

ANSWER KEY - SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2022-23

SUBJECT ACCOUNTANCY 055

CLASS XII

S.NO	Question	Marks																		
Part A (Accounting for Partnership Firms and Companies)																				
1.	a) 41: 7: 12	1																		
2.	c) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect	1																		
3.	b) ₹ 4 per share OR d) Non – Redeemable Debentures	1																		
4.	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10px;">a)</td> <td>Samiksha's Capital A/c.</td> <td style="width: 10px;">Dr.</td> <td style="width: 10px;">9,000</td> <td style="width: 10px;">6,000</td> <td style="width: 10px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>To Arshiyा's Capital A/c.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>To Divya's Capital A/c</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>3,000</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> Or d) Share of Loss Sohan – ₹ 1,180 Mohan – ₹ 1,770	a)	Samiksha's Capital A/c.	Dr.	9,000	6,000			To Arshiyा's Capital A/c.						To Divya's Capital A/c			3,000		1
a)	Samiksha's Capital A/c.	Dr.	9,000	6,000																
	To Arshiyा's Capital A/c.																			
	To Divya's Capital A/c			3,000																
5.	d) ₹ 3,00,000	1																		
6.	c) 6% OR b) 5%	1																		
7.	c) ₹ 30,000	1																		
8.	d) ₹70,500 Or d) A ₹ 50,000; B ₹ 50,000 and C ₹ 50,000	1																		
9.	c) ₹ 36,000	1																		
10.	a) ₹ 1,80,000	1																		
11.	c) (iii) ; (ii) ; (i); (iv)	1																		
12.	b) ₹ 21,000	1																		
13.	b) Providing for Premium payable on Redemption of Debentures.	1																		
14.	c) ₹ 50,000	1																		
15.	d) 5,000 Or d) 12% p.a	1																		
16.	d) ₹ 30,000 (loss)	1																		
17	Journal Entry	3 (1 + 2)																		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Date</td> <td style="width: 60%;">Particulars</td> <td style="width: 10%;">L.F.</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Dr. Amount</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Cr. Amount</td> </tr> </table>	Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount	Cr. Amount														
Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount	Cr. Amount																

	1.02.22	Profit and Loss Suspense A/c To Sara's Capital A/c (Being Sara's share of profit allowed till the date of her death)	Dr.		30,000	30,000		
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	Workings: Profit % to sales turnover for the year ended 31 st March, 2021=1,20,000/10,00,000 X100= 12% Estimated sales for the year ended 31 st March, 2022=₹ 10,00,000+20% of ₹ 10,00,000 = ₹ 12,00,000 Estimated sales till 01 st February, 2022 = ₹ 12,00,000 x 10/12 = ₹ 10,00,000 Profit percentage 12-2=10% Profit amount till 01 st February, 2022 = 10% of ₹ 10,00,000 = ₹ 1,00,000 Sara's share of profit till 1 st February, 2022= <u>1,00,000</u> X 3 = ₹ 30,000 10	31 st
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18	Dr. Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c for the year ending on 31 st March, 2022 Cr.				3 (1/2 x 6)
	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	
To Interest on Capital: Amay's Current A/c	9,000	By Profit and Loss A/c	1,38,000		
Anmol's Current A/c	4,500				
Rohan's Current A/c	4,500				
To Partners' Current A/c: Amay 53,000					
Anmol 40,000					
Rohan <u>27,000**</u>	1,20,000				
	1,38,000			1,38,000	

	** Guarantee met for 9 months. Or Journal Entry	Or 3 (1+2)																																																						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Particulars</th> <th>L.F</th> <th>Debit (₹)</th> <th>Credit (₹)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td>Ajay's Capital A/c To Manish's Capital A/c To Sachin's Capital A/c (Adjustment entry passed)</td> <td>Dr.</td> <td>52,000</td> <td>4,000 48,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)	(i)	Ajay's Capital A/c To Manish's Capital A/c To Sachin's Capital A/c (Adjustment entry passed)	Dr.	52,000	4,000 48,000																																													
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19.	Books of Anthony Ltd. Journal Entries	3
	Date Particulars	L.F Debit (₹) Credit (₹)

(i)	Assets A/c Goodwill A/c To Liabilities A/c To Mithoo Ltd. A/c (Business purchased of Mithoo Ltd. comprising of Assets and Liabilities)	Dr. Dr.	23,50,000 50,000	6,00,000 18,00,000	
(ii)	Mithoo Ltd. A/c Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c To 9% Debentures A/c To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c (Debentures issued to Mithoo Ltd. at Discount, redeemable at Premium)	Dr. Dr.	18,00,000 3,00,000	20,00,000 1,00,000	

OR

Books of Random Ltd.

Journal Entries

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
(i)	Assets A/c To Liabilities A/c To Mature Ltd. A/c To Capital Reserve A/c (Business purchased of Mithoo Ltd. comprising of Assets and Liabilities)	Dr.	45,00,000 	6,40,000 36,00,000 2,60,00
(ii)	Mature Ltd. A/c To Bank A/c To 12% Preference Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Debentures issued to Mithoo Ltd. at Discount, redeemable at Premium)	Dr.	36,00,000 	1,50,000 30,00,000 4,50,000

No. of Shares = 34,50,000/115 = 30,000 shares @ 100 + 15 each

20. Sol	Journal Entry					3 (1+2)
Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount	Cr. Amount		
1.4.20	Nobita's Capital A/c To Doremon's Capital A/c (Being goodwill adjusted at the time of change in profit sharing ratio)	Dr.	26,667	26,667		

Workings:

- (i) Calculation of gaining ratio and sacrificing ratio:
 Doremon's gain or sacrifice = $3/6 - 2/6 = 1/6$ (sacrifice)
 Shinchan's gain or sacrifice = $2/6 - 2/6 = 0$
 Nobita's gain or sacrifice = $1/6 - 2/6 = -1/6$ (gain)
- (ii) Calculation of goodwill:

CALCULATION OF NORMAL PROFIT								
Year Ended	Profit/ Loss	Adjustments	Normal Profit					
31 st March, 2019	50,000	-----	50,000					
31 st March, 2020	1,20,000	-----	1,20,000					
31 st March, 2021	1,80,000	-----	1,80,000					
31 st March, 2022	(70,000)	50,000-10,000	(30,000)					
Total			3,20,000					
Goodwill = Average Profits X No. of years Purchase Average Profits = Total Normal Profits/Number of years = 3,20,000/4 = 80,000 Goodwill = 80,000 X 2 = ₹1,60,000 A's share of goodwill = 1,60,000 X 1/6 = ₹26,667								
21.	Books of Altaur Ltd. Balance Sheet (Extract) as at							
	Particulars	Note No.	Current Year (₹)	Previous Year (₹)				
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
	Shareholders' Funds							
	Share Capital	1	63,25,000	Nil				
Notes to Accounts								
	1. Share Capital		Amount (₹)					
	Authorised Share Capital							
	25,00,000 Equity Shares @ ₹ 10 each		2,50,00,000					
	1,50,000 9% Preference Shares @ ₹ 100 each		1,50,00,000					
			<u>4,00,00,000</u>					
	Issued Share Capital							
	8,00,000 Equity Shares @ ₹ 10 each		<u>80,00,000</u>					
	Subscribed Share Capital							
	(i) Subscribed and Fully Paid up	-----						
	(ii) Subscribed but not Fully Paid up							
	8,00,000 Equity Shares @ ₹ 8 each	64,00,000						
	(-) Calls in Arrears**	(75,000)	63,25,000					
22.	Journal Entries in the Books of Charu, Dhwani, Iknoor and Paavni							
	Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount	Cr. Amount			
	(i)	Dhwani's Loan A/c Dr. To Bank A/c To Realisation A/c (Dhwani's Loan of ₹ 50,000 settled at ₹ 42,000)		50,000	42,000 8,000			
	(ii)	Paavni's Loan A/c Dr. To Realisation A/c		40,000	40,000			

		(Paavni's Loan of ₹ 40,000 settled by giving an unrecorded asset)			
	(iii)	Realisation A/c Dr. To Loan to Charu A/c (Loan to Charu was settled by payment to Charu's brother Loan)		60,000	60,000
	(iv)	Iknoor's Loan A/c Dr. To Realisation A/c To Bank A/c (Iknoor's Loan of ₹ 80,000 and Machinery was given as part payment and rest through bank)		80,000 60,000 20,000	

23.

Books of OTUA Ltd.

Journal Entries

6

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
(i)	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity Share Application A/c (Application money received on 85,000 shares)		34,00,000	34,00,000
(ii)	Equity Share Application A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Equity Share Allotment A/c To Bank A/c (Application money transferred to share capital, share allotment and refunded)		34,00,000 24,00,000 6,00,000 4,00,000	
(iii)	Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (Allotment due on 60,000 shares with Premium)		51,00,000 36,00,000 15,00,000	
(iv)	Bank A/c Dr. Calls in Arrears A/c Dr. To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Allotment received on 56,000 shares)		42,00,000 3,00,000 45,00,000	
(v)	Equity Share Capital A/c Dr. Securities Premium A/c Dr. To Share Forfeited A/c To Calls in Arrears A/c (4,000 shares forfeited for non-payment of allotment money)		4,00,000 1,00,000 2,00,000 3,00,000	
	Bank A/c Dr. Share Forfeited A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (3,000 shares re-issued @ ₹ 80 per share)		2,40,000 60,000 3,00,000	
	Share Forfeited A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c		90,000	90,000

	(Gain on re-issue of forfeited shares transferred to capital reserve)			
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OR

Books of Vikram Ltd.
Journal Entries

(i)

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
(i)	Share Capital A/c Dr. To Share Forfeited A/c To Calls in Arrears A/c (5,000 shares forfeited for non-payment of allotment and call money)		50,000 	18,000 32,000
(ii)	Bank A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c To Securities Premium A/c (3,000 shares re-issued @ ₹ 12 per share)		36,000 	30,000 6,000
(iii)	Share Forfeited A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (Gain on re-issue of forfeited shares transferred to capital reserve)		10,800 	10,800

(ii)

Books of Ratan Ltd.

Journal Entries

Date	Particular	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
	Share Capital A/c Dr. To Share Forfeited A/c To Calls in Arrears A/c (3,000 shares forfeited for non-payment of first call money)		21,000 	15,000 6,000
	Bank A/c Dr. To Share Capital A/c (2,000 shares re-issued @ ₹ 10 per share)		20,000 	20,000
	Share Forfeited A/c Dr. To Capital Reserve A/c (Gain on re-issue of forfeited shares transferred to capital reserve)		10,000 	10,000

24.	Dr.	Revaluation Account	Cr.
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6

	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)	
			Plant and Machinery	Buildings A/c	
	To Partner's Capital A/c: X	19,200		14,000 11,000	

		Y	<u>12,800</u>	32,000	Provisions for Doubtful Debt A/c		7,000	
				<u>32,000</u>			<u>32,000</u>	

	Dr. Partner's Capital Accounts Cr.								
	Particulars	X	Y	Z	Particulars	X	Y	Z	
	Y's Current A/c	----	24,000	----	Balance b/d	1,19,000	1,12,000	—	
	Balance c/d	1,68,000	1,12,000	56,000	Bank A/c	—	—	56,000	
					Z's Current A/c	8,400	5,600	—	
					General Reserve A/c	8,400	5,600	—	
					Revaluation A/c	19,200	12,800	—	
					X's Current A/c	13,000			
		<u>1,68,000</u>	<u>1,36,000</u>	<u>56,000</u>		<u>1,68,000</u>	<u>1,36,000</u>	<u>56,000</u>	

OR

	Dr. Revaluation A/c Cr.		
	Particulars Amount (₹) Particulars Amount (₹)		
	To Provision for Doubtful Debts 400 By Building A/c 7,000		
	To Partner's Capital A/c:		
P	3,300		
Q	2,200		
R	<u>1,100</u>	6,600	
	<u>7,000</u>		<u>7,000</u>

	Dr. Partner's Capital Accounts Cr.
	Particulars P Q R Particulars P Q R
	Goodwill A/c 13,500 — 4,500 Balance b/d 15,000 10,000 10,000
	Profit & Loss 600 400 200 Revaluation A/c 3,300 2,200 1,100
	Cash — 2,800 — Goodwill A/c 9,000 6,000 3,000
	Q's Loan — 15,000 — R's Current A/c ---- ---- 1,900
	P's Current A/c 1,900 — ----
	Balance c/d 11,300 ---- 11,300
	<u>27,300</u> <u>18,200</u> <u>16,000</u>

25.	Journal Entries						6
	Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount	Cr. Amount		
	2019 June 30	Profit and Loss Suspense A/c Dr. To A's Capital A/c (Being share of profit provided till the date of his death)		1,20,000	1,20,000		

	Dr. A's Executors A/c Cr.							
	Date Particulars J.F. Amount Date Particulars J.F. Amount							
	2019 June 30 Furniture A/c 2,40,000 2019 June 30 A's Capital A/c 8,40,000							
	2020 Mar.31 Balance c/d 6,27,000 2020 Mar.31 Interest A/c 27,000							
	8,67,000			8,67,000				

	2020 June 30 2021 Mar. 31	Bank A/c Balance c/d		2,36,000 4,18,000	2020 Apr. 1 June 30 2021 Mar. 31	Balance b/d Interest A/c Interest A/c		6,27,000 9,000 18,000	
				6,54,000				6,54,000	
	2021 June 30 2022 Mar. 31	Bank A/c Balance c/d		2,24,000 2,09,000	2021 Apr. 1 June 30 2022 Mar. 31	Balance b/d Interest A/c Interest A/c		4,18,000 6,000 9,000	
				4,33,000				4,33,000	
	2022 June 30	Bank A/c		2,12,000	2021 Apr. 1 June 30	Balance b/d Interest A/c		2,09,000 3,000	
				2,12,000				2,12,000	

26.

Books of Health2Wealth Ltd.

a) Journal Entries

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
(i)	Bank A/c Dr. To Debenture Application and Allotment A/c (Application money received)		55,00,000	55,00,000
(ii)	Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr. Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 8% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium A/c To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c (Debenture issued at premium, to be redeemed at premium)		55,00,000 10,00,000	50,00,000 5,00,000 10,00,000

b)

Cr

Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)
2021 1 Oct.	To Premium Redemption Debentures	on of 10,00,000	2022 31 Mar.	By Securities Premium A/c By Statement of Profit and Loss A/c	7,80,000 2,20,000
		10,00,000			10,00,000

c)

Journal Entries

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
31 Mar. 2022	Debenture Interest A/c Dr. To Debentureholders A/c (Interest due on debentures)		2,00,000	2,00,000
31	Debentureholders A/c Dr.		2,00,000	

6
(2+2+2)

	Mar. 2022	To Bank A/c (Interest paid to debentureholders)			2,00,000		
	31 Mar. 2022	Statement of Profit and Loss Dr. To Debenture Interest A/c (Interest on Debentures charged to Statement of Profit and Loss)		2,00,000	2,00,000		

Part B :- Analysis of Financial Statements
Option -I

27.	c) Postulates Or c) Only (ii) and (iii) are correct				1
28.	b) 3 times				1
29.	d) Subtracted under Operating Activities as Extraordinary Item and Inflow under Investing Activities also Or c) Added ₹ 1,30,000 under Operating Activities as Loss on Issue of Debentures written off and Inflow of ₹ 18,00,000 under Financing Activities.				1
30.	b) ₹ 1,02,000				1
31.	Item (i) Current maturities of long term debts (ii) Furniture and Fixtures (iii) Provision for Warranties (iv) Income received in advance (v) Capital Advances (vi) Advances recoverable in cash within the operation cycle	Heading Current Liabilities Non – Current Assets Non – Current Liabilities Current Liabilities Non – Current Assets Current Assets	Sub – Heading Short term borrowings Property, Plant and Equipments and Intangible Assets Property, Plant and Equipments Long Term Provisions Other Current Liabilities Long Term Loans and Advances Short Term Loans and Advances		3
32.	Variations of Accounting Practice as Limitation is highlighted in the given statement.				3

	<p>Two Other Limitations (Any two of the following, with suitable explanation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Limitations of Accounting Data (b) Ignores Price-level Changes (c) Ignore Qualitative or Non-monetary Aspects (d) Forecasting 	
33.	<p>Return on Investment = EBIT / Capital Employed x 100 $= 15,00,000/1,20,00,000 \times 100 = 12.5\%$</p> <p>Capital Employed = 12% Preference Share Capital + Equity Share Capital + Reserves and Surplus + 15% Debentures + 10% Bank Loan = 30,00,000 + 40,00,000 + 10,00,000 + 20,00,000 + 20,00,000 = ₹ 1,20,00,000</p> <p>EBIT = Profits after Tax + Tax + Interest = 6,00,000 + 4,00,000 + 5,00,000 = ₹ 15,00,000</p> <p>Net Assets Turnover ratio = Revenue from Operations/Capital Employed $= 3,60,00,000/1,20,00,000 = 3 \text{ times}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Ratio will improve. Reason – Capital Employed will decrease and Debt will remain same (ii) Ratio will remain same. Reason – Both Debt and Capital Employed will remain same. (iii) Ratio will decline. Reason – Debt will decrease but Capital Employed will remain same. (iv) Ratio will decline. Reason – Capital Employed will increase but Debt will remain same. 	4
34.	<p>1. Net Profit before tax and extraordinary items=Net Profit for the year+ Interim Dividend + Loss of assets due to fire + Provision for Tax + Proposed Dividend - Insurance claim received for Loss due to Fire – Tax refund = 7,50,000 + 90,000 + 20,000 + 80,000 + 1,60,000 – 10,000 – 20,000 = ₹ 10,70,000</p> <p>2. Operating profit before working capital changes= Net Profit before tax and extraordinary items + Adjustments for non-cash and non-operating expenses and goodwill amortised – Adjustments for non-cash and non-operating incomes = 10,70,000 + 40,000 + 70,000** – 30,000 = 11,50,000</p> <p>** Goodwill amortised = Opening goodwill + Goodwill purchased - Closing goodwill</p> <p>3. Cash flow from Investing Activities = Interest on Non-Current Investments + Insurance claim for loss of assets due to fire – Purchase of Investments – Purchase of Machinery – Goodwill purchased = 30,000 + 10,000 – 1,00,000 - 1,60,000 – 20,000 = ₹ (2,40,000) Outflow</p> <p>4. Cash flow from Financing Activities: Raise of Bank overdraft – Interim Dividend Paid – Final Dividend paid = 50,000 – 90,000 – 1,60,000 = ₹ (2,00,000) Outflow</p> <p>5. Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents : Cash in Hand + Investment in Marketable Securities = 2,00,000 + 1,50,000 = 3,50,000</p>	<p>6 (1.5+ 1.5+ 1+ 1+ 1)</p>
	Part B :- Computerised Accounting	

	(Option – II)	
27.	a) PMT (rate, nper, pv, [fv], [type]) Or a) Design, Layout, Format	1
28.	d) =AND (C4<10, D4,100)	1
29.	a) SUM and AVERAGE Or c) [Home]	1
30.	(b) Financial	1
31.	Types of Accounting Vouchers (i) Contra Vouchers (ii) Payments Vouchers (iii) Receipt Vouchers	3
32.	The points to be considered before making investment in a database: (any three) (i) What all data is to be stored in the database? (ii) Who will capture or modify the data, and how frequently the data will be modified? (iii) Who will be using the database, and what all tasks will they perform? (iv) Will the database (backend) be used by any other frontend application? (v) Will access to database be given over LAN/ Internet, and for what purposes? (vi) What level of hardware and operating system is available?	3
33.	Features of computerized accounting system: (i) Simple and integrated. (ii) Transparency and control. (iii) Accuracy and speed. (iv) Scalability. (v) Reliability Or Uses of conditional formatting: (i) It helps in making needed information highlighted. (ii) It changes the appearance of cells ranges. (iii) Colour scale may be used to highlight cells . (iv) useful in making decision making.	4
34.	Two basic methods of charging depreciation are: 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

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| | <p>goes on decreasing every year in written down value method.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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. | |
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