

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Total Commission = 2,160 + 8,460 = ₹ 10,626 | | | | |
| Date | Particulars | Debit (₹) | Credit (₹) | |
| (i) | Realisation A/c Dr. To Rusting's Capital Account (Being remuneration payable to partner) | 10,626 | 10,626 | |
| 18. | <p>(i) Share in the subsequent profits attributable to the use of his balance. $\frac{₹ 42,250 \times 20,500}{₹1,80,000}$ = ₹ 4,812</p> <p>(ii) Interest @ 6% p.a. on the use of his balance = ₹ 42,250 x 6/12 x 6/100 = ₹ 1,267.50</p> <p>C should exercise option (i) since the amount payable to him under this option is more as compared to the amount payable to him under option (ii).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Capital of Firm = 1,40,000+20,000 (Reserve) = ₹1,60,000</p> <p>Normal Profit = 1,60,000 x 12/100 = ₹19,200</p> <p>Average Profit = ₹30,000</p> <p>Super Profit = Average Profit-Normal Profit = 30,000-19,200 = ₹10,800</p> <p>Goodwill = 4 (Super Profit) = 4 (10,800) = ₹43,200</p> <p>Saurabh's share of Goodwill = 1/3 of 43,200= ₹14,400.</p> | 3 | | |
| 19. | Journal | | | 3 |
| Date | Particulars | Debit | Credit | |
| | Assets A/c To Liabilities A/c To Ginny Ltd. A/c To Capital Reserve A/c (Being Business taken over and capital reserve recorded) | Dr 40,00,000 | 6,50,000 32,00,000 1,50,000 | |
| | Ginny Limited A/c Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c To 8% Debentures A/c To Premium on redemption of Debentures To Bank A/c (Being purchased consideration discharged) | Dr Dr 32,00,000 4,50,000 | 30,00,000 1,50,000 5,00,000 | |

Or

Journal

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

20.

Journal

3

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

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------|-------|--------|--|
| | Bat's capital A/c | Dr | 5,000 | | |
| | Cat's capital A/c | Dr | 3,000 | | |
| | Rat's capital A/c | Dr | 2,000 | | |
| | | To Revaluation A/c | | 10,000 | |
| | (Being Loss on revaluation distributed among the partners) | | | | |

21.

Journal

4

| Date | Particulars | Debit | Credit |
|------|--|------------------|------------------|
| | Share capital A/c Dr To Forfeited shares A/c To share final call A/c (Being 4500 shares forfeited) | 45,000 | 27,000 18,000 |
| | Bank A/c Dr Forfeited shares A/c Dr To Share Capital A/c (Being 4500 shares reissued) | 22,500 22,500 | 45,000 |
| | Forfeited share A/c Dr To Capital reserve A/c (Being balance of share forfeiture transferred to Capital reserve) | 4,500 | 4,500 |

| Dr. | | Share Forfeiture A/c | | Cr. | |
|------------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|-----|--|
| Particulars | Amount | Particulars | Amount | | |
| To Share Capital A/c | 22,500 | By Share Capital | 27,000 | | |
| To Capital Reserve A/c | 4,500 | | | | |
| | 27,000 | | 27,000 | | |

| 22. | Journal | | | | 4 |
|------------|--|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| | Date | Particulars | Debit | Credit | |
| 1.10.2023 | Y's Capital A/c To Y's Executors A/c (Being balance in capital transferred to executors account) | Dr 15,60,000 | | 15,60,000 | |
| 1.10.2023 | Y's Executors A/c To Banks A/c (Being payment made to the executor) | Dr 3,60,000 | | 3,60,000 | |
| 31.12.2023 | Interest A/c To Y's Executor's A/c (Being Interest due) | Dr 18,000 | | 18,000 | |
| 31.12.2023 | Y's Executors A/c To Banks A/c (Being payment made to the executor) | Dr 3,18,000 | | 3,18,000 | |
| 31.03.2024 | Interest A/c To Y's Executor's A/c (Being Interest due) | Dr 13,500 | | 13,500 | |
| 31.03.2024 | Y's Executors A/c To Banks A/c (Being payment made to the executor) | Dr 3,13,500 | | 3,13,500 | |

| 23. | Journal | | | | 6 |
|-----|--|-----------------|-------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | Date | Particulars | Debit | Credit | |
| | Bank A/c To Share Application and allotment A/c (Being Application and allotment money received) | Dr 22,50,000 | | 22,50,000 | |
| | Share Application and allotment A/c 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) | Dr 22,50,000 | | 18,00,000 3,00,000 1,50,000 | |

| | | | | |
|--|---|----------|---------------------|------------------------|
| | Share 1st Call A/c To Equity Share Capital A/c (Being call money due) | Dr | 24,00,000 | 24,00,000 |
| | Bank A/c Calls In arrears A/c To Share 1st Call A/c (Being call money received except on 6,000 shares) | Dr Dr | 20,82,000 18,000 | 21,00,000 |
| | Share Capital A/c To Shares Forfeited A/c To Calls in arrears (Being 6000 shares forfeited) | Dr | 42,000 | 24,000 18,000 |
| | Share 2nd Call A/c To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Being 2nd Call money due) | Dr | 35,64,000 | 17,82,000 17,82,000 |
| | Bank A/c To Share 2nd Call A/c (Being 2nd Call money received) | Dr | 35,64,000 | 35,64,000 |
| | Bank A/c To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Being forfeited shares reissued) | Dr | 78,000 | 60,000 18,000 |
| | Shares Forfeited A/c To Capital Reserve A/c (Being balance transferred to capital reserve) | Dr | 24,000 | 24,000 |

OR

Journal

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

| | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------|---------------------------|
| A(ii) | To Premium redemption of debentures A/c (Being Debentures issued at discount redeemable at premium) | | 3,750 |
| | Bank A/c Dr To Debenture Application and allotment A/c (Being applications received) | 96,000 | 96,000 |
| | Debenture Application and allotment A/c Dr Loss on issue of Debentures A/c Dr | 96,000 8,000 | |
| | To 12% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Premium on Redemption A/c (Being Debentures issued at discount redeemable at premium) | | 80,000 16,000 8,000 |

23 B) Balance sheet Extract of X Ltd

| Particulars | Note no. | Rs |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1. Equity & Liabilities | | |
| Non current liabilities | | |
| Long term borrowings | 1 | 4,00,000 |

Notes to accounts

| | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Long term borrowings | |
| Loan from IDBI (Secured by issue of 5000, 9% debentures of Rs.100 each as collateral security) | 4,00,000 |

24.

| Dr | | Revaluation A/c | | Cr | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|----|-------|
| Particulars | Amount | Particular | Amount | | |
| To Stock A/c | 1,400 | By Creditors A/c | 900 | | |
| To Furniture A/c | 500 | By Loss transferred to: | | | |
| To Provision for doubtful debts | 2,000 | Meghna 1,000 | | | |
| | | Mehak 1,000 | | | |
| | | Mandeep 1,000 | | | 3,000 |
| | 3,900 | | | | 3,900 |

| Dr | | Partner Capital Account | | | | Cr | |
|----|--------|-------------------------|---------|--|--------|-------|---------|
| | Meghna | Mehak | Mandeep | | Meghna | Mehak | Mandeep |

6

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 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 Reserve | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| 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 |

25.

6

Realisation Account

Dr

Cr

| Particulars | Amount | Particulars | Amount |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|
| To Fixed Deposits | 70,000 | By Provision for Doubt. Debts | 12,000 |
| To Stock | 86,000 | By Bills Payable | 1,10,000 |
| To Investments | 1,04,000 | By Creditors | 1,90,000 |
| To Debtors | 1,77,000 | By Employees provident fund | 50,000 |
| To Other fixed assets | 3,80,000 | By Mrs. Sunny's Loan | 55,000 |
| To Sunny's Capital A/c (Loan repaid) | 55,000 | By Investment fluctuation fund | 30,000 |
| To Bank A/c | | By Bank A/c | |
| Creditors | 1,75,000 | Debtors | 1,76,100 |
| Bills Payable | 1,10,000 | Other Fixed assets | 2,30,300 |
| Emp prov fund | 50,000 | Investments | 15,600 |
| To Sunny's Capital A/c – Expense | 10,000 | Fixed deposits | 77,000 |
| To Bobby's Capital A/c – Expense | 10,000 | By Bobby's Capital A/c | 1,43,680 |
| | | By Bobby's Loan A/c | 41,000 |
| | | By Partners Capital A/c - Loss on real. | |
| | | Bobby | 57,792 |
| | | Sunny | 38,528 |
| | | | 96,320 |
| | 12,27,000 | | 12,27,000 |

A26.

- Q1. A). Rs.10,00,000
 Q2. C). Rs.12
 Q3. A). Rs.40,000
 Q4. B). 5,50,000 shares
 Q5. B). Rs.3,28,000, Rs.56,000
 Q6. C). Rs.54,70,000

6

**Part B :- Analysis of Financial Statements
(Option – I)**

| 27. | C - Horizontal Or A - Sale of Stock at cost price | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----|----------|----------|----------|--------|-----|------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----|---|
| 28. | C- Net Profit ratio will increase and Operating Profit ratio will have no change | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. | D - Only (i) and (iv) OR A - Investments in shares are excluded from cash equivalents unless they are in substantial cash equivalents. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30. | A. - Both the statements are true. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31. | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Items</th> <th>Heading</th> <th>Sub-Heading</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Furniture and Fixture</td> <td>Non-Current Assets</td> <td>Property, Plant & Equipment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advance paid to contractor for building under construction</td> <td>Non-Current Assets</td> <td>Long-Term Loans & Advances</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accrued Income</td> <td>Current Assets</td> <td>Other Current Assets</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loans repayable on demand to Bank</td> <td>Current Liabilities</td> <td>Short Term Borrowings</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employees earned leaves payable on retirement</td> <td>Non-Current Liabilities</td> <td>Long Term Provisions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employees earned leaves encashable</td> <td>Current Liabilities</td> <td>Short Term Provisions</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Items | Heading | Sub-Heading | Furniture and Fixture | Non-Current Assets | Property, Plant & Equipment | Advance paid to contractor for building under construction | Non-Current Assets | Long-Term Loans & Advances | Accrued Income | Current Assets | Other Current Assets | Loans repayable on demand to Bank | Current Liabilities | Short Term Borrowings | Employees earned leaves payable on retirement | Non-Current Liabilities | Long Term Provisions | Employees earned leaves encashable | Current Liabilities | Short Term Provisions | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Items | Heading | Sub-Heading | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Furniture and Fixture | Non-Current Assets | Property, Plant & Equipment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Advance paid to contractor for building under construction | Non-Current Assets | Long-Term Loans & Advances | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accrued Income | Current Assets | Other Current Assets | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loans repayable on demand to Bank | Current Liabilities | Short Term Borrowings | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employees earned leaves payable on retirement | Non-Current Liabilities | Long Term Provisions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employees earned leaves encashable | Current Liabilities | Short Term Provisions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32. | <p style="text-align: center;">Comparative Income Statement</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Particulars</i></th> <th><i>2022-23</i></th> <th><i>2023-24</i></th> <th><i>Absolute change</i></th> <th><i>% change</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Revenue from Operations</td> <td>16,00,000</td> <td>20,00,000</td> <td>4,00,000</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less: Employees Benefit Expenses</td> <td>8,00,000</td> <td>10,00,000</td> <td>2,00,000</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less: Other Expenses</td> <td>2,00,000</td> <td>1,00,000</td> <td>(1,00,000)</td> <td>(50%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit before tax</td> <td>6,00,000</td> <td>9,00,000</td> <td>3,00,000</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tax @30%</td> <td>1,80,000</td> <td>2,70,000</td> <td>90,000</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit after tax</td> <td>4,20,000</td> <td>6,30,000</td> <td>2,10,000</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | <i>Particulars</i> | <i>2022-23</i> | <i>2023-24</i> | <i>Absolute change</i> | <i>% change</i> | 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% | 3 |
| <i>Particulars</i> | <i>2022-23</i> | <i>2023-24</i> | <i>Absolute change</i> | <i>% change</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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. | <p>Gross Profit Ratio = $\frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Revenue from Operations}} \times 100$ Revenue from Operations = Rs 10,00,000 Gross Profit = Revenue from Operations – Cost of Revenue from Operations</p> | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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
 2,50,000 = 25,00,000 * Rate of Interest/100
 Rate of Interest (R) = 10%

34. (a) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

4

| 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) | 10,000 | By Balance b/d | 4,00,000 |
| To Machinery A/c (prev. dep on machine sold) | 90,000 | By Depreciation A/c (Charged during the year) | 3,50,000 |
| To Balance c/d | 6,50,000 | | |
| | 7,50,000 | | 7,50,000 |

| Dr | | Machinery A/c | | Cr | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|----|--|
| Particulars | Amount | Particulars | Amount | | |
| To Balance b/d | 20,00,000 | By Accumulated Depreciation A/c | 10,000 | | |
| To Bank A/c (Balancing figure) | 11,00,000 | By Insurance Company A/c | 32,000 | | |
| | | By loss by fire A/c | 8,000 | | |
| | | By Bank A/c | 1,40,000 | | |
| | | By Loss on Sale A/c | 20,000 | | |
| | | BY Accumulated Depreciation A/c | 90,000 | | |
| | | By Balance c/d | 28,00,000 | | |
| | 31,00,000 | | 31,00,000 | | |

Investing Activities

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Sale of Machinery | 1,40,000 |
| Claim received from Insurance Company | 32,000 |
| Machinery Purchased | <u>(11,00,000)</u> |
| Cash Outflow from Investing Activities | <u>(9,28,000)</u> |

**Part B :- Computerised Accounting
(Option – II)**

| | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 27. | B. PMT (rate, nper, pv, [fv], [type]) OR B. Design, Layout, Format | 1 |
| 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 a crucial role in determining the suitability regarding a desktop database or a server database as the right investment for any organization | 3 |
| 33. | <p>Simple and Integrated Accuracy & Speed Scalability Instant Reporting Security Quick Decision Making Reliability</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>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.</p> | 4 |
| 34. | <p>Two basic methods of charging depreciation are:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Differences:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | 6 |