

**SET - 3**

**Series : SSO/1/C**

**कोड नं. 67/1/3**  
**Code No.**

रोल नं. 

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Roll No.

परीक्षार्थी कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें ।  
Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **23** हैं ।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **23** प्रश्न हैं ।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जायेगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।
- Please check that this question paper contains **23** printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **23** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

**लेखाशास्त्र**  
**ACCOUNTANCY**

निर्धारित समय : 3 घंटे ]

Time allowed : 3 hours ]

[ अधिकतम अंक : 80

[ Maximum Marks : 80

**सामान्य निर्देश :**

- (i) यह प्रश्न-पत्र दो भागों में विभक्त है – क और ख ।
- (ii) भाग क सभी के लिए अनिवार्य है ।
- (iii) भाग ख के दो विकल्प हैं – वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण तथा अभिकलित्र लेखांकन ।
- (iv) भाग ख से केवल एक ही विकल्प के प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।
- (v) किसी प्रश्न के सभी खण्डों के उत्तर एक ही स्थान पर लिखे जाने चाहिए ।

**General Instructions :**

- (i) This question paper contains **two** parts **A** and **B**.
- (ii) Part **A** is **compulsory** for all.
- (iii) Part **B** has two options – Analysis of Financial Statements and Computerized Accounting.
- (iv) Attempt only one option of Part **B**.
- (v) All parts of a question should be attempted at one place.

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[P.T.O.]

**भाग – क**

**PART – A**

**(साझेदारी फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के लिए लेखांकन)**

**(Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)**

1. एक साझेदार के अवकाश ग्रहण करने पर, पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर लाभ की खतौनी खातेदारों के खातों के जमा में की जायेगी :

- (क) अवकाश ग्रहण करने वाले साझेदार के
- (ख) सभी साझेदारों के, उनके पुराने लाभ अनुपात में
- (ग) शेष साझेदारों के, उनके पुराने लाभ अनुपात में
- (घ) शेष साझेदारों के, उनके नए लाभ अनुपात में

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At the time of retirement of a partner, profit on revaluation will be credited to the capital accounts of :

- (a) Retiring Partner
- (b) All partners, in the old profit sharing ratio
- (c) The remaining partners in their old profit sharing ratio
- (d) The remaining partners in their new profit sharing ratio.

2. 'लाभ-हानि विनियोजन खाते' तथा 'लाभ-हानि उचित खाते' में अन्तर्भेद कीजिए ।

1

Differentiate between 'Profit and Loss Appropriation Account' and 'Profit and Loss Suspense Account'.

3. निपुन, वासु तथा शीतू एक फर्म में साझेदार हैं । उन्होंने अपने मित्र वरुन को फर्म में साझेदार बनाया । वरुन लाभ में अपने अंश के लिए पर्याप्त पूँजी तथा ख्याति की राशि लाया । वरुन ने साझेदार बनने से पूर्व फर्म को 12% वार्षिक ब्याज की दर से ₹ 5,00,000 का ऋण दिया हुआ था । अब फर्म का लेखापाल इस बात पर बल दे रहा है कि ऋण पर 6% वार्षिक दर से ब्याज का भुगतान किया जाये । क्या उसका ऐसा करना सही है ? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण दीजिए ।

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Nipun, Vasu and Sheetu are partners in a firm. They admitted their friend Varun into the firm as a partner. Varun brought sufficient amount of capital and premium for goodwill for his share in the profits. Varun had given to the firm ₹ 5,00,000 @ 12% p.a. interest as loan before he became a partner. Now the accountant of the firm is emphasizing that the interest on loan should be paid @ 6% p.a. Is he right in doing so ? Give reason in support of your answer.

4. गामा केमिकल्स लिमिटेड एक नई बनाई गई कम्पनी है । जनता को अपने अंशों को निर्गमित करने के लिए यह प्रति अंश अधिकतम कितना बट्टा दे सकती है ?

- (i) 6%
- (ii) 10%
- (iii) 5%
- (iv) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

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Gama Chemicals Ltd. is a newly formed company. How much discount per share can it allow for issuing its shares to the public ?

- (i) 6%
- (ii) 10%
- (iii) 5%
- (iv) None of the above

5. . एक कम्पनी 'ऋणपत्र शोधन संचय' कब बनाती है ?

1

When does a company create 'Debenture Redemption Reserve' ?

6. जब नया साझेदार ख्याति के लिए रोकड़ लाता है, तो उस राशि की खतौनी किस खाते के जमा में की जाती है ?

- (क) वसूली खाता
- (ख) रोकड़ खाता
- (ग) ख्याति के लिए प्रीमियम खाता
- (घ) पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता

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When the new partner brings cash for goodwill, the amount is credited to :

- (a) Realisation Account
- (b) Cash Account
- (c) Premium for Goodwill Account
- (d) Revaluation Account

7. एक फर्म द्वारा अर्जित औसत लाभ ₹ 95,000 है, जिसमें औसत आधार पर अल्पमूल्यांकित ₹ 10,000 का स्टॉक सम्मिलित है। व्यवसाय में ₹ 9,00,000 का पूँजी निवेश है तथा लाभ की सामान्य दर 9% है। अधिलाभ के आठ गुने के आधार पर फर्म की ख्याति की गणना कीजिए। 3

The average profit earned by a firm is ₹ 95,000 which includes undervaluation of stock of ₹ 10,000 on an average basis. The capital invested in the business is ₹ 9,00,000 and the normal rate of return is 9%. Calculate goodwill of the firm on the basis of 8 times the super profit.

8. नंदनी लिमिटेड ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 60,000, 8% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन 10% के बट्टे पर किया। ऋणपत्रों का शोधन 7 वर्षों के पश्चात् 5% के प्रीमियम पर करना है। निर्गमन की शर्तों के अनुसार ₹ 50 आवेदन पर तथा शेष का भुगतान ऋणपत्रों के आबंटन पर देय था। 3

8% ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन पर आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

Nandini Ltd. issued 60,000, 8% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10% redeemable at a premium of 5% after 7 years. According to the terms of issue ₹ 50 was payable on application and balance on allotment of debentures.

Record necessary entries regarding issue of 8% debentures.

9. निशित ऑटोमोबाइल कम्पनी भारत में कम लागत की कारें बनाने वाली उत्पादक कम्पनी है। इसके पास सारे देश में फैला हुआ एक सुदृढ़ विक्रय तथा वितरण नेटवर्क है। यह कारों के उत्पादन की विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं में पर्यावरण सुरक्षा के ऊँचे मानदण्ड अपनाती है। कम्पनी के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए यह एक विद्यालय चलाती है तथा प्रौढ़ों को पढ़ना तथा लिखना सिखाने तथा प्राथमिक साक्षरता प्राप्त करने हेतु एक 'प्रौढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्र' का संचालन करती है। कम्पनी बहुत अच्छा कार्य कर रही है तथा भविष्य में अपने उत्पादों की ऊँची माँग की संभावना रखती है। इसके लिए इसने उड़ीसा के पिछड़े क्षेत्र में एक नई उत्पादन इकाई स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया जिसके द्वारा लोगों के लिए जीविका सृजन किया जायेगा, विशेषतः ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के समाज के सुविधावंचित वर्ग के लिए। वित्त की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए उन्होंने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 70,000 समता अंशों को सममूल्य पर निर्गमित करने तथा ₹ 40 प्रत्येक के 60,000, 9% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन करने का निर्णय लिया।

कम्पनी की पुस्तकों में अंशों तथा 9% ऋणपत्रों के निर्गमन के लिए आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ दीजिए तथा ऐसे किसी एक मूल्य की पहचान कीजिए जिसे कम्पनी समाज को संप्रेषित करना चाहती है। 3

Nishit Automobiles Co. is a manufacturer of low cost cars in India. It has a strong sales and distribution network spread across the country. It follows high standards in environmental safety in various processes of car manufacturing. It runs a school to provide quality education to the children of employees of the company and an 'Adult Education Centre' to help adults learn reading and writing and to acquire basic literacy.

The company is doing well and anticipates a higher demand for its products in the future. For the same, it decides to set up a new manufacturing unit in a backward area of Orissa creating livelihood for people, especially those from disadvantaged sections of society in rural India. In order to raise fund requirements they decided to issue 70,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each at par and 60,000, 9% Debentures of ₹ 40 each. Pass necessary Journal Entries for the issue of shares and 9% debentures in the books of the company and also identify any one value which the company wants to communicate to the society.

10. 1 अप्रैल, 2012 को एक कम्पनी ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 2,000 8% ऋणपत्रों का निर्गमन ₹ 20 प्रति ऋणपत्र के प्रीमियम पर किया। ऋणपत्रों का शोधन ₹ 20 प्रति ऋणपत्र के प्रीमियम पर करना था। निर्गमन की शर्तों के अनुसार 31 मार्च, 2014 से प्रारंभ करके कम्पनी की इच्छानुसार खुले बाज़ार से क्रय करके अथवा ड्रा के द्वारा ₹ 20,000 के ऋणपत्रों का शोधन प्रति वर्ष करना था।

31 मार्च, 2014 को कम्पनी ने खुले बाज़ार से शोधन करने के लिए ₹ 16,000 के ऋणपत्रों का क्रय ₹ 95 प्रति ऋणपत्र तथा ₹ 4,000 के ऋणपत्रों का क्रय ₹ 90 प्रति ऋणपत्र किया।

ऋणपत्रों के शोधन के लिए रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

3

On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2012, a company issued 2,000 8% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of ₹ 20 repayable at a premium of ₹ 20. The terms of issue provided for the redemption of ₹ 20,000 debentures every year commencing from 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014 either by purchase from the open market or by draw of lots at the company's option.

On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014, the company purchased for cancellation its own debentures of the face value of ₹ 16,000 at ₹ 95 per debentures and of ₹ 4,000 at ₹ 90 per debenture.

Show the Journal Entries for redemption of debentures.

11. प्रभात, कासिम तथा रोज़र एक फर्म के साझेदार थे तथा 4 : 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे। उनकी पुस्तकों में ख्याति ₹ 90,000 दर्शाई गई थी। पुस्तकों में सामान्य संचय ₹ 45,000 दर्शाया गया था। कासिम ने फर्म से अवकाश ग्रहण करने का निर्णय लिया। उसके अवकाश ग्रहण करने की तिथि को फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 1,08,000 किया गया। प्रभात तथा रोज़र के मध्य नया लाभ अनुपात 1 : 2 रखने का निर्णय किया गया।

कासिम के अवकाश ग्रहण करने पर आवश्यक रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए।

4

Prabhat, Qasim and Roger were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2. Goodwill appeared in their books at a value of ₹ 90,000 and general reserve at ₹ 45,000. Qasim decided to retire from the firm. On the date of his retirement goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 1,08,000. The new profit sharing ratio decided among Prabhat and Roger is 1 : 2.

Record necessary Journal Entries on Qasim's retirement.

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[P.T.O.]

12. 31 मार्च, 2014 को पूजा, कुरेशी तथा रोज़, जो एक साझेदारी फर्म के साझेदार थे, का स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

**31 मार्च, 2014 का स्थिति विवरण**

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
विभिन्न लेनदार	2,50,000	भवन	2,60,000
संचित निधि	2,00,000	निवेश	1,10,000
पूँजी :		कुरेशी का ऋण	1,00,000
पूजा 1,50,000		देनदार	1,50,000
कुरेशी 1,00,000		स्टॉक	1,20,000
रोज़ 1,00,000	3,50,000	रोकड़	60,000
	<b>8,00,000</b>		<b>8,00,000</b>

1 जुलाई, 2014 को कुरेशी का निधन हो गया। साझेदारों का लाभ अनुपात 2 : 1 : 1 था। किसी साझेदार की मृत्यु के समय साझेदारी संलेख में निम्न का प्रावधान था :

- मृत्यु की तिथि एक फर्म के लाभ में उसके भाग की गणना पिछले तीन वर्षों के औसत लाभ के आधार पर की जायेगी।
- फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन पिछले दो वर्षों के कुल लाभ के आधार पर किया जायेगा।
- फर्म द्वारा किसी साझेदार को दिये गये ऋण पर ब्याज 6% प्रति वर्ष की दर से अथवा ₹ 4,000, जो भी अधिक होगा, लगाया जायेगा।
- पिछले तीन वर्षों का लाभ ₹ 45,000; ₹ 48,000 तथा ₹ 33,000 था। उसके निष्पादकों को प्रस्तुत करने हेतु कुरेशी का पूँजी खाता तैयार कीजिए।

4

On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014, the Balance Sheet of Pooja, Qureshi and Ross, who were partners in a firm was as under :

**Balance Sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014**

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Sundry Creditors	2,50,000	Building	2,60,000
Reserve Fund	2,00,000	Investment	1,10,000
Capitals :		Qureshi's loan	1,00,000
Pooja 1,50,000		Debtors	1,50,000
Qureshi 1,00,000		Stock	1,20,000
Ross 1,00,000	3,50,000	Cash	60,000
	<b>8,00,000</b>		<b>8,00,000</b>

Qureshi died on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2014. The profit sharing ratio of the partners was 2 : 1 : 1. On the death of a partner the partnership deed provided for the following :

- (i) His share in the profits of the firm till the date of his death will be calculated on the basis of average profit of last three completed years.
- (ii) Goodwill of the firm will be calculated on the basis of total profit of last two years.
- (iii) Interest on loan given by the firm to a partner will be charged at the rate of 6% p.a. or ₹ 4,000 whichever is more.
- (iv) Profits for the last three years were ₹ 45,000; ₹ 48,000 and ₹ 33,000.

Prepare Qureshi's Capital Account to be rendered to his executors.

13. लाभ तथा आहरण के समायोजन के पश्चात् 31 मार्च, 2014 को अलका, हार्दिक तथा रमनीक के पूँजी खातों में क्रमशः ₹ 9,00,000; ₹ 5,00,000 तथा ₹ 3,00,000 का शेष था । इसके पश्चात् यह पता चला कि पूँजी तथा आहरण पर ब्याज नहीं लगाया गया ।

- 31 मार्च, 2014 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में फर्म का लाभ ₹ 1,80,000 था ।
- वर्ष भर में अलका तथा रमनीक प्रत्येक ने ₹ 40,000 का आहरण किया तथा हार्दिक ने प्रत्येक तिमाही के मध्य में बराबर किश्तों में कुल ₹ 60,000 का आहरण किया ।
- आहरण पर 5% प्रति वर्ष की दर से ब्याज लेना था तथा पूँजी पर 10% प्रति वर्ष की दर से ब्याज देय था ।
- साझेदारों का लाभ अनुपात 3 : 1 : 1 था ।
- अपनी कार्यकारी गणनाओं को स्पष्ट दर्शाते हुए एक आवश्यक परिशोधन प्रविष्टि कीजिए ।

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On March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014, the balances in the capital accounts of Alka, Hardik and Ramneek after making adjustment for profits and drawings etc. were ₹ 9,00,000, ₹ 5,00,000 and ₹ 3,00,000 respectively. Subsequently it was discovered that the interest on capital and drawings has been omitted.

- The profit for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014 was ₹ 1,80,000
- During the year Alka and Ramneek each withdrew a sum of ₹ 40,000, Hardik withdrew a total of ₹ 60,000 in equal installments in the middle of each quarter.
- Interest on drawings was to be charged @ 5% p.a. and interest on capital was to be allowed @ 10% p.a.
- The profit sharing ratio was 3 : 1 : 1
- Showing your working clearly, pass the necessary rectifying entry.



14. (क) नीचे दी गई रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियों में रिक्त स्थानों को भरिये :

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तिथि	विवरण	पृ.	नाम (₹)	जमा (₹)
	<p>पूँजी खाता नाम</p> <p>_____ नाम</p> <p>अंश हरण खाते से</p> <p>अंश आबंटन खाते से</p> <p>प्रथम याचना खाते से</p> <p>(₹ 10 प्रत्येक के 1,000 अंशों जिन्हें ₹ 2 प्रति अंश के अधिलाभ पर निर्गमित किया गया था तथा जिन पर ₹ 8 प्रति अंश माँगा गया था (₹ 2 प्रीमियम सहित) का ₹ 5 आबंटन राशि प्रीमियम सहित प्रति अंश तथा ₹ 2 प्रति अंश प्रथम याचना का भुगतान न करने पर हरण)</p>		_____	3,000
	<p>बैंक खाता नाम</p> <p>अंश पूँजी खाते से _____ से</p> <p>(₹ 14 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त 700 अंशों का पुनःनिर्गमन)</p>		9,800	_____
	<p>अंश हरण खाता नाम</p> <p>पूँजी संचय खाते से</p> <p>(हरण किये गये अंशों के पुनः निर्गमन पर लाभ का पूँजी संचय खाते में स्थानांतरण)</p>		_____	_____

(ख) नीचे दी गई रोजनामचा प्रविष्टियों में रिक्त स्थानों को भरिये :

तिथि	विवरण	पृ.	नाम (₹)	जमा (₹)
	<p>अंश पूँजी खाता नाम</p> <p>अंश हरण खाते से _____ से</p> <p>अंश प्रथम याचना खाते से</p> <p>(₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 1,000 अंशों जिन पर ₹ 80 प्रति अंश माँगा गया था तथा जिन्हें 10% के बट्टे पर निर्गमित किया गया को ₹ 30 प्रति अंश की प्रथम याचना राशि का भुगतान न करने पर हरण किया गया ।)</p>		80,000	30,000
	<p>बैंक खाता नाम</p> <p>_____ नाम</p> <p>अंश पूँजी खाते से</p> <p>(₹ 70 प्रति अंश की दर से ₹ 80 प्रदत्त 400 अंशों का पुनःनिर्गमन किया गया ।)</p>		_____	_____
	<p>अंश हरण खाता नाम</p> <p>पूँजी संचय खाते से</p> <p>(हरण किये गये अंशों के पुनःनिर्गमन पर लाभ को पूँजी संचय खाते में स्थानांतरित किया गया ।)</p>		_____	_____

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(a) Fill in the blank spaces in the Journal Entries given below :

Date	Particulars	F	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
	Share Capital A/c. Dr. _____ Dr. To Share Forfeited A/c. To Share Allotment A/c. To Share First Call A/c. (Being 1,000 shares of ₹ 10 each ₹ 8 called up issued at a premium of ₹ 2 per share forfeited for non-payment of allotment of ₹ 5 per share including premium and first call of ₹ 2 per share)		_____ _____	3,000 _____ _____
	Bank A/c. Dr. To Share Capital A/c. To _____ (Being 700 shares reissued @ ₹ 14 per share fully paid-up)		9,800	_____ _____
	Share Forfeited A/c. Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c. (Being gain on reissue of forfeited shares transferred to capital reserve)		_____	_____

(b) Fill in the blank spaces in the Journal Entries given below :

Date	Particulars	F	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
	Share Capital A/c. Dr. _____ Dr. To Share Forfeited A/c. To _____ To Share First Call A/c. (Being 1,000 shares of ₹ 100 each, ₹ 80 called up issued at a discount of 10% forfeited for non-payment of first call of ₹ 30 per share)		80,000	_____ _____ 30,000
	Bank A/c. Dr. _____ Dr. To Share Capital A/c. (Being 400 shares reissued at ₹ 70 per share ₹ 80 paid-up)		_____ _____	_____
	Share Forfeited A/c. Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c. (Being gain on reissue of forfeited shares transferred to capital reserve)		_____	_____

15. पार्थ तथा शिविका एक फर्म में साझेदार थे तथा 3 : 2 के अनुपात में लाभ बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2014 को फर्म का स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
विभिन्न लेनदार	80,000	बैंक	1,72,000
शिविका की बहन का ऋण	20,000	देनदार	27,000
पूँजी :		स्टॉक	50,000
पार्थ       1,75,000		फर्नीचर	2,20,000
शिविका <u>1,94,000</u>	3,69,000		
	<b>4,69,000</b>		<b>4,69,000</b>

उपरोक्त तिथि को फर्म का विघटन हो गया । सम्पत्तियों की वसूली तथा देयताओं का भुगतान निम्न प्रकार से किया गया :

- (क) पार्थ ने 50% फर्नीचर पुस्तकीय मूल्य से 20% कम पर ले लिया । शेष फर्नीचर को ₹ 1,05,000 पर बेच दिया गया ।
- (ख) लेनदारों से ₹ 26,000 प्राप्त हुए ।
- (ग) शिविका ने ₹ 29,000 में स्टॉक ले लिया ।
- (घ) शिविका की बहन के ऋण का भुगतान ₹ 2,000 के ब्याज के साथ कर दिया गया ।
- (ङ) वसूली व्यय ₹ 5,000 थे ।

वसूली खाता, साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तथा बैंक खाता तैयार कीजिए ।

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Parth and Shivika were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. The Balance Sheet of the firm on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014 was as follows :

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Sundry Creditors	80,000	Bank	1,72,000
Shivika's sister's loan	20,000	Debtors	27,000
Capitals :		Stock	50,000
Parth       1,75,000		Furniture	2,20,000
Shivika <u>1,94,000</u>	3,69,000		
	<b>4,69,000</b>		<b>4,69,000</b>

On the above date the firm was dissolved. The assets were realized and the liabilities were paid off as follows :

- (a) 50% of the furniture was taken over by Parth at 20% less than book value. The remaining furniture was sold for ₹ 1,05,000.
- (b) Debtors realized ₹ 26,000
- (c) Stock was taken over by Shivika for ₹ 29,000.
- (d) Shivika's sister's loan was paid off along with an interest of ₹ 2,000.
- (e) Expenses on realization amounted to ₹ 5,000.

Prepare Realisation Account, Partner's Capital Accounts and Bank Account.

16. रोलगा लिमिटेड की पंजीकृत पूँजी ₹ 50,00,000 है तथा यह ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के समता अंशों में विभाजित है । कम्पनी ने जनता को 42,000 अंशों के निर्गमन के लिए प्रस्ताव किया । राशि निम्न प्रकार से देय थी :

आवेदन पर	– ₹ 30 प्रति अंश
आबंटन पर	– ₹ 40 प्रति अंश (प्रीमियम सहित)
प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना पर	– ₹ 50 प्रति अंश

40,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए ।

निम्न को छोड़कर सभी राशियाँ प्राप्त हो गईं :

लाल ने, जिसके पास 100 अंश थे, आबंटन तथा याचना राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया ।

पाल ने, जिसके पास 200 अंश थे, याचना राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया ।

कम्पनी ने लाल तथा पाल के अंशों का हरण कर लिया । उसके पश्चात् हरण किये गये अंशों को ₹ 70 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनःनिर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए कम्पनी की रोकड़ बही तथा रोजनामचे में आवश्यक प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

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**अथवा**

ममता फेब ने ₹ 100 प्रत्येक के 50,000 अंशों का 10% के बट्टे पर निर्गमन किया, जो आवेदन पर ₹ 20 ; आबंटन पर ₹ 30 तथा प्रथम तथा अन्तिम याचना प्रत्येक पर ₹ 20 देय थे । 75,000 अंशों के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त हुए । 25,000 अंशों के आवेदनों को खेद-पत्र भेजकर उनकी आवेदन राशि वापिस कर दी गई ।

मोहन, एक अंशधारक ने, अपने 1,500 अंशों पर आबंटन राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया, इस राशि का भुगतान उसने प्रथम याचना के साथ किया ।

एक अंशधारक रमन ने, जिसके पास 500 अंश थे, दोनों याचनाओं का भुगतान आबंटन राशि के साथ कर दिया । एक अंशधारक कमल ने, जिसके पास 1,000 अंश थे, ने प्रथम याचना तथा दूसरी तथा अन्तिम याचना का भुगतान नहीं किया । उसके अंशों का हरण कर लिया गया । हरण किये गये अंशों को ₹ 120 प्रति अंश पूर्ण प्रदत्त पुनःनिर्गमित कर दिया गया ।

उपरोक्त लेनदेनों के लिए कम्पनी की पुस्तकों में आवश्यक रोज़नामचा प्रविष्टियाँ कीजिए ।

Rolga Ltd. is having an authorized capital of ₹ 50,00,000 divided into equity shares of ₹ 100 each. The company offered 42,000 shares to the public. The amount payable was as follows :

On Application	– ₹ 30 per share
On Allotment	– ₹ 40 per share (including premium)
On First and Final Call	– ₹ 50 per share

Applications were received for 40,000 shares.

All sums were duly received except the following :

Lal, a holder of 100 shares did not pay allotment and call money.

Pal, a holder of 200 shares did not pay call money.

The company forfeited the shares of Lal and Pal. Subsequently the forfeited shares were reissued for ₹ 70 per share as fully paid-up. Show the entries for the above transactions in the cash book and journal of the company.

**OR**

Mamta Fab Ltd. issued 50,000 shares of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 10% payable as ₹ 20 on application; ₹ 30 on allotment and ₹ 20 each on first and final call. Applications were received for 75,000 shares. Applicants of 25,000 shares were sent letters of regret and application money was refunded.

Mohan, a holder of 1,500 shares failed to pay allotment money which he paid along with the first call.

Raman, a shareholder holding 500 shares paid both the calls along with allotment. Kamal, a shareholder holding 1000 shares did not pay first call and second and final call. His shares were forfeited. The forfeited shares were re-issued at ₹ 120 per share as fully paid up.

Pass necessary Journal Entries for the above transaction in the books of the company.

17. 31 मार्च, 2014 को आभा तथा बिनय का स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

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देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
लेनदार	13,000	बैंक	15,000
कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि	8,000	देनदार	22,000
कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति निधि	15,000	घटा : संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान	<u>1,000</u>
पूँजी :		स्टॉक	10,000
आभा	55,000	संयंत्र एवं मशीनरी	60,000
बिनय	<u>30,000</u>	ख्याति	10,000
	85,000	लाभ-हानि खाता	5,000
	<b>1,21,000</b>		<b>1,21,000</b>

फर्म के लाभों में ¼ भाग के लिए चित्रा को एक साझेदार बनाया गया । यह निर्णय लिया गया कि :

(क) ₹ 1,500 के डूबत ऋणों का अपलेखन किया जायेगा ।

(ख) ₹ 8,000 का स्टॉक आभा तथा बिनय ने पुस्तक मूल्य पर अपने लाभ अनुपात में ले लिया । शेष स्टॉक का मूल्यांकन ₹ 2,500 किया गया ।

- (ग) संयंत्र एवं मशीनरी तथा ख्याति का मूल्यांकन क्रमशः ₹ 32,000 तथा ₹ 20,000 किया गया ।
- (घ) चित्रा ख्याति का अपना भाग नकद लाई ।
- (ङ) चित्रा अनुपातिक पूँजी लायेगी तथा आभा तथा बिनय की पूँजी को नगद लाकर अथवा नकद का भुगतान करके उनके लाभ अनुपात में समायोजित किया जायेगा ।
- पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता तथा साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तैयार कीजिए ।

**अथवा**

ललित, मधुर तथा नीना साझेदार थे तथा क्रमशः 50%, 30% और 20% लाभ बाँटते थे । 31 मार्च, 2013 को उनका स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

देयताएँ	राशि (₹)	सम्पत्तियाँ	राशि (₹)
लेनदार	28,000	रोकड़	34,000
भविष्य निधि	10,000	देनदार	47,000
निवेश उतार-चढ़ाव निधि	10,000	घटा : डूबत तथा संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान	3,000
पूँजी :		स्टॉक	15,000
ललित	50,000	निवेश	40,000
मधुर	40,000	ख्याति	20,000
नीना	25,000	लाभ एवं हानि खाता	10,000
	<b>1,63,000</b>		<b>1,63,000</b>

उपरोक्त तिथि को मधुर ने अवकाश ग्रहण किया तथा ललित एवं नीना ने निम्न शर्तों पर साझेदारी को चालू रखने का निर्णय लिया :

- (क) फर्म की ख्याति का मूल्यांकन ₹ 51,000 पर किया जायेगा ।
- (ख) कर्मचारी क्षतिपूर्ति का ₹ 6,000 का दावा था ।
- (ग) निवेशों को ₹ 15,000 तक लाया गया ।
- (घ) डूबत ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान को ₹ 1,000 से घटाया गया ।
- (ङ) मधुर को नकद ₹ 10,300 का तुरन्त भुगतान कर दिया गया तथा शेष को उसके ऋण खाते में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया । जिसका भुगतान 12% प्रति वर्ष ब्याज के साथ दो बराबर किश्तों में करना था ।

पुनर्मूल्यांकन खाता, साझेदारों के पूँजी खाते तथा पूर्ण भुगतान होने तक मधुर का ऋण खाता तैयार कीजिए ।

Following is the Balance Sheet of Abha and Binay as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014 :

<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>Amount (₹)</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Amount (₹)</b>
Creditors	13,000	Bank	15,000
Employees Provident Fund	8,000	Debtors	22,000
Workmen's Compensation Fund	15,000	Less : Provision for doubtful debts	<u>1,000</u>
<u>Capitals :</u>			21,000
Abha	55,000	Stock	10,000
Binay	<u>30,000</u>	Plant & Machinery	60,000
	85,000	Goodwill	10,000
		Profit & Loss	5,000
	<b>1,21,000</b>		<b>1,21,000</b>

Chitra was admitted as a partner for ¼ share in the profits of the firm. It was decided that :

- Bad Debts amounted to ₹ 1,500 will be written off.
- Stock worth ₹ 8,000 was taken over by Abha & Binay at Book value in their profit sharing ratio. The remaining stock was valued at ₹ 2,500.
- Plant & Machinery and goodwill were valued at ₹ 32,000 and ₹ 20,000 respectively.
- Chitra brought her share of goodwill in cash.
- Chitra will bring proportionate capital and the capital of Abha and Binay will be adjusted in their profit-sharing ratio by bringing in or paying off cash as the case may be.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partner's Capital Accounts.

**OR**



Lalit, Madhur and Neena were partners sharing profits as 50%, 30% and 20% respectively. On March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013 their Balance Sheet was as follows :

<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>Amount (₹)</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Amount (₹)</b>
Creditors	28,000	Cash	34,000
Provident Fund	10,000	Debtors	47,000
Investment Fluctuation Fund	10,000	Less : Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debts	<u>3,000</u> 44,000
<u>Capitals :</u>		Stock	15,000
Lalit            50,000		Investment	40,000
Madhur           40,000		Goodwill	20,000
Neena <u>25,000</u>	1,15,000	Profit & Loss A/C	10,000
	<b>1,63,000</b>		<b>1,63,000</b>

On this date, Madhur retired and Lalit and Neena agreed to continue on the following terms :

- (a) The goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 51,000.
- (b) There was a claim for workmen's compensation to the extent of ₹ 6,000.
- (c) Investment were brought down to ₹ 15,000.
- (d) Provision for bad debts was reduced by ₹ 1,000.
- (e) Madhur was paid ₹ 10,300 in cash and the balance was transferred to his loan account payable in two equal installments together with interest @ 12% p.a.

Prepare Revaluation A/C, Partner's capital Accounts and Madhur's loan A/C till the loan is finally paid off.

**भाग – ख**

**(विकल्प - I)**

**PART – B**

**(Option - I)**

**(वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण)**

**(Analysis of Financial Statements)**

18. कावेरी लिमिटेड, एक वित्तीय कम्पनी ने, वर्ष के दौरान 12% प्रति वर्ष की दर से ₹ 5,00,000 के ऋण तथा अग्रिम लिए । रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार करते समय निम्न में से इसे किस प्रकार की गतिविधि में सम्मिलित किया जायेगा :

**1**

- (क) निवेश गतिविधियाँ  
(ख) वित्तीय गतिविधियाँ  
(ग) दोनों निवेश तथा वित्तीय गतिविधियाँ  
(घ) प्रचालन गतिविधियाँ

Kaveri Ltd. a financing company obtained loans and advances of ₹ 5,00,000 during the year @ 12% p.a. It will be included in which of the following activities while preparing the cash flow statement ?

- (a) Investing Activities  
(b) Financing Activities  
(c) Both Investing and financing activities  
(d) Operating activities

19. 'जी लिमिटेड' कागज उत्पादन का व्यवसाय करती है । चालू वर्ष में इसने ₹ 30,00,000 की मशीनरी का क्रय किया; इसने अपने कर्मचारियों को ₹ 60,000 के वेतन का भुगतान किया । इसे विस्तार के लिए वित्त की आवश्यकता थी, अतः इसने ₹ 20,00,000 के अंशों का निर्गमन किया । चालू वर्ष में इसने ₹ 9,00,000 का लाभ अर्जित किया ।

प्रचालन गतिविधियों से रोकड़ प्रवाह की गणना कीजिए ।

**1**

'G Ltd.' is carrying on a paper manufacturing business. In the current year, it purchased machinery for ₹ 30,00,000; it paid salaries of ₹ 60,000 to its employees; it required funds for expansion and therefore issued shares of ₹ 20,00,000. It earned a profit of ₹ 9,00,000 for the current year.

Find out cash flows from operating activities.

20. विनीत, ललित प्लास्टिक लिमिटेड का प्रबंध निदेशक था। पिछले छः वर्षों से कम्पनी लगातार अच्छा लाभ अर्जित कर रही थी। विनीत ने नेतृत्व की लोकतांत्रिक शैली अपनायी हुई थी। उनके अच्छे सुझावों को मानकर वह अपने अधीनस्थों को सम्मान देने में विश्वास रखता था। कम्पनी ने इलाके में एक विद्यालय भी शुरू किया हुआ था तथा कम्पनी इलाके की सफाई में भी योगदान करती थी। 31 मार्च, 2014 को ललित प्लास्टिक लिमिटेड का तुलनात्मक लाभ-हानि विवरण निम्न प्रकार से था :

विवरण	नोट सं.	2012-13 (₹)	2013-14 (₹)	पूर्ण परिवर्तन (₹)	% परिवर्तन
प्रचालन से आय		12,00,000	16,00,000	4,00,000	33.33
घटा : कर्मचारी लाभ व्यय		3,00,000	4,00,000	1,00,000	33.33
कर पूर्व लाभ		9,00,000	12,00,000	3,00,000	33.33
कर @ 40%		3,60,000	4,80,000	1,20,000	33.33
कर पश्चात् लाभ		5,40,000	7,20,000	1,80,000	33.33

- (क) 31 मार्च, 2013 तथा 2014 को समाप्त हुए वर्षों के लिए शुद्ध लाभ अनुपात की गणना कीजिए।  
(ख) उपरोक्त स्थिति में समाज को सम्प्रेषित किए जाने वाले किन्हीं दो मूल्यों की पहचान कीजिए।

4

Vineet was the Managing Director of Lalit Plastics Ltd. For the last six years the company had been consistently earning good profits. Vineet followed democratic style of leadership. He believed in giving respect to his subordinates by agreeing to their good suggestions. The company also opened a school for girls in the locality and also contributed towards the cleanliness of the locality. Following is the comparative 'Statement of Profit & Loss' of Lalit Plastics Ltd. for the years ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014 :

Particulars	Note No.	2012-13 (₹)	2013-14 (₹)	Absolute change (₹)	Percentage change
Revenue from operations		12,00,000	16,00,000	4,00,000	33.33
Less : Employee benefit expenses		3,00,000	4,00,000	1,00,000	33.33
Profit before tax		9,00,000	12,00,000	3,00,000	33.33
Tax @ 40%		3,60,000	4,80,000	1,20,000	33.33
Profit after tax		5,40,000	7,20,000	1,80,000	33.33

- (a) Calculate Net Profit ratio for the years ending 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013 and 2014.  
(b) Identify any two values which are being communicated to the society in the above case.

21. निम्न सूचना के आधार पर निवेश पर प्रत्याय की गणना कीजिए : ब्याज तथा कर पश्चात् शुद्ध लाभ ₹ 9,00,000; 10% ऋणपत्र ₹ 12,00,000; कर @ 40%; विनियोजित पूँजी ₹ 82,20,000. 4

With the help of the following information, calculate return on Investment; Net Profit after interest and Tax ₹ 9,00,000; 10% Debentures ₹ 12,00,000; Tax @ 40%; Capital Employed ₹ 82,20,000.

22. (क) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की सूची VI, भाग I के अनुसार निम्न मदों को किन मुख्य शीर्षकों तथा उप-शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत कंपनी के स्थिति विवरण में दर्शाया जायेगा ? 2

- (i) बैंक अधिविकर्ष  
(ii) चेक हस्ते  
(iii) खुदरा औज़ार  
(iv) दीर्घावधि प्रावधान

- (ख) वित्तीय विश्लेषण के किन्हीं दो उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए । 2

- (a) Under which major headings and sub-headings the following items will be shown in the Balance Sheet of a company as per Schedule VI, Part I of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (i) Bank Overdraft  
(ii) Cheques in Hand  
(iii) Loose Tools  
(iv) Long term provisions

- (b) State any two objectives of Financial Statement Analysis.

23. 31 मार्च, 2014 को श्रेष्ठा लिमिटेड का स्थिति विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :

विवरण	नोट सं.	31-3-2014 (₹)	31-3-2013 (₹)
<b>समता तथा देयताएँ</b>			
(1) <u>अंशधारक निधियाँ</u>			
(अ) अंशपूँजी		20,00,000	15,00,000
(ब) संचय एवं आधिक्य	1	5,00,000	3,00,000
(2) <u>अचल देयताएँ</u>			
दीर्घकालीन ऋण		3,00,000	2,00,000
(3) <u>चालू देयताएँ</u>			
(अ) व्यापारिक देयताएँ		1,50,000	2,00,000
(ब) लघुकालीन प्रावधान	2	70,000	60,000
<b>कुल</b>		<b>30,20,000</b>	<b>22,60,000</b>

परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(1) अचल सम्पत्तियाँ			
(a) स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(i) मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ	3	19,00,000	15,00,000
(ii) अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ	4	4,70,000	2,70,000
(2) चालू परिसम्पत्तियाँ			
(अ) स्टॉक (मालसूची)		2,50,000	1,60,000
(ब) व्यापारिक प्राप्तियाँ		2,10,000	2,10,000
(स) रोकड़ तथा रोकड़ तुल्य		1,90,000	1,20,000
<b>कुल</b>		<b>30,20,000</b>	<b>22,60,000</b>

खातों के नोट्स :

क्रम संख्या	विवरण	31-3-2014 (₹)	31-3-2013 (₹)
1.	संचय एवं आधिक्य आधिक्य (लाभ-हानि विवरण का शेष)	5,00,000	3,00,000
2.	लघुकालीन प्रावधान कर प्रावधान	70,000	60,000
3.	मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ मशीनरी एकत्रित मूल्यहास	27,00,000	21,00,000
4.	अमूर्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ ख्याति	(8,00,000) 4,70,000	(6,00,000) 2,70,000

निम्न समायोजनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक रोकड़ प्रवाह विवरण तैयार कीजिए :

वर्ष के दौरान एक मशीनरी, जिसकी लागत ₹ 30,000 थी तथा जिस पर एकत्रित मूल्यहास ₹ 6,000 था, को ₹ 20,000 में बेचा गया ।

6

Following was the Balance Sheet of Sreshtha Ltd. as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014 :

Particulars	Note No.	31-3-2014 (₹)	31-3-2013 (₹)
<b>Equity &amp; Liabilities</b>			
(1) <u>Shareholders Funds</u>			
(a) Share Capital		20,00,000	15,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	5,00,000	3,00,000
(2) <u>Non-current Liabilities</u>			
Long term borrowings		3,00,000	2,00,000
(3) <u>Current Liabilities</u>			
(a) Trade payables		1,50,000	2,00,000
(b) Short term provisions	2	70,000	60,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,20,000</b>	<b>22,60,000</b>
<b>Assets</b>			
(1) <u>Non-Current Assets</u>			
(a) Fixed Assets			
(i) Tangible assets	3	19,00,000	15,00,000
(ii) Intangible assets	4	4,70,000	2,70,000
(2) <u>Current Assets</u>			
(a) Inventories		2,50,000	1,60,000
(b) Trade Receivables		2,10,000	2,10,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,90,000	1,20,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,20,000</b>	<b>22,60,000</b>

Notes to Accounts :

S. No.	Particulars	As on 31-3-2014 (₹)	As on 31-3-2013 (₹)
1.	Reserves and Surplus Surplus (Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss)	5,00,000	3,00,000
2.	Short term provisions Provision for tax	70,000	60,000
3.	Tangible Assets Machinery Accumulated Depreciation	27,00,000 (8,00,000)	21,00,000 (6,00,000)
4.	Intangible Assets Goodwill	4,70,000	2,70,000

Prepare a Cash Flow Statement after taking into account the following adjustment :

During the year a piece of machinery costing ₹ 30,000 on which accumulated depreciation was ₹ 6,000, was sold for ₹ 20,000.

**भाग – ख**

**(विकल्प - II)**

**PART – B**

**(Option – II)**

**(अभिकलित्र लेखांकन)**

**(Computerised Accounting)**

18. 'डाटा बेस डिज़ाइन' से तात्पर्य है

- (क) सम्पूर्ण डाटाबेस के विभिन्न भागों की संरचना का विवरण
- (ख) सॉफ्टवेयर का मूल डिज़ाइन
- (ग) कुंजी पटल तथा सीपीयू का डिज़ाइन
- (घ) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

**1**

'Database Design' refers to

- (a) Description of the structure of different parts of the overall database.
- (b) Basic design of the software
- (c) Design of Keyboard and CPU
- (d) None of the above

19. 'खातों के समूहीकरण' से अभिप्राय अंकड़ों (डाटा) का निम्न प्रकार से वर्गीकरण है :

- (क) परिसम्पत्तियाँ, देयताएँ तथा पूँजी
- (ख) परिसम्पत्तियाँ, स्वामी-समता, आगम तथा व्यय
- (ग) आगम तथा व्यय
- (घ) परिसम्पत्तियाँ, पूँजी, देयताएँ, आगम तथा व्यय

**1**

The 'Grouping of Accounts' means the classification of data from :

- (a) Assets, Liabilities and Capital
- (b) Assets, Owners' Equity, Revenue and Expense
- (c) Revenue and Expenses
- (d) Assets, Capital, Liabilities, Revenue and Expense

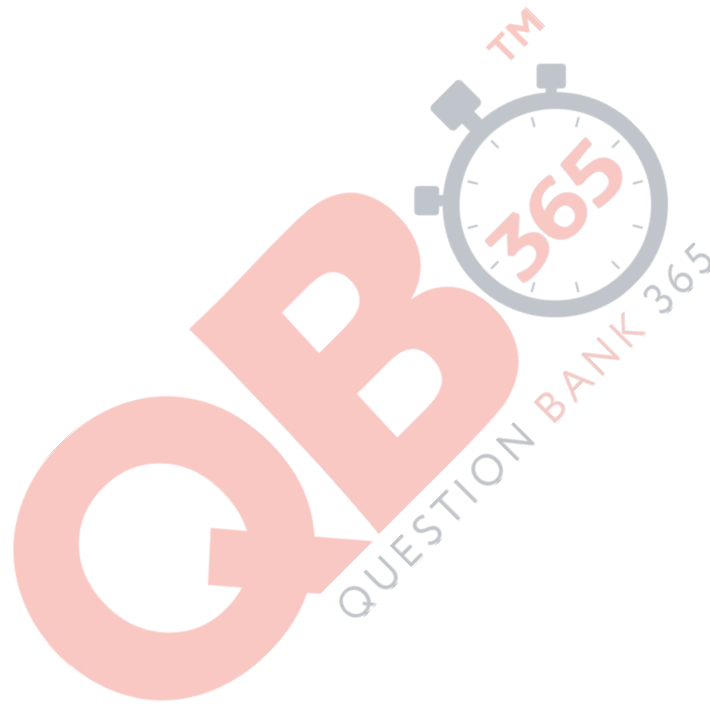
20. ग्राफ/चार्ट के उपयोग के किन्हीं दो लाभों को समझाइए ।

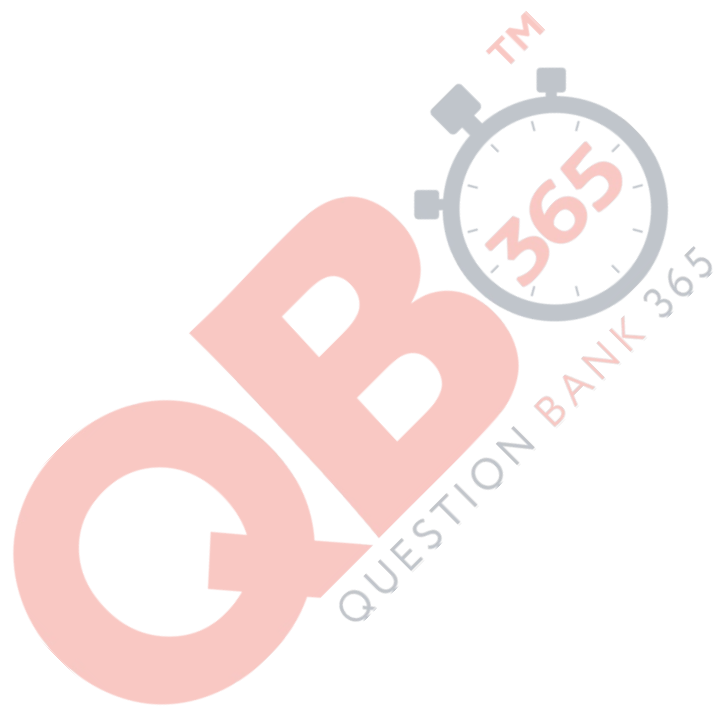
**4**

Explain any two advantages of using Graphs/Charts.



21. 'डेस्कटॉप डाटा बेस' तथा 'सर्वर डाटाबेस' में किन्हीं चार आधारों पर अन्तर्भेद कीजिए । 4  
Differentiate between 'Desktop Database' and 'Server Database' on any four basis.
22. 'टैली में वर्गीकृत' विभिन्न प्रकार के लेखांकन प्रमाणकों को समझाइए । 4  
Explain different types of Accounting Vouchers 'as categorized in Tally'.
23. शर्त के साथ फॉर्मेटिंग का क्या अर्थ है ? इसके लाभों को समझाइए । 6  
What is meant by conditional formatting ? Explain its benefits.





1/1	1/2	1/3	<b>Delhi – 67/1/3</b> Expected Answers / Value points											
3	4	1	<b>Q. At the time of retirement.....Capital accounts of:</b> <b>Ans.</b> (b) All partners, in the old profit sharing ratio.	<b>1 Mark</b>										
6	3	2	<b>Q. Differentiate between.....'Profit and Loss Suspense Account'.</b> <b>Ans.</b> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th align="center">Basis</th> <th align="center">Profit &amp; Loss Appropriation Account</th> <th align="center">Profit &amp; Loss Suspense Account</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Preparation</td> <td>Profit &amp; Loss Appropriation A/c is prepared to distribute profit among partners according to the provisions of partnership deed or Partnership Act.</td> <td>Profit &amp; Loss Suspense A/c is prepared to calculate profit for a particular time period before the end of the accounting year.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Basis	Profit & Loss Appropriation Account	Profit & Loss Suspense Account	Preparation	Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c is prepared to distribute profit among partners according to the provisions of partnership deed or Partnership Act.	Profit & Loss Suspense A/c is prepared to calculate profit for a particular time period before the end of the accounting year.	<b>1 Mark</b>				
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-	-	3	<b>Q. Nipun, Vasu.....answer.</b> <b>Ans.</b> No, he is not correct. <b>Reason:</b> He will get interest @12% p.a. because of the agreement between Varun and the firm.	<b>1 Mark</b>										
-	-	4	<b>Q. Gama Chemicals Ltd.....above.</b> <b>Ans.</b> (iv) None of the above	= <b>1 Mark</b>										
4	5	5	<b>Q. When does a company.....Redemption Reserve'?</b> <b>Ans.</b> Debenture redemption reserve is created when debentures have to be redeemed out of profits.	<b>1 Mark</b>										
1	2	6	<b>Q. When the new .....credited to:.</b> <b>Ans.</b> (c) Premium for Goodwill Account.	<b>1 Mark</b>										
-	-	7	<b>Q. The average.....profit.</b> <b>Ans.</b> Average Profit = ₹ 95,000, Undervaluation of Stock = 10,000 Average Profit = 95,000 + 10,000 = ₹ 1,05,000 (½) Normal Profit = Capital Investment X Normal Rate of Return = 9,00,000 X 9/100 = ₹ 81,000 Super Profit = 1,05,000 – 81,000 = ₹ 24,000 (1) Goodwill = 24,000 X 8 = ₹ 1,92,000 (1)	= <b>3 Mark</b>										
-	-	8	<b>Q. Nandini Ltd.....debentures.</b> <b>Ans.</b> <p align="center"><b>Books of Nandini Ltd.</b> <b>Journal</b></p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th align="center">Date</th> <th align="center">Particulars</th> <th align="center">LF</th> <th align="center">Dr. Amt (₹)</th> <th align="center">Cr. Amt (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)						
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			To Stock To Debtors To Furniture To Bank(Sundry creditors) To Bank (Sister Loan+ Interest) To Bank (Exp.)	50,000 27,000 2,20,000 80,000 22,000 5,000	By Shivika's Sister Loan By Sundry Creditors By Bank – assets realised: Furniture – 1,05,000 Debtors – <u>26,000</u> By Parth's Capital A/c (Furniture) By Shivika's Capital A/c(Stock) By Loss Transferred to Partners' Capital A/c: Parth 33,600 Shivika <u>22,400</u>	20,000 80,000 1,31,000 88,000 29,000 56,000	2 ½																																																	
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16 OR	17 OR	16 OR	<p><b>Q. Mamta Fab Ltd.....of the company.</b> <b>Ans.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Books of Mamta Fab Ltd.</b> <b>Journal</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Date</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 5%;">LF</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Dr. Amt (₹)</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Cr. Amt (₹)</th> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">i.</td> <td>Bank A/c To Equity Share Application A/c (For application money received)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Dr.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">ii.</td> <td>Equity Share Application A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Bank A/c</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Dr.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,00,000 5,00,000</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amt (₹)	Cr. Amt (₹)		i.	Bank A/c To Equity Share Application A/c (For application money received)	Dr.	15,00,000	15,00,000	$\frac{1}{2}$	ii.	Equity Share Application A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c To Bank A/c	Dr.	15,00,000	10,00,000 5,00,000		
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			(For application money transferred to share capital )					<b>1</b>
	iii.	Equity Share Allotment A/c Discount on issue of shares A/c To Equity share Capital A/c (For allotment money due)	Dr. Dr.	15,00,000 5,00,000		20,00,000		$\frac{1}{2}$
	iv.	Bank A/c To Equity share Allotment A/c To Calls in Advance A/c (For allotment money received)	Dr.	14,75,000		14,55,000 20,000		<b>1</b>
	v.	Equity Share first Call A/c To Equity share capital A/c (For first call due)	Dr.	10,00,000		10,00,000		$\frac{1}{2}$
	vi.	Bank A/c Calls in advance A/c To Equity Share First Call A/c To Equity share allotment A/c (For first call received except on 1000 shares) <b>OR</b> Bank A/c Calls in arrears A/c Calls in advance A/c To Equity Share first call A/c To Equity share allotment A/c (For first call money received except on 1000 shares)	Dr. Dr.  Dr. Dr. Dr.	10,15,000 10,000  10,15,000 20,000 10,000		9,80,000 45,000  10,00,000 45,000		<b>1</b>
	vii.	Equity share second call A/c To Equity share Capital A/c (For second call due on 50,000 shares)	Dr.	10,00,000		10,00,000		$\frac{1}{2}$
	viii.	Bank A/c Calls in advance A/c To Equity share second call A/c (For second call received except on 1000 shares) <b>OR</b> Bank A/c Calls in arrear A/c Calls in advance A/c To Equity share second call A/c (For second call received except on 1000 shares)	Dr. Dr.  Dr. Dr. Dr.	9,70,000 10,000  9,70,000 20,000 10,000		9,80,000   9,80,000		<b>1</b>
	ix.	Equity Share capital A/c To Share forfeiture A/c To Equity share First Call A/c To Equity share final call A/c To Discount on issue of shares A/c (For 1000 shares forfeited) <b>OR</b> Equity Share capital A/c To Share forfeiture A/c To Calls in arrears A/c	Dr.     Dr.	1,00,000		50,000 20,000 20,000 10,000  1,00,000 50,000 40,000		<b>1</b>

			To Discount on issue of shares A/c (For 1000 shares forfeited)			10,000		
		x.	Bank A/c To Equity share Capital A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c (For 1000 shares reissued @ ₹ 120 per share)	Dr.		1,20,000	1,00,000 20,000	½
		xi.	Share Forfeiture A/c To Capital Reserve A/c (For share forfeiture transferred)	Dr.		50,000	50,000	½ = 8 Marks

17	16	17	<p><b>Q. Following is.....Capital Accounts.</b>  <b>Ans.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Revaluation A/c</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Dr</th> <th colspan="2">Cr</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Amt (₹)</th> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Amt (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>To Plant &amp; machinery A/c</td> <td>28,000</td> <td>By Stock A/c</td> <td>500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Debtors A/c</td> <td>500</td> <td>By loss transferred to Partner's Capital A/c:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Abha</td> <td>14,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Binay</td> <td>14,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>28,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>28,500</u></td> <td></td> <td><u>28,500</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p align="center"><b>Partner's Capital A/c</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Abha (₹)</th> <th>Binay (₹)</th> <th>Chitra (₹)</th> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Abha (₹)</th> <th>Binay (₹)</th> <th>Chitra (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>To Revaluation A/c</td> <td>14,000</td> <td>14,000</td> <td>---</td> <td>By Balance b/d</td> <td>55,000</td> <td>30,000</td> <td>---</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Goodwill A/c</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>---</td> <td>By Workmen Compensation Fund A/c</td> <td>7,500</td> <td>7,500</td> <td>---</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To P/L A/c</td> <td>2,500</td> <td>2,500</td> <td>---</td> <td>By Premium for Goodwill A/c</td> <td>2,500</td> <td>2,500</td> <td>---</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Stock A/c</td> <td>4,000</td> <td>4,000</td> <td>---</td> <td>By Bank A/c</td> <td>---</td> <td>12,500</td> <td>18,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Bank A/c</td> <td>12,500</td> <td>---</td> <td>---</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Balance c/d</td> <td>27,000</td> <td>27,000</td> <td>18,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>65,000</u></td> <td><u>52,500</u></td> <td><u>18,000</u></td> <td></td> <td><u>65,000</u></td> <td><u>52,500</u></td> <td><u>18,000</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Dr		Cr		Particulars	Amt (₹)	Particulars	Amt (₹)	To Plant & machinery A/c	28,000	By Stock A/c	500	To Debtors A/c	500	By loss transferred to Partner's Capital A/c:				Abha	14,000			Binay	14,000				28,000		<u>28,500</u>		<u>28,500</u>	Particulars	Abha (₹)	Binay (₹)	Chitra (₹)	Particulars	Abha (₹)	Binay (₹)	Chitra (₹)	To Revaluation A/c	14,000	14,000	---	By Balance b/d	55,000	30,000	---	To Goodwill A/c	5,000	5,000	---	By Workmen Compensation Fund A/c	7,500	7,500	---	To P/L A/c	2,500	2,500	---	By Premium for Goodwill A/c	2,500	2,500	---	To Stock A/c	4,000	4,000	---	By Bank A/c	---	12,500	18,000	To Bank A/c	12,500	---	---					To Balance c/d	27,000	27,000	18,000						<u>65,000</u>	<u>52,500</u>	<u>18,000</u>		<u>65,000</u>	<u>52,500</u>	<u>18,000</u>	2	6	= 8 Marks
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Dr		Cr																						
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					Lalit -10,000 Madhur -6,000 Neena - 4,000	20,000	
			<b>21,000</b>			<b>21,000</b>	
<b>Partner's Capital A/c</b>							
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Lalit (₹)</b>	<b>Madhur (₹)</b>	<b>Neena (₹)</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Lalit (₹)</b>	<b>Madhur (₹)</b>	<b>Neena (₹)</b>
To Madhur's Capital A/c	10,930	---	4,370	By Balance b/d	50,000	40,000	25,000
To Goodwill A/c	10,000	6,000	4,000	By Lalit's Capital A/c	---	10,930	---
To P/L A/c	5,000	3,000	2,000	By Neena's Capital A/c	---	4,370	---
To Revaluation A/c	10,000	6,000	4,000				
To Cash A/c	---	10,300	---				
To Madhur's Loan A/c	---	30,000	---				
To Balance c/d	14,070	---	10,630				
	<b>50,000</b>	<b>55,300</b>	<b>25,000</b>		<b>50,000</b>	<b>55,300</b>	<b>25,000</b>
<b>Madhur's Loan A/c</b>							
<b>Date</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount (₹)</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount (₹)</b>		
31.3.14	To Bank A/c	18,000	1.4.13	By Madhur's Capital A/c	30,000		
31.3.14	To Balance C/d	15,000	31.3.14	By Interest A/c	3,000		
		<u>33,000</u>			<u>33,000</u>		
31.3.15	To Bank A/c	<u>16,500</u>	1.4.14	By Balance B/d	15,000		
		<u>16,500</u>	31.3.15	By Interest A/c	<u>1,500</u>		
					<u>16,500</u>		
<b>PART B</b>							
<b>(Financial Statements Analysis)</b>							
18	19	18	Q. Kaveri Ltd.....activities.				1 Mark
			Ans. (d) Operating Activities				
19	18	19	Q. 'G Ltd.'.....activities.				1 Mark
			Ans.				

			₹ 9,00,000																					
22	22	20	<p><b>Q. Vineet.....above case.</b>  <b>Ans.</b></p> <p><b>a) <u>Net Profit Ratio</u></b></p> <p><b>As on 31-03-2013</b> = Net Profit after tax / Revenue from operations x 100          = 5,40,000 / 12,00,000 x 100 <span style="float:right">1</span>          = 45%</p> <p><b>As on 31-03-2014</b> = Net Profit after tax / Revenue from operations x 100          = 7,20,000 / 16,00,000 x 100 <span style="float:right">1</span>          = 45%</p> <p><b>b) Values: (Any two)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting healthy living.</li> <li>• Participation of Employees in excess profits.</li> <li>• Treating employees a part of the company.</li> <li>• Ethical practices of company</li> <li>• Hard work and honesty of employees.</li> <li>• Serving the organisation with dignity.</li> </ul> <p><b>(Or any other suitable value)</b></p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>=</p> <p><b>4 Marks</b></p>																				
-	-	21	<p><b>Q. With the help.....employed.</b>  <b>Ans.</b></p> <p><b>Return on Investment</b>          = Net Profit before Interest, tax and Dividend / Capital Employed x 100 <span style="float:right">½</span></p> <p><b>Net Profit before Tax</b> = ₹ 15,00,000 <span style="float:right">1</span></p> <p><b>Net Profit before Interest, tax and Dividend</b> = ₹ 16,20,000 <span style="float:right">½</span></p> <p><b>Capital Employed</b> = ₹ 82,20,000 <span style="float:right">½</span></p> <p><b>Return on Investment</b> = ₹ 16,20,000 / ₹ 82,20,000 x 100          = 19.71% <span style="float:right">1 ½</span></p>	<p>=</p> <p><b>4 Marks</b></p>																				
-	-	22	<p><b>Q. (a) Under which..... analysis.</b>  <b>Ans.</b></p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No.</th> <th>Items</th> <th>Headings</th> <th>Sub headings</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Bank Overdraft</td> <td>Current liabilities</td> <td>Short term borrowings</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Cheques in hand</td> <td>Current assets</td> <td>Cash and cash equivalents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Loose Tools</td> <td>Current assets</td> <td>Inventories</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Long Term Provisions</td> <td>Non Current liabilities</td> <td>--</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Q. (b) State.....analysis.</b>  <b>Ans. (Any two)</b></p>	S.No.	Items	Headings	Sub headings	1	Bank Overdraft	Current liabilities	Short term borrowings	2	Cheques in hand	Current assets	Cash and cash equivalents	3	Loose Tools	Current assets	Inventories	4	Long Term Provisions	Non Current liabilities	--	<p><b>2</b></p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessing the earning capacity or profitability</li> <li>Assessing managerial efficiency</li> <li>To measure the solvency</li> <li>To make comparative study with other firms</li> <li>To measure the financial strength</li> <li>To provide useful information to management</li> </ul> <p align="center"><b>(Or any other suitable objective)</b></p>	<p>2</p> <p>=</p> <p><b>4 Marks</b></p>
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23	23	23	<p><b>Q. Following.....was sold.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Cash flow statement of Srestha Ltd.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014 as per AS-3 (Revised)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th align="center">Particulars</th> <th align="center">Details (₹)</th> <th align="center">Amount (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3"><b><u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</u></b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net Profit before tax &amp; extraordinary items</td> <td align="right">2,00,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Add: Provision for Tax</td> <td align="right">70,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"><b><u>Add: Non cash and non-operating charges</u></b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provision for Tax</td> <td align="right">2,06,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depreciation on machinery</td> <td align="right">4,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loss on sale of machinery</td> <td align="right">4,80,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating profit before working capital changes</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b><u>Less: Increase in Current Assets</u></b></td> <td align="right">(90,000)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increase in inventories</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b><u>Less: Decrease in Current Liabilities</u></b></td> <td align="right">(50,000)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Decrease in trade payables</td> <td align="right">3,40,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating profit after working capital changes</td> <td align="right"><u>(60,000)</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Less: Tax Paid</b></td> <td></td> <td align="right"><b>2,80,000</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash generated from Operating Activities</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"><b><u>Cash flows from Investing Activities :</u></b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchase of machinery</td> <td align="right">(6,30,000)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sale of machinery</td> <td align="right">20,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchase of Goodwill</td> <td align="right"><u>(2,00,000)</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash used in investing activities</td> <td></td> <td align="right"><b>(8,10,000)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"><b><u>Cash flows from Financing Activities:</u></b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Issue of share capital</td> <td align="right">5,00,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Money raised from long term borrowings</td> <td align="right"><u>1,00,000</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash from financing activities</td> <td></td> <td align="right"><b>6,00,000</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td align="right"><b>70,000</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net increase in cash &amp; cash equivalents</td> <td></td> <td align="right"><b><u>1,20,000</u></b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Add: Opening balance of cash &amp; cash equivalents:</b></td> <td></td> <td align="right"><b><u>1,90,000</u></b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Closing Balance of cash &amp; cash equivalents:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Details (₹)	Amount (₹)	<b><u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</u></b>			Net Profit before tax & extraordinary items	2,00,000		Add: Provision for Tax	70,000		<b><u>Add: Non cash and non-operating charges</u></b>			Provision for Tax	2,06,000		Depreciation on machinery	4,000		Loss on sale of machinery	4,80,000		Operating profit before working capital changes			<b><u>Less: Increase in Current Assets</u></b>	(90,000)		Increase in inventories			<b><u>Less: Decrease in Current Liabilities</u></b>	(50,000)		Decrease in trade payables	3,40,000		Operating profit after working capital changes	<u>(60,000)</u>		<b>Less: Tax Paid</b>		<b>2,80,000</b>	Cash generated from Operating Activities			<b><u>Cash flows from Investing Activities :</u></b>			Purchase of machinery	(6,30,000)		Sale of machinery	20,000		Purchase of Goodwill	<u>(2,00,000)</u>		Cash used in investing activities		<b>(8,10,000)</b>	<b><u>Cash flows from Financing Activities:</u></b>			Issue of share capital	5,00,000		Money raised from long term borrowings	<u>1,00,000</u>		Cash from financing activities		<b>6,00,000</b>			<b>70,000</b>	Net increase in cash & cash equivalents		<b><u>1,20,000</u></b>	<b>Add: Opening balance of cash &amp; cash equivalents:</b>		<b><u>1,90,000</u></b>	Closing Balance of cash & cash equivalents:			<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>=</p> <p><b>6 Marks</b></p>
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**PART C**  
**(Computerized Accounting)**



19	18	18	<p><b>Q. Database design.....to:</b>  <b>Ans.</b>                  (b) Description of the structure of different parts of the overall database.</p>	1 Mark																					
18	19	19	<p><b>Q. The grouping.....data from:</b>  <b>Ans.</b> (d) Assets, Capital, Liabilities, Revenue and Expenses</p>	1 Mark																					
22	21	20	<p><b>Q. Explain any.....Graphs/ Charts.</b>  <b>Ans.</b>                  Following are the advantages of using Graph/ Charts: <b>(Any two)</b>                  4. Help to explore                  5. Help to present                  6. Help to convince. Suitable Explanation.</p>	2 x 2 = 4 Marks																					
20	22	21	<p><b>Q. Differentiate between..... four basis.</b>  <b>Ans. (Any four)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Basis</th> <th>Desktop Database</th> <th>Server base data base</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Application</td> <td>Single User</td> <td>Multiple User</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Additional provision for reliability</td> <td>Not present</td> <td>Present</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Cost</td> <td>Less costly</td> <td>Costly</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Flexibility regarding choice of performance, front and application.</td> <td>Not present</td> <td>Present</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Examples</td> <td>MS Access</td> <td>Oracle, SQL etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Suitability</td> <td>Small office, Home office</td> <td>Large business houses and organisations</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Basis	Desktop Database	Server base data base	1. Application	Single User	Multiple User	2. Additional provision for reliability	Not present	Present	3. Cost	Less costly	Costly	4. Flexibility regarding choice of performance, front and application.	Not present	Present	5. Examples	MS Access	Oracle, SQL etc.	6. Suitability	Small office, Home office	Large business houses and organisations	1 x 4 = 4 Marks
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21	20	22	<p><b>Q. Explain.....in Tally.</b>  <b>Ans.</b>                  Vouchers are of three types:                  (e) <b>Contra Voucher:</b> It is used for fund transfer between cash and bank account only (Example)                  (f) <b>Receipt Voucher:</b> All inflow of money is recorded through receipt voucher. Such receipt may be towards any income such as receipt from debtors, loan/advance taken or refund of loan/advance. (Example)                  (g) <b>Payment Voucher:</b> All outflow of money is recorded through payment voucher. Such payments may be toward any purchase expense, due to creditors, loan/advances etc. (Example)                  (h) <b>Journal Voucher:</b> Journal is an adjustment voucher, normally used for non cash transactions like adjustment between the ledgers.</p>	= 4 Marks																					
-	-	23	<p><b>Q. What is meant.....its benefits.</b>  <b>Ans.</b>                  A format change, such as background cell shading or font colour that is applied to a cell when a specified condition for the data in the cell is true. Conditional formatting is often applied to worksheets to find:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data that is above or below a certain value.</li> <li>• Duplicate data values.</li> <li>• Cells containing specific text.</li> </ul>																						

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Data that is above or below average.</li><li>• Data that falls in the top ten or bottom ten values.</li></ul> <p>Benefits of using conditional formatting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Helps in answering questions which are important for taking decisions.</li><li>• Guides with help of using visuals.</li><li>• Helps in understanding distribution and variation of critical data.</li></ul>	<p>=</p> <p><b>6 Marks</b></p>
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