

Roll No.						
----------	--	--	--	--	--	--

SET-2

Candidate must write the Set No. on the title page of the answer book.

SAHODAYA PREBOARD EXAMINATION – 2023-24

- Please check that this question paper contains 11 printed pages.
- Set number given on the top right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer book by the candidate.
- Check that this question paper contains 34 questions.
- **Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.**
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during

CLASS-XII

ACCOUNTANCY(055)

Time allowed – 3hours

Maximum marks - 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.**
- (ii) This question paper is divided into two parts-Part A and Part B.**
- (iii) Both Part A and Part B are compulsory for all candidates.**
- (iv) Questions no. 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carry 1 mark each.**
- (v) Questions no. 17 to 20, 31 and 32 carry 3 marks each.**
- (vi) Questions no. 21, 22 and 33 carry 4 marks each.**
- (vii) Questions no. 23 to 26 and 34 carry 6 marks each.**
- (viii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 5 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.	<p>Bright Star Ltd. forfeited 200 shares of Rs. 10 each, Rs. 8 called-up, on which Raju had paid application and allotment money of Rs. 5 per share. Of these 150 shares were reissued to Parker as fully paid-up for Rs. 6 per share.</p> <p>What is the balance in Share Forfeiture Account after transfer of amount to Capital Reserve Account?</p> <p>(a) Nil (b) Rs. 50 (c) Rs. 250 (d) Rs. 1,000</p>	1
2.	<p>Gain/loss on revaluation at the time of change in profit-sharing ratio of existing partners is shared by _____(i)_____ whereas in case of admission of a partner it is shared by _____(ii)_____.</p> <p>(a) (i)remaining partners, (ii) all partners (b) (i) all partners, (ii) partners before admission of a new partner (c) (i) new partner, (ii) all partners (d) (i) sacrificing partner, (ii) incoming partner</p>	1
3.	<p>Tarang and Tanmay are partners in a firm. Tarang draws a fixed amount at the end of each quarter. Interest on drawings is charged @10% p.a. At the end of the year, interest on Tarang's drawings was Rs. 900. Drawings of Tarang per quarter were</p> <p>(a) Rs. 4,000 (b) Rs. 5,000 (c) Rs. 6,000 (d) Rs. 8,000</p>	1
4.	<p>X and Y are partners sharing profits in the ratio 5 : 3. They admitted Z for 1/5th profits, for which he paid Rs. 60,000 against capital and Rs. 30,000 against goodwill. Find the capital balance for each partner taking Z's capital as base capital.</p> <p>(a) Rs. 1,50,000; Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 60,000 (b) Rs. 1,50,000; Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 90,000 (c) Rs. 1,50,000; Rs. 90,000 and Rs. 60,000 (d) Rs. 1,50,000; Rs. 90,000 and Rs. 90,000</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Ramesh and Suresh are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 1 respectively. Ramesh Capital is Rs. 1,02,000 and Suresh Capital is Rs. 73,000. They admit Mahesh and agree to give him 1/5th share in future profit. Mahesh brings Rs. 14,000 as his share of goodwill. He agrees to contribute capital in the new profit sharing ratio. How much capital will be brought by Mahesh?</p> <p>(a) Rs. 43,750 (b) Rs. 45,000 (c) Rs. 47,250 (d) Rs. 48,000</p>	1
5.	<p>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 Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 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:</p> <p>(a) 3 : 2 : 2 (b) 8 : 4 : 2 (c) 10 : 5 : 6 (d) 4 : 1 : 2</p>	1
6.	<p>Assertion (A) : A firm should have a Partnership Deed. Reason (R) : In case, any dispute or any misunderstanding arises among partners, Partnership Deed acts as a good evidence in the court. In the context of above two statements, which of the following is correct?</p> <p>(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).</p>	1

7.	<p>An equity Share of Rs. 10 fully called-up on which Rs. 6 has been paid was forfeited for the non-payment of the balance amount. At which of the following minimum price can it be reissued? (a) Rs. 4 (b) Rs. 10 (c) Rs. 16 (d) Rs. 6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>On 1st April, 2022, Healthy World Ltd, had a balance of Rs. 2,40,000 in Securities Premium Account. During the year, it used the amount to write off loss on issue of debentures on account of 6,000, 9% Debentures of Rs, 1,000 each at a discount of 10% redeemable at a premium of 5%. The amount to be transferred (debited) to Statement of Profit & Loss for the year for Loss on Issue of Debentures will be;</p> <p>(a) Rs. 9,00,000 (b) Rs. 5,60,000 (c) Rs. 6,60,000 (d) Rs. 6,00,000</p>	1									
8.	<p>On dissolution of a firm, its Balance Sheet revealed total creditors Rs. 50,000; Total Capital Rs. 48,000; Cash Balance Rs. 3,000. Its assets were realized at 12% less. Loss on realization will be: (a) Rs. 6,000 (b) Rs. 11,760 (c) Rs. 11,400 (d) Rs. 3,600</p>	1									
	<p>Read the following hypothetical situation and answer Q. 9 and Q. 10.</p> <p>Amol and Ameet are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1. They admit Atul for 1/4th share. For the purpose of admission of Atul, Goodwill of the firm is to be valued on the basis of 2 years' purchase of Average Super Profit of last four years. The normal rate of return in their business is 12% on capital employed. Balance Sheet of the firm gives following details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed Assets – Rs. 2,10,000 • Current Assets – Rs. 1,40,000 • Current Liabilities – Rs. 35,000. <p>Profit of last 4 years ending on 31st March, are:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>2020 (Rs.)</th> <th>2021 (Rs.)</th> <th>2022 (Rs.)</th> <th>2023 (Rs.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1,10,000</td> <td>1,00,000</td> <td>98,000</td> <td>1,24,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	2020 (Rs.)	2021 (Rs.)	2022 (Rs.)	2023 (Rs.)	1,10,000	1,00,000	98,000	1,24,000		
2020 (Rs.)	2021 (Rs.)	2022 (Rs.)	2023 (Rs.)								
1,10,000	1,00,000	98,000	1,24,000								
9.	<p>Value of goodwill of the firm on Atul's admission was: (a) Rs. 70,200 (b) Rs. 1,05,200 (c) Rs. 1,40,400 (d) Rs. 1,08,000</p>	1									
10.	<p>Atul brings 60% of his share of goodwill. The account/accounts to be debited to give effect of goodwill will be: (a) Premium for Goodwill A/c Rs. 21,060 (b) Atul's Current A/c Rs. 14,040 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Premium for Goodwill A/c Rs. 35,100</p>	1									
11.	<p>Mohit was allotted 600 shares by Govinda Ltd. on pro rata basis which had issued two shares for every three applied. He had paid application money of Rs. 3 per share and did not pay allotment money of Rs. 5 per share. First and final call of Rs. 2 per share was not yet made by the company. His shares were forfeited. Following entry will be passed:</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>Equity Share Capital A/c</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Dr.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Rs.X</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">To Share Forfeited A/c</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Rs. Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 40px;">To Equity Shares Allotment A/c</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Rs. Z</td> </tr> </table> <p>Here X, Y and Z are: (a)Rs.6,000; Rs. 2,700; Rs. 3,000 respectively (b) Rs.9,000; Rs. 2,700; Rs. 4,500 respectively (c) Rs.4,800; Rs. 2,700; Rs. 2,100 respectively (d) Rs.7,200; Rs. 2,700; Rs. 4,500 respectively</p>	Equity Share Capital A/c	Dr.	Rs.X	To Share Forfeited A/c		Rs. Y	To Equity Shares Allotment A/c		Rs. Z	1
Equity Share Capital A/c	Dr.	Rs.X									
To Share Forfeited A/c		Rs. Y									
To Equity Shares Allotment A/c		Rs. Z									

OR				
Profits of a firm for the last four years as follows:				
Year	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
Profits (Rs.)	90,000	(60,000)	1,30,000	50,000
Additional Information:				
On 1 st April, 2021, a major repair cost of Rs. 1,00,000 incurred at the time of purchasing a second hand machine was debited to Profit & Loss Account Depreciation is charged 10% p.a. on written down value method. The average profit of the last four years is				
(a) Rs. 72,750 (b) Rs. 32,250 (c) Rs. 92,750 (d) Rs. 50,250				
17.	X, Y and Z are sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. They decided to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 5 with effect from 1 st April, 2022. They also decided to record the effect of the following accumulated profits, losses and reserves without affecting their book values by passing a single entry.			3
		Particulars	Book Values (Rs.)	
		General Reserve	6,000	
		Profit & Loss A/c (Credit)	24,000	
		Advertisement Suspense A/c	12,000	
Pass an Adjustment Entry.				
18.	Kabir Ltd. issued 30,000; 10% Debentures of Rs. 100 each at 5% discount to Birbal Ltd. from whom assets of Rs. 32,00,000 and liabilities of Rs. 8,00,000 were taken over. Pass Journal entries in the books of Kabir Ltd.			3
OR				
A Ltd. took over the business of B Ltd. comprising assets worth Rs. 40,00,000 and liabilities worth Rs. 6,00,000 for a purchase consideration of Rs. 30,00,000. Rs. 5,00,000 is paid by cheque and balance by issuing equity shares of Rs. 100 each at 25% premium. Pass Journal entries in the book of A Ltd.				
19.	R and S were partners in a firm sharing profits in 3 : 2 ratio. Their respective fixed capitals were Rs.10,00,000 and Rs.15,00,000. The partnership deed provided the following: (i) Interest on capital @ 10% p.a. (ii) Interest on drawing @ 12% p.a. During the year ended 31-3-2021, R's drawings were Rs.1,000 per month drawn at the end of every month and S's drawings were Rs.2,000 per month drawn in the beginning of the every month. After the preparation of final accounts for the year ended 31-3-2021 it was discovered that interest on R's drawings was not taken into consideration. Calculate interest on R's drawings and give necessary adjusting entry for the same.			3
OR				
Mohan, Vijay and Anil are equal partners, the balances in their capital accounts being Rs. 30,000, Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 20,000 respectively. In arriving at these figures, the profits for the year ended March 31st, 2014, Rs. 24,000 had already been credited to partners in the proportion in which they share profits. Their drawings were Mohan Rs. 5,000, Vijay Rs. 4,000 and Anil Rs. 3,000 during 2013-2014. Subsequently, the following omissions were noticed and it was decided to bring them into account: (i) Interest on Capital at 10% per annum. (ii) Interest on Drawings was: Mohan Rs. 250, Vijay Rs.200 and Anil Rs. 150 Pass single adjustment entry showing your workings clearly.				

20.	<p>Manoj, Rakesh and Harsh were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. Manoj died on 30th June, 2022. Rakesh and Harsh decided to continue the business. Share of profit or loss of the deceased partner from the beginning of the year up to the date of death was to be determined on the basis of last year's profit. Last year's loss was Rs. 2,00,000.</p> <p>Pass necessary Journal entry to record Manoj's share of profit/loss up to the date of death.</p>	3									
21.	<p>Pass Journal entries for the following transactions in the books of X, Y and Z sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1 at the time of dissolution of the firm:</p> <p>(i) Y, a partner to bear realization expenses agreed at Rs. 1,900. Actual expenses paid by Y were Rs. 1,500.</p> <p>(ii) Z, a partner, had given loan to the firm of Rs. 10,000. He accepted Rs. 7,500 in settlement.</p> <p>(iii) A creditor for Rs. 1,40,000 accepted building valued at Rs. 1,80,000 and paid to the firm Rs. 40,000.</p> <p>(iv) Investments were Rs. 53,000 out of which Rs. 23,000 was taken by Y at Rs. 25,000. Balance of the investments were sold for Rs. 35,000.</p>	4									
22.	<p>Ghanshyam Ltd. was registered with an authorized capital of Rs. 70,00,000 of Rs. 100 each. Company issued 5,000 shares to a vendor for machinery purchased and 20,000 shares were issued to public. Amount payable was as follows:</p> <table data-bbox="209 846 879 981"> <tr> <td>On Application</td> <td>-</td> <td>Rs. 20 per share</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On Allotment</td> <td>-</td> <td>Rs. 50 per share</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On First and Final Call</td> <td>-</td> <td>Rs. 30 per shares</td> </tr> </table> <p>All amount were duly received except on 10 shares held by Mahesh who failed to pay the call money. His shares were forfeited.</p> <p>Present 'Share Capital' in the Balance Sheet of the company. Also prepare 'Notes to Accounts'.</p>	On Application	-	Rs. 20 per share	On Allotment	-	Rs. 50 per share	On First and Final Call	-	Rs. 30 per shares	4
On Application	-	Rs. 20 per share									
On Allotment	-	Rs. 50 per share									
On First and Final Call	-	Rs. 30 per shares									
23.	<p>X Ltd. issued 1,00,000 shares of Rs.10 each at 30% premium. Amount was payable as follows:</p> <table data-bbox="268 1182 810 1368"> <tr> <td>On application</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On allotment</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On first call</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On second & final call</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table> <p>Applications were received for 90,000 shares and all were accepted. All money was received except :</p> <p>(i) Ashok, holding 1,000 shares failed to pay allotment money and his shares were forfeited after allotment.</p> <p>(ii) Dev, holding 800 shares failed to pay first call money and his shares were forfeited after first call.</p> <p>(iii) Tarun, holding 500 shares failed to pay first and second call money and his shares were forfeited.</p> <p>All the forfeited shares were reissued @Rs.12 per share as fully paid up. Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of X Ltd.</p>	On application	3	On allotment	5	On first call	2	On second & final call	3	6	
On application	3										
On allotment	5										
On first call	2										
On second & final call	3										

OR

Ganesh Limited offered to the public 1,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each at a premium of Rs.2 per share, payable as follows :

On Application	Rs. 3
On Allotment	Rs. 4 (including premium)
On First call	Rs.3
On Second and Final Call	Rs.2

Applications were received for 1,60,000 shares.

All applications were placed under four categories and allotment was made as follows:

Category A: To applicants of 40,000 shares	in full
Category B : To applicants of 60,000 shares	40,000 shares
Category C: To applicants of 30,000 shares	20,000 shares
Category D : To applicants of 30,000 shares	Nil

Except in the case where applications were wholly rejected, excess application money was not to be refunded but to be adjusted against money due on allotment and calls.

Arun, an applicant under category B who applied for 2,400 shares failed to pay the allotment money and on his failure to pay the first call his shares were forfeited.

Bimal, an applicant under category C who applied for 1,200 shares failed to pay both the calls and his shares were also forfeited after the second and final call.

All the forfeited shares were reissued to Charan as fully paid for Rs.8.50 per share. Show Cash Book and Journal entries.

24. Rao and Reddy were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 1. They admitted Kutty as a new partner for $\frac{3}{8}$ th share in the profits. The new profit-sharing ratio will be 3 : 2 : 3. Kutty brought Rs. 2,00,000 for his capital and Rs. 50,000 for his share of premium for goodwill. On the date of Kutty's admission, the Balance Sheet of Rao and Reddy was:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	60,000	Cash	90,000
Bills Payable	20,000	Debtors	80,000
Capital A/cs:		Stock	1,50,000
Rao	4,00,000	Furniture	50,000
Reddy	1,00,000	Machinery	2,10,000
	5,80,000		5,80,000

It was agreed that

- (i) Stock to be valued at Rs. 2,00,000.
- (ii) Machinery will be depreciated by 12% and Furniture by Rs. 2,000.

- (iii) A Provision of 5% for Doubtful Debts will be made on Debtors.
- (iv) The Capital Accounts of all the partners were adjusted in the new profit-sharing ratio after admission. For surplus or deficiency, the Current Accounts were to be opened.
- (v) Prepare Revaluation Account and Partner's Capital Accounts of the new firm.

OR

Lokesh, Mansoor and Nihal were partners in a firm sharing profits as 50%, 30% and 20% respectively. On 31st March, 2020, their Balance Sheet was as follows

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	34,000	Cash	68,000
Provident Fund	10,000	Stock	38,000
Investment Fluctuation Fund	20,000	Debtors	94,000
Capital:		Less: Provision	<u>6,000</u>
Lokesh	1,40,000	Investment	80,000
Mansoor	80,000	Goodwill	40,000
Nihal	<u>50,000</u>	Profit and Loss	20,000
	2,70,000		
	<u>3,34,000</u>		<u>3,34,000</u>

On the above date, Mansoor retired and Lokesh and Nihal agreed to continue on the following terms :

- (a) Firm's goodwill was valued at Rs. 1,02,000 and it was decided to adjust Mansoor's share of goodwill into the Capital Accounts of the continuing partners.
- (b) There was a claim for Workmen's Compensation to the extent of Rs.12,000 and investments were brought down to Rs. 30,000.
- (c) Provision for Bad Debts was to be reduced by Rs.2,000.
- (d) Mansoor was to be paid Rs.20,600 in cash and the balance will be transferred to his Loan Account which was paid in two equal instalments together with interest @10% per annum.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

25. On 1st April, 2020 X Ltd., in order to raise additional funds of Rs.78,00,000, decided to issue 8% Debentures of Rs.50 each to the public at a premium of 4%, redeemable after 6 years at a premium of 5%. 6
- You are required to answer the following questions assuming that the company closes its books on 31st March every year:
- (i) Find out the number of debentures to be issued.
 - (ii) Pass Journal entry for the allotment of debentures.
 - (iii) Pass Journal entry to write off loss on issue of debentures.
 - (iv) Prepare Loss on Issue of Debentures Account.
 - (v) Calculate the interest on debentures for the year ended 31st March 2021.
- Pass journal entry to close the Interest on Debentures A/c.

	OR																					
	Profit after tax Rs. 65,000, Provision for tax Rs. 30,000, Amount transferred to general reserve Rs. 10,000, Goodwill written off Rs. 3,000. Profit before tax and extraordinary items will be: (a) Rs. 1,08,000 (b) Rs. 95,000 (c) Rs. 1,05,000 (d) Rs. 75,000																					
29.	'Forfeited Shares Account' appears in the Balance Sheet of the company under the subhead: (a) Reserves and Surplus (b) Long-term Provisions (c) Share Capital (d) Other Current Liabilities	1																				
30.	Credit Revenue from Operations Rs.9,00,000; Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio 6 times; Closing Trade Receivables were 1.5 times of in the beginning. Closing Trade Receivables will be: (a) Rs.1,20,000 (b) Rs.60,000 (c) Rs.1,80,000 (d) Rs.90,000	1																				
31.	Calculate Debt to Equity Ratio from the following information:	3																				
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 16.5%;">(Rs.)</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 16.5%;">(Rs.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Fixed Assets (Gross)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,00,000</td> <td>Current Assets</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accumulated Depreciation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,00,000</td> <td>Current Liabilities</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-Current Investments</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30,000</td> <td>Long-term Borrowings (10% Debentures)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long-term Loans and Advances</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20,000</td> <td>Long-term Provisions</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,00,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	(Rs.)	Particulars	(Rs.)	Fixed Assets (Gross)	6,00,000	Current Assets	2,50,000	Accumulated Depreciation	1,00,000	Current Liabilities	2,00,000	Non-Current Investments	30,000	Long-term Borrowings (10% Debentures)	3,00,000	Long-term Loans and Advances	20,000	Long-term Provisions	1,00,000	
Particulars	(Rs.)	Particulars	(Rs.)																			
Fixed Assets (Gross)	6,00,000	Current Assets	2,50,000																			
Accumulated Depreciation	1,00,000	Current Liabilities	2,00,000																			
Non-Current Investments	30,000	Long-term Borrowings (10% Debentures)	3,00,000																			
Long-term Loans and Advances	20,000	Long-term Provisions	1,00,000																			
32.	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, 2013: Items (i) Accrued Income (ii) Shares in listed companies (iii) Office Equipment (iv) Provision for Expenses (v) Capital Reserve (vi) Employees' Earned leave payable on Retirement	3																				
33.	From the following data, prepare statement of profits in comparative form:	4																				
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 55%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 22.5%;">31st March 2023 (Rs.)</th> <th style="width: 22.5%;">31st March 2022 (Rs.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Revenue from Operations</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expenses</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">55% of Revenue from Operations</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Income</td> <td style="text-align: right;">40,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Income Tax Rate</td> <td style="text-align: right;">40%</td> <td style="text-align: right;">35%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	31 st March 2023 (Rs.)	31 st March 2022 (Rs.)	Revenue from Operations	8,00,000	6,00,000	Expenses	55% of Revenue from Operations		Other Income	40,000	20,000	Income Tax Rate	40%	35%						
Particulars	31 st March 2023 (Rs.)	31 st March 2022 (Rs.)																				
Revenue from Operations	8,00,000	6,00,000																				
Expenses	55% of Revenue from Operations																					
Other Income	40,000	20,000																				
Income Tax Rate	40%	35%																				
	OR																					

Prepare a Common Size Balance Sheet of Modern Ltd. from the following information:

Particulars	Note No	31.03.2023 (Rs.)	31.03.2022 (Rs.)
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES:			
1. Shareholder's Fund		40,00,000	20,00,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities		25,00,000	10,00,000
3. Current Liabilities		15,00,000	10,00,000
TOTAL		80,00,000	40,00,000
II. ASSETS			
1. Non-Current Assets		50,00,000	25,00,000
2. Current Assets		30,00,000	15,00,000
TOTAL		80,00,000	40,00,000

34. (a) Calculate cash flow from investing activities with the following information:

Particulars	Purchase (Rs.)	Sale (Rs.)
Plant	44,00,000	5,00,000
Investments	18,00,000	10,00,000
Goodwill	20,00,000	...
Patents	...	10,00,000

Additional Information:

- (i) Interest received on holding debentures as investments Rs. 6,00,000.
- (ii) Dividend received on holding shares as investments Rs. 1,00,000.
- (iii) A plot of land had been purchased for investment purpose and let out on which rent received Rs. 3,00,000.

(b) Calculate operating profit before working capital changes on the base of following information:

	(Rs.)
(i) Net Profit before Tax	85,00,000
(ii) Depreciation	14,00,000
(iii) Loss on Sale of Furniture	3,00,000
(iv) Profit on Sale of Investments	2,00,000
(v) Dividend received on Investments	60,000
