

**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 x3000)	<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>

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

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>	Investment	4,00,000 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )
	10,70,000 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )	Accrued Interest on Books and	
Books & Journals Fund	4,50,000	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 =  $4,00,000 \times 7/100 = 28,000$

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

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

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 =  $45,000 \times 1/6 = ₹7,500$  (1)

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

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	12,000		
				By Revaluation A/c	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.		52,50,000	
	Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c Dr.		5,00,000	
	To 6% Debentures A/c			50,00,000
	To Securities Premium Reserve A/c			2,50,000
	To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c			5,00,000
	(Being allotment of debentures made)			

(iii) Journal

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

(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	2,50,000
				By Statement of Profit & Loss A/c	2,50,000
		<u>5,00,000</u>			<u>5,00,000</u>

(1X5=5)

9. Income & Expenditure A/c

Dr. Cr.  
For the year ended March 31, 2021

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	Percentage Change
		(₹)	(₹)	(Increase/Decrease)	(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%		4,80,000	6,12,000	1,32,000	27.50
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		% Of Balane Sheet total	
		31.3.2020 (')	31.3.2021 (')	31.3.2020 (%)	31.3.2021 (%)
<b>I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>					
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>
<b>II ASSETS</b>					
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)