

Marking Scheme – Accountancy XII (SQP 2023-24)

1	d) 33:27:20					1	
2	a) A is incorrect but R is correct					1	
3	b) ₹ 9,000 or c) ₹ 24,00,000					1	
4	d) ₹ 80,000 or d) A need to return ₹2,35,000 to the firm.					1	
5	c) Partner's Loan Account					1	
6	b) ₹ 10,00,000 or a).Interest on debentures is an appropriation of profits.					1	
7	a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are Correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)					1	
8	c) ₹ 2,40,000 or b) Debited, ₹6,500.					1	
9	d). ₹20,940.					1	
10	c). ₹71,400.					1	
11	c). Only (iii)					1	
12	B.	PK Ltd. To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Bank A/c (Being settlement of amount due to vendors)	Dr.	20,00,000 	12,72,700 1,27,270 6,00,030	1	
13	c). 2,000 Shares					1	
14	a). ₹24,000.					1	
15	b). ₹40,000. Or c). Shyam - ₹ 2,500; Gopal- ₹ 750; Arjun- Nil.					1	
16	d). ₹1,50,000					1	
17	Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	3	
		Anshul's Capital A/c Dr Chander's Capital A/c Dr To Babita's Capital A/c (Chander's share of Goodwill debited to the amounts of continuing partners in their gaining ratio)		9,000 21,000	30,000		
	Gaining Ratio is 3:7						
18	Partners	Interest on Capital Paid (2%) (i)	Salary Paid (wrong credit) (ii)	Payable (iii)	Salary Payable (iv)	Excess / Deficiency	3
	P	800	12,000	1152	----	11,648 (Excess)	
	Q	640	----	384	12,000	11,744 (Deficiency)	

R	480	----	384	----	96 (excess)	
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Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)
	P's Capital A/c R's Capital A/c To Q's Capital A/c (Being entry passed for adjustment of interest on capital and salary)	Dr Dr	11,648 96	11,744

Or

Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)
	P&L Adjustment A/c To Cheese Capital A/c To Slice Capital A/c (Being Interest on capital omitted earlier now provided)	Dr.	9,000	3,000 6,000
	P&L Adjustment A/c To Cheese Capital A/c (Being salary omitted earlier now provided)	Dr.	5,000	5,000
	Cheese Capital A/c Slice Capital A/c To P&L Adjustment A/c (Being Loss on Adjustment transferred to partners)	Dr. Dr.	7,000 7,000	14,000

19	Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)	3
		Assets A/c Goodwill A/c To Liabilities A/c To Healthy World Ltd. (Being assets and liability taken over)	Dr. Dr.	10,00,000 60,000	1,70,000 8,90,000	

Or

Share Forfeiture A/c

Particulars	Amt(₹)	Particulars	Amt(₹)
To Share Capital A/c	120	By Share Capital A/c	400
To Capital Reserve A/c	120		
To Capital Reserve A/c	80		
To Balance c/d	80		
	400		400

20	Years (ending 31 st March)	Adjusted Profit (₹)	Weights	Product (₹)	3													
	2020	28,000	1	28,000														
	2021	36,000	1	36,000														
	2022	46,000	2	92,000														
	2023	53,000	3	1,59,000														
	Total		7	3,15,000														
	Adjusted Profits	2020	2021	2022	2023													
	Given Profits	28,000	27,000	46,900	53,810													
	Add Capital Expenditure Charged to Revenue		10,000															
	Less: Unprovided Depreciation		(1,000)	(900)	(810)													
	Adjusted Profits	28,000	36,000	46,000	53,000													
Weighted Average Profit = 3,15,000/7 = ₹45,000																		
Goodwill = 45,000 × 3 = ₹1,35,000																		
Notes to Solution (i) Depreciation of 2021= 10% of 10,000 = $10,000 \times 10/100$ = ₹1,000 (ii) Depreciation of 2022 = 10% of 9000 = $9,000 \times 10/100$ = ₹900 (iii) Depreciation of 2022 = 10% of 8,100 = ₹8,100																		
21	Balance Sheet (Extract) as at					4												
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	Subscribed and fully paid up 74,000 equity shares of 10 each Subscribed but not fully paid-up 4,000 equity shares of 10 each Less: calls in arrears (4,000x2) Add Forfeited Shares 2,000 equity shares@3	40,000 (8,000)	7,40,000 32,000 6,000 7,78,000	
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22	Journal					4
	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)	
a)		Realisation A/c Dr To Sun's Capital A/c (Being Remuneration and expenses payable to Sun)		40,000	40,000	
b)		Sun's Capital A/c Dr Kiran's Capital A/c Dr To Deferred Advertisement Suspense A/c (Being Advertisement Suspense A/c has been debited in partner's capital account in their profit sharing ratio)		14,000 14,000	28,000	
c)(1)		Kiran's Capital A/c Dr To Realisation A/c (Being 1/3 of Stock has been taken over by Kiran at 25% discount))		30,000	30,000	
c)(2)		No Entry				
c)(3)		Bank A/c Dr To Realisation A/c (Being Stock Realised)		25,000	25,000	
d)		Cash/Bank A/c Dr To Realisation A/c (Being amount realised from unrecorded assets after payment of outstanding bill)		7,000	7,000	

23	Journal Entries in the Books of Rockstar Ltd.					6
	Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)	
i)		Bank A/c Dr. To Share Application A/c (Being Application money received)		16,00,000	16,00,000	
ii)		Share Application A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c To Share Allotment A/c To Bank A/c (Being Application money utilised)		16,00,000	10,00,000 5,00,000 1,00,000	
iii)		Share Allotment A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Being allotment due with premium)		8,00,000	4,00,000 4,00,000	
iv)		Bank A/c Dr. Calls in Arrears A/c Dr. To Share Allotment A/c (Being allotment received except of Simba)		2,85,000 15,000	3,00,000	
v)		Share First and Final Call A/c Dr.		6,00,000		

	To Share Capital A/c (Being call money due)			6,00,000	
vi)	Bank A/c Dr. Calls in Arrears A/c Dr. To Share First and Final Call A/c (Being call money received except of Simba)		5,70,000 30,000	6,00,000	
vii)	Share Capital A/c Dr. Securities Premium A/c Dr. To Share Forfeited A/c To Calls in Arrears A/c (Being Simba's shares forfeited)		1,00,000 15,000	70,000 45,000	
viii)	Bank A/c Dr. Share Forfeited A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c (Being forfeited shares re-issued)		48,000 12,000	60,000	
ix)	Share Forfeited A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (Being gain on re-issue transferred to Capital Reserve)		30,000	30,000	

Or

Journal Entries in the Books of Shaktimaan Ltd.

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
i)	Share Application A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Share Allotment A/c (Being Application money utilised)		6,00,000 	2,00,000 2,00,000 2,00,000
ii)	Share Allotment A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c (Being allotment due with premium)		5,00,000	5,00,000
iii)	Share First and Final Call A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c (Being call money due)		3,00,000	3,00,000
iv)	Calls in Arrears A/c Dr. To Share First and Final Call A/c (Being call money received except of Simba)		15,000	15,000
v)	Share Capital A/c Dr. To Share Forfeited A/c To Calls in Arrears A/c (Being Simba's shares forfeited)		50,000	35,000 15,000
vi)	Share Forfeited A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (Being gain on re-issue transferred to Capital Reserve)		14,000	14,000

Cash Book (with Bank Column only)

Date	Particulars	LF	Amount (₹)	Date	Particulars	LF	Amount (₹)
i)	To Share Application A/c		7,20,000	ii)	By Share Application A/c		1,20,000
iii)	To Share Allotment A/c		3,00,000				
iv)	To Share First and Final Call A/c		2,85,000				
v)	To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c		20,000 6,000	vi)	By Balance c/d		12,11,000

			13,31,000			13,31,000		
24	Journal Entries in the Books of Rajinder, Vijay and Ranvijay						6	
	Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)			
	i)	Revaluation A/c Dr. To Prov. For Doubtful Debts A/c To Outstanding Bill for Repairs A/c (Being increase in PDD and O/S bill accounted)		52,000	2,000 50,000			
	ii)	Accrued Interest A/c Dr. Stock A/c Dr. To Revaluation A/c (Being increase in Stock and Accrued Interest accounted)		7,500 8,000	15,500			
	iii)	Rajinder's Current A/c Dr Vijay's Current A/c Dr To Revaluation A/c (Being loss on revaluation transferred to partner's current A/c)		21,900 14,600	36,500			
	iv)	Bank A/c Dr. To Investment A/c (Being Investment sold at book value)		40,000	40,000			
	v)	Rajinder's Current A/c Dr. To Stock A/c (Being stock taken over by Rajinder)		42,000	42,000			
	vi)	General Reserve A/c Dr. To Rajinder's Current A/c To Vijay's Current A/c (Being General Reserve distributed)		60,000	36,000 24,000			
	vii)	Rajinder's Current A/c Dr. Vijay's Current A/c Dr. To Goodwill A/c (Being Goodwill written off)		30,000 20,000	50,000			
	viii)	Bank A/c Dr. To Ranvijay's Capital A/c To Premium for Goodwill A/c (Being new partner brings capital and share of goodwill)		1,60,000	1,00,000 60,000			
	ix)	Premium for Goodwill A/c Dr. To Rajinder's Current A/c To Vijay's Current A/c (Being premium distributed in Sacrificing Ratio)		60,000	30,000 30,000			
	OR							
	Partner's Capital A/c							
	Particulars	L	M	N	Particulars	L	M	N
	Def. Rev. Exp.A/c	20,000	20,000	30,000	Balance b/d	6,25,000	4,00,000	5,25,000
	Investments A/c		50,000		Revaluation A/c	30,000	30,000	45,000
	M's Capital A/c	64,000		96,000	L's Capital A/c		64,000	
	M's Loan A/c		5,20,000		N's Capital A/c		96,000	
	Balance c/d	12,80,000		19,20,000	Bank A/c	7,09,000		14,76,000
		13,64,000	5,90,000	20,46,000		13,64,000	5,90,000	20,46,000

Balance Sheet of Reconstituted Firm as at March 31,2023

Liabilities	Amount(₹)	Assets	Amount(₹)
Creditors	80,000	Land and Building	7,40,000
Bank overdraft	22,000	Machinery	2,25,000
Long term debts	2,00,000	Furniture	3,50,000
Capital A/C s: L- 12,80,000 N - 19,20,000	32,00,000	Investments	50,000
Employees provident fund	38,000	Stock	3,00,000
M's Loan A/c	5,20,000	Debtors	2,00,000
		Less: prov.	(10,000)
		Bank	22,05,000
	40,60,000		40,60,000

25 Maheep dues to be transferred to executors = 1,15,000 + 5,000 + 20,000 + 60,000 – 20,000 = 1,80,000 6

Maheep's Executors Account

Date	Particulars	LF	Amount (₹)	Date	Particulars	LF	Amount (₹)
31/03/21	To Balance c/d		1,93,500	30/06/20 31/03/21	By Maheep's Cap. A/c Interest (9 months)		1,80,000 13,500
			1,93,500				1,93,500
30/06/21	To Bank (I Instalment)		78,000	01/04/21	By Balance b/d		1,93,500
31/03/22	To Balance c/d		1,29,000	30/06/21 31/03/22	By Interest (3 months) By Interest (9 months)		4,500 9,000
			2,07,000				2,07,000
30/06/22	To Bank (II Instalment)		72,000	01/04/22	By Balance b/d		1,29,000
31/03/23	To Balance c/d		64,500	30/06/22 31/03/23	By Interest (3 months) By Interest (9 months)		3,000 4,500
			1,36,500				1,36,500
30/06/23	To Bank (III Instalment)		66,000	01/04/23 30/06/23	By Balance b/d By Interest (3 months)		64,500 1,500
			66,000				66,000

26 Journal Entries in the Books of Panther Ltd. 6

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
July 1 2022	Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Being Application money received)		21,60,000	21,60,000
July 1 2022	Debenture Application and Allotment Dr. Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c (Being Debentures issued)		21,60,000 3,00,000	20,00,000 1,60,000 3,00,000
Mar. 31 2022	Debenture Interest A/c Dr. To Debenture holders A/c (Being Interest due on debentures)		1,35,000	1,35,000
Mar. 31 2022	Debenture holders A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Being interest paid to debenture holders)		1,35,000	1,35,000
Mar. 31 2022	Statement of Profit and Loss Dr. To Debenture Interest A/c (Interest on Debentures charged from Statement of Pnl)		1,35,000	1,35,000
Mar. 31 2022	Securities Premium A/c Dr. Statement of Profit and Loss Dr.		2,40,000 60,000	

		To Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c (Loss on Issue of Debentures written off)			3,00,000	
Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c						
Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)	
01 July 2022	To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c	3,00,000	31 Mar. 2023	By Securities Premium A/c By Statement of Profit and Loss	2,40,000 60,000	
		3,00,000			3,00,000	
Part – B (Analysis of Financial Statements)						
27	c). Not Free from Bias OR c). Loose Tools and Stores and Spares					1
28	d) Issue of Equity Shares					1
29	c) Statement I is correct, and Statement II is incorrect Or A. No effect					1
30	d) ₹ 1,80,000					1
31	S.No.	Item	Heading	Sub-heading		3
	i.	Loose Tools	Current Assets	Inventories		
	ii.	Loan repayable on demand	Current Liabilities	Short Term Borrowings		
	iii.	Provision for Retirement benefits	Non-Current Liabilities	Long Term Provisions		
	iv.	Pre-paid Insurance	Current Assets	Other Current Assets		
	v.	Capital advances	Non-Current Assets	Long Term Loans and Advances		
	vi.	Shares in Listed Companies	Non-Current Assets	Non-Current Investments		
32	(a). Current Ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities 2 = 8,00,000 / Current Liabilities So, Current Liabilities = ₹ 4,00,000 Liquid Ratio = Liquid Assets / Current Liabilities 1.5 = Liquid Assets / 4,00,000 So, Liquid Assets = ₹ 6,00,000 Inventory = Current Assets - Liquid Assets Inventory = 8,00,000 - 6,00,000 = ₹ 2,00,000 Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of Revenue From Operations / Average Inventory 6 = Cost of Revenue from Operations / 2,00,000 Cost of Revenue from Operations = ₹ 12,00,000 Gross Profit = 25% of Cost i.e ₹ 3,00,000 Revenue From Operations = Cost of Revenue from Operations + Gross Profit = 12,00,000 + 3,00,000 Revenue From Operations = ₹ 15,00,000 (a) Debt to Capital employed ratio = Debt / Capital Employed					

	Debt to Capital employed ratio = $7,50,000 / (7,50,000 + 15,00,000) = 7,50,000 / 22,50,000$ Debt to Capital employed ratio = 1/3 = 0.33 : 1																																																																																																					
33	<p style="text-align: center;">Common Size Statement of Profit & Loss</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th><th>2022-23(₹)</th><th>2021-22(₹)</th><th>% on revenue from operations (2021-22)</th><th>% on revenue from operations (2022-23)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Revenue from operations</td><td>8,00,000</td><td>10,00,000</td><td>100</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Less :- Expenses</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Cost of revenue</td><td>3,20,000</td><td>3,00,000</td><td>40</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr> <td>Other Expenses</td><td>2,20,000</td><td>2,60,000</td><td>27.5</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total Expenses</td><td>5,40,000</td><td>5,60,000</td><td>67.5</td><td>56</td></tr> <tr> <td>Profit Before Tax</td><td>2,60,000</td><td>4,40,000</td><td>32.5</td><td>44</td></tr> <tr> <td>Less:- Tax</td><td>1,30,000</td><td>2,20,000</td><td>16.25</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr> <td>Profits after Tax</td><td>1,30,000</td><td>2,20,000</td><td>16.25</td><td>22</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Comparative Statement of Profit & Loss</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th><th>2021-22 (₹)</th><th>2022-23 (₹)</th><th>Absolute Change (in ₹)</th><th>Proportionate Change (in %)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Revenue from operations</td><td>8,00,000</td><td>10,00,000</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr> <td>B. Add: Other Income</td><td>1,50,000</td><td>2,20,000</td><td>70,000</td><td>46.67</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. Total Revenue (A+B)</td><td>9,50,000</td><td>12,20,000</td><td>2,70,000</td><td>28.42</td></tr> <tr> <td>D. Less: Cost of materials consumed</td><td>3,00,000</td><td>4,00,000</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>33.33</td></tr> <tr> <td>Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>2,00,000</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Other Expenses</td><td>80,000</td><td>1,50,000</td><td>70,000</td><td>87.5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total Expenses</td><td>4,80,000</td><td>7,50,000</td><td>2,70,000</td><td>56.25</td></tr> <tr> <td>E. Profits before Tax (C-D)</td><td>4,70,000</td><td>4,70,000</td><td>--</td><td>--</td></tr> <tr> <td>F. Tax Rate</td><td>1,41,000</td><td>1,41,000</td><td>--</td><td>--</td></tr> <tr> <td>G. Profits after Tax (E-F)</td><td>3,29,000</td><td>3,29,000</td><td>--</td><td>--</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	2022-23(₹)	2021-22(₹)	% on revenue from operations (2021-22)	% on revenue from operations (2022-23)	Revenue from operations	8,00,000	10,00,000	100	100	Less :- Expenses					Cost of revenue	3,20,000	3,00,000	40	30	Other Expenses	2,20,000	2,60,000	27.5	26	Total Expenses	5,40,000	5,60,000	67.5	56	Profit Before Tax	2,60,000	4,40,000	32.5	44	Less:- Tax	1,30,000	2,20,000	16.25	22	Profits after Tax	1,30,000	2,20,000	16.25	22	Particulars	2021-22 (₹)	2022-23 (₹)	Absolute Change (in ₹)	Proportionate Change (in %)	A. Revenue from operations	8,00,000	10,00,000	2,00,000	25	B. Add: Other Income	1,50,000	2,20,000	70,000	46.67	C. Total Revenue (A+B)	9,50,000	12,20,000	2,70,000	28.42	D. Less: Cost of materials consumed	3,00,000	4,00,000	1,00,000	33.33	Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	1,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	100	Other Expenses	80,000	1,50,000	70,000	87.5	Total Expenses	4,80,000	7,50,000	2,70,000	56.25	E. Profits before Tax (C-D)	4,70,000	4,70,000	--	--	F. Tax Rate	1,41,000	1,41,000	--	--	G. Profits after Tax (E-F)	3,29,000	3,29,000	--	--	4
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E. Profits before Tax (C-D)	4,70,000	4,70,000	--	--																																																																																																		
F. Tax Rate	1,41,000	1,41,000	--	--																																																																																																		
G. Profits after Tax (E-F)	3,29,000	3,29,000	--	--																																																																																																		
34	<p style="text-align: center;">Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th><th>Details</th><th>Amount (₹)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cash from Operating Activities</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Profits before Tax and Extraordinary Activities</td><td></td><td>1,07,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Add :- Non-Cash and Non-Operating Expenses</td><td></td><td>1,20,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Depreciation on Plant and Machinery</td><td></td><td>10,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Interest on Debentures</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Cash from Operating Activities before working capital changes</td><td></td><td>2,37,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Increase in Trade Payables</td><td></td><td>18,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Decrease in Trade Receivable</td><td></td><td>1,74,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Increase in Inventory</td><td></td><td>(2,07,000)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cash from Operations</td><td></td><td>2,22,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Less :- Tax Paid</td><td></td><td>(15,000)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cash from Operating Activities</td><td>(A)</td><td>2,07,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cash from Investing Activities</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Sale of Investments</td><td></td><td>40,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Details	Amount (₹)	Cash from Operating Activities			Profits before Tax and Extraordinary Activities		1,07,000	Add :- Non-Cash and Non-Operating Expenses		1,20,000	Depreciation on Plant and Machinery		10,000	Interest on Debentures			Cash from Operating Activities before working capital changes		2,37,000	Increase in Trade Payables		18,000	Decrease in Trade Receivable		1,74,000	Increase in Inventory		(2,07,000)	Cash from Operations		2,22,000	Less :- Tax Paid		(15,000)	Cash from Operating Activities	(A)	2,07,000	Cash from Investing Activities			Sale of Investments		40,000	6																																																							
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Purchase of Investments	(70,000)		
Purchase of Plant and Machinery	(4,05,000)		
Cash from Investing Activities	(B)		(4,35,000)
Cash from Financing Activities			
Issue of Shares	2,00,000		
Issue of Debentures	50,000		
Interest on Debentures	(10,000)		
Cash from Financing Activities	(C)		2,40,000
Net Cash Flow during the year	(A+B+C)		12,000
Add :- Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents			33,000
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents			45,000

Working Notes :-

Plant and Machinery Account

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
Balance b/d	4,90,000	Depreciation A/c	1,20,000
Bank (Purchase)	4,05,000	Balance c/d	7,75,000
	8,95,000		8,95,000

Investments Account

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
Balance b/d	50,000	Bank A/c (sale)	40,000
Gain on Sale (Capital Reserve)	10,000	Balance c/d	90,000
Bank (Purchase)	70,000		
	1,30,000		1,30,000

Provision for Tax Account

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
Bank (Paid)	15,000	Balance b/d	28,000
Balance c/d	30,000	Statement of Profit and Loss	17,000
	45,000		45,000

Net Profits after Tax and Extraordinary Items = 20,000

+ Transfer to General Reserve = 70,000

+ Provision for Tax = 17,000

= **Net Profits before Tax and Extraordinary Items = 1,07,000**

Computerised Accounting

27	d) =AND (C3<10, D4,200)	1
28	c) [Home] Or a) SUM and AVERAGE	1
29	(b) Financial	1
30	a). PMT (rate, nper, pv, [fv], [type]) Or b) Design, Layout, Format	1
31	The points to be considered before making investment in a database: (any three) (i) What all data is to be stored in the database? (ii) Who will capture or modify the data, and how frequently the data will be modified? (iii) Who will be using the database, and what all tasks will they perform? (iv) Will the database (backend) be used by any other frontend application? (v) Will access to database be given over LAN/ Internet, and for what purposes?	3

	(vi) What level of hardware and operating system is available?	
32	<p>Types of Accounting Vouchers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Contra Vouchers (ii) Payments Vouchers (iii) Receipt Vouchers 	3
33	<p>Uses of conditional formatting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It helps in making needed information highlighted. (ii) It changes the appearance of cells ranges. (iii) Color scale may be used to highlight cells. (iv) useful in making decision making. <p>Or</p> <p>Features of computerized accounting system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Simple and integrated. (ii) Transparency and control. (iii) Accuracy and speed. (iv) Scalability. (v) Reliability. 	4
34	<p>Two basic methods of charging depreciation are:</p> <p>Straight line method: This method calculates fixed amount of depreciation every year which is calculated keeping in view the useful life of assets and its salvage value at the end of its useful life.</p> <p>Written down value method: This method uses current book value of the asset for computing the amount of depreciation for the next period. It is also known as declining balance method.</p> <p>Differences:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equal amount of depreciation is charged in straight line method. Amount of depreciation goes on decreasing every year in written down value method. 2. Depreciation is charged on original cost in straight line method. The amount is calculated on the book value every year. 3. In straight line method the value of asset can come to zero but in written down value method this can never be zero. 4. Generally rate of depreciation is low in case of straight line method but it is kept high in case of written down value method. 5. It is suitable for assets in which repair charges are less and the possibility of obsolescence is less. It is suitable for the assets which become obsolete due to changes in technology. 	6