

CBSE
Class XII Accountancy
Delhi Board Paper_Set-3_2014

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- 1) This question paper contains two parts **A** and **B**.
- 2) Part **A** is **compulsory** for all.
- 3) All parts of a question should be attempted at one place.

Section A

- (i) This section consists of **18** questions.
- (ii) All the question are compulsory.
- (iii) Question Nos. **1** to **7** are very short – answer questions carrying **1** mark each.
- (iv) Question Nos. **8** to **10** carry **3** marks each.
- (v) Question Nos. **11** and **14** carry **4** marks each.
- (vi) Question Nos. **15** to **16** carry **6** marks each.
- (vii) Question Nos. **17** and **18** Carry **8** marks each.

Section B

- (i) This section consists of **7** questions
- (ii) All questions are compulsory
- (iii) Question Nos.**19** and **21** are very short – answer carrying **1** mark each
- (iv) Question Nos. **22** carry **3** marks
- (v) Question Nos. **23** to **24** carry **4** marks
- (vi) Question No.**25** carries **6** marks

Section A

1. Give the meaning of 'Debenture'.
2. Why heirs of a retiring/deceased partner are entitle to a share of goodwill of the firm?
3. Distinguish between 'Dissolution of partnership' and Dissolution of partnership firm 'on the basis of closure of Books.
4. X, Y and Z are partners sharing profit in ratio of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, and $\frac{1}{10}$. Find the new ratio of remaining partners if Z retires.
5. Give any one purpose for which the amount received as 'Securities Premium' may be utilised.
6. What is meant by 'Reconstitution of a Partnership Firm'?
7. What is the maximum amount of discount at which forfeited share can be re-issued?
8. Saloni and Shrishti were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 7:3. Their capitals were ₹2,00,000 and ₹1,50,000 respectively. They admitted Aditi on 1st April, 2013 as a new partner for $\frac{1}{6}$ th share in future profits. Aditi brought ₹1,00,000 as her capital. Calculate the value of goodwill of the firm and record necessary journal entries for the above transaction on Aditi's admission.
9. BG. Ltd. issued 2,000, 12% debentures of ₹100 each on 1st April 2012. The issue was fully subscribed.

According to the terms of issue, interest on the debentures is payable half-yearly on 30th September and 31st March and the tax deducted at source is 10%. Pass necessary journal entries related to the debenture interest for the half-yearly ending 31st March, 2013 and transfer of interest on debentures of the year to the Statement of Profit & Loss.

10. 'Pass necessary journal entries in the following cases :

- Kay Ltd. converted 3,000, 12% debentures of ₹100 each issued at a premium of 10% into equity shares of ₹100 each issued at a premium of 25%.
- Jay Ltd. redeemed 1,500, 12% debentures of ₹1,000 each issued at a discount of 10% by converting them into equity shares of ₹50 each issued at par.

11. Virad, Vishad and Roma were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2 respectively. On march 31, 2013, their Balance Sheet as under.

Liabilities		Amount ₹	Assets		Amount ₹
Capital:			Building		2,00,000
Virad	3,00,000		Machinery		3,00,000
Vishad	2,50,000		Patents		1,10,000
Roma	1,50,000	7,00,000	Stock		1,00,000
Reserve Fund		60,000	Debtors		80,000
Creditors		1,10,000	Cash		80,000
		8,70,000			8,70,000

Virad died on October 1, 2013. It was agreed between his executors and the remaining partner's that:

- Goodwill of the firm be valued at $2\frac{1}{2}$ years purchase of average profits for the last three years. The average profits were ₹1,50,000.
- Interest on capital be provided at 10% p.a.
- Profit for the year 2013-14 be taken as having accrued at the same rate as that of the previous year which was ₹1,50,000.

Prepare Virad's Capital Account to be presented to his Executors as on October 1, 2013.

12. Pass necessary journal entries for the following transactions in the books of Rajan Ltd :

- Rajan Ltd. purchased machinery of ₹7,20,000 from Kundan Ltd. The payment was made to Kundan Ltd. by issue of equity shares of ₹100 each at 10% discount.
- Rajan Ltd purchased a running business from Vikas Ltd. for a sum of ₹2,50,000 payable as ₹2,20,000 in fully paid equity shares of ₹10 each and balance by a bank draft. The assets and liabilities consisted of the following :
Plant & Machinery ₹90,000; Building ₹90,000; Sundry Debtors ₹30,000; Stock ₹50,000; Cash ₹20,000; Sundry Creditors ₹20,000.

13. Satnam and Qureshi after doing their MBA decided to start a partnership firm to manufacture ISI marked electronic goods for economically weaker section of the society. Satnam also expressed his willingness to admit Juliee as partner without capital who is specially abled but a very creative and intelligent friend of him. Qureshi agreed to this. They formed a partnership on 1st April 2012 on the following terms :

- Satnam will contribute ₹4,00,000 and Qureshi will contribute ₹2,00,000 as capitals.
- Satnam, Qureshi and Juliee will share profits in the ratio of 2:2:1.
- Interest on capital will be allowed @ 6% p.a.

Due to shortage of capital Satnam contributed ₹50,000 on 30th September, 2012 and Qureshi contributed ₹20,000 on 1st January, 2013 as additional capitals. The profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2013 was ₹3,37,800.

- Identify any two values which the firm wants to communicate to the society.
- Prepare Profit & Loss Appropriation Account for the year ending 31st March, 2013.

14. On 1st April, 2012, Mayank Ltd. was formed with an authorised capital of ₹25,00,000 divided into 50,000 equity shares of ₹50 each. The company issued prospectus inviting applications for 45,000 shares. The issue price was payable as under :

On Application: ₹15

On Allotment: ₹20

On Call: Balance amount

The issue was fully subscribed and the company allotted shares to all the applicants. The company did not make the call during the year. Show the following:

(a) Share capital in the Balance Sheet of the company as per revised Schedule-VI, Part-I of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Also prepare 'Notes to Accounts' for the same.

15. Amar, Karan and Varun were partners in a firm manufacturing garment. They were sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. On 1st April, 2012 their capitals were ₹3,00,000, ₹4,00,000 and ₹5,00,000 respectively. After the flood in Uttaranchal, all partners decide to personally help the flood victims. For this Amar withdrew ₹30,000 from the firm on 1st September, 2012, Karan instead of withdrawing cash from the firm took garments amounting to ₹36,000 from the firm and distributed to the flood victims. On the other hand, Varun withdrew ₹1,50,000 from his capital on 1st January, 2013 and started a school to provide elementary education in the flood affected area. The partnership deed provides for charging interest on drawings @ 6% p.a. After the Final Accounts were prepared, it was discovered that interest on drawings had not been charged.

Give the necessary adjusting journal entry and show the working notes clearly. Also state any two values that the partners wanted to communicate to the society.

16. Kumar and Gaurav were partners in firm in a sharing profit in the ratio of their capitals. On 31st March, 2013 their Balance Sheet was as follows:

Balance Sheet of Kumar and Gaurav as on 31st March, 2013

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors	80,000	Bank	79,000
Workman Compensation Fund	25,000	Debtors	1,70,000
Satya's Current Account	24,000	Stock	34,000
Capital's:		Machinery	79,000
Kumar	1,50,000	Shanti's Current Account	17,000
Gaurav	1,00,000		
	2,50,000		
	3,79,000		3,79,000

On the above date the firm was dissolved:

- Kumar took over 50% of stock at 10% less than its book value. The remaining stock was sold for ₹10,000.
 - Debtors were realized at a discount of 5%.
 - An unrecorded asset was sold for ₹9,000 and machinery was sold for ₹18,000.
 - Creditors were paid in full.
 - There was an outstanding bill for repairs for amounting to ₹14,000 which was settled at ₹12,000.
- Prepare Realisation Account.

17. Mohan and Mahesh were Partners in a firm Sharing profit in the ratio 3:2 On 1st April, 2012 they admitted Nusrat as a partners in the firm. The Balance Sheet of Mohan and Mahesh on that date was as under:

Balance Sheet of Mohan and Mahesh as on 1st April, 2012

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors	2,10,000	Cash in hand	1,40,000
Workman's Compensation Fund	2,50,000	Debtors	1,60,000
General Reserve	1,60,000	Stock	1,20,000
Capital:		Machinery	1,00,000
Mohan	1,00,000	Building	2,80,000
Mahesh	80,000		
	1,80,000		
	8,00,000		8,00,000

It was agreed that:

- The value of Building and Stock be appreciated to ₹3,80,000 and ₹1,60,000 respectively.
- The liabilities of workmen's compensation fund was determined at ₹2,30,000.
- Nusrat brought in her share of goodwill ₹1,00,000 in cash.
- Nusrat was to bring further cash as would make her capital equal to 20% of the combined capital of Mohan and Mahesh after above revaluation and adjustments are carried out.
- The future profit sharing ratio will be Mohan $\frac{2}{5}$ th, Mahesh $\frac{2}{5}$ th, Nusrat $\frac{1}{5}$ th.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partner's Capital Accounts and Balance Sheet of the new firm. Also show clearly the calculation of Capital brought by Nusrat.

OR

Kushal Kumar and Kavita were partners in a firm sharing profit in the ratio 3:1:1.

On 1st April, 2012 their Balance Sheet was as follows:

Balance Sheet of Kushal, Kumar and Kavita as on 1st April, 2012

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Creditors	1,20,000	Cash	70,000
Bill payable	1,80,000	Debtors	2,00,000
General Reserve	1,20,000	Less: Provision	10,000
Capital:		Stock	1,90,000
Kushi	3,00,000	Furniture	2,20,000
Kumar	2,80,000	Building	1,20,000
Kavita	3,00,000	Land	3,00,000
	13,00,000		4,00,000
			13,00,000

On the above date Kavita retired and the following was agreed :

- Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹40,000.
- Land was to be appreciated by 30% and building was to be depreciated by ₹1,00,000.
- Value of furniture was to be reduced by ₹20,000.
- Bad debts reserve is to be increased to ₹15,000.
- 10% of the amount payable to Kavita was paid in cash and the balance was transferred to her Loan Account.
- Capitals of Kushal and Kumar will be in proportion to their new profit sharing ratio. The surplus/deficit, if any in their Capital Accounts will be adjusted through Current Accounts.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners Capital Accounts and Balance Sheet of Kushal and Kumar after Kavita's retirement.

- 18.** XYZ Ltd. invited applications for 40,000 equity shares of ₹100 each at a discount of 6%. The amount was payable as follows:

On Application and Allotment - ₹90 per share

On First and Final call - the balance amount

Applications for 60,000 shares were received. Applications for 10,000 shares were rejected and shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to remaining applicants. Excess application money received on application and allotment was adjusted towards sums due on first and final call. The calls were made. A shareholder, who applied for 50 share, failed to pay the first and final call money. His shares were forfeited. All the forfeited shares were re-issued at ₹97 per share fully paid up.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of XYZ Ltd.

OR

AB Ltd. invited applications for issuing 75,000 equity shares of ₹100 each at a premium of ₹30 per share. The amount was payable as follows:

On Application and Allotment - ₹85 per share (including premium)

On First and Final call - the balance amount

Applications for 1,27,500 shares were received. Applications for 27,500 shares were rejected and shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to the remaining applicants. Excess money received on application and allotment was adjusted towards sums due to first and final call. The calls were made. A shareholder, who applied for 1,000 shares, failed to pay the first and final call money. His shares were forfeited. All the forfeited shares were reissued at ₹150 per share fully paid up.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of AB Ltd.

Section B

19. State the objective of preparing 'Cash Flow statement'
20. State any one limitation of 'Analysis of Financial Statement'.
21. What is meant by 'Cash Equivalent' while preparing Cash Flow Statement?
22. Under which major sub-headings the following items will be placed in the Balance Sheet of a company as per revised Schedule-VI, Part-I of the Companies Act, 1956:
- Accrued Incomes
 - Loose Tools
 - Provision for employees benefits
 - Unpaid dividend
 - Short-term loans
 - Long-term loans.
23. From the following Statement of profit and loss of the year ended 31st March, 2013, prepare a comparative statement of Profit and Loss 'of Better Sales Ltd.

Particulars	2012-13 ₹	2011-12 ₹
Revenue from operation	7,00,000	5,00,000
Other expenses	75,000	1,00,000
Expenses	4,50,000	3,75,000

Rate of Income tax was 50%.

24. (a) From the Following information , compute Debt-Equity Ratio:

	₹
Long Term Borrowings	8,00,000
Long Term Provision	4,00,000
Current Liabilities	2,00,000
Non-Current-Assets	14,40,000
Current -Assets	3,60,000

- (b) The current ratio of Z. Ltd is 1: 1. State with reason which of the following transaction would

- increase;
 - decrease or
 - not change the ratio.
- Included in the trade payables was a bills payable of ₹ 3,000 which was met on maturity.
 - Debentures of ₹50,000 were converted into Equity Share.
25. Prepare a Cash Flow Statement from the information given in the balance sheet of live Ltd. As at 31-3-2013 and 31-3-2012:

Balance Sheet of Tiger Super Steel Ltd.

Particulars	Note No.	31-3-2013 ₹	31-3-2012 ₹
I. Equity and Liabilities			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
a. Equity share capital		2,10,000	1,80,000
b. Reserves and surplus		1,32,000	24,000
2. Non-current Liabilities			
a. Long term-borrowing	1	1,50,000	1,50,000
3. Current liabilities			
a. Trade payables		75,000	27,000
Total		5,67,000	3,81,000
II. Assets			
1. Non- Current Assets			
a. Fixed assets			
i. Tangible assets		2,94,000	2,52,000
b. Non –Current Investment		48,000	18,000
2. Current assets			
a. Current-Investment (marketable)		54,000	60,000
b. Inventory		1,07,000	24,000
c. Trade receivable		40,000	17,500
d. Cash and Cash equivalents		24,000	9,500
Total		5,67,000	3,81,000

Notes to Account:

Note -1

Particulars	2013 ₹	2012 ₹
Reserve and Surplus		
Surplus(balance in statement of profit and loss)	1,32,000	24,000

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SECTION A

1. Answer :

A debenture is a written debt instrument issued in the form of a certificate containing provisions regarding the repayment of the principal sum after a fixed period of time and payment of interest at regular intervals.

2. Answer :

The heirs of a retiring/deceased partner are entitled to a share of goodwill of the firm as it is the result of the combined efforts of all the partners.

3. Answer :

Basis of Difference	Dissolution of Partnership	Dissolution of Partnership Firm
Closure of Books	Books of accounts are not closed forever, as there is only change in the existing agreement between the partners.	Books of accounts are closed. As the business is discontinued.

4. Answer :

Profit sharing ratio given as $1/2$, $2/5$ and $1/10$ i.e 5:4:1 after simplification.
Now, as Z retires; by striking of Z's share the new profit sharing ratio between X and Y will be 5:4.

5. Answer :

As per the Section 78 of the Companies Act of 1956, states the use of the amount received as 'Securities Premium' one of which is issue of bonus shares to the members of the company.

6. Answer :

When there is a change in the existing partnership agreement which causes the termination of the agreement and a new partnership agreement comes into form it is called as 'Reconstitution of a partnership firm'.

7. Answer :

The maximum amount of discount that can be allowed at the time of reissue depends upon the following two circumstances:

1. In case of the forfeited shares were originally issued at par or at premium, then these shares can be reissued with the maximum discount = amount forfeited on the re-issued share.
2. In case of the forfeited shares were originally issued at discount, then these forfeited shares can be reissued with the maximum discount equal = amount forfeited on the re-issued share + the discount allowed at the time of original issue.

8. Answer :

Aditi is entered into partnership for $1/6^{\text{th}}$ share in future profits and contributed capital ₹1,00,000.

Calculating the firm's capital

Firm's Capital = New Partners' Capital x Reciprocal of her share i.e.. = $1,00,000 \times 6 = ₹6,00,000$

However, the total capital as at that date is ₹4,50,000 (i.e. $2,00,000 + 1,50,000 + 1,00,000$)

Difference of 1,50,000 is hidden goodwill.

Aditi's share in goodwill = $1/6^{\text{th}}$ of 1,50,000 = ₹ 25,000

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
	Cash A/c Dr. To Aditi's Capital A/c To Premium for Goodwill A/c (Being capital and goodwill brought on Aditi's admission)		1,25,000	1,00,000 25,000
	Aditi's Capital A/c Dr. To Saloni's Capital A/c To Shrishti's Capital A/c (Being goodwill distributed in sacrificing ratio of 7:3)		25,000	17,500 7,500

9. Answer :

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
2012 Sept.30	Debenture Interest A/c $\left(2,00,000 \times \frac{12}{100} \times \frac{6}{12}\right)$ Dr. To Income Tax Payable A/c (12,000 × 10%) To Debenture holders' A/c (Being amount of interest due for 6 month and tax deducted at source)		12,000	1,200 10,800
Sept. 30	Debenture holders' A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Being interest paid to the debenture holders)		10,800	10,800
Sept.30	Income Tax Payable A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Being payment of tax on interest on debentures)		1,200	1,200
2013 Mar.31	Debenture Interest A/c $\left(2,00,000 \times \frac{12}{100} \times \frac{6}{12}\right)$ Dr. To Income Tax Payable A/c (12,000 × 10%) To Debenture holders' A/c (Being amount of interest due for 6 month and tax deducted at source)		12,000	1,200 10,800
Mar.31	Debenture holders' A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Being interest paid to the debenture holders)		10,800	10,800
Mar.31	Income Tax Payable A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Being payment of tax on interest on debentures)		1,200	1,200
Mar.31	Statement of Profit and Loss A/c Dr. To Interest on Debentures A/c (Being interest on debentures transferred to statement of profit and loss)		24,000	24,000

10. Answer

**Books of Kay Ltd.
Journal Entry**

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
	12% Debenture A/c To Debenture holder A/c (Being 3,000 12% debenture of ₹100 each issue at a discount of 6% due for redemption)	Dr.	3,00,000	3,00,000
	Debenture Holder A/c To Equity share capital A/c To Securities premium A/c (Being payment made to debenture holder by issuing 2,400 equity share of ₹100 each premium of ₹25%)	Dr	3,00,000	2,40,000 60,000

Working Note:

$$\text{Number of share to be issued} = \frac{\text{Amount Payable to Debentureholder}}{\text{Price of a Share}}$$

$$\text{Number of share to be issued} = \frac{3,00,000}{125(100 + 25)} = 2,400 \text{ share}$$

**Books of Jay Ltd.
Journal Entry**

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
	12% Debenture A/c To Debenture holder A/c To Discount on issue of Debentures A/c (Being 1,500 12% debenture of ₹100 each issued at discount of 10%) due for redemption)	Dr.	15,00,000	13,50,000 1,50,000
	Debenture holder A/c To Equity share capital A/c (Being payment made to debenture holder by issuing 27,000 equity share of ₹50 each)	Dr.	13,50,000	13,50,000

Working Note:

$$\text{Number of share to be issued} = \frac{\text{Amount Payable to Debentureholder}}{\text{Price of a Share}}$$

$$\text{Number of share to be issued} = \frac{13,50,000}{50} = 27,000 \text{ share}$$

11. Answer :

Virad's Capital Account			
Dr.			Cr.
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Executor's A/c	5,70,000	By Balance b/d	3,00,000
		By Vishad's Capital A/c	1,12,500
		By Roma Capital A/c	75,000
		By Profit and Loss suspense A/c	37,500
		By Reserve Fund A/c	30,000
		By Interest on capital A/c	15,000
	5,70,000		5,70,000

Calculation of Gaining Ratio of Vishad and Roma:

Virad: Vishad: Roma

Old Ratio = 5 : 3 : 2

New Ratio = 3 : 2

Gaining Ratio = New Ratio - old Ratio

$$\text{Vishad's Gain} = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{3}{10} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\text{Roma's Gain} = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{10} = \frac{2}{10}$$

Gaining Ratio = 3:2

WN1: Calculation of Virad's Share of Goodwill:

Goodwill of the firm = Average Profit × Number of year's purchase

$$\text{Goodwill of the firm} = 1,50,000 \times 2\frac{1}{2} = 3,75,000$$

$$\text{share of Goodwill of Virad's} = 3,75,000 \times \frac{5}{10} = 1,87,500$$

$$\text{Vishad Will give} = 1,87,500 \times \frac{3}{5} = 1,12,500$$

$$\text{Roma will give} = 1,87,500 \times 25 = 75,000$$

WN2: Calculation of Profit share of Virad :

Profit for the year = 1,50,000

$$\text{Virad's share of Profit} = 1,50,000 \times \frac{6}{12} \times \frac{5}{10} = 37,500$$

WN3: Calculation Of Interest on Virad's capital :

Virad's Capital = 3,00,000

$$\text{Virad's Capital} = 3,00,000 \times \frac{6}{12} \times \frac{5}{10} = 15,000$$

WN4 : Virad's share of Reserve fund :

$$\text{Share of Reserve Fund} = 60,000 \times \frac{5}{10} = 30,000$$

12. Answer :

(a)

Journal Entries

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit ₹	Credit ₹
	Machinery A/c Dr. To Kundan A/c (Being machinery is purchased from Kundan Ltd.)		7,20,000	7,20,000
	Kundan Ltd. A/c Dr. Discount on Issue of share A/c Dr. To Equity share capital A/c (Being issue of 8,000 share at ₹100 each at a discount of ₹10 per share)		7,20,000 80,000	8,00,000

Working Note:

Calculation of Number of shares to be issued (at discount of Rs 10)

$$\text{No. of shares} = \frac{\text{purchaes price}}{\text{Issue Price}} = \frac{7,20,000}{90(100-10)} = 8,000 \text{ share}$$

(b)

Journal Entries

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit ₹	Credit ₹
	Plant and Machinery A/c Dr. Building A/c Dr. Sundry Debtors A/c Dr. Stock A/c Dr. Cash A/c Dr. To Creditors A/c To Vikash Ltd. A/c To Capital Reserve A/c (Balancing Fig.) (Being purchase of business from Vikas ltd.)		90,000 90,000 30,000 50,000 20,000	20,000 2,50,000 10,000
	Vikas Ltd. A/c Dr. To Equity share capital A/c To Bank A/c (Being issue of 22,000 shares of ₹10 each and remaining payment is made through bank draft)		2,50,000	2,20,000 30,000

Working Note:

Capital Reserve = Net Assets – Purchase Consideration

= ₹2,60,000 - ₹2, 50,000

= ₹10,000

13. Answer :

Value involved in the above scenario:

- i. Social Welfare
- ii. Fulfilling Duties

(a)

Profit and Loss Appropriation Account
For the year ended April 01,2012

Dr.			Cr.
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Interest on capital A/c:		By Profit and Loss A/c	3,37,800
Satnam	25,500		
Qureshi	12,300		
To Profit transferred to:			
Satnam's Capital A/c	1,20,000		
Qureshi's Capital A/c	1,20,000		
Juliee's Capital A/c	60,000		
	3,00,000		
	3,37,800		3,37,800

Working Capital:

Calculation of Interest on Capital:

On ₹4,000 for whole year

$$4,00,000 \times \frac{6}{100} = 24,000$$

On 50,000 for 6 month:

$$50,000 \times \frac{6}{100} \times \frac{6}{12} = 1,500$$

Total Interest on Satnam's capital = 24,000 + 1,500 = ₹25,500

Interest on Qureshi's Capital:

On ₹4,000 for whole year

$$2,00,000 \times \frac{6}{100} = 12,000$$

On 20,000 for 3 month:

$$20,000 \times \frac{6}{100} \times \frac{3}{12} = 300$$

Total Interest on Qureshi's Capital = 12,000 + 300 = ₹12,300

14. Answer :

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
	Bank A/c	Dr.	6,75,000	
	To Share Application A/c			6,75,000
	(Being application for 45,000 shares received)			
	Share Application A/c	Dr.	6,75,000	
	To share capital A/c			6,75,000
	(Being share application money accepted)			

Balance Sheet (Extract)

Particulars	Note No.	₹
I. Equity and Liabilities		
1. Shareholders' fund		
a. Share capital	1	6,75,000
		6,75,000

Note to Account

Note No.	Particulars	₹
1	Share capital 50,000 share of ₹50 each	25,00,000
	Issued capital 45,000 share of ₹50 each	22,50,000
	Subscribed Capital 45,000 share of ₹50 each	22,50,000
	Called and paid -up capital 45,000 share of ₹15 each	6,75,000

15. Answer :

Journal Entries

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit ₹	Credit ₹
	Karan's Capital A/c Dr.		567	
	To Amar's Capital A/c			105
	To Varun's Capital A/c			462
	(Being Omission of interest on drawings, now adjusted)			

Adjusting Table:

Particular	Naveen	Seerat	Hina	Total
Interest on Drawings(Dr.)	(1,050)	(1,260)	-	2,310
Profit of ₹2,310 shared in Ratio 5:3:2(Cr.)	1,155	693	462	(2,310)
Difference	105(Cr.)	567(Dr.)	462(Cr.)	Nil

Working Notes:

Calculation of Interest on Drawings:

$$\text{interest on Amar's Drawings} = 30,000 \times \frac{6}{100} \times \frac{7}{12} = 1,050$$

$$\text{interest on Amar's Drawings} = 36,000 \times \frac{6}{100} \times \frac{7}{12} = 1,260$$

Note: the amount withdrawn by Varun (₹1,50,000) is withdrawal of capital and not drawings.**Values involved in the above scenario are as follows:**

Duty for Nation

Upliftment of Victims

16. Answer :

Realisation Account

Dr.			Cr.	
Particulars	₹		Particulars	₹
To Sundry Asset:			By Creditors A/c	80,000
Debtors	1,70,000		By Shanti's Current A/c (stock)	15,300
Stock	34,000		By Cash A/c (Assets Realised)	
Machinery	79,000	2,83,000	Stock	10,000
			Unrecorded Investment	9,000
To Cash A/c (Liabilities)			Machinery	18,000
Creditors	80,000		Debtors	1,61,500
Outstanding Bill	12,000	92,000		
			By Realisation Loss trfd.:	
			Kumar's Current A/c	48,720
			Gaurav's Current A/c	32,480
				81,200
		3,75,000		3,75,000

Note: In this case, the partners share profit in the ratio of their capitals i.e. 3:2.

17. Answer :

Revaluation Account

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Revaluation Profit		By Building A/c	1,00,000
Mohan's Capital A/c	84,000	By Stock A/c	40,000
Mahesh's Capital A/c	56,000		
	1,40,000		
	1,40,000		1,40,000

Partners' Capital Account

Particulars	Mohan	Mahesh	Nusrat	Particulars	Mohan	Mahesh	Nusrat
Balance c/d	3,92,000	2,08,000	1,20,000	By Balance b/d	1,00,000	80,000	
				By Cash A/c			1,20,000
				By General Reserve A/c	96,000	64,000	
				By Workman Comp. Fund A/c	12,000	8,000	
				By Revaluation A/c	84,000	56,000	
				By Premium for Goodwill A/c	1,00,000		
	3,92,000	2,08,000	1,20,000		3,92,000	2,08,000	1,20,000

Balance Sheet**As on April 01, 2012 after Nusrat's admission**

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	2,10,000	Cash in Hand (1,40,000+1,20,000+1,00,000)	3,60,000
Capital		Debtors	1,60,000
Mohan	3,92,000	Stock	1,60,000
Mahesh	2,08,000	Machinery	1,00,000
Nusrat	1,20,000	Building	3,80,000
Liability for Workman Compensation	2,30,000		
	11,60,000		11,60,000

Working Note:

WN1: Calculation of Sacrificing Ratio

Sacrificing Ratio= Old Ratio –New Ratio

$$\text{Mohan} = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\text{Mahesh} = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{5} = 0$$

As in this case, the entire sacrifice has been made by Mohan, so the entire goodwill of its 1,00,000 is credited to his Capital A/c

WN2 Calculation of Nusrat's Capital

Adjusted Capital of A 3,92,000

Adjusted Capital of B =2,08,000

Total Adjusted Capital = 6,00,000 (3,92,000+2.08,000)

Nusrat brings 20% of the total adjusted capital i.e. its 1,20,000 (20% of 6,00,000)

OR**Revaluation Account**

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Building A/c	1,00,000	By land A/c	1,20,000
To Furniture A/c	20,000	By Revaluation A/c:	
To Provision for bad-debts A/c	5,000	Kushal	3,000
		Kumar	1,000
		Kavita	1,000
	1,25,000		5,000
			1,25,000

Partners' Capital Account

Particulars	Kushal	Kumar	Kavita	Particulars	Kushal	Kumar	Kavita
To Kavita's Capital A/c	6,000	2,000		By Balance b/d	3,00,000	2,80,000	3,00,000
To Revaluation loss A/c	3,000	1,000	1,000	By General Reserve A/c	72,000	24,000	24,000
To Kumar Current A/c		1,35,000		By Kushal's Capital A/c			6,000
To Cash A/c			33,100	By Kumar's Capital A/c			2,000
To Kavita's Loan A/c			2,97,900	By Kushal's Capital A/c	1,35,000		
To Balance c/d	4,98,000	1,66,000					
	5,07,000	3,04,000	3,32,000		5,07,000	3,04,000	3,32,000

Balance Sheet**as on April 01,2012 after Kavita's retirement**

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Kushal's Capital	4,98,000	By Land	5,20,000
Kumar's Capital	1,66,000	By Building	2,00,000
Bill payable	1,80,000	By Furniture	1,00,000
Creditors	1,20,000	By Stock	2,20,000
Kavita's Loan	2,97,900	By Cash	36,900
Kushal's Current	1,35,000	By Debtors	2,00,000
		Less :Provision	15,000
		By Kumar's Current	1,35,000
	13,96,900		13,96,900

Working Notes:

Total Capital of Kushal = 3,72,000 – 3,000 = 3,69,000

Total Capital of Kumar = 3,04,000 – 1,000 = 3,03,000

Total Capital of new firm = 3,69,000 + 3,03,000 = 6,72,000

The new Capital has to be in the new profit sharing ratio = 3:1

Therefore, Kushal's new capital = $6,72,000 \times \frac{3}{4} = 5,04,000$

Kumar's new Capital = $6,72,000 \times \frac{1}{4} = 1,68,000$

18.

Journal Entries

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity share application and allotment A/c (Being application money received on 60,000 share)		54,00,000	54,00,000
	Share application and allotment A/c Dr. Discount on Issue of share A/c Dr. To Equity share capital A/c To Equity share First and Final Call A/c To Bank A/c		54,00,000 2,40,000	38,40,000 1,60,000 16,40,000
	(Being application and allotment money is transferred adjusted and refund is done)			
	Equity share First and Final Call A/c Dr. To Equity share capital A/c (Being first call due on 40,000 shares)		1,60,000	1,60,000

Important Note: This question can't be solved further because the shareholder has already paid excess amount than required on first and final call as he has applied for 50 shares and 40 shares are

allotted to him $\left[\frac{40,000}{50,000} \times 50 = 40 \right]$

Calculation of excess amount received from him

Amount received = $50 \times 90 = ₹4,500$

Less: Amount that is to be received = $40 \times 90 = ₹3,600$

Excess money received = ₹900

Amount due on first and final call = $40 \times 4 = ₹160$

Now, he has already paid amount of ₹900 in excess at the time of application and allotment. Thus, forfeiture is not possible in this case.

Thus, this question has incomplete or wrong information, hence, cannot be solved fully.

Amount paid by 50,000 shares = ₹45,00,000

Less: Amount that is required to be paid = ₹36,00,000

Excess Application money received = ₹9,00,000

Less: Amount due on first and final call = ₹1,60,000

Amount refunded through bank = ₹7,40,000

Add: Amount to be refunded $= ₹9,00,000$
 Total $= ₹16,40,000$

OR**Journal Entries**

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit ₹	Credit ₹
	Bank A/c Dr. To Share Application and Allotment A/c (Being share application and allotment received on 1,27,500 of ₹85 each including Premium of ₹30 each)		1,08,37,500	1,08,37,500
	Share Application and Allotment A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Bank A/c To Share First and Final Call A/c (Being share application of 75,000 share transferred to share capital, share application and allotment on 27,500 shares refunded and rest is adjusted on share first and final call)		1,08,37,500	41,25,000 22,50,000 23,37,500 21,25,000
	Share First and Final Call A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c (Being share first call due on 75,000 shares of ₹45 each)		33,75,000	33,75,000
	Bank A/c Dr. To Share First and Final Call A/c (Being share first and final call received)		12,37,500	12,37,500
	Share Capital A/c Dr. To Share Forfeiture A/c To Share First and Final Call A/c (Being 750 share, were forfeiture for non- payment of share first and final call of ₹45 each)		75,000	62,500 12,500
	Bank A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Being 750 forfeited share were re-issued at ₹150 eac fully paid up)		1,12,500	75,000 37,500
	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (Being share forfeiture transferred to capital reserve)		62,5000	62,500

Computation Table

Category	Share Applied	Share Allotted	Money received on Application and Allotment	Money transfers to share capital@ ₹ 85 each includin	Money transfer to securities premium @ ₹30	Excess Applicati on and Allotmen t money	Share first and final call due @₹45 each	Amount receivabl e on share first and final call after	Money Refunded
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			@ ₹85 each including premium of ₹30 each	g premium of ₹ 30 each	each			adjustme nt	
I	27,500	Nil	23,37,500						23,37,500
II	1,00,000	75,000	85,00,000	41,25,000	22,50,000	21,25,000	33,75,000	12,50,000	-
	1,27,500	75,000	7,08,37,500	41,25,000	22,50,000	21,25,000	33,75,000	12,50,000	23,37,500

Those who applied for 1,00,000 share allotted = 75,000 share.

Those who applied for 1,000 share, allotted = $75,000 \times \frac{1,000}{1,00,000} = 750$ shares

Share Application and Allotment received on 1,000 shares of ₹85 each (including premium of ₹30 each) = ₹85,000

Shares Allotted (750 × 85) = ₹63,750

Excess Application and Allotment money received = ₹21,250

Share First and Final Call due on 750 shares of ₹ 45 each = ₹33,750

Excess Application and Allotment money received = ₹21,250

Share First and Final Call not received = ₹12,500 (33,750 – 21,250)

Therefore, Share First and final Call received = ₹12,37,500 (12,50,000 – 12,500)

SECTION B

19. Answer :

A cash flow statement is prepared to ascertain the gross inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents from various business activities.

20. Answer :

The financial statement analysis are prepared considering historical costs and ignores the price level changes.

21. Answer :

Cash Equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that can be readily convertible into cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. They are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments. A few of the examples of cash equivalents are treasury bills, commercial bills, call money etc.

22. Answer :

Items	Major Heads
i. Accrued income	Other Current Assets
ii. Loose Tools	Inventories
iii. Provision for Employees benefit	Short-Term Provision
iv. Unpaid Dividend	Other Current Liabilities
v. Short-term Loans	Short-Term Borrowings
vi. Long-term Loans	Long-Term Borrowings

23. Answer :

Comparative Income Statement
For the years ended 31st March 2012 & 2013

Particulars	2012-13	2011-12	Absolute Change ₹	% Change
i. Revenue from operations	7,00,000	5,00,000	2,00,000	40.00
ii. Other Income	75,000	1,00,000	25,000	25.00
iii. Total Revenue(I-II)	7,75,000	6,00,000	1,75,000	29.17
iv. Expense	4,50,000	3,75,000	75,000	20.00
Profit before Income Tax(III-Iv)	3,25,000	2,25,000	1,00,000	44.44
Less: Income Tax	1,62,000	1,12,500	50,000	44.44
Profit after Income Tax	1,62,500	1,12,500	50,000	44.44

24. Answer :

(a)

$$\text{Debt - Equity Ratio} = \frac{\text{Long - Term Debt}}{\text{Shareholder's Funds}}$$

Total Assets = total Liabilities + Shareholder's Funds

Total Assets = Current Assets + Non-Current Assets

$$= 3,60,000 + 14,40,000 = ₹18,00,000$$

Total Liabilities = Long-Term Borrowings + Long-Term Provisions + Current Liabilities

$$= 8,00,000 + 4,00,000 + 2,00,000 = ₹14,00,000$$

Therefore, Shareholder's funds = Total Assets - Total Liabilities

$$= 18,00,000 - 14,00,000 = ₹4,00,000$$

Long-Term Debt = Long Term Borrowings + Long-term Provisions

$$= 8,00,000 + 4,00,000 = ₹12,00,000$$

$$\text{Therefore, Debt - equity ratio} = \frac{12,00,000}{4,00,000} = 3 : 1$$

(b)

$$\text{Quick ratio} = \frac{\text{Liquid Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

1. A bill payable was met on maturity will affect:

Trade Payables will reduce by ₹3,000.

Cash will reduce by ₹3,000.

The simultaneous decrease in Both liquid assets and current liabilities by same amount will leave the ratio unaffected.

2. Conversion of Debentures of ₹50,000 into equity share will:

Decrease in Debentures of ₹50,000

Increase in Equity share i.e. Share Capital by ₹50,000.

Debentures and share capital both does not form part of liquid ratio. Therefore, will be no effect on the ratio.

25.

**Cash Flow Statement
For the year ended March 31,2013**

	Particulars	₹	₹
A	Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
	Profit as per statement of Profit and Loss	1,08,000	
	Profit Before Taxation	1,08,000	
	Operating Profit before Working Capital adjustment	1,08,000	
	Less: Increase in Current Assets		
	Trade Receivable	(22,500)	
	Inventories	(83,000)	
	Add: Increase in Current Liabilities		
	Trade Payable	48,000	
	Net Cash Flow From Investing Activities		50,500
B	Cash Flow Investing Activities		
	Purchase Of Fixed Assets	(42,000)	
	Purchases Of Investment	(30,000)	
	Net Cash used in Investing Activities		(72,000)
C	Cash Flow Financing Activities		
	Proceeds from Issue Of Share Capital	30,000	
	Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities		30,000
D	Net Increases Or Decreases in Cash and Cash Equivalents		8,500
	Add: Cash and Cash Equivalents in the beginning of the period		69,500
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the period		78,000