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57	67	67		Marking Scheme 2018-19 Accountancy (055)		MARKS
1	/1	/1		Delhi- 67/1/1		
1	/2	/3		Expected Answers/ Value Poi	nts	
1	2	5	O. Atul and No	eera are in partnershipCalculate th		
			ratio.	<b>FF</b>		
						1/2
			<b>Ans.</b> Mitali's sl	hare in profit= 1/10		+
						1/2
				re= 3/5-1/10=5/10 <u>1/2 mark</u>		=
			Neera's new sh			1 mark
			Mitali's share=	1/10		т шагк
			New ratio= 5:4	1:1		
2	4	4	Q. What is me	ant by 'Issued Capital'?		
				pital is that part of the Authorised Capita	l which is offered to the	1 mark
			public for subsc	eription. OR		OR
				OK		OK
			Q. What is me	ant by 'Employees Stock Option Plan'	?	
			Ans. Employee	s Stock Option Plan means option grante		1 mark
			Ans. Employee employees and	es Stock Option Plan means option grante directors to subscribe to the shares of the		1 mark
			Ans. Employee	es Stock Option Plan means option grante directors to subscribe to the shares of the		1 mark
3		_	Ans. Employee employees and lower than the i	es Stock Option Plan means option grante directors to subscribe to the shares of the market price.	e company at a price that is	1 mark
3	-	-	Ans. Employee employees and lower than the I	es Stock Option Plan means option grante directors to subscribe to the shares of the market price.	e company at a price that is	1 mark
3	-	-	Ans. Employee employees and lower than the I	es Stock Option Plan means option grante directors to subscribe to the shares of the market price.	e company at a price that is	1 mark
3	-	-	Ans. Employee employees and lower than the I	es Stock Option Plan means option grante directors to subscribe to the shares of the market price.	e company at a price that is	1 mark
3	-	-	Ans. Employee employees and lower than the r	es Stock Option Plan means option grante directors to subscribe to the shares of the market price.	e company at a price that is	
3	1	-	Ans. Employee employees and lower than the result on the basis of Ans.  Court's	ss Stock Option Plan means option granted directors to subscribe to the shares of the market price.  te between Dissolution of Partnership a 'Court's intervention'.  Dissolution of Partnership The court does not intervene because	and Dissolution of a Firm  Dissolution of a Firm  The firm can be	1 mark
3	-	-	Ans. Employee employees and lower than the representation on the basis of Ans.	s Stock Option Plan means option granted directors to subscribe to the shares of the market price.  The between Dissolution of Partnership a Court's intervention'.  Dissolution of Partnership  The court does not intervene because partnership is dissolved by mutual	Dissolution of a Firm  The firm can be dissolved by court's	
3	-	-	Ans. Employee employees and lower than the result on the basis of Ans.  Court's	ss Stock Option Plan means option granted directors to subscribe to the shares of the market price.  te between Dissolution of Partnership a 'Court's intervention'.  Dissolution of Partnership The court does not intervene because	and Dissolution of a Firm  Dissolution of a Firm  The firm can be	
3	-	-	Ans. Employee employees and lower than the result on the basis of Ans.  Court's	s Stock Option Plan means option granted directors to subscribe to the shares of the market price.  The between Dissolution of Partnership a Court's intervention'.  Dissolution of Partnership  The court does not intervene because partnership is dissolved by mutual	Dissolution of a Firm  The firm can be dissolved by court's	
	-	- 3	Ans. Employee employees and lower than the result of the basis of the	s Stock Option Plan means option granted directors to subscribe to the shares of the market price.  The between Dissolution of Partnership a 'Court's intervention'.  Dissolution of Partnership  The court does not intervene because partnership is dissolved by mutual agreement	Dissolution of a Firm  The firm can be dissolved by court's order.	
	- 1		Ans. Employee employees and lower than the result of the basis of the	s Stock Option Plan means option granted directors to subscribe to the shares of the market price.  The between Dissolution of Partnership a Court's intervention'.  Dissolution of Partnership  The court does not intervene because partnership is dissolved by mutual	Dissolution of a Firm  The firm can be dissolved by court's order.	
	1		Ans. Employee employees and lower than the residence of the basis of t	s Stock Option Plan means option granted directors to subscribe to the shares of the market price.  The between Dissolution of Partnership a 'Court's intervention'.  Dissolution of Partnership  The court does not intervene because partnership is dissolved by mutual agreement  ant by 'Gaining Ratio' on retirement of the partnership is the ratio in which the remaining partnership is the ratio in which is the ratio in the ratio in which the ratio in the ratio i	Dissolution of a Firm  Dissolution of a Firm  The firm can be dissolved by court's order.	
3	1		Ans. Employee employees and lower than the residual on the basis of Ans.  Court's intervention  Q. What is me	s Stock Option Plan means option granted directors to subscribe to the shares of the market price.  The between Dissolution of Partnership a 'Court's intervention'.  Dissolution of Partnership  The court does not intervene because partnership is dissolved by mutual agreement  ant by 'Gaining Ratio' on retirement of the partnership is the ratio in which the remaining partnership is the ratio in which is the ratio in the ratio in which the ratio in the ratio i	Dissolution of a Firm  Dissolution of a Firm  The firm can be dissolved by court's order.	1 mark
	1		Ans. Employee employees and lower than the residence of the basis of t	s Stock Option Plan means option granted directors to subscribe to the shares of the market price.  The between Dissolution of Partnership a 'Court's intervention'.  Dissolution of Partnership  The court does not intervene because partnership is dissolved by mutual agreement  ant by 'Gaining Ratio' on retirement of the partnership is the ratio in which the remaining partnership is the ratio in which is the ratio in the ratio in which the ratio in the ratio i	Dissolution of a Firm  Dissolution of a Firm  The firm can be dissolved by court's order.	1 mark
	1		Ans. Employee employees and lower than the residence on the basis of Ans.  Court's intervention  Q. What is me Ans. Gaining rapartner's share.	s Stock Option Plan means option granted directors to subscribe to the shares of the market price.  The between Dissolution of Partnership a 'Court's intervention'.  Dissolution of Partnership  The court does not intervene because partnership is dissolved by mutual agreement  ant by 'Gaining Ratio' on retirement of the shares of the sha	Dissolution of a Firm  Dissolution of a Firm  The firm can be dissolved by court's order.  of a partner?  artners acquire the retiring	1 mark
	1		Ans. Employee employees and lower than the residence on the basis of Ans.  Court's intervention  Q. What is me Ans. Gaining rapartner's share.	s Stock Option Plan means option granted directors to subscribe to the shares of the market price.  The between Dissolution of Partnership a 'Court's intervention'.  Dissolution of Partnership  The court does not intervene because partnership is dissolved by mutual agreement  ant by 'Gaining Ratio' on retirement of the maining partnership is the ratio in which the remaining partnership is the ratio in which the ratio in w	Dissolution of a Firm  Dissolution of a Firm  The firm can be dissolved by court's order.  of a partner?  artners acquire the retiring	1 mark

5	3	2	Q. Chhavi and Neha are partners in a firm interest on drawings.	
			Ans. Journal	
			Date   Particulars     Dr. (₹)   Cr. (₹)	
			Chhavi's Capital/ Current Account Dr. 900 -	1 mark
			To Interest on drawings A/c  - 900	
			(Being Interest on drawings charged)	
6	5	1	Q. How are Specific donations treated while preparing final accounts of a 'Not-For-Profit Organisation?	
			Ans. Specific donations are taken on the liabilities side of the Balance Sheet of a Not-For-Profit Organisation	1 mark
			Specific donations are capitalized while preparing the final accounts of a Not-For-	
			Profit Organisation.  OR	OR
			Q. State the basis of accounting of preparing 'Income and Expenditure Account' of a Not-For-Profit Organisations.	1 mark
			Ans. Accrual basis.	
7	-	-	Q. The capital of the firm of Anuj and Benu Calculate the goodwill of the firm.	
			<b>Ans.</b> Actual profits = ₹3,60,000 – ₹1,20,000 = ₹2,40,000	
			Normal profits= $15\% \text{ x } ₹10,00,000 = ₹1,50,0001 mark$	
			Super profits = Actual profits – Normal profits	1+1+1
			= ₹2,40,000 − ₹1,50,000	
			= ₹90,0001 mark	=
			Goodwill= Super profits x Number of years purchase = ₹90,000 x 2	3 marks
			= ₹1,80,0001 mark	
8	-	-	Q. How the following items Aisko Club:	
			Ans. Balance Sheet of Aisko Club as on 31st March 2018	
				½ mark for
			(₹)	each item
			Tournament Fund 1,50,000 Tournament Fund Investments 1,50,000 Add Income from Tournament Accrued Interest on Tournament	= 1/ v 6
			Fund Investments 18,000 Fund Investments 6,000	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6$
			Add Accrued Interest 6,000	
			Less Tournament expenses (12,000) 1,62,000	3 marks
			(======================================	

			Investme	case, a student ha ents as ₹24,000 ins ournament Fund, f	tead of ₹18,00	00 and ₹0	6,000 sep			
9	7	7	Q. Garvi	t Ltd. invited app	lications Lt	td.				
			Ans.		Journal	of Garvi	t Ltd.			
			Date	Particulars				Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)	
				Bank A/c			Dr.	3,38,400	-	
				To Debenture Ap (Being application debentures)	•			-	3,38,400	1 mark +
				Debenture Applic	ation and Allo	tment A/o	c Dr.	3,38,400	-	
				Discount/Loss on		ntures A/	c Dr.	18,000	-	2 marks
				To 11% Debentu	ires				3,00,000	
				To Bank A/c (Being application	n money adjust	tad)			56,400	=
				(Being application	i money adjus	icu)				3 marks
					Ol	R				
										OR
				April 2015, P Ltd	l. issued l	Loss on is	ssue of 1	<b>2%Debent</b>	ures	
			Account							
			Ans. Dr.	Ţ	oss on issue o	f 12% D	ehentur	es Account	Cr.	
			Date	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particul		Amount	
					(₹)				(₹)	
			2015			2016				
			April 1	To Premium on	42,000	Mar 31		ement of	14,000	
				Redemption of Debentures A/c		Mar 31	P/L By Bala	ince c/d	28,000	
				Descritures 14/c	42,000	IVIUI 31	By Buit	ince e/ u	42,000	
			2016			2017			,	1 x 3
			April 1	To balance b/d	28,000	Mar 31		ement of	14000	=
						Mar 31	P/L By Bala	unce c/d	14,000 14,000	3 marks
					28,000	IVIAI 51	Dy Daic	ince c/u	28,000	
			2017			2018			,	
			April 1	To balance b/d	14,000	Mar 31	By State	ement of	14,000	
					14,000				14,000	
10	-	-	Q. Unilir	ık Ltd. had outsta	nding year	ended 3	1 <sup>st</sup> Marc	ch 2018.		
			Ans.		Journal of	f Unilink	Ltd.	T		
			Date	Particulars				Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)	
			2017*	Debenture Reden	nption Investm	ients A/c	Dr.	90,000		
			Apr.30	To Bank A/c (Being Debenture purchased)	Redemption 1	Investme	nts		90,000	½ mark

		201 Mar		90,000	90,000	1 mark
		c	9% Debentures A/c Dr. Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c Dr. To Debenture holders A/c (Being Debentures due for redemption)	6,00,000 48,000	6,48,000	1 mark
		c.	Debenture holders A/c To Bank A/c (Being Debentures redeemed)	6,48,000	6,48,000	½ mark
			Debenture Redemption Reserve A/c To General Reserve A/c (Being Debenture Redemption Reserve transferred to general reserve)	1,50,000	1,50,000	-
		Rede Note	y date from April 1 to April 30 can be given for purch emption Investments : No marks to be deducted if the student has not trans emption Reserve to General Reserve			= 3marks
11	-		nkit, Bobby and Kartik is settled at ₹12	2,500.		
		Ans.	Journal e Particulars	Dr. (₹)	) Cr. (₹)	
		(i)	Ankit's Capital A/c Bank/ Cash A/c To Realisation A/c (Being stock taken over by Ankit, remaining sold at a profit)	32,000 52,000	)	
			Ankit's Capital A/c Dr To Realisation A/c (Being stock taken over by Ankit)	32,000	32,000	
			Bank/ Cash A/c To Realisation A/c (Being stock sold at a profit)	52,000	52,000	1 x 4 =
		(ii)	Realisation A/c To Bank/ Cash A/c (Being payment made to creditors)	69,000	69,000	4 marks
		(iii)	Realisation A/c Dr	r. 22,000	<del>\                                    </del>	

			(Being Bobby's sister's loan paid along with	interest	)		
		(iv)	Kartik's loan A/c Realisation A/c To Bank/ Cash A/c (Being Kartik's loan settled)	Dr Dr	,		
			Kartik's loan A/c To Bank/ Cash A/c (Being Kartik's loan settled)	D	r. 12,000	12,000	
			Realisation A/c To Bank / CashA/c (Being Kartik's loan settled at a loss)	D	r. 500	500	
12	-		dhika, Bani and Chitraabove changes.				
		Ans. Date	Particulars JOURNAL		Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)	
		Dute	Radhika's Capital A/c Bani's Capital A/c Chitra's Capital A/c To Profit and Loss A/c (Being undistributed loss transferred to Partn Capital Accounts)	Dr. Dr. Dr.	8,000 12,000 4,000	24,000	1 mark
			General Reserve To Radhika's Capital A/c To Bani's Capital A/c To Chitra's Capital A/c (Being General Reserve distributed to Partne Capital Accounts)	Dr.	1,44,000	48,000 72,000 24,000	1 mark
			Radhika's Capital A/c To Bani's Capital A/c (Being adjustment entry made for goodwill)	Dr.	30,000	30,000	1 mark
			Land A/c To Revaluation A/c (Being Land revalued)	Dr.	1,80,000	1,80,000	½ mark
			Revaluation A/c To Radhika's Capital A/c To Bani's Capital A/c To Chitra's Capital A/c (Being gain on Revaluation transferred to Par Capital Accounts)	Dr.	1,80,000	60,000 90,000 30,000	½ mark
							= 4 marks
							4 marks

Ans. Dr. Income and Expendent Particulars		Particulars	Amount (₹)	1/ mayle f
To Stationery consumed	` ′	By Subscriptions	2,00,000	½ mark for each item
To loss on sale of old furniture		By Interest on investments	2,00,000	=
To electricity expenses	10,600	800		½ x 8
To expenses on lectures	30,000	Add interest accrued 160	960	=
To surplus	1,52,960 2,18,360	By Government Grant	17,400 2,18,360	4 marks
		et		
		as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018		
Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)	1 mark each for
Subscriptions received in	7.200	Outstanding Subscriptio		liabilitie
advance	7,200	1	4,000	and asse
Donations for building Capital Fund 62,000	40,000	Cash Investments	50,000 8,000	side
Add Surplus 1,52,960	2,14,960		8,000	1+1
Add Sulpius 1,32,900	2,14,900	investments	160	=
		Sports Equipment	59,000	2 marks
		Books	40,000	2 marks
	2,62,160	DOORS	2,62,160	
Interest on 12% Investments				
In case, a candidate has credite account of Interest on 12% Inv  Working Notes:  Balance Sh  Liabilities	vestments, i	t may be marked correct.  S Club as on 31st March 2	•	
	(₹)		(₹)	
Subscriptions received in		Outstanding		
advance	25,0	00 Subscriptions	60,000	
Capital Fund	62,0		3,000	
		Cash	20,000	
	07.0	Furniture	4,000	= 4+2
	87,0	00	87,000	4+2
Note: In case the candidate I marks are to be deducted.	nas not pre	pared the Opening Balan	ace Sheet, no	6 marks

Date	Particulars	Amount	Date	Particulars	Amount	
		(₹)			(₹)	
2015			2015			
Aug 1 2016	To Bank A/c	10,300	Aug 1 2016	By Zubin's Capital A/c	90,300	2 mark
March 31	To Balance c/d	83,200 93,500	Mar 31	By Interest accrued	3,200 93,500	
2017 Mar 31	To Bank A/c	48,000	2016 Apr 1 2017	By Balance b/d	83,200	2 mark
"	To Balance c/d	40,000	Mar 31	By Interest	4,800	
		88,000			88,000	
2018 Mar 31	To Bank A/c	42,400	2017 Apr 1 2018	By Balance b/d	40,000	2 mark
			Mar 31	By Interest	2,400	
		42,400			42,400	=
			OR			6 mark
Ans. Dr.	_	Zubin's E	1		Cr.	OR
Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)	
2015 Aug 1 2016	To Bank A/c	10,300	2015 Aug 1	By Zubin's Capital A/c	90,300	2 mark
March 31	To Bank A/c	3,200	2016			,
"	To Balance c/d	80,000	Mar 31	By Interest	3,200	
		93,500			93,500	
2017 Mar 31	To Bank A/c	44,800	2016 Apr 1 2017	By Balance b/d	80,000	
"	To Balance c/d	40,000	Mar 31	By Interest	4,800	2 mark
		88,800			88,800	
2018 Mar 31	To Bank A/c	42,400	2017 Apr 1 2018	By Balance b/d	40,000	2 mark
			Mar 31	By Interest	2,400	=
		42,400			42,400	6 mark
_		OR			_	
<b>Ans.</b> Dr.		Zubin's E	1		Cr.	
Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)	OR
2015 Aug 1 2016	To Bank A/c	10,300	2015 Aug 1 2016	By Zubin's Capital A/c	90,300	2 mark
March 31	To Balance c/d	83,200	Mar 31	By Interest accrued	3,200	
		93,500			93,500	
2017 Mar 31		40.102	2016	D D 1 1/1	02.200	
B/LO# 2.1	To Bank A/c	48,192	Apr 1	By Balance b/d	83,200	

						2017				2 marks
			"	To Balance c/d	40,000	Mar 31	By Interest		4,992	
					88,192				88,192	
			2018 Mar 31	To Bank A/c	42,400	2017	Dy Dolonoo l	a/d	40,000	
			Iviai 31	10 Dalik A/C	42,400	Apr 1 2018	By Balance l	3/ <b>u</b>	40,000	2 marks
						Mar 31	By Interest		2,400	_
					42,400				42,400	6 marks
4 =	12	1.4	0.0	10:44		1 • 6•		0.0	<b>D</b> • 4	o marks
15	13	14	Q. Sonu a	nd Rajat started	a partner	ship firn	1 books of	Sonu and	Rajat.	
			Ans.		Т	ournal				
				rticulars	J	ournur		Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)	
				ofit and Loss A/c			Dr.	4,89,950	C1. (1)	
			T	o Profit and Loss	Appropria	ation A/c			4,89,950	
			(B	eing profit transfe	rred from	Profit and	d Loss A/c			½ mark
			to	Profit and Loss A	ppropriati	on A/c)				
			D-				D.,	2 40 000		
				rtner's Salary A/c o Sonu's Capital			Dr.	2,40,000	2,40,000	
				eing salary credite		ı's Canita	1 A/c)		2,40,000	½ mark
							/			
			Pro	ofit and Loss App	ropriation	A/c	Dr.	2,40,000		
				o Partner's Salary					2,40,000	
				eing salary transfe	erred to Pr	ofit and I	LOSS			½ mark
			Ap	opropriation A/c)						/2 IIIai K
			p <sub>a</sub> :	rtner's Commission	n Δ/c		Dr.	1,00,000		
				o Rajat's Capital			DI.	1,00,000	1,00,000	
				eing commission		Rajat's	Capital A/c)		1,00,000	
							,			½ mark
				ofit and Loss App	. * .		Dr.	1,00,000		
				o Partner's Comm					1,00,000	
			,	eing salary transfe opropriation A/c)	erred to Pr	ont and 1	LOSS			
			A	propriation A/C)						½ mark
			Int	erest on Capital A	/c		Dr.	1,12,000		
				o Sonu's Capital				,,,	64,000	
				o Rajat's Capital					48,000	
				eing interest on ca	pital cred	ited to Pa	rtners'			1/2
			Ca	pital A/c)						mark
			Dre	ofit and Logg Ann	ronriotion	Λ/ο	Dr.	1 12 000		IIIII IX
				ofit and Loss Appr To Interest on Capi	-	A/C	Dr.	1,12,000	1,12,000	
				eing Interest on Capi		sferred to	Profit and		1,12,000	
				ss Appropriation A						1/
										½ mark
				nu's Capital A/c			Dr.	400		
				jat's Capital A/c	• • /		Dr.	1,650	2.050	
				o Interest on Draw	_	normad)			2,050	1 mark
			(B	eing Interest on dr	awings ch	iarged)				

To (Bei	rest on I Profit ar ing Inter Loss Ap	nd Loss est on d	Appropirawings	transfe	A/c erred to Pr	Dr.	2,050	2,050	½ mark
To To (Bei	fit and L Sonu's Rajat's ing Profit bunts)	Capital Capital	A/c A/c		Capital	Dr.	40,000	24,000 16,000	1 mark
Note: If a co Partner's sa be deducted	alary, Ir			_					= 6 marks
				OR	1				
Q. Jay, Vijay Ans. Or. I Cr.			-			n 2018 ar ended 31	st March 20	018	OR
Particulars				nount (₹)	Particula	ırs		Amount (₹)	
To salary Jay's Capita Vijay's Cap	ital A/c			60,000	(2,00,000 Deficien	Profit Capital A/ 0 – 1,75,00 cy in guara	0)/	15,00,000 25,000	
To Profit tra Jay's Capita - guarantee (1,60,200)	ıl A/c	4.66,000		05,800	fees				½ mark for each correct item
Vijay's Cap - guarantee				59,200					= ½ x 6
Karan's Cap		2,33,000 2,67,000		00,000					= 3 marks
<u> </u>				25,000				15,25,000	
Dr. Particulars	Iou	Vijay	Partner Karan	s' Capit Partic	al Accoun	ts Jay	C Vijay	r. Karan	+
	Jay (₹)	vijay (₹)	Karan (₹)			(₹)	(₹)	Karan (₹)	1 mark fo
To P/L Appr. A/c	25,000 4,60,800	5,39,200	5,00,000	By sal By P/A Appro A/c- I	L opriation	1,80,000 3,05,800	1,80,000 3,59,200	5,00,000	each correct Capital A
To balance			İ					1	
To	4,85,800	5,39,200	5,00,000			4,85,800	5,39,200	5,00,000	1 x 3

			same a	s indicated above, full credit be given.				3+3
								= 6 marks
16	17	16	Ltd.	Ltd. was registered the necessary Journal		in the boo	oks of DF	
			Ans.	Journal of DF L	td.			
			Date	Particulars	ъ	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)	
				Bank A/c To Equity Share Application A/c (Being application money received on 70,000 share	Dr.	2,10,000	2,10,000	3marks
				Equity Share Application A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities premium reserve A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c To Bank A/c (Being application money transferred to share capit securities premium reserve, share allotment and the balance refunded)		2,10,000	1,00,000 50,000 15,000 45,000	2 marks
				Equity Share Allotment A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Being Allotment money due on 50,000 shares)	Dr.	1,50,000	1,00,000 50,000	3 marks
				Bank A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Being allotment money received) OR	Dr.			
				Bank A/c Calls in arrears A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Being allotment money received)	Dr. Dr.			-
				Equity Share First call A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being First call money due on 50,000 shares)	Dr.	1,50,000	1,50,000	-
				Bank A/c To Equity Share First call A/c (Being first call money received) OR	Dr.	1,20,000	1,20,000	_
				Bank A/c	Dr. Dr.	1,20,000 30,000	1,50,000	= 8 marks
				OR		l		OR

Ans.	Journal of EF Ltd	•		
Date	Particulars	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)	
	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application A/c (Being application money received on 1,20,000 shares)	24,00,000	24,00,000	½ marl
	Equity Share Application A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities premium reserve A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c To Bank A/c (Being application money transferred to share capital, securities premium reserve, share allotment and the balance refunded)	24,00,000	12,00,000 4,00,000 4,00,000 4,00,000	1 mark
	Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c (Being Allotment money due on 80,000 shares)	12,00,000	8,00,000 4,00,000	½ marl
	Bank A/c Dr. Calls in arrears A/c Dr. To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Being allotment money received)	7,60,000 40,000	8,00,000	1 mark
	Equity Share First call A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being First call money due on 80,000 shares)	12,00,000	12,00,000	½ marl
	Bank A/c Calls in arrears A/c (First call) To Equity Share First call A/c To Calls in Arrears A/c (Allotment) (Being first call money received)	12,10,000 30,000	12,00,000 40,000	1 ½ mar
	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. To Share Forfeiture A/c To Calls in Arrears A/c (Being Sahaj's shares forfeited for non payment of first call)	80,000	50,000 30,000	1 mark
	Bank A/c Dr.  To Equity Share Capital A/c  To Securities Premium Reserve A/c  (Being Sahaj's shares reissued for ₹60 per share)	1,20,000	1,00,000 20,000	1 mark
	Share Forfeiture A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (Being balance in Share forfeiture account transferred to capital reserve)	50,000	50,000	1 mark
truck	In case a candidate has attempted one or both the confidence of them, both the answers may be in which the candidate has secured more marks	e evaluated a	and the	= 8 mark

	Ans.			D		4° A /			C	
	Dr. Particulars			Amo		ration A/c Particulars			Cr. Amount	
	1 articulars			Aiii0		1 articulars	•		Amount (₹)	
	To Provision To Furniture			7,	,000	By Plant a	nd Machir	nery	20,000	½ mark for each amou
	To Profit trans Akul's Capita Bakul's Capit	ıl A/c	4,000 4,000							½ x 4 =
	Chandan's Ca		2,000	10	,000					2 marks
	Charlant 5 Ca	ipitai i i i	2,000		,000				20,000	
	In case, the st full credit is t Dr.							ots' cori	•	1
ĺ	Particulars	Akul	Bakul	Chandan		apital Acco	Akul	Bakul	Cr.	1 mark fo
		(₹)	(₹)	(₹)	D 1	-1 1-/1	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)	capital
	To Bakul Capital A/c To Bakul loan	80,000	-	40,000	By C Rese		1,60,000 8,000	1,20,000 8,000		A/c + 1 mark fe
	A/c To balance c/d	92,000	2,52,000	58,000	A/c	Revaluation  Akul Capital	4,000	4,000	2,000	capital adjustme =
						Chandan ital A/c	-	80,000 40,000		3+1 =
		1,72,000	2,52,000	98,000			1,72,000	2,52,000	98,000	4 1 .
	To Bank A/c To balance c/d	1,00,000	-	8,000 50,000		oalance b/d Bank A/c	92,000 8,000	-	58,000	4 marks
		1,00,000	-	58,000			1,00,000	-	58,000	
	Note: If the c Capital Adju Bala	stment c	orrectly,	reconstit	dit b uted int				8 Amount	1 mark fo correct ass side +
	Sundry Credit	tore		(₹)	000	Cash at ba	nk		(₹) 42,000	1 mark fo
	Employees Pr Bakul's Loan	ovident F	und	,	000	Debtors Less Provi	60,00 sion for			correct liability si =
	Capitals Akul 1 Chandan	,00,000 50,000		1,50,	000	doubtful de Stock Furniture	ebts <u>9,00</u>	<u>)0</u>	51,000 80,000 87,000	2 marks = 2+4+2
						Plant and I	<u>Machine</u> ry		2,00,000	=
				4,60,	000				4,60,000	8 marks
					OR					OR

		Particulars				An	nount	Particulars			Amount	
							(₹)				(₹)	½ x 4
		To Furniture	e			3	0,000	By Investm	nents		40,000	=
		To Profit tra	mafarmad t					Dry Stools			30,000	2 marks
		Sanjana's C			n			By Stock			30,000	
		Alok's Capi		16,00		4	0,000					
		ll riok 5 cupi	tai 11/C	10,00	<u> </u>		0,000					
						7	0,000				70,000	
		Dr.		P	artn	ers (	Canita	l Accounts			Cr.	4 10
		Particulars	Sanjana	Alok		dhi	Particu		Sanjana	Alok	Nidhi	1 mark for each
			(₹)	(₹)	(₹	₹)			(₹)	(₹)	(₹)	capital
		To Cash A/c	30,000	20,000		-	By Bal By Cas	lance b/d	5,00,000	4,00,000		A/c
		Investments						emium for	_	_	3,00,000	=
		A/c	-	3,00,000		-	goodw	rill A/c	60,000	40,000		1 x 3
		To Cash A/c To Balance	50,000	-		-		orkmen's ensation	36,000	24,000	-	= 3 marks
		c/d	5,40,000	3,60,000	3,00	,000	Reserv		30,000	24,000	-	5 marks
						,		valuation A/c	24,000	16,000		
			6,20,000	6,80,000	3,00	000	By Ca	sh	6,20,000	2,00,000 6,80,000		
			0,20,000	0,80,000	3,00	,000			0,20,000	0,80,000	3,00,000	
		Bal	lance Sho	eet of the	erec	onst	ituted	firm as on	31 <sup>st</sup> Ma	rch 201	8	
												1/ 6
		Liabilities					ount	Assets			Amount	½ x 6 =
						(₹					(₹)	3 marks
		Creditors				6	0,000	Cash at bar			6,66,000	
		Capitals:	5 40 0	0.0				Debtors	1,46,0	000		=
		Sanjana Alok	5,40,00 3,60,00					Less Provis doubtful de		00	1 44 000	2+3+3
		Nidhi	3,00,00			12.0	0,000	Stock	$\frac{2,0}{2}$	00	1,44,000 1,80,000	=
		Night	3,00,00	<u> </u>		12,0	0,000	Furniture			2,70,000	8 marks
						12,6	0,000	1 011110110			12,60,000	
					l .	<u>, , -</u>	- ,				, ,	
						P	ART I	В				
						OP	TION	V 1				
								al Statemer	ıts			
18	-  -	Q. Mevo Fi	nance Lt	dIr	ivest	ting	Activi	ties.				
		Ans		C	aah l	Flore	a fuan	a Investing	aativitia			
		Ans. Particulars		C	asii i	LIOW	3 11 011	n Investing			account ( <del>J</del> )	
		Sale of Ma	ahinary					Amount	000	All	nount (₹)	
		Purchase of	-	3 <b>27</b> 7				(9,00,0				1 mark
		Net Cash u		-				(9,00,0	<u> </u>	(5	3,31,000)	1 mark
		Activities	scu III III	vesting						(0	5,51,000)	
		retivities										
19		Q. State the	meanin	g of 'Cas	sh E	quiv	alents	•				
						-						
		Ans. Cash E										1 mark
		convertible			nts of	f cas	h and	which are so	ubject to	an insig	nificant	
		risk of chang	ges in val	ue.								
		·										<del></del> _

20	21	22	Q. Exp	olain briefly any four o	bjectives of 'Analysis of	f Financial Statements'.				
			Ans. O	bjectives of 'Financial	Statements Analysis': (	(Any four)	½ mark for			
				essing the earning capac			heading			
			` /	sessing the managerial e	efficiency nd the long-term solvency	y of the enterprise	+ ½ mark			
				er- firm comparison.	nd the long-term solvene	y of the enterprise	for its			
			(v) For	ecasting and preparing			explanation			
			\ /	C	mportance of different co	mponents of the financial	=			
			positio	n of the firm.			1 x 4			
			(If the	candidate has not give	en the headings but has	given the correct	4 marks			
			explan	ation, full credit may l	be given)					
					OR		OR			
			Q. Stat	te under which major	headings and sub-headi	ngsdeveloped by	OK			
			the cor	npany.	S					
			Ans.	Itam	Head	Cub Hand				
			(i)	Item Prepaid Insurance	Current Assets	Sub-Head Other Current Assets				
			(ii)	Investment in	Non Current Assets	Non Current				
			. ,	Debentures		Investments				
			(iii)	Calls-in-arrears	Shareholders'	Share Capital/	½ x 8			
					Funds	Subscribed Capital	4 marks			
			(iv)	Unpaid dividend	Current Liabilities	Other Current Liabilities				
			(v)	Capital Reserve	Shareholders' Funds	Reserves and Surplus				
			(vi)	Loose Tools	Current Assets	Inventories				
			(vii)	Capital work-in- progress	Non Current Assets	Fixed Assets				
			(viii)		Non Current Assets	Fixed Assets- Intangible				
				developed by		Assets under				
				the company		development				
21	22	21	(a) Cal	culate Revenue from (	operations 25% or	1 cost.				
			Ans. C	urrent ratio =2:1 and Cu	urrent assets = ₹8,00,000					
			Current ratio = Current Assets/ Current Liabilities=2:1							
			Therefore, Current Liabilities =₹4,00,000							
			Quick	ratio = Quick Assets/ Cu	urrent Liabilities=1 5·1					
			~	ore, Quick Assets =₹6,0						
				,						

			Inventory= Current Assets - Quick Assets	3
			=₹8,00,000 - ₹6,00,000	marks
			=₹2,00,000	
			Inventory Turnover Ratio=6 times	
			Cost of Revenue from operations/ Average Inventory = 6 times	
			Cost of Revenue from operations/ ₹2,00,000 = 6	+
			Cost of Revenue from operations =₹12,00,000	
			Gross Profit is 25% on cost =25% of ₹12,00,000	
			=₹3,00,000	
			So, Revenue from operations = $₹12,00,000 + ₹3,00,000$	
			=₹15,00,000	
			(b) The Operating ratio of a company is 60%. State whether 'Purchase of	
			goods costing ₹20,000' will increase, decrease or not change the operating	1 mark
			ratio.	=
			<b>Ans.</b> 'Purchase of goods costing ₹20,000' will not change the operating ratio.	4 marks
			OR	OR
			Q. Calculate 'Total Assets to Debt	
			Ans.	
			Total Assets= Total Liabilities= Equity Share Capital + Long Term borrowings +	
			Surplus +General reserve + Current Liabilities + Long term Provisions	
			= ₹4,00,000 + ₹1,80,000 + ₹1,00,000 + ₹70,000 + ₹30,000 + ₹1,20,000	
			=₹9,00,000	3
				marks
			Debt= Long Term borrowings+ Long term Provisions	
			= ₹1,80,000 + ₹1,20,000	
			=₹3,00,000	
			T-4-14- 4- 1-14 D-4: T-4-14-/ 1-1-4	
			Total assets to debt Ratio= Total assets/ debt	+
			=₹9,00,000/₹3,00,000 = <b>3:1</b>	
			-3.1	
			(b) The Debt Equity ratio Debt Equity Ratio.	
			Ans. Issue of bonus Shares will not change the ratio.	1 mark
			Ans. issue of bonus shares will not change the ratio.	=
				4 marks
22	-	-	Q. From the following information extracted from the Statement of Profit and	
			Loss for	

			Ans. Comparative for the years ended				h 2018	
			Particulars	2016-17 (₹)	2017-18 (₹)	Absolute Increase/ Decrease (₹)	Percentage Increase/ Decrease (%)	
			Revenue from operations Add Other income	5,00,000 1,00,000	6,00,000 1,20,000		20 20	1 mark
			Total Revenue Less Employee benefit expenses	6,00,000 1,80,000	7,20,000 2,88,000		20 60	1 mark
			Profit before Tax Less Tax	4,20,000 2,10,000	4,32,000 2,16,000		2.86 2.86	1 mark
			Profit after Tax	2,10,000	2,16,000	6,000	2.86	1 mark
23	23	Q. Following are the Balance Sheets of Kiero Ltd debentures were issued on 1 <sup>st</sup> September 2017.  Ans. Cash Flow Statement of Kiero Ltd. for the year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018						
			Particulars			Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)	
			CASH FLOWS FROM OPERAT Net Profit before Tax Add depreciation on Plant and Ma Interest on 12% Debentures Operating profit before Working of Less Increase in Trade Receivable Cash generated from operations	achinery Capital cha		4,58,000 5,000 <u>50,000</u> 5,13,000 (2,90,000) 2,23,000		2 marks
			Less tax paid  Cash Inflows from Operating ac	ctivities		<u>(46,000)</u>	1,77,000	
			CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTI Purchase of Plant and Machinery Purchase of Goodwill		VITIES	(3,50,000) (98,000)	(4.40.000)	1 mark
			Cash used in Investing activities  CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCE Issue of Shares Issue of 12% Debentures Bank overdraft raised Interest paid on 12% Debentures Cash Inflows from Financing ac	ING ACTI	<u>VITIES</u>	2,10,000 2,00,000 73,000 (50,000)	(4,48,000) 4,33,000	1½ marks

			Net increase in Cash and Cash equivalents		1,62,000			
			Add Opening balance of Cash and Cash equivalents Current Investments Cash and Cash equivalents Closing balance of Cash and Cash equivalents Current Investments Cash and Cash equivalents	70,000 63,000 1,40,000 1,55,000	1,33,000 2,95,000	½ mark		
			Working Notes: Calculation of Net Profit before Tax:					
			Net profit 2,60,000 Add Amount transferred to reserve 80,000 Add Provision for Tax $\frac{1,18,000}{4,58,000}$			1 mark = 6 marks		
			PART B					
			OPTION II					
			Computerised Accounting	5				
18	-	-	Q. What is meant by 'Data base design'?  Ans. It means description of the structure of different parts of the overall database.					
10								
19	-	-	<ul><li>Q. What is meant by a 'Summary Query'?</li><li>Ans. Summary Query is used to extract aggregate of darecords rather than a detailed set of records.</li></ul>	ata items for a	group of	1 mark		
20	-	-	Q. Why is it necessarydata security.					
			<b>Ans.</b> To maintain the secrecy of accounting data it is no security features in accounting software.	ecessary to hav	ve			
			Tools which provide data security are: (Any two)					
			(i) <u>Password security:</u> Password is widely accepted security control to access authorised person can access the data. Any user who do password cannot retrieve information from the system. integrity. It uses a binary encoding format of storage and the data base.	es not know the It ensures data	he ı	2 +2 marks		
			(ii) Data Audit:					
			Audit feature of accounting software provides the user administrator right in order to keep track of unauthorise data base. It audit for the correctness of entries. Once experience of the correctness of entries of entries of entries.	ed access to the				

			with adulterations, if any, the software displays all entries along with the name of the auditor user and date and time of alteration.  (iii) Data vault:	= 4 marks
			Software provides additional security for the imputed data and this feature is referred as data vault. Data vault ensures that original information is presented and is not tempered. Data vault password cannot be broken. Some software uses data encryption method. 4 marks	
21	22	21	Q. Explain "Null Values and Complex attributes".	
			Ans. Null Values: Absence of data item is represented by a special value called Null Value. There are three situations which may require the use of null value.	
			<ul><li>When a particular attribute does not apply to an entity.</li><li>Value of an attribute is unknown, although it exist;</li></ul>	2 marks
			- Unknown because it does not exist.	+
			Complex Attributes: The composite and multi value attributes may be nested (or grouped) to constitute complex ones. The parenthesis [] are used for showing grouping of components of composite attributes. The braces {} are used for showing the multi value attributes.	2 marks = 4 marks
			OR	OR
			O Explain alsoing anticipe and adjusting anticip	
			Q. Explain closing entries and adjusting entries.	
			Ans. <u>Closing entry</u> : The closing entries for completing the profit and	
			loss account are: (i) Debit profit and loss account.	
			Credit the various expenses account appearing in the Trail Balance.  (a) Debit account showing incomes or gains Credit the profit and loss account.  This will close the profit and loss account. Entries required to make the trading account and profit and loss account are known as closing entries because their effect is to close the books of account for the year concerned.	2 marks
			Adjusting Entry: The Adjusting entry is recorded to relate the figures to the trading period. Suppose, premises have been sublet on March 31, and three months' rent, has been received in advance amounting to Rs. 9000. While preparing accounts up to 31 <sup>st</sup> March, one should take into account only one month's rent for preparing the profit and loss account (accounting period concept); the rest two month's rent, already received is for the next year and will be credited to profit and loss account next year. The adjusting entry will be:	2 marks
			Rent Account Dr	
			To Advance Rent Account Rent Received in advance Account is a 'Liability' and is shown in the balance sheet.	= 4 marks

22	21	22	Q. Explain 'Transparency control' and 'Scalability' as	
			Ans. Transparency and control	
			CAS provides sufficient time to plan, increases data accessibility and	
			enhances user satisfaction. With computerised accounting, the	2 marks
			organisation will have greater transparency for day to day business	
			operations and access to the vital information.	+
			Scalability	
			CAS enables in changing the volume of data processing in tune with the	2 marks
			change in the size of the business. The software can be used for any size	= =
			the business and type of the organisation.	4 marks
			and the state of the state of games and the	
			OR	OR
			Q. Explain 'Payroll Accounting Subsystem' and 'Costing	
			Subsystem'.	
			Ans. Payroll Accounting Sub-system	
			It deals with payment of wages and salary to employees. A typical was	
			report details information about basic pay, dearness. Allowance, and	2 marks
			other allowances and deductions from salary and wages on account of	
			provident fund, taxes, loans, advances and other charges. The system generates reports about wage bill, overtime payment and payment on	
			account of leave encashment, etc.	+
			account of icave cheasiment, etc.	'
			Costing Sub-system	
			It deals with the ascertainment of cost of goods produced. It has linkages	
			with other accounting Sub-systems for obtaining the necessary	2 marks
			information about cost of material, labour, and other expenses. This	
			system generates information about changes in the cost that takes place	=
			during the period under review.	4 marks
23	23	23	Q. Name and explain the function which returns the future value of	
			an investment which has constant payment and interest.	
			Ans. PMT	
			The PMT function calculates the periodic payment for an annuity	
			assuming equal payments and a constant rate of interest. The syntax of PMT function is as follows:	
			=PMT (rate, nper, pv, [fv], [type]) where	
			Rate is the interest rate per period,	
			Nper is the number of periods,	
			Pv is the present value or the amount the future payments are worth	6 marks
			presently,	
			future value or cash balance that after the last payment is made (a future	
			value of zero when we omit this optional argument)	
			Type is the value 0 for payments made at the end of the period or the	
			value 1 for payments made at the beginning of the period.	
			The PMT function is often used to calculate the payment for mortgage loans that	
			have a fixed rate of interest.	