



# PRINCE ACADEMY

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**BOARD SAMPLE PAPER- II (2025-26)**

**SUBJECT : ACCOUNTANCY (055)**

**Time : 03:00 Hours**

**CLASS - XII COMMERCE**

**M.M. : 80**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into two parts, Part A and B.
3. Question 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carries 1 mark each.
4. Questions 17 to 20, 31 and 32 carries 3 marks each.
5. Questions from 21, 22 and 33 carries 4 marks each
6. Questions from 23 to 26 and 34 carries 6 marks each

**PART A**

**(Accounting For Partnership Firms and Companies)**

1. Axar, Bhanu and Zubin are partners in a firm. The partnership agreement provides for Interest on Drawings @12% per annum. Which of the following accounts will be debited to transfer interest on drawings to Profit and Loss Appropriation Account?  
(a) Interest on Drawings Account (b) Bank Account  
(c) Partners Current Account (d) Partners' Capital Account
2. Assertion (A): Deficiency in the guaranteed profit may be borne by the remaining partners in their profit-sharing ratio.  
Reason (R): Deficiency in the guaranteed profit will be borne by the remaining partners equally. In the context of the above two statements, which of the above options is correct?  
(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.  
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation for Assertion (A)  
(c) Assertion (A) is false and Reason (R) is true.  
(d) Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) is false.
3. A and B are partners in the ratio 3:2. C is admitted as a partner and he takes 1/4th of his share from A. B gives 3/16th from his share to C. What is the share of C?  
(a) 1/4 (b) 1/16 (c) 1/6 (d) 1/3
4. Dev, Anil and Aman were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:1:1. Anil retired from the firm on 1st April 2024 and Dev and Aman decided to share future profits equally. As on that date, goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 1,00,000. The amount of goodwill that will be paid by Aman to the retiring partner will be:  
(a) Rs. 25,000 (b) Rs. 50,000 (c) Rs. 75,000 (d) Rs. 1,00,000

OR

S, G and D established partnership firm on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2023 and sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. S provided guaranteed profit Rs 20,000 to D. On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 the firm incurred loss of Rs 60,000. Determine S' loss as on 31<sup>st</sup> march, 2024.

- (a) Rs. 30,000 (b) Rs. 20,000 (c) Rs. 50,000 (d) Rs. 60,000

5. Ahana and Sampriti are partners in a firm since 2011. They have not registered the firm yet. On 1st April 2023, their capitals were Rs. 80,00,000 and Rs. 50,00,000 respectively. On the same date Ahana advanced Rs. 3,00,000 by way of loan to the firm, whereas Sampriti had borrowed Rs. 6,00,000 from the firm on 1st of December, 2023. It was agreed to allow and charge interest on loan by partners and loan to partners @10% p.a. Profit for the year ended 31st March 2024 was Rs. 5,30,000. Based on the above case, answer the following questions:

A. Interest on Loan by Sampriti:

- (i) Rs. 20,000 (ii) Rs. 30,000  
(iii) Nil (iv) Rs. 18,000

B. Interest on loan given by Ahana to the firm will be:

- (i) Rs. 30,000 (ii) Rs. 8,333  
(iii) Nil (iv) Rs. 15,000

6. If the partnership deed does not exist:  
(a) Interest will be charged @6% p.a. on drawings by partners  
(b) Interest will be charged @7% p.a. on drawings by partners  
(c) Interest will be charged @8% p.a. on drawings by partners  
(d) Interest will not be charged on drawings by partners
7. A and B are partners in a firm having a capital of Rs. 54,000 and Rs. 36,000 respectively. They admitted C for 1/3rd share in the profits. C brought a proportionate amount of capital. The capital brought in by C would be:  
(a) Rs. 90,000 (b) Rs. 45,000 (c) Rs. 5,400 (d) Rs. 3,600
8. If the existing profit-sharing ratio among A, B and C of 3:2:1 is changed to 1:2:3, then the partners whose share will be unaffected is/are:  
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) A and C

OR

X, Y and Z are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 6:4:1. X guaranteed a profit of Rs. 15,000 to Z. The net profit for the year ending 31st March, 2025 was Rs. 99,000. X's share in the profit of the firm will be :

- (a) Rs. 30,000 (b) Rs. 15,000 (c) Rs. 48,000 (d) Rs. 45,000

9. When shares are forfeited, Share Capital Account is debited with:

- (a) Nominal (face) value of shares (b) called up share capital  
(c) paid up value of shares (d) market value of shares

OR

Anuradha Ltd. issued 2,00,000 7% debentures of Rs. 100 each at a discount of 5% redeemable at a premium of 5%. Discount on issues and premium of redemption were accounted for through "Loss on issue of debentures account".

On issue of debentures, "Loss on Issue of debentures account" will be:

- (a) Credited by Rs. 10,00,000 (b) Debited by Rs. 10,00,000  
(c) Debited by Rs. 20,00,000 (d) Credited by Rs. 20,00,000

10. Assertion (A): Reserve Capital and Capital Reserve are synonymous terms, i.e., they mean the same.

Reason (R): Reserve Capital is the capital which the company resolves to call on its winding up. Capital Reserve is a reserve to which capital profits are transferred.

In the context of the above two statements, which of the following is correct?

- (a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)  
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)  
(c) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are not correct  
(d) Assertion (A) is not correct but the Reason (R) is correct

11. Access value of net assets over purchase consideration at the time of purchase of business is:

- (a) Credited to the capital reserve. (b) Debited to the Goodwill account  
(c) Credited to the general reserve account. (d) Credited to the vendor's account

OR

Debentures issued as Collateral Security:

- (a) Are recorded in the books. (b) Are not recorded in the books.  
(c) May or may not be recorded in the books. (d) None of these.

12. Attire Ltd, issued a prospectus inviting applications for 12,000 shares of Rs.10 each payable Rs.3 on application, Rs. 5 on allotment and balance on call. Public had applied for a certain number of shares and application money was received. Which of the following application money, if received restricts the company to proceed with the allotment of shares, as per SEBI guidelines?  
(a) Rs. 36,000 (b) Rs. 45,000 (c) Rs. 30,000 (d) Rs. 32,400
13. Divya Ltd. forfeited 7,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each issued at a premium of 10%, for non-payment of first and final call of Rs. 40 per share. The maximum amount of discount at which these shares can be reissued will be:  
(a) Rs. 2,80,000 (b) Rs. 4,20,000  
(c) Rs. 4,90,000 (d) Rs. 3,50,000
14. A partnership firm has total assets Rs 5,00,000 and total liabilities Rs 3,00,000. If normal rate of return is 10% p.a. and goodwill is valued at Rs 50,000 at 2 years purchase of super profit, find out average profit  
(a) Rs. 25,000 (b) Rs. 20,000 (c) Rs. 45,000 (d) Rs. 50,000
15. Green and Orange are partners. Green draws a fixed amount at the beginning of every month. Interest on Drawings is charged @8%p.a. At the end of the year interest on Green's drawing's amounted to Rs. 2,600. Monthly drawings of Green were:  
(a) Rs. 8,000 (b) Rs. 60,000 (c) Rs. 7,000 (d) Rs. 5,000

OR

On 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2024, Vijay and Ajith agreed to form partnership firm in the ratio of 7 : 3. Vijay withdrew Rs 2,000 per month for his personal use. Calculate interest on drawings @ 6 % p.a. as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024.

- (a) Rs. 720 (b) Rs. 180 (c) Rs. 60 (d) Rs. 100
16. On the basis of the following data, how much final payment will be made to a partner on the firm's dissolution? The Credit Balance of capital account of the partner was Rs. 50,000. Share of loss on realisation amounted to Rs. 10,000. Firms liability taken over by him was for Rs. 8,000  
(a) Rs. 32,000 (b) Rs. 48,000 (c) Rs. 40,000 (d) Rs. 52,000
17. Satish, Sundar, and Shiva are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 1:2:3. Their fixed capitals were Rs 3,00,000; Rs 6,00,000, and Rs 12,00,000, respectively.  
(a) Interest on capital for the year 2024-2025 was credited to them @ 6% p.a. instead of 5% p.a. The profit for the year after charging interest was Rs 3,00,000.  
(b) Further salary had credited Rs. 20,000 in Sathish A/c instead of Sundar.  
Prepare the Adjustment Table and pass the Adjustment Entry.

OR

Anu, Banu and Chinnu started a business PSM Bros. with capitals Rs 2,00,000, Rs 5,00,000 and Rs6,00,000, respectively and agreed to share profit and losses in the ratio 2:3:5. Drawings made by the partners during the year were Rs 10,000 each, respectively. Net Profit for the year was Rs1,72,000 for the year ended on 31.3.2025. In the Partnership Deed, the following were mentioned:

1. Interest on capital to be allowed @ 6% p.a.
2. Rs 10,000 p.a. salary to be paid to Anu.
3. Interest on Drawings to be charged @ 5% p.a.
4. Rs 10,000 to be transferred to Reserve.

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c for the year ending on 31st March, 2024.

18. P, Q and R were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3:1. With effect from 1st April, 2018 they decided to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. On that date, their balance sheet showed a debit balance of Rs 24,000 in Profit and Loss A/c and a balance of Rs1,44,000 in General Reserve.

It was also agreed that:

- (1) The goodwill of the firm be valued at Rs 1,80,000.
- (2) The land (having book value of Rs 3,00,000) will be valued at Rs 4,80,000. Pass the necessary journal entries for the above changes.

19. Vimal Ltd. purchased assets worth Rs. 5,00,000 and took over liabilities of Rs. 1,00,000 of Kapil Ltd. for a purchase consideration of Rs. 4,50,000. Vimal Ltd. paid one third of the amount by cheque and balance was settled by issuing 11% Debentures of Rs. 100 each at a premium of 20% Pass necessary Journal entries in the books of Vimal Ltd. for the above transactions.

OR

- Ratan Ltd. forfeited 3,000 shares of Rs. 10 each (issued at Rs. 2 premium) for non-payment of first call of Rs. 2 per share. Final call of Rs. 3 per share was not yet made. Out of these, 2,000 shares were reissued at Rs. 10 per share as fully paid. Pass entries for forfeiture and reissue of shares.
20. X, Y and Z are partners in a firm of sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. X retires and after all adjustments the capitals A/c of Y and Z showed balance of Rs 70,000 and Rs 50,000 respectively. They decided to adjust their capitals in new profit sharing ratio by withdrawing or bringing in cash. Give necessary journal entries.
21. Dipali Ltd. company was registered with an authorized capital of Rs 20,00,000 divided into Rs2,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10 each, payable Rs 3 on application, Rs 6 on allotment (including Re 1 premium) and balance on call. The company offered 80,000 shares for public subscription. All the money has been duly called and received except allotment and call money on 5,000 shares held by Mukesh and call money on 4,000 shares held by Alok. Mukesh's shares were forfeited and out of these 3,000 shares were re-issued Rs 9 per share as fully paid up. "Show share capital in the balance sheet of the company as per Schedule III part I. Also prepare notes to accounts.
22. Pass necessary Journal entries for the following transactions on the dissolution of a partnership firm of Mita and Sonu on 31st March, 2022 after the various assets other cash and third party liabilities have been transferred to the Realisation Account
- (a) Creditors of Rs 90,000 took over Land and Building of Rs 2,00,000 in settlement of their claim upto Rs 90,000 and remaining paid by them to the firm.
  - (b) Sonu took over debtors amounting to Rs 50,000 at Rs 40,000.
  - (c) Realisation expenses Rs 1,800 were paid by Sonu.
  - (d) A machine which was not recorded in the books was taken over by Mita at Rs 11,000 while its expected market value was Rs 15,000.
  - (e) Sonu agreed to pay off his wife's loan of Rs 20,000.
  - (f) Profit on dissolution amounted to Rs 50,000.
23. Yash Ltd. invited applications for 50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of 10%. The amount was payable as follows:  
On application Rs. 3 per share; on allotment (including premium) Rs. 3 per share and on first and final call, the balance amount  
Applications were received for 1,20,000 shares and shares were allotted on a pro-rata basis to all applicants. The excess money received on application was to be adjusted towards sums due on allotment. Application money in excess of sums due on allotment was refunded. A shareholder who applied for 6,000 shares could not pay the first and final call money and his shares were forfeited. The forfeited shares were reissued for Rs. 66,000 fully paid up.  
Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Yash Ltd.

OR

Karur limited invited applications for issuing 2,40,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 4 per share. The amount was payable as under:  
On application - Rs. 4 per share (including premium of Rs. 2)  
On allotment Rs. 4 per share,  
On first and final call- Rs. 6 per share (including premium Rs. 2)  
Applications for 3,00,000 shares were received and pro rata allotment was made to all the applicants. Excess applications money receipt on application was adjusted towards sum due on allotment. All calls were made and were duly received except from Rohini, who failed to pay allotment and first and final call on 7,500 shares applied by her. These shares were forfeited. Afterwards 40% of the forfeited shares were reissued at Rs. 11 per share as fully paid up.  
Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of Karur limited Open calls in arrears and calls in advance account wherever necessary.

24. Anil and Vimal were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024 was under:

Balance Sheet of Anil and Vimal as at 31st March, 2024			
Liabilities	AMT (RS.)	Assets	AMT (RS.)
Creditors	20,000	Cash at Bank	50,000
Outstanding Electricity Bill	30,000	Debtors	80,000
Capitals		Less: Provision for Bad Debts (2000)	78,000
Anil 3,00,000		Stock	1,12,000
Vimal 2,00,000	5,00,000	Machinery	3,00,000
		Profit and Loss A/c	10,000
	5,50,000		5,50,000

On 1st April, 2024, Mani was admitted into the firm with 1/4th share in the profits on the following terms:

1. Mani will bring Rs. 1,00,000 as her capital and Rs. 50,000 as her share of goodwill premium in cash.
2. Outstanding electricity bill will be paid off.
3. Stock was found overvalued by Rs. 12,000.

Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of the firm on Mani's admission

OR

A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio 2:2:1. On 31 March, 2025 their balance sheet was as follows:

Balance Sheet of A,B and C			
Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Sundry Creditors	45,000	Cash at Bank	42,000
Employees provident fund	13,000	Debtors	60,000
General Reserve	20,000	Less: Provision for doubtful debts-	(2,000)
Capitals:		Stock	80,000
A-1,60,000		Furniture	90,000
B-1,20,000		Plant and Machinery	1,80,000
C-92,000	3,72,000		
	<b>4,50,000</b>		<b>4,50,000</b>

B retired on the above date and it was agreed that:

1. Plant and Machinery was undervalued by 10%.
2. Provision for doubtful debts was to be increased to 15% on debtors.
3. Furniture was to be decreased to Rs. 87,000
4. Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 3,00,000 and B's share was to be adjusted through the capital accounts of A and C
5. Capital accounts of the new firm were to be in the new sharing profit ratio of the continuing partners.

Prepare Revaluation account and Partner's Capital accounts of the reconstituted firm.

25. Anil, Bhanu and Chandu were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. On March 31, 2025, their Balance Sheet was as under:

Liabilities	Rs	Assets	Rs
Creditors	11,000	Building	20,000
Reserve Fund	6,000	Machinery	30,000
Anil's Capital 30,000		Stock	10,000
Bhanu's Capital 25,000		Patents	11,000
Chandu's Capital 15,000	70,000	Debtors	8,000
		Cash	8,000
	87,000		87,000

Anil died on October 1, 2025. It was agreed between his executors and the remaining partners that :

(a) Goodwill to be valued at 2.5 year's purchase of the average profits of the previous four years which were: Year 2021-22- Rs. 13,000, Year 2022-23 - Rs. 12,000, Year 2023-24 - Rs. 20,000, Year 2024-25- Rs. 15,000.

(b) Patents are valued at Rs. 8,000; Machinery at Rs. 28 000; and Building at Rs. 25,000.

(c) Profit for the year 2025-26 be taken as having accrued at the same rate as that of the previous year.

(d) Interest on capital be provided at 10% p.a Prepare Anil's Capital Account

26. (A) Chandra India Ltd. purchased machinery from Bindu India Ltd. Payment to Bindu India Ltd. was made as follows :

(i) By issuing 10,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each at a premium of 20%.

(ii) By issuing 1000, 9% debentures of Rs 100 each at a discount of 5%.

(iii) Balance by giving a bank draft of Rs 37,000.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Chandra India Ltd. for the purchase of machinery and payment to Bindu India Ltd.

(B) On April 1, 2025 Z Ltd. issued, 10,000, 8% Debentures of Rs 100 each at premium of 5%, to be redeemable at a premium of 10%, after 5 years. The entire amount was payable on application. The issue was oversubscribed by 10,000 debentures and the allotment was made proportionately to all the applicants. The securities premium amount has not been utilized for any other purpose during the year.

Give journal entries for the issue of debenture.

## **PART-B**

### **(Analysis of Financial Statements of Companies)**

27. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) & the other labelled as Reason (R)  
Assertion (A): Profitability ratios are calculated to analyse the earning capacity of the business.

Reason (R): Profitability ratios are calculated to determine the ability of the business to service its debt in the long run.

In the context of the above two statements, which of the following is correct:

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

OR

Which of the following ratio establishes the relationship between 'Credit revenue from operations' and Trade receivables ?

(a) Inventory turnover ratio

(b) Interest coverage ratio

(c) Trade payables turnover ratio

(d) Trade receivables turnover ratio

28. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a limitation of financial statement analysis.

(a) To measure the financial strength

(b) Affected by window dressing

(c) Do not reflect changes in price level

(d) Lack of qualitative analysis

29. Which of the following transactions will result into 'Flow of Cash' ?

(a) Deposited 10,000 into bank.

(b) Withdrew cash from bank 14,500.

(c) Sale of Machinery of the book value of 74,000 at a loss of 9,000.

(d) Converted 2,00,0000 9% Debentures into equity shares.

OR

What will be the effect of issue of Bonus shares on Cash Flow Statement?

(a) No effect	(b) Inflow in financing Activity
(b) Inflow in Operating activity	(c) Inflow in Investing Activity

**Balance Sheet (Extract)**

30.

	31-3-2024 (Rs)	31-3-2025 (Rs)
Equity and liabilities		
10% Debentures	2,00,000	1,60,000

Additional Information:

Interest on debentures is paid on half yearly basis on 30th September and 31<sup>st</sup> March each year. Debentures were redeemed on 30th September, 2024. How much amount (related to above information) will be shown in Financing Activity for Cash Flow Statement prepared on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025?

- (a) Outflow Rs 40,000 (b) Inflow Rs 42,000  
(c) Outflow Rs 58,000 (d) Outflow Rs 64,000

31. Classify the following items under major heads and sub-heads (if any) in the balance sheet of a company as per schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

- (i) Marketable Securities (ii) Prepaid insurance  
(iii) Shares in listed companies (iv) Provision for tax  
(v) Security Premium reserves (vi) Debentures

32. Prepare a Common-size Balance Sheet of L.X Ltd. from the following information :

Particulars	Note no	31st March, 2025 Rs.	31st March, 2024 Rs.
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		-	-
i) Shareholders' Funds		20,00,000	10,00,000
ii) Non-Current liabilities		20,00,000	5,00,000
iii) Current liabilities		10,00,000	5,00,000
Total		<u>50,00,000</u>	<u>20,00,000</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
i) Non-Current Assets		30,00,000	12,50,000
ii) Current Assets		20,00,000	7,50,000
Total		<u>50,00,000</u>	<u>20,00,000</u>

OR

From the following information, prepare Comparative statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Note No.	March 31st, 2024	March 31st, 2025
Revenue from operations		25,00,000	20,00,000
Other Income		3,25,000	2,50,000
Employee Benefit		8,25,000	4,50,000
Expenses			
Other Expenses		2,00,000	1,00,000
Income tax (% of profit before Tax)		30%	20%

33. Calculate trade receivables turnover ratio from the following:

Credit Revenue from Operations (Credit Sales)		3,80,000
Revenue from Operations Returns (Sales Returns)		20,000
Trade Receivables on 1-04-2022		70,000
Trade Receivables on 31-03-2023	1,10,000	
Less: Provision from Doubtful Debts	(10,000)	1,00,000

State giving reason, what will be the effect of the following on Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio:

- (i) Received Rs. 20,000 from a customer.  
(ii) Sale of goods on credit Rs. 30,000.  
(iii) Cash Revenue from Operations Rs. 40,000.

OR

(A) Calculate Operation Profit Ratio and Operating Ratio from the following :-

Cash Revenue from Operations Rs. 2,00,000; Credit Revenue from Operations Rs. 1,30,000; Revenue from Operations Return (Sales Returns) Rs. 10,000; Cost of Revenue from Operations Rs. 1,80,000; Office and Administration Expenses Rs. 40,000; Selling Expenses Rs. 36,000; Interest on Debentures Rs. 23,000.

(B) Average Inventory Rs. 80,000; Inventory Turnover Ratio 6 Times; Revenue from Operations 25% above cost. Calculate Gross Profit Ratio.

34. Prepare a Cash Flow Statement from the following Balance Sheets of Surya Ltd. :

Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2023 (₹)	31.3.2022 (₹)
<b>I. Equity and Liabilities:</b>			
(1) Shareholders' Funds:			
a) Share Capital		10,00,000	8,00,000
b) Reserves and Surplus	1	6,40,000	5,40,000
(2) Non-Current Liabilities:			
Long-term Borrowings	2	1,50,000	1,00,000
(3) Current Liabilities:			
a) Trade Payables		30,000	12,000
b) Short-term Provisions	3	30,000	28,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>18,50,000</b>	<b>14,80,000</b>
<b>II. Assets:</b>			
(1) Non-Current Assets:			
a) Property, Plant and equipment and intangible assets	4	7,75,000	4,90,000
b) Non-current Investments		90,000	50,000
(2) Current Assets			
a) Inventory		6,20,000	4,13,000
b) Trade receivables		3,20,000	4,94,000
c) Cash & Cash Equivalents		45,000	33,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>18,50,000</b>	<b>14,80,000</b>

**Notes to Accounts:**

Particulars	31.3.2023 (₹)	31.3.2022 (₹)
<b>1. Reserves &amp; Surplus:</b>		
General Reserve	5,00,000	4,30,000
Capital Reserve	60,000	50,000
Surplus i.e. balance in statement of Profit & Loss	80,000	60,000
	<u>6,40,000</u>	<u>5,40,000</u>
<b>2. Long-term Borrowings:</b>		
10% Debentures	1,50,000	1,00,000
<b>3. Short-term Provisions:</b>		
Provision for tax	30,000	28,000
<b>4. Tangible Assets:</b>		
Plant and Machinery	7,75,000	4,90,000

Additional Information:

(a) Tax provided during the year is Rs 17,000.

(b) Depreciation charged on Plant and Machinery during the year amounted to Rs 1, 20,000.

(c) Non-current Investments costing Rs 30,000 were sold for Rs 40,000 during the year. Gain on sale of Investments was credited to Capital Reserve.

(d) Additional Debentures were issued on 31.03.2023.

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