

PRE-BOARD-II 2025-26

Subject: ACCOUNTANCY (055)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

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. Question 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carries 1 mark each.
4. Questions 17 to 20, 31 and 32 carries 3 marks each.
5. Questions from 21, 22 and 33 carries 4 marks each
6. Questions from 23 to 26 and 34 carries 6 marks each
7. 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

1

	a. ₹5,50,000 b. ₹7,70,000 c. ₹ 2,20,000 d. ₹5,00,000 OR Which of the following statements is correct? a. Shares can be issued at discount. b. Forfeited shares can only be reissued at premium. c. The balance of the share forfeiture account is transferred to the capital reserve account. d. In case of oversubscription, all excess money is refunded.	
5	Each of the following questions consists of two statements, one is Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R). Give answer: a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true. Assertion (A): Securities premium cannot be utilised for writing off loss on sale of a fixed asset. Reason (R): Securities premium can be applied only for the purposes mentioned in the Companies Act.	1
6	Mohit had been allotted 600 shares of Rs. 10 each by Gov. India Ltd. on a pro-rata basis which had issued two shares for every three applied. He had paid application money of 3 per share and could not pay allotment money of 5 per share. First and final call of ₹ 2 per share was not yet made by the company. His shares were forfeited, the following entry will be passed: Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. X	

manager's commission.
Following is their Profit & Loss Appropriation Account
Read the following hypothetical situation, Answer Question No.8, 9 and 10

Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c

DR

CR.

Particulars	Amount(Rs)	Particulars	Amount(Rs)
To Interest on capital: Richa Anmol	----- -----	By Profit & loss Account (After manager's commission)	----(2)-----
To Anmol's Salary A/c	12,500		
To Profit transferred to: Richa's Capital A/c (1) Anmol's Capital A/c	----(1)----- -----		
	-----		-----

8	The amount of interest on capital will be: (a)RS 15,000 RS 3,000 (c) RS 9,000 RS 15,000	(b) Rs 3,000 Rs 13000 (d)RS 15,000 RS 9,000	1								
9	The amount to be reflected in blank (1) will be: (a)₹ 37,200 (b) ₹44,700 (c) ₹22,000 (d) ₹20,940		1								
10	The amount to be reflected in blank (2) will be: (a) ₹ 62,000 (b) ₹ 74,500 (c)₹ 71,400 (d) ₹70,775		1								
11	A and B are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:3. Their Balance Sheet shows machinery at 2,00,000; stock at ₹80,000 and debtors, at 1,60,000. C is admitted and new profit sharing ratio is agreed at 6: 9:5. An extract of Revaluation Account is as follow: Revaluation Account <table><tr><td colspan="2">DR</td><td colspan="2">CR</td></tr><tr><td>Particulars</td><td>Amt. (₹)</td><td>Particulars</td><td>Amt.(₹)</td></tr></table>		DR		CR		Particulars	Amt. (₹)	Particulars	Amt.(₹)	1
DR		CR									
Particulars	Amt. (₹)	Particulars	Amt.(₹)								

	<table><tr><td>To Machinery A/c To Debtors</td><td>60,000 8,000</td><td>By Stock By Partners' Cap. A/c A 20,000 B -----</td><td>----- -----</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>68,000</td><td></td><td>68,000</td></tr></table>	To Machinery A/c To Debtors	60,000 8,000	By Stock By Partners' Cap. A/c A 20,000 B -----	----- -----		68,000		68,000	
To Machinery A/c To Debtors	60,000 8,000	By Stock By Partners' Cap. A/c A 20,000 B -----	----- -----							
	68,000		68,000							
	Increase in value of stock will be: a. ₹ 12,000 b. ₹ 20,000 c. ₹ 30,000 d. ₹ 18,000									
12	Which of the following is true regarding salary to a partner when the firm maintains fluctuating capital account a. Debit Partner's Loan A/c and Credit P & L Appropriation A/c. b. Debit P & L A/c and Credit Partner's Capital A/c. c. Debit P & L Appropriation A/c and Credit Partner's Current A/c. d. Debit P & L Appropriation A/c and Credit Partner's Capital A/c. OR In a firm, 10% of net profit after deducting all adjustments, including reserve is transferred to general reserve. The net profit after all adjustments but before transfer to general reserve is 44,000. Calculate the amount which is to be transferred to reserve. a. ₹2,500 b. ₹4,000 c. ₹4,400 d. 2,200			1						
13	Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct? (i) The liability of a partner for acts of the firm is unlimited. (ii) Private assets of a partner can also be used for paying the debts of the firm. (iii) Each partner is liable jointly with all other partners and also severally to the third parties for all the acts of the firm done, while he is a partner. (iv) The liability of a partner is limited to the extent of his capital contribution. a. Only (iii) b. (i) and (ii) c. (i), (ii) and (iii) d. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)			1						
14	Statement I: Revaluation of assets at the time of reconstitution is necessary. Statement II: Their present value may be different from their market value. a. Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect. b. Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct c. Both statements I and II are correct. d. Both statements I and II are incorrect OR Raju and Gaurav were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2: 1. With effect from 1st January, 2020, they decided to share profits and losses equally. Individual partner's gain or sacrifice due to change in the ratio will be: a. Gain by Raju 1/6, Sacrifice by Gaurav 1/6 b. Sacrifice by Raju 1/6, Gain by Gaurav 1/6 c. Gain by Raju 1/2, Sacrifice by Gaurav 1/2 d. Sacrifice by Raju 1/2, Gain by Gaurav 1/2			1						
15	Each of the following questions consists of two statements, one is Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R). Give answer: a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation			1						

	of Assertion (A). b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is <u>Assertion (A):</u> Rent paid to a partner cannot be recorded in a profit and loss appropriation account. <u>Reason (R):</u> Sometimes one of the partners agrees to have business run on his property in lieu of a sum of money every year.	
16	P, Q and R are partners in a firm sharing profit/loss in the ratio of 5:6:9. On 31st March, 2019, R died. Accounts are closed on 31st December, every year. The sales for the year 2018 was ₹1,00,000 and the profits were ₹80,000. The sales for the period from 1st January, 2019 to 31st March, 2019 were ₹ 2,50,000. The share of deceased partner in the current year's profits on the basis of sales is: a. ₹ 20,000 b. ₹ 80,000 c. ₹ 30,000 d. ₹ 90,000 OR Statement 1: Sometimes, a continuing partner's capital account may also be credited with the amount of goodwill. Statement II: If a continuing partner's share decreases instead of increasing, his capital account is credited with a proportionate amount of goodwill. a. Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect. b. Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct. c. Both statements I and II are correct. d. Both statements I and II are incorrect.	1
17	Monika, Bhoomika and Kamolika are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 6:4: 1. Kamolika is guaranteed a minimum amount of ₹3,00,000 as her share in profits. The firm earned a net profit of 22,00,000 for the year ended 31st March 2022. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2022. OR Ananya, Bhavi and Chandni were partners in a firm with capitals of ₹ 3,00,000, ₹ 2,00,000 and 1,00,000 respectively. According to the provisions of the partnership deed: (i) Ananya and Chandni were each entitled to a monthly salary of 1,500. (ii) Bhavi was entitled to a salary of 4,000 per annum. The profit for the year ended 31st March, 2022, 80,000 was divided between the partners in their profit sharing ratio of 3: 3: 2 without providing for the above adjustments. Pass the necessary adjustment entry to rectify the above omissions in the books of the firm. Show your working notes clearly.	3
18	Read the following hypothetical text and answer the given questions: Leeman Enterprises is a partnership business with Raj, Taj and Saj as partners engaged in production and sales of electrical items and equipment. Raj and Taj's capital contributions were ₹5,00,000 and ₹4,00,000 respectively with the profit sharing ratio of 1:2:3. Due to ill health of his wife, Saj decided to retire from the firm. An extract of Saj's capital account is given below: Saj's Capital Account DR CR	3

	<table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amt. (RS)</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amt. (RS)</th></tr><tr><td>To Bank A/c</td><td>5,00,000</td><td>By Balance b/d</td><td>-----</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By General Reserve</td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Revaluation A/c</td><td>2,10,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Raj's Capital A/c</td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>(goodwill)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>By Taj's Capital A/c</td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>(goodwill)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>5,00,000</td><td></td><td>5,00,000</td></tr></table>	Particulars	Amt. (RS)	Particulars	Amt. (RS)	To Bank A/c	5,00,000	By Balance b/d	-----			By General Reserve	50,000			By Revaluation A/c	2,10,000			By Raj's Capital A/c	10,000			(goodwill)				By Taj's Capital A/c	50,000			(goodwill)			5,00,000		5,00,000	
Particulars	Amt. (RS)	Particulars	Amt. (RS)																																			
To Bank A/c	5,00,000	By Balance b/d	-----																																			
		By General Reserve	50,000																																			
		By Revaluation A/c	2,10,000																																			
		By Raj's Capital A/c	10,000																																			
		(goodwill)																																				
		By Taj's Capital A/c	50,000																																			
		(goodwill)																																				
	5,00,000		5,00,000																																			
	Q1. Total revaluation profit is: a. ₹ 6,30,000 b. ₹ 4,20,000 c. ₹ 5,00,000 d. ₹ 4,00,000 Q2. Gaining ratio of Raj and Taj will be: a. 1:5 b. 5:1 c. 1:3 d. 1:2 Q3. Opening capital of Saj was: a. ₹ 50,000 b. 55,000 c. ₹ 1,80,000 d. ₹ 65,000																																					
19	Mahesh, Ramesh and Naresh were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3: 2. From 1st April, 2023, they decided to share profits equally. On that date, there was a balance of 3,60,000 in the General Reserve and a debit balance of ₹ 1,80,000 in the Profit and Loss Account. Pass single adjustment Journal entry for the above on account of change in the profit sharing ratio	3																																				
20	State any three purposes other than buy-back of shares for which securities premium can be utilised.	3																																				
21	WX Ltd. was registered with an authorised capital of 2,00,000 equity shares on RS 10 each. The company offered 1,50,000 shares to the public for subscription 1,45,000 shares were subscribed. All calls were made and were duly received except the final call of RS 3 on 5,000 shares. Present the share capital of the company as per the provisions of Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013.	4																																				
22	On 1st April, 2014 a firm had assets of ₹ 1,00,000 excluding stock of ₹ 20,000. Partner's capital accounts showed a balance of ₹ 60,000. The current liabilities were ₹ 10,000 and the balance constituted the reserve. If the normal rate of return is 8%, the goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹ 60,000 at four years' purchase of super profits, find the average profit of the firm.	4																																				
23	Yogadatra Ltd. (pharmaceutical company) appointed marketing expert, Mr Kartikay as the CEO of the company, with a target to penetrate their roots in the rural regions. Mr Kartikay discussed the ways and means to achieve the target of the company with financial, production and marketing departmental heads and asked the finance manager to prepare the budget. After reviewing the suggestions given by all the departmental heads, the finance manager proposed a requirement of an additional fund of ₹ 52,50,000.	6																																				

	Yogadatra Ltd. is a zero-debt company. To avail the benefits of financial leverage, the finance manager proposed to include debt in the capital structure. After deliberations, on 1st April, 2020, the Board of Directors had decided to issue 6% debentures of 100 each to the public at a premium of 5%, redeemable after 5 years at 110 per share. You are required to answer the following questions: (i) Calculate the number of debentures to be issued to raise additional funds. (ii) Pass the journal entry for the allotment of debentures. (iii) Pass the journal entry to write-off loss on issue of debentures. (iv) Calculate the amount of annual fixed obligation associated with debentures. (v) Prepare loss on issue of debentures account.																																					
24	Divya and Ekta were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3: 1. On 31st March, 2023 they admitted Sona as a new partner for 1/4th share in the profits of the firm. Their Balance Sheet on that date was as follows: Balance Sheet of Divya and Ekta as at 31st March, 2023 <table><tr><th>Liabilities</th><th>Amt. (RS)</th><th>Assets</th><th>Amt. (RS)</th></tr><tr><td>Capitals:</td><td></td><td>Land and Building</td><td>5,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Divya 10,00,000</td><td></td><td>Machinery</td><td>6,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Ekta 7,00,000</td><td>17,00,000</td><td>Stock</td><td>1,50,000</td></tr><tr><td>General Reserve</td><td>3,20,000</td><td>Debtors 4,00,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Creditors</td><td>5,40,000</td><td>Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts 30,000</td><td>3,70,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Investments</td><td>5,00,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Cash</td><td>4,40,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>25,60,000</td><td></td><td>25,60,000</td></tr></table> Sona will bring 4,00,000 for both capital and share of goodwill in cash. It was agreed that: (i) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 2,40,000. (ii) Land and Building were valued at 7,12,000. (iii) Provision for doubtful debts was found to be in excess by 8,000. (iv) A liability for 20,000 included in creditors was not likely to arise. (v) The capitals of Divya and Ekta will be adjusted on the basic of Sona's capital by opening current accounts. Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners'Capital accounts. OR Kamal, Rahul and Neeraj were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2 On 31st March, 2022, their Balance Sheet was as under: Balance Sheet of Kamal, Rahul and Neeraj as at 31st March, 2022 as at 31st March, 2023	Liabilities	Amt. (RS)	Assets	Amt. (RS)	Capitals:		Land and Building	5,00,000	Divya 10,00,000		Machinery	6,00,000	Ekta 7,00,000	17,00,000	Stock	1,50,000	General Reserve	3,20,000	Debtors 4,00,000		Creditors	5,40,000	Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts 30,000	3,70,000			Investments	5,00,000			Cash	4,40,000		25,60,000		25,60,000	6
Liabilities	Amt. (RS)	Assets	Amt. (RS)																																			
Capitals:		Land and Building	5,00,000																																			
Divya 10,00,000		Machinery	6,00,000																																			
Ekta 7,00,000	17,00,000	Stock	1,50,000																																			
General Reserve	3,20,000	Debtors 4,00,000																																				
Creditors	5,40,000	Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts 30,000	3,70,000																																			
		Investments	5,00,000																																			
		Cash	4,40,000																																			
	25,60,000		25,60,000																																			

	Liabilities	Amt. (RS)	Assets	Amt. (RS)	
	Capitals: Kamal 1,20,000 Rahul 1,20,000 Neeraj 1,20,000 General Reserve Creditors	 3,60,000 1,20,000 1,80,000	Land and Building Machinery Stock Debtors Cash	1,70,000 2,60,000 1,00,000 80,000 50,000	
		6,60,000		6,60,000	
	On this date, Rahul retired and following terms were agreed upon: (i) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 3,50,000. (ii) An item of ₹10,000 included in Sundry creditors is not likely to be claimed and hence written off. Stock was valued at ₹ 90,000. (iii) Capital of the new firm was fixed at 2,10,000 and the same will be adjusted in the profit sharing ratio of the remaining partners. For this purpose the required cash will be brought in or paid off as the case may be. (iv) Amount payable to Rahul will be transferred to his loan account. Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital accounts.				
25	Madhav, Madhusudan and Mukund were partners in Jaganath Associates. They decided to dissolve the firm on 31st March, 2021. Pass necessary journal entries for the following transactions after various assets (other than cash) and third party liabilities have been transferred to Realisation Account: (i) Old machine fully written-off was sold for ₹42,000 while a payment of 6,000 is made to bank for a bill discounted being dishonoured. (ii) Madhusudan accepted an unrecorded asset of ₹80,000 at ₹ 75,000 and the balance through cheque, against the payment of his loan to the firm of ₹ 1,00,000. (iii) Stock of book value of ₹ 30,000 was taken by Madhav, Madhusudan and Mukund in their profit sharing ratio. (iv) The firm had paid realisation expenses amounting to ₹ 5,000 on behalf of Mukund. (v) There was a vehicle loan of ₹ 2,00,000 which was paid by surrender of assets to the bank at an agreed value of 1,40,000 and the shortfall was met from the firm's bank account.				6

26	The Directors of Rockstar Ltd. invited applications for 2,00,000 shares of 10 each, issued at 20% premium. Share was payable as 5 on application, 4 (including premium) on allotment and balance on call. Public had applied for 3,20,000 shares out of which applications for 20,000 shares were rejected and remaining were allotted on pro-rata basis. Simba, an applicant of 15,000 shares failed to pay allotment and call money. His shares were forfeited and out of these 6,000 shares were reissued at a discount of 2 per share. Journalise. OR Vani Limited invited applications for issuing 1,00,000 equity shares of 10 each at a premium of 10%. The amounts were payable as under: <table><tr><td>On Application and Allotment</td><td>RS 4 per share (including premium ₹1)</td></tr><tr><td>On First Call</td><td>RS 4 per share</td></tr><tr><td>On Second and Final Call</td><td>RS 3 per share</td></tr></table> Applications for 1,50,000 shares were received and pro-rata allotment was made to all the applicants.Excess application money was adjusted towards sums due on calls. Parth, a shareholder who had applied for 600 shares, did not pay the first call. His shares were forfeited. The second and final call was not yet made. Half of the forfeited shares were reissued at 8 per share fully paid up. Journalise the above transactions in the books of Vani Limited by opening calls in arrears and calls in advance account wherever necessary.	On Application and Allotment	RS 4 per share (including premium ₹1)	On First Call	RS 4 per share	On Second and Final Call	RS 3 per share			
On Application and Allotment	RS 4 per share (including premium ₹1)									
On First Call	RS 4 per share									
On Second and Final Call	RS 3 per share									
	PART B									
27	Interest received on investments by a financing company will be classified in statement of profit and loss as: <table><tr><td>a. revenue from operations</td><td>b. other income</td></tr><tr><td>c. Both a. and b.</td><td>d. None of the above</td></tr></table> OR A company took a loan of ₹ 1,00,000 and paid interest of ₹ 10,000 for this year @ 10% on loan amount. This interest will be shown under head. <table><tr><td>a. finance cost</td><td>b. employee benefit expenses</td></tr><tr><td>c. revenue from operation</td><td>d. None of the above</td></tr></table>	a. revenue from operations	b. other income	c. Both a. and b.	d. None of the above	a. finance cost	b. employee benefit expenses	c. revenue from operation	d. None of the above	1
a. revenue from operations	b. other income									
c. Both a. and b.	d. None of the above									
a. finance cost	b. employee benefit expenses									
c. revenue from operation	d. None of the above									
28	Which one of the following is correct?. (i) A ratio is an arithmetical relationship of one number to another number. (ii) Liquid ratio is also known as acid test ratio. (iii) Ideally accepted current ratio is 1: 1. (iv) Debt equity ratio is the relationship between outsider's funds and shareholder's funds. <table><tr><td>a. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct</td><td>b. (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct</td></tr><tr><td>c. (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct</td><td>d. (ii) and (iv) are correct</td></tr></table>	a. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct	b. (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct	c. (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct	d. (ii) and (iv) are correct	1				
a. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct	b. (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct									
c. (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct	d. (ii) and (iv) are correct									
29	Which of the following transactions will result in no flow of cash? a. Purchase of machinery b. Sale of investments c. Acquisition of machinery by issue of equity shares d. Redemption of debentures OR	1								

	Paid 4,00,000 to acquire shares in RV Ltd. and received a dividend of 40,000 after acquisition. These transactions will result in; a. cash used in investing activities 4,00,000. b. cash generated from financing activities ₹4,40,000. c. cash used in investing activities 3,60,000. d. cash generated from financing activities 3,60,000.																																													
30	An investment normally, qualifies as cash equivalents only when it has a short maturity, of say-----from the date of acquisition. a. three months or more b. six months or less c. one year or less d. three months or less	1																																												
31	Under which major heads and sub-heads will the 04 following items be presented in the balance sheet of a company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013 (i) Cheques-Drafts on Hand (ii) Work-in-Progress (iii) Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss	3																																												
32	The current ratio is 3.5: 1. Working Capital is 90,000. Calculate the amount of current assets and current Liabilities.	3																																												
33	From the following information, prepare Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss: <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Note No.</th><th>31st March,2023 (₹)</th><th>31st March,2024 (₹)</th></tr><tr><td>1.Revenue from Operations</td><td></td><td>4,00,000</td><td>3,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>2. Other Income</td><td></td><td>80,000</td><td>40,000</td></tr><tr><td>3. Expenses -50% of Revenue from Operations</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4.Income Tax Rate</td><td></td><td>40%</td><td>40%</td></tr></table> OR Prepare Common Size Balance Sheet of K J Ltd. as at 31st March, 2024 <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Note No</th><th>31st March, 2024 ₹</th><th>31st March,2023 ₹</th></tr><tr><td>(A)Equity And Liabilities</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1.Shareholder's Funds</td><td></td><td>8,00,000</td><td>4,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>2. Non-current Liabilities</td><td></td><td>5,00,000</td><td>2,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>3. Current Liabilities</td><td></td><td>3,00,000</td><td>2,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td></td><td>16,00,000</td><td>8,00,000</td></tr></table>	Particulars	Note No.	31st March,2023 (₹)	31st March,2024 (₹)	1.Revenue from Operations		4,00,000	3,00,000	2. Other Income		80,000	40,000	3. Expenses -50% of Revenue from Operations				4.Income Tax Rate		40%	40%	Particulars	Note No	31st March, 2024 ₹	31st March,2023 ₹	(A)Equity And Liabilities				1.Shareholder's Funds		8,00,000	4,00,000	2. Non-current Liabilities		5,00,000	2,00,000	3. Current Liabilities		3,00,000	2,00,000	TOTAL		16,00,000	8,00,000	4
Particulars	Note No.	31st March,2023 (₹)	31st March,2024 (₹)																																											
1.Revenue from Operations		4,00,000	3,00,000																																											
2. Other Income		80,000	40,000																																											
3. Expenses -50% of Revenue from Operations																																														
4.Income Tax Rate		40%	40%																																											
Particulars	Note No	31st March, 2024 ₹	31st March,2023 ₹																																											
(A)Equity And Liabilities																																														
1.Shareholder's Funds		8,00,000	4,00,000																																											
2. Non-current Liabilities		5,00,000	2,00,000																																											
3. Current Liabilities		3,00,000	2,00,000																																											
TOTAL		16,00,000	8,00,000																																											

	(B)ASSETS			
	1.Non-current Assets:		10,00,000	5,00,000
	2.Current Assets:		6,00,000	3,00,000
	TOTAL		16,00,000	8,00,000

34	Read the following hypothetical text and answer the questions given below on the basis of the same: Aditi, initiated her start-up Fizz Ltd. in 2019. Fizz Ltd. is an organic juice extracting unit. Its profits are increasing year-after-year because of the increasing awareness towards health. Following information has been extracted from the Balance Sheet of 'Fizz Ltd: For the year ended 31st March, 2024: <table> <tr> <th>Particulars</th><th>31st March, 2024 (RS)</th><th>31st March, 2023 (RS)</th></tr> <tr> <td>EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL</td><td>90,00,000</td><td>60,00,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>11% Debentures</td><td>30,00,000</td><td>50,00,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Machinery (at cost)</td><td>28,00,000</td><td>20,00,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accumulated Depreciation on Machinery</td><td>90,000</td><td>60,000</td></tr> </table> Additional Information: (i) During the year, a machine costing 4,00,000 was sold at a gain of ₹ 30,000. (ii) Depreciation charged on machinery during the year was 50,000. (iii) Interest paid on 11% debentures amounted to 5,50,000. (iv) Dividend of 3,00,000 was paid on equity shares. (v) Debentures were redeemed at a premium of 10% on 31st March, 2022. Calculate cash flows of 'Fizz Ltd. from 'Investing Activities' and 'Financing Activities	Particulars	31st March, 2024 (RS)	31st March, 2023 (RS)	EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL	90,00,000	60,00,000	11% Debentures	30,00,000	50,00,000	Machinery (at cost)	28,00,000	20,00,000	Accumulated Depreciation on Machinery	90,000	60,000	6
Particulars	31st March, 2024 (RS)	31st March, 2023 (RS)															
EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL	90,00,000	60,00,000															
11% Debentures	30,00,000	50,00,000															
Machinery (at cost)	28,00,000	20,00,000															
Accumulated Depreciation on Machinery	90,000	60,000															

*****END*****