	6,000	31 st Dec., 2024	By Profit and Loss A/c	4,200
10 th June, 2024	To Bank A/c	9,000	31 st Dec., 2024	By Balance c/d	10,800
		15,000			15,000
1 st January, 2025	To Balance b/d	10,800	15 th April, 2025	By Bank A/c	10,800
		10,800			10,800

(c) (ii)

Particulars	Sita	Geeta	Meena	Total Profit of firm
I. Amount already credited: Share of profit (in the ratio of 1:1:1) (2023-24, 2024-25)	3,90,000	3,90,000	3,90,000	11,70,000
II. Amount which should have been credited: Meena's Salary (2023-24, 2024-25) Interest on Capital (2023-24, 2024-25) Share of Profit	75,000 4,35,000 5,10,000	37,500 2,17,500 2,55,000	1,50,000 37,500 4,05,000	8,70,000
Net effect (I-II)	(1,20,000)	1,35,000	(15,000)	-

The necessary journal entry will be:

Particulars	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
Geeta's Current A/c To Sita's Current A/c To Meena's Current A/c (Salary to Meena, Interest on capital charged and profit shared among partners in the ratio of capital)	1,35,000	1,20,000 15,000

4. (a) Realisation Account

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
To Sundry Assets:			By Creditors		1,84,000
Debtors	1,56,000				
Stock	55,800				
Furniture	1,05,000		By Bank A/c:		
Machinery	1,88,000		Land and Building	5,30,000	
Land and Building	4,85,000	9,89,800	Debtors	1,47,000	
To Bank-Creditors: (W.No.1)		1,60,000	Stock	60,000	
To Bank A/c o/s bill for repairs		3,500	Machinery	1,70,000	
To Bank A/c (expenses)		18,700	Unrecorded Investment	30,000	9,37,000
			By X's Capital A/C		75,000

To Profit transferred to:					
X's Capital A/c	12,000				
Y's Capital A/c	8,000				
Z's Capital A/c	4,000	24,000			
		11,96,000			11,96,000

Partner's Capital Accounts

Particulars	X (₹)	Y (₹)	Z (₹)	Particulars	X (₹)	Y (₹)	Z (₹)
To Realisation A/c - Furniture	75,000			By Bal. b/d	3,55,000	2,20,000	1,25,000
To Bank	3,67,000	2,78,000	1,54,000	By General. Reserve	75,000	50,000	25,000
				By Realisation Profit	12,000	8,000	4,000
	4,42,000	2,78,000	1,54,000		4,42,000	2,78,000	1,54,000

Bank Account

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Balance b/d	44,200	By Realisation A/c: (Liabilities Paid)	1,82,200
To Realisation A/c (Assets realized)	9,37,000	By X's Capital A/c	3,67,000
		By Y's Capital A/c	2,78,000
		By Z's Capital A/c	1,54,000
	9,81,200		9,81,200

Working Note 1:

Payment to Trade Creditors

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Trade creditors as per Balance sheet	1,84,000
Less: Furniture (Book Value ₹ 25,000 accepted at ₹ 24,000)	24,000
	1,60,000

(b)

Trading A/c

for the year ended 31st March, 2025

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Opening stock	2,80,000	By Sales	
To Purchases	7,70,000	Cash 2,40,000	
To Gross Profit @ 25%	3,10,000	Credit <u>10,00,000</u>	12,40,000
		By Closing Stock (bal. fig.)	<u>1,20,000</u>
	<u>13,60,000</u>		<u>13,60,000</u>

Profit and Loss Account
for the year ended 31st March, 2025

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Salaries	40,000	By Gross Profit	3,10,000
To Business expenses	1,20,000		
To Interest on loan (10% of 1,00,000*6/ 12)	5,000		
To Net Profit	<u>1,45,000</u>		
	<u>3,10,000</u>		<u>3,10,000</u>

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025

Liabilities	₹	₹	Assets	₹
Hari Om's capital:			Cash in hand	10,000
Opening	3,00,000		Cash at Bank	80,000
Add: Net Profit	<u>1,45,000</u>		Sundry Debtors	3,50,000
	4,45,000		Stock in trade	1,20,000
Less: Drawings	<u>(80,000)</u>	3,65,000		
Loan from Vimal (including interest due)		1,05,000		
Sundry Creditors		<u>90,000</u>		
		<u>5,60,000</u>		<u>5,60,000</u>

Working Notes:

1. Sundry Debtors Account

	₹		₹
To Balance b/d	1,00,000	By Bank A/c	7,50,000
To Credit sales (Bal. fig)	<u>10,00,000</u>	By Balance c/d	<u>3,50,000</u>
	<u>11,00,000</u>		<u>11,00,000</u>

2. Sundry Creditors Account

	₹		₹
To Bank A/c	7,00,000	By Balance b/d	40,000
To Cash A/c	20,000	By Purchases (Bal. fig.)	7,70,000
To Balance c/d	<u>90,000</u>		
	<u>8,10,000</u>		<u>8,10,000</u>

3. **Cash and Bank Account**

	Cash	Bank		Cash	Bank
	₹	₹		₹	₹
To Balance b/d	10,000		By Balance b/d		50,000
To Sales (bal. fig)	2,40,000		By Bank A/c (C)	1,00,000	
To Cash (C)		1,00,000	By Salaries	40,000	
To Debtors		7,50,000	By Creditors	20,000	7,00,000
To Vimal's loan		1,00,000	By Drawings	80,000	
			By Business expenses		1,20,000
			By Balance c/d	10,000	80,000
	<u>2,50,000</u>	<u>9,50,000</u>		<u>2,50,000</u>	<u>9,50,000</u>

4. **Calculation of Hari Om's Capital on 1st April, 2024**

Balance Sheet as at 1st April, 2024

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Hari Om's Capital (bal. fig)	3,00,000	Cash in hand	10,000
Bank Overdraft	50,000	Sundry Debtors	1,00,000
Sundry Creditors	<u>40,000</u>	Stock in trade	<u>2,80,000</u>
	<u>3,90,000</u>		<u>3,90,000</u>

5. (a) **Calculation of Depreciation**

		Purchased on Apr. 1, 2021 (₹)	Purchased on Apr. 1, 2022 (₹)	Total WDV	Total Depreciation (₹)
1-4-21	Cost	6,00,000			
	Depreciation	(1,20,000)			
	Written Down Value (WDV)	4,80,000		4,80,000	1,20,000
1-4-22	Cost	-	4,50,000		
	Depreciation	(96,000)	(90,000)		
1-4-23	Written Down Value (WDV)	3,84,000	3,60,000	7,44,000	1,86,000
	Depreciation	(76,800)	(72,000)		
1-4-24	Written Down Value (WDV)	3,07,200	2,88,000	5,95,200	1,44,800

Computers Account

Date	Particulars	Amount ₹	Date	Particulars	Amount ₹
1-4-24	To Balance b/d	5,95,200	31-3-25	By Depreciation	1,11,900
1-4-24	To Bank	3,00,000		(74,400 + 37,500)	
			31-3-25	By Balance c/d	7,83,300
		8,95,200			8,95,200
1-4-25	To Balance b/d	7,83,300			

(b)

In the Books of Mr. Anthony

Manufacturing Account for the year ended on March 31, 2025

Particulars	₹	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹
To Opening W.I.P.		65,62,500	By Closing W-I-P	75,07,500
To Raw Material Consumed:			By Sale of Scrap	3,78,000
Opening inventory	61,42,500		By Trading A/c-	3,34,11,000
Purchases	1,96,77,000		Cost of finished goods transferred	
	2,58,19,500			
Less: Returns	(9,97,500)			
	2,48,22,000			
Less: Closing inventory	(49,35,000)	1,98,87,000		
To Carriage Inwards		28,35,000		
To Direct Wages		41,68,500		
To Manufacturing Overhead:				
Power and Electricity	18,48,000			
Repairs & Maintenance	27,82,500			
Depreciation on				
Factory Shed	15,12,000			
Depreciation on Plant & Machinery	17,01,000	78,43,500		
		4,12,96,500		4,12,96,500

(c)

In the books of Shrinivas Limited

Journal Entries

Particulars		Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
12% Redeemable Preference Share Capital A/c	Dr.	3,60,000	
Premium on Redemption of Preference Shares A/c	Dr.	72,000	
To Preference Shareholders A/c			4,32,000
(Being the amount payable on redemption of 36,000 12% Redeemable Preference Shares transferred to Shareholders Account)			
Preference Shareholders A/c	Dr.	4,29,600	
To Bank A/c			4,29,600
(Being the amount paid on redemption of 35,800 preference shares)			
Bank A/c	Dr.	44,000	
To Equity Shares Capital A/c			40,000
To Securities Premium A/c			4,000
(Being the issue of 4,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of 10% as per Board's Resolution No..... Dated.....)			
General Reserve A/c	Dr.	2,40,000	
Profit & Loss A/c	Dr.	80,000	
To Capital Redemption Reserve A/c (Working Note)			3,20,000
(Being the amount transferred to Capital Redemption Reserve A/c as per the requirement of the Act.)			
Capital Redemption Reserve A/c	Dr.	2,40,000	
To Bonus to Shareholders A/c			2,40,000
(Being the amount appropriated for issue of bonus share in the ratio of 5:2 as per shareholders Resolution No..... dated...)			
Bonus to Shareholders A/c	Dr.	2,40,000	
To Equity Share Capital A/c			2,40,000
(Being the utilisation of bonus dividend for issue of 24,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid)			
Profit & Loss A/c	Dr.	72,000	
To Premium on Redemption of Preference Shares A/c			72,000
(Being premium on redemption of preference shares adjusted against to Profit & Loss Account)			

Working Note:

- (1) Partly paid-up preference shares cannot be redeemed.
- (2) Amount to be Transferred to Capital Redemption Reserve Account
- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| Face value of share to be redeemed | 3,60,000 |
| Less: Proceeds from fresh issue (excluding premium) | <u>(₹ 40,000)</u> |
| | <u>₹ 3,20,000</u> |
- (3) No bonus shares on 4,000 equity shares issued for redemption.

Note: Bonus shares does not result in receipt of cash, and hence the increase in share capital on account of bonus issue cannot be considered for determining the amount to be transferred to Capital Redemption Reserve.

6. (a)

In the books of Hinduja Limited
Journal Entries

Particulars	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
Bank A/c (Note 1 – Column 3) Dr. To Equity Share Application A/c (Being application money received on 18,00,000 shares @ ₹ 3 per share)	54,00,000	54,00,000
Equity Share Application A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Note 1 Column 5) To Bank A/c (Note 1 – Column 6) (Being application money on 6,00,000 shares transferred to Equity Share Capital Account; out of the excess application money received, 22,00,000 is adjusted towards allotment and ₹ 14,00,000 refunded as per Board's Resolution No....dated...)	54,00,000	18,00,000 22,00,000 14,00,000
Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium a/c (Being allotment money due on 6,00,000 shares @ ₹ 5 each including premium at ₹ 4 each as per Board's Resolution No....dated....)	30,00,000	18,00,000 12,00,000

Bank A/c (Note 1 – Column 8) To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Being balance allotment money received)	Dr.	8,00,000	8,00,000
Equity Share First and Final Call A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being final call money due on 6,00,000 shares @ ₹ 4 per share as per Board's Resolution No....dated....)	Dr.	24,00,000	24,00,000
Bank A/c Calls in Arrears A/c To Equity Share First and Final Call A/c (Being final call money on 5,98,000 shares @ ₹ 4 each received)	Dr. Dr.	23,93,200 6,800	24,00,000
Equity Share Capital A/c To Calls in Arrears A/c To Forfeited Shares A/c Being forfeiture of 1,700 equity shares for non-payment of call money as per Board's Resolution No....dated)	Dr.	17,000	6,800 10,200
Bank A/c To Equity Shares Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c Being re-issue of 1,700 shares @ ₹ 13 each as per Board's Resolution No.....dated....)	Dr.	22,100	17,000 5,100
Forfeited Shares A/c To Capital Reserve A/c (Being profit on re-issue transferred to Capital Reserve)	Dr.	10,200	10,200

Working Note:

Calculation for Adjustment and Refund

Category	No. of Shares Applied for	No. of Shares Allotted	Amount Received on Application	Amount Required on Application	Amount adjusted on Allotment	Refund [3 4+5]	Amount due on Allotment	Amount received on Allotment
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rejected	400000		1200000	Nil	Nil	1200000	Nil	Nil
(i)	800000	400000	2400000	1200000	1200000	Nil	2000000	800000

(ii)	600000	200000	1800000	600000	1000000	200000	1000000	Nil
TOTAL	1800000	600000	5400000	1800000	2200000	1400000	3000000	800000

Also,

- (i) Amount Received on Application (3) = No. of shares applied for (1) x ₹ 3
- (ii) Amount Required on Application (4) = No. of shares allotted (2) x ₹ 3
- (b)**
 - (i) Capital Expenditure.
 - (ii) Capital Expenditure.
 - (iii) Revenue Expenditure.
 - (iv) Revenue Expenditure.
 - (v) Capital Expenditure

OR

A bill of exchange is an instrument in writing containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a certain person to pay a certain sum of money to or to the order of certain person or to the bearer of the instrument. When such an order is accepted by the drawee on the face of the order itself, it becomes a valid bill of exchange. There are three parties to a bill of exchange:

- (i) The drawer, who draws the bill, that is, the creditor to whom the money is owing;
- (ii) The drawee, the person to whom the bill is addressed or on whom it is drawn and who accepts the bill that is, the debtor; and
- (iii) The payee, the person who is to receive the payment. The drawer in many cases is also the payee.

Retirement of bills of exchange: Sometimes, the acceptor of a bill of exchange has spare funds much before the maturity date of the bill of exchange accepted by him. He may, therefore, desire to pay the bill before the due date. In such a circumstance, the acceptor shall ask the payee or the holder of the bill to accept cash before the maturity date. If the payee agrees, the acceptor may be allowed a rebate or discount on such early payment. This rebate is generally the interest at an agreed rate for the period between the date of payment and date of maturity. The interest/rebate/ discount becomes the income of the acceptor and expense of the payee. It is a consideration for premature payment. When a bill is paid before due date, it is said to be retired under rebate.