

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER**  
**Class -XII**  
**Term -II (2021-22)**  
**Subject: Accountancy (055)**

**Time Allowed: 2 Hours**

**Max.Marks:40**

**General Instructions:**

1. This question paper comprises two Parts – A and B. There are 12 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Part-A is compulsory for all candidates.
3. Part- B has two options i.e.(i) Analysis of Financial Statements and (ii) Computerized Accounting. Students must attempt only one of the given options.
4. Question nos. 1 to 3 and 10 are short answer type-I questions carrying 2 marks each.
5. Question nos. 4 to 6 and 11 are short answer type-II questions carrying 3 marks each.
6. Question nos. 7 to 9 and 12 are long answer type questions carrying 5 marks each.
7. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 3 questions of three marks and 1 question of five marks.

**Part A**

**(Accounting for Not-for-Profit organizations,  
Partnership firms and Companies)**

1. Following information has been provided by M/s Achyut Health Care. You are required to calculate the amount of medicines consumed during the year 2020-21:

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Stock of medicines as on April 1, 2020	15,00,000
Creditors for medicines as on April 1,2020	3,50,000
Stock of medicines as on March 31,2021	10,00,000
Creditors for medicines as on March31, 2021	4,20,000
Cash purchases of medicines during the year 2020-21	2,00,000
Credit purchases of medicines during the year 2020-21	6,00,000

(2)

2. Distinguish between 'Dissolution of Partnership' and 'Dissolution of Partnership Firm' based on:  
(i) Settlement of assets and liabilities  
(ii) Economic relationship

(2)



3. Suresh, Ramesh and Tushar were partners of a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 6:5:4. Ramesh retired and his capital after making adjustments on account of reserves, revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities stood at ₹ 2,50,400. Suresh and Tushar agreed to pay him ₹ 2,90,000 in full settlement of his claim. Pass necessary journal entry for the treatment of goodwill. Show workings clearly. (2)
4. From the following information given by Modern Dance Academy, calculate the amount of Subscription received during the year 2020-21.
- (i) Subscription credited to Income & Expenditure A/c for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March ,2021 amounted to ₹3,00,000 and each member is required to pay an annual subscription of ₹ 3,000.
  - (ii) Subscription in arrears as on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 amounted to ₹ 16,000.
  - (iii) During the year 2020-21, 10 members made partial payment of ₹26,000 towards subscription, 8 members failed to pay the subscription amount and 5 members paid the subscription amount for the year 2021-22.
  - (iv) During the year 2019-20, 12 members paid the subscription amount for the year 2020-21.

**OR**

Following information is given by Alchemy Medical College, Library department for the year 2020-21.

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Books and Journals Fund as on 1.4.2020	4,50,000
7% Books and Journals Fund Investments as on 1.4.2020	4,00,000
Interest on Books and Journals Fund Investments	13,000
Donations for Books and Journals	20,000
Books Purchased	70,000
General Fund as on 1.4.2020	10,00,000

Show the accounting treatment of the above-mentioned items in the Balance Sheet of the Alchemy Medical College as at 31st March, 2021. (3)



5. Harihar, Hemang and Harit were partners with fixed capitals of ₹3,00,000, ₹ 2,00,000 & ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. They shared profits in the ratio of their fixed capitals. Harit died on 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2020, whereas the firm closes its books of accounts on 31<sup>st</sup> March every year. According to their partnership deed, Harit's representatives would be entitled to get share in the interim profits of the firm on the basis of sales. Sales and profit for the year 2019-20 amounted to ₹8,00,000 and ₹2,40,000 respectively and sales from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2020 amounted to ₹ 1,50,000. The rate of profit to sales remained constant during these two years. You are required to:
- Calculate Harit's share in profit.
  - Pass journal entry to record Harit's share in profit.
- (3)

6. Vedesh Ltd. purchased a running business of Vibhu Enterprises for a sum of ₹ 12,00,000. Vedesh Ltd. paid ₹ 60,000 by drawing a promissory note in favour of Vibhu Enterprises., ₹1,90,000 through bank draft and balance by issue of 8% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 5%. The assets and liabilities of Vibhu Enterprises consisted of Fixed Assets valued at ₹ 17,30,000 and Trade Payables at ₹ 3,20,000.
- You are required to pass necessary journal entries in the books of Vedesh Ltd.

**OR**

Youth Ltd. took a loan of ₹ 15,00,000 from State Bank of India against the security of tangible assets. In addition to principal security, it issued 10,000 11% debentures of ₹ 100 each as collateral security.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions, if the company decided to record the issue of 11% debentures as collateral security and show the presentation in the Balance Sheet of Youth Ltd.

(3)

7. Madhav, Madhusudan and Mukund were partners in Jaganath Associates. They decided to dissolve the firm on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021. Pass necessary journal entries for the following transactions after various assets (other than cash) and third-party liabilities have been transferred to realization account:
- Old machine fully written off was sold for ₹ 42,000 while a payment of ₹ 6,000 is made to bank for a bill discounted being dishonoured.
  - Madhusudan accepted an unrecorded asset of ₹80,000 at ₹75,000 and the balance through cheque, against the payment of his loan to the firm of ₹1,00,000.
  - Stock of book value of ₹30,000 was taken by Madhav, Madhusudan and Mukund in their profit sharing ratio.



- (iv) The firm had paid realization expenses amounting to ₹5,000 on behalf of Mukund.
- (v) There was a vehicle loan of ₹ 2,00,000 which was paid by surrender of asset to the bank at an agreed value of ₹ 1,40,000 and the shortfall was met from firm's bank account.

**OR**

Gini, Bini and Mini were in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:2:2. Their Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021 was as follows:

**Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021**

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Sundry Creditors	56,500	Cash	1,17,300
Bank Overdraft	61,500	Debtors	38,000
Workmen's Compensation Reserve	32,000	Less: Provision For Doubtful Debts	(2,300)
Capitals:		Inventories	35,700
Gini 4,60,000		Machinery	1,34,000
Bini 3,00,000		Furniture	1,00,000
Mini <u>2,90,000</u>	10,50,000	Building	1,80,000
		Goodwill	5,70,000
			63,000
	<u>12,00,000</u>		<u>12,00,000</u>

On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021, Gini retired from the firm. All the partners agreed to revalue the assets and liabilities on the following basis:

- (i) Bad debts amounted to ₹ 5,000. A provision for doubtful debts was to be maintained at 10% on debtors.
- (ii) Partners have decided to write off existing goodwill.
- (iii) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 54,000 and be adjusted into the Capital Accounts of Bini and Mini, who will share profits in future in the ratio of 5:4.
- (iv) The assets and liabilities valued as: Inventories ₹1,30,000; Machinery ₹ 82,000; Furniture ₹1,95,000 and Building ₹ 6,00,000.
- (v) Liability of ₹23,000 is to be created on account of Claim for Workmen Compensation.
- (vi) There was an unrecorded investment in shares of ₹ 25,000. It was decided to pay off Gini by giving her unrecorded investment in full settlement of her part payment of ₹ 28,000 and remaining amount after two months.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021.

(5)

8. Yogadatra Ltd. (pharmaceutical company) appointed marketing expert, Mr. Kartikay as the CEO of the company, with a target to penetrate their roots in the rural regions. Mr. kartikay discussed the ways and means to achieve target of the company with financial, production and marketing departmental heads and asked the finance manager to prepare the budget. After reviewing the suggestions given by all the departmental heads, the finance manager proposed requirement of an additional fund of ₹52,50,000.

Yogadatra Ltd. is a zero-debt company. To avail the benefits of financial leverage, the finance manager proposed to include debt in the capital structure. After deliberations, on April 1, 2020, the board of directors had decided to issue 6% Debentures of ₹100 each to the public at a premium of 5%, redeemable after 5 years at ₹110 per share.

**You are required to answer the following questions:**

- Calculate the number of debentures to be issued to raise additional funds.
  - Pass Journal entry for the allotment of debentures.
  - Pass Journal entry to write off loss on issue of debentures.
  - Calculate the amount of annual fixed obligation associated with debentures.
  - Prepare Loss on Issue of Debentures Account. (5)
9. From the following Receipts and Payments Account and additional information provided by Ramanath Club, Prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending on 31st March 2021.

**Receipts and Payments Account  
for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021**

Receipts	Amount (₹)	Payments	Amount(₹)
To Balance b/d	48,000	By Salaries and Wages:	
To Subscription	95,000	2019-20	10,600
To Entrance Fee	1,56,000	2020-21	<u>1,03,200</u>
To Locker rent	50,000		1,13,800
To Interest on 8% govt. Securities	5,400	By Sundry expenses	47,000
To Revenue from refreshment	52,000	By Refreshment expenses	60,400
To Sale of old newspapers	4,600	By Telephone bill	5,000
To Sale of furniture (Book value: ₹ 11,000)	12,000	By Rent & Rates	24,000
		By Library Book	25,000
		By 8% Govt. Securities	30,000
		By Honorarium to Secretary	5,000
		By Balance c/d	<u>1,12,800</u>
	<u>4,23,000</u>		<u>4,23,000</u>

Additional Information:

- (i) Subscription received during the year includes ₹ 25,000 as donation for Building.
- (ii) Telephone bill unpaid as on March 31, 2020 was ₹ 4,000 and on March 31, 2021 ₹ 2,600.
- (iii) Value of 8% Government Securities on March 31, 2020 was ₹ 80,000.
- (iv) Additional Government Securities worth ₹ 30,000 were purchased on March 31, 2021.

(5)

**Part-B**  
**Option-I**  
**(Analysis of Financial Statements)**

- 10.** State whether the following transactions will result in inflow, outflow or no flow of cash while preparing cash flow statement:
- (i) Decrease in outstanding employees benefits by ₹3000
  - (ii) Increase in Current Investment by ₹ 6,000.
- (2)
- 11.** From the following details provided by Kumud Ltd., prepare Comparative Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021:

Particulars	31.03.20 (₹)	31.03.21 (₹)
Revenue from operations	30,00,000	35,00,000
Other Income	3,00,000	4,50,000
Cost of materials Consumed	20,00,000	23,00,000
Other Expenses	1,00,000	1,20,000
Tax rate	40%	40%

**OR**

From the following Balance Sheets of Vinayak Ltd. as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021, Prepare a Common-size Balance Sheet.

Vinayak Ltd.  
Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Note no.	31.3.2021 (₹)	31.3.2020 (₹)
<b>I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
1. Shareholder's Funds:			
a. Share Capital		30,50,000	20,00,000
b. Reserve and Surplus		2,80,000	6,00,000
2. Current Liabilities:			
a. Trade Payable		6,70,000	4,00,000



Total		40,00,000	30,00,000
II ASSETS			
1. Non-Current Assets:			
a. Fixed Assets:			
i. Tangible Assets		16,00,000	12,00,000
ii. Intangible Assets		2,00,000	3,00,000
2. Current Assets			
a. Inventories		8,00,000	3,00,000
b. Trade Receivables		12,00,000	10,00,000
c. Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,00,000	2,00,000
Total		40,00,000	30,00,000

(3)

- 12.** On the basis of information given by Aradhana Ltd., prepare Cash Flow Statement for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021:

Aradhana Ltd.

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Note No.	31st March, 2020	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2021
I. Equity and Liabilities			
1. Shareholder's Funds			
(a) Share Capital		5,00,000	7,30,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	3,50,000	3,70,000
2. Non-current Liabilities			
Long-term Borrowings	2	4,00,000	2,00,000
3. Current Liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables	3	3,60,000	4,60,000
(b) Short Term provisions	4	3,25,000	3,20,000
Total		<u>19,35,000</u>	<u>20,80,000</u>
II. Assets			
1. Non-current Assets			
(a) Fixed Assets			
(i) Tangible Assets	5	4,50,000	5,00,000
(ii) Intangible Assets	6	3,10,000	3,02,000
(b) Long-term Loans and Advances		4,00,000	4,30,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		2,70,000	2,90,000
(b) Trade Receivables		2,40,000	2,60,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,65,000	2,98,000
Total		<u>19,35,000</u>	<u>20,80,000</u>

Note to Accounts

Particulars	31st March 2020	31st March 2021
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1. Reserves and Surplus Statement of Profit and loss	<u>3,50,000</u>	<u>3,70,000</u>
2. Long-term Borrowings 10% Debentures	<u>4,00,000</u>	<u>2,00,000</u>
3. Trade Payables Creditors Bills Payable	2,40,000 <u>1,20,000</u> <u>3,60,000</u>	2,60,000 <u>2,00,000</u> <u>4,60,000</u>
4. Short-Term Provisions Provision for Tax	<u>3,25,000</u>	<u>3,20,000</u>
5. Tangible Fixed Assets Machinery Less: Provision for Depreciation	5,50,000 <u>1,00,000</u> <u>4,50,000</u>	6,60,000 <u>1,60,000</u> <u>5,00,000</u>
6. Intangible Fixed Assets Patents	<u>3,10,000</u>	<u>3,02,000</u>

Additional Information:

1. Debentures were redeemed on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2020.
2. Tax paid during the year ₹2,80,000. (5)

### Part -B

#### Option-II

#### (Computerized Accounting)

10. What do you understand by terms 'primary key' and 'secondary key' in a database? (2)
11. State any three features of computerized accounting system.  
Or  
State any three advantages of computerized accounting system. (3)
12. Name and explain the function which returns the future value of an investment which has constant payment and interest. (5)



# MARKING SCHEME (2021-22)

## Accountancy (055)

### CLASS-XII

#### Term – II

#### Part A

### (Accounting for Not-for-Profit organizations, Partnership firms and Companies)

1. Amount of medicines consumed during the year 2020-21:

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Cash Purchases of medicines	2,00,000
Add: Credit Purchases of medicines	<u>6,00,000</u>
Total Purchases	8,00,000 <sup>1/2</sup>
Add: Opening Stock	15,00,000 <sup>1/2</sup>
Less: Closing Stock	<u>10,00,000</u> <sup>1/2</sup>
Medicines consumed during the year	<u>13,00,000</u> <sup>1/2</sup>

Alternative Solution:

#### Stock of Medicines A/c

Dr.

Cr.

Particulars	Amount(₹)	Particulars	Amount(₹)
Balance b/d	15,00,000 <sup>1/2</sup>	Income and	
Bank A/c	2,00,000 <sup>1/4</sup>	Expenditure A/c	13,00,000 <sup>1/2</sup>
Creditors A/c	6,00,000 <sup>1/4</sup>	Balance c/d	10,00,000 <sup>1/2</sup>
	23,00,000		23,00,000

- 2.

Basis of Distinction	Dissolution of Partnership	Dissolution of Partnership Firm
Settlement of Assets and Liabilities	Assets are revalued and liabilities are reassessed.	Assets are sold and liabilities are paid off.
Economic relationship	Economic relationship between the partners continues, though in a changed form.	Economic relationship between the partners comes to an end.

(1x2=2)

- 3.

#### JOURNAL ENTRY

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount	Cr. Amount
	Suresh's Capital A/c Dr.		23,760	
	Tushar's Capital A/c Dr.		15,840	
	Ramesh's Capital A/c			39,600
	(Being goodwill adjusted)			

(1 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>)

Working Note:

Ramesh's share of Goodwill= ₹2,90,000 - ₹2,50,400 = ₹39,600

(<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>)

4. Calculation of amount of Subscription received during the year 2020-21

Particulars	Amount(₹)
Subscription credited to Income & Expenditure A/c	3,00,000
Add : Outstanding for 2019-20	16,000
Less : Outstanding for 2020-21	
For 10 members (10 x 3000 – 26,000)	4,000
For 8 members (8 x 3000)	<u>24,000</u>
	(28,000)
Less : Advance during 2019-20	(36,000)
Add : Advance during 2020-21	15,000
Amount of subscription Received During the Year	<u>2,67,000</u>

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3\right)$$

OR

An Extract of Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021			
Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
General Fund 10,00,000		7% Books & Journals Fund	
Add: Books and Journals Fund <u>70,000</u>	10,70,000 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )	Investment	4,00,000 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )
Books & Journals Fund 4,50,000		Accrued Interest on Books and Journals Fund Investment	15,000 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )
Add : Donations for Books & Journals 20,000		Books	70,000 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )
Interest on Books & Journals Investment 13,000			
Accrued Interest <u>15,000</u> 28,000			
Less : Books purchased <u>70,000</u>	4,28,000 (1)		

Working Note:

Interest on Books and Journals Investments =  $4,00,000 \times \frac{7}{100} = 28,000$

Accrued Interest =  $28,000 - 13,000 = 15,000$

5. (i) Ratio of Profit to sales =  $\frac{2,40,000}{8,00,000} \times 100 = 30\%$  ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

Profit upto the date of death =  $1,50,000 \times 30\% = ₹45,000$  ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

Profit sharing Ratio = 3:2:1

Harit's Share of Profit =  $45,000 \times \frac{1}{6} = ₹7,500$  (1)

Alternative: Harit's Share of Profit =  $\frac{2,40,000}{8,00,000} \times 1,50,000 \times \frac{1}{6} = ₹7,500$

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Profit & Loss Suspense A/c		7,500	
	To Harit's Current A/c			7,500
	(Being Harit's share in profit transferred to his current account)			

(1)



6.

In the Books of Vedesh Ltd.

## Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Fixed Assets A/c Dr. To Trade Payables A/c To Vibhu Enterprises To Capital Reserve A/c (Being assets purchased and liabilities taken over of Vibhu Enterprises)		17,30,000	3,20,000 12,00,000 2,10,000
	Vibhu Enterprises Dr. Discount on Issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To Bills Payable A/c To Bank A/c To 8% Debentures A/c (Being issue of bank draft, acceptance of bill and issue of 8% debentures in settlement of purchase consideration}		12,00,000 50,000	60,000 1,90,000 10,00,000

(1+2=3)

Working Note:

Number of Debentures issued =  $9,50,000 / 95 = 10,000$ 

OR

In the Books of Youth Ltd.

## Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount(₹)	Cr. Amount(₹)
	Bank A/c Dr. To Bank Loan A/c (Being Loan taken from State Bank of India)		15,00,000	15,00,000
	Debenture Suspense A/c Dr. To 11% Debentures A/c (Being 11% debentures deposited as collateral security)		10,00,000	10,00,000

(1x2=2)

Balance sheet of Youth Ltd. (An extract)

Particulars	Note No.	Amount (₹)
<b>I. Equity and Liabilities</b>		
1. Non-current Liabilities		
Long term borrowings	1	15,00,000

(1/2)

Notes to Accounts:1

Particulars	Amount (₹)
<b>I. Long term borrowings</b>	
Secured Loan from State Bank of India	15,00,000
10,000, 11% debentures of ₹100 each	10,00,000
Less: - Debenture Suspense	<u>10,00,000</u>
(deposited as collateral security)	15,00,000



7.

## Books of Jaganath Associates

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount(₹)	Cr. Amount(₹)
31.03.2021	Bank A/c Dr. To Realization A/c (Being old machinery realised)		42,000	42,000
	Realization A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Being payment made to bank for bill discounted)		6,000	6,000
31.03.2021	Madhusudan's Loan A/c Dr. To Realisation A/c To Bank A/c (Being payment made against Madhusudan's loan through an unrecorded asset and cheque)		1,00,000	75,000 25,000
31.03.2021	Madhav's Capital A/c Dr. Madhusudan's Capital A/c Dr. Mukund's Capital A/c Dr. To Realisation A/c (Being unrealized stock taken by partners in their profit sharing ratio)		10,000 10,000 10,000	30,000
31.03.2021	Mukund's Capital A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Being realization expenses paid on behalf of Mukund)		5,000	5,000
31.03.2021	Realization A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Being payment of vehicle loan made)		60,000	60,000

(1X5)

OR

## REVALUATION A/C

Dr.

Cr.

Particulars	Amount(₹)	Particulars	Amount(₹)
To Baddebt A/c	2700	By Furniture A/c	15,000
To Provision for doubtful debts A/c	3300	By Building A/c	30,000
To Inventories A/c	4000	By Investment A/c	28,000
To Machinery A/c	18000		
To Partner's Capital A/c:			
Gini 25,000			
Bini 10,000			
Mini 10,000	45,000		
	73,000		73,000

(2)

## Partner's Capital A/c

Dr.

Cr.

Particulars	Gini	Bini	Mini	Particulars	Gini	Bini	Mini
To Goodwill A/c	35,000	14,000	14,000	By Balance b/d	4,60,000	3,00,000	2,90,000
To Gini's Capital A/c		18,000	12,000	By Workmen Compensation			
To Investment A/c	28,000			Reserve A/c	5,000	2,000	2,000
To Gini's Loan A/c	4,57,000			By Bini's Capital A/c	18,000		



To Balance c/d		2,80,000	2,76,000	By Mini's Capital A/c By Revaluation A/c	12,000 25,000	10,000	10,000
	5,20,000	3,12,000	3,02,000		5,20,000	3,12,000	3,02,000

(1X3=3)

8. (i) Number of Debentures to be issued =  $52,50,000/105 = 50,000$

(ii)

In the Books of Yogadatra Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
2020 April 1	Debenture Application & Allotment A/c Dr. Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 6% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c (Being allotment of debentures made)		52,50,000 5,00,000	50,00,000 2,50,000 5,00,000

(iii)

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
2021 March 31	Securities Premium Reserve A/c Dr. Statement of Profit & Loss Dr. To Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c (Being Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c written off)		2,50,000 2,50,000	5,00,000

(iv) Interest on 6% debentures =  $50,00,000 \times 6/100 = ₹3,00,000$

(v)

Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c

Dr.

Cr.

Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)
1.4.20	To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c	5,00,000	31.3.21	By Securities Premium Reserve A/c By Statement of Profit & Loss A/c	2,50,000 2,50,000
		<u>5,00,000</u>			<u>5,00,000</u>

(1X5=5)

9.

Income & Expenditure A/c

Dr.

For the year ended March 31, 2021

Cr.

Expenditure	₹	Income	₹
To Salary and Wages	1,03,200	By Subscription	95,000
To Sundry Expenses	47,000	Less: Donations for	
To Refreshment Expense	60,400	Building	<u>25,000</u>
To Telephone Bill	5,000	By Entrance Fee	1,56,000
Add : O/S for 2020-21	2,600	By Locker Rent	50,000
Less : O/S for 2019-20	<u>4,000</u>	By Interest on 8% Govt.	
To Rent and Rates	24,000	Securities	5,400
To Honorarium to Secretary	5,000	Add: Accrued Interest	<u>1,000</u>
		By Revenue from Refreshment	52,000

To Surplus(Excess of Income over Expenditure)	96,800	By Sale of old Newspapers By Profit on Sale of Furniture	4,600 1,000
	<u>3,40,000</u>		<u>3,40,000</u>

(1/3X15=5)

Part-B

Option -I

### ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10.(i) Outflow

(ii) No Flow

(1X2=2)

11.

### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021

Particulars	Note No.	31.03.20 (₹)	31.03.21 (₹)	Absolute Change (Increase/ Decrease)	Percentage Change (Increase/ Decrease) %
		(A)	(B)	(C= B-A)	(D= $\frac{C}{A}$ x 100)
1.Revenue from operations		30,00,000	35,00,000	5,00,000	16.67
2.Other Income		3,00,000	4,50,000	1,50,000	50.00
3. Total Revenue		<u>33,00,000</u>	<u>39,50,000</u>	<u>6,50,000</u>	<u>19.69</u>
4. Expenses					
a) Cost of materials Consumed		20,00,000	23,00,000	3,00,000	15.00
b) Other Expenses		1,00,000	1,20,000	20,000	20.00
Total Expenses		<u>21,00,000</u>	<u>24,20,000</u>	<u>3,20,000</u>	<u>15.24</u>
Profit Before Tax		12,00,000	15,30,000	3,30,000	27.50
Less: Tax @40%		<u>4,80,000</u>	<u>6,12,000</u>	<u>1,32,000</u>	<u>27.50</u>
Profit After Tax		<u>7,20,000</u>	<u>9,18,000</u>	<u>1,98,000</u>	<u>27.50</u>

(1/3 x 9=3 marks)

OR

### COMMON SIZE BALANCE SHEET OF SURAKSHA LTD. as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020 and 2021

Particulars	Note no.	Absolute Amounts 31.3.2020 (₹)	31.3.2021 (₹)	% Of Balane 31.3.2020 (%)	Sheet total 31.3.2021 (%)
I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
1. Shareholder's Funds:					
a. Share Capital		20,00,000	30,50,000	66.67	76.25
b. Reserve and Surplus		6,00,000	2,80,000	20.00	7.00
2. Current Liabilities:					16.75
a. Trade Payable		4,00,000	6,70,000	13.33	
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,00,000</b>	<b>40,00,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
II ASSETS					
1. Non-Current Assets:					
a. Fixed Assets:					
i. Tangible Assets		12,00,000	16,00,000	40.00	40.00



ii. Intangible Assets		3,00,000	2,00,000	10.00	5.00
2. Current Assets					
a. Inventories		3,00,000	8,00,000	10.00	20.00
b. Trade Receivables		10,00,000	12,00,000	33.33	30.00
c. Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,00,000	2,00,000	6.67	5.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,00,000</b>	<b>40,00,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(1/3 x 9=3 marks)

12

Aradhana Ltd.

Cash Flow statement for the year ended 31.3.21

Particulars	Details	Amount (')
<b>A) Cash flow from Operating Activities</b>		
Net Profit Before Tax and Extraordinary Items (W.Note No. 1)	2,95,000	
Adjustments for non-cash and non-operating items		
Add :- Depreciation of the year	60,000	
Amortisation of patents	8,000	
Interest on Debentures	20,000	88,000
Operating Profit Before working capital changes	3,83,000	
Add:- Increase in creditors	20,000	
Increase in Bills Payable	80,000	
Less:- Increase in Inventories	20,000	
Increase in Trade Receivables	20,000	60,000
Cash generated from operations	4,43,000	
Less:- Payment of Tax	(2,80,000)	
Cash Flow from operating Activities(A)		<b>1,63,000</b>
<b>B) Cash Flow From Investing Activities</b>		
Purchase of Machinery	(1,10,000)	
Investment in long term loans and advances	(30,000)	
Cash used in Investing Activities (B)		<b>(1,40,000)</b>
<b>C) Cash Flow From Financing Activities</b>		
Issue of Equity shares	2,30,000	
Payment of Interest	(20,000)	
Redemption of Debentures	(2,00,000)	<b>10,000</b>
<b>D) Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>		<b>33,000</b>
Add:- Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents		<b>2,65,000</b>
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents		<b>2,98,000</b>

(1/3X15=5)

Working Notes:-

1. Net Profit as per statement of Profit and Loss	20,000
Add: Tax provided during the year	<u>2,75,000</u>
	<u>2,95,000</u>

2.

Provision for Tax A/c

Dr.

Cr.

Particulars	Amount	Particular	Amount
Bank A/c	2,80,000	Balance b/d	3,25,000
Balance C/d	3,20,000	Statement of Profit and Loss	2,75,000
	6,00,000		6,00,000



## Part-B

### Option-II

#### Computerized Accounting

10. A primary key is a field that identifies each record in a database table admitting that the primary key must contain its UNIQUE values.

A secondary key shows the secondary value that is unique for each record. It can be used to identify the record and it is usually indexed. It is also termed as Alternate key. (2)

11. Simple and Integrated: It helps all businesses by automating and integrating all the business activities. Such activities may be sales, finance, purchase, inventory, and manufacturing etc. It also facilitates the arrangement of accurate and up-to-date business information in a readily usable form.

Accuracy & Speed: Computerised accounting has customized templates for users which allows fast and accurate data entry. Thus, after recording the transactions it generates the information and reports automatically.

Scalability: It has the flexibility to record the transactions with the changing volume of business.

OR

#### Advantages of Computerised Accounting

1. Better Quality Work: The accounts prepared with the use of computerized accounting system are usually uniform, neat, accurate, and more legible than a manual job.
2. Lower Operating Costs: Computer is a reliable and time-saving device. The volume of job handled with the help of computerized system results in economy and lower operating costs. The overall operating cost of this system is low in comparison to the traditional system.
3. Improves Efficiency: This system is more efficient in comparison to the traditional system. The computer makes sure speed and accuracy in preparing the records and accounts and thus, increases the efficiency of employees. (1X3=3)

12. 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 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. (5)

