Class XII Session 2026-27
Subject - Accountancy
Sample Question Paper - **8**

Time Allowed: 3 hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions:

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 compulsory for all candidates**.
4. Part - B has two options i.e. **(i) Analysis of Financial Statements and (ii) Computerised Accounting**. Students must attempt only one of the given options.
5. Question 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carries 1 mark each.
6. Questions 17 to 20, 31and 32 carries 3 marks each.
7. Questions from 21 ,22 and 33 carries 4 marks each
8. Questions 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. D, E and F were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of $2:3:5$. G was admitted as a new partner for $\frac{1}{5}$th share in the profits of the firm. G acquired his share entirely from F. The new profit sharing ratio among D, E, F and G will be: **[1]**

   a) $4:3:2:1$ b) $2:3:3:2$

   c) $3:3:2:2$ d) $5:2:2:1$

   OR

   Assertion (A): On admission of new partner, Assets and Liabilities are revalued and reassessed.

   Reason (R): The Assets and Liabilities are revalued and reassessed to show the proper financial position of the firm and capital held by the partners at the time of admission.

   a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

   b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

   c) A is true but R is false.

   d) A is false but R is true.

2. **Assertion (A):** The partners' fixed capital accounts always show a credit balance, which shall remain the same (fixed) year after year unless there is any addition or **[1]**

withdrawal of capital.

Reason (R): When capitals are fixed, then various items like share of profit or loss, interest on capital, drawings, interest on drawings, etc. are recorded in partners' capital accounts.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is true but R is false.

d) A is false but R is true.

3. Rajesh Ltd. forfeited 300 equity shares of ₹ 100 each, ₹ 70 called up for the non-payment of first call of ₹ 20 per share. Out of these shares, 100 shares were reissued @ ₹ 100 per share, ₹ 70 paid up. How much balance will remain in the share forfeiture account after reissue of 100 shares? **[1]**

a) ₹ 21,000

b) ₹ 3,000

c) ₹ 5,000

d) ₹ 10,000

OR

K.C. Ltd. took over office furniture of ₹ 90,000, office equipment of ₹ 1,80,000 from J.C. Ltd. and its liabilities of ₹ 20,000 for a purchase consideration of ₹ 3,60,000. The payment to J.C. Ltd. was made by issue of 9% debentures of ₹ 50 each at a discount of 10%. The amount to be debited to **Discount on Issue of Debentures Account** will be:

a) ₹ 90,000

b) ₹ 36,000

c) ₹ 40,000

d) ₹ 27,000

4. A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of $8 : 5 : 3$. It was decided that with effect from 1st April, 2024, profits and losses will be shared in the ratio of $6 : 5 : 5$. Due to change in the profit sharing ratio, A's gain or sacrifice will be: **[1]**

a) $\frac{1}{8}$ sacrifice

b) $\frac{1}{8}$ gain

c) $\frac{2}{8}$ sacrifice

d) $\frac{2}{8}$ gain

OR

Vanya and Aanya were partners in a firm sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their capital were ₹ 5,00,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. Vanya was entitled to interest on capital @ 8% p.a. and Aanya was entitled to salary @ ₹ 5,000 per month. The net profit before any appropriation was ₹ 1,75,000. Vanya's share in divisible profit will be:

a) ₹ 45,000

b) ₹ 30,000

c) ₹ 40,000

d) ₹ 37,500

5. B and D were partners. According to the provisions of partnership deed, interest on B's capital for the year ended 31.03.2022 was calculated at ₹ 4,000. **[1]**

The necessary journal entry for transferring interest on B's capital to Profit and Loss Appropriation Account will be:

a)

Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c	Dr.	₹ 4,000	
To B's Current A/c			₹ 4,000

b)

Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c	Dr.	₹ 4,000	
To Interest on B's Capital A/c			₹ 4,000

c)

Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c	Dr.	₹ 4,000	
To B's Capital A/c			₹ 4,000

d)

Interest on B's Capital A/c	Dr.	₹ 4,000	
To Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c			₹ 4,000

6. Premier Auto Ltd. purchased assets of the value of ₹ 3,60,000 from Anand Ltd. and made the payment of purchase consideration by issuing 11% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10%. The number of debentures issued by Premier Auto Ltd. were: **[1]**

a) 36,000 b) 4,000

c) 3,600 d) 40,000

7. Sarita Ltd. forfeited 100 shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 8 called up issued at a premium of ₹ 2 per share to Ramesh for non-payment of allotment money of ₹ 5 per share (including premium). The first and final call of ₹ 2 per share was not made. Out of these 70 shares were reissued to Ashok as ₹ 8 called up for ₹ 10 per share. The gain on reissue will be: **[1]**

a) ₹ 500 b) ₹ 400

c) ₹ 300 d) ₹ 350

8. P, Q and R were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 1. P died on 1st September, 2022. On the date of P's death, the profits of the firm were calculated as ₹ 80,000. P's share of profit will be adjusted by: **[1]**

a) Debiting Profit and Loss Account with ₹ 40,000.

b) Debiting Profit and Loss Suspense Account with ₹ 80,000.

c) Debiting Profit and Loss Suspense Account with ₹ 40,000.

d) Debiting Profit and Loss Appropriation Account by ₹ 40,000.

OR

Radha and Rohit were partners in a firm. Radha withdrew a fixed amount at the beginning of every quarter for the year ended 31st March, 2024. Interest on drawings is charged at 12% p.a. Interest on Radha's drawings was charged for _____ months.

a) 6 b) 4.5

c) 7.5 d) 3

9. Abha, Manju and Rhea were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio **[1]**

of 3 : 3 : 4. During the year ended 31st March, 2023, Rhea withdrew ₹ 30,000 at the beginning of each half year. Interest on Rhea's drawings @ 10% p.a. for the year ended 31st March, 2023 will be:

a) ₹ 1,500 b) ₹ 4,500

c) ₹ 3,000 d) ₹ 6,000

10. Sinoy Ltd. issued 20,000 shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 6. The amount was payable as follows: **[1]**

On Application - ₹7 per share (Including Premium ₹1 per share)

On Allotment - ₹ 5 per share (Including Premium ₹ 2 per share)

On First and Final call - Balance

The issue was fully subscribed. All the money was duly received except the allotment and first and final call on 1,000 shares. These shares were forfeited. On forfeiture of these shares, the 'Securities Premium Account' will be debited by:

a) ₹ 20,000 b) ₹ 3,000

c) ₹ 5,000 d) ₹ 2,000

OR

If a share of ₹ 10 issued at a premium of ₹ 2 per share, on which ₹ 8 (including premium) has been called and ₹ 6 (including premium) has been paid by the shareholder, is forfeited, then Share Capital Account will be debited with:

a) ₹ 8 b) ₹ 10

c) ₹ 4 d) ₹ 6

11. Ajay Ltd. forfeited 100 shares of ₹ 10 each for non-payment of first call of ₹ 1 per share and second and final call of ₹ 3 per share. The minimum price per share at which these shares can be reissued will be: **[1]**

a) ₹ 16 b) ₹ 10

c) ₹ 4 d) ₹ 6

Question No. 12 to 14 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: **[3]**

A, B and C started a firm on 1st October, 2020 sharing profits equally. A drew regularly ₹ 4,000 in the beginning of every month for the six months ended 31st March, 2021. B drew regularly ₹ 4,000 at the end of every month for the six months ended 31st March, 2021. C drew regularly ₹ 4,000 in the middle of every month for the six months ended 31st March, 2021. IOD is charged at 5% p.a.

12. What is the total amount of drawings of the partners?

a) ₹ 96,000 b) ₹ 1,44,000

c) ₹ 72,000 d) ₹ 24,000

13. What is the interest on drawings of B?

a) ₹ 350 b) ₹ 200

c) ₹ 300 d) ₹ 250

14. What is the interest on drawings of A?

a) ₹ 300 b) ₹ 250

c) ₹ 350 d) ₹ 400

15. Puneet and Deepak were in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1. They admitted Manya as a new partner. Manya brought ₹ 1,00,000 as her share of goodwill premium, which was entirely credited to Puneet's capital account. On the date of admission, goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 3,00,000. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio of Puneet, Deepak and Manya. **[1]**

a) 1 : 1 : 1 b) 2 : 2 : 1

c) 3 : 2 : 1 d) 2 : 1 : 1

16. On dissolution of a partnership firm, furniture appearing in the Balance Sheet was ₹ 2,00,000. 50% of the furniture was taken over by a partner at ₹ 65,000 and balance 50% was sold at 20% less than the book value. **[1]**

The amount debited to bank account was:

a) ₹ 65,000 b) ₹ 80,000

c) ₹ 1,45,000 d) ₹ 1,85,000

17. Sudha, Naresh and Geeta were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Their fixed capitals were ₹ 6,00,000; ₹ 4,00,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 respectively. Besides her capital, Geeta had given a loan of ₹ 75,000 to the firm. Their partnership deed provided for the following: **[3]**

i. Interest on capital @ 9% p.a.

ii. Interest on partners' drawings @ 12% p.a.

iii. Salary to Sudha ₹ 30,000 per month and to Naresh ₹ 40,000 per quarter.

iv. Interest on Geeta's loan @ 9% p.a.

During the year Sudha withdrew ₹ 50,000 at the end of each quarter; Naresh withdrew ₹ 50,000 at the beginning of each half-year and Geeta withdrew ₹ 70,000 at the end of each half-year. The profit of the firm for the year ended 31-3-2019 before allowing interest on Geeta's loan was ₹ 7,06,750.

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.

OR

Aditi, Bobby and Krish were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Their capitals were ₹ 5,00,000, ₹ 4,00,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 respectively. The partnership deed provided for the following:

a. Interest on capital @ 10% per annum.

b. Interest on drawings @ 6% per annum.

c. Interest on partner's loan to the firm @ 9% per annum.

During the year, Aditi had withdrawn ₹ 60,000 and Bobby ₹ 50,000. On 1st September, 2021, Krish had given a loan of ₹ 40,000 to the firm.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of the firm for the following transactions for the year ended 31st March, 2022:

i. Allowing interest on Bobby's capital.

ii. Charging interest on Aditi's drawings.

iii. Providing interest on Krish's loan to the firm.

Also pass transfer entries in the Profit and Loss Account/Profit and Loss Appropriation Account, as the case may be.

18. Raka, Seema and Mahesh were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. With effect from 1st April 2019, they mutually agreed to share profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. **[3]**

On that date, there was a workmen's compensation fund of ₹ 90,000 in the books of the firm. It was agreed that:

i. Goodwill of the firm be valued at ₹ 70,000.

ii. Claim for workmen's compensation amounted to ₹ 40,000.

iii. Profit on revaluation of assets and re-assessment of liabilities amounted to ₹ 40,000.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm.

19. On 1st April, 2024, Varsha Ltd. purchased from Rama Ltd., furniture at ₹ $12,00,000$ and machinery at ₹ $20,00,000$. It also took over its liabilities amounting to ₹ $3,00,000$. The purchase consideration of ₹ $35,00,000$ was paid by issuing a bank draft of ₹ $2,00,000$ and the balance by issue of 11% Debentures of ₹ 100 each, at a premium of 10%. **[3]**

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Varsha Ltd.

20. Calculate goodwill of the firm on the basis of 3 year's purchase of the average profits of the last five years. The profits of the last five years were: **[3]**

Year	Amount (₹)
2013-14	4,00,000
2014-15	5,00,000
2015-16	(60,000)
2016-17	1,50,000
2017-18	2,50,000

Additional Information:

i. On 1st January, 2016, a fire broke out which resulted into a loss of goods of ₹ 3,00,000. A claim of ₹ 70,000 was received from the insurance company.

ii. During the year ended 31st March, 2018 the firm received an unexpected tax refund of ₹ 80,000.

21. Shringar Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital of ₹ $5,00,000$ divided into equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The company issued a prospectus inviting applications for 20,000 equity shares. The amount was payable as follows: **[4]**

On Application	₹3 per share
On Allotment	₹5 per share
On First and Final call	Balance

Applications were received for 19,000 equity shares and allotment was made to all the applicants. All the amounts were duly received except the first and final call on 5,000 shares.

Present the share capital in the Company's Balance Sheet as per Schedule III, Part I of Companies Act, 2013. Also prepare 'Notes to Accounts' for the same.

22. Sonia and Rohit were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. **[4]**

On 31st March, 2023 their Balance Sheet was as follows:

Balance Sheet of Sonia and Rohit as at 31st March, 2023

Liabilities		**Amount (₹)**	**Assets**	**Amount (₹)**
Capitals:			Building	2,00,000
Sonia	70,000		Machinery	1,40,000
Rohit	90, 000	1,60,000	Furniture	80,000
General Reserve		80,000	Debtors	1,20,000
Sonia's Loan		1,30,000	Stock	60,000
Bank Loan		2,20,000	Cash at Bank	60,000
Creditors		70,000		
		6,60,000		6,60,000

The firm was dissolved on the above date on the following terms:

i. Building, machinery and furniture realised ₹ 3, 44, 000.

ii. Debtors realised 90% only.

iii. Creditors took away half of the stock in full settlement of their account.

iv. Remaining stock realised ₹ 72,000.

v. Realisation expenses amounting to ₹ 14,000 were paid by Rohit.

Prepare Realisation Account.

23. EF Ltd. invited applications for issuing 80,000 equity shares of ₹ 50 each at a premium of 20%. The amount was payable as follows: **[6]**

On Application: ₹ 20 per share (including premium ₹ 5)

On Allotment: ₹ 15 per share (including premium ₹ 5)

On First Call: ₹ 15 per share

On Second and Final call: Balance amount

Applications for 1,20,000 shares were received. Applications for 20,000 shares were rejected and pro-rata allotment was made to the remaining applicants.

Seema, holding 4,000 shares failed to pay the allotment money. Afterwards the first call was made. Seema paid allotment money along with the first call. Sahaj who had

applied for 2,500 shares failed to pay the first call money. Sahaj's shares were forfeited and subsequently reissued to Geeta for ₹ 60 per share, ₹ 50 per share paid up. Final call was not made.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of EF Ltd. by opening calls-in-arrears account.

24. Radha, Manas and Arnav were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 1 : 1. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019 was as follows: **[6]**

Balance Sheet of Radha, Manas and Arnav

as at 31st March, 2019

Liabilities		(₹)	Assets		(₹)
Capitals:			Furniture		4,60,000
Radha	4,00,000		Investments		2,00,000
Manas	3,00,000		Stock		2,40,000
Arnav	2,00,000	9,00,000	Sundry Debtors	2,20,000	
Investment Fluctuation Fund		1,10,000	Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	(10,000)	2,10,000
Creditors		2,50,000	Cash		1,50,000
		12,60,000			12,60,000

Manas retired on 1st April, 2019. It was agreed that:

i. Stock was to be appreciated by 20%

ii. Provision for doubtful debts was to be increased to ₹ 15,000.

iii. Value of furniture was to be reduced by ₹ 3,000.

iv. Market value of investments was ₹ 1,90,000.

v. Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 2,00,000 and Manas's share was adjusted in the accounts of Radha and Arnav.

vi. Manas was paid ₹ 68,000 in cash and the balance was transferred to his loan account.

vii. Capitals of Radha and Arnav were to be in proportion to their new profit sharing ratio. Surplus/deficit, if any, in their capital accounts was to be adjusted through current accounts.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm.

25. Raman and Aman were partners in a firm and were sharing profits in 3 : 1 ratio. On 31-3-2019 their balance sheet was as follows: **[6]**

Balance Sheet of Raman and Aman

as at 31-3-2019

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹

Provision for bad debts		7,000	Bank	24,000
Outstanding Expenses		18,000	Bills Receivable	80,000
Bills Payable		47,000	Sundry Debtors	95,000
Sundry Creditors		1,02,000	Stock	14,000
Workmen Compensation Reserve		55,000	Machinery	2,00,000
Capitals:			Land & Building	1,96,000
Raman	3,00,000		Furniture	70,000
Aman	1,50,000	4,50,000		
		6,79,000		**6,79,000**

On the above date Suman was admitted as a new partner for $\frac{1}{5}$th share in the profits on the following conditions:

i. Suman will bring the capital of ₹ 2,00,000 and necessary amount for her share of goodwill premium. The goodwill of the firm on Suman's admission was valued at ₹ 1,00,000.

ii. Outstanding expenses will be paid off. ₹ 5,000 will be written off as bad debts and a provision of 5% for bad debts on debtors was to be maintained.

iii. The liability towards workmen compensation was estimated at ₹ 60,000.

iv. Machinery was to be depreciated by ₹ 18,000 and Land and Building was to be depreciated by ₹ 54,000.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm.

OR

X, Y and Z were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020 was as follows:

Balance Sheet of X, Y and Z as at 31st March, 2020

Liabilities		**Amount ₹**	**Assets**		**Amount ₹**
Creditors		66,500	Land		3,00,000
Bills Payable		10,000	Furniture		10,000
Profit and Loss Account		22,500	Stock		20,000
Provision for Legal Claims		57,500	Debtors	20,000	
Capitals:			Less : Provision for Doubtful Debts	500	19,500
X	1,20,000		Patents		45,000
Y	97,000		Bank		50,000
Z	71,000	2,88,000			

	4,44,500		4,44,500

On the above date, Z retired. The terms of retirement were:

i. Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 80,000.

ii. Land will be appreciated by 10% and furniture will be depreciated by 5%.

iii. Provision for legal claims will be made at ₹ 61,000.

iv. ₹ 90,000 from Z's capital account will be transferred to his Loan Account and the balance will be paid to him by cheque.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

26. Pass necessary journal entries relating to issue of debentures in the books of Shree Ltd. for the following transactions: **[6]**

a. 3,000, 7% Debentures of ₹ 100 each are issued at 10% premium, redeemable at a premium of 5%.

b. 2,000, 8% Debentures of ₹ 100 each are issued at 10% premium, redeemable at par.

c. 1,000, 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each are issued at 10% discount, redeemable at 10% premium.

OR

Romerio Ltd. issued ₹ $80,00,000$, 8% debentures of ₹ 100 each on 1st April, 2023 at par, redeemable at a premium of 5% . The company had ₹ $3,00,000$ in its Securities Premium Account.

Give journal entries in the books of Romerio Ltd. relating to the :

i. Issue of Debentures.

ii. Debenture interest for the year ending 31 st March, 2024 assuming that interest was paid yearly on 31st March.

iii. Writing off Debenture Interest and Loss on Issue of Debentures.

Part B :- Analysis of Financial Statements

27. If the operating ratio of Sana Ltd. is 28%, its operating profit ratio will be _____. **[1]**

a) 28% b) 100%

c) 128% d) 72%

28. Parties interested in financial analysis are: **[1]**

a) All of these b) Government

c) Investors d) Financial Institutions

OR

Which of the following will not covered under finance cost?

i. Discount on issue of debentures written off

ii. Interest paid on bank overdraft

iii. Bank charges

iv. Premium payable on redemption of debentures written off

a) Only ii b) Only iv

c) Only i d) Only iii

29. Interest of ₹ 3,000 received in cash on loans and advances will result in: **[1]**

a) cash inflow from financing activities.

b) No change in cash or cash equivalents.

c) cash inflow from operating activities.

d) cash inflow from investing activities.

OR

Dividend paid by a finance company is classified under which of the following:

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

b) Financing Activities

c) Investing Activities

d) Operating Activities

30. An investment normally qualifies as cash-equivalent only when from the date of acquisition it has a short maturity period of: **[1]**

a) Three months or less

b) One month or less

c) Three months or more

d) One year or less

31. From the following information, determine the opening inventory and the closing inventory: **[3]**

Inventory Turnover Ratio	5 times
Revenue from Operations	₹ 8,00,000
Gross Profit Ratio	25%

Closing inventory was ₹ 20,000 more than the opening inventory.

OR

The Revenue from operations of a firm is ₹ 6,00,000. Its inventory turnover ratio is 3 times. If gross profit ratio is 25%, calculate its opening inventory and closing inventory. The opening inventory is 25% of closing inventory.

32. Under which major headings and subheadings will the following items be presented in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013? **[3]**

i. Interest accrued and due on debentures
ii. Loose tools
iii. Accrued interest on calls in advance
iv. Interest due on calls in arrears
v. Trademarks
vi. Premium on redemption of debentures
vii. Plant and Machinery
viii. Patents

33. From the following information, prepare Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2023: **[4]**

Particulars	**2022 - 23 (₹)**	**2021 - 22 (₹)**

Revenue from operations	4,00,000	2,00,000
Other income	80,000	40,000
Employee benefit expenses - 50% of Revenue from operations		
Tax rate 50%		

OR

From the information extracted from the Statement of Profit and Loss of K Ltd. for the years ended 31st March, 2017 and 31st March, 2018, prepare a Common Size Statement of Profit and Loss.

Particulars	Note No.	2017-18	2016-17
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%

34. Read the following hypothetical text and answer the given question on the basis of the same. **[6]**

Sujata started a small enterprise under the **Skill India Scheme**. As the business grew, the revenue started increasing and she decided to form **Sujata Ltd.** to achieve her objectives with 10 other like minded persons. The financial position of the company is given in its Balance Sheet as at 31.3.2022:

Balance Sheet of Sujata Ltd. as at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2022 (₹)	31.3.2021 (₹)
I. Equity and Liabilities			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
(a) Equity share capital		20,00,000	17,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus (Statement of Profit and Loss)		3,00,000	4,00,000
2. Non-current Liabilities			
Long term Borrowings		3,00,000	2,00,000
3. Current Liabilities			
Trade payables		50,000	25,000
Total		**26,50,000**	**23,25,000**
II. Assets			
1. Non-current Assets			
(a) Fixed Assets			

(i) Tangible Assets		8,00,000	9,00,000
(ii) Intangible Assets		5,00,000	2,00,000
(b) Non-current Investments		3,00,000	4,00,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		4,00,000	5,00,000
(b) Trade Receivables		1,50,000	1,25,000
(c) Cash & Cash equivalents		5,00,000	2,00,000
Total		**26,50,000**	**23,25,000**

Additional Information:

Depreciation of ₹ 1,00,000 was charged on Tangible Assets during the year.

On the basis of the above information prepare the **Cash Flow Statement** of Sujata Ltd.

Solution

Part A:- Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies

1.

(b) 2 : 3 : 3 : 2
Explanation:
2 : 3 : 3 : 2

OR

(c) A is true but R is false.
Explanation:
A is true but R is false.

2.

(c) A is true but R is false.
Explanation:
Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect.

3.

(d) ₹ 10,000
Explanation:
₹ 10,000

OR

(c) ₹ 40,000
Explanation:
₹ 40,000

4. **(a)** $\frac{1}{8}$ sacrifice
Explanation:
$\frac{1}{8}$ sacrifice

OR

(a) ₹ 45,000
Explanation:
₹ 45,000

5.

(b)

Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c	Dr.	₹ 4,000	

To Interest on B's Capital A/c			₹ 4,000

Explanation:

Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c	Dr.	₹ 4,000	
To Interest on B's Capital A/c			₹ 4,000

6.

(b) 4,000
Explanation:
4,000

Number of debenture issued = $\frac{purchase\ consideration}{issuing\ price} = \frac{3,60,000}{100-10} = \frac{3,60,000}{90} = 4,000$

7.

(d) ₹ 350
Explanation:
₹350

8.

(c) Debiting Profit and Loss Suspense Account with ₹ 40,000.
Explanation:
Debiting Profit and Loss Suspense Account with ₹ 40,000.

OR

(c) 7.5
Explanation:
7.5

9.

(b) ₹ 4,500
Explanation:
$30,000 \times 10\% \times \frac{12}{12}$ = ₹ 3,000
$30,000 \times 10\% \times \frac{6}{12}$ = ₹ 1,500
3,000 + 1,500 = ₹ 4,500

10.

(c) ₹ 5,000
Explanation:
₹ 5,000

OR

(d) ₹ 6
Explanation:
₹ 6

11.

(c) ₹ 4

Explanation:
₹4

12. **(c)** ₹ 72,000
Explanation:
₹ 72,000

13. **(d)** ₹ 250
Explanation:
₹ 250

14. **(c)** ₹ 350
Explanation:
₹ 350

15. **(a)** 1 : 1 : 1
Explanation:
Puneet = $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$
Deepak = $\frac{1}{3}$
Manya = $\frac{1}{3}$
1 : 1 : 1

16. **(b)** ₹ 80,000
Explanation:
₹ 80,000
Amount debited to bank Account are :-
= 2,00,000 - 1,00,000 (Half furniture taken over by partner)
Remaining furniture = 1,00,000
= 1,00,000 - (1,00,000 $\times \frac{20}{100}$)
= 1,00,000 - 20,000
= 80,000

17. **PROFIT & LOSS APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT**

for the year ended 31st March 2019

Particulars		**(₹)**	**Particulars**		**(₹)**
To Interest on capital:			By Profit & Loss A/c - Net Profit	7,06,750	
Sudha's Current A/c (₹ 6,00,000 × $\frac{9}{100}$)	54,000		*Less*: Interest on Geeta's Loan (₹ 75,000 × $\frac{9}{100}$)	(6,750)	7,00,000
Naresh's Current A/c (₹ 4,00,000 × $\frac{9}{100}$)	36,000		By interest on drawings Sudha's Current A/c	9,000	
Geeta's Current A/c (₹ 2,00,000 × $\frac{9}{100}$)	18,000	1,08,000	Naresh's Current A/c	9,000	
To Partner's Salary:			Geeta's Current A/c	4,200	22,200
Sudha's Current A/c (₹ 30,000 × 12)	3,60,000				
Naresh's Current A/c(₹ 40,000 × 4)	1,60,000	5,20,000			

To Profit transferred to:				
Sudha's Current A/c	47,100			
Naresh's Current A/c	28,260			
Geeta's Current A/c	18,840	94,200		
		7,22,200		**7,22,200**

Note: Calculation of Interest on Drawings:

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

*Average period = $\frac{\text{Months left after first drawing + Months left after last drawing}}{2}$

Particulars	Sudha	Naresh	Geeta
Average	$\frac{9+0}{2}$ = 4.5 Months	$\frac{12+6}{2}$ = 9 Months	$\frac{6+0}{2}$ = 3 Months
Interest on Capital	(₹ 50,000 × 4) × $\frac{12}{100}$ × $\frac{4.5}{12}$	(₹ 50,000 × 2) × $\frac{12}{100}$ × $\frac{9}{12}$	(₹ 70,000 × 2) × $\frac{12}{100}$ × $\frac{3}{12}$
	= ₹ 9,000	= ₹ 9,000	= ₹ 4,200

OR

Books of Aditi, Bobby and Krish

Journal

Date	Particulars		L.F	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
	(i)(a) Interest on capital A/c	Dr.		40,000	
	To Bobby's Capital A/c (Interest on capital provided @ 10% p.a.)				40,000
	(i)(b) Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c	Dr.		40,000	
	To Interest on capital A/c (Interest on capital transferred to Profit & Loss Appropriation Account)				40,000
	(ii)(a) Aditi's Drawings A/c/ Aditi's Capital A/c	Dr.		1,800	
	To Interest on Aditi's Drawings A/c (Interest on drawings charged @ 6% p.a.)				1,800
	(ii)(b) Interest on Aditi's Drawings A/c	Dr.		1,800	
	To Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c (Interest on Drawings transferred to Profit & Loss Appropriation Account)				1,800
	(iii)(a) Interest on Krish's Loan A/c	Dr.		2,100	
	To Krish's Loan A/c (Interest on Loan provided @ 9% p.a. for 7 month)				2,100
	(iii)(b) Profit & Loss A/c	Dr.		2,100	
	To Interest on Krish's Loan A/c (Interest on Loan transferred to Profit & Loss Account)				2,100

18. **In the books of Raka, Seema and Mahesh**

Date	Particulars		L.F.	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
2019					
Apr. 01	Seema's Capital A/c (70,000 × $\frac{1}{10}$)	Dr.		7,000	
	To Raka's Capital A/c (70,000 × $\frac{1}{10}$)				7,000
	(goodwill adjusted among partners)				
Apr. 01	Workmen Compensation Fund A/c	Dr.		90,000	
	To Claim on Workmen Compensation Fund A/c				40,000
	To Raka's Capital A/c				25,000
	To Seema's Capital A/c				15,000
	To Mahesh's Capitals A/c				10,000
	(claim on workmen compensation provided and excess distributed among partners in old profit sharing ratio)				
Apr. 01	Revaluation A/c	Dr.		40,000	
	To Raka's Capital A/c				20,000
	To Seema's Capital A/c				12,000
	To Mahesh's Capitals A/c				8,000
	(Being revaluation profit distributed in old profit sharing ratio)				

Working Notes:

1. Calculation of Gain/Sacrifice

Particulars	Raka	Seema	Mahesh
Old Ratio	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$
New Ratio	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$
Gain/Sacrifice	$(\frac{5}{10} - \frac{2}{5}) = \frac{1}{10}$	$(\frac{3}{10} - \frac{2}{5}) = \frac{-1}{10}$ (Gain)	$(\frac{2}{10} - \frac{1}{5})$ = Nil

19. **In the books of Varsha Ltd.**

Journal

Date	Particulars		L.F.	Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount(₹)
2024	Furniture A/c	Dr.		12,00,000	
April	Machinery A/c	Dr.		20,00,000	
1	Goodwill A/c	Dr.		6,00,000	
	To Sundry Liabilities A/c				3,00,000
	To Rama Ltd.				35,00,000
	(Assets acquired and liabilities taken over from Rama Ltd.)				
"	Rama Ltd.	Dr.		35,00,000	
	To Bank A/c				2,00,000
	To 11% Debentures A/c				30,00,000
	To Securities Premium A/c				3,00,000

	(Purchase consideration settled by issuing a bank draft & 30,000 11% debentures at a premium of 4%)			

Note:- If the examinee has passed separate entries for issue of bank draft and debentures, full credit to be given.

Working Note:

No. of debentures issued = (Purchase Consideration)/ Issue Price

$= 33,00,000/110 = 30,000$ debentures

20.

Total Profits of last 5 years:	**₹**
2013-14	4,00,000
2014-15	5,00,000
2015-16 (-₹ 60,000 + Abnormal Loss of 3,00,000 - claim received 70,000)	1,70,000
2016-17	1,50,000
2017-18 (₹ 2,50,000 - Abnormal Gain ₹ 80,000)	1,70,000
	13,90,000

Average Profit = ₹ 13,90,000 ÷ 5 = ₹ 2,78,000

Goodwill = Average Profit × Number of Year's Purchase

= ₹ 2,78,000 × 3 = ₹ 8,34,000.

21. **Balance Sheet of Shringar Ltd. (An Extract) as at...**

Particulars	**Note No.**	**₹**
I. EQUITY & LIABILITIES		
Shareholders' Funds		
Share Capital	1	1, 80, 000

Notes to Accounts

Particulars		**₹**
1. **Share Capital**		
Authorized Capital		
50,000 equity shares of ₹10 each		5,00,000
Issued Capital		
20,000 equity shares of ₹10 each		2,00,000
Subscribed Capital		
Subscribed and fully paid up		
14,000 equity shares of ₹10 each		1,40,000
Subscribed but not fully paid up		
5,000 equity shares of ₹10 each	50,000	
Less: Calls in arrears 5,000 × ₹2	10,000	40,000
		1,80,000

22. **Books of Sonia and Rohit**

Realisation A/c

Dr.			**Cr.**
Particulars	**Amount (₹)**	**Particulars**	**Amount (₹)**

To Sundry Assets			By Sundry Liabilities		
Building	2,00,000		Bank Loan	2,20,000	
Machinery	1,40,000		Creditors	70,000	2,90,000
Furniture	80,000		By Bank A/c		
Debtors	1,20,000		Building, Machinery & Furniture	3,44,000	
Stock	60,000	6,00,000	Debtors	1,08,000	
To Bank A/c (Bank loan)		2,20,000	Stock	72,000	5,24,000
To Rohit's Capital A/c (Realization Expenses)		14,000	By loss transferred to Partners' Capital A/c:		
			Sonia	12,000	
			Rohit	8,000	20,000
		8,34,000			8,34,000

23. **Journal Entries**

Date	Particulars		Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
i	Bank A/c	Dr.	24,00,000	
	To Equity Share Application A/c			24,00,000
	(Being share application money received)			
ii	Equity Share Application A/c	Dr.	24,00,000	
	To Equity Share Capital A/c			12,00,000
	To Securities premium reserve A/c			4,00,000
	To Equity Share Allotment A/c			4,00,000
	To Bank A/c			4,00,000
	(Being share application money transferred)			
iii	Equity Share Allotment A/c	Dr.	12,00,000	
	To Equity Share Capital A/c			8,00,000
	To Securities Premium Reserve A/c			4,00,000
	(Being share Allotment money due)			
iv	Bank A/c	Dr.	7,60,000	
	Calls in arrears A/c	Dr.	40,000	
	To Equity Share Allotment A/c			8,00,000
	(Being share allotment money received)			
v	Equity Share First call A/c	Dr.	12,00,000	
	To Equity Share Capital A/c			12,00,000
	(Being share First call money due on 80,000 shares)			
vi	Bank A/c	Dr.	12,10,000	
	Calls in arrears A/c (First call)	Dr.	30,000	
	To Equity Share First call A/c			12,00,000
	To Calls in Arrears A/c (Allotment)			40,000

	(Being share first call money received)			
vii	Equity Share Capital A/c	Dr.	80,000	
	To Share Forfeiture A/c			50,000
	To Calls in Arrears A/c			30,000
	(Being Sahaj's shares forfeited)			
viii	Bank A/c	Dr.	1,20,000	
	To Equity Share Capital A/c			1,00,000
	To Securities Premium Reserve A/c			20,000
	(Being Sahaj's shares reissued)			
ix	Share Forfeiture A/c	Dr.	50,000	
	To Capital Reserve A/c			50,000
	(Being balance of forfeiture transferred to capital reserve)			

Working Notes:

1.	Allotment Ratio:	
	Shares Applied	1,00,000
	Shares Allotted	80,000
	∴ Allotment Ratio	10 : 8
2.	Shares Applied by Seema:	
	Shares Allotted	4,000
	Shares Applied (4,000 × $\frac{10}{8}$)	5,000
	Excess of Shares Application Money = (5,000 - 4,000) × ₹ 20 = ₹ 20,000	₹
	Amount due on Allotment (4,000 × ₹ 15)	60,000
	Less: Amount Adjusted	(20,000)
	Amount not received on allotment	40,000
3.	Shares Allotted to Sahaj:	
	Shares Applied	2,500
	Shares Allotted (2,500 × $\frac{8}{10}$)	2,000
4.	Amount Received on First Call:	₹
	Amount Due on First Call (80,000 × ₹ 15)	12,00,000
	Less: Amount not received from Sahaj (2,000 × ₹ 15)	30,000
		11,70,000
	Add: Amount due on allotment but received on First Call	40,000
		12,10,000

24. **REVALUATION ACCOUNT**

Dr.			**Cr.**
Particulars	**(₹)**	**Particulars**	**(₹)**
To Furniture	3,000	By Stock	48,000

To Provision for doubtful debts		5,000		
To Profit transferred to partners capital A/c				
Radha's Capital A/c	24,000			
Manas's Capital A/c	8,000			
Arnav's Capital A/c	8,000	40,000		
		48,000		**48,000**

Partner's Capital Account

Dr.							**Cr.**
Particulars	**Radha (₹)**	**Manas (₹)**	**Arnav (₹)**	**Particulars**	**Radha (₹)**	**Manas (₹)**	**Arnav (₹)**
To Manas's Capital A/c	30,000	____	10,000	By balance b/d	4,00,000	3,00,000	2,00,000
To Cash A/c	____	68,000	____	By Investment Fluctuation Reserve	60,000	20,000	20,000
To Manas's loan	____	3,00,000	____	By Revaluation A/c	24,000	8,000	8,000
To Balance c/d	4,54,000	____	2,18,000	By Radha Capital A/c	____	30,000	____
				By Arnav Capital A/c	____	10,000	____
	4,84,000	**3,68,000**	**2,28,000**		**4,84,000**	**3,68,000**	**2,28,000**
To Arnav's Current A/c	____	____	50,000	By balance b/d	4,54,000	____	2,18,000
To balance c/d	5,04,000	____	1,68,000	By Radha's current A/c	50,000	____	____
	5,04,000		**2,18,000**		**5,04,000**		**2,18,000**

Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm

as on 1st April 2019

Liabilities		**(₹)**	**Assets**		**(₹)**
Capital A/c of partners			Furniture		4,57,000
Radha	5,04,000		Investments		1,90,000
Arnav	1,68,000	6,72,000	Stock		2,88,000
Manas's Loan		3,00,000	Debtors	2,20,000	
Arnav's Current A/c		50,000	Less Provision for doubtful debts	(15,000)	2,05,000
Creditors		2,50,000	Cash		82,000
			Radha's Current A/c		50,000
		12,72,000			**12,72,000**

Adjusted Capital of:
Arnav = ₹ 4,54,000
Radha = ₹ 2,18,000
Total = ₹ 6,72,000

Arnav's capital = ₹ 6,72,000 × $\frac{3}{4}$ = ₹ 5,04,000

Radha's capital = ₹ 6,72,000 × $\frac{1}{4}$ = ₹ 1,68,000

25. **Journal**

Date	Particulars		L.F.	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
	Bank A/c	Dr,		2,20,000	
	To Suman's Capital A/c				2,00,000
	To Premium for goodwill A/c				20,000
	(Capital and premium for goodwill brought in by Suman)				
	Premium for goodwill A/c	Dr.		20,000	
	To Raman's Capital A/c				15,000
	To Aman's Capital A/c				5,000
	(Premium for goodwill credited to the capital accounts of old partners in the sacrificing ratio)				
	Outstanding Expenses A/c	Dr.		18,000	
	To Bank A/c				18,000
	(Outstanding expenses paid off)				
	Bad debts A/c	Dr.		5,000	
	To Debtors A/c				5,000
	(Bad debts written off)				
	Provision for bad debts A/c	Dr.		5,000	
	To Bad Debts A/c				5,000
	(Bad debts adjusted from the provision)				
	Revaluation A/c	Dr.		2,000	
	To Provision for bad debts A/c				2,000
	(Provision for bad debts created)				
	Workmen's Compensation Reserve A/c	Dr.		55,000	
	Revaluation A/c	Dr.		5,000	
	To Workmen's Compensation claim A/c				60,000
	(Workmen's compensation claim recorded)				
	Revaluation A/c	Dr.		72,000	
	To Machinery A/c				18,000
	To Land and Building A/c				54,000
	(Machinery and Land and building depreciated)				
	Raman's Capital A/c	Dr.		59,625	
	Aman's Capital A/c	Dr.		19,875	
	To Revaluation A/c				79,500

	(Loss on Revaluation debited to old partners in the old ratio)			

Goodwill is distributed between old partners in their sacrificing ratio.
Bad debts arise of ₹ 5,000 and the remaining ₹ 2,000 charged through provision for doubtful debts.

OR

Revaluation A/c

Particulars		₹	Particulars	₹
To Furniture		500	By Land	30,000
To Provision for Legal Claims		3,500		
To Profit				
X	13,000			
Y	7,800			
Z	5,200	26,000		
		30,000		30,000

Partner's Capital A/c

Particulars	X	Y	Z	Particulars	X	Y	Z
To Z's Capital	10,000	6,000		By Balance b/d	1,20,000	97,000	71,000
To Bank			6,700	By Profit & Loss	11,250	6,750	4,500
To Z's Laon			90,000	By Revaluation	13,000	7,800	5,200
To Balance c/d	1,34,250	1,05,550		By X's Capital			10,000
				By Y's Capital			6,000
	1,44,250	**1,11,550**	**96,700**		**1,44,250**	**1,11,550**	**96,700**

26. **Books of Shree Ltd.**

Journal

Date	Particulars		L.F.	Debit Amount (₹)	Credit Amount (₹)
	(a) Bank A/c	Dr.		3,30,000	
	To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c				3,30,000
	(Debenture application money received on 3,000 7% debentures)				
	Debenture Application and Allotment A/c	Dr.		3,30,000	
	Loss on issue of debentures A/c	Dr.		15,000	
	To 7% Debentures A/c				3,00,000
	To Securities premium/Securities premium reserve A/c				30,000
	To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c				15,000
	(Debenture application money transferred to debentures A/c and securities premium A/c)				
	(b) Bank A/c	Dr.		2,20,000	
	To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c				2,20,000
	(Debenture application money received on 2,000 8%				

	debentures)				
	Debenture Application and Allotment A/c	Dr.		2,20,000	
	To 8% Debentures A/c				2,00,000
	To Securities premium/Securities premium reserve A/c				20,000
	(Debenture application money transferred to debentures A/c and securities premium A/c)				
	(c) Bank A/c	Dr.		90,000	
	To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c				90,000
	(Debenture application money received on 1,000 9% debentures)				
	Debenture Application and Allotment A/c	Dr.		90,000	
	Loss on issue of Debentures A/c	Dr.		20,000	
	To 9% Debentures A/c				1,00,000
	To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c				10,000
	(Debenture application money transferred to debentures A/c)				
	OR				
	Debenture Application and Allotment A/c	Dr.		90,000	
	Discount on issue of debentures A/c	Dr.		10,000	
	Loss on issue of debentures A/c	Dr.		10,000	
	To 9% Debentures A/c				1,00,000
	To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c				10,000
	(Debenture application money transferred to debentures A/c)				

OR

JOURNAL

Date	**Particulars**		**L.F.**	**Dr. Amount(₹)**	**Cr. Amount(₹)**
2023 April 1	Bank A/c Dr.	Dr.		80,00,000	
	To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c(Application amount received on 80,000 debentures)				80,00,000
	Debenture Application and Allotment A/c	Dr.		80,00,000	
	Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c	Dr.		4,00,000	
	To 8% Debentures A/c				80,00,000
	To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c (Application amount transferred to debentures a/c and provision made for premium on redemption of debentures)				4,00,000
2024	Interest on Debenture A/c	Dr.		6,40,000	

March31					
	To Debenture Holders A/c (Interest on debentures due)				6,40,000
	Debenture Holders A/c	Dr.		6,40,000	
	To Bank A/c (Interest on debentures paid)				6,40,000
	Statement of Profit and Loss	Dr.		6,40,000	
	To Interest on Debenture A/c (Interest on debentures written off)				6,40,000
	Securities Premium A/c	Dr.		3,00,000	
	Statement of Profit and Loss	Dr.		1,00,000	
	To Loss on Issue of Debenture A/c (Loss on issue of debentures written off)				4,00,000

Part B :- Analysis of Financial Statements

27.

(d) 72%
Explanation:
72%

28. **(a)** All of these
Explanation:
All of these

OR

(d) Only iii
Explanation:
Bank charges will not be covered under the finance costs.

29.

(d) cash inflow from investing activities.
Explanation:
cash inflow from investing activities.

OR

(b) Financing Activities
Explanation:
Financing Activities

30. **(a)** Three months or less
Explanation:
Cash Equivalent: An investment qualifies as cash equivalent when it has a maturity period of three months or less from the date of its acquisition.

31. Revenue from Operations = ₹ 8,00,000
Gross Profit Ratio = 25%
$\Rightarrow$ Gross profit = $\frac{25}{100}$ × ₹ 8,00,000
$\Rightarrow$ Gross profit = ₹ 2,00,000

Cost of Revenue from Operations (Cost of Goods Sold) (COGS) = Revenue from Operations - Gross profit
= ₹ 8,00,000 - ₹ 2,00,000
= ₹ 6,00,000

$$\text{Inventory Turnover Ratio (ITR)} = \frac{\text{Cost of Revenue from Operations}}{\text{Average Inventory}}$$

$\Rightarrow$ 5 = ₹ 6,00,000/Average Inventory
$\Rightarrow$ Average Inventory = ₹ 1,20,000

$$\text{Average Inventory} = \frac{(\text{Opening inventory} + \text{Closing Inventory})}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow ₹\ 1{,}20{,}000 = \frac{(\text{Opening inventory} + \text{Opening inventory} + ₹\ 20{,}000)}{2}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Opening inventory = ₹ 1,10,000
$\Rightarrow$ Closing inventory = ₹ 1,10,000 + ₹ 20,000 = ₹ 1,30,000

OR

Revenue from Operations (RFO) = ₹ 6,00,000
Gross profit (GP) = 25/100 $\times$ ₹ 6,00,000 = ₹ 1,50,000
Cost of Revenue from Operations (COGS) = ₹ 6,00,000 - ₹ 1,50,000
= ₹ 4,50,000
Inventory turnover Ratio = Cost of Revenue from Operations (COGS) /Average Inventory
$\Rightarrow$ 3 = ₹ 4,50,000/Average Inventory
$\Rightarrow$ Average Inventory = ₹1,50,000
Opening Inventory + Closing Inventory = Average Inventory x 2
= ₹ 1,50,000 x 2= ₹ 3,00,000
Since Opening Inventory is 25% of Closing Inventory, ratio between Opening Inventory and Closing Inventory will be 25 : 100
Or 1 :4
Opening Inventory = ₹ 3,00,000$\times \frac{1}{5}$ = ₹ 60,000
Closing Inventory = ₹ 3,00,000 $\times \frac{4}{5}$ = ₹ 2,40,000

32. Major heads and sub-heads in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013

S.No.	Items	Heads	Sub-Heads
i	Interest accrued and due on debentures	Current liabilities	Other Current Liabilities
ii	Loose tools	Current Assets	Inventories
iii	Accrued Interest on Calls-in-advance	Current Liabilities	Other Current Liabilities
iv	Interest due on calls-in-arrears	Current Assets	Other Current Assets
v	Trademarks	Non-Current Assets	Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible Assets- Intangible Assets
vi	Premium on redemption of debentures	Non-Current Liabilities	Other Non-Current Liabilities
vii	Plant and Machinery	Non-Current Assets	Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible Assets- Property, Plant and Equipment
viii	Patents	Non-Current	Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible

		Assets	Assets- Intangible Assets.

33. **Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss**

for the year ended 31st March 2023

Particulars	Note No.	2021-22 ₹	2022-23 ₹	Absolute Increase/ Decrease ₹	Percentage Increase/ Decrease %
I. Revenue from Operations		2,00,000	4,00,000	2,00,000	100
II. Other Income		40,000	80,000	40,000	100
III. Total Revenue (I + II)		2,40,000	4,80,000	2,40,000	100
IV. Expenses: Employees Benefit Expenses		1,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	100
V. Profit before tax (III - IV)		1,40,000	2,80,000	1,40,000	100
VI. Less: Tax @ 50%		70,000	1,40,000	70,000	100
VII. Profit after tax (V - VI)		70,000	1,40,000	70,000	100

OR

Common Size Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	2017	2018	% of 2017	% of 2018
	₹	₹	%	%
I. Revenue from operations	5,00,000	4,00,000	100	100
II. Expenses:				
Cost of Materials Consumed	3,50,000	2,40,000	70	60
Other Expenses	1,30,000	1,10,000	26	27.5
Total Expenses	**4,80,000**	**3,50,000**	**96**	**87.5**
III. Profit before Tax (I - II)	20,000	50,000	4	12.5
Less: Tax @ 50%	10,000	25,000	2	6.25
IV. **Profit after tax**	**10,000**	**25,000**	**2**	**6.25**

34. **Cash flow statement (As per AS 3 revised)**

for the year ended 31st March 2022

Particulars		Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
Cash flow from Operating Activities			
Net loss before Tax		(1,00,000)	
Adjustment for Non-cash and Non-operating items			
Add :Depreciation		1,00,000	
Operating profit before change in Working Capital		Nil	
Add Decrease in Current Assets Increase in Current Liability			
Inventories	1,00,000		
Trade payable	25,000	1,25,000	
Less Increase in Current Assets			
Decrease in Current Liability			

Trade Receivable	(25,000)	
New Cash flow from Operating Activities		1,00,000
Cash flows from Investing Activities:		
Purchase of Intangible Assets	(3,00,000)	
Sale of Non-current Investment	1,00,000	
Net Cash used in Investing Activities		(2,00,000)
Cash flow from Financing Activities:		
Issue of Share Capital	3,00,000	
Proceeds from long-term Borrowings	1,00,000	
Cash flow from Financing Activity		4,00,000
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)		3,00,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents in the beginning		2,00,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents in the end		**5,00,000**