Short Questions for NCERT Accountancy Solutions Part 2 Class 12 Chapter 4

1. List the techniques of Financial Statement Analysis.

Most commonly used techniques are:

1. Common Size Financial Statements
2. Trend Analysis
3. Comparative Financial Statements
4. Cash Flow Statement
5. Fund Flow Statement
6. Ratio Analysis

2. Distinguish between Vertical and Horizontal Analysis of financial data.

Basis of Comparison	Horizontal Analysis	Vertical Analysis
Meaning	It is the comparative evaluation of a financial statement of two or more periods, for calculating relative and absolute variances for every line of item	It is the analysis of financial data which is independent of time and items relating to financial information of company and its impact on the performance of the company.
Purpose	To specify changes in financial performance between two comparable accounting periods	To compare a financial item as a percentage of base figure
Comparison of	Intra-firm comparison	Both intra and inter firm comparison
Usefulness	Growth or decline of an item is represented here	Is useful in predicting and determining the relative proportion of an item of the financial statement to a common item in the financial statement

3. State the meaning of Analysis and Interpretation.

It is a critical and systematic examination of the financial statement. It presents the financial data in a systematic manner and also establishes a cause and effect relationship with all the items of financial statements. Analysis and interpretation is all about presenting financial data which is self-explanatory and easy to understand. It helps users of accounting information in assessing the status of financial performance of the business for a time period and enables them to take proper decision regarding finance policy of the firm.

4. State the importance of Financial Analysis?

Financial analysis is of great importance for the various users of accounting information. Financial statements such as Balance Sheets, Income sheets and other sources of financial data provide ample information on the various expenses and sources of profit, loss and income which is helpful in determining the financial status of a business. Financial data is not making any meaningful contribution until it is analysed. There are various methods which help in analysing financial statement and make it useful for various accounting users.

Following reasons are essential for performing financial analysis:

1. It is very helpful in determining the financial viability and profit earning capacity of the firm.

2. It is helpful in evaluating the business solvency in the long term

3. It is useful in comparing the financial status of a firm in comparison to other competitor firms

4. It helps management in decision making, drafting plan and also establish a robust and effective control mechanism

5. What are Comparative Financial Statements?

Comparative financial statements refer to statements which enable comparison that is both intra and inter firm and is based over a period of time. These statements help various users of accounting information in evaluating financial progress of a firm in relative terms. These statements express the data in absolute figures or as percentage change and absolute change that occurs in the item of the financial statement over a period of time. The data presented in financial statements are self-explanatory and easy to understand. When items of the financial statement are treated with the same accounting policies and practices over a fixed period of time, then the comparative data derived from such statements bear meaningful comparisons.

Two common types are:

1. Comparative Income Statement

2. Comparative Balance Sheet

6. What do you mean by Common Size Statements?

Common Size Statements are those statements where the items are displayed as percentages of a common base figure instead of absolute figures. It is helpful for proper analysis between companies (inter-firm comparison) or between time periods of the same company (intra-firm comparison). In these statements the relationship between items present in financial statements and common items like balance sheet total and net sales are highlighted in percentage. The analysis based on these statements is called as Vertical Analysis.

Two types are:

1. Common Size Income Statements

2. Common Size Balance Sheet

Long Questions for NCERT Accountancy Solutions Part 2 Class 12 Chapter 4

1. Describe the different techniques of financial analysis and explain the limitations of financial analysis.

Following different techniques are used for financial analysis:

1. Cash Flow Analysis: This analysis focuses on the inflow and outflow of cash and cash equivalents from the various activities of a business namely, investing, operating and financing activities during an accounting period. This helps in analysing cash payments and reason of receipt and the respective changes in cash balances during the accounting year.

2. Ratio Analysis: This method highlights the relationship between items of Balance Sheet and Income Statements. It is helpful in determining efficiency, profitability and solvency of a firm. This analysis expresses the financial items as fraction, percentage or proportion. Also, it determines the qualitative relationship among different financial variables. It also serves as a source of information regarding the performance, viability and financial position of a firm.

3. Trend Analysis: This technique studies the trends in operating performance and financial position of the business over a period of many years in succession. In such study, any particular year is considered as base year and the rest years are expressed as percentage of the base year's figures. It helps in identifying problems and inefficiency along with detecting operating efficiency and financial position of the firm.

4. Comparative Statements: These statements use figures from two accounting periods that helps determine financial position and profitability. It also enables to do intra and inter firm comparison and therefore determine the efficiency of firm in relative terms. It uses both percentage as well as absolute terms. This analysis is known as Horizontal analysis.

5. Common size Statements: Common Size Statements are those statements where the items are displayed as percentages of a common base figure instead of absolute figures. It is helpful for proper analysis between companies (inter-firm comparison) or between time periods of the same company (intra-firm comparison). In these statements the relationship between items present in financial statements and common items like balance sheet total and net sales are highlighted in percentage. The analysis based on these statements is called as Vertical Analysis.

It has following limitations:

1. It fails to depict changes in accounting policy and procedures

2. These statements provide the interim report and hence have incomplete information.

3. These statements lack the qualitative aspect like growth prospects, managerial efficiency and express only in monetary terms

4. Financial analysis is based on accounting concepts and conventions and hence are not reliable as it does not take the current market value of items.

5. It involves personal biasness and judgements of the accountant for example in case of depreciation different methods can be charged for same item.

6. It does not take into account the change in price level. Only nominal values are considered.

2. Explain the usefulness of trend percentages in interpretation of financial performance of a company.

Trend analysis is a form of analysing financial data and it is expressed as percentage for each year. It helps the accounting user in evaluating financial performance of the business and also form opinion of various tendencies by which businesses can predict future trends.

Importance of trend analysis:

1. Predicting of the trends of business which is forecasting of future trends in business.

2. Trends are expressed as percentages which is less time consuming and easy to follow.

3. It becomes a popular financial analysis method due to trends being expressed in percentages which makes evaluating financial performance and operating efficiency of the firm relatively simpler.

4. It presents a broader picture of the performance of company in terms of finance, viability and efficiency.

3. What is the importance of comparative statements? Illustrate your answer with particular reference to comparative income statement.

Comparative statements have the following importance:

1. It presents financial data in a simple form, with year wise data being presented in side by side fashion making the presentation neat and enabling intra and inter-firm comparisons more conclusive.

2. Presentation is very effective for drawing insights quickly and easily

3. It assists the management in drafting future plans and forecast trends which is acheived by analysing profitability and operating efficiency of a business over time.

4. Comparative analysis helps easy detection of problems. Early detection helps take corrective measures and align the business in meeting the desired target.

4. What do you understand by analysis and interpretation of financial statements? Discuss its importance.

Financial analysis is of great importance for the various users of accounting information. Financial statements such as Balance Sheets, Income sheets and other sources of financial data provide ample information on the various expenses and sources of profit, loss and income which is helpful in determining the financial status of a business. Financial data is not making any meaningful contribution until it is analysed. There are various methods which help in analysing financial statement and make it useful for various accounting users.

Following reasons are essential for performing financial analysis:

1. It is very helpful in determining the financial viability and profit earning capacity of the firm.

2. It is helpful in evaluating the solvency of the business in the long term

3. It is useful in comparing the financial status of a firm in comparison to other competitor firms

4. It helps management in decision making, drafting plan and also in establishing a robust and effective control mechanism

5. Explain how common size statements are prepared giving an example.

Common size statements are of two types:
1. Common Size Income Statements
2. Common Size Balance Sheet

Common size statement is prepared as columnar form for performing analysis. In such a statement each item of the available financial statement is compared to a common item. Such analysis is called as vertical analysis.

Following columns are present:

1. Particulars: It shows the various financial item under each respective headings
2. Amount Columns: Under these columns the amount of each item is depicted along with sub-totals and gross total of a particular year.
3. Percentage/Ratio Columns: Under these columns the proportion of each item is shown as percentage or ratio

with reference to common item.

It is prepared in following two ways:

Method 1

1. Percentage Column is shown along with the Amount Column of the year to which percentage column belongs.

Particulars	Year (2018) Rs	%	Year (2019) Rs	%

Method 2

Amount Columns are shown first and the percentage columns follow after them.

Particulars	Year (2018) Rs	Year (2019) Rs	% 2018	% 2019

Following example will help get a better understanding of the preparation

Particulars	Note No.	2018	2019
I. Equity and Liabilities			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
(a) Equity Share Capital		4,00,000	6,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus		1,00,000	1,50,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Long-Term Borrowings		3,00,000	3,20,000
3. Current Liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables		2,00,000	2,50,000
Total		**10,00,000**	**13,20,000**
II. Assets			
1. Non-Current Assets			
(a) Fixed Assets			
(i) Tangible Assets		5,00,000	6,75,000
(ii) Intangible Assets		1,00,000	1,20,000
(b) Non-Current Investments		1,50,000	2,00,000
2. Current Assets		2,50,000	3,25,000
Total		**10,00,000**	**13,20,000**

Common Size Balance Sheet

as on….

Particulars	Note No.	Absolute Amount		Percentage of Balance Sheet Total	
		2018 (Rs)	2019 (Rs)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)
I. Equity and Liabilities					
1. Shareholders' Funds					
(a) Equity Share Capital		4,00,000	6,00,000	40	45.45
(b) Reserves and Surplus		1,00,000	1,50,000	10	11.36
2. Non-Current Liabilities					
(a) Long-Term Borrowings		3,00,000	3,20,000	30	24.24
3. Current Liabilities					
(a) Trade Payables		2,00,000	2,50,000	20	18.94
Total		**10,00,000**	**13,20,000**	**100**	**100**
II. Assets					
1. Non-Current Assets					
(a) Fixed Assets					
(i) Tangible Assets		5,00,000	6,75,000	50	51.14
(ii) Intangible Assets		1,00,000	1,20,000	10	9.09
(b) Non-Current Investments		1,50,000	2,00,000	15	15.15
2. Current Assets		2,50,000	3,25,000	25	24.62
Total		**10,00,000**	**13,20,000**	**100**	**100**

Working Note:

$$\text{Percentage (Previous Year)} = \frac{\text{Previous Year Absolute Figure}}{\text{Balance Sheet Total of Previous Year}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Percentage (Current Year)} = \frac{\text{Current Year Absolute Figure}}{\text{Balance Sheet Total of Current Year}} \times 100$$

For example,

$$\text{Percentage of Equity Share Capital (Previous Year)} = \frac{4,00,000}{10,00,000} \times 100 = 40\%$$

$$\text{Percentage of Equity Share Capital (Current Year)} = \frac{6,00,000}{13,20,000} \times 100 = 45.45\%$$

Numerical Questions for NCERT Accountancy Solutions Part 2 Class 12 Chapter 4

1. Following are the balance sheets of Alpha Ltd. as at March 31st, 2016 and 2017:

Particulars	2016 ₹.	2017 ₹.
I. Equity and Liabilities		
Equity share capital	2,00,000	4,00,000
Reserves and surplus	1,00,000	1,50,000
Long-term borrowings	2,00,000	3,00,000
Short-term borrowings	50,000	70,000
Trade payables	30,000	60,000
Short-term provisions	20,000	10,000
Other current liabilities	20,000	30,000
Total	**6,20,000**	**10,20,000**
II. Assets		
Fixed assets	2,00,000	5,00,000
Non-current investments	1,00,000	1,25,000
Current investments	60,000	80,000
Inventories	1,35,000	1,55,000
Trade receivables	60,000	90,000
Short term loans and advances	40,000	60,000
Cash at bank	25,000	10,000
Total	**6,20,000**	**10,20,000**

Comparative Balance Sheet

as on March 31, 2016 and 2017

Particulars	2016 (₹)	2017 (₹)	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
I. Equity and Liabilities				
1. Shareholder's Fund				
a. Equity Share Capital	2,00,000	4,00,000	2,00,000	100
b. Reserves and Surplus	1,00,000	1,50,000	50,000	50
2. Non-Current Liabilities				
a. Long Term Borrowings	2,00,000	3,00,000	1,00,000	50
3. Current Liabilities				
a. Short Term Borrowings	50,000	70,000	20,000	40
b. Trade Payables	30,000	60,000	30,000	100
c. Short Term Provisions	20,000	10,000	(10,000)	(50)
d. Other Current Liabilities	20,000	30,000	10,000	50
Total	**6,20,000**	**10,20,000**	**4,00,000**	**64.5**
II. Assets				
1. Non-Current Assets				
a. Fixed Assets	2,00,000	5,00,000	3,00,000	150
b. Non Current Investments	1,00,000	1,25,000	25,000	25
2. Current Assets				
a. Current Investments	60,000	80,000	20,000	33.3
b. Inventories	1,35,000	1,55,000	20,000	14.8
c. Trade Receivables	60,000	90,000	30,000	50
d. Short Term Loans and Advances	40,000	60,000	20,000	50
e. Cash and Cash Equivalents	25,000	10,000	(15,000)	(60)
Total	**6,20,000**	**10,20,000**	**4,00,000**	**64.5**

2. Following are the balance sheets of Beta Ltd. at March 31st, 2016 and 2017:

Particulars	2017 ₹.	2016 ₹.
I. Equity and Liabilities		
Equity share capital	4,00,000	3,00,000
Reserves and surplus	1,50,000	1,00,000
Loan from IDBI	3,00,000	1,00,000
Short-term borrowings	70,000	50,000
Trade payables	60,000	30,000
Short-term provisions	10,000	20,000
Other current liabilities	1,10,000	1,00,000
Total	**11,00,000**	**7,00,000**
II. Assets		
Fixed assets	4,00,000	2,20,000
Non-current investments	2,25,000	1,00,000
Current investments	80,000	60,000
Stock	1,05,000	90,000
Trade receivables	90,000	60,000
Short term loans and advances	1,00,000	85,000
Cash and cash equivalents	1,00,000	85,000
Total	**11,00,000**	**7,00,000**

Comparative Balance Sheet

as on March 31, 2016 and 2017

Particulars	2016 (₹)	2017 (₹)	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
I. Equity and Liabilities				
1. Shareholder's Fund				
a. Equity Share Capital	3,00,000	4,00,000	1,00,000	33.3
b. Reserves and Surplus	1,00,000	1,50,000	50,000	50
2. Non-Current Liabilities				
a. Long Term Borrowings (Loan from IDBI)	1,00,000	3,00,000	2,00,000	200
3. Current Liabilities				
a. Short Term Borrowings	50,000	70,000	20,000	40
b. Trade Payables	30,000	60,000	30,000	100
c. Short Term Provisions	20,000	10,000	(10,000)	(50)
d. Other Current Liabilities	1,00,000	1,10,000	10,000	10
Total	**7,00,000**	**11,00,000**	**4,00,000**	**57.14**
II. Assets				
1. Non-Current Assets				
a. Fixed Assets	2,20,000	4,00,000	1,80,000	81.8
b. Non Current Investments	1,00,000	2,25,000	1,25,000	125
2. Current Assets				
a. Current Investments	60,000	80,000	20,000	33.3
b. Inventories (Stock)	90,000	1,05,000	15,000	16.6
c. Trade Receivables	60,000	90,000	30,000	50
d. Short Term Loans and Advances	85,000	1,00,000	15,000	17.65
e. Cash and Cash Equivalents	85,000	1,00,000	15,000	17.65
Total	**7,00,000**	**11,00,000**	**4,00,000**	**57.14**

3. Prepare Comparative Income Statement from the following information:

Particulars	2016-17 ₹.	2015-16 ₹.
Freight Outward	20,000	10,000
Wages (office)	10,000	5,000
Manufacturing Expenses	50,000	20,000
Stock adjustment	(60,000)	30,000
Cash purchases	80,000	60,000
Credit purchases	60,000	20,000
Returns inward	8,000	4,000
Gross profit	(30,000)	90,000
Carriage outward	20,000	10,000
Machinery	3,00,000	2,00,000
Charge 10% depreciation on machinery	10,000	5,000
Interest on short-term loans	20,000	20,000
10% debentures	20,000	10,000
Profit on sale of furniture	20,000	10,000
Loss on sale of office car	90,000	60,000
Tax rate	40%	50%

Comparative Income Statement

for the year ended March 31, 2016 and 2017

Particulars	Note No.	2015-16 (₹)	2016-17 (₹)	Absolute Change (₹)	Percentage Change
1. Revenue from Operations		2,16,000	92,000	(1,24,000)	(57.4)
2. Other Income		10,000	20,000	10,000	100
3. **Total Revenue (1 + 2)**		**2,26,000**	**1,12,000**	**(1,14,000)**	**(50.44)**
4. **Expenses**					
a. Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		80,000	1,40,000	60,000	75
b. Change in Inventories		30,000	(60,000)	(90,000)	(300)
c. Employee Benefit Expenses		5,000	10,000	5,000	100
d. Finance Costs		21,000	22,000	1,000	4.54
e. Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses		5,000	10,000	5,000	100
f. Other Expenses		80,000	1,30,000	50,000	62.5
Total Expenses		**2,21,000**	**2,52,000**	**31,000**	**14.03**
5. **Profit before Tax (3 – 4)**		5,000	(1,40,000)	(83,000)	16.6
Less: Income Tax		2,500	-	(2,500)	(100)
6. **Profit After Tax**		**2,500**	**(1,40,000)**	**(1,37,500)**	**55**

Working Notes:

1. *Calculation of Net Sales*

Net Sales = Cost of Goods Sold + Gross Profit - Sales Return

or, Net Sales = Purchases + Manufacturing Expenses + Change in Inventory + Gross Profit - Sales Return

Net Sales (2016) = 80,000 + 20,000 +30,000 + 90,000 - 4,000 = ₹ 2, 16,000

Net Sales (2017) = 1, 40,000 + 50,000 - 60,000 - 30,000 - 80,000 = ₹ 92,000

2. *Calculation of Finance Cost*

Finance Cost = Interest on short-term loans + Interest on 10% Debentures

Finance Cost (2016) = 20,000 + 1,000 = ₹ 21,000

Finance Cost (2017) = 20,000 + 2,000 = ₹ 22,000

3. *Calculation of Other Expenses*

Other Expenses = Freight Outward + Carriage Outward + Loss on sale of office car

Other Expenses (2016) = 10,000 + 10,000 + 60,000 = ₹ 80,000

Other Expenses (2017) = 20,000 + 20,000 + 90,000 = ₹ 1, 30,000

4. Prepare Comparative Income Statement from the following information:

Particulars	2015-16 ₹.	2016-17 ₹.
Manufacturing expenses	35,000	80,000
Opening stock	30,000	60% of closing stock
Sales	9,60,000	4,50,000
Returns outward	4,000 (out of credit purchase)	6,000 (out of cash purchase)
Closing stock	150% of opening stock	1,00,000
Credit purchases	1,50,000	150% of cash purchase
Cash purchases	80% of credit purchases	40,000
Carriage outward	10,000	30,000
Building	1,00,000	2,00,000
Depreciation on building	20%	10%
Interest on bank overdraft	5,000	-
10% debentures	2,00,000	20,00,000*
Profit on sale of copyright	10,000	20,000
Loss on sale of personal car	10,000	20,000
Other operating expenses	20,000	10,000
Tax rate	50%	40%

*There is a misprint in the book, this should be 2, 00,000

Comparative Income Statement

for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2017

Particulars	Note No.	2015-16 (₹)	2016-17 (₹)	Absolute Change (₹)	Percentage Change
1. Revenue from Operations		9,60,000	4,50,000	(5,10,000)	(53.13)
2. Other Income		10,000	20,000	10,000	100
3. **Total Revenue (1 + 2)**		**9,70,000**	**4,70,000**	**(5,00,000)**	**(51.55)**
4. **Expenses**					
a. Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		2,66,000	94,000	(1,72,000)	(64.7)
b. Change in Inventories		(15,000)	(40,000)	(55,000)	(366.7)
c. Finance Costs		25,000	20,000	(5,000)	(20)
d. Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses		20,000	20,000	-	-
e. Other Expenses		30,000	40,000	10,000	33.33
Total Expenses		**3,26,000**	**1,34,000**	**(1,92,000)**	**58.90**
5. **Profit before Tax (3 – 4)**		6,44,000	3,36,000	(3,08,000)	47.83
Less: Income Tax		3,22,000	1,34,400	(1,87,600)	58.26
6. **Profit After Tax**		**3,22,000**	**2,01,600**	**1,20,400**	**37.39**

Working Notes:

1. Calculation of Net Purchases and Change in Inventory

$$\text{Net Purchases of Stock in Trade} = \text{Cash Purchases} + \text{Credit Purchases} - \text{Purchases Returns}$$

$$2013 = 1{,}20{,}000 + 1{,}50{,}000 - 4{,}000 = \text{Rs } 2{,}66{,}000$$

$$2014 = 40{,}000 + 60{,}000 - 6{,}000 = \text{Rs } 94{,}000$$

$$\text{Change in Inventory} = \text{Opening Stock} - \text{Closing Stock}$$

$$2013 = 30{,}000 - 45{,}000 = \text{Rs } (15{,}000)$$

$$2014 = 60{,}000 - 1{,}00{,}000 = \text{Rs } (40{,}000)$$

2. Calculation of Finance Cost

Finance Cost = Interest on Bank Overdraft + Interest on Debentures

Finance Cost (2016) = 5,000 + 20,000 = ₹ 25,000

Finance Cost (2017) = 0 + 20,000 = ₹ 20,000

3. Calculation of Other Expenses

Other Expenses = Carriage outward + other operating expenses

Other Expenses (2016) = 10,000 + 20,000 = ₹ 30,000

Other Expenses (2017) = 30,000 + 10,000 = ₹ 40,000

5. Prepare a Common size statement of profit and loss of Shefali Ltd. with the help of following information:

Particulars	2015-16 (₹)	2016-17 (₹)
Revenue from operations	6,00,000	8,00,000
Indirect expense	25% of gross profit	25% of gross profit
Cost of revenue from operations	4,28,000	7,28,000
Other incomes	10,000	12,000
Income tax	30%	30%

Common Size Income Statement

for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 20174

Particulars	Note No.	2015-16 (₹)	2016-17 (₹)	Percentage of Sales 2015-16	Percentage of Sales 2016-17
1. Revenue from Operations		6,00,000	8,00,000	100	100
2. Other Income		10,000	12,000	1.67	1.5
3. **Total Revenue (1 + 2)**		**6,10,000**	**8,12,000**	**101.67**	**101.5**
4. **Expenses**					
a. Cost of Revenue from Operations (COGS)		4,28,000	7,28,000	71.33	91
b. Other Expenses		43,000	18,000	7.17	2.25
Total Expenses		**4,71,000**	**7,46,000**	**78.5**	**93.25**
5. **Profit before Tax (3 – 4)**		1,39,000	66,000	23.167	8.25
Less: Income Tax		(41,700)	(19,800)	5.35	
6. **Profit After Tax**		**97,300**	**46,200**	**16.22**	**5.775**

Working Notes:

1. Calculation of expenses

Other Expenses = Indirect Expenses = % of Gross Profit
Gross Profit = Net Sales −- Revenue from Operations
For 2016, Gross Profit = ₹(6,00,000 −- 4,28,000) = ₹1,72,000
For 2017, Gross Profit = ₹(8,00,000 −- 7,28,000) = ₹72,000
2016=1,72,000×25%=₹43,000
2017=72,000×25%=₹18,000
2016=1, 72,000×25%=₹43,000
2017=72,000×25%=₹18,000

6. Prepare a Common Size balance sheet from the following balance sheet of Aditya Ltd. and Anjali Ltd.:

Particulars	Aditya Ltd. ₹.	Anjali Ltd. ₹.
I. Equity and Liabilities		
a) Equity share capital	6,00,000	8,00,000
b) Reserves and surplus	3,00,000	2,50,000
c) Current liabilities	1,00,000	1,50,000
Total	**10,00,000**	**12,00,000**
II. Assets		
a) Fixed assets	4,00,000	7,00,000
b) Current assets	6,00,000	5,00,000
Total	**1,00,0000***	**12,00,000**

*The total of Liabilities side must be equal to the total of Assets side, therefore, it should be 10, 00,000.

Common Size Balance Sheet

Particulars	Aditya Ltd. (₹)	Anjali Ltd. (₹)	% of Total	
			Aditya Ltd.	Anjali Ltd.
I. Equity and Liabilities				
1. Shareholder's Fund				
a. Equity Share Capital	6,00,000	8,00,000	60	66.67
b. Reserves and Surplus	3,00,000	2,50,000	30	20.83
2. Current Liabilities	1,00,000	1,50,000	10	12.5
Total	**10,00,000**	**12,00,000**	**100**	**100**
II. Assets				
1. Non-Current Assets				
a. Fixed Assets	4,00,000	7,00,000	40	58.33
2. Current Assets	6,00,000	5,00,000	60	41.67
Total	**10,00,000**	**12,00,000**	**100**	**100**