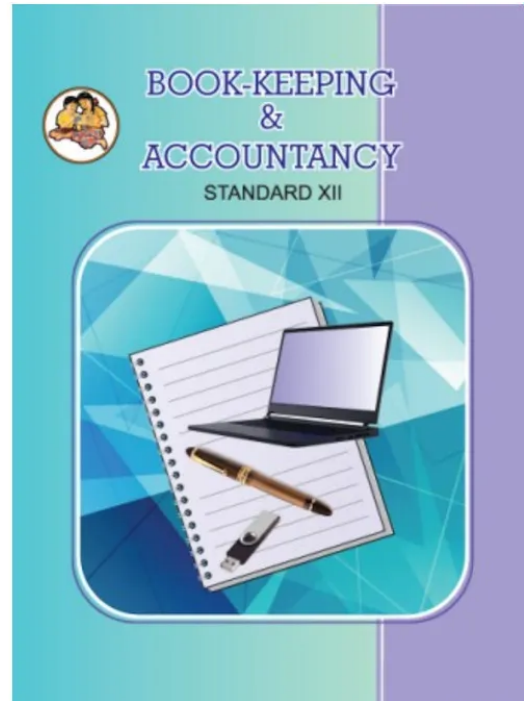


Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 12-Book Keeping & Accountancy: Chapter 9- Analysis of Financial Statements

Class 12 - Chapter 9 Analysis of Financial Statements



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Maharashtra Board 12th Book Keeping & Accountancy Chapter 9, Class 12 Book Keeping & Accountancy Chapter 9 solutions

Objective Questions

A. Select the most appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrite the sentences:

Question 1.

Gross Profit Ratio indicates the relationship of gross profit to the

- (a) Net cash
- (b) Net sales
- (c) Net purchases

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(d) Gross sales

Answer:

(b) Net sales

Question 2.

Current ratio =Currentliabilities

(a) Quick assets

(b) Quick liabilities

(c) Current assets

(d) None of these

Answer:

(c) Current assets

Question 3.

Liquid assets = _____

(a) Current assets + Stock

(b) Current assets – Stock

(c) Current assets – Stock + Prepaid Expenses

(d) None of these

Answer:

(b) Current assets – Stock

Question 4.

Cost of goods sold = _____

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- (a) Sales – Gross profit
- (b) Sales – Net profit
- (c) Sales proceeds
- (d) None of these

Answer:

- (a) Sales – Gross profit

Question 5.

Net profit ratio is equal to _____

- (a) Operating ratio
- (b) Operating net profit ratio
- (c) Gross profit ratio
- (d) Current ratio

Answer:

- (a) Operating ratio

Question 6.

The common size statement requires _____

- (a) common base
- (b) journal entries
- (c) cashflow
- (d) current ratio

Answer:

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(a) common base

Question 7.

Bill payable is _____

(a) long-term loan

(b) current liabilities

(c) liquid assets

(d) net loss

Answer:

(b) current liabilities

Question 8.

Generally current ratio should be _____

(a) 2 : 1

(b) 1 : 1

(c) 1 : 2

(d) 3 : 1

Answer:

(a) 2 : 1

Question 9.

From financial statement analysis the creditors are specially interested to know _____

(a) Liquidity

(b) Profits

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(c) Sale

(d) Share capital

Answer:

(a) Liquidity

B. Give one word/term/phrase for each of the following statements.

Question 1.

The statement showing the profitability of two different periods.

Answer:

Comparative Income Statement

Question 2.

The ratio measures the relationship between gross profit and net sales.

Answer:

Gross Profit Ratio

Question 3.

Critical evaluation of financial statement to measure profitability.

Answer:

Analysis of Financial Statement

Question 4.

A particular mathematical number showing the relationship between two accounting figures.

Answer:

Ratio

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Question 5.

An asset that can be converted into cash immediately.

Answer:

Liquid Asset

Question 6.

The ratio measuring the relationship between net profit and ownership capital employed.

Answer:

ROCE

Question 7.

The statement showing financial position for different periods of the previous year and the current year.

Answer:

Comparative Balance Sheet

Question 8.

Statement showing changes in cash and cash equivalent during a particular period.

Answer:

Cash Flow Statement

Question 9.

Activity related to the acquisition of long-term assets and investment.

Answer:

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Financing Activities

Question 10.

The ratio that establishes a relationship between Quick Assets and Current Liabilities.

Answer:

Liquid Ratio

C. State true or false with reasons.

Question 1.

Financial statements include only the Balance Sheet.

Answer:

This statement is False.

Financial statements include Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss A/c. This is because financial statements are prepared by business organisations to find out the efficiency, solvency, profitability, growth, strength, and status of the business. For this, they need information from the balance sheet as well as from Profit and Loss A/c.

Question 2.

Analysis of financial statements is a tool but not a remedy.

Answer:

This statement is True.

Based on analysis of the financial statement one can get an idea of the financial strength and weakness of the business. However, based on this one cannot take decisions about the business on various issues. Hence analysis of financial statements is a tool but not a remedy.

Question 3.

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Purchase of fixed assets is operating cash flow.

Answer:

This statement is False.

Purchase of fixed assets is cash flow from investing activities. It is not a day-to-day operations activity like office/selling/distribution finance expenses/activities.

Question 4.

Dividend paid is not a source of funds.

Answer:

This statement is True.

The dividend is always paid on shares issued by a company as an expense. Shares itself is a source of funds. In payment of dividends, cash goes out from the company. It is an outflow of cash and not a source of funds.

Question 5.

Gross profit depends upon net sales.

Answer:

This statement is True.

The gross profit ratio discloses the relation between gross profit and total net sales. The gross profit ratio is an income-based ratio, where gross profit is an income. There is a direct relation between net sales and gross profit. Higher the net sales higher the gross profit.

Question 6.

Payment of cash against the purchase of stock is the use of funds.

Answer:

This statement is True.

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Cash payment for the purchase of stock is made from cash balance or/and from bank balance which is a part of the business fund. When stock or materials we purchase we use cash for payment.

Question 7.

Ratio Analysis is useful for inter-firm comparison.

Answer:

This statement is True.

The comparison of the operating performance of a business entity with the other business entities is known as an inter-firm comparison. This ratio analysis assists to know-how and to what extent a business entity is strong or weak as compared to other business entities.

Question 8.

The short-term deposits are considered as cash equivalent.

Answer:

This statement is True.

The short-term deposits are liquid assets. It means deposits are kept for some period (usually less than one year) and they are kept with an intention to get money quickly as and when required.

They are as good as cash and considered as cash equivalent.

Question 9.

Activity ratios and Turnover ratios are the same.

Answer:

This statement is True.

Turnover ratio is an efficiency ratio to check how efficiently a company is using different assets to extract earnings from them.

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Activity ratios are financial analysis tools used to measure a business's ability to convert its assets into cash. From both these definitions, we can say that Activity ratios and Turnover ratios are the same.

Question 10.

The current ratio measures the liquidity of the business.

Answer:

This statement is True.

The current ratio shows the relationship between current assets and current liabilities. If the proportion of current assets is higher than current liabilities, the liquidity position of the business entity is considered good. More liquidity means more short-term solvency. From the above, it is proved that the current ratio measures the liquidity of the business.

Question 11.

Ratio analysis measures profitability efficiency and financial soundness of the business.

Answer:

This statement is True.

With the help of profitability ratios (Gross profit, Net profit, and Operating profit) one can get the idea of profitability efficiency of the firm, and with the help of liquidity ratios (Current ratio and liquid ratio) one can get the idea of solvency or financial soundness of the business.

Question 12.

Usually, the current ratio should be 3 : 1.

Answer:

This statement is False.

Usually, the current ratio should be 2 : 1. It means current assets are double of current liabilities. It shows the short-term solvency of business enterprises.

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D. Answer in one sentence only.

Question 1.

Mention two objectives of the comparative statement.

Answer:

Objectives of comparative statements are:

- Compare financial data at two points of time and
- Helps in deriving the meaning and conclusions regarding the changes in financial positions and operating results.

Question 2.

State three examples of cash inflows.

Answer:

Examples of cash inflows are:

- Interest received
- Dividend received
- Sale of asset/investment
- Rent received.

Question 3.

State three examples of cash-out flows.

Answer:

Examples of cash outflows are:

- Interest paid
- Loss on sale of an asset
- Dividend paid
- Repayment of short-term borrowings.

Question 4.

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Give the formula of Gross Profit Ratio.

Answer:

Gross profit ratio = $\frac{\text{Gross profit}}{\text{Net sales}} \times 100$

Where Gross profit = Net sales – Cost of goods sold.

Cost of goods sold = Opening stock + Purchase – Purchase return + Direct expense – Closing stock

Net sales = Sales – Sales return.

Question 5.

Give the formula of Gross profit.

Answer:

Gross profit = Net sales – Cost of goods sold.

Cost of goods sold = Opening stock + Purchase – Purchase return + Direct expense – Closing stock

Net sales = Sales – Sales return.

Question 6.

Give any three examples of current assets.

Answer:

Cash or cash equivalent short-term lending and advances, expenses paid in advance, taxes paid in advance, etc. are examples of current assets.

Question 7.

Give the formula of the current ratio.

Answer:

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Current ratio = $\frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$

Question 8.

Give the formula of quick assets.

Answer:

Quick assets = Current assets – (Stock + Prepaid expense)

Question 9.

State the formula of Cost of goods sold.

Answer:

Cost of goods sold = Opening stock + Purchase – Purchase return + Direct expense – Closing stock

Question 10.

State the formula of Average stock.

Answer:

Average stock = $\frac{\text{Opening stock of goods} + \text{Closing stock of goods}}{2}$

Practical Problems

Question 1.

From the Balance Sheet of Amar Traders as of 31st March 2018 and 31st March 2019 prepare a Comparative Balance Sheet.

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Liabilities	31.3.2018 (₹)	31.3.2019 (₹)	Assets	31.3.2018 (₹)	31.3.2019 (₹)
Capital	60,000	72,000	Fixed Assets	1,20,000	1,50,000
Reserves and Surplus	24,000	30,000	Current Assets	28,000	27,000
Loans					
Creditors	34,000	51,000			
	30,000	24,000			
	1,48,000	1,77,000		1,48,000	1,77,000

Solution:

Comparative Balance Sheet of Amar Traders as of 31st March 2018 and 31st March 2019

Particulars	(1) 31 - 03 - 2018 (₹)	(2) 31 - 03 - 2019 (₹)	(3) Absolute Change (₹)	(4) Percentage Change
I. Sources of Funds				
(a) Capital	60,000	72,000	12,000	20 % Increase
(b) Reserve and Surplus	24,000	30,000	6,000	25 % Increase
(A) Net Worth	84,000	1,02,000	18,000	21.43 % Increase
Borrowed Funds				
(a) Loans	34,000	51,000	17,000	50 % Increase
(B) Total Borrowed Funds	34,000	51,000	17,000	50 % Increase
Total Funds Available (A + B)	1,18,000	1,53,000	35,000	29.66 % Increase

II. Application of Funds				
A. Fixed Assets	1,20,000	1,50,000	30,000	25 % Increase
B. Working Capital				
(1) Current Assets	28,000	27,000	(1,000)	(3.57 %) Decrease
Less : (2) Current Liabilities				
Creditors	30,000	24,000	(6,000)	(20 %) Decrease
Working Capital (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)	(2,000)	3,000	5,000	(250 %) Increase
Total Funds Applied (A + B)	1,18,000	1,53,000	35,000	29.66 % Increase

Percentage change = $\frac{\text{Amount of absolute change}}{\text{Amount of previous year}} \times 100$

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Question 2.

From the Balance Sheet of Alpha Limited prepare a Comparative Balance Sheet as of 31st March 2018 and 31st March 2019:

Balance Sheet as of 31st March 2018 and 31st March 2019

Liabilities	31.3.2018 (₹)	31.3.2019 (₹)	Assets	31.3.2018 (₹)	31.3.2019 (₹)
Equity Share Capital	2,00,000	2,50,000	Land	80,000	1,00,000
12% Preference Shares	80,000	80,000	Building	60,000	90,000
Reserves and Surplus	1,00,000	1,40,000	Plant and Machinery	73,000	1,73,000
15% Debentures	60,000	51,000	Stock	1,50,000	1,10,000
Creditors	50,000	80,000	Debtors	1,28,000	1,40,000
Bills Payable	10,000	6,000	Bank	34,000	37,000
Provision for Taxation	25,000	43,000			
	5,25,000	6,50,000		5,25,000	6,50,000

Solution:

Comparative Balance Sheet of Alpha Limited as of 31st March 2018 and 31st March 2019

Particulars	(1) 31 - 03 - 2018 (₹)	(2) 31 - 03 - 2019 (₹)	(3) Absolute Change (₹)	(4) Percentage Change
I. Sources of Funds				
(a) Equity Share Capital	2,00,000	2,50,000	50,000	25 % Increase
(b) 12 % Preference Shares	80,000	80,000	-	-
(c) Reserve and Surplus	1,00,000	1,40,000	40,000	40 % Increase
(A) Net Worth	3,80,000	4,70,000	90,000	23.68 % Increase
Borrowed Funds				
Secured Loan - 15 % Debentures	60,000	51,000	(9,000)	(15 %) Decrease
(B) Total Borrowed Funds	60,000	51,000	(9,000)	(15 %) Decrease
Total Funds Available (A + B)	4,40,000	5,21,000	81,000	18.41 % Increase

II. Application of Funds				
A. Fixed Assets - Land	80,000	1,00,000	20,000	25 % Increase
Building	60,000	90,000	30,000	50 % Increase
Plant and Machinery	73,000	1,73,000	1,00,000	137 % Increase
	2,13,000	3,63,000	1,50,000	70.42 % Increase
B. Working Capital				
Current Assets - Stock	1,50,000	1,10,000	(40,000)	(26.67) % Decrease
Debtors	1,28,000	1,40,000	12,000	9.375 % Increase
Bank	34,000	37,000	3,000	8.82 % Increase
Less : Current Liabilities				
Creditors	50,000	80,000	30,000	60 % Increase
Bills Payable	10,000	6,000	(4,000)	(40 %) Decrease
Provision for Taxation	25,000	43,000	18,000	72 % Increase
Working Capital (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)	2,27,000	1,58,000	(69,000)	(30.40 %) Decrease
Total Funds Applied (A + B)	4,40,000	5,21,000	81,000	18.41 % Increase

Question 3.

Prepare Comparative Balance Sheet for the year ended 31-3-18 and 31-3-19. Assets & Liabilities as follows:

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Particulars	31.3.18 (₹)	31.3.19 (₹)
1) Fixed Assets	120,000	1,50,000
2) Share Capital	60,000	72,000
3) Current Assets	28,000	27,000
4) Reserve & Surplus	24,000	30,000
5) Loan	34,000	57,000
6) Current liabilities	30,000	24,000

Solution:

Comparative Balance Sheet as of 31st March 2018 and 31st March 2019

Particulars	(1) 31 - 03 - 2018 (₹)	(2) 31 - 03 - 2019 (₹)	(3) Absolute Change (₹)	(4) Percentage Change
I. Sources of Funds				
(a) Share Capital	60,000	72,000	12,000	20 % Increase
(b) Reserve and Surplus	24,000	30,000	6,000	25 % Increase
(A) Net Worth	84,000	1,02,000	18,000	21.43 % Increase
(B) Borrowed Funds - Loan	34,000	57,000	23,000	67.65 % Increase
Total Funds Available (A + B)	1,18,000	1,59,000	41,000	34.74 % Increase
II. Application of Funds				
A. Fixed Assets	1,20,000	1,50,000	30,000	25 % Increase
Working Capital				
(1) Current Assets	28,000	27,000	(1,000)	(3.57 %) Decrease
Less : (2) Current Liabilities	30,000	24,000	(6,000)	(20 %) Decrease
B. Working Capital				
(Current Assets - Current Liabilities)	(2,000)	3,000	5,000	(250 %) Decrease
Total Funds Applied (A + B)	1,18,000	1,53,000	35,000	29.66 % Increase

Question 4.

Prepare Comparative Balance Sheet for the year ended 31-3-17 and 31-3-18.

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Particulars	31.3.17 (₹)	31.3.18 (₹)
1) Current liabilities	60,000	48,000
2) Fixed Assets	2,40,000	3,00,000
3) Loan	68,000	1,02,000
4) Share Capital	1,20,000	1,44,000
5) Reserve & Surplus	48,000	60,000
6) Current Assets	56,000	54,000

Solution:

Comparative Balance Sheet as of 31st March 2017 and 31st March 2018

Particulars	(1) 31 - 03 - 2017 (₹)	(2) 31 - 03 - 2018 (₹)	(3) Absolute Change (₹)	(4) Percentage Change
I. Sources of Funds				
(a) Share Capital	1,20,000	1,44,000	24,000	20 % Increase
(b) Reserve and Surplus	48,000	60,000	12,000	25 % Increase
(A) Net Worth	1,68,000	2,04,000	36,000	21.43 % Increase
(B) Borrowed Funds - Loan	68,000	1,02,000	34,000	50 % Increase
Total Funds Available (A + B)	2,36,000	3,06,000	70,000	29.66 % Increase
II. Application of Funds				
A. Fixed Assets	2,40,000	3,00,000	60,000	25 % Increase
(1) Current Assets	56,000	54,000	(2,000)	(3.57 %) Decrease
Less : (2) Current Liabilities	60,000	48,000	(12,000)	(20 %) Decrease
B. Working Capital (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)	(4,000)	6,000	10,000	(250 %) Decrease
Total Funds Applied (A + B)	2,36,000	3,06,000	70,000	29.66 % Increase

Question 5.

Prepare Comparative Income statement of Noha Limited for the year ended 31-3-17 and 31-3-18.

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Particulars	31.3.17 (₹)	31.3.18 (₹)
Sales	2,00,000	3,00,000
Income Tax	50%	50%
Cost of Sales	1,20,000	80,000
Indirect Expenses	8,000	12,000

Solution:

Comparative Income Statement of Noha Limited

For the year ended 31st March 2017 and 31st March 2018

Particulars	31 - 03 - 2017 (₹)	31 - 03 - 2018 (₹)	Absolute Change (₹)	Percentage Change
Sales	2,00,000	3,00,000	1,00,000	50 % Increase
Less : Cost of Sales	1,20,000	80,000	(40,000)	(33.33 %) Decrease
Gross Profit	80,000	2,20,000	1,40,000	175 % Increase
Less : Indirect Expenses	8,000	12,000	4,000	50 % Increase
Net Profit before Tax	72,000	2,08,000	1,36,000	188.89 % Increase
Less : Tax 50 %	36,000	1,04,000	68,000	188.89 % Increase
Net Profit after Tax	36,000	1,04,000	68,000	188.89 % Increase

Question 6.

Prepare Comparative Income Statement of Sourabh Limited for years ended 31-3-17 and 31-3-18.

Particulars	31 - 03 - 2017 (₹)	31 - 03 - 2018 (₹)	Absolute Change (₹)	Percentage Change
Sales	2,00,000	3,00,000	1,00,000	50 % Increase
Less : Cost of Sales	1,20,000	80,000	(40,000)	(33.33 %) Decrease
Gross Profit	80,000	2,20,000	1,40,000	175 % Increase
Less : Indirect Expenses	8,000	12,000	4,000	50 % Increase
Net Profit before Tax	72,000	2,08,000	1,36,000	188.89 % Increase
Less : Tax 50 %	36,000	1,04,000	68,000	188.89 % Increase
Net Profit after Tax	36,000	1,04,000	68,000	188.89 % Increase

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Solution:

Comparative Income Statement of Sourabh Limited

For the year ended on 31st March 2017 and 31st March 2018

Particulars	31 - 03 - 2017 (₹)	31 - 03 - 2018 (₹)	Absolute Change (₹)	Percentage (%) Change
Sales	4,00,000	6,00,000	2,00,000	50 % Increase
Less : Cost of Sales	24,000	56,000	32,000	133.33 % Increase
Gross Profit	3,76,000	5,44,000	1,68,000	44.68 % Increase
Less : Indirect Expences	16,000	24,000	8,000	50 % Increase
Net Profit before Tax	3,60,000	5,20,000	1,60,000	44.44 % Increase
Less : Tax 50 %	1,80,000	2,60,000	80,000	44.44 % Increase
Net Profit after tax	1,80,000	2,60,000	80,000	44.44 % Increase

Question 7.

Following is the Balance Sheet of Sakshi Traders for the year ended 31-3-17 and 31-3-18

Liabilities	31.3.17 (₹)	31.3.18 (₹)	Assets	31.3.17 (₹)	31.3.18 (₹)
Equity Share Capital	80,000	80,000	Fixed Assets	1,20,000	1,44,000
Prof. Share Capital	20,000	20,000	Investment	20,000	20,000
Reserve & Surplus	20,000	24,000	Current Assets	60,000	48,000
Secured Loan	40,000	16,000			
Unsecured Loan	20,000	36,000			
Current Liabilities	20,000	36,000			
	2,00,000	2,12,000		2,00,000	2,12,000

Prepare Common Size Balance Sheet for the years 31-03-17 and 31-03-18.

Solution:

Common Size Statement of Balance Sheet of Sakshi Traders as of 31st March 2017 and 31st March 2018

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Particulars	Amount (₹)		% to total of Balance Sheet	
	31-03-2017 (₹)	31-03-2018 (₹)	31-03-2017 (₹)	31-03-2018 (₹)
I. Sources of Funds :				
(1) Owner's Equity				
Equity Share Capital	80,000	80,000	44.45	45.45
Preference Shares Capital	20,000	20,000	11.11	11.36
Reserve and Surplus	20,000	24,000	11.11	13.64
Net Worth	1,20,000	1,24,000	66.67	70.45
(2) Borrowed Funds				
Secured Loans	40,000	16,000	22.22	9.09
Unsecured Loans	20,000	36,000	11.11	20.46
	60,000	52,000	33.33	29.55
Total Borrowed Funds	1,80,000	1,76,000	100	100
II. Application of Funds				
(1) Fixed Assets	1,20,000	1,44,000	66.67	81.82
(2) Investments	20,000	20,000	11.11	11.36
	1,40,000	1,64,000	77.78	93.18
(3) Working Capital				
(A) Current Assets	60,000	48,000	-	-
Less : (B) Current Liabilities	20,000	36,000	-	-
	40,000	12,000	22.22	6.82
Total Funds Applied	1,80,000	1,76,000	100	100

Note: Taking Total borrowed funds and Total Funds applied as a base (100), Calculation is done.

Question 8.

Prepare Common Size Income Statement for the year ended 31-3-17 and 31-3-18.

Particulars	31.3.17 (₹)	31.3.18 (₹)
Sales	2,00,000	2,50,000
Cost of goods sold	1,50,000	1,70,000
Office and Administrative Expenses	4,000	6,000
Selling and Distribution Expenses	6,000	1,000

Solution:

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Common Size Statement for the year ended on 31st March 2017 and 31st March 2018

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Percentage (%)	Amount (₹)	Percentage (%)
Sales	2,00,000	100	2,50,000	100
Less : Cost of goods sold	1,50,000	75	1,70,000	68
Gross Profit	50,000	25	80,000	32
Less : Office and Administrative Expenses	4,000	2	6,000	2.4
Less : Selling and Distribution Expenses	6,000	3	1,000	0.4
Net Profit	40,000	20	73,000	29.2

Note: Taking the amount of sales as base (100) other percentage figures are calculated.

Question 9.

Following is the Balance Sheet of Sakshi Limited. Prepare Cash Flow Statement:

Liabilities	31.3.17 (₹)	31.3.18 (₹)	Assets	31.3.17 (₹)	31.3.18 (₹)
Share Capital	2,00,000	3,00,000	Cash	20,000	30,000
Creditors	60,000	90,000	Debtors	1,40,000	2,50,000
Profit and Loss A/c	40,000	70,000	Stock	80,000	70,000
			Land	60,000	1,10,000
	3,00,000	4,60,000		3,00,000	4,60,000

Solution:

Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31st March 2017 and 31st March 2018

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Particulars	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
(A) Cash flow from Operating activities		
Closing balance of Profit and Loss A/c	70,000	
Less : Opening balance of Profit and Loss A/c	40,000	
	30,000	
Add : Decrease in Current Asset – Stock	10,000	
Add : Increase in Current Liabilities – Creditors	30,000	
	70,000	
Less : Increase in Current Asset – Debtors	1,10,000	
Net Cash from Operating activities (A)		(40,000)
(B) Cash flow from Investing activities		
Purchase of Land	50,000	
Net Cash used in Investing activities (B)		50,000
(C) Cash flow from Financing activities		
Amount of share capital received	1,00,000	
Net Cash from Financing activities (C)		1,00,000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent (A + C – B)		10,000
Cash equivalent in the beginning of period.		20,000
Cash equivalent at the end of period		30,000

Question 10.

From the following Balance Sheet of Konal Traders prepare a Cash Flow Statement.

Liabilities	31.3.17 (₹)	31.3.178 (₹)	Assets	31.3.17 (₹)	31.3.18 (₹)
Share Capital	2,00,000	2,50,000	Cash	30,000	47,000
Creditors	70,000	45,000	Debtors	1,20,000	1,15,000
Profit and Loss A/c	10,000	23,000	Stock	80,000	90,000
			Land	50,000	66,000
	2,80,000	3,18,000		2,80,000	3,18,000

Solution:

Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended on 31st March 2017 and 31st March 2018

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Particulars	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
(A) Cash flow from Operating activities		
Closing balance of Profit and Loss A/c	23,000	
Less : Opening balance of Profit and Loss A/c	10,000	
	13,000	
Add : Decrease in Current Assets – Debtors	5,000	
	18,000	
Less : Increase in Current Assets – Stock	(10,000)	
Less : Decrease in Current Liabilities – Creditors	(25,000)	
Net Cash from Operating activities (A)		(17,000)
(B) Cash flow from Investing activities		
Purchase of Land	16,000	
Net Cash used in Investing activities (B)		16,000
(C) Cash flow from Financing activities		
Amount of share capital received	50,000	
Net Cash used in Financing activities (C)		50,000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent (A + C – B)		17,000
Cash equivalent in the beginning of period.		30,000
Cash equivalent at the end of period.		47,000

Question 11.

A company had following Current Assets and Current Liabilities:

Debtors = ₹ 1,20,000

Creditors = ₹ 60,000

Bills Payable = ₹ 40,000

Stock = ₹ 60,000

Loose Tools = ₹ 20,000

Bank Overdraft = ₹ 20,000

Calculate Current ratio.

Solution:

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1. Current Assets = Debtors + Stock + Loose Tools

= 1,20,000 + 60,000 + 20,000

= ₹ 2,00,000

2. Current liabilities = Creditors + Bills payable + Bank overdraft

= 60,000 + 40,000 + 20,000

= ₹ 1,20,000

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \text{ Current ratio} &= \frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}} \\ &= \frac{2,00,000}{1,20,000} \\ &= \frac{5}{3} \\ &= 5 : 3 \end{aligned}$$

Question 12.

Current assets of company ₹ 6,00,000 and its Current ratio is 2 : 1. Find Current liabilities.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Current ratio} &= \frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}} \\ \frac{2}{1} &= \frac{6,00,000}{\text{Current liabilities}} \\ 2 \times \text{Current liabilities} &= 6,00,000 \times 1 \\ \text{Current liabilities} &= \frac{6,00,000}{2} = ₹ 3,00,000 \end{aligned}$$

Question 13.

Current liabilities = ₹ 3,00,000

Working capital = ₹ 8,00,000

Inventory = ₹ 2,00,000

Calculate Quick ratio.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Current assets} &= \text{Current liabilities} + \text{Working capital} \\ &= 3,00,000 + 8,00,000 \\ &= ₹ 11,00,000 \\ \text{Quick assets} &= \text{Current assets} - \text{Inventory} \\ &= 11,00,000 - 2,00,000 \end{aligned}$$

= ₹ 9,00,000

Quick liability = Current liabilities – Bank O/D = ₹ 3,00,000

Quick ratio = $\frac{\text{Quick assets}}{\text{Quick liabilities}}$

= $\frac{9,00,000}{3,00,000}$

= $\frac{3}{1}$

= 3 : 1

Question 14.

Calculate Gross Profit ratio

Sales = ₹ 2,70,000

Net purchases = ₹ 1,50,000

Sales Return = ₹ 20,000

Closing Stock = ₹ 25,000

Operating Stock = ₹ 45,000

Solution:

Net sales = Sales – Sales return

= 2,70,000 – 20,000

= ₹ 2,50,000

Cost of goods sold = Opening stock + Net purchase – Closing stock

= 45,000 + 1,50,000 – 25,000

= ₹ 1,70,000

Gross profit = Net sales – Cost of goods sold

= 2,50,000 – 1,70,000

= ₹ 80,000

Gross Profit ratio = $\frac{\text{Gross profit}}{\text{Net sales}} \times 100$

= $\frac{80,000}{2,50,000} \times 100$

Gross profit ratio = 32%

Question 15.

Calculate Net Profit ratio from the following:

Sales = ₹ 3,80,000

Cost of goods sold = ₹ 2,60,000

Indirect expense = ₹ 60,000

Solution:

Sales = ₹ 3,80,000

Less: Cost of goods sold = ₹ 2,60,000

Gross profit = ₹ 1,20,000

Less: Indirect expense = ₹ 60,000

Net profit = ₹ 60,000

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Net profit ratio} &= \frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{Sales}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{60,000}{3,80,000} \times 100 \\ &= 15.79\%\end{aligned}$$

Question 16.

Calculate Operating ratio:

Cost of goods sold = ₹ 3,50,000

Operating expense = ₹ 30,000

Sales = ₹ 5,00,000

Sales return = ₹ 30,000

Solution:

Net sales = Sales – Sales return

= 5,00,000 – 30,000

= ₹ 4,70,000

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Operating ratio} &= \frac{\text{Cost of goods sold} + \text{Operating expense}}{\text{Net sales}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{3,50,000 + 30,000}{4,70,000} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{3,80,000}{4,70,000} \times 100 \\ &= 80.85\%\end{aligned}$$

Question 17.

Calculate Current ratio.

1. Current assets = ₹ 3,00,000
2. Current liabilities = ₹ 1,00,000

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Current ratio} &= \frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}} \\ &= \frac{3,00,000}{1,00,000} \\ &= \frac{3}{1} \\ &= 3 : 1\end{aligned}$$



Maharashtra Board Solutions

Class 12 Book Keeping & Accountancy

- Chapter 1- Introduction to Partnership and Partnership Final Accounts
- Chapter 2- Accounts of 'Not for Profit' Concerns
- Chapter 3- Reconstitution of Partnership (Admission of Partner)
- Chapter 4- Reconstitution of Partnership (Retirement of Partner)
- Chapter 5- Reconstitution of Partnership (Death of Partner)
- Chapter 6- Dissolution of Partnership Firm
- Chapter 7- Bills of Exchange
- Chapter 8- Company Accounts – Issue of Shares
- Chapter 9- Analysis of Financial Statements
- Chapter 10- Computer in Accounting

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The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE), Pune is an independent body of the Maharashtra Government. There are more than 1.4 million students that appear in the examination every year. The Maha State Board conducts the board examination twice a year. This board conducts the examination for SSC and HSC.

The Maharashtra government established the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, also commonly referred to as Ebalbharati, in 1967 to take up the responsibility of providing quality textbooks to students from all classes studying under the Maharashtra State Board. MSBHSE prepares and updates the curriculum to provide holistic development for students. It is designed to tackle the difficulty in understanding the concepts with simple language with simple illustrations. Every year around 10 lakh students are enrolled in schools that are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board.

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