

Mannat Abbot

APEEJAY COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION
CLASS: XII
SESSION 2023-24
ACCOUNTANCY (CODE -055)

M.M:80

Time: -3 HOURS

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

| Q.NO. | PART-A (Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies) | MARK |
|-------|--|------|
| 1 | M and V are partners sharing profits in the ratio 2:3. Their Balance Sheet shows machinery at ₹4,00,000, Stock at ₹ 80,000 and Debtors at ₹ 4,00,000. C is admitted and new profit-sharing ratio among M, V and C is agreed at 2:2:1. Machinery is revalued at ₹ 3,40,000 and a provision is made for doubtful debts @2%. M's share in loss on revaluation was ₹ 20,000, calculate revalued value of stock a) ₹ 98,000 b) ₹ 1,00,000 c) ₹ 68,000 d) ₹ 85,000 | 1 |
| 2 | A and V are partner sharing profits in the ratio 3:2. They admit C into partnership who takes 1/5 th of his share from A and 4/25 th share from V. The New Profit-sharing Ratio and Sacrificing Ratio will be _____ respectively. a) 14:6:5 and 1:4 b) 14:5:6 and 1:4 c) 12:6:5 and 1:4 d) 14:6:5 and 4:1. | 1 |
| 3 | X limited forfeited 12,000 share of ₹100 each due to non-payment of allotment money of ₹ 40 per share and first and final call of ₹ 30 per share. Out of the forfeited shares, 9,000 shares were reissued at ₹ 80 per share as fully paid. _____ amount will be transferred to Capital Reserve. a) ₹ 90,000 b) ₹ 1,20,000 c) ₹ 3,60,000 d) ₹ 2,70,000 | 1 |
| | OR Rajeshwari Ltd. Issued 5,000 Equity Shares to the general public. The due amount was decided to be called in three installments. Till 31 st March 2023, only application and allotment money was called and duly received from all the shareholders. Under _____ sub-head of share capital the amount received will be shown. a) Reserve capital b) Capital Reserve c) Subscribed but not fully paid d) Subscribed and fully paid. | 1 |

- 4 X and Y are partner with capitals of ₹ 5,00,000 and ₹ 3,00,000 respectively. Interest payable on capital is 10%. Identify from the given alternatives, the interest on capital for both the partner when the profit earned by the firm is ₹ 48,000.
- (a) ₹ 50,000 and ₹ 30,000
 (b) ₹ 30,000 and ₹ 18,000
 (c) ₹ 30,000 and ₹ 50,000
 (d) ₹ 18,000 and ₹ 30,000

OR

Read the following statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R) carefully and choose the correct alternative:

Assertion (A): Commission provided to partner is shown in Profit and Loss A/c.

Reason (R): - Commission provided to partner is charge against profits and is to be provided at fixed rate.

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

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

- 5 Himesh Ltd. purchased the business of Ali Baba Ltd and the purchase consideration is decided to be the value of net assets. Total Assets and Liabilities which were taken over by Himesh Ltd. were ₹ 22, 40,000 and ₹ 4, 00,000 respectively. ₹ 4, 00,000 were paid by cheque and the balance amount by issue of 18% Debentures of ₹100 each issued at a premium of 20%. In the given situation the number of Debentures issued by Himesh Ltd. will be _____
- a) 12,000 Debentures
 b) 20,000 Debentures
 c) 4,000 Debentures
 d) 22,400 Debentures

OR

Read the following statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R) carefully and choose the correct alternative:

Assertion (A): Debenture interest is calculated on issue price and payable even if the company incurs loss.

Reason (R): Debentures can be issued at par/premium but not at a discount.

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

- (a) Assertion (A) is correct but the Reason (R) is incorrect.
 (b) Both Assertion (A) and the 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)

- 6 Pick the odd one out from the following:
- (a) Rent to partner
 (b) Manager's commission
 (c) Interest on Partner's Loan
 (d) Interest on Partner's capital

Success Ltd. issued for subscription 1,00,000 shares of ₹10 each at a premium of ₹2 per share, payable ₹5 (including premium) as Application Money and balance on Allotment. Application Money received was ₹30,00,000.

₹22,50,000 was refunded owing to the refusal of allotment. Pro rata allotment was made to remaining applicants. The due amount was duly received.

Identify from the given alternatives, amount that Success Ltd. will transfer to Securities Premium Account.

- (a) ₹3,00,000 (b) ₹2,00,000 (c) ₹4,00,000 (d) ₹12,00,000

8. W and M are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. The firm maintains fluctuating capital accounts and the balance of the same as on 31st March 2022 is ₹4,00,000 and ₹4,65,000 for W and M respectively. Drawings during the year were ₹65,000 each. As per the partnership Deed, Interest on capital @ 10% p.a. on Opening Capital has been allowed to them. Calculate the opening capital of W given that the divisible profits during the year 2021-22 was ₹2,25,000.

- a) ₹3,30,000 b) ₹4,40,000 c) ₹4,00,000 d) ₹3,00,000

OR

Sunita, a partner withdrew ₹10,000 p.a. during the middle of each month for the year ended 31st March, 2023. Interest on drawings charged was ₹6,000.

Rate of interest on drawings charged is

- (a) 8% p.a. (b) 9% p.a. (c) 10% p.a. (d) 7% p.a.

Read the following hypothetical situation and answer Q.9 and Q.10

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:

Fixed Assets ₹2,10,000; Current Assets ₹1,40,000; Current Liabilities ₹35,000.

Profits of last 4 years ending on 31st March are:

| 2020 (₹) | 2021 (₹) | 2022 (₹) | 2023 (₹) |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1,10,000 | 1,00,000 | 98,000 | 1,24,000 |

9. Value of goodwill of the firm on Atul's admission was _____
a) ₹70,200 b) ₹1,05,200 c) ₹1,40,400 d) ₹1,08,000

10. Atul brings 60% of his share of goodwill. The account(s) to be debited to give effect to the goodwill will be
a) Premium for goodwill account ₹21,060. b) Atul's current account ₹14,040
c) Both (a) and (b) d) Premium for Goodwill A/C ₹35,100

11. In the absence of partnership deed, a partner is entitled to an interest on the amount of additional capital advanced by him to the firm at a rate of:
a) entitled for 6% p.a. on their additional capital, only when there are profits.

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| | <p>b) entitled for 10% p.a. on their additional capital</p> <p>c) entitled for 12% p.a. on their additional capital</p> <p>d) not entitled for any interest on their additional capitals</p> | |
| 12 | <p>HAL Ltd. Issued 50,000, 10% Debentures of ₹100 each at a discount of 5% and redeemable at a premium. Loss on issue of Debentures was written off ₹ 5,00,000 from Securities Premium and Statement of Profit & Loss.</p> <p>The premium payable per debenture on redemption will be _____</p> <p>(a) ₹ 10 (b) ₹ 15 (c) ₹ 5 (d) ₹ 20</p> | 1 |
| 13 | <p>The First call amount received in advance from the shareholders before it is actually called up by the directors is :</p> <p>a) Debited to calls-in-advance account.</p> <p>b) Credited to share an allotment account.</p> <p>c) Debited to the first call account.</p> <p>d) Credited to calls-in-advance account.</p> | 1 |
| 14 | <p>X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:2:1. Y retires from the firm. Capital accounts of the X, Y and Z show balances of ₹ 60,000, 70,000 and 50,000 respectively after all the adjustments. Y was to be paid in cash bought in by X and Z in a manner that their capitals are in proportion to new profit sharing ratio.</p> <p>X will bring _____ and Z will bring _____ to pay Y.</p> <p>a) ₹ 50,000; ₹ 20,000 b) ₹ 60,000; ₹ 10,000</p> <p>c) ₹ 35,000; ₹ 35,000 d) ₹ 40,000; ₹ 30,000</p> | 1 |
| 15 | <p>Identify which one of the following items is not transferred to Profit & Loss Appropriation Account?</p> <p>a) Interest on Partner's capital b) Manager's Commission</p> <p>c) Interest on Drawings d) Partner's Salary</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>For the remaining _____ would take place in case of Retirement of a partner.</p> <p>a) Dissolution of Partnership b) Dissolution of partnership firm</p> <p>c) Winding up of business d) None of the above</p> | 1 |
| 16 | <p>At the time of dissolution of partnership firm. Journal entry for the settlement of loan advanced by the firm to partner would be :</p> <p>(a) Loan to Partners A/c Dr </p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">To Bank A/c</p> <p>(b) Bank A/c Dr </p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">To Loan to Partner A/c</p> <p>(c) Realisation A/c Dr </p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">To Loan to Partner A/c</p> <p>(d) Partner's Capital A/c Dr </p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">To Loan to Partner A/c</p> | 1 |

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P, Q and R were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. The firm closes its books on March 31 every year. On June 30, 2017, R died. The following information is provided on R's death:

- (i) Balance in his capital account in the beginning of the year was Rs. 6,50,000.
- (ii) He withdrew Rs. 60,000 on May 15, 2017 for his personal use.

On the date of death of a partner the partnership deed provided for the following:

- (a) Interest on capital @ 10 % per annum.
- (b) Interest on drawings @ 12 % per annum.
- (c) His share in the profit of the firm till the date of death, to be calculated on the basis of the rate of Net Profit on Sales of the previous year, which was 25 %. The Sales of the firm till June 30, 2017 were Rs. 6,00,000.

Prepare R's Capital Account on his death to be presented to his executors.

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A, B and C entered into partnership on 1st April 2022 to share profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. A guaranteed that C's share of profit, after allowing interest on capital @5% p.a. would not be less than ₹15,000 in a year. Their capitals were as follows:

- A - ₹ 1,60,000,
B - ₹ 1,00,000 and
C - ₹ 80,000

Net profit for the year ended 31st March 2023 was ₹ 79,500.

Prepare Profit & Loss Appropriation Account for the firm.

OR

P, K, and R were partner sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. Their capitals were ₹5,00,000; ₹3,00,000 and ₹2,00,000 respectively as on 1st April 2023.

According to the partnership deed, they were entitled to interest on capital @10% p.a. For the year ended 31st March 2023, profit of the ₹ 78,000 was distributed among the partner without providing for interest on capitals.

Pass the necessary adjustment entry and also show the workings properly.

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Complete the following Journal entries:

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| Date | Particulars | Dr.(₹) | Cr.(₹) |
|------|---|--------|--------|
| | Dr. | ----- | |
| (1) | To ---- | | ----- |
| | To---- | | - |
| | To---- | | ----- |
| | (Forfeiture of 1000 shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 8 called up ,on which allotment money of ₹ 2 and First call of ₹ 3 has not been received) | | - |
| | | | ----- |
| | Dr. | ----- | |
| (2) | To ----- | - | |
| | To ----- | | ----- |
| | | | ----- |

| | | | |
|-----|---|-----|----------------|
| | (Reissue of 1,000 forfeited shares fully paid –up at ₹ 11 per share) | | |
| | | Dr. | ----- |
| (3) | To----- (Gain on the reissue of shares transferred to Capital Reserve Account) | | ----- ----- |

OR

Journalise the following transactions

- Mehar Ltd. issued ₹ 1,00,000, 12% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 5% redeemable at a premium of 2%
- 12 % Debentures were issued at a discount of 10% to a vendor of machinery for payment of ₹ 9,00,000

| | | |
|----|---|--------|
| 20 | A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 :2:1. D was admitted in the firm with 1/4 th share in profits which he got 3/16 th from A and 1/16 th from B. Total capital of the firm as agreed was ₹1,20,000 and D brought cash equivalent to 1/4 th of total capital as his capital. Capitals of other partners also had to be adjusted in their profit-sharing ratio by bringing or paying cash. Capitals of A, B and C after all the adjustments for revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities were ₹ 40,000; ₹ 35,000 and ₹ 30,000 respectively. Calculate the new capitals of A,B and C and pass the necessary journal entries for the above transactions. | 3 |
| 21 | Neeraj Pulp Products Ltd. registered with capital of ₹90, 00,000 divided into 90,000 equity shares of ₹100 each. The company issued prospectus inviting applications for 50,000 equity shares of ₹100 each payable as ₹20 on application, ₹ 30 on allotment, ₹ 20 on first call and balance on second call. Applications were received for ₹40,000 shares. Roopal to whom 1600 shares were allotted failed to pay final call money and these shares were forfeited. Of the forfeited shares, 600 shares were reissued to Sukhmani, credited as fully paid for ₹90 per share. Present the Share Capital as per Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013 | 4 |
| 22 | a) Distinguish between Dissolution of firm and Dissolution of Partnership. b) State any two elements of a valid partnership deed. | 2 2 |
| 23 | Suryavanshi Ltd. invited applications for issuing 80,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each at a premium of ₹ 10. The amount was payable as follows: On Application – ₹ 30 On allotment – ₹ 30 (including a premium of ₹ 10) On 1 st call – ₹ 30 On Final Call - Balance amount Applications of 1, 20,000 shares were received. Allotment was made on pro rata basis to all applicants. Excess money received on application was adjusted on sums due on allotment. Dhvani, who was allotted 1,600 shares, failed to pay allotment money and Sargam who applied of 6,000 shares did not pay 1 st call money. | 6 |

These shares were forfeited immediately after 1st call. 2,000 of these shares (including all shares of Dhvani were issued to Tarang for ₹ 95 per share as 80 paid up. Pass necessary journal entries in books of Suryavanshi Ltd. by opening call in arrear, call in advance account, if final call has not been made.

Or

- a. X Ltd. forfeited 10 shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 7 called up on which the shareholder had paid application and allotment money of ₹ 5 per share. Out of these, 8 shares were re-issued to Y for ₹ 8 per share at ₹ 8 per paid up per share. Record the journal entries for forfeiture and reissue of shares by opening call in arrear, call in advance account.
- b. Crown Ltd forfeited 50 shares of ₹ 10 each, for non-payment of final call money of ₹ 3 per share. Out of these 20 shares were reissued to Taj at ₹ 8 per share. Record the journal entries for forfeiture and reissue of shares assuming that the company maintains call in arrear, call in advance account.

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G and Y are partners in a firm, sharing profits and losses in 3:1 respectively. The balance sheet of the firm as on 31st March 2023 was as follows:

Balance Sheet As at 31.3.2023

| Liabilities | | Amount (₹) | Assets | | Amount (₹) |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| Sundry creditors | | 50,000 | Furniture | 60,000 | |
| Bills payable | | 30,000 | Stock | 1,40,000 | |
| Capitals | | | Debtors | 80,000 | |
| G | 4,00,000 | | Cash in hand | 90,000 | |
| Y | <u>1,00,000</u> | 5,00,000 | Machinery | 2,10,000 | |
| | | <u>5,80,000</u> | | <u>5,80,000</u> | |

A is admitted as a partner for $\frac{3}{8}$ th share in the profits with a capital of ₹2, 10,000 and ₹50,000 for her share of goodwill. It was decided that:

- New profit sharing ratio will be 3:2:3
- Machinery will depreciated by 10% and Furniture by ₹5,000.
- Stock was re-valued at ₹ 2, 10,000.
- Provision for doubtful debts is to be created at 10% of debtors.
- The capitals of all the partners were to be in the new profit sharing ratio on basis of capital of new partner any adjustment to be done through current accounts.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners Capital Account and the Balance Sheet of the new firm.

Or

X, Y and Z were in partnership sharing profits in proportion to their capitals. Their Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2018 was as follows:

| Liabilities | Amount (₹) | Particulars | Amount (₹) |
|------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Sundry Creditors | 16,600 | Cash | 15,000 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| Workmen's Compensation Fund | 9,000 | Debtors | 21,000 |
| | | Less-Provision for Doubtful Debts (1400) | 19,600 |
| General Reserve | 6,000 | Stock | 19,000 |
| Capitals : | | Machinery | 58,000 |
| X 90,000 | | Building | 1,00,000 |
| Y 60,000 | 1,80,000 | | |
| Z 30,000 | | | |
| | <u>2,11,600</u> | | <u>2,11,600</u> |

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

- Provision for Doubtful Debts to be increased to 10% of Debtors.
- Goodwill of the firm be valued at ₹ 36,000 and be adjusted into the Capital Accounts of X and Z, who will share profits in future in the ratio of 3:1.
- Included in the value of Sundry Creditors was ₹ 2,500 for an outstanding legal claim, which will not arise.
- X and Z also decided that the total capital of the new firm will be ₹ 1, 20,000 in their profit sharing ratio. Actual cash to be brought in or to be paid off as the case may be.
- Y to be paid ₹ 9,000 immediately and balance to be transferred to his Loan Account.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partner's Capital Accounts and Balance Sheet of the new firm after Y's retirement.

- 25 V and D were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3. The firm was dissolved on 31st March, 2023. After transfer of assets (other than cash) and external liabilities to Realisation Account, the following transactions took place:
- Investments of the face value of ₹60,000 were sold in the open Market for ₹63,000 for which a commission of ₹700 was paid to the broker.
 - Creditors worth ₹65,000 were settled by handing over the entire stock to them along with a payment of ₹23,000 by cheque.
 - There was old furniture which had been completely written off from the books of the firm. It was taken over by V at ₹2,000.
 - D undertook to pay Mrs. D's loan of ₹45,000.
 - D was appointed to look after the process of dissolution for which he was allowed a remuneration of ₹7,000. He agreed to bear the dissolution expenses. Actual expenses incurred by D were ₹11,000, which were paid by the firm.
 - Loss on realization amounted to ₹9,000.

Pass the necessary journal entries to record the above transactions in the books of the firm

- 26 On July 01, 2022, Yogesh Ltd. issued 20,000, 9% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at 8% premium and redeemable at a premium of 15% in four equal instalments starting from the end of the third year. The balance in Securities Premium on the date of issue of debentures was ₹ 80,000. Interest on

debentures was to be paid on March 31 every year. Pass Journal entries for the financial year 2022-23.

PART-B

(Analysis of Financial Statements)

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| 27 | <p>Identify, which of the following is /are Horizontal Analysis?</p> <p>(a) Comparative Income Statement (b) Comparative Balance Sheet (c) Common Size Balance Sheet (d) Both (a) and (b)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Identify, which of the following is not a part of the Finance Cost (in statement of Profit & Loss)?</p> <p>(a) Bank Charges (b) Interest paid on Debentures (c) Interest paid on Public Deposits (d) Loss on Issue of Debentures</p> | 1 |
| 28 | <p>On the basis of following information, Capital Employed is:</p> <p>Total Assets ₹ 8,80,000 , Non-current Assets ₹ 4,00,000 , Current Ratio is 6:1</p> <p>(a) ₹ 6,00,000 (b) ₹ 5,00,000 (c) ₹ 8,00,000 (d) ₹ 10,00,000</p> | 1 |
| 29 | <p>'Dividend Paid' by a financial enterprise will be shown under which activity in cash Flow Statement:</p> <p>(a) Operating Activity (b) Investing Activity (c) Financing Activity (d) Both (b) and (c)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>'Interest received on Investments' will be shown under which activity in Cash Flow Statement of a non-financial enterprise :</p> <p>(a) Investing Activity (b) Financing Activity (c) Operating Activity (d) Both (b) and (c)</p> | 1 |
| 30 | <p>If a company issues stocks and bonds to the general public, this would result into _____</p> <p>a) Decrease in Cash b) Increase in Cash c) Increase in Equity d) Increase in Liabilities</p> | 1 |
| 31 | <p>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:</p> <p>i) Accrued Income ii) Current Maturities of Long-term Debts iii) Premium on Redemption of Debentures</p> | 3 |
| 32 | <p>Calculate proprietary ratio, if Total assets to Debt ratio is 2:1. Debt is 5,00,000. Equity shares capital is 0.5 times of debt. Preference Shares capital is 25% of equity share capital. Net profit before tax is 10,00,000 and rate of tax is 40%.</p> | 3 |

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Following information is extracted from the Statement of Profit and Loss of Crypto Finance Ltd. For the year ended 31st March 2022 and 31st March 2023. Fill in the missing figures.

Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss
for the years ended 31st March 2022 and 31st March 2023

| Particulars | 2021-22 (₹) | 2022- 23 (₹) | Absolute Increase/ Decrease (₹) | Percentage Increase/ Decrease (%) |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Revenue from Operations | 10,00,000 | ? | 2,00,000 | 20% |
| Add other Income | ? | 60,000 | ? | 20% |
| Total Revenue | ? | 12,60,000 | ? | 20% |
| Less Employee Benefit Expenses | 50,000 | 60,000 | 10,000 | ? |
| Profit before tax | 10,00,000 | 12,00,000 | 2,00,000 | ? |
| Less Tax (50%) | 5,00,000 | 6,00,000 | 1,00,000 | ? |
| Profit after tax | 5,00,000 | 6,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 20% |

Or

From the following Balance Sheets of R Ltd., Prepare a Common Size Statement

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023

| Particulars | Note no. | 31.3.2023 (₹) | 31.3.2022 (₹) |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| 1. Shareholder's Funds: | | | |
| a. Share Capital | | 5,00,000 | 4,00,000 |
| b. Reserve and Surplus | | 1,60,000 | 1,20,000 |
| 2. Current Liabilities: | | | |
| a. Trade Payable | | 1,40,000 | 80,000 |
| Total | | 8,00,000 | 6,00,000 |
| II ASSETS | | | |
| 1. Non-Current Assets: | | | |
| a. Fixed Assets: | | | |
| i. Tangible Assets | | 3,20,000 | 2,40,000 |
| ii. Intangible Assets | | 40,000 | 60,000 |
| 2. Current Assets | | | |
| a. Inventories | | 1,60,000 | 60,000 |
| b. Trade Receivables | | 2,40,000 | 2,00,000 |
| c. Cash and Cash Equivalents | | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Total | | 8,00,000 | 6,00,000 |

From the following Balance Sheet of a Secret Dreams Ltd as at 31.3.2023 and 31.3.2022;
Calculate Cash from operating activities. Showing your workings clearly:

| Particulars | Note No. | 31.3.2023 (₹) | 31.3.2022 (₹) |
|--|----------|------------------|-----------------|
| I. EQUITY AND LIABILITY : | | | |
| 1. Shareholder's Fund: | | | |
| a. Share Capital | | 7,00,000 | 5,00,000 |
| b. Reserve and Surplus | | 3,50,000 | 2,00,000 |
| 2. Non-Current Liabilities: | | | |
| Long Term Borrowings | | 50,000 | 1,00,000 |
| 3. Current Liabilities: | | | |
| a. Trade Payables | | 1,22,000 | 1,05,000 |
| b. Short term Provisions (Provision for tax) | | 50,000 | 30,000 |
| TOTAL | | 12,72,000 | 9,35,000 |
| II. ASSETS : | | | |
| 1. Non-Current Assets: | | | |
| a. Fixed Assets: | | | |
| i. Tangible Assets | 1 | 5,00,000 | 5,00,000 |
| ii. Intangible Assets | 2 | 95,000 | 1,00,000 |
| b. Non-current Investments | | 1,00,000 | Nil |
| 2. Current Assets: | | | |
| a. Inventory | | 1,30,000 | 55,000 |
| b. Trade Receivable | | 1,47,000 | 80,000 |
| c. Cash and Cash Equivalents | | 3,00,000 | 2,00,000 |
| TOTAL | | 12,72,000 | 9,35,000 |

Notes

| Note Number | Particulars | 31.3.2023 (₹) | 31.3.2022 (₹) |
|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Tangible Assets: | | |
| | Machinery | 2,80,000 | 2,00,000 |
| | Accumulated depreciation | (1,00,000) | (80,000) |
| | | 1,80,000 | 1,20,000 |
| | Equipment | 3,20,000 | 3,80,000 |
| | | 5,00,000 | 5,00,000 |
| 2 | Intangible Assets : | | |
| | Goodwill | 95,000 | 1,00,000 |

Additional Information:

Machinery of the book value of 80,000 (accumulated depreciation ₹ 20,000) was sold at a loss of ₹ 18,000