

CBSE
Class XII Accountancy
All India Board Paper Set 1- 2016 Solution

SECTION A

1. Answer :

A partnership firm can have minimum two and maximum 50 partners as per the new Companies Act, 2013 and vide Rule 10 of the companies (Miscellaneous) Rules, 2014.

2. Answer :

Profit Sharing Ratio of P,Q and R = 3:2:1

$$S's \text{ share} = \frac{1}{8}(\text{acquired } \frac{1}{16} \text{ th share each from P and Q})$$

$$R's \text{ share} = \frac{1}{6}(\text{retained original share})$$

$$P's \text{ new share} = \frac{3}{6} - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{21}{48}$$

$$Q's \text{ new share} = \frac{2}{6} - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{13}{48}$$

$$\text{New Ratio of P,Q,R and S} = \frac{21}{48} : \frac{13}{48} : \frac{1}{6} : \frac{1}{8} \text{ or } 21:13:8:6$$

3. Answer :

In the books of Kumar Ltd
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
2016 Feb.28	Equity Share First Call A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being first call money due on 50,000 equity shares @ ₹2 each)		1,00,000	1,00,000
	Bank A/c Dr. Calls - in - Arrears A/c Dr. To Equity Share First Call A/c To Calls - in - Advance A/c (Being amount received on first call except 1000 shares @ ₹2 each and second and final call received in advance @ ₹4 each on 750 shares)		1,01,000 2,000	1,00,000 3,000

4. Answer :

Basis	Dissolution of Partnership	Dissolution of Firm
Economic Relationship	Economic relationship continues and changes between the partners	Economic Relationship ends amongst all the partners

5. Answer :

As per Section 71 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, every company issuing Debentures is required to create Debenture Redemption Reserve of atleast an amount equal to 25% of the value of debentures issued at the time of redemption of debentures.

6. Answer :
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
	Tom's Capital A/c Dr. To Interest on Drawings A/c (Being interest on drawings charged to Tom's Capital A/c)		2,000	2,000

7. Answer :
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
(a)	Bank A/c (635 × ₹475) Dr. To Debenture Application A/c (Being debenture application money received)		3,01,625	3,01,625
	Debenture Application A/c Dr. Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c (635 × ₹75) Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c (635 × ₹50) (Being debentures issued at par, redeemable at premium)		3,01,625 47,625	3,17,500 31,750
(b)	Bank A/c (635 × ₹560) Dr. To Debenture Application A/c (Being debenture application money received)		3,55,600	3,55,600
	Debenture Application A/c Dr. Loss on Issue of Debenture A/c (635 × ₹30) Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c To Premium on Redemption of Debenture A/c (365 × ₹30) To Securities Premium A/c (635 × ₹60) (Being debenture issued at discount redeemable at a premium)		3,55,600 19,050	3,17,500 19,050 38,100

8. Answer :

Valuation of goodwill is also arises in the following cases:

- (i) When the partnership firm is sold to some other concern on going concern basis.
- (ii) When two firms amalgamate that is merger or acquisition of two businesses.
- (iii) When the existing partners in the firm jointly agree to change the profit sharing ratio between them.

9. Answer:

**K Ltd.
Journal**

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
(i)	Sundry Assets A/c Goodwill A/c To Sundry Liabilities A/c To P Ltd (Being assets and liabilities purchased of P Ltd)	Dr.	15,00,000 3,68,500	5,00,000 13,68,500
(ii)	P Ltd To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Bills Payable A/c (Being 10,744 Equity Shares issued of ₹100 each at a premium of ₹25 per share and a promissory note of 25,500)	Dr.	13,68,500	10,74,400 2,68,600 25,500

Working Notes :

WN1 : Calculation of Number of Equity Shares

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number of Shares Issued} &= \frac{\text{Purchase Consideration}}{\text{Issue Price}} \\ &= \frac{13,43,000}{125} = 10,744 \text{ equity shares} \end{aligned}$$

10. Answer :

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
	Bank A/c To Equity Share Application & Allotment A/c (Being amount received on 20,00,000 equity shares @ ₹10 each at a premium of ₹3 per share)	Dr.	2,60,00,000	2,60,00,000
	Equity Share Application & Allotment A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Bank A/c (Being application money is transferred to share capital and excess amount refunded)	Dr.	2,60,00,000	85,00,000 25,50,000 1,49,50,000

The following are the two values that X Ltd. Wants to propagate.

1. Employment opportunities in the backward areas.
2. Value of Equality by allotting shares on pro-rata basis to 17,00,000 shareholders.

11. Answer :

**Profit and Loss Appropriation Account
for the year ended March 31,2015**

Dr.	₹	Cr.	₹
Particular		Particular	
To Profit transferred to :		By Profit and Loss A/c	9,00,000
Vikas's Capital A/c	4,50,000		
Vivek's Capital A/c	3,00,000		
Vandana's Capital A/c	1,50,000		
	9,00,000		
	9,00,000		9,00,000
	9,00,000		9,00,000

Working Notes :

$$\text{Vandana's Share in Profit} = 9,00,000 \times \frac{1}{8} = 1,12,500$$

$$\text{Minimum Guaranteed Profit to Vandana} = 1,50,000$$

$$\text{Deficiency} = 37,500 (1,50,000 - 1,12,500)$$

Deficiency to be borne by Vikas and Vivek in the ratio of 2:3

$$\text{Amount to be borne by Vikas} = 37,500 \times \frac{2}{5} = 15,000$$

$$\text{Amount to be borne by Vivek} = 37,500 \times \frac{3}{5} = 22,500$$

$$\text{Remaining Profit Share} = 7,50,000$$

$$\therefore \text{Vikas's Profit Share} = 7,50,000 \times \frac{3}{5} = 4,50,000$$

$$\& \text{Vivek's Profit Share} = 7,50,000 \times \frac{2}{5} = 3,00,000$$

12. Answer:

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
	Manav's Capital A/c Dr. Narayan's Capital A/c Dr. To Nath's Capital A/c (Being goodwill adjustment done in gaining ratio)		95,000 95,000	1,90,000
	Manav's Capital A/c Dr. Nath's Capital A/c Dr. Narayan's Capital A/c Dr. To Profit and Loss A/c (Being debit balance in P&L A/c written-off among all partners in old ratio)		7,500 15,000 7,500	30,000
	Profit and Loss Suspense A/c Dr. To Nath's Capital A/c (Being Nath's share of profit up to date of death dispensed)		22,500	22,500

	through P&L Suspense A/c)			
	Nath's Capital A/c To Nath's Executor A/c (Being amount due to Nath transferred to his executor's A/c)	Dr.	1,92,500	1,92,500

Working Notes :

WN 1: Calculation of Nath's Share of Goodwill

Nath's Share of Goodwill = Firm's Goodwill × His Profit Share

$$= 3,80,000 \times \frac{2}{4} = 1,90,000$$

1,90,000 will be borne by gaining partners in gaining ratio.

Since, nothing is specified; it is assumed that continuing partners gain in their old profit sharing ratio of 1:1

$$\text{Manav's gain} = 1,90,000 \times \frac{1}{2} = 95,000$$

$$\text{Narayan's gain} = 1,90,000 \times \frac{1}{2} = 95,000$$

WN 2 : Calculation of share of debit balance in P&L A/c

$$\text{Manav's share} = 30,000 \times \frac{1}{4} = 7,500$$

$$\text{Nath's share} = 30,000 \times \frac{2}{4} = 15,000$$

$$\text{Narayan's share} = 30,000 \times \frac{1}{4} = 7,500$$

WN 3 : Calculation of Share in Profit (earned during the year)

Nath's share = Average Profits × Number of Months Nath Remained × His Profit Share

$$= 90,000 \times \frac{6}{12} \times \frac{2}{4} = 22,500$$

WN 4 : Calculation of Amount transferred to Nath's Executor A/c

Amount due to Nath = Capital + Credit Items - Debit Items

$$= (5,000) + 1,90,000 - 15,000 + 22,500 = 1,92,500$$

13. Answer :

In the books of
Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
(a)	Bank A/c To Realisation A/c (Being a creditor of ₹3,60,000 accepted machinery valued at ₹5,00,000 and paid ₹1,40,000 to the firm)	Dr.	1,40,000	1,40,000
(b)	No entry			
(c)	Realisation A/c	Dr.	45,000	

	To Bank A/c (Being a third creditor of ₹90,000 accepted ₹45,000 in cash and investments worth ₹43,000 in full settlement of his claim)			45,000
(d)	Lal's Capital A/c Pal's Capital A/c To Realisation A/c (Being loss on dissolution transferred to partners capital accounts)	Dr. Dr.	4,500 10,500	15,000

Note: No entry will be made when asset is taken over by the creditor

14. Answer :
Revaluation Account

Dr.		₹	Cr	
Particulars			Particulars	₹
To Building A/c		3,000	By Land A/c	30,000
To Revaluation Profit A/c			By Creditors A/c	6,000
R	5,500			
S	11,000			
T	16,500	33,000		
		36,000		36,000

Partner's Capital Account

Dr.				Cr.			
Particulars	R	S	T	Particulars	R	S	T
To T's Capital A/c	25,000			By Balance B/d	1,00,000	50,000	25,000
To Balance c/d	85,500	71,000	81,500	By R/V Profit A/c	5,500	11,000	16,500
				By General Reserve A/c	5,000	10,000	15,000
				By R's Capital A/c			25,000
	1,10,500	71,000	81,500		1,10,500	71,000	81,500

Balance Sheet

Liabilities		₹	Assets		₹
Capital			Land	50,000	
R	85,500		Add : Increase	30,000	80,000
S	71,000		Building	50,000	
T	81,500	2,38,000	Less : Deprecation	(3,000)	47,000
Creditors	50,000		Plant		1,00,000
Less : Written off	(6,000)	44,000	Bank		5,000
Bills payable		20,000	Stock		40,000
			Debtors		30,000
		3,02,000			3,02,000

Working Notes

Old Ratio New Ratio
1:2:3 1:1:1

$$S/R \text{ of R} = \text{Old Ratio} - \text{New Ratio} = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \text{Gaining}$$

$$S/R \text{ of S} = \text{Old Ratio} - \text{New Ratio} = \frac{2}{6} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{0}{6}$$

$$S/R \text{ of T} = \text{Old Ratio} - \text{New Ratio} = \frac{3}{6} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \text{Sacrificing}$$

R will compensate T, since he is gaining

R's Capital A/c	Dr	25,000	
To T's Capital A/c			25,000

15. Answer :

**In the books of JJJ Ltd
Journal**

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
(i) 2014 Apr 01	Own Debentures A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Being purchase of 30,000 own debentures @ ₹99 each)		29,70,000	29,70,000
	10% Debentures A/c Dr. To Own Debentures A/c To Gain (Profit) on cancellation (Being cancellation of own debentures)		30,00,000	29,70,000 30,000
	Gain (Profit) on Cancellation A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (Being transfer of gain (Profit) on redemption of debentures to capital reserve)		30,000	30,000
(ii) 2015 Feb.28	10% Debentures A/c Dr. To Debenture holders A/c (Being 10% Debenture due for redemption)		50,00,000	50,00,000
	Debenture holders A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Being amount paid to debenture holders)		50,00,000	50,00,000
(iii) 2016 Jan.31	Own Debentures A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Being purchase of 20,000 own debentures)		19,99,000	19,99,000
	10% Debentures A/c Dr. To Own Debentures A/c To Gain (Profit) on Cancellation (Being own debentures purchased and cancelled)		20,00,000	19,99,000 1,000

	Gain (Profit) on Cancellation A/c To Capital Reserve A/c (Being transfer of Gain (Profit) on redemption of debentures to Capital Reserve)	Dr.		1,000	1,000
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16. Answer :
**Books of SK Ltd
Journal**

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
	Bank A/c To Equity Share Application A/c (Being amount received on application for 4,00,000)	Dr.	12,00,000	12,00,000
	Equity Share Application A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c To Bank A/c (Being amount of application transferred to Share Capital and excess money is adjusted towards allotment)	Dr.	12,00,000	6,40,000 3,20,000 1,20,000 1,20,000
	Equity Share Allotment A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Being amount due on allotment)	Dr.	16,00,000	9,60,000 6,40,000
	Bank A/c (₹16,00,000 – ₹1,20,000 – ₹3,700) To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Being amount received on share allotment)	Dr.	14,76,300	14,76,300
	Share Capital A/c Securities Premium A/c To Share Forfeiture A/c To Share Allotment A/c (Being 800 shares of Jain are forfeited due to non – payment of allotment money)	Dr. Dr.	4,000 1,600	1,900 3,700
	Equity Share First and Final A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Being amount due on first and final call on 3,19,200 shares)	Dr.	22,34,400	15,96,000 6,38,400
	Bank A/c (₹22,34,400 – ₹16,800) To Equity Share First and Final Call A/c (Being amount received on first and final call)	Dr.	22,17,600	22,17,600
	Equity Share Capital A/c Securities Premium A/c To Equity Share Forfeiture A/c To Equity Share First and Final Call A/c (Being shares of Gupta were forfeited)	Dr. Dr.	24,000 4,800	12,000 16,800
	Bank A/c Share Forfeiture A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being forfeited shares were re-issued at ₹8 per share fully paid up)	Dr. Dr.	12,000 3,000	15,000

	Equity Share Forfeiture A/c To Capital Reserve A/c (Being excess amount on forfeiture is transferred to capital reserve)	Dr.		2,400	2,400
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Working Note:
Computation Table

Categories	Applied Shares	Shares Allotted	Money Received on Application @ ₹3 each	Money transferred to Share Capital @ ₹2 each	Money transferred to Securities Premium @ ₹1 each	Excess Application money	Amount Adjusted on Allotment	Money refunded
I	40,000		1,20,000			1,20,000		1,20,000
II	3,60,000	3,20,000	10,80,000	6,40,000	3,20,000	1,20,000	1,20,000	
	4,00,000	3,20,000	12,00,000	6,40,000	3,20,000	2,40,000	1,20,000	1,20,000

Calculation of amount unpaid on Allotment

$$\text{Share Applied by Jeevan} = \frac{3,60,000}{3,20,000} \times 800 = 900 \text{ shares}$$

Excess money received from Jeevan	=	300 (100 × 3)
Amount due on Allotment	=	2,400 (800 × 3)
Less : Excess Application Money	=	₹300
Amount unpaid on Allotment	=	2,100
Amount unpaid on Securities Premium	=	1,600 (800 × 2)
Total amount unpaid on allotment	=	₹3,700

Calculation of amount received from Jeevan (Share Forfeiture (Cr))

Amount received on application	=	1,600 (800 × 2) ⇒ excluding premium
Add : Excess Application money	=	300
Share Forfeiture (Cr.)	=	1,900

Unpaid amount on First and Final Call

$$\text{Share Allotted to Ganesh} = \frac{3,20,000}{3,60,000} \times 2,700 = 2,400 \text{ shares}$$

$$\text{Unpaid amount on First and Final Call} = 16,800 (2,400 \times 7)$$

Calculation of amount received from Ganesh (Share Forfeiture Cr.)

Amount received on application	=	₹4,800 (2,400 × 2) ⇒ excluding premium
Amount received on allotment	=	₹7,200 (2,400 × 3) ⇒ excluding premium
Total amount received	=	₹12,000

Calculation of Capital Reserve

(i) 800 shares of Jain are reissued	
Share forfeiture (Cr.)	= 900
Less : Share forfeiture (Dr.)	= 1,600 (800 × 2)
Capital Reserve	= 300

(ii) 700 Shares of Ganesh are reissued

Share Forfeiture (Cr.) for 700 shares	=	$3,500 \left(\frac{12,000}{2,400} \times 700 \right)$
Less : Share Forfeiture (Dr.)	=	$\frac{1400 (700 \times 2)}{\quad}$
Capital Reserve	=	2,100
Total Amount of Capital Reserve	=	2,400 (2,100 + 300)

OR

**Books of BBG Ltd
Journal**

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
2015 Jan. 05	Bank A/c (1,40,000 × 6) To Equity Share Application A/c (Being amount received on application for 1,40,000 shares @ ₹6 per share including premium)	Dr.	8,40,000	8,40,000
Jan. 15	Equity Share Application A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (1,00,000 × ₹3) To Securities Premium A/c (1,00,000 × ₹3) To Equity Share Allotment A/c (20,000 × ₹6) To Bank a/c (20,000 × ₹6) (Being transfer of application money to share capital securities premium, money refunded for 20,000 shares for rejected application and balance adjusted towards amount due on allotment as shares were allotted on Pro-rata basis)	Dr.	8,40,000	3,00,000 3,00,000 1,20,000 1,20,000
Jan. 17	Equity Share Allotment A/c (1,00,000 × ₹4) To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being amount due on allotment @ ₹4 per share)	Dr.	4,00,000	4,00,000
Feb. 20	Bank A/c (₹4,00,000 – ₹1,20,000) To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Being balance amount received on allotment)		2,80,000	2,80,000
April 01	Equity Share First & Final Call (1,00,000 × ₹3) To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being First and Final Call money due)	Dr.	3,00,000	3,00,000
April 20	Bank A/c Calls - in - arrears A/c To Equity Share First and Final Call A/c (Being money received on First and Final Call)	Dr. Dr.	2,97,000 3,000	3,00,000
May 20	Equity Share Capital A/c To Equity Share Forfeiture A/c (1,000 × ₹7) To Equity Share First & Final Call A/c (1,000 × ₹3) (Being shares forfeited on which call money was not received)	Dr.	10,000	7,000 3,000
June 15	Bank A/c (1,000 × ₹7) Equity Share Forfeiture A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being share forfeited reissued)	Dr. Dr.	7,000 3,000	10,000
June 15	Equity Share Forfeiture A/c To Capital Reserve A/c (Being amount transferred to Capital Reserve)	Dr.	4,000	4,000

17. Answer :
Revaluation Account

Dr.		Cr	
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Investment A/c	24,000	By Creditors A/c	6,000
To Machinery A/c	12,000	By Loss on Revaluation	
		L's Capital A/c	15,000
		M's Capital A/c	10,000
		N's Capital A/c	5,000
	36,000		30,000
			36,000

Partner's Capital Account

Dr.					Cr.				
Particulars	L	M	N	O	Particulars	L	M	N	O
To Revaluation A/c	15,000	10,000	5,000		By Balance c/d	1,20,000	80,000	40,000	
To Balance c/d	1,56,000	84,000	42,000	56,400	By Gen. Reserve A/c	21,000	14,000	7,000	
					By Prem For G/w	30,000			
					By Cash A/c				56,400
	1,71,000	94,000	47,000	56,400		1,71,000	94,000	47,000	56,400

**Balance Sheet
as on March 31,2015**

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	1,62,000	Bank (34,000 + 56,400 + 30,000)	1,20,400
Capitals :		Debtors	46,000
L	1,56,000	Stock	2,20,000
M	84,000	Investments	36,000
N	42,000	Furniture	20,000
O	56,400	Machinery	58,000
	3,38,400		
	5,00,400		5,00,400

Working Notes :
WN1 : Calculation of Sacrificing Ratio

Sacrificing Ratio = Old Ratio - New Ratio

$$L's = \frac{3}{6} - \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$M's = \frac{2}{6} - \frac{2}{6} = \text{Nil}$$

$$N's = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} = \text{Nil}$$

WN 2: Adjustment of Goodwill

$$O's \text{ Share of Goodwill} = 1,80,000 \times \frac{1}{6} = 30,000$$

30,000 will be credited to L's Capital A/c, as he is the only sacrificing partner

WN3: Calculation of O's Proportionate Capital

$$\text{Adjusted Old Capital of L} = 1, 20,000 + 21,000 + 30,000 - 15,000 = ₹1, 56,000$$

Adjusted Old Capital of M = 80,000 + 14,000 - 10,000 = ₹84,000

Adjusted Old Capital of N = 40,000 + 7,000 - 5,000 = ₹42,000

Total Adjusted Capital = 1, 56,000 + 84,000 + 42,000 = ₹2, 82,000

O's Proportionate Capital = Total Adjusted Capital × O's Profit Share

× Reciprocal of Combined New Share of Old Partners

$$= 2,82,000 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{6}{5} = 56,400$$

OR

Revaluation Account

Dr.			Cr.
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Claim for Workman Compensation A/c	8,000	By Provision for Doubtful Debts A/c	2,000
		By Loss on Revaluation	
		J's Capital A/c	3,000
		H's Capital A/c	1,800
		K's Capital A/c	1,200
	8,000		6,000
			8,000

Partner's Capital Account

Dr.								Cr.
Particulars	J	H	K	Particulars	J	H	K	
To Revaluation A/c	3,000	1,800	1,200	By Balance b/d	1,00,000	80,000	40,000	
To H's Capital A/c	10,200		20,400	By IFF A/c	10,000	6,000	4,000	
To Cash A/c		14,000		By P&L A/c	40,000	24,000	16,000	
To H's Loan A/c		1,24,800		By J's Capital		10,200		
To Balance c/d	1,36,800		38,400	By K's Capital		20,400		
	1,50,000	1,40,600	60,000		1,50,000	1,40,600	60,000	
To Current A/c	31,680			By Balance b/d	1,36,800		38,400	
To Balance c/d	1,05,120		70,080	By Current A/c			31,680	
	1,36,800		70,080		1,36,800		70,080	

**Balance Sheet
as on March 31,2015**

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	42,000	Land and Building	1,24,000
Capitals		Motor Vans	40,000
J	1,05,120	Investment	38,000
K	70,080	Machinery	24,000
	1,75,200	Stock	30,000
J's Current A/c	31,680	Debtors	80,000
Claim for Workmen Comp.	8,000	Less : Provision	4,000
H's Loan A/c	1,24,800	Cash (32,000 - 14,000)	18,000
	3,81,680	K's Current A/c	31,680
			3,81,680

Working Notes :
WN1: Calculation of Gaining Ratio

Gaining Ratio = New Ratio - Old Ratio

$$J's = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$K's = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{10} = \frac{2}{10}$$

Gaining Ratio = 1:2

WN2 : Adjustment of Goodwill

$$H's \text{ Share of Goodwill} = 1,02,000 \times \frac{3}{10} = 30,600$$

30,600 will be debited to gaining partners (J and K) in the ratio of 1:2

$$J's \text{ share} = 30,600 \times \frac{1}{3} = 10,200$$

$$K's \text{ share} = 30,600 \times \frac{2}{3} = 20,400$$

WN 3 Adjustment of Capital

Adjusted Capital of J = 1,00,000 + 10,000 + 40,000 – 3,000 – 10,200 = ₹1,36,800

Adjusted Capital of K = 40,000 + 4,000 + 16,000 – 1,200 – 20,400 = ₹38,400

Total Adjusted Capital = 1,36,800 + 38,400 = ₹1,75,200

$$J's \text{ New Capital} = 1,75,200 \times \frac{3}{5} = 1,05,120$$

$$K's \text{ New Capital} = 1,75,200 \times \frac{2}{5} = 70,080$$

K's New Capital > K's Adjusted Capital (K owes 31,680 to the firm)

J's New Capital < J's Adjusted Capital (Firm owes 31,680 to J)

WN 4 Amount transferred to H's Loan A/c

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Amount to be transferred} &= (\text{Credit side} - \text{Debit side}) - \text{Cash paid} \\ &= (1,40,600 - 1,800) - 14,000 = ₹1,24,800 \end{aligned}$$

SECTION B
18. Answer :

The statement that records the inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents during a particular period from the business operating activities, investing activities and financing activities is called 'Cash Flow Statement'.

19. Answer :

Such a cash flow will be classified under 'Operating Activity'.

20. Answer :

- a. The following are the two main objectives other than the one stated in the question.
 1. To determine profitability with respect to sales and investments.
 2. To make forecast and prepare budgets.

b.

Other Current Liabilities	Other Current Assets
Income received in advance	Prepaid expenses
Unpaid Dividends	Taxes paid in advance

21. Answer :

a. Activity Ratios measures the effectiveness with which a firm uses its available resources. Higher the activity ratio means better the use of capital or resources of the business. Some of the important Activity Ratios are Inventory Turnover Ratio, Debtors Turnover Ratio, Working Capital Turnover Ratio, Current Assets Turnover Ratios etc.

b.

$$\text{Inventory Turnover Ratio} = \frac{\text{Cost of Revenue from Operations}}{\text{Average Inventory}}$$

$$\text{Gross Loss Ratio} = \frac{\text{Gross Loss}}{\text{Revenue from Operations}}$$

$$5\% = \frac{\text{Gross Loss}}{16,00,000} \Rightarrow \text{Gross Loss} = 5\% \text{ of } 16,00,000 = 80,000$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Cost of Revenue from Operations} &= \text{Revenue from Operations} + \text{Gross Loss} \\ &= 16,00,000 + 80,000 = 16,80,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Inventory Turnover Ratio} = \frac{16,80,000}{2,20,000} = 7.64 \text{ Times}$$

22. Answer :

**Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended March 31, 2014 and 2015**

Particulars	Note No	31 st March 2014 ₹	31 st March 2014 ₹	Absolute Change ₹	Percentage Change ₹
1. Revenue from operations		40,00,000	50,00,000	10,00,000	25.00
2. Other Income		10,00,000	2,00,000	(8,00,000)	(80.00)
3. Total Revenue (1+2)		50,00,000	52,00,000	2,00,000	4.00
4. Expenses					
Employee Benefit Expenses		25,00,000	31,20,000	6,20,000	24.80
Other Expenses		5,00,000	3,12,000	(1,88,000)	(37.60)
Total Expenses		30,00,000	34,32,000	4,32,000	14.40
5. Profit before Tax (3-4)		20,00,000	17,68,000	(2,32,000)	(11.60)
Less: Income Tax		8,00,000	8,84,000	84,000	10.50
6. Profit after Tax		12,00,000	8,84,000	(3,16,000)	(26.30)

The values conveyed by Company are

- (i) Rural Development
- (ii) Employment opportunities to plenty.

23. Answer :

**Cash Flow Statement
for the year ended 31st March 2015**

	Particulars	₹	₹
I	Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
	A. Net Profit before Tax and Extraordinary items*		2,50,000
	Adjustments for Non-Cash and Non – Operating Items		
	B. Add : Items to be added		

	Depreciation	99,000	
	Intangible Assets Written off	10,000	
	Interest on Debentures (12% of 5,00,000)	60,000	
	Provision for Tax	50,000	2,19,000
	C. Less : Items to be Deducted		-----
	D. Operating Profit before Working Capital Adjustments (A+B-C)		4,69,000
	E. Add : Decrease in Current Assets and Increase in Current Liabilities		-----
	F: Less : Increase in Current Assets and Decrease in Current Liabilities		
	Inventories		(62,000)
	Cash Generated from Operations (D+E-F)		4,07,000
	Less : Income Tax Paid (Net of Refund)		(70,000)
	Net Cash Flows from (or used in) Operating Activities		3,37,000
II.	Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
	Purchase of Fixed Assets (12,03,000 – 8,21,000)	(3,82,000)	
	Purchase of Non – Current Investments	(25,000)	
	Net Cash Flows (or used in) Investing Activities		(4,07,000)
III	Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
	Proceeds from Issue of Share Capital	1,00,000	
	Redemption of Debentures	(50,000)	
	Interest Paid on Debentures	(60,000)	
	Increase in Bank Overdraft	1,00,000	
	Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities		90,000
IV	Net Increase or Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents (I+ II+III)		20,000
	Add : Cash and Cash Equivalents in the beginning of the period (includes Current Investments of 60,000)		1,20,000
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the period (Includes Current Investments of 50,000)		1,40,000

Provision For Tax Account

Dr.		Cr.	
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Bank A/c	70,000	By Balance b/d	90,000
To Balance c/d	70,000	By Statement of Profit and Loss A/c	50,000
	1,40,000		1,40,000