ACCOUNTANCY (055) CLASS XII (2024-25) MARKING SCHEME

PART A (Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)

S.No.	Question	Marks
	Part A:- Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies	
1.	B- ₹ 1,20,000	1
2.	D - A is false but R is true	1
3.	C - Subscribed	1
	OR	
	B 5 %	
4.	A -	1
	Bad Debts A/c Dr. 15,000	
	To Debtors A/c 15,000	
	Prov. for Doubtful Debts A/c Dr. 15,000	
	To Bad Debts A/c 15,000	
	OR	
	C - Gain ₹ 16,000, ₹ 2,00,000	
5.	C - 12 %	1
6.	B- ₹4,800; ₹2,700; ₹2,100	1
	Or	
	B -₹ 12,000	1
7.	D - 1st May 2024	1
8.	A - Realisation Account will be credited by ₹ 60,000	1
	OR	
	C- ₹ 60,000 will be credited to Realisation Account and will be even paid off. Balance ₹ 40,000	
9.	will be distributed amongst partners B - Teeka will be credited by ₹ 4,200	1
10.	B - 1 eeka will be credited by ₹ 4,200	1
11.	D - Both B and C	1
12.	C - All are correct	1
13.	B - ₹ 60,000	1
	'	
14. 15.	D - Deferred Revenue Expenditure ₹ 50,000 and Profit and Loss (Dr.) ₹ 80,000	1
15.	A - ₹ 2,25,000 OR	1
	B - ₹ 67,500	
16.	A - 6:5:5	1
17.	Assets realised = $₹ 1,08,000$	3
1	Commission @ 2% = 2,160	
	Amount payable to other partners = $1,16,000 - 31,340 = 84,660$	
	10% of amount payable = $8,466$	
	10/0 of amount payable - 0,700	

Total C				_		
Date	Particulars	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)			
(i)	Realisation A/c Dr.	10,626				
	To Rusting's Capital Account		10,626			
	(Being remuneration payable to partner))				
 (') (1		.1				
	re in the subsequent profits attributable to	the use of h	is balance.			
	50 x 20,500 80,000					
\1 ,	30,000					
= ₹ 4,8	312					
,,,,	· 					
(ii) Inte	erest @ 6% p.a. on the use of his balance	= ₹ 42,250 x	6/12 x 6/10	00 = ₹ 1,2	67.50	
	ald exercise option (i) since the amount pa	•	under this	option is 1	more as	
compa	red to the amount payable to him under o	ption (ii).				
)r				
		<i>7</i> 1				
Capita	1 of Firm = 1,40,000+20,000 (Reserve) =	₹1,60,000				
- II		1-,00,000				
Norma	al Profit = $1,60,000 \text{ x}$ $12/100 = ₹19,200$					
	al Profit = 1,60,000 x $12/100 = ₹19,200$ ge Profit = ₹30,000					
Averag	ge Profit = ₹30,000	0 000 19 20	∩ = ₹10 800			
Average Super	ge Profit = ₹30,000 Profit = Average Profit-Normal Profit = 3		0 = ₹10,800)		
Average Super	ge Profit = ₹30,000		0 = ₹10,800)		
Average Super I Goodw	ge Profit = ₹30,000 Profit = Average Profit-Normal Profit = 3	200	0 = ₹10,800)		
Average Super I Goodw	ge Profit = ₹30,000 Profit = Average Profit-Normal Profit = 3 vill = 4 (Super Profit) = 4 (10,800) = ₹43, oh's share of Goodwill = 1/3 of 43,200= ₹	200	0 = ₹10,800)		
Average Super I Goodw Saurab	ge Profit = ₹30,000 Profit = Average Profit-Normal Profit = 3 vill = 4 (Super Profit) = 4 (10,800) = ₹43,5 oh's share of Goodwill = 1/3 of 43,200= ₹ Journal	200	0 = ₹10,800		Credit	
Average Super I Goodw	ge Profit = ₹30,000 Profit = Average Profit-Normal Profit = 3 vill = 4 (Super Profit) = 4 (10,800) = ₹43, oh's share of Goodwill = 1/3 of 43,200 = ₹ Journal Particulars	200 14,400.		Debit	Credit	
Average Super I Goodw Saurab	ge Profit = ₹30,000 Profit = Average Profit-Normal Profit = 3 vill = 4 (Super Profit) = 4 (10,800) = ₹43,5 oh's share of Goodwill = 1/3 of 43,200= ₹5 Journal Particulars Assets A/c	200				
Average Super I Goodw Saurab	ge Profit = ₹30,000 Profit = Average Profit-Normal Profit = 3 vill = 4 (Super Profit) = 4 (10,800) = ₹43, sh's share of Goodwill = 1/3 of 43,200= ₹ Journal Particulars Assets A/c To Liabilities A/c	200 14,400.		Debit	6,50,000	
Average Super I Goodw Saurab	ge Profit = ₹30,000 Profit = Average Profit-Normal Profit = 3 vill = 4 (Super Profit) = 4 (10,800) = ₹43, vils share of Goodwill = 1/3 of 43,200 = ₹ Journal Particulars Assets A/c To Liabilities A/c To Ginny Ltd. A/c	200 14,400.		Debit	6,50,000 32,00,000	
Average Super I Goodw Saurab	ge Profit = ₹30,000 Profit = Average Profit-Normal Profit = 3 vill = 4 (Super Profit) = 4 (10,800) = ₹43, sh's share of Goodwill = 1/3 of 43,200= ₹ Journal Particulars Assets A/c To Liabilities A/c	200 14,400.		Debit	6,50,000	
Average Super I Goodw Saurab	ge Profit = ₹30,000 Profit = Average Profit-Normal Profit = 3 vill = 4 (Super Profit) = 4 (10,800) = ₹43, wh's share of Goodwill = 1/3 of 43,200 = ₹ Journal Particulars Assets A/c To Liabilities A/c To Ginny Ltd. A/c To Capital Reserve A/c	200 14,400. Dr		Debit	6,50,000 32,00,000	
Average Super I Goodw Saurab	ge Profit = ₹30,000 Profit = Average Profit-Normal Profit = 3 vill = 4 (Super Profit) = 4 (10,800) = ₹43, vils share of Goodwill = 1/3 of 43,200 = ₹ Journal Particulars Assets A/c To Liabilities A/c To Ginny Ltd. A/c	200 14,400. Dr		Debit	6,50,000 32,00,000	
Average Super I Goodw Saurab	ge Profit = ₹30,000 Profit = Average Profit-Normal Profit = 3 vill = 4 (Super Profit) = 4 (10,800) = ₹43, wh's share of Goodwill = 1/3 of 43,200 = ₹ Journal Particulars Assets A/c To Liabilities A/c To Ginny Ltd. A/c To Capital Reserve A/c	200 14,400. Dr	orded)	Debit	6,50,000 32,00,000	
Average Super I Goodw Saurab	ge Profit = ₹30,000 Profit = Average Profit-Normal Profit = 3 vill = 4 (Super Profit) = 4 (10,800) = ₹43, vils share of Goodwill = 1/3 of 43,200 = ₹ Journal Particulars Assets A/c To Liabilities A/c To Ginny Ltd. A/c To Capital Reserve A/c (Being Business taken over and capit	Dr	orded)	Debit 40,00,000	6,50,000 32,00,000	
Average Super I Goodw Saurab	ge Profit = ₹30,000 Profit = Average Profit-Normal Profit = 3 vill = 4 (Super Profit) = 4 (10,800) = ₹43, sh's share of Goodwill = 1/3 of 43,200 = ₹ Journal Particulars Assets A/c To Liabilities A/c To Ginny Ltd. A/c To Capital Reserve A/c (Being Business taken over and capit Ginny Limited A/c Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c	200 14,400. Dr tal reserve rec	orded)	Debit 10,00,000	6,50,000 32,00,000 1,50,000	
Average Super I Goodw Saurab	ge Profit = ₹30,000 Profit = Average Profit-Normal Profit = 3 vill = 4 (Super Profit) = 4 (10,800) = ₹43, wh's share of Goodwill = 1/3 of 43,200 = ₹ Journal Particulars Assets A/c To Liabilities A/c To Ginny Ltd. A/c To Capital Reserve A/c (Being Business taken over and capit Ginny Limited A/c Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c To 8% Debentures A/c	Dr Dr Dr	orded)	Debit 40,00,000	6,50,000 32,00,000 1,50,000 30,00,000	
Average Super I Goodw Saurab	ge Profit = ₹30,000 Profit = Average Profit-Normal Profit = 3 vill = 4 (Super Profit) = 4 (10,800) = ₹43,5 sh's share of Goodwill = 1/3 of 43,200 = ₹5 Journal Particulars Assets A/C To Liabilities A/C To Ginny Ltd. A/C To Capital Reserve A/C (Being Business taken over and capit Ginny Limited A/C Loss on Issue of Debentures A/C To 8% Debentures A/C To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/C	Dr Dr Dr	orded)	Debit 40,00,000	6,50,000 32,00,000 1,50,000 30,00,000 1,50,000	
Average Super I Goodw Saurab	ge Profit = ₹30,000 Profit = Average Profit-Normal Profit = 3 vill = 4 (Super Profit) = 4 (10,800) = ₹43, wh's share of Goodwill = 1/3 of 43,200 = ₹ Journal Particulars Assets A/c To Liabilities A/c To Ginny Ltd. A/c To Capital Reserve A/c (Being Business taken over and capit Ginny Limited A/c Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c To 8% Debentures A/c	Dr Dr Dr Dr Debentures	orded)	Debit 40,00,000	6,50,000 32,00,000 1,50,000 30,00,000	

Or

Journal

Date	Particulars		Debit	Credit
	Share Capital A/c	Dr	56,000	
	To Shares Forfeited A/c			40,000
	To Calls in arrears A/c			16,000
	(Being Shares forfeited)			
	Bank A/c	Dr	10,000	
	Shares Forfeited A/c	Dr	25,000	
	To Share Capital A/c			35,000
	(Being 5000 shares reissued at discount)			

20. Journal 3

Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit
(i)	Investment Fluctuation Reserve A/c Dr	1,00,000	
	To Bat's capital A/c		50,000
	To Cat's capital A/c		30,000
	To Rat's capital A/c		20,000
	(Being Invest. Fluctuation Reserve distributed)		
	Investment A/c Dr	80,000	
	To Revaluation A/c		80,000
	(Being Increase in investment recorded)		
	Revaluation A/c Dr	80,000	
	To Bat capital A/c		40,000
	To Cat capital A/c		24,000
	To Rat capital A/c		16,000
	(Being Gain on revaluation transferred to partners)		
(ii)	Investment Fluctuation Reserve A/c Dr	1,00,000	
	To Bat's capital A/c		40,000
	To Cat's capital A/c		24,000
	To Rat's capital A/c		16,000
	To Investment A/c		20,000
	(Being decrease in investment recorded and balance		
	Invest. Fluctuation Reserve distributed)		
(ili)	Investment Fluctuation Reserve A/c Dr	1,00,000	
` '	Revaluation A/c Dr	10,000	
	To Investment A/c		1,10,000
	(Being decrease in investment recorded)		. ,

		Bat's capital A/c		Dr	į	5,000		
		Cat's capital A/c		Dr	3	3,000		
		Rat's capital A/c		Dr	2	2,000		
		To Re	evaluation A/c				10,000	
		(Being Loss on rev	aluation distrib	outed among the				
		partners)						
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				l .		
21.			Journal					4
	Date	Particulars			Debit	Credit		
		Share capital A/c	Dr		45,000)		
		To Forfeited share	es A/c			27,000	1	
		To share final cal	ll A/c			18,000	1	
		(Being 4500 shares fo	rfeited)					
		Bank A/c	Dr		22,500)		
		Forfeited shares A/c	. Dr		22,500)		
		To Share Cap	ital A/c			45,000		
		(Being 4500 shares						
		(
		Forfeited share A/c	Dr		4,500	,		
		To Capital reser			4,500	4,500		
		(Being balance of		ture transferred to		4,300		
		Capital reserve)	share forten	ture transferred to				
		Capital reserve)						
			01 5 6 7				7	
	Dr.		Share Forfeit		1	Cr.	<u>-</u>	
	Particula		Amount	Particulars	4	Amount		
		Capital A/c	22,500	By Share Capital		27,000)	
	To Capita	al Reserve A/c	4,500					
							_	
			27,000			27,000)	

22.		Journal			4
	Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit	
	1.10.2023	Y's Capital A/c Dr To Y's Executors A/c (Being balance in capital transferred to executors account)	15,60,000	15,60,000	
	1.10.2023	Y's Executors A/c To Banks A/c (Being payment made to the executor)	3,60,000	3,60,000	
	31.12.2023	Interest A/c Dr To Y's Executor's A/c (Being Interest due)	18,000	18,000	
	31.12.2023	Y's Executors A/c To Banks A/c (Being payment made to the executor)	3,18,000	3,18,000	
	31.03.2024	Interest A/c Dr To Y's Executor's A/c (Being Interest due)	13,500	13,500	
	31.03.2024	Y's Executors A/c To Banks A/c (Being payment made to the executor)	3,13,500	3,13,500	
23.		Journal			6
23.	Date I	Particulars	Debit	Credit	U
		Bank A/c Dr To Share Application and allotment A/c (Being Application and allotment money received)	22,50,000	22,50,000	
		Share Application and allotment A/c Dr To Equity Share Capital A/c To Share First call A/c To Bank A/c (Being application and allotment money adjusted and excess refunded)	22,50,000	18,00,000 3,00,000 1,50,000	

Share 1st Call A/c	Dr	24,00,000	
To Equity Share Capital A/c			24,00,000
(Being call money due)		20.02.000	
Bank A/c Calls In arrears A/c	Or Dr	20,82,000	
To Share 1st Call A/c	DI	18,000	21,00,000
(Being call money received except	on 6.000		21,00,000
shares)			
Share Capital A/c	Dr	42,000	
To Shares Forfeited A/c			24,000
To Calls in arrears			18,000
(Being 6000 shares forfeited)			
	Б		
Share 2nd Call A/c	Dr	35,64,000	
To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c			17,82,000
(Being 2nd Call money due)			17,82,000
(Being 2nd Can money due)			
Bank A/c	Dr	35,64,000	
To Share 2nd Call A/c			35,64,000
(Being 2nd Call money received)			
D. I. A.		70.00	
Bank A/c To Share Capital A/a	Dr	78,000	00.000
To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c			60,000 18,000
(Being forfeited shares reissued)	,		10,000
(Dellig Toffelled Shares Telssucu)			
Shares Forfeited A/c	Dr	24,000	
To Capital Reserve A/c			24,000
(Being balance transferred to reserve)	capital		

Journal

OR

Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit
A (i)	Bank A/c Dr	67,500	
	To Debenture Application and allotment A/c		67,500
	(Being applications received)		
	Debenture Application and allotment A/c Dr	67,500	
	Loss on issue of Debntures A/c Dr	11,250	
	To 12% Debentures A/c		75,000

		To Premium redem	ption of debentu	ıres A/c		3,750		
			issued at					
	A(ii)	Bank A/c To Debenture Applic (Being applications rec		Dr nent A/c	96,000	96,000		
		Debenture Application Loss on issue of Debenture To 12% Debentures To Securities Prem To Premium on Re (Being Debentures redeemable at premium on the control of the contro	ttures A/c s A/c ium A/c demption A/c issued at	Dr	96,000 8,000	80,000 16,000 8,000		
	23 B)	Balan	ce sheet Extrac	t of X Ltd				
	Parti	iculars		Note	e no.	Rs		
	Non Long	ity &Liabilities current liabilities g term borrowings es to accounts		1		4,00,000		
	I (Long term borrowing Loan from IDBI Secured by issue of S Rs.100 each as collat	5000, 9% deb		4,0	0,000		
24.	Dr		Revalu	ation A/c			Cr	6
		Particulars	Amount		Particular	Ī	Amount	
	To Stock A/c To Furniture To Provisi		500	Mehak			3,000	
			3,900				3,900	
	Dr	Meghna Mel		oital Account	Megh	nna Mehak	Cr Mandeep	
	1 1	wieginia Wiel	iak ivianueep	<u> </u>	I wiegi	ina iviciiak	wandeep	

To Revaluation	1,000	1,000	1,000	By Balance b/d	20,000	14,500	10,000
To Mehak	2,000	-	2,000	By General	2,500	2,500	2,500
				Reserve			
To Cash		20,000		By Meghna		2,000	
To Balance c/d	27,050		27,050	By Mandeep		2,000	
				By Cash	7,550		17,550
	30,050	21,000	30,050		30,050	21,000	30,050

Or

Profit & Loss appropriation A/c Of Varun and Vivek For the year ended on March 31, 2023

Dr Cr

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Partners Current A/c		By Profit & Loss A/c - Net Profit	1,20,000
Varun	78,508	By Interest on Drawings	
Vivek	42,992	Varun	450
		Vivek	1,050
	1,21,500		1,21,500

• As divisible profits are insufficient, so available profits are distributed in ratio of appropriations i.e 42:23

Partner's capital A/c

Dr

Cr

Particulars	Varun	Vivek	Particulars	Varun	Vivek
To Balance c/d	3,00,000	2,00,000	By Balance b/d	3,00,000	2,00,000
	3,00,000	2,00,000		3,00,000	2,00,000

Partner's Current A/c

Dr

Cr

Particulars	Varun	Vivek	Particulars	Varun	Vivek
To Balance b/d		28,000	By Balance b/d	1,00,000	

	To Drawings	12,000	30,000	By Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c	78,508	42,992	
	To Interest on Drawings	450	1,050	By Balance c/d		16,058	
	To Balance c/d	1,66,058					
		1,78,508	59,050		1,78,508	59,050	
5.	D		Realisatio	on Account		C	6
	Dr Particulars		Amount	Particulars		Cr Amount	
	To Fixed Deposits		70,000	By Provision for Doubt. Debt		12,000	
	To Stock		86,000	By Bills Payable	ıo	1,10,000	
	To Investments		1,04,000	By Creditors		1,90,000	
	To Debtors		1,77,000	By Employees provident fund	a l	50,000	
	To Other fixed assets		3,80,000	By Mrs. Sunny's Loan	-	55,000	
	To Sunny's Capital A/c (I	oan repaid)	55,000	By Investment fluctuation fur	nd	30,000	
	To Bank A/c	Journ reputation	55,555	By Bank A/c		20,000	
	Creditors	1,75,000		·	76,100		
	Bills Payable	1,10,000			30,300		
	Emp prov fund	50,000	3,35,000		15,600		
	To Sunny's Capital A/c –	·	10,000		77,000	4,99,000	
	To Bobby's Capital A/c –	_	10,000	By Bobby's Capital A/c		1,43,680	
				By Bobby's Loan A/c		41,000	
				By Partners Capital A/c - Lo	oss on		
				real. Bobby	57,792		
				•	38,528	96,320	
				Sumy	30,320	90,320	
			12,27,000			12,27,000	
			,,,,,,,,			,,	
A26.	Q1. A). Rs.10,00,00	00					6
	Q2. C). Rs.12						
	Q3. A). Rs.40,000 Q4. B). 5,50,000 sha	ares					
	Q4. B). 3,30,000 sna Q5. B). Rs.3,28,000						
	Q6. C). Rs.54,70,00						
	20. 27. 10.2 1,70,00	<u> </u>					l
		Part B :-	Analysis o	f Financial Statements			
			(Opt	tion – I)			

27.	C - Horizontal					1		
	Or A - Sale of Stock at cost price							
28.	C- Net Profit ratio will incre	ase and Operating	Profit ratio	will have no change	Δ			
<u> 29.</u>	C- Net Profit ratio will increase and Operating Profit ratio will have no change D - Only (i) and (iv)							
			OR					
	A - Investments in shares are	excluded from ca	sh equivalen	its unless they are in	n substantial c	ash		
30.	equivalents. A. - Both the statements	ora trua				1		
<i>5</i> 0.	A Doin the statements	are true.				1		
31.	Items	Heading		Sub-Heading		1		
	Furniture and Fixture	Non-Current Ass	sets	Property, Plant &				
				Equipment				
	Advance paid to contractor	Non-Current Ass	sets	Long-Term Loans &				
	for building under construction			Advances				
	Accrued Income	Current Assets		Other Current Ass	ets			
	Loans repayable on	Current Liabilitie	es	Short Term Borrowings				
	demand to Bank							
	Employees earned leaves payable on retirement	Non-Current Lia		Long Term Provisions				
	Employees earned leaves encashable	Current Liabilitie	es	Short Term Provis	ions			
32.	Comparative Income Statement							
	Particulars Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	Absolute	% change			
				change				
	Revenue from Operations	16,00,000	20,00,000	4,00,000	25%			
	Less: Employees Benefit Expenses	8,00,000	10,00,000	2,00,000	25%			
	Less: Other Expenses	2,00,000	1,00,000	(1,00,000)	(50%)			
	Profit before tax	6,00,000	9,00,000	3,00,000	50%			
	Tax @30%	1,80,000	2,70,000	90,000	50%			
	Profit after tax	4,20,000	6,30,000	2,10,000	50%			
33.	Gross Profit Ratio = Gross	Profit / Revenue	from Oper	rations * 100		3		
<i>,</i> , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Revenue from Operations =		-					

Cost of Revenue from Operations = Purchases + Opening Inventory + Direct Expenses

Closing Inventory

= 3,60,000 + 60,000 + 50,000 + 60,000 - 1,00,000 = 4,30,000

(Average Inventory = Opening Inventory + Closing Inventory / 2

80,000 = 60,000 + Closing Inventory / 2

Closing Inventory = 1,00,000)

Gross Profit = 10,00,000 - 4,30,000 = 5,70,000

Gross Profit Ratio = 5,70,000/10,00,000 * 100 = 57%

OR

Net Profit Before Interest & Tax = Profit after Tax + Tax + Interest

(Tax = 6,00,000 * 20/80 = 1,50,000)

10,00,000 = 6,00,000 + 1,50,000 + Interest

Interest = Rs 2,50,000

Interest on Debentures = Nominal value of Debentures * Rate of Interest/100

4

2.50.000 = 25.00.000 * Rate of Interest/100

Rate of Interest (R) = 10%

34. (a) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Particulars Details Amount Profit Earned during the year (1,00,000)Add: Proposed dividend of previous year 1,50,000 Provision for tax for current year 1,20,000 Profit before tax and extraordinary items 1,70,000 Non-operating and Non Cash Items: Add: Goodwill amortised 50,000 Operating profit before tax and changes in working capital 2,20,000 Add: Increase in trade payable 50,000 Less: increase in trade receivables (40,000)Cash generated from operations 2,30,000 Less: Income tax paid 1,00,000 Cash flow from operating activities 1,30,000

OR

 Dr
 Accumulated Depreciation A/c
 Cr

 Particulars
 Amount
 Particulars
 Amount

	To Machinery A/c (prev. dep on machine damaged) To Machinery A/c (prev. dep on machine sold) To Balance c/d	10,000 90,000 6,50,000 7,50,000	By Balance b/d By Depreciation A/c (Charged during the year)	4,00,000 3,50,000 7,50,000	
	Dr	Machine		Cr	
	Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount	
	To Balance b/d To Bank A/c (Balancing figure)	20,00,000 11,00,000	By Accumulated Depreciation A/c By Insurance Company A/c By loss by fire A/c By Bank A/c	10,000 32,000 8,000 1,40,000	
		31,00,000	By Loss on Sale A/c BY Accumulated Depreciation A/c By Balance c/d	20,000 90,000 28,00,000 31,00,000	
	Investing Activities	31,00,000		31,00,000	
	Sale of Machinery Claim received from Insurar Machinery Purchased Cash Outflow from Investin		1,40,000 32,000 (11,00,000) (9,28,000)		
		-	terised Accounting on – II)		
27.	B. PMT (rate, nper, pv, [fv],	[type])			1
	OR				
	B. Design, Layout, Format				
28.	A. =AND (C4<10, D4,100))			1
29.	A. SUM and AVERAGE Or A. [Ctrl]+[Home]				1
30.	B. Financial				1
31.	Contra Voucher Receipt Vouchers Payment Vouchers Purchase Vouchers				3

32.	Three considerations —scalability, collaboration/accessibility, and security/data integrity—play	3
	a crucial role in determining the suitability regarding a desktop database or a server database as	
	the right investment for any organization	
33.	Simple and Integrated	4
	Accuracy & Speed	
	Scalability	
	Instant Reporting	
	Security	
	Quick Decision Making	
	Reliability	
	Or	
	It helps in the visualization of the data our data.	
	It also helps in checking for specific information.	
	And it is, additionally, a great way to highlight top values or differences in our data as well.	
	Besides all this, "Conditional Formatting" enables the different features to the users to make the	
	data more informatic and readable as well. It also allows us to format the cells and their data	
	effectively, which will meet the specified criteria respectively.	
34.	Two basic methods of charging depreciation are:	6
	Straight line method: This method calculates fixed amount of depreciation every year which	
	is calculated keeping in view the useful life of assets and its salvage value at the end of its useful	
	life.	
	Written down value method: This method uses current book value of the asset for computing	
	the amount of depreciation for the next period. It is also known as declining balance method.	
	Differences:	
	1. Equal amount of depreciation is charged in straight line method. Amount of depreciation 6	
	goes on decreasing every year in written down value method.	
	2. Depreciation is charged on original cost in straight line method. The amount is calculated on	
	the book value every year.	
	3. In straight line method the value of asset can come to zero but in written down value method	
	this can never be zero.	
	4. Generally rate of depreciation is low in case of straight line method but it is kept high in case	
	of written down value method.	
	5. It is suitable for assets in which repair charges are less and the possibility of obsolescence is	
	less. It is suitable for the assets which become obsolete due to changes in technology.	