12th STD

Reg. No.

INSTANT SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM - 2023

PART- III - ACCOUNTANCY

Time Allowed : 3.00 Hours] (with Answers) [Maximum Marks : 90

Instructions :

1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.
2) Use **Blue** or **Black** ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams

PART - I

Note : (i) Answer **all** the questions. **[20 × 1 = 20]**

(ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given **four** alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

1. In the absence of Partnership agreement, partners are entitled to get :
(a) Salary (b) Commission
(c) Interest on Loan (d) Interest on Capital

2. Income and Expenditure Account is prepared to find out :
(a) Profit or Loss
(b) Cash and Bank balance
(c) Surplus or Deficit (d) Financial position

3. If the old profit sharing ratio is more than the new profit sharing ratio of a partner, the difference is called as :
(a) Capital ratio (b) Sacrificing ratio
(c) Gaining ratio (d) New ratio

4. Donation received for a specific purpose is :
(a) Revenue receipt (b) Capital receipt
(c) Revenue expenditure
(d) Capital expenditure

5. Opening statement of affairs is usually preprared to find out the :
(a) Capital in the beginning of the year
(b) Capital at the end of the year
(c) Profit made during the year
(d) Loss occurred during the year

6. The financial statements do not exhibit :
(a) Non-monetary data (b) Past data
(c) Short term data (d) Long term data

7. Current ratio indicates :
(a) Ability to meet short term obligations
(b) Efficiency of management
(c) Profitability
(d) Ability to meet long term obligations

8. On retirement of a partner, general reserve is transferred to the :
(a) Capital account of all the partners
(b) Revaluation account
(c) Capital account of the continuing partners
(d) Memorandum Revaluation account

9. When shares are issued for purchase of assets, the amount should be credited is :
(a) Vendor's Account
(b) Sundry assets Account
(c) Share capital Account (d) Bank Account

10. Salary account comes under which of the following head?
(a) Direct Incomes (b) Direct Expenses
(c) Indirect Incomes (d) Indirect Expenses

11. The amount of credit sales can be computed from :
(a) Total Debtors Account
(b) Total Creditors Account
(c) Bills Receivable Account
(d) Bills Payable Account

12. James and Kamal are sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3. They admit Sunil as a partner giving him 1/5 share of profits. Find out the sacrificing ratio.
(a) 1 : 3 (b) 3 : 1 (c) 5 : 3 (d) 3 : 5

13. When a partner withdraws regularly a fixed sum of money at the middle of every month, the period for which interest is to be calculated on the drawings on an average is :
(a) 5.5 months (b) 6 months
(c) 12 months (d) 6.5 months

14. Super profit is the difference between :
(a) Capital employed and average profit
(b) Assets and Liabilities
(c) Average profit and normal profit
(d) Current year's profit and average profit

15. The amount received over and above the par value is credited to :
(a) Securities Premium account
(b) Calls in advance account
(c) Share capital account
(d) Forfeited shares account

16. The mathematical expression that provides a measure of the relationship between two figures is called as :
(a) Conclusion (b) Ratio
(c) Model (d) Decision

17. Which of the following is not a tool of financial statement analysis?
(a) Trend Analysis
(b) Common Size Statement
(c) Comparative Statement (d) Standard Costing

18. Current liabilities ₹40,000; Current assets ₹1,00,000; Inventory ₹20,000. Quick ratio is :
(a) 1 : 1 (b) 2.5 : 1
(c) 2 : 1 (d) 1 : 2

19. On revaluation, the increase in liabilities leads to :
(a) Gain (b) Loss
(c) Profit (d) Super Profit

20. Which is not the default group in Tally?
(a) Suspense Account
(b) Outstanding Expenses Account
(c) Sales Account
(d) Investments

PART - II

Note: Answer **any seven** questions. Question No. **30** is **Compulsory**. **7 × 2 = 14**

21. What is a Partnership deed?
22. Give any two features of incomplete records.
23. Write a short note on life membership fees.
24. The profits and losses of a firm for the last four years were as follows: 2015 : ₹15,000 ; 2016 : ₹17,000; 2017: ₹6,000 (Loss) ; 2018 : ₹14,000. You are required to calculate the amount of goodwill on the basis of 5 years purchase of average profits of the last 4 years.
25. How are accumulated profits and losses distributed among the partners at the time of admission of a new partner?
26. List the tools of financial statement analysis.
27. Rosi, Rathi and Rani are partners of a firm sharing profits and losses equally. Rathi retired from the partnership on 1.1.2018. On the date their balance sheet showed accumulated loss of ₹45,000 on the asset side of the balance sheet. Give the journal entry to distribute the accumulated loss.
28. Calculate Gross Proft ratio. Gross Profit ₹3,00,000, Revenue from Operations ₹5,00,000.
29. What are accounting reports?
30. What is normal rate of return?

PART - III

Note: Answer **any seven** questions. Question No. **40 is** compulsory. **7 × 3 = 21**

31. From the following details, calculate the capital as on 31st December 2018.

Particulars	₹
Capital as on 1st January 2018	1,00,000
Goods withdrawn for personal use by the owner	30,000
Additional capital introduced during the year	15,000
Profit for the year	60,000

32. A, B, C and D are partners in a firm. There is no partnership deed. How will you deal with the following?
(i) A has contributed maximum capital. He demands interest on capital at 12% per annum.
(ii) Loan advanced by C to the firm is ₹10,000. He demands interest on loan @ 9% per annum. A and B do not agree with this.
(iii) A demands the profit to be shared in the capital ratio. But, B, C and D do not agree.

33. From the following information, calculate the value of goodwill based on 3 years purchase of super profit.
(i) Capital employed : ₹ 2,00,000 (ii) Normal rate of return : 15%
(iii) Average profit of the business : ₹ 42,000

34. State any six contents of a partnership deed.

35. From the following particulars, prepare comparative income statement of Arul Ltd.

Particulars	2015-16 ₹	2016-17 ₹
Revenue from operations	30,000	45,000
Other income	4,000	6,000
Expenses	10,000	15,000

36. What are the adjustments required at the time of admission of a partner?

37. Kavin, Madhan and Ranjith are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3:3 respectively. Kavin retires from the firm on 31st December, 2018. On the date of retirement, his capital account shows a credit balance of ₹ 1,50,000. Pass journal entries if:

(i) The amount due is paid off immediately.

(ii) The amount due is not paid immediately.

(iii) ₹ 1,00,000 is paid and the balance in future by cheque.

38. State any three advantages of ratio analysis.

39. Show how the following items appear in the Income and Expenditure account of Sirkazhi Singers Association?

	₹
Stock of stationery on 1.4.2018	2,600
Purchase of stationery during the year	6,500
Stock of stationery on 31.3.2019	2,200

40. Anitha was holding 500 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. She paid ₹ 3 on application, ₹ 5 on allotment but could not pay the first and final call of ₹ 2. The directors forfeited the shares for non payment of call money. Give Journal entry for forfeiture of shares.

PART - IV

Note: Answer **all** the questions:. **7 × 5 = 35**

41. **(a)** Following are the balances in the books of Thomas as on 31st March 2019.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Sundry creditors	6,00,000	Bills payable	1,20,000
Furniture	80,000	Cash in hand	20,000
Land and building	3,00,000	Bills receivable	60,000
Sundry debtors	3,20,000	Stock	2,20,000

Prepare a statement of affairs as on 31st March 2019 and calculate capital as at that date.

(OR)

(b) From the following statement of profit and loss of Dericston Ltd. calculate (i) Gross profit ratio (ii) Net profit ratio.

Statement of Profit and Loss of Dericston Ltd

Particulars	₹
I. Revenue from operations	24,00,000
II. Other Income	
Income from investment	70,000
III. Total revenues (I +II)	**24,70,000**
IV. Expenses:	
Purchases of Stock-in-trade	18,80,000
Changes in inventories	– 80,000
Employee benefits expense	2,90,000
Other expenses	1,10,000
Provision for tax	30,000
Total expenses	22,30,000
V. Profit for the year	**2,40,000**

42. (a) Distinguish between Sacrificing ratio and Gaining ratio.

(OR)

(b) Seenu and Siva are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3. In the view of Subbu's admission, they decided

(a) To increase the value of building by ₹40,000.

(b) To bring into record investments at ₹10,000, which have not so far been brought into account.

(c) To decrease the value of machinery by ₹14,000 and furniture by ₹12,000.

(d) To write off Sundry Creditors by ₹16,000.

Prepare revaluation account.

43. (a) Find out the value of goodwill at three years purchase of weighted average profit of last four years.

Year	Profit ₹	Weight
2015	10,000	1
2016	12,000	2
2017	16,000	3
2018	18,000	4

(OR)

(b) Sampath company issued 25,000 equity shares at ₹10 per share payable ₹3 on application, ₹4 on allotment, ₹3 on first and final call. The public subscribed for 24,000 shares. The directors allotted all the 24,000 shares and received the money duly. Pass necessary journal entries.

44. (a) Calculate trend percentages from the following particulars of Palai Ltd.

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)		
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' Fund	250	275	300
Non-current liabilities	100	125	100
Current liabilities	50	40	80
Total	400	440	480
II. ASSETS			
Non-current assets	300	360	390
Current assets	100	80	90
Total	400	440	480

(OR)

(b) From the following receipts and payments a/c of Kumbakonam Basket Ball Association, prepare income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March, 2018.

Receipts	₹	₹	Payments	₹	₹
To Balance b/d			By Rent of ground paid		12,000
Cash in hand	23,000		By Printing charges		5,000
Cash at bank	12,000	35,000	By Bank charges		1,000
To Rent of Hall received		6,000	By Insurance for building		2,000
To Subscription received		9,000	By Tournament expenses		16,000
To Life membership fees		7,000	By Audit fees		3,000
To Locker rent received		2,000	By Sports materials purchased		4,000
			By Balance c/d		
			Cash in hand	2,000	
			Cash at bank	14,000	16,000
		59,000			59,000

45. (a) From the information given below, prepare Receipts and Payments account of Kurunji Sports Club for the year ended 31st December, 2018.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Cash in hand (1.1.2018)	4,000	Paid for printing charges	2,500
Salaries paid	3,000	Lockers rent received	1,000
Life membership fees received	10,000	Tournament receipts	14,000
Subscription received	15,000	Tournament expenses	10,500
Rent received	2,000	Investments purchased	25,000

(OR)

(b) The credit revenue from operations of Velavan Ltd, amounted to ₹10,00,000. Its debtors and bills receivables at the end of the accounting period amounted to ₹1,10,000 and ₹1,40,000 respectively. Calculate trade receivables turnover ratio and also collection period in months.

46. (a) David does not keep proper books of accounts. Following details are given from his records.

Particulars	1.4.2018 ₹	31.3.2019 ₹
Cash	43,000	29,000
Stock of goods	1,20,000	1,30,000
Sundry debtors	84,000	1,10,000
Sundry creditors	1,05,000	1,02,000
Loan	25,000	20,000
Business premises	2,50,000	2,50,000
Furniture	33,000	45,000

During the year he introduced further capital of ₹45,000 and withdrew ₹2,500 every month from the business for his personal use. Prepare statement of profit or loss with the above information.

(OR)

(b) John is a partner in a firm. He withdraws 1,000 p.m. regularly. Interest on drawings is charged at 5% P.A. Calculate the Interest on drawings using avergae period. If he draws

(i) at the beginning of every month.

(ii) in the middle of every month.

(iii) at the end of every month.

47. (a) From the following particulars of Siva Ltd., prepare common size income statement for the years ended 31st March 2016 and 31st March 2017.

Particulars	2015-16 ₹	2016-17 ₹
Revenue from Operations	2,00,000	3,00,000
Other Income	25,000	75,000
Expenses	2,50,00	1,50,00
Income tax %	40%	40%

(OR)

(b) Mention and explain any five accounting Vouchers that are commonly used in Tally ERP9.

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ANSWERS

Part - I

1. (c) Interest on Loan
2. (c) Surplus or Deficit
3. (b) Sacrificing ratio
4. (b) Capital receipt
5. (a) Capital in the beginning of the year
6. (a) Non-monetary data
7. (a) Ability to meet short term obligations
8. (a) Capital account of all the partners
9. (c) Share capital account
10. (d) Indirect Expenses
11. (a) Total Debtors Account
12. (c) 5 : 3
13. (b) 6 months
14. (c) Average profit and normal profit
15. (a) Securities premium account
16. (b) Ratio
17. (d) Standard Costing
18. (c) 2 : 1
19. (b) Loss
20. (b) Outstanding Expenses Account

Part - II

21. Partnership deed is a document in writing that contains the terms of the agreement among the partners. It is not compulsory for a partnership to have a partnership deed as per the Indian Partnership Act, 1932. But, it is desirable to have a partnership deed as it serves as an evidence of the terms of the agreement among the partners.

22. **(i) Nature:** It is an unscientific and unsystematic way of recording transactions.

    (ii) Lack of uniformity: There is no uniformity in recording the transactions among different organisations.

23. Amount received towards life membership fee from members is a capital receipt as it is non-recurring in nature.

24. $$\text{Average profit} = \frac{\text{Total profit}}{\text{Number of years}}$$

$$= \frac{15,000+17,000-6000+14,000}{4} = \frac{40,000}{4} = ₹\ 10,000$$

Goodwill = Average profit × Number of years of purchase = 10,000 × 5 = ₹ 50,000

25. Profits and losses of previous years which are not distributed to the partners are called accumulated profit and losses. Any reserve and accumulated profits and losses belong to the oldpartners and hence these should be distributed to the old partners in the old profit sharing ratio.

26. Following are the commonly used tools of financial statement analysis

    (i) Comparative statement (ii) Common-size statement

    (iii) Trend analysis (iv) Funds flow analysis

    (v) Cash flow analysis

27. **Journal entry**

Date	Particulars		L.F	Debit ₹	Credit ₹
2018 January 1	Rosi's Capital A/c	Dr.		15,000	
	Rathi's Capital A/c	Dr.		15,000	
	Rani's Capital A/c	Dr.		15,000	
	To Profit and loss A/c				45,000
	(Accumulated loss transferred to all partner's capital account in the old profit sharing ratio)				

28. Gross profit ratio $= \dfrac{\text{Gross profit}}{\text{Revenue from operations}} \times 100$

$\therefore$ Gross profit ratio $= \dfrac{3,00,000}{5,00,000} \times 100 = 60\%$

29. Accounting report is a compilation of accounting information that are derived from the accounting records of a business concern. Accounting reports may be classified as routine reports and special purpose reports.

30. Normal rate of return refers to the rate at which profit is earned by similar business entities in the industry under normal circumstances.

Part - III

31. **Statement of profit or loss for the year ending 31st December 2018**

Particulars	₹
Closing capital	**1,45,000**
Add : Drawings	30,000
	1,75,000
Less: Additional capital during the year	15,000
Adjusted closing capital	1,60,000
Less: Opening capital as on 1st January 2018	1,00,000
Profit for the year	60,000

32. Since there is no partnership deed, provisions of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 will apply.
 (i) No interest on capital is payable to any partner. Therefore, A is not entitled to interest on capital.
 (ii) Interest on loan is payable at 6% per annum. Therefore C is to get interest at 6% per annum on ₹10,000.
 (iii) Profits should be distributed equally.

33. Normal profit = Capital employed × Normal rate of return = 2,00,000 × 15% = ₹30,000
 Super profit = Average profit – Normal profit = 42,000 – 30,000 = ₹ 12,000
 Goodwill = Super profit × Number of years of purchase = 12,000 × 3 = ₹ 36,000

34. The contents of a partnership deed are,
   (1) The Name of the firm and nature and place of business.
   (2) Date of commencement and duration of business
   (3) Names and addresses of all partners
   (4) Capital contributed by each partner
   (5) Profit sharing ratio
   (6) Rate of interest to be allowed on capital

35. **Comparative income statement of Arul Ltd for the year ended 31st March 2016 and 31st March 2017**

Particulars	2015 - 16	2016 - 17	Absolute amount of increase (+) or decrease (–)	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (–)
Revenue from operations	30,000	45,000	+ 15,000	+ 50
Add : other income	4,000	6,000	+ 2000	+ 50
Total revenue	34,000	51,000	+ 17,000	+ 50
Less: Expenses	10,000	15,000	+ 5,000	+ 50
Profit before tax	24,000	36,000	+12,000	+ 50

36. The following adjustment are necessary at the time of admission of a partner
   (i) Distribution of accumulated profits, reserves and losses.
   (ii) Revaluation of assets and liabilities
   (iii) Determination of new profit sharing ratio and sacrificing ratio
   (iv) Adjustment for goodwill
   (v) Adjustment of capital on the basis of new profit sharing ratio (if so agreed).

37. **Journal entries**

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit ₹	Credit ₹
2018 Dec.31	(i) Kavin's capital A/c Dr.		1,50,000	
	To Bank A/c			1,50,000
2018 Dec.31	(Amount due paid immediately)			
	(ii) Kavin's capital A/c Dr.		1,50,000	
2018 Dec.31	To Kavin's loan A/c			1,50,000
	(Amount due transferred to loan account)			
	(iii) Kavin's capital A/c Dr.		1,50,000	
	To Bank A/c			1,00,000
	To Kavin's loan A/c			50,000
	(₹ 1,00,000 paid and the balance transferred to loan account)			

38. Following are the advantages of ratio analysis:

(i) **Measuring operational efficiency :** Ratio analysis helps to know operational efficiency of a business by finding the relationship between operating cost and revenues and also by comparison of present ratios with those of the past ratios.

(ii) **Facilitating investment decisions :** Ratio analysis helps the management in making effective decisions regarding profitable avenues of investment.

(iii) **Analysing the profitability :** Ratio analysis helps to analyse the profitability of a business in terms of sales and investments.

39. **Income and Expenditure Account of Sirkazhi singers Association**

Dr **Cr**

Expenditure	₹	₹	Income	₹
To Stationery consumed:				
Opening stock	2,600			
Add: Purchases	6,500			
	9,100			
Less: Closing stock	2,200	6,900		

40. **Journal entry**

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit ₹	Credit ₹
	Equity share capital A/c (500 × 10) Dr		5,000	
	To Equity share call A/c (500 × 2)			1,000
	To Forfeited shares A/c (500 × 8)			4,000
	(500 shares forfeited for non payment of call money)			

Part - IV

41. **(a)** **In the books of Thomas**

Statement of affairs as on 31st March 2019

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Sundry creditors	6,00,000	Furniture	80,000
Bills payable	1,20,000	Land and building	3,00,000
Capital (Balancing figure)	**2,80,000**	Sundry debtors	3,20,000
		Cash in hand	20,000
		Bills receivable	60,000
		Stock	2,20,000
	10,00,000		10,00,000

(OR)

(b)

(i)

$$\text{Gross profit ratio} = \frac{\text{Gross profit}}{\text{Revenue from operations}} \times 100$$

Gross profit = Revenue from operations – Cost of revenue from operations

Cost of revenue from operations = Purchases of stock-in-trade + Change in inventories

= 18,80,000 + (–80,000)

= ₹18,00,000

Gross profit = 24,00,000 – 18,00,000 = ₹6,00,000

$$\therefore \text{Gross profit ratio} = \frac{6,00,000}{24,00,000} \times 100 = 25\%$$

(ii)

$$\text{Net profit ratio} = \frac{\text{Net profit after tax}}{\text{Revenue from operations}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{2,40,000}{24,00,000} \times 100 = 10\%$$

42. **(a)**

S. No.	Basis	Sacrificing ratio	Gaining ratio
1.	Meaning	It is the proportion of the profit which is sacrificed by the old partners in favour of a new partner.	It is the proportion of the profit which is gained by the continuing partners from the retiring partner.
2.	Purpose	It is calculated to determine the amount to be adjusted towards goodwill for the sacrificing partners.	It is calculated to determine the amount to be adjusted towards goodwill for the gaining partners.
3.	Time of calculation	It is calculated at the time of admission of a new partner.	It is calculated at the time of retirement of a partner.
4.	Method of Calculation	It is the difference between the old ratio and the new ratio. Sacrificing ratio = Old profit sharing ratio – New profit sharing ratio.	It is the difference between the new ratio and the old ratio. Gaining ratio = New profit sharing ratio – Old profit sharing ratio.

(OR)

(b)

Dr **Revaluation A/c** **Cr**

Particulars	₹	₹	Particulars	₹
To Machinery A/c		14,000	By Building A/c	40,000
To Furniture A/c		12,000	By Investment A/c	10,000
To Profit on revaluation transferred to			By Sundry creditor A/c	16,000
Seenu's capital A/c (40,000 × 5/8)	25,000			
Siva's capital A/c (40,000 × 3/8)	15,000	**40,000**		
		66,000		66,000

43. (a) **Calculation of weighted average profit**

Year	Profits(a) ₹	Weights (b)	Weighted Profit (a × (b) ₹
2015	10,000	1	10,000
2016	12,000	2	24,000
2017	16,000	3	48,000
2018	18,000	4	72,000
Total		10	1,54,000

Weighted average profit $= \frac{\text{Total of weighted profits}}{\text{Total of weights}} = \frac{1,54,000}{10} =$ ₹ 15,400

Weighted average profit = ₹15,400

Goodwill = Weighted average profit × Number of years of purchase

= 15,400 × 3 = 46,200 ; Goodwill = ₹ 46,200

(OR)

(b)

In the books of Sampath company
Journal entries

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit ₹	Credit ₹
	Bank A/c (24,000 × 3) Dr To Equity Share application A/c (Application money received)		72,000	72,000
	Equity Share application A/c Dr To Equity Share capital A/c (Transfer of application money to share capital A/c)		72,000	72,000
	Equity Share allotment A/c (24,000 × 4) Dr To Equity Share capital A/c (Allotment money due)		96,000	96,000
	Bank A/c Dr To Equity Share allotment A/c (Allotment money received)		96,000	96,000
	Equity Share first and final call A/c (24,000×3) Dr To Equity Share capital A/c (Call money due)		72,000	72,000
	Bank A/c Dr To Equity Share first and final call A/c (Call money received)		72,000	72,000

44. (a) **Trend analysis for Palai Ltd**

Particulars	₹ in lakhs			Trends percentage		
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
I Equity and liabilities						
Shares holder's fund	250	275	300	100	110	120
Non-current liabilities	100	125	100	100	125	100
Current liabilities	50	40	80	100	80	160
Total	400	440	480	100	110	120
II. Assets						
Non-current assets	300	360	390	100	120	130
Current assets	100	80	90	100	80	90
Total	400	440	480	100	110	120

(OR)

(b) **In the books of Kumbakonam Basket Ball Association**

Income and Expenditure Account for the year 31st March, 2018

Dr Cr

Expenditure	₹	Income	₹
To Rent of ground	12,000	By Rent of hall received	6,000
To Printing Charges	5,000	By Subscription received	9,000
To Bank charges	1,000	By Locker rent received	2,000
To Tournament expenses	16,000	By Deficit (Excess of expenditure over income)	**26,000**
To Audit fees	3,000		
To Sports materials purchased	4,000		
To Insurance for building	2,000		
	43,000		43,000

45. (a) **In the books of kurunji sports club**

Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31st December 2018

Dr. Cr.

Receipts	₹	Payments	₹
To Balance b/d		By Salaries	3,000
Cash in hand	4,000	By Printing Charges	2,500
To Life membership fees	10,000	By Tournament expenses	10,500
To Subscription received	15,000	By Investment purchased	25,000
To Rent received	2,000	By Balance c/d	
To Lockers rent received	1,000	Cash in hand	**5,000**
To Tournament receipts	14,000		
	46,000		46,000

(OR)

(b)

Trade receivable turnover ratio = $\dfrac{\text{Credit revenue from operations}}{\text{Average trade receivables}}$

Trade receivables = Debtors + Bills receivable

= ₹1,10,000 + ₹1,40,000 = ₹2,50,000

∴ Trade receivable turnover ratio = $\dfrac{10,00,000}{2,50,000} = 4$ times

Debt collection period (in months) = $\dfrac{\text{Number of months in a year}}{\text{Trade receivables turnover ratio}}$

= $\dfrac{12}{4} = 3$ months

46. (a) Calculation of opening capital

In the books of David Statement of affairs as on 1st April, 2018

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Sundry creditors	1,05,000	Cash	43,000
Loan	25,000	Stock of goods	1,20,000
Capital (balancing figure)	**4,00,000**	Sundry debtors	84,000
		Business premises	2,50,000
		Furniture	33,000
	5,30,000		5,30,000

Calculation of closing capital

Statement of affairs as on 31st March, 2019

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Sundry creditors	1,02,000	Cash	29,000
Loan	20,000	Stock of goods	1,30,000
		Sundry debtors	1,10,000
Capital (Balancing figure)	**4,42,000**	Business premises	2,50,000
		Furniture	45,000
	5,64,000		5,64,000

Statement of profit or loss for the year ending 31st March, 2019

Particulars	₹
Closing capital as on 31.3.2019	4,42,000
Add: Drawings during the year (2,500 × 12)	30,000
	4,72,000
Less: Additional capital introduced during the year	45,000
Adjusted closing capital	4,27,000
Less: Opening capital as on 1.4.2018	4,00,000
Profit made during the year ending 31.3.2019	**27,000**

(OR)

(b) Total amount withdrawn = 1,000 × 12 = ₹ 12,000

(i) **If drawings are made at the beginning of every month :**

Average period = 6.5

Interest on drawings $= \text{Total amount of drawings} \times \text{Rate of interest} \times \dfrac{\text{Average Period}}{12}$

$= ₹12{,}000 \times \dfrac{5}{100} \times \dfrac{6.5}{12} = ₹325$

(ii) **If drawing are made in the middle of every month:**

Average period = 6

Interest on drawings $= \text{Total amount of drawings} \times \text{Rate of interest} \times \dfrac{\text{Average Period}}{12}$

$= ₹12{,}000 \times \dfrac{5}{100} \times \dfrac{6}{12} = ₹\ 300$

(iii) **If drawings are made at the end of every month:**

Average period = 5.5

Interest on drawings $= \text{Total amount of drawings} \times \text{Rate of interest} \times \dfrac{\text{Average Period}}{12}$

$= ₹12{,}000 \times \dfrac{5}{100} \times \dfrac{5.5}{12} = ₹\ 275$

47. (a)

Common-size income statement of Siva Ltd for the year ended 31st March, 2016 and 31st March, 2017

Particulars	Absolute amount 2015-16 ₹	Percentage of revenue from operations for 2015-16 ₹	Absolute amount 2016-17 ₹	Percentage of revenue from operations for 2016-17
Revenue from Operations	2,00,000	100.00	3,00,000	100
Add : Other income	25,000	12.50	75,000	25
Total revenue	2,25,000	112.50	3,75,000	125
Less : Expenses	2,50,000	125.00	1,50,000	50
Profit/loss before tax	– 25,000	– 12.50	2,25,000	75
Less : Income tax (40%)	-	-	90,000	30
Profit after tax	– 25,000	– 12.50	1,35,000	45

(OR)

(b) The commonly used voucher types in Tally.ERP9 are following:

(i) Receipt Voucher

(ii) Payment Voucher

(iii) Contra Voucher

(iv) Purchase Voucher

(v) Sales Voucher

(vi) Journal Voucher

(i) **Receipt Voucher**

All transactions related to receipt either in cash or through bank are recorded using receipt voucher. In this voucher, cash or bank account is debited and other ledger account is credited.

To record receipt: Gateway of Tally > Transactions > Accounting Vouchers > F6:Receipt

(ii) **Payment Voucher**

All transactions related to payments either in cash or through bank are recorded using payment voucher. In this voucher, cash or bank account is credited and other ledger account is debited.

To record payment: Gateway of Tally > Transactions > Accounting Vouchers > F5:Payment

(iii) **Contra Voucher**

A transaction involving both cash account and bank account is recorded using contra voucher. The transaction may be for deposit of cash into bank account or withdrawal of cash from bank account.

To record contra: Gateway of Tally > Transactions > Accounting Vouchers > F4:Contra

(iv) **Purchase Voucher**

Purchase vouchers are used for recording both cash and credit purchases of goods.

To record purchases: Gateway of Tally > Transactions > Accounting Vouchers > F9:Purchase

(v) **Sales Voucher**

Sales vouchers are used for recording both cash and credit sales of goods.

To record sales: Gateway of Tally > Transactions > Accounting Vouchers > F8:Sales

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