COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2023-24

Subject: ACCOUNTANCY (055)

Class XII

Time: 3 Hrs. Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully:
1. This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into two parts, Part A and B.
3. Part - A is Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies
4. Part - B is Analysis of Financial Statements
5. Question Nos.1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carries 1 mark each.
6. Questions Nos. 17 to 20, 31and 32 carries 3 marks each.
7. Questions Nos. from 21, 22 and 33 carries 4 marks each
8. Questions Nos. from 23 to 26 and 34 carries 6 marks each
9. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 7 questions of one mark, 2 questions of three marks, 1 question of four marks and 2 questions of six marks.

PART A

(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

1 Shiv and Mohan are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1. They admitted Ram as a partner for 2/7 share for which ₹ 8,000 and ₹ 4,000 are credited as a premium for goodwill to Shiv and Mohan respectively. New profit sharing ratio of Shiv, Mohan and Ram will be: 1

(a) 3:2:2 (b) 8:4:2
(c) 10:5:6 (d) 4:1:2

2 Assertion (A): Interest on Loan by Partner is credited to Partner's Loan Account. 1

Reason (R): Interest on Partner's Loan is a gain to a partner as a lender and not as a partner.

In the context of the above two statements, which of the following is correct?

(a) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is incorrect.
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
(c) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are incorrect.
(d) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

3 Tushar Ltd. forfeited 600 shares of ₹ 10 each issued at a premium of 10% for non-payment of first and final call money of ₹ 3 (including premium). Out of these 400 shares were reissued to Mohan as ₹ 10 paid-up for ₹ 11 per share. What is the minimum amount that company should collect at the time of reissue of the remaining 200 shares? 1

(a) ₹ 800 (b) ₹ 600
(c) ₹ 400 (d) ₹ 200

OR

Star Ltd. had allotted 10,000, 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each to the applicants of 14,000, 9% Debentures on pro rata basis. Application money payable was ₹ 20 per debentures. Arvind had applied for 420 debentures. The number of debentures allotted and the excess application money adjusted against allotment money due from Arvind are

(a) 60 Debentures, ₹ 1,200 (b) 320 Debentures, ₹ 2,000

(c) 340 Debentures, ₹ 1,000 (d) 300 Debentures, ₹ 2,400

4 X, Y and Z who presently share profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2 decide to share profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3:5 with effect from 1st April, 2023. An extract of their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023 is as follows: 1

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Investment Fluctuation Reserve	7,500	Investments (at cost)	1,00,000

At the time of reconstitution, certain amount of loss due to fall in market value of investments was determined for which Y's share of loss was ₹ 750. Market value of Investments was:

(a) ₹ 80,000 (b) ₹ 85,000

(c) ₹ 90,000 (d) ₹ 95,000

OR

On reconstitution of a firm, Deferred Revenue Expenditure in the Balance Sheet is

(a) Debited to Partners' Capital Accounts in Old Profit Sharing Ratio

(b) Credited to Partners' Capital Accounts in New Profit Sharing Ratio

(c) Transferred (Debited) to Revaluation Account

(d) Realised in cash

5 When a partner draws a fixed sum for 12 months at the beginning of each month, interest on drawings (at an agreed rate) will be equal to interest for _________. 1

(a) 5.5 months (b) 4.5 months

(c) 6 months (d) 6.5 months

6 A building was purchased by Rajesh Ltd. for ₹ 11,00,000 from Mohan. Rajesh Ltd. issued 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each against purchase consideration at a premium of 10%. 9% Debentures Account is credited by 1

(a) ₹ 11,00,000 (b) ₹ 12,10,000

(c) ₹ 10,00,000 (d) ₹ 11,90,000

OR

Which of the following statements is correct about debentures?

(a) New Debentures can be issued at par/premium but not on discount.

(b) Debenture Interest is calculated on issue price.

(c) Interest on debentures is an appropriation of profits.

(d) Interest is not paid on debentures issued as Collateral Security

7 Assertion (A): Securities Premium Account is not debited at the time of forfeiture if premium has been received in respect of the forfeited shares. 1

Reason (R): The Companies Act, 2013 [Section 52(2)] restricts the use of Securities Premium received and credited to Securities Premium Account.

In the context of the above two statements, which of the following is correct?

(a) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is incorrect.

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

(c) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are incorrect.

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

8 Pawan, Qasim and Rakesh are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:2:1. They admit Suresh as partner for 1/5th share. Goodwill of the firm is to be valued at 3 years' purchase on the basis of average of 5 years' profit or loss. Profits are: 1

Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Profit/Loss	₹ 30,000	₹ 70,000	₹ 1,00,000	₹ 1,40,000	₹ 1,20,000 (Loss)

On 1st April, 2022 a motor cycle costing ₹ 40,000 was purchased and debited to Travelling Expenses on which depreciation is to be calculated at 25%. Value of goodwill is

(a) ₹ 50,000 (b) ₹ 1,56,000
(c) ₹ 1,50,000 (d) ₹ 1,60,000

OR

X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4:3:2. Y retired and his capital after making adjustment for reserves and profit on revaluation was determined to be ₹ 4,64,000. X and Z agreed to pay him ₹ 5,00,000 in settlement of his dues. For the excess amount given, X was debited by ₹ 19,500. Determine the value of firm's goodwill.

(a) ₹ 1,84,000 (b) ₹ 1,06,000
(c) ₹ 1,62,000 (d) ₹ 1,08,000

Read the following hypothetical situation and answer Questions No. 9 and 10.

On 1st April, 2022, Ishu, Vishu and Nishu entered into partnership with fixed capitals of ₹ 1,50,000, ₹ 1,25,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. On 1st October, 2022, Nishu gave loan of ₹ 6,00,000 to the firm. The partnership deed provides for the following:
(a) Interest on Drawings to be charged @ 5% per annum.
(b) Ishu is to get rent of ₹ 2,000 per month for allowing the firm to carry on the business in his premises.
Vishu withdrew ₹ 10,000 at the end of the month for the last six months.
Manager of the firm is entitled to commission of 10% of Net Profit after charging commission and salary of ₹ 10,000 per annum. Profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2023 before providing for the above adjustments was ₹ 1,62,000.

9 Net Profit transferred to Profit & Loss Appropriation Account will be 1

(a) ₹ 1,00,000 (b) ₹ 1,05,000
(c) ₹ 1,10,000 (d) ₹ 1,20,000

10 Interest on Drawings charged from Vishu will be 1

(a) ₹ 725 (b) ₹ 825
(c) ₹ 625 (d) ₹ 925

11 Which of the following statements is correct? 1

(i) Liability of a partner for the acts of the firm is unlimited.
(ii) Private assets of a partner can also be used for paying debt of the firm.
(iii) Partners are liable for firm's debt jointly with other partners and also individually.
(iv) Business of partnership firm must be carried on by all the partners.

(a) Only (iii) (b) (i) and (iii)
(c) (i), (ii) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

12 X Ltd. offered 6,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 8 called-up. Applications were received for 5,00,000 shares. All amounts were duly received except from Rajesh holding 4,000 shares, who didn't pay after application money of ₹ 2 per share and from Ramesh who holds 1,000 shares has paid only ₹ 6 per share. Rajesh's shares were forfeited. The amount of subscribed capital to be shown in the Balance Sheet is 1

(a) ₹ 39,96,000 (b) ₹ 39,74,000
(c) ₹ 49,96,000 (d) ₹ 49,74,000

13 Alok Ltd. forfeited 300 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully called-up, held by Param for non-payment of allotment money of ₹ 3 per share and first and final call of ₹ 4 per share. Out of these, few shares were reissued at a discount of ₹ 2 per share and ₹ 250 was transferred to Capital Reserve as gain on reissue. Number of shares reissued were 1

(a) 100 shares (b) 150 shares
(c) 200 shares (d) 250 shares

14 Pankaj and Naresh are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3. They admitted Saurabh for $1/5^{th}$ share of profits, for which he paid ₹ 2,40,000 towards capital and ₹ 1,20,000 towards goodwill. Capitals are to be proportionate in profit-sharing ratio based on Saurabh's Capital. Capital balances for each partner will be 1

(a) ₹ 6,00,000; ₹ 2,40,000 and ₹ 2,40,000
(b) ₹ 6,00,000; ₹ 2,40,000 and ₹ 3,60,000
(c) ₹ 6,00,000; ₹ 3,60,000 and ₹ 2,40,000
(d) ₹ 6,00,000; ₹ 3,60,000 and ₹ 3,60,000

15 Raja, a partner withdrew ₹ 16,000 at the end of each quarter and interest on drawings was calculated as ₹ 1,440 at the end of accounting year, i.e. 31^{st} March, 2023. What is the rate of interest on drawings charged? 1

(a) 6% p.a. (b) 8% p.a.
(c) 10% p.a. (d) 12% p.a.

OR

Commission of 20% on net profit after charging such commission is calculated as:
(a) $1/6^{th}$ of the net profit before charging commission.
(b) $1/5^{th}$ of the net profit before charging commission.
(c) $1/4^{th}$ of the net profit before charging commission.
(d) $1/3^{rd}$ of the net profit before charging commission.

16 At the time of dissolution of partnership firm if amount paid for a liability is not given, it is assumed the ___________ of the liability is paid. 1

(a) Market Value
(b) Book Value
(c) Book Value or Market Value, whichever is higher
(d) Book Value or Market Value, whichever is less

17 Adil, Bhavya and Cris are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3:2. Bhavya retired from the firm and Adil and Cris decided to share profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3 in the reconstituted firm. The accountant passed the following Journal Entry for adjusting Bhavya's share of Goodwill and missed some information. Complete the missing values in the following Journal Entry and calculate the gaining ratio: 3

Date	Particulars	L.F	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
	Adil's Capital A/c Dr. Cris's Capital A/c Dr. To Bhavya's Capital A/c		…………….. 3,300	 …………….

	(Bhavya's share of goodwill adjusted in the Capital Accounts of gaining partners in their gaining ratios)			

18 Ravi and Mohan were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 7:5. Their respective capitals were Ravi ₹ 10,00,000 and Mohan ₹ 7,00,000. The partnership deed provided for the following: 3

(i) Interest on Capital @ 12% p.a.
(ii) Ravi's salary ₹ 6,000 per month and Mohan's salary ₹ 60,000 per year.

Profit for the year ended 31st March, 2023 was ₹ 5,04,000 which was distributed equally, without accounting for the above. Pass an adjustment entry.

OR

Raj and Rishab are partners in a firm. Their fixed capitals are ₹ 3,00,000 and ₹ 4,00,000 respectively. They admitted Pawan as a partner for 1/4th share in the profits. According to the conditions of partnership deed, Pawan was given guarantee of profit of ₹ 50,000. Deficit in the guaranteed amount to Pawan will be borne by Raj and Rishab in the ratio 3:2. The firm earned profit of ₹ 1,60,000 for the year ended 31st March, 2023.
Prepare the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account and show your working.

19 E-Mart Ltd. took loan of ₹ 10,00,000 from Bank of India, interest being @10% p.a. It issued ₹ 15,00,000, 10% Debentures of ₹ 200 each as Collateral Security. 3
Pass necessary Journal Entries for the above transactions:

(i) When company decides not to record the issue of 10% Debentures as Collateral Security.
(ii) When company decides to record the issue of 10% Debentures as Collateral Security.

OR

Neon Ltd. purchased assets of ₹ 18,00,000 and took over liabilities of ₹ 2,00,000 of Zenith Ltd. for a purchase consideration of ₹ 15,00,000. Neon Ltd. paid the amount by accepting a cheque for ₹ 3,00,000 and the balance was settled by issuing 10% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 20%. Pass necessary Journal Entries for the above transactions in the books of Neon Ltd.

20 D, S and N are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. With effect from 1st April, 2022 they agree to share profits equally. For this purpose, goodwill is to be valued at two year's purchase of the average profit of last four years which were as follows: 3

Year ending on 31st March,2019	₹ 50,000 (Profit)
Year ending on 31st March,2020	₹ 1,20,000 (Profit)
Year ending on 31st March,2021	₹ 1,80,000 (Profit)
Year ending on 31st March,2022	₹ 70,000 (Loss)

On 1st April, 2021 a Motor Bike costing ₹ 50,000 was purchased and debited to travelling expenses account, on which depreciation is to be charged @ 20% p.a. by Straight Line Method. The firm also paid an annual insurance premium of ₹ 20,000 which had already been charged to Profit and Loss Account for all the years. Journalise the transaction along with the working notes.

21 Apple Orchards Ltd. has an authorized capital of ₹ 50,00,000 divided into 50,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 100 each. The company offered 20,000 shares for subscription payable ₹ 30 on application, ₹ 60 on allotment (including ₹ 10 premium) and balance on call. The amount due was duly called and received except allotment and call money on 1,250 shares held by Ramesh and call money on 1,000 shares held by Vinod. Ramesh's shares were forfeited and out of these 750 shares were reissued for ₹ 90 per share as fully paid-up. 4

Show how Share Capital will appear in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013? Also prepare Note to Accounts.

22 Nimi, Kalyan and Virat had an automobile spare parts business. Due to strained relationship among the partners, they were unable to take collective decisions for the growth of the business. As a result, firm has been in losses for the last 3 years. The partners decided to dissolve the firm. 4

Following transactions took place at the time of dissolution.

(i) Suraj, a creditor, to whom ₹ 6,000 were due, accepted office equipment at ₹ 4,000 and the balance was paid to him.

(ii) Investment, which appeared in the books at ₹ 1,00,000, half of it taken by Mahesh, a creditor, at 10% above the book value in settlement of his claim and the remaining half was sold in the market at a loss of 30%.

(iii) Loan of ₹ 50,000 advanced by Nimi to the firm was repaid.

(iv) Loss on realisation ₹ 30,000 was distributed among the partners equally.

Journalise the above transactions at the time of dissolution of the firm.

23 GSC Ltd. registered with 30,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 25 each issued 1,50,000 Equity Shares for subscription at a premium of 20% payable ₹ 10 plus premium on application and balance on allotment. Subscription was received for 1,40,000 Equity Shares. Allotment was made to all applicants and amount was received except from Param to whom 5,000 Equity Shares were allotted, did not pay the allotment money and his shares were forfeited. The amount not received on allotment is transferred to Calls-in-Arrear Account. 6

Out of the forfeited shares, 2000 Equity Shares were reissued @ ₹ 30 per share as fully paid-up.

You are required to pass the Journal Entries in the books of GSC Ltd.

OR

Pass Journal Entries for Forfeiture and Reissue in the following two cases:

(a) Prince Ltd. forfeited 5,000 Shares of ₹ 10 each issued at premium of ₹ 10 to Pawan against application of 10,000 Shares for non-payment of ₹ 14 per share as allotment money (including premium) and ₹ 3 per share as First and Final Call. Out of the above 2,000 Shares were reissued for ₹ 15 as fully paid up.

(b) Ganga Resorts Ltd. forfeited 10,000 Shares of ₹ 20 each issued at a premium of ₹ 4 per share for non-payment of ₹ 5 each as First Call and Final Call. The company follows the practice of maintaining Calls-in-Arrears Account. All the forfeited shares were reissued at its nominal (face) value as fully paid-up.

24 Balance Sheet of Pankaj and Naresh who share profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2, at 31st March, 2023 was as follows: 6

Liabilities		₹	Assets		₹
Creditors		36,000	Cash at Bank		1,20,000
Workmen Compensation Reserve		24,000	Debtors	1,30,000	
			Less: Provision for Doubtful		
Employees' Provident Fund		20,000	Debts	10,000	1,20,000
General Reserve		40,000	Stock		60,000
Current A/cs:			Investment		1,00,000
Pankaj	60,000		Patents		20,000
Naresh	40,000	1,00,000	Goodwill		80,000
Capital A/cs:					
Pankaj	1,68,000				
Naresh	1,12,000	2,80,000			

	5,00,000		5,00,000

They decided to admit Saurabh on 1st April, 2023 on the following terms:

(i) New Profit Sharing Ratio will be 5:3:2. Saurabh brings ₹ 83,000 as his capital.

(ii) Saurabh brings ₹ 24,000 cash out of his share of goodwill of ₹ 40,000.

(iii) Patents are overvalued by ₹ 17,000 and Stock to be written up to ₹ 62,000.

(iv) 20% of General Reserve to be transferred to Provision for Doubtful Debts. ₹ 3,000 included in Sundry Creditors to be written back as no longer payable.

(v) Out of the amount of insurance which was debited to Profit & Loss Account, ₹ 10,000 carried forward as unexpired insurance.

(vi) A debtor whose dues of ₹ 10,000 were written off as bad debts paid ₹ 8,000 in settlement. A claim of ₹ 6,000 on account of Workmen's Compensation to be provided for.

(vii) Half of the investments are to be taken over by old partners in their profit sharing ratio and remaining valued at ₹ 40,000

Pass necessary Journal Entries.

OR

X, Y and Z were in partnership sharing profits in proportion to their capitals. Their Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2023 was as follows:

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Sundry Creditors	26,600	Cash	25,000
Workmen Compensation Reserve	9,000	Debtors 21,000 Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts 1,400	19,600
General Reserve	24,000	Stock	19,000
Capital A/cs: X 90,000 Y 60,000 Z 30,000	1,80,000	Machinery Building Profit & Loss A/c	58,000 1,00,000 18,000
	2,39,600		**2,39,600**

On the above date, Y retired owing to ill health. The following adjustments were agreed upon for calculation of amount due to Y:

(a) Provision for Doubtful Debts to be increased to 10% of Debtors.

(b) Goodwill of the firm be valued at ₹ 36,000 and be adjusted into the Capital Accounts of X and Z, who will share profits in future in the ratio of 3:1.

(c) Included in the value of Sundry Creditors was ₹ 2,500 for an outstanding legal claim, which will not arise.

(d) X and Z also decided that the total capital of the new firm will be ₹ 1,20,000 in their profit sharing ratio. Actual cash to be brought in or paid off as the case may be.

(e) Y to be paid ₹ 9,000 immediately and the balance to be transferred to his Loan Account.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

25 Rana, Shaan and Rafi are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023 was as follows: 6

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	26,000	Cash-in-Hand	4,250
General Reserve	12,000	Cash-at-Bank	21,450
Capital A/cs:		Debtors	16,300
Rana 20,000		Stock	1,750
Shaan 12,000		Investments	13,250

Rafi 8,000	40,000	Building	21,000
	78,000		**78,000**

Shaan died on 30th June, 2023 and as per the Partnership Deed his executors are entitled to:

(i) The capital to his credit at the time of his death and interest thereon @ 10% per annum.

(ii) Share of General Reserve.

(iii) Share of profit for the intervening period will be based on the sales during the period. Sales were calculated as ₹ 1,20,000. The rate of profit during the past three years has been 10% on sales.

(iv) Goodwill according to share of profit to be calculated by taking twice the amount of profit of the last three years less 20%. The profits for the previous 3 years were: I - ₹ 8,200; II - ₹ 9,000; III - ₹ 9,800.

(v) The investments were sold at par and executors were paid out in full.

Prepare Shaan's Capital Account and Shaan's Executor's Account.

26 'Sarah Ltd.' is a company manufacturing textiles. It has a share capital of ₹ 1,00,00,000 divided in shares of ₹ 100 each and 25,000, 8% Debentures of ₹ 100 each as part of capital employed. 6

The Directors of the company decided to modernize the plant and machinery at an estimated cost of ₹ 66 lakhs for which they decided to issue debentures in such a manner that they got required funds of the same class as earlier, at 10% premium. These debentures were issued on 1st October, 2022 and redeemable at a premium of 20% after three years.

The company had opening balance in Securities Premium Account of ₹ 8,20,000.

You are required to:

(a) Pass Journal Entries for Issue of Debentures.

(b) Prepare Loss on Issue of Debentures Account.

(c) Pass entries for Interest on Debentures on 31st March, 2023 assuming that the interest is payable on 30th September and 31st March every year.

PART B

(Analysis of Financial Statements)

27 Which of the following is not the limitation of financial statements? 1

(a) Ignore qualitative aspects.

(b) Personal bias.

(c) Ignores price level change.

(d) Provide information about the profitability of the business.

OR

Which one of the following statement is incorrect?

(a) Liquidity Ratios are calculated to measure short-term solvency of the business.

(b) Current Ratio is also known as Acid Test Ratio.

(c) Solvency Ratios are calculated to determine the ability of the business to service its debt in the long run.

(d) Proprietary Ratio expresses the relationship of Proprietor's Funds to Net Assets/ Total Assets.

28 Cost of Revenue from Operations ₹ 6,00,000 1

Purchases ₹ 8,00,000

Opening Inventory ₹ 1,00,000

Inventory Turnover Ratio will be

(a) 2 times (b) 3 times

(c) 1.5 times (d) 4 times

29 Which of the following transactions would not result in Cash Flow? 1

(a) Buy-back of equity shares (b) Amortisation of patent

(c) Payment of cash dividend (d) Sale of equipment at book value

OR

Damage to machinery due to earthquake was compensated by the government. It will be shown in Cash Flow Statement as:

(a) Extra-ordinary Item under Cash Flow from Operating Activities as outflow.

(b) Extra-ordinary Item under Cash Flow from Operating Activities as inflow.

(c) Extra-ordinary Item under Cash Flow from Investing Activities as outflow.

(d) Extra-ordinary Item under Cash Flow from Investing Activities as inflow.

30 From the following information, determine net inflow/outflow of cash under Investing Activities: 1

	31st March, 2023 (₹)	31st March, 2022 (₹)
Investment in Shares	4,00,000	5,00,000

Additional Information:

Purchase of Investment during the year ₹ 1,00,000.

Part of Investments were sold at a profit of ₹ 10,000.

(a) Outflow of ₹ 1,10,000 (b) Inflow of ₹ 1,10,000

(c) Inflow of ₹ 2,10,000 (d) Outflow of ₹ 2,10,000

31 Classify the following items under major heads and sub heads (if any) in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule III of the Companies Act of 2013. 3

(i) Accrued Income

(ii) Capital Reserves

(iii) Patents being developed by the company

(iv) Bank Overdraft

(v) Premium on Redemption of Debentures

(vi) Shares in Listed Companies

32 (a) Preference Share Capital ₹ 80,000. Equity Shareholders' Funds ₹ 1,20,000. Capital Employed ₹ 6,00,000. Calculate Debt-Equity Ratio. 3

(b) Capital Employed ₹ 1,00,000, Non-Current Assets ₹ 80,000, Cost of Revenue from Operations ₹ 3,20,000, Gross Profit 20% on Revenue from Operations.
Calculate Working Capital Turnover Ratio.

33 From the information extracted from the Statement of Profit & Loss of K Ltd. for the years ended 31st March, 2022 and 31st March, 2023, prepare a Common-size Statement of Profit and Loss: 4

Particulars	Note No	31st March, 2023 (₹)	31st March, 2022 (₹)
Revenue from Operations		4,00,000	5,00,000
Cost of Materials Consumed		2,40,000	3,50,000
Other Expenses		1,10,000	1,30,000
Tax Rate		50%	50%

OR

From the following Balance Sheet of Aman India Ltd. as at 31st March, 2022 and 2023, prepare Comparative Balance Sheet:

Particulars	Note No	31st March, 2023 (₹)	31st March, 2022 (₹)
I. Equity and Liabilities			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
(a) Share Capital		2,80,000	1,80,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus		1,00,000	1,00,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities			
Long Term Borrowings		80,000	20,000
3. Current Liabilities			
Trade Payables		50,000	30,000
Total		**5,10,000**	**3,30,000**
II. Assets			
1. Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets			
(i) Property, Plant & Equipment		2,80,000	1,80,000
(ii) Intangible Assets		50,000	30,000
(b) Non-Current Investments		80,000	50,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		70,000	30,000
(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents		30,000	40,000
Total		**5,10,000**	**3,30,000**

34 (i) Calculate Cash Flow from Investing Activities for the year ended 31st March, 2023 from the following information. Show all necessary workings. 6

Particulars	31st March, 2023 (₹)	31st March, 2022 (₹)
Plant and Machinery	15,00,000	12,00,000
Accumulated Depreciation	(2,40,000)	(1,80,000)
12% Investments	4,00,000	3,00,000

Additional Information:

(a) During the year ended 31st March, 2023 Machinery costing ₹ 1,50,000 was sold at a loss of ₹ 30,000.

(b) Depreciation charged during the year was ₹ 1,00,000.

(c) Additional Investments were purchased on 1st July, 2022.

(ii) Determine the missing values (figures) and state how it will affect the Cash Flow Statement.

Dr. Provision for Tax Account Cr.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To **……?……..**	**……?….**	By **……?……….**	70,000
To **……?……..**	80,000	By **……?……….**	**…?……**
	……?….		**1,90,000**