- *Strictly Confidential : (For Internal and Restricted Use Only)*

Senior School Certificate Examination
March -2013-14
Marking Scheme - Accountancy (Foreign) 67/2/1, 67/2/2, 67/2/3

General Instructions:-

1. The Marking scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity in the marking. The answers given in the marking scheme are suggested answers. The content is thus indicative. If a student has given any other answer which is different from the one given in the marking scheme but conveys the same meaning, such answers should be given full weightage.
2. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration-Marking. Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed.
3. The Head-Examiner has to go through the first five answer scripts evaluated by each evaluator to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. The remaining answer scripts meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
4. If a question has parts, please award marks on the right hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written in the left hand margin and encircled.
5. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left hand margin and encircled.
6. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and other answer scored out.
7. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
8. Deductions up to 25% of the marks must be made if the student has not drawn formats of the Journal and Ledger and has not given the narrations.
9. A full scale of marks 1-80 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
10. No marks are to be deducted or awarded for writing / not writing 'TO and BY' while preparing Journal and Ledger accounts.
11. In theory questions, credit is to be given for the content and not for the format.
12. In compliance to the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Board has decided to provide photocopy of the answer book(s) to the candidates who will apply for it along with the requisite fee from 2012 examination. Therefore, it is all the more important that the evaluation is done strictly as per the value points given in the marking scheme so that the Board could be in a position to defend the evaluation at any forum.
13. In the light of the above judgment instructions have been incorporated in the guidelines for Centre Superintendents to ensure that the answer books of all the appeared candidates have been sent to the Board's office and in the Guidelines for spot evaluation for the Examiners that they have to evaluate the answer books strictly in accordance with the value points given in the marking scheme and the correct set of the question paper. The examiner(s) shall also have to certify this.
14 . Every Examiner should stay up to sufficiently reasonable time normally 5-6 hours every day and evaluate 20-25 answer books.
15. In the past it has been observed that the following are the common types of errors committed by the Examiners-.
    - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer script
    - Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it or deviation from the marking scheme.
    - Wrong transference of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
    - Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
    - Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page
    - Wrong grand total
    - Marks in words and figures not tallying
    - Wrong transference to marks from the answer book to award list
    - Answers marked as correct but marks not awarded.
    - Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong but no marks awarded.
16. While evaluating the answer scripts if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as (X) and awarded zero(0) Marks.
17. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, It is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
18. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for Spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
19. Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Q.Set No.</th><th rowspan="2">Marking Scheme 2013-14
Accountancy
Foreign – 67/2/1
Expected Answers /Value points</th><th rowspan="2">Distribution of marks</th></tr>
<tr><th>67/ 2/1</th><th>67/ 2/2</th><th>67/ 2/3</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>7</td><td>5</td><td>Q. X,Y and Z .... if Z retires.
Ans. The ratio of X,Y and Z is 1/2 : 3/10 : 1/5 = 5:3:2
Therefore, If Y retires, the gaining ratio between X and Z is <u>5:2</u></td><td>1 mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>Q. Distinguish between......................liabilities.
Ans.
<table>
<tr><th>Basis</th><th>Dissolution of Partnership</th><th>Dissolution of Partnership Firm</th></tr>
<tr><td>Settlement of assets & liabilities</td><td>Assets are revalued & liabilities are reassessed.</td><td>All the assets other than cash are realised & liablities are paid.</td></tr>
</table></td><td>1 mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>5</td><td>7</td><td>Q. Why.........................partner?
Ans. Assets are revalued & liabilities are reassessed to bring the same at actual present value.</td><td>1 mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>Q. Why...................prepared?
Ans. Realisation Account is prepared to calculate the gain or loss on realisation of assets and repayment of third party liabilities on the dissolution of a partnership firm.</td><td>1 mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>Q. When .... shareholder.
Ans. Shares can be forfeited for the non-payment of call money.</td><td>1 mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>Q. Give................... Capital.
Ans. The Share Capital is the amount that a company has raised by issue of shares.</td><td>1 mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>Q. What.......................................security.
Ans. It means issue of debentures as an additional or secondary security in addition to principal security for taking a loan.</td><td>1 mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>Q. Bhuwan and Shivam .... Atul’s admission.
Ans. Calculation of hidden goodwill:
Based on Atul’s share the total capital of the new firm ought to be
₹ 75,000 x 4/1 = ₹ 3,00,000
Less Capital of Bhuwan ₹ 50,000
Capital of Shivam ₹ 75,000
Capital of Atul <u>₹75,000</u> <u>₹2,00,000</u>
Value of Goodwill <u>₹1,00,000</u>
Atul’s share of goodwill = 1,00,000 x 1/4
= ₹ 25,000</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	
	Bank A/c Dr. To Atul's Capital A/c (Cash brought in by Atul as his capital)		75,000	 75,000	1
	Atul's Capital A/c Dr. To Bhuwan's Capital A/c To Shivam's Capital A/c (Credit given for goodwill to Bhuwan and Shivam on Atul admission)		25,000	 15,000 10,000	1

(1+1+1) = 3 marks

9 8 8

Q. Vishesh Ltd.. .... Profit to Loss.

Ans.

Books of Vishesh Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	
2013 March 31	Interest on Debentures A/c Dr. To Debenture holders' A/c To Income Tax Payable A/c / TDS from Debenture Interest (Half Yearly Interest due on debentures and tax deducted at source)		50,000	 45,000 5,000	1
March 31	Debenture holders' A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Payment of Interest)		45,000	 45,000	1
March 31	Statement of Profit and Loss Dr. To Interest on Debentures A/c (Interest transferred to statement of Profit and Loss)		1,00,000	 1,00,000	1

(1+1+1) =3 marks

10 9 9

Q. Pass necessary .... cases.

(1) Kim Ltd... per share.

Ans.

Books of Kim Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	
	12% Debenture A/c Dr. To Discount on issue of Debentures A/c To Debenture holders' A/c (Being debentures due to debenture holders on conversion of 1,000 debentures)		1,00,000	 10,000 90,000	½
	Debenture holders' A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium/ Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Conversion of debentures into issue of 720 equity shares issued at a premium)		90,000	 72,000 18,000	1

<table>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>
Alternative Answer
Books of Kim Ltd.
Journal
<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>LF</th><th>Dr (₹)</th><th>Cr (₹)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>12% Debenture A/c Dr.
To Debenture holders A/c
(Being debentures due to debenture holders on conversion of 1,000 debentures)</td><td></td><td>1,00,000</td><td>
1,00,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Debenture holders A/c Dr.
To Equity Share Capital A/c
To Securities Premium /Securities Premium Reserve A/c
(Conversion of debentures into issue of 800 equity shares issued at a premium)</td><td></td><td>1,00,000</td><td>
80,000
20,000</td></tr>
</table>
(II) Sonali Ltd. .... ₹ 90 paid up.
Books of Sonali Ltd.
Journal
<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>LF</th><th>Dr (₹)</th><th>Cr (₹)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>12% Debenture A/c Dr.
To Discount on issue of Debentures A/c
To Debenture holder A/c
(Amount due to debenture holder on conversion of 1000 debentures)</td><td></td><td>600,000</td><td>

60,000
5,40,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Debenture holder A/c Dr.
To Equity Share Capital A/c
(Amount discharged by issue of equity shares 100 each, ₹ 90 paid up)</td><td></td><td>5,40,000</td><td>
5,40,000</td></tr>
</table>
Alternative Answer
Books of Sonali Ltd.
Journal
<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>LF</th><th>Dr (₹)</th><th>Cr (₹)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>12% Debenture A/c Dr.
To Debenture holders’ A/c
(Amount due to debenture holder on conversion of 1000 debentures)</td><td></td><td>6,00,000</td><td>
6,00,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Debenture holders A/c Dr.
To Equity Share Capital A/c
To Cash/ Bank A/c
(Amount discharged by issue of equity shares 100 each, ₹ 90 paid up and fractional amount paid in cash)</td><td></td><td>6,00,000</td><td>
5,99,940
60</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>½
1
½
1
½
1
(1 ½ x 2) = 3 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>
Q. Karam Singh, Suleman and Inderjeet .... 31st March 2013.
Ans.
(a)<u>Values highlighted:</u> (Any two)
• Adherence to law to manufacture ISI marked electronic goods.
• Sensitivity towards specially abled people.
• Providing employment opportunities to economically weaker section
• Encouragement to women entrepreneurship.
</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</table>

(OR ANY OTHER SUITABLE VALUE)

(b)

Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c

Dr. For the year ended 31st March 2013 Cr.

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Interest on Capital:		By Profit and Loss A/c	2,00,300
Karam Singh's Capital A/c	① 13,500		
Suleman's Capital A/c	6,300		
To profit transferred to:			
Karam Singh's Capital A/c 72,200			
Suleman's Capital A/c 72,200	①		
Inderjeet's Capital A/c 36,100	1,80,500		
	2,00,300		**2,00,300**

1

1

Working notes:

Calculation of Interest on Capital:

a) Interest on Karams Capital:
(2,00,000 x 6/100) + (50,000 x 6/100 x6/12)
= 12,000 + 1,500 = ₹ 13,500

b) Interest on Suleman's Capital:
(1,00,000 x 6/100) + (20,000 x 6/100 x 3/12)
= 6,000 + 300 = ₹ 6,300

NO MARKS FOR WORKING NOTES

(1+1+2) = 4 Marks

---

12 1 4 --

Q. Manica, Nishtha.. July 1, 2013

Ans.

Dr. Sakshi's Capital A/c Cr.

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Sakshi's executor's A/c (½)	4,88,000	By Balance b/d	1,00,000
		By Reserve fund A/c	60,000
		By Manica's Capital a/c (G/w)	1,50,000
		By Nishtha's Capital A/c (G/w)	1,50,000
		By Profit and Loss Suspense A/c (Share of Profit)	25,000
		By Interest on Capital A/c	3,000
	4,88,000		**4,88,000**

½

½

½

1

1

Working notes :

Valuation of Goodwill :

(1) Average Profit = Rs 5,00,000
Goodwill at 3 years purchase
= 5,00,000 x 3 = Rs 15,00,000
Sakshi's share of goodwill = 15,00,000 x 1/5 = Rs 3,00,000

4 Marks

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>(2) Share of Profit payable to Sakshi
(upto the July 1, 2013)
= 5,00,000 x 1/5 x 3/12 = Rs 25,000

NO MARKS FOR WORKING NOTES</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>13</td><td>--</td><td>14</td><td>Q. On 1st April .... for the same.
Ans.
Balance Sheet of Khanna Ltd.
As at ....
<table>
<tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Note No.</th><th>Amount Current year (₹)</th><th>Amount previous year(₹)</th></tr>
<tr><td>EQUITY & LIABILITIES
Shareholders' funds :
a) Share Capital</td><td>1</td><td>13,54,000</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
Notes to Accounts :
<table>
<tr><th>Particulars</th><th>₹</th></tr>
<tr><td>(1) <u>Share Capital</u>
<u>Authorised Capital :</u>
2,00,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each
<u>Issued Capital</u>
1,80,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each
<u>Subscribed Capital</u>
<u>Subscribed but not fully paid</u>
1,69,000 shares of ₹ 10 each
₹8 paid up 13,52,000
Less calls in arrears : (4,000)
Add : Share forfeited a/c 6,000</td><td>

20,00,000

18,00,000

13,54,000</td></tr>
</table></td><td>1

1

1

1

(1 x 4) = 4 Marks</td></tr>
<tr><td>14</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>Q. Pass necessary............................. Sewak Ltd.
Ans.
Books of Sewak Ltd.
Journal
<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>L.f.</th><th>Dr. Amt (₹)</th><th>Cr. Amt (₹)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(a)
Asset s A/c Dr.
To Liabilities A/c
To Capital Reserve A/c
To Goodwill Ltd.
(Being Business purchased from Goodwill Ltd)</td><td></td><td>
5,00,000</td><td>

3,00,000
65,000
1,35,000</td></tr>
</table></td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>

				Goodwill Ltd Dr. Discount on Issue of Shares A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being shares issued as purchase consideration)		1,35,0000 15,000	 1,50,000	1
				(b) Furniture A/c Dr. To Ram Prastha Ltd. (Being furniture purchased)		 5,00,000	 5,00,000	1
				Ram Prastha Ltd Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium/Reserve A/c (Being shares issued at a premium as purchase consideration)		5,00,000	 4,00,000 1,00,000	1 (1 x 4) = 4 Marks

15 15 15

Q. Anil, Vineet.................. society.

Ans.

Journal

Date	Particulars	Dr Amt (₹)	Cr Amt (₹)	
	Anil's Capital A/c Dr Vineet's Capital A/c Dr To Vipul's Capital A/c (Being adjustment entry passed for omission of interest on drawings)	75 255	 330	2

Working notes

	Anil (₹)	Vineet (₹)	Vipul (₹)	Total (₹)	
Int on drawings (Dr) Profit (Cr.)	900 825	750 495	-- 330	1650 1650	½ ½
Net effect	75 (Dr)	255 (Dr.)	330 (Cr.)	---	1

Value (any two) :-

- Help towards needy flood victims.
- Medical Aid in flood affected areas.

(1 x 2) = 2

(OR ANY OTHER SUITABLE VALUE)

(2+2+2) = 6 Marks

Alternative answer

Journal

S.No	Particulars	Dr Amt (₹)	Cr Amt (₹)	
	Vipul's Capital A/c Dr To Anil's Capital A/c To Vineet's Capital A/c (Being adjustment entry passed considering Int. On drawings)	2670	 1800 870	2

Working notes

	Anil (₹)	Vineet(₹)	Vipul(₹)	Total(₹)
Int on drawings (Dr)	900	750	3750	5400
Profit (Cr.)	2700	1620	1080	5400
Net effect	1800 (Cr)	870 (Cr.)	2670 (Dr.)	---

½
½
1

Value (any two) :-

- Help towards needy flood victims.
- Medical Aid in flood affected areas.

(OR ANY OTHER SUITABLE VALUE)

(1 x 2) = 2 = (2+2+2) = 6 Marks

16 -- --

Q. Ramesh and Umesh were partners..........Prepare Realisation A/c.

Dr. Realisation A/c Cr.

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Debtors 1/2	2,40,000	By Creditors	1,70,000
To Stock	1,30,000	By Ramesh's Current / Capital A/c	55,000
To furniture 1/2	2,00,000		
To Machinery	9,30,000	By Umesh's Current/ capital A/c - Furniture	50,000
To Bank A/c Outstanding bill 1,70,000 Creditors <u>1,40,000</u> ½	3,10,000	By Bank A/c Stock – 50,000 Debtors – 2,28,000 Machinery – <u>4,50,000</u>	7,28 ,000
		By loss transferred to Ramesh's Current / Capital A/c 5,64,900 Umesh's Current / Capital A/c <u>2,42,100</u>	8,07,000
	<u>18,10,000</u>		<u>18,10,000</u>

½
1
1
1
1

6 marks

17 18 18

Q. Kalpana and Kanika were partners.......Prepare Revaluation Account, partners' Capital Account and the Balance Sheet of the new firm.

Revaluation A/c

Dr Cr

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To profit transferred to Partners' Capital A/c Kalpana 61,200 Kanika <u>40,800</u>	1,02,000	By Land and building A/c By Plant A/c	42,000 60,000
	<u>1,02,000</u>		<u>1,02,000</u>

2

Dr. Partners' Capital A/c Cr.

Particulars	Kalpana ₹.	Kanika ₹	Karuna ₹	Particulars	Kalpana ₹	Kanika ₹	Karuna ₹
To Balance b/d	6,49,200	3,22,800	2,43,000	By Balance b/d	4,80,000	2,10,000	-
				By Revaluation A/c	61,200	40,800	-
				By General Reserve A/c	36,000	24,000	-
				By Workmen Compensation Fund A/c	24,000	16,000	-
				By premium for goodwill A/c	48,000	32,000	-
				By Cash A/c	-	-	2,43,000
	6,49,200	**3,22,800**	**2,43,000**		**6,49,200**	**3,22,800**	**43,000**

1x3
=
3 Marks

Balance Sheet of Reconstituted firm
as at 1st April 2012

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	90,000	Land and Building	2,52,000
Workmen Compensation Claim	60,000	Plant	3,30,000
		Stock	2,10,000
		Debtors 1,32,000	
Capital:		Less provision 12,000	1,20,000
Kalpana– 6,49,200		Cash	4,53,000
Kanika – 3,22,800			
Karuna– 2,43,000	12,15,000		
	13,65,000		**13,65,000**

3

(2+3+3)
=
8
Marks

OR

Q. P, Q and R were partners.......Balance Sheet of the new firm.

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

Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)
To Building A/c	3,00,000	By Land A/c	3,60,000
To Furniture A/c	60,000		
	3,60,000		**3,60,000**

2

Partners' Capital A/c

Dr. **Cr.**

	P(₹)	Q (₹)	R (₹)		P(₹)	Q (₹)	R (₹)
To Q's Capital A/c	2,10,000	--	30,000	By Balance b/d	9,00,000	8,40,000	9,00,000
To Q's Loan A/c	--	12,32,000	--	By General Reserve	2,52,000	72,000	36,000
To R's Current A/c			6,75,000	By Workmen's compensation fund	2,80,000	80,000	40,000
To Balance c/d	18,97,000		2,71,000	By P's Capital A/c	--	2,10,000	--
				By R's Capital A/c	--	30,000	--
				By P's Current A/c	6,75,000	--	
	21,07,000	12,32,000	9,76,000		21,07,000	12,32,000	9,76,000

1x3
=
3 Marks

Balance Sheet of Reconstituted firm
as at 1st April 2012

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Creditors	3,60,000	Land	15,60,000
Workmen Compensation claim	1,40,000	Building	6,00,000
		Furniture	3,00,000
Capitals:		Stock	6,60,000
P 18,97,000		Debtors 6,00,000	
R 2,71,000	21,68,000	Less provision 30,000	5,70,000
Q's loan A/c	12,32,000	Cash	2,10,000
R's current A/c	6,75,000	P's current A/c	6,75,000
	45,75,000		45,75,000

3

(2+3+3) = 8 Marks

18 -- --

Q. LCM Ltd. ....

Ans.

Books of LCM Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)
	Bank A/c Dr.		24,00,000	--
	To Share Application and allotment A/c		--	24,00,000
	(Being application & allotment received on 3,00,000 shares)			
	Share application and allotment A/c Dr.		24,00,000	--
	To Share capital A/c		--	10,00,000
	To Securities Premium / Securities premium Reserve A/c		--	6,00,000
			--	4,00,000
	To share first & final call/ calls in advance A/c			4,00,000
	To Bank A/c			
	(Being application money adjusted)			
	Share first and final call A/c Dr.		10,00,000	--
	To Share Capital A/c		--	10,00,000
	(Being first and final call money due)			
	Bank A/c Dr.		5,94,000	--
	To share first and final call a/c		--	5,94,000
	OR			
	Bank A/c Dr.		5,94,000	--
	Calls in arrears A/c Dr.		6,000	--
	Calls in advance A/c Dr.		4,00,000	
	To share first and final call a/c			10,00,000
	(Being first and final call received)			
	Share Capital A/c Dr.		20,000	--
	To Share first and final call /Calls in arrears A/c		--	6,000
	To Share Forfeiture A/c		--	14,000
	(Being 2,000 shares forfeited)			

1

1 ½

1

1

1 ½

	Bank A/c Dr. Share forfeiture A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c (Being 2,000 shares reissued at a premium)		14,000 6,000 --	-- -- 20,000	1
	Share forfeiture A/c Dr. To capital reserve A/c (Being forfeiture balance transferred to capital reserve)		8,000 --	-- 8,000	1

(1 + 1 ½ + 1 + 1 + 1½ +1 +1 = 8 mks

OR

Q. HCF Ltd.invited appliactions.........company.

Books of HCF Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)	
	Bank A/c Dr. To Share Application and allotment A/c (Being application & allotment received on 2,00,000 shares)		8,00,000 --	-- 8,00,000	1
	Share application and allotment A/c Dr. Discount on issue of shares A/c Dr. To Share capital A/c To Bank A/c To calls in advance / share final call A/c (Being application money adjusted)		8,00,000 75,000 -- -- --	-- -- 3,75,000 2,00,000 3,00,000	1 ½
	Share first and final call A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c (Being first and final call money due)		3,75,000 --	-- 3,75,000	1
	Bank A/c Dr. To share first and final call a/c **OR** Bank A/c Dr. Calls in arrears A/c Dr. To share first and final call a/c (Being first and final call received) **OR** Bank A/c Dr. Calls in arrears A/c Dr. Calls in advance A/c Dr. To share first and final call A/c (Being final call money received with the exception of 750 shares)		74,250 -- 74,250 750 74,250 750 3,00,000	-- 74,250 -- -- 75,000 3,75,000	1 ½

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Share Capital A/c Dr.
To Share first and final call A/c/ calls in arrears
To Share Forfeiture A/c
To discount on issue of shares A/c
(Being 750 shares forfeited)</td><td></td><td>7,500
--
--
--</td><td>--
750
6,000
750</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Bank A/c Dr.
Discount on issue of shares A/c Dr.
Share forfeiture A/c Dr.
To Share Capital A/c
(Being 750 shares reissued at a premium)</td><td></td><td>750
750
6,000

</td><td>--
--
--
7,500</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>1 ½
1 ½
8 Marks</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">PART B
(Financial Statements Analysis)</td></tr>
<tr><td>19</td><td>--</td><td>--</td><td>Q. State .... statement.
Ans. Cash flow refers to inflow and outflow of cash & cash equivalents.</td><td>1 Mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>--</td><td>--</td><td>Q. State the objective................flow statement.
Ans. <u>Objective of preparing cash flow statement</u>: (Any one)
(a) To provide information regarding sources and uses of cash from operating, investing and financing activities separately.
(b) To highlight change in cash position.</td><td>1 Mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>21</td><td>21</td><td>--</td><td>Q. State any .... financial statement.
Ans. <u>Limitations of financial statements:</u> (Any one)
• Affected by window dressing.
• Lack of qualitative analysis.
• Do not reflect changes in price level.
• Different accounting policies.
• Historical Analysis.
• Suffers from limitations of financial statements.
• Not free from bias.
• Identifies only symptoms.</td><td>1 Mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>22</td><td>22</td><td>--</td><td>Q. Under which .... Companies Act, 1956.
Ans.
<table>
<tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Items</th><th>Sub – Heading</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Long term loans</td><td>Long Term Borrowings</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Capital redemption Reserve</td><td>Reserve & Surplus</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Short Term Provisions</td><td>Short Term Provisions/ Current Liabilities</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Goodwill</td><td>Fixed Assets- Intangible assets</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Provision for warranties</td><td>Long Term provisions</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Brand/ Trademarks</td><td>Fixed Assets- Intangible assets</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>½ x 6
=
3 Marks</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>
Q. From the following .... Services Ltd.
Ans.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS
For the years ended 31st March’2012 and 2013
<table>
<tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Note No.</th><th>2011-12 (₹)</th><th>2012-13 (₹)</th><th>Absolute change</th><th>Change In %age</th></tr>
<tr><td>Revenue from Operations</td><td></td><td>6,14,000</td><td>8,05,000</td><td>1,91,000</td><td>31.1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Add other income</td><td></td><td>51,000</td><td>43,000</td><td>(8,000)</td><td>(15.69)%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Revenue</td><td></td><td>6,65,000</td><td>8,48,000</td><td>1,83,000</td><td>27.52%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Less: Expenses</td><td></td><td>4,88,000</td><td>5,59,000</td><td>71,000</td><td>14.55%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Profit before Tax</td><td></td><td>1,77,000</td><td>2,89,000</td><td>1,12,000</td><td>63.28%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Less: Tax @ 40%</td><td></td><td>70,800</td><td>1,15,600</td><td>44,800</td><td>63.28%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Profit after tax</td><td></td><td>1,06,200</td><td>1,73,400</td><td>67,200</td><td>63.28%</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>
1
1
1
1
1x4=
4 Marks
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>
Q. From the following ....
Ans.
(a) The Debt Equity Ratio............................... ₹ 1,00,000.
CHANGE REASON
(1) Decrease : Increase in equity with no change in debt.
(2) No change : Neither Equity nor Debt is changing .

(b)From... ratio.
Total assets to debt ratio = Total Assets / Long Term Debt

Total assets = Non current assets + Current assets
= 5,40,000 + 1,35,000 = ₹ 6,75,000

Long term debt = Long term borrowings + Long term provisions
= 3,00,000 + 1,50,000 = ₹ 4,50,000

Total assets to debt ratio = 6,75,000 / 4,50,000 = 1.5:1
</td>
<td>
1
1
=2 marks
½
½
½
½
=2 marks
=2+2
=
4 Marks
</td>
</tr>
</table>

25	**25**	**25**	**Q. Prepare a Cash flow Statement ....31-3-2012.** **Ans.**	

Cash flow statement Libra Ltd.

For the year ended 31st March 2013 as per AS-3 (Revised)

Particulars	Details (₹)	Amount (₹)	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Net Profit before tax & extraordinary items	1,00,000		
Add: Non cash and non-operating charges	--		
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,00,000		
Add: Decrease in Current Assets			
Decrease in trade receivables	54,000		
Decrease in inventories	6,000		
Less: Decrease in Current Liabilities			
Decrease in trade payables	(8,000)		
Cash generated from Operating Activities		**1,52,000**	**2 ½**
Cash flows from Investing Activities :			
Purchase of fixed assets	(2,90,000)		
Purchase of non current investments	(72,000)		
Cash used in investing activities		**(3,62,000)**	**1 ½**
Cash flows from Financing Activities:			
Issue of share capital	2,00,000		
Repayment of loan	(50,000)		
Cash generated from financing activities		**1,50,000**	**1**
Net decrease in cash & cash equivalents		**(60,000)**	
Add: Opening balance of cash & cash equivalents:			
Marketable Securities	1,34,000		
Cash & cash equivalents	70,000		
Closing Balance of cash & cash equivalents:		**2,04,000**	**1**
Marketable Securities	50,000		
Cash & cash equivalents	94,000		
		1,44,000	

=
6 Marks

			PART C **(Computerized Accounting)**	
19	**20**	**21**	**Q. What is ……… hardware?** **Ans.** Computer, associated peripherals and their network is known as hardware.	**1 Mark**
20	**21**	**19**	**Q. What ……………… database design?** **Ans.** The term database design can be used to describe the structure of different parts of the overall database.	**1 Mark**
21	**19**	**20**	**Q. What is……….Attribute?** **Ans.** Specific characteristics of the information stored in various rows of a database is known as attributes.	**1 Mark**
22	**22**	**22**	**Q. Explain………………………..System.** **Ans.** Limitations **(Any three):** 1. Faster obsolesce of technology necessitates investment in short period of time. 2. Data may be lost or corrupt due to power interruptions. **3.** Data are prone to hacking. **4.** Un-programmed and un-specified reports cannot be generated.	**(1x3) = 3 Marks**
23	**24**	**23**	**Q. Give………………………..System.** **Ans.** Code is an identification mark. The coding scheme of Account heads should be such that it leads to grouping of accounts at various levels so as to generate Balance Sheet and P/L A/c. Ist digit should be allotted to major heads e.g. 1 for Assets 2 for liabilities etc. Then 2nd digit for sub heads under these major heads e.g. 11 for fixed assets, 13 for current assets etc. 3rd and 4th digit should indicate sub sub heads falling under sub heads. This coding scheme will utilise the hierarchy present in grouping of accounts. Apart from these sequential codes, Block codes, Mnemonic codes can also be used to identify various groups of accounts.	**4 Marks**
24	**23**	**24**	**Q. Give the ………………………..System.** **Ans.** Oracle and SQL Disadvantages of DBMS **(Any three):** **1.** Well trained officials: Only employees with special skill can make use of this system. **2.** Huge costs. **3.** Security problems. **4.** Obsolescence.	**1** **(1/2 x 2) = 2** **(1+2) = 3 Marks**
25	**--**	**--**	**Q. Calculate……………………………Pay.** **Ans.** a) House rent allowance = IF(B1>35,000, 0.3*B1, 0.25*B1) b) Provident Fund = IF(B1>35,000, 0.3*B1, 0.25*B1) c) Net Salary = SUM(B1,C1,--D1)	**(2x3) = 6 Marks**

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Q.Set No.</th><th rowspan="2">Marking Scheme 2013-14
Accountancy
Foreign - 67/2/2
Expected Answers /Value points</th><th rowspan="2">Distribution of marks</th></tr>
<tr><th>67/2/1</th><th>67/2/2</th><th>67/2/3</th></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>**Q. What.......................................security.**
Ans. It means issue of debentures as an additional or secondary security in addition to principal security for taking a loan.</td><td>1 mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>**Q. Why....................prepared?**
Ans. Realisation Account is prepared to calculate the gain or loss on realisation of assets and repayment of third party liabilities on the dissolution of a partnership firm.</td><td>1 mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>**Q. Give.................... Capital.**
Ans. The Share Capital is the amount that a company has raised by issue of shares.</td><td>1 mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>**Q. When .... shareholder.**
Ans. Shares can be forfeited for the non-payment of call money.</td><td>1 mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>5</td><td>7</td><td>**Q. Why.........................partner?**
Ans. Assets are revalued & liabilities are reassessed to bring the same at actual present value.</td><td>1 mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>**Q. Distinguish between......................liabilities.**
Ans.
<table>
<tr><th>Basis</th><th>Dissolution of Partnership</th><th>Dissolution of Partnership Firm</th></tr>
<tr><td>Settlement of assets & liabilities</td><td>Assets are revalued & liabilities are reassessed.</td><td>All the assets other than cash are realised & liablities are paid.</td></tr>
</table></td><td>1 mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>7</td><td>5</td><td>**Q. X,Y and Z .... if Z retires.**
Ans. The ratio of X,Y and Z is 1/2 : 3/10 : 1/5 = 5:3:2
Therefore, If Y retires, the gaining ratio between X and Z is 5:2</td><td>1 mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>**Q. Vishesh Ltd.. .... Profit to Loss.**
Ans.
Books of Vishesh Ltd.
Journal
<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>LF</th><th>Dr (₹)</th><th>Cr (₹)</th></tr>
<tr><td>2013
March 31</td><td>Interest on Debentures A/c Dr.
To Debenture holders' A/c
To Income Tax Payable A/c / TDS from Debenture Interest
(Half Yearly Interest due on debentures and tax deducted at source)</td><td></td><td>50,000</td><td>
45,000
5,000</td></tr>
</table></td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>March 31</td><td>Debenture holders’ A/c Dr.
To Bank A/c
(Payment of Interest)</td><td></td><td>45,000</td><td>
45,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>March 31</td><td>Statement of Profit and Loss Dr.
To Interest on Debentures A/c
(Interest transferred to statement of Profit and Loss)</td><td></td><td>1,00,000</td><td>
1,00,000</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>1
1
=
(1+1+1) =3 marks</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>
Q. Pass necessary .... cases.
(1) Kim Ltd... per share.
Ans.
Books of Kim Ltd.
Journal
<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>LF</th><th>Dr (₹)</th><th>Cr (₹)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>12% Debenture A/c Dr
To Discount on issue of Debentures A/c
To Debenture holders’ A/c
(Being debentures due to debenture holders on conversion of 1,000 debentures)</td><td></td><td>1,00,000</td><td>
10,000
90,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Debenture holders’ A/c Dr.
To Equity Share Capital A/c
To Securities Premium/ Securities Premium Reserve A/c
(Conversion of debentures into issue of 720 equity shares issued at a premium)</td><td></td><td>90,000</td><td>
72,000
18,000</td></tr>
</table>
Alternative Answer
Books of Kim Ltd.
Journal
<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>LF</th><th>Dr (₹)</th><th>Cr (₹)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>12% Debenture A/c Dr.
To Debenture holders A/c
(Being debentures due to debentureholders on conversion of 1,000 debentures)</td><td></td><td>1,00,000</td><td>
1,00,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Debenture holders A/c Dr.
To Equity Share Capital A/c
To Securities Premium /Securities Premium Reserve A/c
(Conversion of debentures into issue of 800 equity shares issued at a premium)</td><td></td><td>1,00,000</td><td>
80,000
20,000</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>½
1
½
1</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>
(II) Sonali Ltd. .... ₹ 90 paid up.
Books of Sonali Ltd.
Journal
<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>LF</th><th>Dr (₹)</th><th>Cr (₹)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>12% Debenture A/c Dr.
To Discount on issue of Debentures A/c
To Debenture holder A/c
(Amount due to debenture holder on conversion of 1000 debentures)</td><td></td><td>600,000</td><td>60,000
5,40,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Debenture holder A/c Dr.
To Equity Share Capital A/c
(Amount discharged by issue of equity shares 100 each, ₹ 90 paid up)</td><td></td><td>5,40,000</td><td>5,40,000</td></tr>
</table>
Alternative Answer
Books of Sonali Ltd.
Journal
<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>LF</th><th>Dr (₹)</th><th>Cr (₹)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>12% Debenture A/c Dr.
To Debenture holders’ A/c
(Amount due to debenture holder on conversion of 1000 debentures)</td><td></td><td>6,00,000</td><td>6,00,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Debenture holders A/c Dr.
To Equity Share Capital A/c
To Cash/ Bank A/c
(Amount discharged by issue of equity shares 100 each, ₹ 90 paid up and fractional amount paid in cash)</td><td></td><td>6,00,000</td><td>5,99,940
60</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>½
1
½
1
(1 ½ x 2) = 3 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>
Q. Bhuwan and Shivam .... Atul’s admission.
Ans. Calculation of hidden goodwill:
Based on Atul’s share the total capital of the new firm ought to be
₹ 75,000 x 4/1 = ₹ 3,00,000
Less Capital of Bhuwan ₹ 50,000
Capital of Shivam ₹ 75,000
Capital of Atul ₹75,000 ₹2,00,000
Value of Goodwill ₹1,00,000
Atul’s share of goodwill = 1,00,000 x 1/4
= ₹ 25,000
Journal
<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>LF</th><th>Dr (₹)</th><th>Cr (₹)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Bank A/c Dr
To Atul’s Capital A/c
(Cash brought in by Atul as his capital)</td><td></td><td>75,000</td><td>75,000</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>1
1</td>
</tr>
</table>

	Atul's Capital A/c Dr.		25,000	
	To Bhuwan's Capital A/c			15,000
	To Shivam's Capital A/c			10,000
	(Credit given for goodwill to Bhuwan and Shivam on Atul admission)			

1

(1+1+1) = 3 marks

- 11 -

Q. On 1st April ' 2012....................................Accounts.

Ans.

Balance Sheet of Kamya Ltd.
As at ....

Particulars	**Note No.**	**Amount Current year(₹)**	**Amount previous year (₹)**
Equity & Liabilities			
Shareholder's funds :			
a) Share Capital	1	28,72,000	

1

Notes to Accounts :

Particulars		₹
(2) <u>Share Capital</u>		
<u>Authorised Capital :</u>		
4,00,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each		40,00,000
<u>Issued Capital</u>		
3,80,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each		38,00,000
<u>Subscribed Capital</u>		
<u>Subscribed but not fully paid</u>		
3,59,000 shares of Rs 10 each, Rs. 8 called up	28,72,000	
Less: Calls in arrears	(6,000)	
Add: Share forfeiture A/c	6,000	28,72,000

1

1

1
= 4 Marks

---

14 12 13

Q. Pass necessary............................. Sewak Ltd.

Ans.

Books of Sewak Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.f.	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)
	(a)			
	Asset s A/c Dr.		5,00,000	
	To Liabilities A/c			3,00,000
	To Capital Reserve A/c			65,000
	To Goodwill Ltd.			1,35,000
	(Being Business purchased from Goodwill Ltd)			
	Goodwill Ltd Dr.		1,35,0000	
	Discount on Issue of Shares A/c Dr.		15,000	
	To Equity Share Capital A/c			1,50,000
	(Being shares issued as purchase consideration)			

1

1

1

<table>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>(b)
Furniture A/c Dr.
To Ram Prastha Ltd.
(Being furniture purchased)</td><td></td><td>5,00,000</td><td>

5,00,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Ram Prastha Ltd Dr.
To Equity Share Capital A/c
To Securities Premium/Reserve A/c
(Being shares issued at a premium as purchase consideration)</td><td></td><td>5,00,000</td><td>
4,00,000
1,00,000</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>1

(1 x 4) = 4 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>
Q. Karam Singh, Suleman and Inderjeet .... 31st March 2013.
Ans.
(a)<u>Values highlighted:</u> (Any two)

Adherence to law to manufacture ISI marked electronic goods.
Sensitivity towards specially abled people.
Providing employment opportunities to economically weaker section
Encouragement to women entrepreneurship.

<u>(OR ANY OTHER SUITABLE VALUE)</u>
(b)
Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c
Dr. For the year ended 31st March 2013 Cr.
<table>
<tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr>
<tr><td>To Interest on Capital:
Karam Singh's Capital A/c
Suleman's Capital A/c</td><td>
① 13,500
6,300</td><td>By Profit and Loss A/c</td><td>2,00,300</td></tr>
<tr><td>To profit transferred to:
Karam Singh's Capital A/c 72,200
Suleman's Capital A/c 72,200
Inderjeet's Capital A/c 36,100</td><td>①
1,80,500</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>2,00,300</td><td></td><td>2,00,300</td></tr>
</table>
<u>Working notes:</u>
<u>Calculation of Interest on Capital:</u>
c) Interest on Karams Capital:
(2,00,000 x 6/100) + (50,000 x 6/100 x6/12)
= 12,000 + 1,500 = ₹ 13,500
d) Interest on Suleman's Capital:
(1,00,000 x 6/100) + (20,000 x 6/100 x 3/12)
= 6,000 + 300 = ₹ 6,300

NO MARKS FOR WORKING NOTES
</td>
<td>2

1

1

(1+1+2) = 4 Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Q. Manica, Nishtha... July 1, 2013
Ans.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</table>

Dr. **Sakshi's Capital A/c** **Cr.**

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Sakshi's executor's A/c ½	4,88,000	By Balance b/d	1,00,000
		By Reserve fund A/c	60,000
		By Manica's Capital a/c (G/w)	1,50,000
		By Nishtha's Capital A/c (G/w)	1,50,000
		By Profit and Loss Suspense A/c (Share of Profit)	25,000
		By Interest on Capital A/c	3,000
	4,88,000		**4,88,000**

½
½
½
1
1

Working notes :

Valuation of Goodwill :

(3) Average Profit = Rs 5,00,000
Goodwill at 3 years purchase
= 5,00,000 x 3 = Rs 15,00,000
Sakshi's share of goodwill = 15,00,000 x 1/5 = Rs 3,00,000

(4) Share of Profit payable to Sakshi
(upto the July 1, 2013)
= 5,00,000 x 1/5 x 3/12 = Rs 25,000

4 Marks

NO MARKS FOR WORKING NOTES

15 15 15

Q. Anil, Vineet.................. society.

Ans.

Journal

Date	Particulars	Dr Amt (₹)	Cr Amt (₹)
	Anil's Capital A/c Dr	75	
	Vineet's Capital A/c Dr	255	
	To Vipul's Capital A/c		330
	(Being adjustment entry passed for omission of interest on drawings)		

2

Working notes

	Anil (₹)	Vineet (₹)	Vipul (₹)	Total (₹)
Int on drawings (Dr)	900	750	--	1650
Profit (Cr.)	825	495	330	1650
Net effect	75 (Dr)	255 (Dr.)	330 (Cr.)	---

½
½
1

Value (any two) :-

- Help towards needy flood victims.
- Medical Aid in flood affected areas.

(1 x 2) = 2
(2+2+2) = 6 Marks

(OR ANY OTHER SUITABLE VALUE)

Alternative answer

Journal

S.No	Particulars	Dr Amt (₹)	Cr Amt (₹)	
	Vipul's Capital A/c Dr To Anil's Capital A/c To Vineet's Capital A/c (Being adjustment entry passed considering Int. On drawings)	2670	 1800 870	2

Working notes

	Anil (₹)	Vineet (₹)	Vipul (₹)	Total (₹)	
Int on drawings (Dr)	900	750	3750	5400	½
Profit (Cr.)	2700	1620	1080	5400	½
Net effect	1800 (Cr)	870 (Cr.)	2670 (Dr.)	---	1

Value (any two) :-

- Help towards needy flood victims.
- Medical Aid in flood affected areas.

(OR ANY OTHER SUITABLE VALUE)

(1 x 2) = 2
(2+2+2)
= 6 Marks

- **16** -

Q. Ashok and Kishore………………………… account.

Ans.

Dr. **Realisation A/c** **Cr.**

Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)	
To Debtors	½ 5,00,000	By Creditors	3,40,000	½
To Stock	2,60,000	By Provision for doubtful debts	20,000	1
To furniture	½ 4,00,000			
To Machinery	18,60,000	By Ashok's Current A/c / Capital A/c (Stock)	1,17,000	½
To Bank A/c (Creditors)	½ 3,06,000			
To Bank A/c (Realisation expenses)	5,400			
		By Bank A/c Stock – 1,50,000 Debtors – 5,00,000 Machinery – 8,60,000	15,10,000	1
		By Kishore's Current A/c / Capital A/c (Furniture)	1,20,000	½
		By loss transferred to Ashok's Current A/c/ Capital A/c	7,34,640	1
		Kishore's Current A/c/ Capital A/c	4,89,760	
				=
	3,33,1400		**3,33,1400**	**6 Marks**

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>-</td><td>17</td><td>-</td><td>Q. YG Ltd..................................books of YG Ltd.
OR
Q. KG Ltd………………………………… books of KG Ltd.

Ans.
NOTE: Full marks are to be awarded for ‘Attempting’ the question (whether correctly or wrongly) and it is applicable to both the options (Premium or Discount).</td><td>8 Marks</td></tr>
<tr><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>18</td><td>
Q. Kalpana and Kanika were partners.......Prepare Revaluation Account, partners’ Capital Account and the Balance Sheet of the new firm.

Revaluation A/c
Dr Cr
<table>
<tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr>
<tr><td>To profit transferred to
Partners’ Capital A/c
Kalpana 61,200
Kanika 40,800</td><td>

1,02,000</td><td>By Land and building A/c
By Plant A/c</td><td>42,000
60,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>1,02,000</td><td></td><td>1,02,000</td></tr>
</table>

Partners’ Capital A/c
Dr. Cr.
<table>
<tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Kalpana ₹.</th><th>Kanika ₹</th><th>Karuna ₹</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Kalpana ₹</th><th>Kanika ₹ .</th><th>Karuna ₹ .</th></tr>
<tr><td>To Balance</td><td>6,49,200</td><td>3,22,800</td><td>2,43,000</td><td>By Balance b/d</td><td>4,80,000</td><td>2,10,000</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>b/d</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>By Revaluation</td><td>61,200</td><td>40,800</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>A/c</td><td>36,000</td><td>24,000</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>By General</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Reserve A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>By Workmen</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Compensation</td><td>24,000</td><td>16,000</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Fund A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>By premium for</td><td>48,000</td><td>32,000</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>goodwill A/c</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>2,43,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>By Cash A/c</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>6,49,200</td><td>3,22,800</td><td>2,43,000</td><td></td><td>6,49,200</td><td>3,22,800</td><td>,43,000</td></tr>
</table>

Balance Sheet of Reconstituted firm
as at 1st April 2012
<table>
<tr><th>Liabilities</th><th>Amount (₹)</th><th>Assets</th><th></th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Creditors</td><td>90,000</td><td>Land and Building</td><td></td><td>2,52,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Workmen Compensation</td><td></td><td>Plant</td><td></td><td>3,30,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Claim</td><td>60,000</td><td>Stock</td><td></td><td>2,10,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Debtors</td><td>1,32,000</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Capital:</td><td></td><td>Less provision</td><td>12,000</td><td>1,20,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kalpana– 6,49,200</td><td></td><td>Cash</td><td></td><td>4,53,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kanika – 3,22,800</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Karuna– 2,43,000</td><td>12,15,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>13,65,000</td><td></td><td></td><td>13,65,000</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>2

1x3
=
3 Marks

3

(2+3+3)
=
8 Marks</td></tr>
</table>

OR

Q. P, Q and R were partners.......Balance Sheet of the new firm.

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

Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)
To Building A/c To Furniture A/c	3,00,000 60,000	By Land A/c	3,60,000
	3,60,000		3,60,000

2

Partners' Capital A/c

Dr. **Cr.**

	P(₹)	Q (₹)	R (₹)		P(₹)	Q (₹)	R (₹)
To Q's Capital A/c	2,10,000	--	30,000	By Balance b/d	9,00,000	8,40,000	9,00,000
To Q's Loan A/c	--	12,32,000	--	By General Reserve	2,52,000	72,000	36,000
To R's Current A/c			6,75,000	By Workmen's compensation fund	2,80,000	80,000	40,000
To Balance c/d	18,97,000		2,71,000	By P's Capital A/c	--	2,10,000	--
				By R's Capital A/c	--	30,000	--
				By P's Current A/c	6,75,000	--	
	21,07,000	12,32,000	9,76,000		21,07,000	12,32,000	9,76,000

1x3
=
3 Marks

Balance Sheet of Reconstituted firm
as at 1st April 2012

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets		Amount (Rs.)
Creditors	3,60,000	Land		15,60,000
Workmen Compensation claim	1,40,000	Building		6,00,000
Capitals:		Furniture		3,00,000
P 18,97,000		Stock		6,60,000
R 2,71,000	21,68,000	Debtors	6,00,000	
		Less provision	30,000	5,70,000
Q's loan A/c	12,32,000	Cash		2,10,000
R's current A/c	6,75,000	P's current A/c		6,75,000
	45,75,000			45,75,000

3

(2+3+3) = 8 Marks

Part B – Financial Statements Analysis

-	19	-	**Q. State why separate disclosure of cash flows from financing activities is Important.** **Ans.** Separate disclosure of cash flows arising from financing activities is important because it is useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of funds (both capital and borrowings) to the enterprise.	**1 Mark**

<table>
<tr><td>-</td><td>20</td><td>-</td><td>Q. What…………………………….statement?
Ans. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their values.</td><td>1 Mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>21</td><td>21</td><td>-</td><td>Q. State any .... financial statement.
Ans. Limitations of financial statements: (Any one)
• Affected by window dressing.
• Lack of qualitative analysis.
• Do not reflect changes in price level.
• Different accounting policies.
• Historical Analysis.
• Suffers from limitations of financial statements.
• Not free from bias.
• Identifies only symptoms.</td><td>1 Mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>22</td><td>22</td><td>-</td><td>Q. Under which .... Companies Act, 1956.
Ans.
<table>
<tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Items</th><th>Sub – Heading</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Long term loans</td><td>Long Term Borrowings</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Capital redemption Reserve</td><td>Reserve & Surplus</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Short Term Provisions</td><td>Short Term Provisions/ Current Liabilities</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Goodwill</td><td>Fixed Assets- Intangible assets</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Provision for warranties</td><td>Long Term provisions</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Brand/ Trademarks</td><td>Fixed Assets- Intangible assets</td></tr>
</table></td><td>½ x 6
=
3 Marks</td></tr>
<tr><td>-</td><td>23</td><td>-</td><td>Q. From the following .... Antriksh Ltd.
Ans. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS
For the years ended 31st March’2012 and 2013
<table>
<tr><th>Particulars</th><th>2011-12 (₹)</th><th>2012-13 (₹)</th><th>Absolute Increase / Decrease</th><th>Percentage Increase/ Decrease</th></tr>
<tr><td>Revenue from Operations</td><td>8,00,000</td><td>14,00,000</td><td>6,00,000</td><td>75%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Add other income</td><td>4,00,000</td><td>6,00,000</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>50%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Revenues</td><td>12,00,000</td><td>20,00,000</td><td>8,00,000</td><td>66.67%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Less Expenses</td><td>11,00,000</td><td>17,00,000</td><td>6,00,000</td><td>54.55%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Profit before Tax</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>3,00,000</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>200%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Less Tax @ 40%</td><td>40,000</td><td>1,20,000</td><td>80,000</td><td>200%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Profit after tax</td><td>60,000</td><td>1,80,000</td><td>1,20,000</td><td>200%</td></tr>
</table></td><td>1
1
1
1
1x4=
4 Marks</td></tr>
</table>

24	**24**	**24**	**Q. From the following ....** **Ans.** (a) The Debt Equity Ratio............................... ₹ 1,00,000. **CHANGE** **REASON** (1) Decrease : Increase in equity with no change in debt. (2) No change : Neither Equity nor Debt is changing . (b)From.. ratio. Total assets to debt ratio = Total Assets / Long Term Debt Total assets = Non current assets + Current assets = 5,40,000 + 1,35,000 = ₹ 6,75,000 Long term debt = Long term borrowings + Long term provisions = 3,00,000 + 1,50,000 = ₹ 4,50,000 Total assets to debt ratio = 6,75,000 / 4,50,000 = **1.5:1**	**1** **1** **=2 marks** **½** **½** **½** **½** **=2 marks** **=2+2** **=** **4 Marks**
25	**25**	**25**	**Q. Prepare a Cash flow Statement ....31-3-2012.** **Ans.**	

Cash flow statement Libra Ltd.

For the year ended 31st March 2013 as per AS-3 (Revised)

Particulars	Details (₹)	Amount (₹)	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Net Profit before tax & extraordinary items	1,00,000		
Add: Non cash and non-operating charges	--		
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,00,000		
Add: Decrease in Current Assets			
Decrease in trade receivables	54,000		**2 ½**
Decrease in inventories	6,000		
Less: Decrease in Current Liabilities			
Decrease in trade payables	(8,000)		
Cash generated from Operating Activities		**1,52,000**	
Cash flows from Investing Activities :			**1 ½**
Purchase of fixed assets	(2,90,000)		
Purchase of non current investments	(72,000)		
Cash used in investing activities		**(3,62,000)**	
Cash flows from Financing Activities:			
Issue of share capital	2,00,000		**1**
Repayment of loan	(50,000)		
Cash generated from financing activities		**1,50,000**	
Net decrease in cash & cash equivalents		**(60,000)**	
Add: Opening balance of cash & cash equivalents:			
Marketable Securities	1,34,000		**1**
Cash & cash equivalents	70,000		
Closing Balance of cash & cash equivalents:		**2,04,000**	
Marketable Securities	50,000		**=**
Cash & cash equivalents	94,000		**6 Marks**
		1,44,000	

			PART C **(Computerized Accounting)**	
21	**19**	**20**	**Q.** What is……….Attribute? **Ans.** Specific characteristics of the information stored in various rows of a database is known as attributes.	**1 Mark**
19	**20**	**21**	**Q.** What is ……… hardware? **Ans.** Computer, associated peripherals and their network is known as hardware.	**1 Mark**
20	**21**	**19**	**Q.** What …………….. database design? **Ans.** The term database design can be used to describe the structure of different parts of the overall database.	**1 Mark**
22	**22**	**22**	**Q.** Explain………………………System. **Ans.** Limitations **(Any three):** 5. Faster obsolesce of technology necessitates investment in short period of time. 6. Data may be lost or corrupt due to power interruptions. **7.** Data are prone to hacking. Un-programmed and un-specified reports cannot be generated.	**(1x3) = 3 Marks**
24	**23**	**24**	**Q.** Give the ……………………….System. **Ans.** Oracle and SQL Disadvantages of DBMS **(Any three):** **5.** Well trained officials: Only employees with special skill can make use of this system. **6.** Huge costs. **7.** Security problems. **8.** Obsolescence.	**1** **(1/2 x 2) = 2** **(1+2) = 3 Marks**
23	**24**	**23**	**Q.** Give……………………….System. **Ans.** Code is an identification mark. The coding scheme of Account heads should be such that it leads to grouping of accounts at various levels so as to generate Balance Sheet and P/L A/c. Ist digit should be allotted to major heads e.g. 1 for Assets 2 for liabilities etc. Then 2nd digit for sub heads under these major heads e.g. 11 for fixed assets, 13 for current assets etc. 3rd and 4th digit should indicate sub sub heads falling under sub heads. This coding scheme will utilise the hierarchy present in grouping of	**4 Marks**

			accounts. Apart from these sequential codes, Block codes, Mnemonic codes can also be used to identify various groups of accounts.	
--	**25**	**--**	**Q.** Calculate……………………………Pay. **Ans.** d) House rent allowance = IF(B1>25,000, 0.25*B1, 0.2*B1) **e)** Provident Fund = IF(B1>25,000, 0.2*B1, 0.15*B1) **f)** Net Salary = SUM(B1,C1,--D1)	**(2x3) = 6 Marks**

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Q.Set No.</th><th rowspan="2">Marking Scheme 2013-14
Accountancy
Foreign - 67/2/3
Expected Answers /Value points</th><th rowspan="2">Distribution of marks</th></tr>
<tr><th>67/ 2/1</th><th>67/ 2/2</th><th>67/ 2/3</th></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>Q. Why....................prepared?
Ans. Realisation Account is prepared to calculate the gain or loss on realisation of assets and repayment of third party liabilities on the dissolution of a partnership firm.</td><td>1 mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>Q. When .... shareholder.
Ans. Shares can be forfeited for the non-payment of call money.</td><td>1 mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>Q. Give.................... Capital.
Ans. The Share Capital is the amount that a company has raised by issue of shares.</td><td>1 mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>Q. What..security.
Ans. It means issue of debentures as an additional or secondary security in addition to principal security for taking a loan.</td><td>1 mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>7</td><td>5</td><td>Q. X,Y and Z .... if Z retires.
Ans. The ratio of X,Y and Z is 1/2 : 3/10 : 1/5 = 5:3:2
Therefore, If Y retires, the gaining ratio between X and Z is 5:2</td><td>1 mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>5</td><td>7</td><td>Q. Why.........................partner?
Ans. Assets are revalued & liabilities are reassessed to bring the same at actual present value.</td><td>1 mark</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>Q. Vishesh Ltd.. .... Profit to Loss.
Ans.
Books of Vishesh Ltd.
Journal
<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th>Particulars</th><th>LF</th><th>Dr (₹)</th><th>Cr (₹)</th></tr>
<tr><td>2013
March 31</td><td>Interest on Debentures A/c Dr.
To Debenture holders’ A/c
To Income Tax Payable A/c / TDS from Debenture Interest
(Half Yearly Interest due on debentures and tax deducted at source)</td><td></td><td>50,000</td><td>
45,000
5,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>March 31</td><td>Debenture holders’ A/c Dr.
To Bank A/c
(Payment of Interest)</td><td></td><td>45,000</td><td>
45,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>March 31</td><td>Statement of Profit and Loss Dr.
To Interest on Debentures A/c
(Interest transferred to statement of Profit and Loss)</td><td></td><td>1,00,000</td><td>
1,00,000</td></tr>
</table></td><td>1
1
1
=
(1+1+1)
=3 marks</td></tr>
</table>

10 | 9 | 9

Q. Pass necessary .... cases.
(1) Kim Ltd... per share.
Ans.

Books of Kim Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	
	12% Debenture A/c Dr. To Discount on issue of Debentures A/c To Debenture holders' A/c (Being debentures due to debentureholders on conversion of 1,000 debentures)		1,00,000	 10,000 90,000	 ½ 1
	Debenture holders' A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium/ Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Conversion of debentures into issue of 720 equity shares issued at a premium)		90,000	 72,000 18,000	

Alternative Answer

Books of Kim Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	
	12% Debenture A/c Dr. To Debenture holders A/c (Being debentures due to debentureholders on conversion of 1,000 debentures)		1,00,000	 1,00,000	
	Debenture holders A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium /Securities Premium Reserve A/c A/c (Conversion of debentures into issue of 800 equity shares issued at a premium)		1,00,000	 80,000 20,000	 ½

(II) Sonali Ltd. .... ₹ 90 paid up. 1

Books of Sonali Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	
	12% Debenture A/c Dr. To Discount on issue of Debentures A/c To Debenture holder A/c (Amount due to debenture holder on conversion of 1000 debentures)		600,000	 60,000 5,40,000	
	Debenture holder A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Amount discharged by issue of equity shares 100 each, ₹ 90 paid up)		5,40,000	 5,40,000	 ½

Alternative Answer

Books of Sonali Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)
	12% Debenture A/c Dr. To Debenture holders' A/c (Amount due to debenture holder on conversion of 1000 debentures)		6,00,000	 6,00,000
	Debenture holders A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Cash/ Bank A/c (Amount discharged by issue of equity shares 100 each, ₹ 90 paid up and fractional amount paid in cash)		6,00,000	 5,99,940 60

1

½

1

(1 ½ x 2) = 3 Marks

---

8 | 10 | 10

Q. Bhuwan and Shivam .... Atul's admission.

Ans. Calculation of hidden goodwill:

Based on Atul's share the total capital of the new firm ought to be

₹ 75,000 x 4/1 =		₹ 3,00,000
Less Capital of Bhuwan	₹ 50,000	
Capital of Shivam	₹ 75,000	
Capital of Atul	₹75,000	₹2,00,000
Value of Goodwill		₹1,00,000

Atul's share of goodwill = 1,00,000 x 1/4

= ₹ 25,000

1

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)
	Bank A/c Dr. To Atul's Capital A/c (Cash brought in by Atul as his capital)		75,000	 75,000
	Atul's Capital A/c Dr. To Bhuwan's Capital A/c To Shivam's Capital A/c (Credit given for goodwill to Bhuwan and Shivam on Atul admission)		25,000	 15,000 10,000

1

1

(1+1+1) = 3 marks

- | - | 11

Q. Aavya, Kavya……………………………. 2013.

Dr. **Kavya's Capital A/c** **Cr.**

Particulars	**Amount (₹)**	**Particulars**	**Amount (₹)**	
To Kavya's executor a/c	½ 13,60,000	By Balance b/d	4,00,000	
		By Aavya's Capital a/c	4,80,000	½
		By Divya's Capital A/c	2,40,000	½
		By P/L Suspense A/c (Share of Profit)	1,00,000	1
		By Interest on Capital A/c	20,000	1
		By Reserve Fund A/c	1,20,000	½
	13,60,000		**13,60,000**	

Working notes :

Valuation of Goodwill :

(5) Average Profit = ₹ 6,00,000
Goodwill at 3 years purchase
= 6,00,000 x 3 = ₹ 18,00,000
Kavya's share of goodwill = 36,00,000/5 = Rs 7,20,000

Interest on Capital = 4,00,000 x 12/100 x5/12 = Rs. 20,000

4 Marks

(6) Share of Profit payable to Kavya
= 1,00,000 x 2/5 x 5/12 = ₹ 1,00,000

11 | 13 | 12

Q. Karam Singh, Suleman and Inderjeet .... 31st March 2013.

Ans.

(a)Values highlighted: (Any two) **2**

- Adherence to law to manufacture ISI marked electronic goods.
- Sensitivity towards specially abled people.
- Providing employment opportunities to economically weaker section
- Encouragement to women entrepreneurship.

(OR ANY OTHER SUITABLE VALUE)

(b)

Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c

Dr. **For the year ended 31st March 2013** **Cr.**

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	
To Interest on Capital:		By Profit and Loss A/c	2,00,300	1
Karam Singh's Capital A/c	① 13,500			
Suleman's Capital A/c	6,300			
To profit transferred to:				
Karam Singh's Capital A/c 72,200				
Suleman's Capital A/c 72,200	①			
Inderjeet's Capital A/c 36,100	1,80,500			
	2,00,300		**2,00,300**	1

Working notes:

Calculation of Interest on Capital:

e) Interest on Karams Capital:
(2,00,000 x 6/100) + (50,000 x 6/100 x6/12)
= 12,000 + 1,500 = ₹ 13,500

f) Interest on Suleman's Capital:
(1,00,000 x 6/100) + (20,000 x 6/100 x 3/12)
= 6,000 + 300 = ₹ 6,300

NO MARKS FOR WORKING NOTES

(1+1+2) = 4 Marks

---

14 12 13

Q. Pass necessary............................. Sewak Ltd.

Ans.

Books of Sewak Ltd.
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.f.	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)
	(a) Asset s A/c Dr. To Liabilities A/c To Capital Reserve A/c To Goodwill Ltd. (Being Business purchased from Goodwill Ltd)		5,00,000	3,00,000 65,000 1,35,000
	Goodwill Ltd Dr. Discount on Issue of Shares A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being shares issued as purchase consideration)		1,35,0000 15,000	1,50,000
	(b) Furniture A/c Dr. To Ram Prastha Ltd. (Being furniture purchased)		5,00,000	5,00,000
	Ram Prastha Ltd Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium/Reserve A/c (Being shares issued at a premium as purchase consideration)		5,00,000	4,00,000 1,00,000

1

1

1

1

(1 x 4) = 4 Marks

---

13 - 14

Q. On 1st April .... for the same.

Ans.

Balance Sheet of Khanna Ltd.
As at ....

Particulars	**Note No.**	**Amount Current year (₹**	**Amount previous year(₹)**
EQUITY & LIABILITIES **Shareholders' funds** : b) Share Capital	 1	 13,54,000	

1

Notes to Accounts :

Particulars		₹
(3) Share Capital		
Authorised Capital :		
2,00,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each		20,00,000
Issued Capital		
1,80,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each		18,00,000
Subscribed Capital		
Subscribed but not fully paid		
1,69,000 shares of ` 10 each		
`8 paid up	13,52,000	13,54,000
Less calls in arrears :	(4,000)	
Add : Share forfeited a/c	6,000	

1

1

1

(1 x 4) = 4 Marks

15	**15**	**15**

Q. Anil, Vineet.................. society.
Ans.

Journal

Date	Particulars	Dr Amt (₹)	Cr Amt (₹)
	Anil's Capital A/c Dr Vineet's Capital A/c Dr To Vipul's Capital A/c (Being adjustment entry passed for omission of interest on drawings)	75 255	 330

2

Working notes

	Anil (`)	Vineet (`)	Vipul (`)	Total (`)
Int on drawings (Dr) Profit (Cr.)	900 825	750 495	-- 330	1650 1650
Net effect	75 (Dr)	255 (Dr.)	330 (Cr.)	---

½
½
1

Value (any two) :-

- Help towards needy flood victims.
- Medical Aid in flood affected areas.

(OR ANY OTHER SUITABLE VALUE)

(1 x 2) = 2

(2+2+2) = 6 Marks

OR

Alternative answer

Journal

S.No	Particulars	Dr Amt (₹)	Cr Amt (₹)
	Vipul's Capital A/c Dr To Anil's Capital A/c	2670	 1800

	To Vineet's Capital A/c (Being adjustment entry passed considering Int. On drawings)		870	2

Working notes

	Anil (₹)	Vineet(₹)	Vipul (₹)	Total (₹)	
Int on drawings (Dr)	900	750	3750	5400	½
Profit (Cr.)	2700	1620	1080	5400	½
Net effect	1800 (Cr)	870 (Cr.)	2670 (Dr.)	---	1

Value (any two) :-

- Help towards needy flood victims.
- Medical Aid in flood affected areas.

(OR ANY OTHER SUITABLE VALUE)

(1 x 2) = 2 = (2+2+2) = 6 Marks

- - **16** **Q.** Asha & Usha………………………….. account.

Ans.

Dr. **Realisation A/c** **Cr.**

Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)	
To Debtors	½ 2,30,000	By Creditors	3,70,000	1
To Stock	1,70,000	By Asha's Current A/c / Capital A/c (Stock)	68,000	
To furniture	½ 6,90,000			
To Machinery	10,60,000			
To Bank A/c (Creditors)	1 3,50,000	By Bank A/c Stock – 75,000 Debtors – 2,18,500	2,93,500	1
To Bank A/c (Realisation expenses)	7,000			
		By Usha's Current A/c / Capital A/c	3,90,000	1
		By Asha's Current A/c / Capital A/c (Machinery)	4,50,000	
		By loss transferred to Asha's Current A/c/ Capital A/c	3,50,813	1
		Usha's Current A/c/ Capital A/c	5,84,687	
	25,07,000		**25,07,000**	= 6 Marks

- - **17** **Q.** Reva Ltd..................................books of Reva Ltd.

OR

Q. Rachna Ltd………………………………. books of Rachna Ltd.

Ans.

NOTE: Full marks are to be awarded for 'Attempting' the question (whether correctly or wrongly) and it is applicable to both the options (Premium or Discount). **8 Marks**

17 18 18

Q. Kalpana and Kanika were partners.......Prepare Revaluation Account, partners' Capital Account and the Balance Sheet of the new firm.

Revaluation A/c

Dr Cr

Particulars	**Amount (₹)**	**Particulars**	**Amount (₹)**
To profit transferred to Partners' Capital A/c		By Land and building A/c	42,000
		By Plant A/c	60,000
Kalpana 61,200			
Kanika 40,800	1,02,000		
	1,02,000		1,02,000

2

Dr. **Partners' Capital A/c** **Cr.**

Particulars	Kalpana ₹.	Kanika ₹	Karuna ₹	Particulars	Kalpana ₹	Kanika ₹ .	Karuna ₹ .
To Balance b/d	6,49,200	3,22,800	2,43,000	By Balance b/d	4,80,000	2,10,000	-
				By Revaluation A/c	61,200	40,800	-
				By General Reserve A/c	36,000	24,000	-
				By Workmen Compensation Fund A/c	24,000	16,000	-
				By premium for goodwill A/c	48,000	32,000	-
				By Cash A/c	-	-	2,43,000
	6,49,200	3,22,800	2,43,000		6,49,200	3,22,800	,43,000

1x3
=
3 Marks

Balance Sheet of Reconstituted firm
as at 1st April 2012

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	90,000	Land and Building	2,52,000
Workmen Compensation Claim	60,000	Plant	3,30,000
		Stock	2,10,000
		Debtors 1,32,000	
Capital:		Less provision 12,000	1,20,000
Kalpana– 6,49,200		Cash	4,53,000
Kanika – 3,22,800			
Karuna– 2,43,000	12,15,000		
	13,65,000		13,65,000

3

(2+3+3)
=
8
Marks

OR

Q. P, Q and R were partners.......Balance Sheet of the new firm.

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

Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)
To Building A/c	3,00,000	By Land A/c	3,60,000
To Furniture A/c	60,000		
	3,60,000		3,60,000

2

Partners' Capital A/c

Dr. **Cr.**

	P(₹)	Q (₹)	R (₹)		P(₹)	Q (₹)	R (₹)
To Q's Capital A/c	2,10,000	--	30,000	By Balance b/d	9,00,000	8,40,000	9,00,000
To Q's Loan A/c	--	12,32,000	--	By General Reserve	2,52,000	72,000	36,000
To R's Current A/c			6,75,000	By Workmen's compensation fund	2,80,000	80,000	40,000
To Balance c/d	18,97,000		2,71,000	By P's Capital A/c	--	2,10,000	--
				By R's Capital A/c	--	30,000	--
				By P's Current A/c	6,75,000	--	
	21,07,000	12,32,000	9,76,000		21,07,000	12,32,000	9,76,000

1x3 = 3 Marks

Balance Sheet of Reconstituted firm
as at 1st April 2012

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Creditors	3,60,000	Land	15,60,000
Workmen Compensation claim	1,40,000	Building	6,00,000
		Furniture	3,00,000
Capitals:		Stock	6,60,000
P 18,97,000		Debtors 6,00,000	
R 2,71,000	21,68,000	Less provision 30,000	5,70,000
Q's loan A/c	12,32,000	Cash	2,10,000
R's current A/c	6,75,000	P's current A/c	6,75,000
	45,75,000		**45,75,000**

3

= (2+3+3) = 8 Marks

Part B – Financial Statements Analysis

-	-	19	**Q. Why is separate disclosure of cash flows from investing activities is Important? State.** **Ans.** Separate disclosure of cash flows from investing activities is Important because they represent the extent to which expenditures have been made for resources intended to generate future income and cash flows.	**1 Mark**
-	-	20	**Q. State……………………………..analysis?** **Ans.** Objectives of Analysis of Financial Statements: (**Any One)** • To provide information about economic resources & obligations of a business. • To provide information about the earning capacity of the business. • To provide information about cash flows. • To judge effectiveness of management. • Information about activities of business affecting the society. • Disclosing accounting policies.	**1 Mark**
-	-	21	**Q. Define……………………………….statement?** **Ans.** Cash flow statement refers to a statement that shows flow of cash & cash equivalents during a specific period.	**1 Mark**

- | - | 22

Q. Under which .... Companies Act 1956.

Ans.

S.No.	**Items**	**Sub – Heading**
1	Stores & Spares	Inventories
2	Trademarks	Fixed Assets-Intangible Assets
3	Short Term Borrowings	Current Liabilities/ Short Term Borrowings
4	Provision for employee benefits	Long term provisions
5	Long term Investments	Non current investments
6	Accrued incomes	Other current assets

½ *6 = 3 Marks

23 | - | 23

Q. From the following .... Services Ltd.

Ans.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS

For the years ended 31st March'2012 and 2013

Particulars	**Note No.**	**2011-12 (₹)**	**2012-13 (₹)**	**Absolute change**	**Change In %age**
Revenue from Operations Add other income		6,14,000 51,000	8,05,000 43,000	1,91,000 (8,000)	31.1% (15.69)%
Total Revenue **Less**: Expenses		6,65,000 4,88,000	8,48,000 5,59,000	1,83,000 71,000	27.52% 14.55%
Profit before Tax **Less:** Tax @ 40%		1,77,000 70,800	2,89,000 1,15,600	1,12,000 44,800	63.28% 63.28%
Profit after tax		1,06,200	1,73,400	67,200	63.28%

1

1

1

1

1x4= 4 Marks

24 | 24 | 24

Q. From the following ....

Ans.

(a) The Debt Equity Ratio.............................. ₹ 1,00,000.

CHANGE	**REASON**
(1) Decrease :	Increase in equity with no change in debt.
(2) No change :	Neither Equity nor Debt is changing .

1
1
=2 marks

(b)From... ratio.

Total assets to debt ratio = Total Assets / Long Term Debt

Total assets = Non current assets + Current assets

= 5,40,000 + 1,35,000 = ₹ 6,75,000

½

Long term debt = Long term borrowings + Long term provisions

½

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>= 3,00,000 + 1,50,000 = ₹ 4,50,000
Total assets to debt ratio = 6,75,000 / 4,50,000 = **1.5:1**</td><td>**½**
½
=2 marks
=2+2 = 4 Marks</td></tr>
<tr><td>**25**</td><td>**25**</td><td>**25**</td><td>**Q. Prepare a Cash flow Statement ....31-3-2012.**
Ans.
Cash flow statement Libra Ltd.
For the year ended 31st March 2013 as per AS-3 (Revised)
<table>
<tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Details (₹)</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr>
<tr><td>**Cash Flows from Operating Activities:**</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Net Profit before tax & extraordinary items</td><td>1,00,000</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>**Add:** Non cash and non-operating charges</td><td>--</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Operating profit before working capital changes</td><td>1,00,000</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>**Add:** Decrease in Current Assets</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Decrease in trade receivables</td><td>54,000</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Decrease in inventories</td><td>6,000</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>**Less:** Decrease in Current Liabilities</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Decrease in trade payables</td><td>(8,000)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Cash generated from Operating Activities</td><td></td><td>**1,52,000**</td></tr>
<tr><td>**Cash flows from Investing Activities :**</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Purchase of fixed assets</td><td>(2,90,000)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Purchase of non current investments</td><td>(72,000)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Cash used in investing activities</td><td></td><td>**(3,62,000)**</td></tr>
<tr><td>**Cash flows from Financing Activities:**</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Issue of share capital</td><td>2,00,000</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Repayment of loan</td><td>(50,000)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Cash generated from financing activities</td><td></td><td>**1,50,000**</td></tr>
<tr><td>Net decrease in cash & cash equivalents</td><td></td><td>**(60,000)**</td></tr>
<tr><td>**Add:** Opening balance of cash & cash equivalents:</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Marketable Securities</td><td>1,34,000</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Cash & cash equivalents</td><td>70,000</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Closing Balance of cash & cash equivalents:</td><td></td><td>**2,04,000**</td></tr>
<tr><td>Marketable Securities</td><td>50,000</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Cash & cash equivalents</td><td>94,000</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>**1,44,000**</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>**2 ½**
1 ½
1
1
= 6 Marks</td></tr>
</table>

			PART C **(Computerized Accounting)**	
20	**21**	**19**	**Q.** What ……………… database design? **Ans.** The term database design can be used to describe the structure of different parts of the overall database.	**1 Mark**
21	**19**	**20**	**Q.** What is……….Attribute? **Ans.** Specific characteristics of the information stored in various rows of a database is known as attributes.	**1 Mark**
19	**20**	**21**	**Q.** What is ……… hardware? **Ans.** Computer, associated peripherals and their network is known as hardware.	**1 Mark**
22	**22**	**22**	**Q.** Explain………………………..System. **Ans.** Limitations **(Any three):** 8. Faster obsolesce of technology necessitates investment in short period of time. 9. Data may be lost or corrupt due to power interruptions. **10.** Data are prone to hacking. **11.** Un-programmed and un-specified reports cannot be generated.	**(1x3) =** **3 Marks**
23	**24**	**23**	**Q.** Give………………………..System. **Ans.** Code is an identification mark. The coding scheme of Account heads should be such that it leads to grouping of accounts at various levels so as to generate Balance Sheet and P/L A/c. Ist digit should be allotted to major heads e.g. 1 for Assets 2 for liabilities etc. Then 2nd digit for sub heads under these major heads e.g. 11 for fixed assets, 13 for current assets etc. 3rd and 4th digit should indicate sub sub heads falling under sub heads. This coding scheme will utilise the hierarchy present in grouping of accounts. Apart from these sequential codes, Block codes, Mnemonic codes can also be used to identify various groups of accounts.	**4 Marks**
24	**23**	**24**	**Q.** Give the ………………………..System. **Ans.** Oracle and SQL Disadvantages of DBMS **(Any three):** **9.** Well trained officials: Only employees with special skill can make use of this system. **10.** Huge costs. **11.** Security problems. **12.** Obsolescence.	**1** **(1/2 x 2) = 2** **(1+2) =** **3 Marks**

--	--	**25**	**Q.** Calculate……………………………Pay. **Ans.** g) House rent allowance = IF(B1>40,000, 0.2*B1, 0.15*B1) h) Provident Fund = IF(B1>40,000, 0.35*B1, 0.3*B1) i) Net Salary = SUM(B1,C1,--D1)	**(2x3) = 6 Marks**