

2014

(3rd Semester)

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

Paper No. : BCA-303

(Accounting and Financial Management)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

1. Select the correct answer by putting a Tick (✓) mark in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

(a) Which of the following is not an asset?

(i) Machinery ()

(ii) Cash ()

(iii) Salary ()

(iv) Debtors ()

(b) Gross profit is ascertained by

(i) Trial Balance ()

(ii) Trading A/c ()

(iii) Profit and Loss A/c ()

(iv) Balance Sheet ()

(c) Trial Balance is prepared according to — method.

(i) balance ()

(ii) total ()

(iii) total and balance ()

(iv) All of the above ()

(d) Writing of transaction in the Ledger is called

(i) costing ()

(ii) balancing ()

(iii) journalizing ()

(iv) posting ()

(e) Which of the following equations is correct?

(i) Assets = Liabilities - Capital ()

(ii) Assets = Liabilities + Capital ()

(iii) Liabilities = Assets + Capital ()

(iv) None of the above ()

(f) Which of the following statements is correct?

(i) Debit is decrease in assets. ()

(ii) Credit is increase in expenses. ()

(iii) Debit is increase in revenue. ()

(iv) Credit is increase in capital. ()

(g) Working capital is

(i) proprietor's capital ()

(ii) borrowed capital ()

(iii) current assets/liabilities ()

(iv) fixed capital ()

(h) The Ledger is the book

- (i) of original entry ()
- (ii) of secondary entry ()
- (iii) of all cash transactions ()
- (iv) to record petty-cash transactions ()

(i) The purpose of Financial Statement is to ascertain

- (i) profit ()
- (ii) the value of assets ()
- (iii) financial position ()
- (iv) the value of liabilities ()

(j) Liabilities have — balance.

- (i) debit ()
- (ii) liability ()
- (iii) expense ()
- (iv) revenue ()

(5)

2. State whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

(a) Net income = Gross income - Indirect expenses + Revenue

(T / F)

(b) Any increase at the left-hand side of the equation is debit.

(T / F)

(c) Assets and Liabilities are two sides of Cash Book.

(T / F)

(d) Credit means decrease in capital.

(T / F)

(e) Bank is not an asset.

(T / F)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

3. Write notes on the following : 2×5=10

(a) Accounting

(7)

(b) Ratio analysis

(b) Ratio analysis

(c) Ledger

(b) Ratio analysis

(d) Standard costing

(e) Accounting equation

(10)

(e) Accounting equation

(f) Zero-base budget

Annex 10

(g) Journal

(8) **III/BCA/303**

2014

(3rd Semester)

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

Paper No. : BCA-303

(**Accounting and Financial Management**)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(**PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE**)

(Marks : 50)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

Answer question No. 1 and any three from the rest

1. (a) Prepare Final Account from the following
Trial Balance of BCA Pvt. Ltd. as on
31st March, 2014 :

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	Amount		Amount
	(₹)		(₹)
Capital	71,400	Bad Debts	2,000
Drawings	5,900	Furniture and Fittings	5,000
Carriage Outwards	500	Sales	2,60,000
Purchase Return	1,200	Purchases	1,25,000
Plant and Machinery	80,000	Discount (Dr)	300
Opening Stock	50,000	Provisions for Bad Debts	1,750
Insurance	1,200	Discount (Cr)	250
Bills Receivable	13,200	Salaries	10,000
Wages	15,000	Sales Return	2,000
Debtors	45,000	Cash and Bank	5,000
Freight and Duty	1,500	Creditors	30,000

G15—270/202a

(Turn Over)

Adjustments :

- (i) Closing Stock was valued at ₹ 60,000
- (ii) Maintain the Provision for Bad Debts at 5% on Debtors
- (iii) Depreciate Plant and Machinery at 10% and Furniture and Fittings at 5% p.a.
- (iv) Provide ₹ 3,200 and ₹ 2,000 for outstanding on Wages and Salaries
- (v) Prepaid Freight @ ₹. 600 and Insurance @ ₹ 400

- (b) From the following particulars, calculate contribution, P/V ratio and BEP in rupees and units : 5

Fixed expenses—₹ 1,50,000

Variable cost per unit—₹ 10

Selling price per unit—₹ 15

2. The expenses budgeted for production of 500 units in a factory is given below :

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Per Unit</i>
Material	50
Labour	15
Variable factory overhead	10
Fixed factory overhead	10
Variable expenses (Direct)	05
Selling expenses (20% fixed)	07
Distribution expenses (40% variable)	05
Administration expenses (₹ 3,000 fixed)	03
	<u>105</u>

- You are required to prepare a budget for the production of 300 units. 10

(3)

3. (a) State the difference between Management Accounting and Cost Accounting. 6
- (b) Explain the limitations of Management Accounting. 4
4. From the following information, calculate material variances (i.e., MCV, MPV, MUV and MMV) : 10

Consumption for 100 units

<i>Material</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Actual</i>
A	40 units @—₹ 50/unit	50 units @—₹ 50/unit
B	60 units @—₹ 40/unit	60 units @—₹ 45/unit

5. (a) What is Book-keeping? Explain the objectives of Accounting. 2+4=6
- (b) What are the advantages and limitations of budgetary control? 4
6. What is meant by ratio analysis? Explain the objectives and limitations of ratio analysis. 10
