

Sub:- Accountancy
Class -XI

TOPIC – INTRODUCTION TO ACCOUNTING

1. Define Accounting.
2. “Only financial transactions are recorded in Accountancy.” Explain the statement.
3. Differentiate between Book- keeping and Accountancy.
4. “Accounting information should be comparable.” Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons.
5. Which of the following transactions are of financial character and will be recorded in the books: a. Credit purchase of goods. b. Strike by employees. c. Interviewing the candidates for employment. d. Goods worth Rs. 5,000 taken from the business and given by the proprietor to his friend as gift. e. Sale of household furniture Rs. 2,000.
6. What is meant by window dressing in accounting? 7. How is Accounting influenced by personal judgements?
8. If the Accounting Information is not clearly presented, which of the qualitative characteristic of the accounting information is violated?
9. State any 5 users of accounting information.
10. State what is the end product of Financial Accounting?

TOPIC – BASIC ACCOUNTING TERMS

1. Explain the meaning of the following terms:
 - a. Assets b. Capital c. Liabilities d. Drawings e. Trade Receivables f. Fictitious Assets g. Revenue h. Cash Discount i. Voucher j. Deferred revenue expenditure
2. Distinguish between: a. Debtors and Creditors b. Revenue expenditure and Capital expenditure

3. Choose the correct alternative:

a. Current Liabilities include:

i. Bills Payable ii. Creditors iii. Outstanding Expenses iv. All of the above

b. Which of the following is the Capital Expenditure:

i. Wages paid for repair of building ii. Wages paid for white washing of building iii. Wages paid for construction of building iv. Wages paid for cleaning of building

4. G Ltd. imported from Germany one machinery for sale in India and another machinery for production purpose. Will you treat them goods or fixed assets?

5. Mr. X dealing in electronic goods sold 20 T.V. sets costing Rs.30,000 each at Rs. 40,000 each. Out of this Rs.5,00,000 were received in cash and the balance is not yet received. State the amount of revenue.

6. What is the reason that the capital expenditure is shown in the Balance Sheet?

TOPIC – THEORY BASE OF ACCOUNTING

1. “Capital is a liability for a business.” Explain this statement with the principle applied.

2. Discuss the principle based on the premise “do not anticipate profits but provide for all losses.”

3. What is accrual concept?

4. Why should a business follow the consistency principle?

5. Due to which principle qualitative transactions are not recorded in the books: a. Business Entity Principle b. Money Measurement Principle c. Historical Cost Principle d. Dual Aspect Principle

6. Due to which of the following, contingent liabilities are shown in the Balance Sheet: a. Dual Aspect Principle b. Principle of Full Disclosure c. Principle of Materiality d. Going Concern Concept

7. What is meant by GAAP?

8. Why the full cost of an asset is not treated as an expense in the year of its purchase?

9. Mohan the owner of the business receives an order of goods worth Rs.2,00,000. He has also received Rs.25,000 against this order. Mohan wants to record it as a sale. Is Mohan correct in doing so?

10. Define the following: a. IFRS b. Accounting Standard.

TOPIC - BASE OF ACCOUNTING

1. Define the following: a. Cash basis of Accounting b. Accrual basis of Accounting

2. Which basis of Accounting is recognized under the Companies Act, 1956.

3. In which basis of Accounting, Outstanding expenses are not recorded?

4. Differentiate between Accrual and Cash basis of Accounting (any4).

5. Mr. Y, a businessman, during the financial year 2012-13 earned Rs.3,00,000. Out of which he received Rs.2,50,000. He incurred an expense of Rs.1,00,000, out of which Rs.30,000 are outstanding. He also received income relating to previous year Rs.25,000 and paid Rs.10,000 expense of last year. You are required to calculate his income for the year if

a. He follows cash basis of Accounting

b. He follows accrual basis of Accounting.

TOPIC – ACCOUNTING EQUATION AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE

1. X commenced business on 1st April, 2013 with a capital of Rs.6,00,000. On 31st March, 2014 his assets were worth Rs.8,00,000 and liabilities Rs.50,000. Find out his closing capital and profits earned during the year.

2. Calculate the amount of total assets and capital as on 31.12.2013 in each of the following cases:

i. Shyam started a business on 1.1.2013 with a capital of Rs.10,000 and a loan of Rs. 5,000 borrowed from Chirag. During the year, he made a profit of Rs.5,000.

ii. If in the above case the proprietor had introduced additional capital of Rs.5,000 and had withdrawn Rs.3,000 for personal use. iii. If in the above case, apart from the loan, Shyam owes 2,500 to a supplier of goods on 31.12.2013.

3. Calculate total equity if:

i. Owner's Equity in the beginning Rs.60,000

ii. Equity of creditors at the end Rs.50,000

iii. Revenue during the period Rs.70,000 iv. Expenses during the same period are Rs.65,000 Also calculate amount of owner's equity at the end.

4. Show the Accounting Equation on the basis of the following transactions and also show the Balance Sheet:

1. Started business with cash Rs.60,000 and Rs.30,000.

2. Purchased goods for cash Rs.40,000 and on credit Rs.25,000.

3. Goods costing Rs.48,000 sold at a profit of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %. Three-fourth payment received in cash.

4. Paid rent Rs.4,000 and salary Rs.6,000.

5. Received cash from Debtors Rs.15,000.

6. Paid telephone bill amounting to Rs.800.

7. Introduced fresh capital Rs.40,000.

8. Purchased securities Rs.5,000 in cash.

9. Paid cash for household expenses Rs.1,000.

10. Received dividend on securities Rs.200.

Q8. Classify the following accounts into Personal, Real or Nominal accounts:

a. Machinery b. Cash c. Bank d. Bad Debts e. Goodwill f. Drawings g. Interest received h. Trade Marks i. Commission received in advance j. Prepaid Insurance

Q9. Mention the nature of the account on the basis of Modern Classification of Accounts:

a. Creditor's A/c b. Purchases A/c c. Rent Received A/c d. Proprietor's A/c e. Building A/c

TOPIC – ORIGIN OF TRANSACTIONS

1. What do you mean by Source Vouchers and Accounting Vouchers?
2. What is an invoice?
3. Rohan has returned goods worth Rs.5,000 to Ram as he found it defective. Which document will be prepared by Ram?
4. Credit purchase of furniture will be recorded through which voucher?
5. What is the value involved in recording transactions on the basis of source documents?
6. Is cash memo a source document or an accounting voucher?
7. Why is the evidence provided by source documents important to Accounting?

TOPIC- Journal and Ledger

Q1.Explain the following terms:

- a. Journal
- b. Ledger

Q2. Differentiate between Cash discount and Trade discount.

3. Journalise the following:

- 1-1-2009. Started business with cash Rs. 25,000
- 2-1-2009. Purchased furniture from Rajan Rs. 15,000
- 3-1-2009. Sold goods to Sukumaran Rs. 50,000
- 4-1-2009. purchased stationary for Rs. 300
- 5-1-2009. Paid Salary Rs 500.

Q3: Journalize the following transactions:-

- (a) Withdrawn for office use Rs.1200.
- (b) Rent paid Rs 800.
- (c) Bought a car for personal use worth Rs 1,00,000.
- (d) Sold goods to Mr.Gupta Rs. 50,000.

- (e) Ram kumar is declared insolvent. Received from his official receiver a first and final compensation of 60 paise in the rupee on a bad debt Rs. 5000.
- (f) Paid Rs. 300 in cash as wages on installation of machine.
- (g) Paid into bank Rs. 30,000
- (h) Sold goods to Raju, list price Rs. 7000 trade discount 10% and cash discount 5%. He paid the amount on the same day and availed cash discount.

Q 4. Pass Journal entries from the following transactions and also prepare cash A/c and purchases A/c:

- a. Goods worth Rs.50,000 and cash Rs.20,000 were stolen by an employee.
- b. Rs.10,000 due from Rohit are now bad debts.
- c. Provide interest on capital of Rs.15,00,000 at 6% p.a. for 9 months.
- d. Rahul who owned us Rs.20,000 becomes insolvent and a final dividend of 60 paise in a rupee is received from his estate.
- e. Purchased an old machinery for Rs.1,00,000 and spent Rs.5,000 on its carriage and Rs.20,000 on its immediate repairs.
- f. Sold goods to Karan list price Rs.20,000, trade discount 10% and cash discount 5%. He paid the amount on the same day and availed the cash discount.
- g. Paid landlord Rs.12,000 for rent. One-third of the building is occupied by the proprietor for residential use.
- h. Received cash from a debtor written off as bad debts last year Rs.2,000.
- i. Commission accrued Rs.1,000
- j. Honoured our acceptance in favour of Shyam by cheque Rs.3,000.

Q5 . Pass Opening journal entry from the following: Cash balance Rs.3,000; Bank balance Rs.4,000; Debtors 5,000; Building Rs.2,00,000; Machinery Rs.40,000; Bill Receivable Rs.20,000; Goodwill Rs.5000; Creditors Rs.10,000; Outstanding Expenses Rs.2,000.

TOPIC – CASH BOOK

1. Why Cash Book is considered as both subsidiary and a principal book?
2. What is contra entry?
3. What do you mean by Imprest system of Petty Cash Book?

Q4. Record the following transactions in a double column cash book with cash and bank column and balance the book on 31st March 2007.

<u>Date</u>		<u>Amount (Rs.)</u>
2007		
March 1	Balance on hand	500
	Balance at bank (overdrawn)	4000
March 3	Cash sales	6000
March 5	Paid for purchase of machine	10,000
March 7	Paid wages for installation of the above machine	400
March 10	Received cheque from Mr. Arora	
	in full settlement of Rs. 5000	4800
March 13	Issued a cheque to Mr. Lal on	
	Account	4000
March 14	Withdraw from bank for office use	5000
March 16	Cheque received from Mr. Arora	
	Endorsed to Shri Ram Mohan in full	
	Settlement of Rs. 5200	

March 30 Paid life insurance premium of the life of proprietor Rs.500

Q5:- Prepare Cash Book from the following transactions: 2004

May 1 Balance of Cash in hand Rs.15,600; Overdraft at Bank Rs.7,400.

May 2 Capital introduced Rs.30,000, Out of which Rs.25,000 deposited into Bank.

May 3 Purchased goods on credit from Mohan of the list price of Rs.15,000. Out of this amount he allowed us a trade discount of 20%.

May 6 Settled the account of Mohan by paying cash Rs.11,600.

May 8 An amount of Rs.2,500 due from Chaturvedi & sons written off as Bad Debts in the previous year, now recovered.

May 10 Cashed a cheque for Rs.7,500.

May 10 Drew from bank for household expenses Rs.3,000 and for Income Tax Rs.800

May 14 Received Rs.500 from the sale of old chairs.

May 15 Received from X on behalf of Y Rs.2,200. Discount allowed Rs.100. May 20 Received a cheque from Naresh Rs.4,210 in full settlement of his account of Rs.4,400.

May 22 Cheque received from Naresh sent to bank.

May 25 Sagar Chand, who owned us Rs.10,000 became bankrupt and paid us 40 paise in a rupee.

May 26 Received repayment of a loan of Rs.3,600 and deposited out of it Rs.2,000 into the bank.

May 28 Cheque received from Naresh dishonoured, Bank debits Rs.20 in respect of this cheque for Bank Charges.

May 31 Interest debited by bank Rs.650. Deposited with the bank the entire balance after retaining Rs.5,000 at office.

TOPIC – SUBSIDIARY BOOK

Q1:- what are the different types of subsidiary book? Can we prepare Trial balance with the help of subsidiary books.

Q2 :- Enter the following transactions in the proper books of account maintained by Datta Readymade Garments:

Aug. 2 Sold goods to Mehra Sons 4 Coats @ Rs.500 each 6 Ladies Suits @ Rs.1, 000 each Less: 10% Trade Discount

Aug. 5 Sold goods to Mohan & Co. 6 Kids suits @ Rs.600 each 4 Gents Shirts @ Rs.800 each

Aug. 6 Purchased furniture from Godrej on credit Rs.15, 000

Aug. 7 Charged Depreciation on Furniture Rs.500

Aug. 8 Goods returned by Mohan & Co. 1 Kids Suit @ Rs.600 each 1 Gents Shirts @ Rs.800 each

Aug.12 Goods Purchased on credit from Janata Stores 15 Pant Pieces @ Rs.80 each 20 Trousers @ Rs.500 each

Aug.15 Goods purchased on Credit from Golden Fabrics 10 Woolen suits @ Rs.2, 000 each 12 Cotton Sarees @ Rs.1, 200 each Less: 10% Discount

Aug.25 Purchased cotton sarees for personal use Rs.1, 000

TOPIC: BANK RECONCILIATION STATEMENT

1. Why is Bank Reconciliation Statement prepared?
2. Discuss the need of preparing BRS.
3. Is it correct that Bank Reconciliation Statement is prepared once that is at the end of the year?
4. On 31st December, 2005, the Cash Book of Mittal Bros. showed an overdraft of Rs.6920.

From the following particulars make out a Bank Reconciliation Statement ascertain the balance as per pass book.

- a. Debited by bank for Rs.200 on account of interest on overdraft and Rs.50 on account of charges for collecting bills.
- b. Cheques drawn but not cashed before December 31, 2005 for Rs.4, 000.
- c. On 15th Dec., the payments side of the Cash Book was undercast by Rs.100.
- d. A cheque for Rs.131 issued on 25th Dec., was recorded in the cash column.
- e. One deposit of Rs.150 was recorded in the Cash Book as if there is not Bank column therein.
- f. On 18th Dec., the debit balance of Rs. 1,526 as on previous day was brought forward as accredit balance.

g. Of the total cheques amounting to Rs. 11,514 drawn in the last week of Dec., cheques aggregating Rs. 7,815 were encashed in Dec.

Q5. Prepare a bank reconciliation statement from the following particulars on 31st March 2002:

(i) Debit balance as per bank column of the cash book	3,72,000
(i) Cheques issued to creditors, but not yet presented to the bank for payment	72,000
(iii) Dividend received by the bank, but not entered in the cash book	5,000
(iv) Interest allowed by bank	1250
(v) Cheques deposited into bank for collection, but not collected by bank up to this date	15400
(vi) Bank charges	200
(vii) A cheque deposited into bank was dishonoured, but no intimation received	320
(viii) Bank paid house tax on our behalf, but no information received from bank in this connection	350

TOPIC: DEPRECIATION

1. Depreciation is cash expenditure like other normal expenses. Comment.

2. Depreciation cannot be provided in case of loss in a financial year. Comment.

3. Which assets are depreciated by using depletion method of depreciation?

4. G Ltd. purchased machinery on 1st Jan. 2003 for Rs. 2,00,000. Installation expenses were Rs. 30,000. On 1st July, 2003, expenses for repairs were incurred to the extent of Rs. 20,000. Depreciation is provided @10% p.a. under W.D.V. method. Calculate depreciation for the 4th year. Which values are being reflected in this case? 7. On 1st July, 2010 Avinash Ltd., purchased Machinery for Rs 10,00,000 from Mr. Vishesh & spent Rs 40,000 on its installation. He paid 50% in cash & agreed to pay the balance amount on 1st Jan. 2011, along with interest @ 10% p.a. On 1st April, 2012; the machinery was disposed off for Rs 6,98,200 & on the same day new

machinery costing Rs 11, 60,000 was purchased. Prepare machinery account from 2010 to 2012 assuming company charges depreciation @ 15% p.a. on Diminishing balance method on 31st December each year.

5. On 1st January 2007 Ramu purchased furniture for Rs. 5, 00, 00. He spends Rs. 25,000 for its implementation. On 1st March 2007 he purchased machinery for Rs. 2, 50,000. On 1st January 2007 He sold a part of machinery purchased on 1st January 2009 (costing Rs. 65,000) for Rs 50,000. On 1st April 2009 he purchased machinery for Rs. 1, 00,000. Prepare machinery and depreciation account and find out the balance of machinery account as on 31st December 2010. The concern follows fixed installment method @10%.

6. Alpha Ltd. Company hired employees with special needs to provide employment opportunities to them. They set up their plant in non residential area to minimize the pollution. It purchased on 1st January 2001 a small plant for Rs.10, 000. On 1st July in the same year, an additional plant was purchased costing Rs.5, 000. On 1st October 2003 the plant purchased on 1st January 2001 having become obsolete, is sold off for Rs. 6,750. On the same date, a fresh plant was purchased for Rs.12, 000. Depreciation is provided at 10% p.a. on the straight-line method. Prepare Plant A/c for 3 years. (Closing date 31st December every year) Identify the values being depicted.

TOPIC - Financial Statements of Sole Proprietorship (Adjustments)

1. How the following will be treated in the final accounts:-

a. During the year ended 31st March, 2015, salaries amounting to Rs.12,000 for ten months have been paid, salaries for two months Rs.2,400 has not been paid. b. Insurance premium of Rs.2,430 has been paid on 1st Aug. 2014, for one year. (accounts are closed 31st March)

2. Arun Enterprises deals in a stationery business. Being a socially aware business concern, they wanted to pay back to the society. They decided to supply free stationery to 50 schools located in the backward areas. On 26th March, 2015 stock worth Rs.50,000 was destroyed by fire. The stock was insured and insurance company admitted a claim of Rs. 35,000 only. How will you show the effect in final accounts and identify one value which the organization wants to communicate to the society.

3. M/s Bakshi is into the business of medicines. Honesty towards the work is the key to the business. The profits are good and encouraged by huge benefits, the organization decided to reward its employees with bonus equal to one month salary. The purchases made during the year were Rs. 10,000 and medicines worth Rs.2,000 were distributed as free samples to various hospitals to promote sales. How will you deal in the final accounts and identify one value which they want to communicate.

4.A and B started business of supplying textbooks to students. In order to fulfill social obligation they also supplied books to schools located in the remote and backward areas. During the year commission received Rs. 25,000. Commission received but not earned Rs.500. How will you deal in final A/c's.

State any one value mentioned above.

5. The debts written off as bad debt, if recovered subsequently, are credited to the Debtor's A/c. Is it correct? Why?

6.By providing discount on debtors, which accounting concept is followed?

7.The provision for discount on debtors is calculated before deducting the provision for doubtful debts from debtors. Comment.

8.Why do accountants value closing stock at lower of cost net realizable value? 10. Unearned income is credited to the P& L A/c. Do you agree with the statement? .

9.Prepare Trading and Profit and loss account form the following:

Particulars	Dr. Rs.	Cr.Rs.
Stock	25,000	50,000
Purchases and sales	50,000	1,00,000
Wages	1,500	
Commission		300
Rent	400	
Returns	500	1,500
Salaries	400	
Carriage inwards	250	
Carriage outwards	150	
Bad debts	200	

Q10. From the following trial balance M/s Shradha & sons as on 31st December, 2003, prepare the trading and profit and loss account and balance sheet:

Ledger accounts	Debit balance (Rs.)	Credit balance (Rs.)
Capital		80,000
Drawing	18,000	
Sales		1,55,000

Purchases	82,600	
Stock (1.1.2003)	42,000	
Return outward		1,600
Carriage inward	1200	
Wages	4000	
Power	6000	
Machinery	50,000	
Furniture	14,000	
Rent	22,000	
Salary	15,000	
Insurance	3,600	
8% bank loan		25,000
Debtors	20,600	
Creditors		18,900
Cash in hand	1,500	

Adjustments:

- (i) Closing stock Rs. 64,000
- (ii) Wages outstanding Rs. 2,400
- (iii) Bad debts Rs. 600
- (iv) Provision for bad and doubtful debts to be 5%
- (v) Rent is paid for 11 months.
- (vi) Insurance premium is paid per annum, ending 29th February, 2004.
- (vii) Loan for the bank was taken on 1st July, 2003.
- (viii) Provide depreciation on machinery @ 10% and on furniture @ 5%.

TOPIC - Accounts from Incomplete Records

1. A limited company cannot maintain its accounts under Single Entry System. Why?
2. What is the common objective between the Double Entry System and Single Entry System?
3. Why the statement of assets and liabilities prepared under Single Entry System at the end of the accounting period is called Statement of Affairs instead of Balance Sheet?
4. Calculate closing capital- opening capital Rs.7,00,000; Profit for the year Rs.2,00,000; Drawings Rs.70,000. During the year the proprietor sold ornaments of his wife for Rs.2,00,000 and invested the same in the business.
5. Atul traders deal in woollen garments. They decided to distribute free of cost woollen garments to villagers of the area where factory is located. Atul maintains his books on Single Entry System. His capital as on 1st April, 2012 was Rs.30,000 whereas capital as on 31st March, 2013 was Rs.1,05,000. He drew Rs.20,000 to purchase a second hand computer for personal use. During the year he introduced Rs. 10,000 as an additional capital in the business. Prepare statement of Profit & Loss for the year 2012-13. Identify the value communicated by Atul traders to the society
6. Anil a trader does not maintain proper books of accounts . However , he furnishes you the following details:-

	March 31,2006(Rs.)	March 31,2007(Rs.)
Cash at bank	4500	3000
Cash in hand	300	4000
Stock	40000	45000
Debtors	12000	20000
Office equipment	5000	5000
Sundry Creditors	30000	20000
Furniture	4000	4000

During the year Anil introduced Rs. 6000 as further capital and withdrew Rs.4000 as drawings. Write off depreciation on furniture at 10% and on office equipment at 5%.

Prepare a statement showing profit and loss made by him for the year ended 31st March, 2007.

Topic- Rectification of errors

Q1. What are the different types of errors. Explain with examples.

Q2. Correct the following errors by opening Suspense Account.

- (i) The sales book has been totaled Rs.1000 short.
- (ii) Goods worth Rs.1500 returned by G Ltd. have not been recorded anywhere
- (iii) Goods purchased worth Rs.2500 have been posted to the debit of the suppliers, Gupta & Co.
- (iv) Furniture purchased worth Rs.10,000 has been entered in purchases book.
- (v) Cash received from A Rs.2500 has not been posted in his account.

Q3. Correct the following errors by passing rectifying entries:

- (i) Goods worth Rs.1500 returned by G Ltd. have not been recorded anywhere
- (ii) Furniture purchased worth Rs.10,000 has been recorded through purchases account.
- (iii) Machinery purchased worth Rs.20,000 has been recorded through purchases account.
- (iv) A credit sales of Rs.1700 to Ram was recorded as Rs.7100.

Q4. What is Suspense A/C. Show its placement in Trial Balance.

Class –XI

Topic- Bills of Exchange

Q1 : On 1st January 2003, A received Rs.25,000 in cash and two bills for Rs. 45000 and Rs. 30000 for two months from B, duly accepted by the latter, against sales proceeds. The first bill was endorsed to C in settlement of his account Rs.45500 and the second bill discounted from bank @12 % p.a. on the date of acceptance of bills. Both the bills were dishonored on the due date. C has paid Rs. 100 and the bank has paid Rs. 80 as noting charges. B paid Rs.20000 and noting charges in cash and accepted a new bill for balance at three months. The interest on balance @18% p.a. was paid in cash.

On the due date of the new bill, B became insolvent and nothing was recovered from his estate. Pass entries in the books of the Drawer.

Q2:- Y accepted a bill of Rs.40000 drawn on him by Z on 1st May, 2007 for 3 months. This was for the amount which Y owed to Z. Z got the bill discounted for Rs. 39000. Just before the due date Y approached Z for renewal of the bill. Z agreed on the condition that Rs. 10000 be paid

immediately together with interest on the remaining amount at 12% p.a for three months and that for the remaining amount Y should accept a new bill for three months . These arrangements were carried through.

On 7th Nov. 2007, Y becomes insolvent and his estate paid 40%. Pass Journal entries in the books of Y and Z.

Q3: On 1st Jan.2007, X owed Rs. 50,000 to Y. On 1st February, he accepted a bill for 3 months drawn on him by Y for the amount . On the due date the bill was dishonoured , the noting charges being Rs. 100. Pass Journal entries in the books of Y in each of the following cases:-

- i) The bill is held till maturity by Y
- ii) Y endorses the bill in favor of Z .
The bill is discounted at 12% immediately

Topic- Not For Profit organization

Q1. What is the nature of income and expenditure account and Receipt and payment A/C

Q2. Calculate amount of medicine to be debited to the income & expenditure a/c Dayanand club from the following:

Particulars	1 st April,2013	31 st March,2014
Stock of medicine	8000	6000
Creditors for medicine	9000	11000

Medicine purchased during the year Rs. 47000. (3)

Q 3. DAV Public school, Sahibabad did not increased the fees of their Students while

other schools were increased their fees on the account of VI Pay commission.

- a) Which Values were being followed by DAV, Sahibabad?
- b) Why do Schools Prepare 'Income & Expenditure Account' rather than 'Profit & Loss Account'? (3)

4. From the following Receipt and Payment account of a club prepare Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st December, 2012.

[illegible]

The following additional information is provided:

- (a) Outstanding subscription for 2012 Rs.50,000
(b) Outstanding salaries as on 31st Dec.2012 Rs. 40,000
(c) Provide depreciation on sports material @ 25% p.a.
Prepare Income and Expenditure Accounts of the club for the year ended 31st Dec.2012.