DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA
PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION, 2023-24

- Please check that this question paper contains 9 printed pages.
- Set number given on the 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 this period.

CLASS-XII
ACCOUNTANCY (055)

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

General Instructions:

(i) This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
(ii) This question paper is divided into two parts, Part A and B.
(iii) Part - A & B both are compulsory for all candidates.
(iv) Part - B is Analysis of Financial Statements.
(v) Question 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carries 1 mark each.
(vi) Questions 17 to 20, 31 and 32 carries 3 marks each.
(vii) Questions from 21, 22 and 33 carries 4 marks each.
(viii) Questions from 23 to 26 and 34 carries 6 marks each.
(ix) 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. Ram and Shyam are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They admit Ghanshyam as a new partner. Ram sacrificed 1/4 of his share and Shyam 1/3 of his share in favour of Ghanshyam. Calculate new profit sharing ratio of Ram, Shyam and Ghanshyam. **(1)**

(a) 27:16:17 (b) 13:12: 10 (c) 3:1: 1 (d) 5:3: 2

2. **Assertion (A)**: A firm should have a Partnership Deed. **(1)**

Reason (R): In case, any dispute or any misunderstanding arises among partners, Partnership Deed acts as good evidence in the court.

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

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

3. An equity shares of ₹ 10 fully called-up on which ₹ 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? **(1)**

(a) ₹4 (b) ₹10 (c) ₹16 (d) ₹6

OR

On 1st April, 2022, Healthy World Ltd., had a balance of ₹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 ₹1,000 each at a discount of 10% redeemable at a premium of 5%.

The amount to be transferred (debited) to Statement of Profit and Loss for the year for Loss on Issue of Debentures will be

(a) ₹ 9,00,000 (b) ₹5,60,000 (c) ₹6,60,000 (d) ₹6,00,000

4. A and B were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1. With effect from 1st January, 2022 they agreed to share profits and losses equally. Individual partner's gain or sacrifice due to change in the ratio will be **(1)**

(a) Gain by A 1/6, Sacrifice by B 1/6 (b) Sacrifice by A 1/6, Gain by B 1/6

(c) Gain by A 1/2, Sacrifice by B 1/2 (d) Sacrifice by A 1/2, Gain by B 1/2

OR

A and B are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3 with the capitals of ₹5,00,000 and ₹6,00,000 respectively. On 1st January 2022, A and B granted a loan of ₹20,000 and ₹10,000 respectively to the firm. Determine the amount of loss to be borne by each partner for the year ended 31st March 2022 if the loss before interest for the year amounted to ₹2,500.

(a) Share of Loss A-₹1,250 B- ₹1,250 (b) Share of Loss A-₹1,000 B- ₹1,500

(c) Share of Loss A-₹820 B- ₹1,230 (d) Share of Loss A-₹1,180 B- ₹1,770

5. Dolly Ltd. took up a loan from a Punjab National Bank and issued its' Debentures as Collateral Security. The bank to whom these debentures are issued: **(1)**

(a) will be entitled to interest on such debentures.

(b) will not be entitled to interest on such debentures.

(c) will be entitled to interest on primary security.

(d) will not be entitled to interest on loan taken up from the bank.

6. Savitri Ltd. issued 50,000, 8% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at certain rate of premium and to be redeemed at 10% premium. At the time of writing off Loss on Issue of Debentures, Statement of Profit and Loss was debited with ₹ 2,00,000. At what rate of premium, these debentures were issued? **(1)**

(a) 10% (b) 16% (c) 6% (d) 4%

OR

Durga Ltd. issued 80,000, 10% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at certain rate of discount and were to be redeemed at 20% premium. Existing balance of Securities Premium before issuing of these debentures was ₹ 25,00,000 and after writing off Loss on Issue of Debentures, the balance in Securities Premium was ₹ 5,00,000. At what rate of discount, these debentures were issued?

(a) 10% (b) 5% (c) 25% (d) 15%

7. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). **(1)**

Assertion (A): Profit and Loss Appropriation Account is only prepared when there are certain adjustments related to partnership.

Reason (R): Profit and Loss Appropriation Account is prepared to ascertain the profit earned by the firm and its distribution among the partners.

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

(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.

8. Ganga and Jamuna are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:1. They admit Saraswati for 1/5th share in future profits. On the date of admission, Ganga's capital was ₹ 1,02,000 and Jamuna's capital was ₹ 73,000. Saraswati brings ₹ 25,000 as her share of goodwill and she agrees to contribute proportionate capital of the new firm. How much capital will be brought by Saraswati? **(1)**
(a) ₹ 43,750 (b) ₹ 37,500 (c) ₹ 50,000 (d) ₹ 40,000

Read the following hypothetical situation, answer question no. 9 and 10.

Rimi and Simi are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2 with capitals of ₹2,50,000 and ₹1,50,000 respectively. Interest on capital is agreed @ 6% p.a. Simi is to be allowed an annual salary of 12,500. During the year ended 31st March 2023, the profits of the year prior to calculation of interest on capital but after charging Simi's salary amounted to ₹62,000.A provision of 5% of this profit is to be made in respect of manager's commission.

Following is their Profit & Loss Appropriation Account

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Interest on Capital Rimi Simi	 --------------	By Profit & loss account (After manager's commission)	-----(1)
To Simi's Salary a/c	12500		
To Profit transferred to: Rimi's Capital A/C Simi's Capital A/c	 ---(2)------ ----------		
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9. The amount to be reflected in blank (2) will be: **(1)**
(a) 37,200 (b) ₹ 44,700 (c) ₹ 20,565 (d) ₹ 20,940

10. The amount to be reflected in blank (1) will be: **(1)**
(a) 62,000 (b) ₹ 74,500 (c) ₹ 71,400 (d) ₹ 70,775

11. A share of ₹ 10 each, issued at ₹ 4 premium out of which ₹ 7 (including ₹ 1 premium) was called up and paid up. The uncalled Capital will be ____________. **(1)**
(a) ₹ 7 per share (b) ₹ 4 per share (c) ₹ 8 per share (d) ₹ 3 per share

OR

While issuing ____________ type of Debentures, company doesn't give any undertaking for the repayment of money borrowed by issuing such debentures.
(a) Zero Coupon Rate Debentures (b) Non-Convertible Debentures
(c) Secured Debentures (d) Non-Redeemable Debentures

12. 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 profit 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 Appropriation Account by ₹ 40,000.
(c) Debiting Profit and Loss Suspense Account with ₹ 80,000.
(d) Debiting Profit and Loss Suspense Account with ₹ 40,000

13. If 10,000 shares of ₹10 each were forfeited for non-payment of final call money of ₹ 3 per share and only 7,000 shares were re-issued @ ₹ 11 per share as fully paid up, then what is the amount of maximum possible discount that company can allow at the time of re-issue of the remaining 3,000 shares? **(1)**
(a) ₹ 28,000 (b) ₹ 21,000 (c) ₹ 9,000 (d) ₹ 16,000

14. X and Y are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. Capitals of X and Y after adjustments are ₹80,000 and ₹60,000 respectively. They admit Z as a partner on his capital contribution of ₹35,000. New profit-sharing ratio of partners is to be 5:3:2. Capital Accounts of the old partners are to be proportionate of their profit-sharing ratio adjusted on the basis of Z's Capital. **(1)**
Surplus capital to be paid to Y will be

(a) ₹5,000 (b) ₹6,000 (c) ₹7,500 (d) ₹8,000

15. If a fixed amount is withdrawn on 1st day of every quarter, for what period the interest on total amount withdrawn will be calculated ?
(1) (a)
5.5months (b) 6months (c) 4.5months (d)7.5months

OR

A draws ₹ 1,000 per month on the last day of every month. If the rate of interest is 5% p.a., then the total interest on drawings will be :
(a) ₹325 (b) ₹275 (c) ₹300 (d) ₹350

16. On dissolution of a firm, in which ratio, profit or loss on realization is distributed among the partners ? **(1)**

(a) In capital ratio (b) In profit sharing ratio
(c) Equally (d) In ratio of amount due to each partner

17. Goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹ 6,00,000. Fill in the blanks. **(3)**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
	A's Capital A/c ...Dr. B's Capital A/c ...Dr. C's Capital A/c ...Dr. D's Capital A/c ...Dr. To Goodwill A/c (Existing goodwill written off in old profit-sharing ratio)		60,000 60,000 40,000 40,000	 2,00,000
	A's Capital A/c ...Dr. B's Capital A/c ...Dr. To C's Capital A/c To D's Capital A/c (Adjustment for goodwill on account of change in profit-sharing ratio)		? ?	 ? ?
	Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c ...Dr. To A's Capital A/c To B's Capital A/c To C's Capital A/c (Profit after D's retirement distributed among A, B and C)		12,00,000	 6,00,000 4,00,000 2,00,000

18. Chander and Damini are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They admitted Elina as a partner and agreed new profit-sharing ratio as 3:3:2. At the time of admission of Elina, Debtors and Provision for Doubtful Debts were ₹ 95,000 and ₹ 10,000 respectively, ₹7,500 of the debtors became bad. A provision of 5% is to be required on Sundry Debtors for doubtful debts. Pass necessary Journal entries. **(3)**

OR

Peter, Max and Som were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:2:1. Their fixed capitals were ₹40,000, ₹30,000 and ₹30,000 respectively. Som was guaranteed minimum annual profits of ₹ 39,000 by the firm.

It was decided that deficit arising because of the guaranteed would be shared by Peter and Max equally. Profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2023 was ₹ 1,47,000.

You are required to prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year 2022-23 showing the distribution of profit.

19. On 1st April, 2023, Mohit Ltd. took over assets of ₹ 10,80,000 and Liabilities of ₹ 80,000 of Asim Ltd. at an agreed value of ₹ 10,40,000. Mohit Ltd. paid to Asim Ltd. 25% by a cheque and the balance by an issue of 9% Debentures of ₹ 500 each at a premium of 4% redeemable at a premium of ₹ 30 per debenture. Pass the necessary Journal entries in the books of Mohit Ltd. on 1st April, 2023. **(3)**

OR

Willow Ltd. forfeited 100 shares of ₹100 each issued at a premium of 10% for non-payment of allotment money of ₹30 per share (including premium) and first call of ₹30 per share. The second and final call of ₹20 per share was not yet called. Out of these, 40 shares were re-issued to Mohan as ₹ 80 paid-up for ₹ 70 per share and 40 shares were re-issued to Sohan as ₹ 80 paid for ₹ 90 per share.

Prepare Share Forfeiture Account.

20. Vinay, Usha and Punit are partners in a firm. They have been sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:4:1. Punit wants the profits to be shared equally amongst the partners. He further wants the change in profit sharing ratio to be applicable retrospectively for the last two years. Vinay and Usha have no objection to this. The profit for the last two years were ₹ 70,000 and ₹ 50,000.

You are required to record the adjustment by means of a single journal entry. **(3)**

21. Spanish Cherry Ltd. issued 10,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 100 each at a premium of ₹ 20 per share payable ₹ 30 per share on application, ₹ 50 per share on allotment including premium and ₹ 40 per share on first and final call. All the shares were subscribed, amount due on shares were received except from Asha, holding 100 shares who did not pay allotment and call money and Neeru holding 20 shares who did not pay the first and final call money. Their shares were forfeited. Out of the forfeited shares, 150 shares (including all shares of Asha) were reissued to Raja @ ₹ 80 per share as fully paid. Show the presentation of Share Capital in the Balance Sheet of the company. **(4)**

22. Pass necessary Journal Entries in the following cases on the dissolution of a partnership firm of partners A and B in the ratio of 3:2. Assets and Liabilities have been transferred to Realization A/c. **(4)**

(i) Bank Loan of ₹12,000 is paid off.

(ii) A was to bear all expenses of realization for which he is given a commission of ₹ 400.

(iii) Deferred Advertisement Expenditure A/c appeared in the books at ₹ 28,000

(iv) Stock worth ₹ 1600 was taken over by B at ₹1200.

23. Hind Ltd. was registered with an authorized capital of 2,50,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each. The company offered 60,000 shares for public subscription at 25% premium. The issue price of shares were payable as ₹ 40 on application and balance on allotment with premium. Application were received for 85,000 shares. Pro-rata allotment was made in the ratio of 5:4 and remaining applications were sent letters of regret. Sanjay holding 4,000 shares failed to pay allotment money and his shares were forfeited. Out of these 3,000 shares were re-issued at a discount of ₹20 per share. Pass necessary entries in the books of the Hind Ltd. **(6)**

OR

Satya Ltd. offered 40,000 shares of ₹ 10 each at 20% premium payable as follows:

On application ₹ 6 (including ₹ 1 premium) and balance on allotment, Public applied for 65,000 shares. Shares were allotted on pro-rata to the applicants of 50,000 shares. Money excess received on application was adjusted against amount due on allotment. All the shareholders have paid the amount up to allotment except Arun, the allottee of 8,000 shares. His shares were forfeited, 40% of the forfeited shares were reissued at ₹ 11 per share as fully paid up.

Prepare Cash Book and pass necessary Journal entries.

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

Liabilities		**₹**	**Assets**		**₹**
Creditors		36,000	Cash at Bank		1,20,000
Workmen Compensation Reserve		24,000	Debtors	1,30,000	
Employees' Provided Fund		20,000	Less: Provision for		
General Reserve		40,000	Doubtful Debts	10,000	1,20,000
Current A/cs:			Stock		60,000
Pankaj	60,000		Investment		1,00,000
Naresh	40,000	1,00,000	Patents		20,000
Capital A/cs:			Goodwill		80,000
Pankaj	1,68,000				
Naresh	1,12,000	2,80,000			
		5,00,000			5,00,000

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pass necessary Journal entries.

OR

Kushal, Kumar and Kavita were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1:1. On 1st April, 2023, their Balance Sheet was as follows:

Balance Sheet of Kushal Kumar and Kavita as on 1st April, 2023

Liabilities		**₹**	**Assets**		**₹**
Creditors		1,20,000	Cash		70,000
Bills Payables		1,80,000	Debtors	2,00,000	
General Reserve		1,20,000	Less: Provision for		
Capital Accounts:			Doubtful Debts	10,000	1,90,000
Kushal	3,00,000		Stock		2,20,000
Kumar	2,80,000		Furniture		1,20,000
Kavita	3,00,000	8,80,000	Building		3,00,000
			Land		4,00,000
		13,00,000			13,00,000

On the above data, Kavita retired and the following was agreed:

(i) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹40,000
(ii) Land was to be appreciated by 30% and building was to be reduced by ₹1,00,000
(iii) Value of furniture was to be reduced by ₹20,000
(iv) Provision for Doubtful Debts is to be increased to ₹ 15,000
(v) 10% of the amount payable to Kavita was paid immediately and the balance was transferred to her Loan account.
(vi) Capitals of Kushal and Kumar are to be in proportion to their new profit-sharing ratio. Surplus/deficit, if any, in their Capital Accounts will be adjusted through Current Accounts.

You are required to prepare:
(a) Revaluation Account.
(b) Partners' Capital Accounts.

25. Ram, Shyam and Rahim are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. Their Balance as at 31st March, 2023 was as follows: **(6)**

Liabilities		**₹**	**Assets**	**₹**
Creditors		26,000	Cash-in-Hand	4,250
General Reserve		12,000	Cash at Bank	21,450
Capital A/cs:			Debtors	16,300
Ram	20,000		Stock	1,750
Shyam	12,000		Investments	13,250
Rahim	8,000	40,000	Building	21,000
		78,000		78,000

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

i. The capital to his credit at the time of his death and interest thereon @ 10% per annum
ii. Share of General Reserve
iii. Share of profits for the intervening period will be based on the sales during the period. Sales were calculated as ₹1,20,000. The rate of profit during past three years has been 10% on sales.
iv. Goodwill according to share of profits to be calculated by taking twice the amount of profit of the last three years less 20%. The profits for the previous 3 years were I - ₹8,200; II - ₹9,000; III - ₹ 9,800.

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

Prepare Shyam's Capital Accounts and Shyam's Executor's Account.

26. Health & Wealth Ltd. had share capital of ₹ 80,00,000 divided in shares of ₹100 each and 20,000, 8% Debentures of ₹100 each as part of capital employed. The company need additional funds of ₹ 55,00,000 for which they decided to issue debentures in such a way that they got required funds after issuing debentures of the same class as earlier, at 10% premium. These debentures were to be redeemed at 20% premium after 4 years. These debentures were issued on 01 October, 2022. You are required to
(a) Pass entries for issue of Debentures.
(b) Prepare Loss on Issue of Debentures Account assuming there was existing balance of Securities Premium Account of ₹ 2,80,000.
(c) Pass entries for Interest on debentures on March 31, 2023 assuming interest is payable on 30 September and 31 March every year. **(6)**

Part-B
(Analysis of Financial Statements)

27. Operating Cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation into: **(1)**

(a) Current Assets (b) Non- current Assets (c) Other Current Assets (d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

OR

'Freedom to Choose of method of depreciation' refers to which limitation of financial statement analysis.
(a) Historical analysis. (b) Qualitative aspect ignored. (c) Not free from bias. (d) Ignore Price level Changes.

28. The debt equity ratio of X ltd is 0.6:1. What is the effect of conversion of Debentures into Preference shares on this ratio **(1)**

(a) increase (b) decrease (c) no change (d) None of these

29. Given below are two statements.

Statement I: Increase in provision for doubtful debts should be added back for calculating cash from operations. **(1)**

Statement II: Dividend received is a Financing Activity.

In this context which one is correct

(a) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect

(b) Statement I and II is correct

(c) Statement I and Statement II is incorrect

(d) Statement I is incorrect, and Statement II is correct

OR

Decrease in Bank Overdraft is shown under which heading in a Cash Flow Statement?

(a) Operating (b) Financing (c) Investing (d) Cash and Cash Equivalent

30. From the following information find out the inflow of Cash by sale of Office equipment **(1)**

	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
Office Equipment	₹2,00,000	₹3,00,000

Additional Information:

Depreciation for the year 2022-23 was ₹40,000

Purchase of Office Equipment purchased during the year ₹30,000

Part of Office Equipment sold at a profit of ₹12,000

(a) ₹1,00,000 (b) ₹1,02,000 (c) ₹90,000 (d) ₹1,12,000

31. State the major heads and sub-heads (if any) under which the following items will be shown in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013: **(3)**

(i) Provision for Tax

(ii) Interest accrued but not due on loans

(iii) Computer and Computer Equipment

(iv) Goods purchased for trading

(v) Capital work-in-progress

(vi) Current Maturities of Long-term Debts

32. Determine Return on Investment and Net Assets Turnover ratio from the following information:- Profits after Tax were ₹6,00,000; Tax rate was 40%; 15% Debentures were of ₹ 20,00,000; 10% Bank Loan was ₹20,00,000; 12% Preference Share Capital ₹ 30,00,000; Equity Share Capital ₹ 40,00,000 ; Reserves and Surplus were ₹ 10,00,000; Sale ₹ 3,75,00,000 and Sales Return ₹ 15,00,000. **(3)**

33. From the following Statement of Profit & Loss, prepare a Common-size Statement of Profit and Loss of Shiva Ltd for the year ended 31st March, 2023: **(4)**

Statement of Profit and Loss of Shiva Ltd. for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Particulars	**Note No.**	**₹**
Income		
Revenue from Operations		25,38,000
Other Income		38,000
Total Revenue		25,76,000
Expenses		
Cost of Materials Consumed		14,00,000
Other Expenses		5,00,000
Total Expenses		19,00,000
Tax (Paid)		3,38,000

OR

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

Particulars	**Note No.**	**31st March 2023 (₹)**	**31st March 2022 (₹)**
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1. Shareholders' 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**
II. 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. Prepare cash flow statement from the following: - **(6)**

Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2022

Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2022 (₹)	31.3.2021 (₹)
I. **Equity and Liabilities**			
(1) Shareholders' Funds:			
(a) Share Capital		20,00,000	17,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus (Profit and Loss Balance)		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 and Cash Equivalents		5,00,000	2,00,000
Total		26,50,000	23,25,000

Additional Information

Depreciation of ₹1,00,000 was provided on tangible assets during the year.