

ANSWERS

Part A

1. (b) Capital Accounts are maintained following Fixed Capital Accounts Method, hence, Current Accounts will be debited and credited.

Working Note:

ADJUSTMENT TABLE

Particulars	P (₹)	Q (₹)	R (₹)	Total (₹)
I. Interest on Capital already credited 10%, now cancelled (Dr.)	20,000	10,000	5,000	35,000
II. Amount that should be credited by way of:				
Interest on Capital	10,000	5,000	2,500	17,500
Share of Profit (₹ 35,000 – ₹ 17,500) 2 : 2 : 1	7,000	7,000	3,500	17,500
	17,000	12,000	6,000	35,000
III. Difference (I – II)	(3,000)	2,000	1,000	...

2. (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

3. (d) ₹ 900

Note:

	₹
Forfeited amount = $300 \times ₹ 4$	1,200
Less: Discount on reissue = $300 \times ₹ 1$	300
Gain on reissue transferred to Capital Reserve	<u>900</u>

Or

- (c) ₹ 12,00,000

Working Note:

$$\text{Loss on Issue of Debentures} = ₹ 1,00,00,000 \times \frac{15}{100} = ₹ 15,00,000$$

$$\text{Less: Securities Premium A/c balance after bonus issue} = ₹ 4,00,000 - ₹ 1,00,000 = ₹ 3,00,000$$

$$\text{Loss on Issue of Debentures to be transferred to the debit of Statement of Profit & Loss} = ₹ 12,00,000$$

4. (c) ₹ 92,000

Working Note:

	₹
Investment Fluctuation Reserve	5,000
Shortage debited to Revaluation A/c	3,000
Fall in the book value of investment	<u>8,000</u>

$$\text{Market value of investment} = ₹ 1,00,000 - ₹ 8,000 = ₹ 92,000.$$

Or

- (a)

5. (c) ₹ 5,500; ₹ 4,500

Working Note:

$$\text{Piyush's commission} = ₹ 55,000 \times \frac{10}{100} = ₹ 5,500.$$

$$\text{Deepika's commission} = \frac{10}{110} (₹ 55,000 - ₹ 5,500) = ₹ 4,500.$$

6. (a) debited, Goodwill.

Or

- (b) 10,000

Working Note:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{No. of debentures issued} &= \frac{\text{Purchase consideration}}{\text{Issue price per debenture}} \\ &= \frac{₹ 9,00,000}{₹ 90} = 10,000 \text{ Debentures.} \end{aligned}$$

7. (d) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

8. (a) ₹ 1,00,000

Working Note:

	₹	₹
Balance of Capital Account		2,01,000
Less: Investment taken over	58,000	
Transferred to Loan	<u>1,23,000</u>	<u>1,81,000</u>
Debtors taken over		<u>20,000</u>
Total value of the debtors = ₹ 20,000 × $\frac{100}{20}$		= ₹ 1,00,000.

Or

- (b) ₹ 50,000

Working Note:

C gets 1/10th share. A and B get 9/10th share which they will share in the ratio of 5 : 4.

The future profit sharing-ratio is 5 : 4 : 1.

If ₹ 10,000 is for 1/10th share, then for 5/10th share it will be ₹ 50,000.

9. (b) ₹ 1,76,000

$$= [₹ 1,72,800 + 12,000 \text{ (Salary to partners)} - ₹ 8,800 \text{ (Manager's commission)}].$$

Working Note:

$$\text{Net profit before salary} = ₹ 1,72,800 + ₹ 12,000 \text{ (Partner's salary)} = ₹ 1,84,800$$

$$\text{Manager's commission} = ₹ 1,84,800 \times 5/105 = ₹ 8,800$$

$$\text{Net profit of the firm} = ₹ 1,84,800 - ₹ 8,800 = ₹ 1,76,000.$$

10. (d) ₹ 1,000

Interest on Drawings:

$$\text{Karan} = ₹ 12,000 \times \frac{10}{100} \times \frac{6}{12} = 600$$

$$\text{Tarun} = ₹ 8,000 \times \frac{10}{100} \times \frac{6}{12} = 400$$

$$\underline{\underline{1,000}}$$

*Interest is charged on the amount which is in excess of the given limit.

11. (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

12. (c) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)

13. (b) ₹ 20,000

Working Note:

Amount per share is ₹ 6. Unpaid amount per share is ₹ 4. Hence, minimum amount at which each shares can be reissued is ₹ 4.

Minimum price at which 5,000 shares can be issued = $5,000 \times ₹ 4 = ₹ 20,000$.

14. (c) ₹ 7,500

Working Note:

Capital of new firm on the basis of Shiv's capital = $₹ 35,000 \times 10/2 = ₹ 1,75,000$

Ramesh's capital in the new firm = $₹ 1,75,000 \times 3/10 = ₹ 52,500$

Surplus capital paid to Suresh = $₹ 60,000 - ₹ 52,500 = ₹ 7,500$.

15. (b) ₹ 5,000 per quarter

Working Note:

$$\text{Interest on Drawings} = \text{Total Drawings} \times \frac{\text{Rate of Interest}}{100} \times \frac{\text{Average Period}^*}{12}$$

$$₹ 900 = \text{Total Drawings} \times \frac{12}{100} \times \frac{4.5}{12}$$

$$4.5 \text{ Total Drawings} = 900 \times 100 = ₹ 90,000$$

$$\text{Total Drawings} = ₹ 90,000 / 4.5 = ₹ 20,000$$

$$\text{Drawings per quarter} = ₹ 20,000 / 4 = ₹ 5,000$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{*Average Period} &= \frac{\text{Months Left after first Drawing} + \text{Months Left after last Drawing}}{2} \\ &= \frac{9 + 0}{2} = 4.5 \text{ Months.} \end{aligned}$$

Or

(d) ₹ 2,00,000

Working Note:

$$\text{Capital Employed} = ₹ 7,50,000 - ₹ 50,000 = ₹ 7,00,000$$

$$\text{Normal Profit} = 20\% \text{ of } ₹ 7,00,000 = ₹ 1,40,000$$

$$\text{Goodwill} = ₹ 2,40,000$$

$$\text{Super Profit} = ₹ 2,40,000 / 4 = ₹ 60,000$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average Profit} &= \text{Normal Profit} + \text{Super Profit} \\ &= ₹ 1,40,000 + ₹ 60,000 = ₹ 2,00,000. \end{aligned}$$

16. (b) ₹ 1,33,750

Working Note:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Book Value of creditors} &= ₹ 5,00,000 \\ \text{Cash paid to 75\% of creditors} &= ₹ 15,000 \\ \text{Cash paid to remaining creditors (₹ 1,25,000 - 5\% of ₹ 1,25,000)} &= ₹ 1,18,750 \\ \text{Bank A/c will be credited in the Realisation Account} &= ₹ 1,33,750 \end{aligned}$$

17.

JOURNAL

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
	Bank A/c ...Dr. To A's Capital A/c To C's Capital A/c (Amount brought in by A and C to pay on B's retirement)		8,100	3,600 4,500
	A's Capital A/c ...Dr. C's Capital A/c ...Dr. To B's Capital A/c (B's share of goodwill adjusted in Capital Accounts of gaining partners in their gaining ratio of 4 : 5*)		3,600 4,500	8,100
	B's Capital A/c ...Dr. To Bank A/c (Amount paid to B on his retirement for selling his shares)		8,100	8,100

*Gaining ratio of A and C = ₹ 3,600 : 4,500 = 4 : 5.

Calculation of New Profit-sharing Ratio of A and C:

$$\text{Share acquired by A} = \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{12}{72}$$

$$\text{Share acquired by C} = \frac{5}{9} \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{15}{72}$$

$$\text{A's New Profit Share} = \frac{4}{8} + \frac{12}{72} = \frac{48}{72}$$

$$\text{C's New Profit Share} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{15}{72} = \frac{24}{72}$$

Hence, New Profit-sharing Ratio of A and C = $\frac{48}{72} : \frac{24}{72} = 2 : 1$.

18.

Dr. PROFIT & LOSS APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT for the year ended 31st March, 2023 Cr.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To General Reserve A/c	25,000	By Profit & Loss A/c (Net Profit)	2,50,000
To Interest on Capital:			
Alia's Current A/c 30,000			
Karan's Current A/c 20,000			
Shilpa's Current A/c 10,000	60,000		
To Profit transferred to:			
Alia's Current A/c (₹ 1,65,000 × 7/10) 1,15,500			
Less: Deficiency borne 16,750	98,750		
Karan's Current A/c (₹ 1,65,000 × 2/10) 33,000			
Less: Deficiency borne 16,750	16,250		
Shilpa's Current A/c (₹ 1,65,000 × 1/10) 16,500			
Add: Deficiency borne by:			
Alia 16,750			
Karan 16,750	50,000		
	2,50,000		2,50,000

Working Note:

Shilpa's actual share of profit = $1/10(\text{₹ } 2,50,000 - \text{₹ } 25,000 - \text{₹ } 60,000) = \text{₹ } 16,500$

Deficiency = Guaranteed Profit – ₹ 16,500
 = ₹ 50,000 – ₹ 16,500 = ₹ 33,500

Deficiency to be borne by Alia and Karan in the ratio of 1 : 1.

Deficiency to be borne by Alia = ₹ 33,500 × $\frac{1}{2}$ = ₹ 16,750

Deficiency to be borne by Karan = ₹ 33,500 × $\frac{1}{2}$ = ₹ 16,750.

Or**JOURNAL**

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
2022				
April 1	Kadar's Capital A/c (₹ 2,00,000 × 2/10) ...Dr.		40,000	
	Muna's Capital A/c (₹ 2,00,000 × 1/10) ...Dr.		20,000	
	To Nadim's Capital A/c (₹ 2,00,000 × 3/10)			60,000
	(Adjustment made for revaluation on account of change in profit-sharing ratio by debiting gaining partners and crediting sacrificing partner)			
April 1	Kadar's Capital A/c (₹ 5,88,000 × 2/10) ...Dr.		1,17,600	
	Muna's Capital A/c (₹ 5,88,000 × 1/10) ...Dr.		58,800	
	To Nadim's Capital A/c (₹ 5,88,000 × 3/10)			1,76,400
	(Adjustment made for goodwill on change in the profit-sharing ratio)			

Working Notes:**1. Calculation of Gain or Sacrifice of Partner:**

Sacrifice share = Old Profit Share – New Profit Share

Nadim = $5/10 - 2/10 = 3/10$

Kadar = $3/10 - 5/10 = (2/10)$ (i.e., a Gain)

Muna = $2/10 - 3/10 = (1/10)$ (i.e., a Gain)

2. Valuation of Goodwill:

Average Profit = $\frac{\text{₹ } 1,20,000 + \text{₹ } 3,00,000 + \text{₹ } 3,40,000 + \text{₹ } 3,60,000 - \text{₹ } 1,40,000}{5}$

= ₹ 1,96,000

Goodwill = ₹ 1,96,000 × 3 = ₹ 5,88,000.

19. (a)**JOURNAL**

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
	Advance for Machinery A/c ...Dr.		5,00,000	
	To Bank A/c			5,00,000
	(Advance paid to vendor for machinery)			
	Machinery A/c ...Dr.		25,00,000	
	To Vendor's A/c			25,00,000
	(Machinery purchased)			

Bank A/c To Bank Loan A/c (Loan taken from Bank)	...Dr.	20,00,000	20,00,000
Debentures Suspense A/c To 10% Debentures A/c (20,000, 10% Debentures issued to bank as Collateral Security)	...Dr.	20,00,000	20,00,000
Vendor's A/c To Bank A/c To Advance for Machinery A/c (Cheque issued to vendor for due amount)	...Dr.	25,00,000	20,00,000 5,00,000

(b)

VENDOR'S ACCOUNT			
Dr.			Cr.
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Bank A/c	20,00,000	By Machinery A/c	25,00,000
To Advance for Machinery A/c	5,00,000		
	25,00,000		25,00,000

Or

(a)

JOURNAL OF LUXOR PENS LTD.

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
2022 Oct. 1	Effective Pens ...Dr. Discount on Issue of Debentures A/c ...Dr. To 10% Debentures A/c (7,000; 10% Debentures of ₹ 100 each issued at a discount of 10%)		6,30,000 70,000	7,00,000
	Bank A/c ...Dr. To Debentures Application and Allotment A/c (Application money received)		5,00,000	5,00,000
	Debentures Application and Allotment A/c ...Dr. Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c ...Dr. To 10% Debentures A/c To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c (5,000, 10% Debentures issued at par and redeemable at 5% premium)		5,00,000 25,000	5,00,000 25,000
	Statement of Profit & Loss (Finance Cost) ...Dr. To Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c (Loss on Issue of Debentures written off)		25,000	25,000

(b) Debentures issued to Effective Pens will be shown under the Main Head: Non-current Liabilities and sub-head: Long-term Borrowings.

Debentures issued to public will be shown under the Main Head: Current Liabilities and sub-head: Short-term Borrowings.

20.

JOURNAL

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
2023 April 1	Esha's Capital A/c ...Dr. Manav's Capital A/c ...Dr. To Daman's Capital A/c (Interest on capital and interest on drawings omitted, now adjusted)		6,250 300	6,550

Working Notes:

1. Calculation of Opening Capital and Interest on Capital:

Particulars	Esha (₹)	Manav (₹)	Daman (₹)
Closing Capital	3,20,000	2,40,000	1,60,000
Add: Drawings	48,000	48,000	60,000
	3,68,000	2,88,000	2,20,000
Less: Profit (₹ 90,000 on the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1)	45,000	30,000	15,000
Opening Capital	3,23,000	2,58,000	2,05,000
Interest on Capital @ 10% p.a.	32,300	25,800	20,500

2. Calculation of Interest on Drawings:

Interest on Drawings of Esha and Manav = ₹ 48,000 × 6/12 × 5/100 = ₹ 1,200 each

Interest on Drawings of Daman = ₹ 60,000 × 5/100 × 6/12 = ₹ 1,500

Daman's exact date of drawings is not given so interest will be charged for 6 months.

ADJUSTMENT TABLE

Particulars	Esha (₹)	Manav (₹)	Daman (₹)	Total (₹)
I. Share of profit already credited Dr.	45,000	30,000	15,000	90,000
II. Amount which should have been credited:				
Interest on Capital	32,300	25,800	20,500	78,600
Interest on Drawings	(1,200)	(1,200)	(1,500)	(3,900)
Share of profit (3 : 2 : 1) (₹ 90,000 – ₹ 78,600 + ₹ 3,900 = ₹ 15,300)	7,650	5,100	2,550	15,300
Cr.	38,750	29,700	21,550	90,000
III. Difference (I – II)	6,250 Dr.	300 Dr.	6,550 Cr.	...

21.

BALANCE SHEET OF (AN EXTRACT) AYUR LTD.

as at ...

Particulars	Note No.	Current Year ₹	Previous Year ₹
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
Share Capital	1	42,97,000	

Note to Accounts

Particulars	₹
1. Share Capital	
Authorised Capital	
8,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	80,00,000
Issued Capital	
6,30,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	63,00,000
Subscribed Capital	
Subscribed and Fully Paid-up	
30,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (Out of these, 10,000 shares were issued for consideration other than cash)	3,00,000
Subscribed but not fully paid	
4,99,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 8 called and paid-up	39,92,000
Forfeited Share Account (1,000 × ₹ 5)	5,000
	42,97,000

22. JOURNAL

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
	Bank A/c ...Dr. To Equity Shares Application A/c (Application money received on 80,000 Equity Shares @ ₹ 2 per share)		1,60,000	1,60,000
	Equity Shares Application A/c ...Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Transfer of application money to Equity Share Capital Account)		1,60,000	1,60,000
	Equity Shares Allotment A/c ...Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Amount due on allotment of 80,000 Equity Shares @ ₹ 1 per share)		80,000	80,000
	Bank A/c ...Dr. To Equity Shares Allotment A/c (Note) (Amount received on the allotment of 77,500 Equity Shares @ ₹ 1 per share)		77,500	77,500
	Equity Shares First Call A/c ...Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (First call money due on 80,000 Equity Shares @ ₹ 1 per share)		80,000	80,000
	Bank A/c ...Dr. To Equity Shares First Call A/c (WN 1) (Amount received on the first call on 72,500 Equity Shares @ ₹ 1 per share)		72,500	72,500
	Equity Shares Second Call A/c ...Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Second call money due on 80,000 Equity Shares @ ₹ 1 per share)		80,000	80,000
	Bank A/c ...Dr. To Equity Shares Second Call A/c (WN 1) (Second call money received on 60,000 Equity Shares @ ₹ 1 per share)		60,000	60,000

Or

JOURNAL OF KENT LTD.

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
	Bank A/c (1,40,000 × ₹ 5) ...Dr. To Shares Application A/c (Application money received on 1,40,000 shares @ ₹ 5 per share)		7,00,000	7,00,000
	Shares Application A/c ...Dr. To Share Capital A/c (80,000 × ₹ 5) To Shares Allotment A/c (WN 1) To Bank A/c (WN 1) (Share application money adjusted and surplus refunded)		7,00,000	4,00,000 2,80,000 20,000
	Shares Allotment A/c (80,000 × ₹ 9) ...Dr. To Share Capital A/c (80,000 × ₹ 5) To Securities Premium A/c (80,000 × ₹ 4) (Allotment money due)		7,20,000	4,00,000 3,20,000
	Bank A/c (₹ 4,40,000 – ₹ 6,600) ...Dr. Calls-in-Arrears A/c (WN 2) ...Dr. To Shares Allotment A/c (Allotment money received except for 900 shares of Rajiv)		4,33,400 6,600	4,40,000
	Share Capital A/c (900 × ₹ 10) ...Dr. Securities Premium A/c (900 × ₹ 4) ...Dr. To Forfeited Shares A/c (1,200 × ₹ 5) To Calls-in-Arrears A/c (WN 2) (900 shares forfeited for non-payment of allotment money)		9,000 3,600	6,000 6,600

Working Notes:

1. Table showing Excess Application Money to be adjusted towards allotment and surplus to be refunded:

Category	Shares Applied	Shares Allotted	Application Money Received	Transfer to Share Capital (₹)	Excess Application Money (₹)	Allotment Due (₹)	Adjusted on Allotment ₹	Refund ₹
	1	2	3 (1 × ₹ 5)	4 (2 × ₹ 5)	5 (3 – 4)	6 (2 × ₹ 9)	7	8
A.	80,000	60,000	4,00,000	3,00,000	1,00,000	5,40,000	1,00,000	...
B.	60,000	20,000	3,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	1,80,000	1,80,000	20,000
Total	1,40,000	80,000	7,00,000	4,00,000	3,00,000	7,20,000	2,80,000	20,000

2. Calculation of allotment money not paid by Rajiv:

Rajiv belongs to Category A as applicants of Category B have already paid the allotment money on application.
The amount not received from Rajiv:

(i) No. of shares applied by Rajiv = 1,200 shares.

(ii) No. of shares allotted to Rajiv = $\frac{60,000}{80,000} \times 1,200 = 900$ shares.

(iii) Calculation of allotment money not paid by Rajiv:

Amount due on allotment including premium (900 × ₹ 9)	₹ 8,100
Less: Excess application money adjusted on allotment [(1,200 – 900) × ₹ 5]	1,500
Allotment money not received on allotment (Calls-in-Arrears)	<u>6,600</u>

23.

PARTNERS' CAPITAL ACCOUNTS							
Dr.				Cr.			
Particulars	Kalpana ₹	Kanika ₹	Karuna ₹	Particulars	Kalpana ₹	Kanika ₹	Karuna ₹
To Balance c/d	6,49,200	3,22,800	2,43,000	By Balance b/d	4,80,000	2,10,000	...
				By Revaluation A/c (Profit) (WN 1)	61,200	40,800	...
				By Workmen Compensation Reserve A/c	60,000	40,000	...
				By Premium for Goodwill A/c	48,000	32,000	...
				By Bank A/c (WN 2)	2,43,000
	6,49,200	3,22,800	2,43,000		6,49,200	3,22,800	2,43,000

BALANCE SHEET OF NEW FIRM as at 1st April, 2023

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	90,000	Building	2,52,000
Workmen Compensation Claim	60,000	Machinery	3,30,000
Capital A/cs:		Stock	2,10,000
Kalpana	6,49,200	Debtors	1,32,000
Kanika	3,22,800	Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	12,000
Karuna	2,43,000	Cash at Bank (₹ 1,30,000 + ₹ 2,43,000 + ₹ 80,000)	4,53,000
	13,65,000		13,65,000

Working Notes:

REVALUATION ACCOUNT			
Dr.		Cr.	
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Profit transferred to:		By Building A/c	42,000
Kalpana's Capital A/c	61,200	By Machinery A/c	60,000
Kanika's Capital A/c	40,800		
	1,02,000		1,02,000

2. Calculation of Karuna's Capital:

Combined Capital of Kalpana & Kanika for 4/5th share = ₹ 9,72,000 (₹ 6,49,200 + ₹ 3,22,800)

Karuna's Capital for 1/5th share = ₹ 9,72,000 × $\frac{5}{4} \times \frac{1}{5}$ = ₹ 2,43,000.

Or

JOURNAL				
Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
	Provision for Doubtful Debts A/c ...Dr.		4,000	
	To Revaluation A/c			4,000
	(Excess Provision for Doubtful Debts transferred to Revaluation Account)			
	Revaluation A/c ...Dr.		4,000	
	To X's Capital A/c			2,000
	To Y's Capital A/c			1,200
	To Z's Capital A/c			800
	(Profit on revaluation transferred to partners in their old profit-sharing ratio)			

(b)

JOURNAL

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
	X's Capital A/c ...Dr.		10,000	
	Y's Capital A/c ...Dr.		6,000	
	Z's Capital A/c ...Dr.		4,000	
	To Revaluation A/c (Investments taken over by partners)			20,000
	Investments A/c ...Dr.		5,000	
	To Revaluation A/c (Increase in value of assets recorded)			5,000
	Revaluation A/c ...Dr.		5,000	
	To X's Capital A/c			2,500
	To Y's Capital A/c			1,500
	To Z's Capital A/c			1,000
	(Profit on revaluation transferred to partners in their old profit-sharing ratio)			

(c) Total capital of new firm = ₹ 2,10,000 (Given)

CALCULATION OF ACTUAL CASH TO BE PAID OFF OR BROUGHT IN

Particulars	Y (₹)	Z (₹)
I. New capital (₹ 2,10,000 in the ratio of 2 : 1)	1,40,000	70,000
II. Adjusted old capital	1,45,000	63,000
III. Cash to be brought in (paid off) (I – II)	(5,000)	7,000

Hence, Y will be paid (Excess Capital) ₹ 5,000 and Z will bring (Deficit Capital) ₹ 7,000.

24.

Dr.		REALISATION ACCOUNT		Cr.	
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹		
To Stock A/c	24,000	By Provision for Doubtful Debts A/c	2,000		
To Investments A/c	30,000	By Creditors A/c	90,000		
To Debtors A/c	20,000	By Mrs. Aadish's Loan A/c	30,000		
To Plant A/c	1,00,000	By Shreyansh's Capital A/c (Investment)	13,500		
To Aadish's Capital A/c (Mrs. Aadish's Loan)	30,000	By Aadish's Capital A/c (Stock)	20,000		
To Bank A/c (Creditors)	81,000	By Bank A/c (Assets):			
To Bank A/c (Expenses)	7,000	Debtors	17,000		
		Plant	1,10,000		
		Investment (1/2)	4,500		
				1,31,500	
		By Loss transferred to:			
		Aadish's Capital A/c	3,000		
		Shreyansh's Capital A/c	2,000		
				5,000	
	2,92,000				2,92,000

PARTNERS' CAPITAL ACCOUNTS					
Dr.					Cr.
Particulars	Aadish ₹	Shreyansh ₹	Particulars	Aadish ₹	Shreyansh ₹
To Advertisement Suspense A/c	1,20,000	80,000	By Balance b/d	1,00,000	97,000
To Realisation A/c (Loss)	3,000	2,000	By General Reserve A/c	27,000	18,000
To Realisation A/c	20,000	13,500	By Realisation A/c (Mrs. Aadish's)	30,000	...
To Bank A/c (Balancing Figure)	14,000	19,500	(Mrs. Aadish's Loan)		
	1,57,000	1,15,000		1,57,000	1,15,000

BANK ACCOUNT*			
Dr.			Cr.
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Balance b/d	20,000	By Realisation A/c (Creditors)	81,000
To Realisation A/c (Assets)	1,31,500	By Realisation A/c (Expenses)	7,000
		By Shreyansh's Loan A/c	30,000
		By Aadish's Capital A/c (Final Payment)	14,000
		By Shreyansh's Capital A/c (Final Payment)	19,500
	1,51,500		1,51,500

* Bank Account is not asked in the question. It is given for better understanding. Total of both the sides of this account must be equal.

25. JOURNAL

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
2022				
April 1	Bank A/c ...Dr. To Debentures Application and Allotment A/c (Application money on 8,000 debentures @ ₹ 940 each received)		75,20,000	75,20,000
April 1	Debentures Application and Allotment A/c ...Dr. Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c (8,000 × ₹ 110) ...Dr. To 9% Debentures A/c To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c (8,000; 9% Debentures of ₹ 1,000 each allotted at a discount of 6%, redeemable at a premium of 5%)		75,20,000 8,80,000	80,00,000 4,00,000
Sept. 30	Debentures' Interest A/c (₹ 80,00,000 × 9% × 6/12) ...Dr. To Debentureholders' A/c (Interest payable on 9% Debentures for 6 months)		3,60,000	3,60,000
Sept. 30	Debentureholders' A/c ...Dr. To Bank A/c (Interest paid to debentureholders)		3,60,000	3,60,000
2023				
March 31	Debentures' Interest A/c ...Dr. To Debentureholders' A/c (Interest payable on 9% Debentures for 6 months)		3,60,000	3,60,000
March 31	Debentureholders' A/c ...Dr. To Bank A/c (Interest paid to debentureholders)		3,60,000	3,60,000
March 31	Statement of Profit & Loss (Finance Cost) ...Dr. To Debentures' Interest A/c (Interest on debentures transferred to Statement of Profit & Loss)		7,20,000	7,20,000
March 31	Statement of Profit & Loss (Finance Cost) ...Dr. To Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c (Loss on Issue of Debentures written off)		8,80,000	8,80,000

26.

Dr. PARTNERS' CAPITAL ACCOUNTS				Cr.			
Particulars	Karan ₹	Suchi ₹	Meeta ₹	Particulars	Karan ₹	Suchi ₹	Meeta ₹
To Goodwill A/c	90,000	60,000	1,50,000	By Balance b/d	3,00,000	2,00,000	5,00,000
To Profit & Loss A/c	18,000	12,000	30,000	By General Reserve A/c	30,000	20,000	50,000
To Profit & Loss Suspense A/c (WN 1)	...	2,400	...	By Revaluation A/c (Profit)	23,100	15,400	38,500
—Share of Loss				
To Suchi's Executor's A/c	...	1,61,000	...				
To Balance c/d (WN 2 and 3)	2,45,100	...	4,08,500				
	3,53,100	2,35,400	5,88,500		3,53,100	2,35,400	5,88,500

Dr. SUCHI'S EXECUTOR'S ACCOUNT		Cr.	
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Suchi's Executor's Loan A/c	2,11,000	By Suchi's Capital A/c	1,61,000
		By Suchi's Loan A/c	50,000
	2,11,000		2,11,000

BALANCE SHEET
as on 12th June 2023

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	75,000	Land and Building	6,20,000
Suchi's Executor's Loan	2,11,000	Machinery	1,35,000
Profit & Loss Suspense A/c	2,400	Stock	25,000
Capital A/cs:		Debtors	1,20,000
Karan	2,45,100	Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	3,000
Meeta	4,08,500	Cash	45,000
	9,42,000		9,42,000

Working Notes:

- Calculation of Suchi's Share in estimated Loss for 73 days (31st March, 2023 to 12th June, 2023)
 $= ₹ 60,000 \times 73/365 \times 2/10 = ₹ 2,400.$
- Calculation of Karan's and Meeta's Capital in the New Firm:

Karan's Capital (Adjusted) (₹ 3,00,000 + ₹ 30,000 + ₹ 23,100 – ₹ 90,000 – ₹ 18,000)	= ₹ 2,45,100
Meeta's Capital (Adjusted) (₹ 5,00,000 + ₹ 50,000 + ₹ 38,500 – ₹ 1,50,000 – ₹ 30,000)	= ₹ 4,08,500
Total	<u>₹ 6,53,600</u>

Karan's capital in new firm = ₹ 6,53,600 × 3/8 = ₹ 2,45,100
 Meeta's capital in new firm = ₹ 6,53,600 × 5/8 = ₹ 4,08,500
- After all adjustments, the Capital Account balances of Karan and Meeta are in new profit-sharing ratio. So, there is no need of Current Account.

Or

(i) Calculation of Cookie's Share of Goodwill in the firm:

Calculation of Normal Profit:

Year ended	Profit	₹
31st March, 2021	(₹ 39,000 + ₹ 9,000)	48,000
31st March, 2022	(₹ 83,000 – ₹ 8,000)	75,000
31st March, 2023		72,000
Total		<u><u>1,95,000</u></u>

Average Normal Profit = ₹ 1,95,000/3 = ₹ 65,000

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Capitalised Value of the Business} &= \frac{\text{Average Normal Profit}}{\text{Normal Rate of Return}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{\text{₹ 65,000}}{13} \times 100 = \text{₹ 5,00,000}\end{aligned}$$

Net Assets = All assets (other than goodwill and fictitious assets) at their current values – Outside Liabilities

$$= \text{₹ 8,00,000} - \text{₹ 3,60,000} = \text{₹ 4,40,000}$$

Goodwill = Capitalised Value of the Business – Net Assets

$$= \text{₹ 5,00,000} - \text{₹ 4,40,000} = \text{₹ 60,000}$$

Cookie's Share of Goodwill = ₹ 60,000 × 1/6 = ₹ 10,000.

(ii)

JOURNAL

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
2023 April 1	Bank A/c ...Dr. To Cookie's Capital A/c (Being the amount of capital brought by Cookie)		2,00,000	2,00,000
	Cookie's Current A/c ...Dr. To Cake's Capital A/c To Muffin's Capital A/c (Being the Cookie's share of goodwill credited to sacrificing partners in their sacrificing ratio of 1 : 2)		10,000	3,333 6,667

Working Note: Calculation of Sacrificing Ratio (Sacrifice = Old Profit Share – New Profit Share):

$$\text{Cake's Sacrifice} = \frac{5}{9} - \frac{3}{6} = \frac{10-9}{18} = \frac{1}{18}; \text{Muffin's Sacrifice} = \frac{4}{9} - \frac{2}{6} = \frac{8-6}{18} = \frac{2}{18}$$

Sacrificing Ratio of Cake and Muffin = 1/18 : 2/18 or 1 : 2.

Part B

27. (d) 2 Months.

Working Note:

Operating Cycle = ? + 1.5 Months + 1 Month + 1.5 Months

6 Months = ? + 1.5 Months + 1 Month + 1.5 Months

$$? = 6 - 1.5 - 1 - 1.5 = 2 \text{ months.}$$

Or

(b) Balance Sheet.

28. (d) A—3; B—1; C—4; D—2.

29. (b) As outflow of Cash from Investing Activities.

Or

(a) Both Statements are correct.

30. (b) ₹ 50,000.

Working Note:

Particulars	₹
Proceeds from Issue of Shares (Including premium)	1,10,000
Interest paid on Debentures	(10,000)
Redemption of Debentures	(50,000)
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities	50,000

31.

S. No.	Item	Major Head	Sub-head
(i)	Balance of the Statement of Profit & Loss	Shareholders' Funds	Reserves and Surplus
(ii)	Interest Accrued on Investments	Current Assets	Other Current Assets
(iii)	Livestock	Non-current Assets	Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets—Property, Plant and Equipment
(iv)	Securities Premium	Shareholders' Funds	Reserves and Surplus
(v)	Trade Marks	Non-current Assets	Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets—Intangible Assets
(vi)	Capital Work-in-Progress	Non-current Assets	Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets—Capital Work-in-Progress.

32.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(i) Debt to Equity Ratio} &= \frac{\text{Long-term Debts}}{\text{Shareholders' Funds}^*} \\
 &= \frac{\text{₹ 30,00,000}}{\text{₹ 22,00,000}} = 1.36 : 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Shareholders' Funds = Equity Share Capital + Preference Share Capital + Reserves and Surplus

$$= \text{₹ 15,00,000} + \text{₹ 5,00,000} + \text{₹ 2,00,000} = \text{₹ 22,00,000}$$

*Securities Premium is already included in Reserves and Surplus.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(ii) Total Assets to Debt Ratio} &= \frac{\text{Total Assets}^*}{\text{Long-term Debts}} \\
 &= \frac{\text{₹ 60,00,000}}{\text{₹ 30,00,000}} = 2 \text{ Times}
 \end{aligned}$$

*Total Assets = Shareholders' Funds + Long-term Debts + Current Liabilities

$$= \text{₹ 22,00,000} + \text{₹ 30,00,000} + \text{₹ 8,00,000} = \text{₹ 60,00,000}$$

Note: For Long-term Financial Position, proprietary Ratio can be calculated as follows:

$$(iii) \text{ Proprietary Ratio} = \frac{\text{Shareholders' Funds}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{\text{₹ 22,00,000}}{\text{₹ 60,00,000}} \times 100 = 36.67\%.$$

33.

L.M.R Ltd.

COMMON-SIZE BALANCE SHEET

as at 31st March, 2022 and 2023

Particulars	Note No.	Absolute Amounts		Percentage of Balance Sheet Total	
		31st March, 2022 (₹)	31st March, 2023 (₹)	31st March, 2022 (%)	31st March, 2023 (%)
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
1. Shareholders' Funds		4,00,000	8,00,000	50.00	50.00
2. Non-current Liabilities		2,00,000	5,00,000	25.00	31.25
3. Current Liabilities		2,00,000	3,00,000	25.00	18.75
Total		8,00,000	16,00,000	100.00	100.00
II. ASSETS					
1. Non-current Assets		5,00,000	10,00,000	62.50	62.50
2. Current Assets		3,00,000	6,00,000	37.50	37.50
Total		8,00,000	16,00,000	100.00	100.00

Or

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS

for the years ended 31st March, 2022 and 2023

Particulars	Note No.	31st March, 2022 (₹)	31st March, 2023 (₹)	Absolute Change (Increase/Decrease) (₹)	Percentage Change (Increase/Decrease) (%)
I. Revenue from Operations		8,00,000	10,00,000	2,00,000	25
II. Expenses:					
(a) Employee Benefit Expenses		4,00,000	5,00,000	1,00,000	25
(b) Other Expenses		1,00,000	50,000	(50,000)	(50)
Total Expenses		5,00,000	5,50,000	50,000	10
III. Profit before Tax (I – II)		3,00,000	4,50,000	1,50,000	50
IV. Less: Tax @ 50%		1,50,000	2,25,000	75,000	50
V. Profit after Tax (III – IV)		1,50,000	2,25,000	75,000	50

34.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Particulars		₹
I. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit before Tax and Extraordinary Items (₹ 3,30,000 – ₹ 2,20,000)	1,10,000	
<i>Adjustments for Non-cash and Non-operating Items:</i>		
Depreciation on Machinery (WN 3)	25,000	
Debenture Interest (10% of ₹ 1,60,000)	16,000	
<i>Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes</i>	1,51,000	
<i>Add: Decrease in Trade Receivables</i>	1,10,000	
	2,61,000	
<i>Less: Decrease in Current Liabilities (Trade Payables)</i>	30,000	
<i>Cash Flow from Operating Activities</i>	2,31,000	2,31,000
II. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Machinery Purchased (WN 2)	(3,70,000)	
Non-current Investment Purchased	(35,000)	
<i>Cash Used in Investing Activities</i>	(4,05,000)	(4,05,000)
III. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Issue of Shares	2,00,000	
Paid Interest on Debentures	(16,000)	
Proceeds from Debentures issued	60,000	
<i>Cash Flow from Financing Activities</i>	2,44,000	2,44,000
IV. Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (I + II + III)		70,000
V. Add: Cash and Cash Equivalents: Opening Balance		2,10,000
VI. Cash and Cash Equivalents: Closing Balance (IV + V)		2,80,000

Working Notes:

1.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	
Particulars	2022 (₹)	2023 (₹)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,70,000	2,00,000
Current Investments	40,000	80,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,10,000	2,80,000

2. Dr.	MACHINERY ACCOUNT		Cr.
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Balance b/d	7,00,000	By Balance c/d	10,70,000
To Bank A/c (Purchase)—Balancing Figure	3,70,000		
	10,70,000		10,70,000

3. Dr.	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT		Cr.
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Balance c/d	1,20,000	By Balance b/d	95,000
		By Statement of Profit & Loss (Depreciation)	25,000
	1,20,000		1,20,000