PART-A

Q.1 Why is it necessary to have a Partnership Deed? [2]

Ans. **Partnership Deed:** Following are the main points of importance of partnership deed.

(i) It regulates the rights, duties and liabilities of each partner.

(ii) It helps to avoid any misunderstanding amongst the partners because all the terms and conditions have been laid down before hand in the deed.

(iii) Any dispute arising between the partners may be settled by referring to the partnership deed.

Hence, it is desirable to have a written partnership deed duly signed by the partners and registered under the law.

Q.2 Arjun is a partner in a firm. He draws Rs. 6,000 at the end of every month. Interest on drawings in to be charged @ 10% p.a. Calculate Interest on drawings for the year 2017. [2]

Ans. Interest Arjun's Drawings: Total Drawings$\times \frac{Rate}{100} \times \frac{Time}{12}$

Total Drawings = 6,000 × 12

= $Rs.$ 72,000

Interest on Drawings = $72{,}000 \times \frac{10}{100} \times \frac{5.5}{12}$

= $72{,}000 \times \frac{10}{100} \times \frac{55}{120}$

=Rs. 3,300.

Q.3 What do you mean by Sacrificing Ratio? [2]

Ans. **Sacrificing Ratio:** Whenever there is a change in profit sharing ratio, one or more of the existing partners have to surrender some of their old share in favour of one or more of other partner and on the admission of a new partner in a firm, the profit sharing ratio of old partners will reduce. The ratio in which old partners sacrifice their share in profit is called sacrificing ratio.

Sacrificing Ratio = Old Share – New Share

Q.4 What is the meaning of Reserve Capital? [2]

Ans. **Reserve Capital:** A company may by means of a special resolution, decide that certain portion of its uncalled capital shall not be called up during its existence and it would be available as an additional security to its creditors in the event of its liquidation. Such a portion of uncalled capital is termed as 'Reserve Capital'?

Q.5 What do you mean by over-subscription of share? [2]

Ans. **Over-subscription of share:** An issue said to over subscribe, when the number of shares applied is more than the number of share offered to the public for subscription. But subscribed capital can never exceed issued capital. In other words, a company cannot allot shares more than that offered for subscription.

Under such a condition, three alternatives are available to the directions to deal with the situation.

(1) Rejection of Applications

(2) Full Allotment

(3) Pro-rata Allotment

Q.6 What do you mean by Bearer Debenture? [2]

Ans. **Bearer Debenture:** These debentures are transferable by mere delivery and the company does not keep any record of names and address of debentureholder. Interest on these debentures is paid by the company to a person who produce the interest coupon attached with the debentures.

Q.7 What do you understand by Legacy? [3]

Ans. **Legacy:** Legacy is the amount received by not-for-profit organisation on the death of a person or member as per his 'will'. It appears on the debit side of the Receipts and Payments A/c. It is usually of a non-recurring nature. As such, it should be treated as capital receipt and be shown on the liabilities side of the Balance Sheet.

The legacy may be for a specific purpose or for a general purpose. If it is for a specific purpose, then it should be capitalized in the name of the 'Fund' for that specific purpose. If it is for general purpose it is added to Capital Fund.

Q.8 Akshita and Nitika are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3. They admit kManik in partnership for 1/3rd share of profit. Calculate new profit sharing ratio? [3]

Ans. Old Share of Akshita and Nikita = 5:3

Manik's share $= \frac{1}{3}$

Remaining Share = $1 - \frac{1}{3}$

$= \frac{2}{3}$

Akshita's New Share = $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{10}{24}$

Nikita's New Share = $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{6}{24}$

Manik's Share = $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{8}{8} = \frac{8}{24}$

Hence, New Profit sharing ratio of Akshita and Nikita and Manik = $10:6:8$

$= 5:3:4.$

Q.9 What so you understand by calls in arrears and calls in Advance? [3]

Ans. **Calls in arrears:** The portion of called-up capital which is not paid by the shareholders within a specified time is called as "Call-in-Arrears'. The company is authorized to charge interest at a specified rate on call-in-arrears from the due date to the date of payment. If 'Articles of Association' is silent about interest on calls-in-arrears, the Table F of the Companies Act, 2013 shall be applicable which provides for 10% per annum interest.

Calls-in-advance: When a company accepts money paid by some of its allotment for the calls not yet due, such amount is known as a 'Calls-in-advance'. Sometimes, shareholders may pay advance amount to save himself from becoming defaulter.

Calls-in-advance can be accepted by the company when it is permitted by its 'Articles of Association'. In case of calls-in-advance, company must pay interest at the rate prescribed in its 'Articles of Association'. In the absence of Articles, the provisions of 'Table F' of the Companies Act, 2013 will apply according to which the company will have to pay interest @ 12% p.a.

Q.10 What are the advantages of issuing debentures? [3]

Ans. **Advantages of debentures:**

(1) Availability of necessary funds: If the company is not able to obtain the necessary funds by issue of shares, it obtains the required amount by issue of debentures.

(2) No interference in the management: Debentureholders do not have voting rights, in other words they do not participate in the management of the company, they are simply lenders of the company.

(3) Fixed rate of interest: Interest is paid at prescribed fixed rate to the debentureholder.

(4) Return of funds: Debentures are redeemable, therefore a company can reduce the burden of loan, if the company becomes financially sound.

(5) More dividend to Shareholders: A good company who pays higher rate of interest to debentureholders also pays dividend at a higher rate to its shareholder.

Q.11 On March 31, 2017 X Ltd. Redeemed Rs. 80,000, 15% debentures out of a profit. Journalise the transactions. [4]

Ans.

Date	Particular	Dr. (Rs.)	Dr.(Rs.)
2017 Mar, 31	Surplus in Statement of Profit & Loss Dr. To Debenture RedemptionReserve A/c (Being transfer of profits to Debenture Redemption Reserve Account)	80,000	80,000
Mar, 31	15% Debentures A/c Dr. To Debentureholders A/c (Being redemption of debentures due)	80,000	80,000
Mar, 31	Debentureholder' A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Being amount paid on redemption)	80,000	80,000
Mar, 31	Debenture Redemption Reserve A/c Dr. To General Reserve A/c (Being transfer of Debenture Redemption Reserve A/c to General Reserve A/c)	80,000	80,000

Q.12 What is Receipts and Payments Accounts? Give its features.

Or

The following particulars relate to the club for the year kended 31st Dec., 2017.

Receipts	Amount (Rs.)	Payment	Amouont (Rs.)
		By Rent	300
To Subscription received	1,100	By Petty Cash Expenses	150
To Interest received	380	By Advertisment Expenses	250
To Received from Speech	2,500	By Printing Expenses	100
		By Cash in hand	3,180

	3,980		3,980

The club held Ten 4% Debenture of Rs. 1,000 each. As on 31st December, 2017 the club owed Rs. 80 for rent and Rs. 90 for printing.

Prepare the club's Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December 2017. [5]

Ans. **Receipts and Payments Accounts:** Large size Not-for-Profit Organisations maintain proper accounts as in the case of profit-seeking organisations. In such a case, it is easy to prepare the 'Income and Expenditure A/c' as well as the Balance Sheet. Whereas, in case of small size Not-for-Profit Organisations usuallye, a Cash Book is maintained to record routine cash transctions and with the help of Cash Book a 'Receipts and Payments A/c' is prepared at the end of the accounting year. This account gives a summary of all receipts and payments recorded in the Cash Book.

Reciepts and Payments A/c' is prepared by analyzing and classifying the ntires of the Cash Book of a particular accounting year. 'Receipts and Payments A/c' is generally presented horizontally with cash receipts on the debit side and cash payments on the credit side. At the end of the period, the account is finally balanced. The balance of this account shows cash in hand or cash at Bank or overdraft. While preparing this account, no distinction is made between capital and revenue items.

Features of Receipts and Payments Account:

The main features of Receipts and Payments Account are as follows:

(i) Opening balance: This account starts with the opening balance of cash in hand or at bank. Cash in hand always shows debit balance, whereas bank balance may be debit balance or credit balance.

(ii) Closing balance: This account is balanced at the end of the year, by entering closing balance of cash in hand or at Bank, on the credit side.

(iii) Nature: It is real accouont and hence, rule of real account i.e., "Debit what comes in and Credit what goes out" is followed while preparing this account.

(iv) Recording of receipts: All cah receipts are shown on the debit side of this account, irrespective of the fact, whether they are of capital nature or of revenue nature or whether they relate to previous year, current year or next year.

(v) Recording of payments: All cash payments are shown on the credit side of this account, irrespective of the fact, whether they are of capital nature or revenue nature or whether they relate to previous year, current year or next year.

(vi) Basis of recording: This accout records only the actual receipts and payments of cash. Non-cash items such as depreciation, outstanding expenses, accrued incomes, etc, are ignored while preparing this account.

Or

Income and Expenditure A/c

for the year ending 31st Dec, 2017

Dr. Cr.

Particular		**Amount (Rs.)**	**Particular**		**Amount (Rs.)**
To Rent	300		By Subscription received		1,100
Add: Outstanding	80	380			
To Petty Cash Expenses		150			
To Advertisment Expenses		250	By Received from speech		2,500
To Printing Expenses	100				
Add: Outstanding	90	190	By Interest Received	380	
To Excess of Income			Add: Accured Interest	20	400
Over Expenditure		3030			
		4,000			4,000

Q.13 What is Memorandom Revaluation Account? How does it differ from Revaluation A/c?

Or

Following was the Balance Sheet of X and Y, who were sharing profits in the ratio of 2:1 on 31st December 2017:

Liabilities	**Amount (Rs.)**	**Assets**	**Amouont (Rs.)**
Creditors	65,900	Buildings	50,000
General Reserve	30,000	Plants & Machinery	35,000
Capital Accounts:		Stock	20,000
X – 30,000		Debtors	9,700
Y - 20,000	50,000	Cash in hand	1,200
		Bank	30,000
	1,45,000		1,45,000

On this date Z was admitted into partnership on the following terms:

(i) Z was to bring Rs. 15,000 as his capital and Rs. 6,000 as goodwill for 1/4th share in the firm.

(ii) That the value of Stock and Plant and Machinery were to be reduced by 10%.

(iii) That a provision of bad debt was to be created in respect of Debtors at Rs. 750.

(iv) Building to be depreciated by 10%.

(v) Goodwill money was to be retained in the business.

Prepare Revaluation A/c and Partners Capital A/c. [5]

Ans. **Memorandom Revaluation Account:** Sometimes, all the partners agree upon that assets and liabilities to be shown in the Balance Sheet at their old value even when they agree to revalue them. In such a case Memorandom Revaluation Account is Account is prepared. This account has two parts:

In the first part, the increase and decrease in the value of assets and liabilities is recorded in the same manner as in 'Revaulation Account'. It will be credited with the increase in the value of assets and decrease in the amount of liabilities and reserves. Revaluation Account will be debited with the decrease in the value of asses and increase in the amount of liabilities and reserve. There may be some assets and liabilities in the business which do not appear in the books. These assets and liabilities are called as unrecorded assets or unrecorded liabilities. These should be treated in the Revaluation Account in the same manner as there is an increase in assets or liabilities. Profit or loss shown by this part is transferred to 'Old Partners' Capital A/cs' in their old profit-sharing ratio.

In the second part, all entries made in the first part of this account are reversed. Profit or loss shown by this part is transferred to capital accounts of all partners in their new profit-sharing ratio.

Basic	Revualtion Accoount	Memorandum Revaulation Account
1. Parts	It has only one part.	It is divided into parts. First part is prepared to record the increase or decreases in the value of assets and liabilities and second part is prepared to reverse the effect of first part.
2. Transfer of Profit or Loss	Profit or loss shown by Revaluation A/c is transferred to old Partners' Capital A/cs in old ratio.	Profit or loss of the part is transferred to old partners' capital A/cs in their old ratio and profit or loss of the second part is transferred to all Partners' Capital A/cs in their new ratio.
3. Effect on Balance Sheet	When a Revalulation A/c is prepared assets and liabilities are shown in the new Balance Sheet at revalued amounts.	When a Memorandum Revaulation A/c is prepared assets and liabilities are shown in the new Balance Sheet at their old amounts.
4. Use	Generally, it is prepared.	It is prepared when specifically

		agreed by the partners, to show the assets and liabilities at their old values.

Or

Dr. **Revalulation A/c** **Cr.**

To Stock To Plant & Machinery To Provision of bud debt A/c To Building	2,000 3,500 750 5,000	By partners Capital A/c X - 7,500 Y - 3,750	11,250
	11,250		11,250

Partner's Capital A/c

Dr. Cr.

Particulars	X	Y	Z	Particulars	X	Y	Z
To Revaluation A/c	7,500	3,750		By Balance b/d	30,000	20,000	-
To Balance /d	46,500	28,250	15,000	By Premium for Goodwill	4,000	2,000	-
				By General Reserve	20,000	10,000	
				By Bank			15,000
	54,000	32,000	15,000		54,000	32,000	15,000

Q.14 Rajan Ltd. Issued for public subscription 50,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 2 per share payable as under:

On Application Rs. 2 per share.

On Allotment Rs. 5 per share (including premium)

On First Call Rs. 2 per share

On Final Call Rs. 3 per share

Issue was fully subscribed by the public and allotment was made.

Shubham who had 1000 shares failed to pay allotment and first call money and his shares were forfeited after first call. Gulshan who had 2000 shares could not pay two calls and his shares were also forfeited pass journal entires in the books of the company. [5]

Ans. **Journal Entires**

Bank A/c Dr. To Share Appliation A/c (Being Application money received)	1,00,000	 1,00,000
Share Appliation A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c (Being application money transferred to capital A/c)	1,00,000	 1,00,000
Share allotment A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Being allotment money due)	2,50,000	 1,50,000 1,00,000
Bank A/c Dr. To Share allotment A/c (Being allotment money received except on Shares	2,45,000	 2,45,000
Share 1st Call A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c (Being 1st Call money due)	1,00,000	 1,00,000
Bank A/c Dr. Calls in arrear A/c Dr. To Share 1st Call A/c (Being 1st Call money seond except 3000 Shares)	9,4000 6,000	 1,00,000
Share Capital A/c Dr. Security Premium A/c Dr. To Share allotment A/c To Share 1st Call A/c To Share forfeited A/c (Being 1000 Sahres forfeited for payment allotment and calls)	7,000 2,000	 5,000 2,000 2,000
Share Final Call A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c (Being final Call due)	1,47,000	 1,47,000
Bank A/c Dr. Calls in arrear A/c Dr. To Share Final Call A/c (Being final Call money received except 2000 Shares)	1,41,000 6,000	 1,47,000
Share Capital A/c Dr. To Share 1st Call A/c To Share final Call A/c To Share forfeited A/c (Being 2000 shares forfeited for non payment of calls)	20,000	 4,000 6,000 10,000

Q.15 What is Goodwill? Explain the different modes of treatment of goodwill on the retirement of a partner. [7]

Or

Vani, Avni and Mehak are partners in the ratio of 3:2:1. On 31st December 2017. Mehak retires. On that date the Balance Sheet was as given ahead:

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets		Amouont (Rs.)
Creditors	27,000	Cash in hand		6,000
General Reserve	9,000	Debtors	31,000	
Capitals:		Less: Provision	1,000	30,000
Vani : 45,000		Stock		10,000
Avni: 30,000		Furniture		20,000
Mehak: 15,000	90,000	Plant & Machinery		60,000
	1,26,000			1,26,000

It was agreed upon that:

(i) The provision for bad and doubtful debts be raised to 5%.

(ii) Plant and Machinery to be appreciated by 10%.

(iii) Furniture to be fixed at Rs. 7,000.

(iv) Stock kbe fixed at Rs. 7,000.

(v) Capital of new firm be fixed at Rs. 80,000 in the new profit and loss sharing ratio.

Show necessary Ledger Accounts and Balance Sheet of the firm after retirement of Mehak. [7]

Ans. **Goodwill:** Goodwill means good name , good product, good place or the reputation earned by a firm through the harwork and honesty of its owner. Goodwill is the attracting force, which attract the customers and makes sales easy. Thus, goodwill is the value of reputation of a firm which enables the firm to earn more profits in comparision to the normal profits earned by the other firms in the same trade.

Accouonting Treatment of Goodwill:

The retiring on deceased partner is entitled to his share of goodwill at the time of reitrment or death because the goodwill earned by the firm is the result of the efforts of all the existing partners in the past. Since a part of the future profits will be accruing because of the present goodwill and the retiring or deceased partner will not sharing future profits, it will be fair to compendate the retiring or deceased parther for the same. At the time of retirement or death of a partner, the goowill is evaluated on the basis of agreement among the partners.

When Goodwill A/c not appeared in the books:

As such, in case of retirement or death of a partner, the adjustment for goodwill will be made through Partners' Capital Accounts. The Retiring or Deceased Partner's Capital Account will be credited with his share of goodwill and Continuting Partners' Capital Accouonts will be debited in their gaining ratio. The following journal entry will be recorded:

Continuing Partners' Capital A/cs Dr.

To Retiring Partner's Capital A/c

(Being retiring partner's share of goodwill

adjusted to continuing partners in the gaining ratio).

When Goodwill Account is already appearing in the books:

Usually, the goodwill is not shown in the books of a firm. However, if at the time of retirement or death of a partner, it appears in the Balance Sheet of a firm, it will be written off by debiting all the Partners' Capital Accounts in their old profit-sharing ratio and crediting the Goodwill Account. In such acase, the following journal entry is recorded.

(1) All Partners' Capital A/cs Dr.

To Goodwill A/c

(Being existing goodwill written off)

(2) Continuing Partners' Capital A/cs Dr.

To Retiring Partner's Capital A/c

(Being retiring partner's share of goodwill

adjusted to continuing partners in the gaining ratio).

Hidden Goodwill: If the firm has agreed to settle the account of retiring/decreased partner by paying him a lump-sum amount, then amount paid to him in excess of his capital and sharein reserves/revalulation account etc. shall be treated as his share of goodwill. For example X, Y and Z are partners. Z retires his capital account after making adjustments for reserves and profit on revalutaion exists at Rs. 80,000. X and Y have agreed to pay him Rs. 1,00,000 in full settlement of his claim. It implies that Rs. 20,000 is Z's share in the goodwill of the firm. This will be recorded by the foolowing journal entry:

Date	Particulars	Dr. (Rs.)	Cr. (Rs.)
	X's Capital A/c Dr.		
	Y's Capital A/c Dr.	10,000	
	To Z's Capital A/c	10,000	
	(Being Z's share of goodwill adjusted in gaining ratio)		20,000

Or

Ans. **Revaluation A/c**

Dr. **Cr.**

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
To Provision for bad and doubtful debts	550	By Plant & Machinery	6,000
To Stock A/c	3,000	By Furniture A/c	2,000
To Partner's Capital A/c			
Vani - 2225			
Avni - 1483			
Mehek - 742	4450		
	8,000		8,000

Partner's Capital Account

Dr. **Cr.**

Particulars	Vani	Avni	Mehak	Particulars	Vani	Avni	Mehak
To Mehak's Loans	-	-	17242	By Balance b/d	45,000	30,000	15,000
To Balance c/d	51725	34483	-	By General Reserve A/c	4,500	3,000	1,500
				By Revaluation A/c	2,225	1,483	742
	51,725	34,483	17,242		51,725	34,483	17242
To Partner's Current A/c	3725	2483	-	By Balance b/d	51725	34483	-
To Blance c/d	48,000	32,0003	-				
	51,725	4,483	-		51,725	34,483	-

Balance Sheet

As on 31st December 2017

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Creditors	27,000	Cash in hand	6,000
Mehek's Loan A/c	17,242	Debtors - 31,000	
Partner's Current		Less Provision - 1,550	29,450
Vani - 3725		Stock	7,000
Avni - 2483	6,208	Furniture	22,000
		Plant & Machinery	66,000
Capitals			
Vani - 48000			
Avni - 32,000	80,000		
	1,30,450		1,30,450

PART-B

Q.16 Name the items which are shown under the headings, "Miscellaneous Expenditure" in a company's Balance Sheet. [2]

Ans. According to Schedule VI, Part -I Section 211 of Companies Act, 1956

Miscellaneous Expenditure:-

(to the extent not written off or adjusted)

(1) Preliminary Expenses
(2) Expenses including commission or brokerage or underwriting on susbscription of shares or debentures.
(3) Discount allowed on issue of shares and debentures.
(4) Interest paid out of capital.
(5) Development expenditure, not adjusted.
(6) Other sums (specifying nature.

According to Schedule III, of Companies Act, 2013

"Miscellaneous Expenditure"

Item	**Treatment in Balance Sheet**
Miscellaneous Expenditure	Deducted from Securities Premium.

Q.17 What are the objectives of the Balance Sheet? [2]

Ans. **Objectives of the Balance Sheet:** Balance sheet fulfills the following objectives:

(i) Determining the value of proprietor's equity.

(ii) Understanding the financial position of the business.

(iii) Calculating the amount of working capital.

(iv) Calculating the financial ratio.

(v) Making arrangements of probable losses.

Q.18 Describe the objective of preparing common size statement. [2]

Ans. **Objective of preparing common size statement:**

(1) Establishing a relationship: Over a period of time, a relationship has been established between various items of the statement of Profit and Loss i.e., Income Statement to Revenue from Operations and various items of Balance Sheet to total assets or total of equity and liabilities. Meaningful conclusions can be drawn by studying the changes in relationship.

(2) Providing a common base for comparison: Common size statements provide a common base for comparison. Financial statements of different periods and different firms can be converted into uniform common size format irrespective of the the size of individual items. Thus, the common size statements facilities the comparison of profitability and financial position of two or more business over a period of time.

Q.19 Describe the importance of Cash Flow Statement. [2]

Ans. **(1) Useful for short-term financial planning:** Cash Flow Statement provides information regarding sources and use of cash and cash equivalents during a specific period, therefore, it becomes easier for the management to plan operating, financial and investment needs of the business concern.

(2) Analysis of liquidity position: Solvency is the ability of the business to pay its current liabilities. Cash Flow Statements prepared on monthly or quarterly basis helps to ascertain liquidity in a better way. Financial institutions and banks usually see Cash Flow Statement to analysis liquidity of the firm.

(3) Efficient cash mamagement: Cash Flow Statement provides information relating to surplus or deficit of cash. A business firm, therefore can decide about the short-term investment of the surplus amount and can arrange short-term credit in case of deficit.

Q.20 Current Ratio – 2.5; Working Capital Rs. 60,000. Calculate the amount of current assets and current liabilities. [3]

Ans. Current Ratio= $\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$

Suppose Current Liabilites be X

$$2.5 = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{X}}$$

Current Assets = 2.5 X

Working Capital = Current Assets – Current Liabilities

$$\text{Rs. } 60{,}000 = 2.5\,X - X$$

$$\text{Rs. } 60{,}000 = 1.5\,X$$

$$X = \frac{\text{Rs.}60{,}000}{1.5} = Rs.\,40{,}000$$

Current Liabilites = Rs.40,000

Current Aessts = Rs. 40,000× 2.5 = Rs. 1,00,000

Q.21 From the following information, prepare a Cash Flow Statement: [4]

	Rs.
Opening Cash Balance	30,000
Closing Cash Balance	34,000
Decrease in stock	16,000
Increase in Bills Payable	24,000
Sale of Fixed Assets	60,000
Repayment of long term loan	1,00,000
Net Profit for the year	4,000

Ans.

Particulars		(Rs.)	(Rs.)
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities:			
Net Profit before taxation		4,000	
Add: Decrease in Current Assets:			
Stock	16,000		
Add: Increase in Current Liabilities:			
Bills Payable	24,000	40,000	
Net Cash from Operating Activities (A)			44,000
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities:			
Sale of Fixed Assets		60,000	
Net Cash from Inesting Activities (B)			60,000
C. Cash Flow from financing Activities:			
Repayment of Long-term Loan		(1,00,000)	
Net cash used in Financial Activities (C)			(1,00,000)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)			4,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the period			30,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the period			34,000