







Balance sheet of Gautam, Yashica and Asma
As at 31.3.2018

| Liabilities | Amount (₹) | Assets | Amount (₹) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sundry Creditors | 50,000 | Cash | 3,50,000 |
| Bills Payable | 30,000 | Debtors 80,000 |  |
| Capital Accounts:-Gautam- 2,10,000 |  | (-) Provision for $\quad \underline{8,000}$ doubtful debts | 72,000 |
| Yashica- 1,40,000 |  | Stock | 2,10,000 |
| Asma 2,10,000 | 5,60,000 | Furniture $\quad 60,000$ |  |
|  |  | (-) Depreciation 5,000 | 55,000 |
| Gautam's current A/c | 2,67,000 |  |  |
|  |  | Machinery $2,10,000$ <br> $(-)$ Depreciation $2 \underline{1,000}$ | 1,89,000 |
|  |  | Yashica's current A/c | 31,000 |
|  | 9,07,000 |  | 9,07,000 |

Working Note:- Total Capital of the firm $=2,10,000 \times 8 / 3$
= 5,60,000

Gautam's capital in the firm $=5,60,000 \times 3 / 8$
= 2,10,000

Yashica'S capital in the firm $=5,60,000 \times 2 / 8$

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=1,40,000
$$

## OR

## Dr.

Revaluation Account
Cr.

| Particulars | Amount (₹) | Particulars | Amount (₹) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Provision for doubtful debts | 700 | By Creditors A/c | 2,500 |
| To Partner's Capital A/c - Gain on Revaluation |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{X} \quad 900$ |  |  |  |
| Y 600 |  |  |  |
| Z | 1,800 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2,500 |
|  | 2,500 |  |  |

Dr. Partner's Capital Account

| Particulars | $\mathbf{X}$ (₹) | Y (₹) | Z (₹) | Particulars | $\mathbf{X}$ (₹) | Y (₹) | $\mathbf{Z}$ (₹) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Z's capital A/c | 9,000 | ---- | 3,000 | By balance b/d | 90,000 | 60,000 | 30,000 |
|  |  |  |  | By Reserve A/c | 3,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| To Cash a/c | --- | 9,000 | ---- | By Revaluation A/c | 900 | 600 | 300 |
| To Y's Loan A/c | ---- | 68,600 | ---- | By Workmen compensation Fund A/c | 4,500 | 3,000 | 1,500 |
| To balance c/d | 90,000 |  | 30,000 | By X's Capital A/c | --- | 9,000 | ---- |
|  |  |  |  | By Y's Capital A/c | --- | 3,000 | ----- |
|  |  |  |  | By Cash A/c | 600 | ---- | 200 |
|  | 99,000 | 77,600 | 33,000 |  | 99,000 | 77,600 | 33,000 |







|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 31 | PMT :- The PMT function calculates the periodic payment for an annuity assuming equal payments and a constant rate of interest. <br> The syntax of PMT function is as follows: <br> $=$ PMT (rate, nper, pv, [fv], [type]) <br> where Rate is the interest rate per period, <br> Nper is the number of periods, <br> 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) <br> 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 | [4] |
| 32 | A format change, such as background cell shading or font colour that is applied to a cell when a specified condition for the data in the cell is true. Conditional formatting is often applied to worksheets to find: <br> a. Data that is above or below a certain value. Duplicate data values. <br> b. Cells containing specific text. Data that is above or below average. <br> c. Data that falls in the top ten or bottom ten values. <br> Benefits of using conditional formatting: <br> i) Helps in answering questions which are important for taking decisions. <br> ii) Guides with help of using visuals. <br> iii) Helps in understanding distribution and variation of critical data. | [6] |

