

II/BCA/205

2015

(2nd Semester)

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

Paper No. : BCA-205

(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. Choose the correct answer and place its code in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

(a) Balance Sheet contains

(i) assets and liabilities

(ii) profit and loss

(iii) direct expenses

(iv) None of the above

()

(b) Feature of budgetary control is

(i) planning

(ii) control

(iii) coordination

(iv) All of the above

()

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

(i) balance

(ii) total

(iii) total and balance

(iv) All of the above

()

(3)

(d) Writing of transaction in the Ledger is called

(i) costing

(ii) balancing

(iii) journalizing

(iv) posting

(e) Point out the correct equation :

(i) $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} - \text{Capital}$

(ii) $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Capital}$

(iii) $\text{Liabilities} = \text{Assets} + \text{Capital}$

(iv) None of the above

(f) Indirect expenses are shown in

(i) Profit and Loss Account

(ii) Balance Sheet

(iii) Trading Account

(iv) Manufacturing Account ()

(g) Working capital is

(i) Proprietor's capital

(ii) Borrowed capital

(iii) Current Asset/Liabilities

(iv) Fixed capital ()

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

(i) Goodwill

(ii) Prepaid expenses

(iii) Stock

(iv) Outstanding expenses

()

(i) The purpose of Financial Statement is to ascertain

(i) profit

(ii) the value of assets

(iii) financial position

(iv) the value of liabilities

()

(6)

(j) Liquid ratio is also known as

(i) acid test ratio

(ii) solvency ratio

(iii) gross profit ratio

(iv) None of the above

()

2. Point out whether the following statements are True or False : 1×5=5

(a) Budgets are blueprint for action.

(True / False)

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

(True / False)

(c) Debt-Equity ratio is a solvency ratio.

(True / False)

(d) Accounting is the language of business.

(True / False)

(e) Bank is not an asset.

(True / False)

(8)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

3. Answer the following questions :

2×5=10

(a) What is Book-keeping?

(9)

(b) Explain the term ratio analysis.

(10)

(c) Explain in brief the term Ledger.

(11)

(d) Write a short note on accounting equation.

(12)

(e) Define Cash Book.

II/BCA/205

2015

(2nd Semester)

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

Paper No. : BCA-205

(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 December, 2015 :

	₹		₹
Plant and Machinery	37,500	Capital Account	37,500
Trade Charges	5,000	Carriage Inward	1,250
Purchases	1,12,500	Sundry Creditors	7,500
Carriage Outward	750	Sales	2,10,375
Purchase Returns	1,200	Bills Payable	1,000
Opening Stock	22,000	Provision for	
Insurance	350	Bad Debts (Cr.)	100
Discount (Dr.)	175	Factory Rent	750
Office Rent	1,500	Debtors	30,000

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(Turn Over)

	₹		₹
General Expenses	1,400	Printing and	
Bills Receivable	1,500	Stationery	300
Salaries	9,000	Advertising	7,500
Furniture	3,750	Drawings	3,000
Cash in hand	1,000	Manufacturing	
		Expenses	10,000
		Coal, Gas and Water	500
		Cash at Bank	6,250

Adjustments :

- (i) Closing Stock was valued at ₹ 17,500
- (ii) Maintain the provision for bad debts at 2.5% on Debtors
- (iii) Depreciate Plant and Machinery at 10% and Furniture at 5% p.a.
- (iv) Provide ₹ 150 and ₹ 300 for outstanding on Factory Rent and Office Rent respectively
- (v) Prepaid Insurance amounted to ₹ 50

(b) Explain the objectives of accounting. 5

2. Prepare Cost Sheet from the following data : 10

	₹
Purchase of Raw Material	4,50,000
Direct Wages	2,30,000
Factory Overhead	92,000
Administration Overhead	30,000
Selling and Distribution Overhead	20,000
Sales	9,00,000

	₹
Opening Stock :	
Raw Material	30,000
Work-in-Progress	12,000
Finished Goods	60,000
Closing Stock :	
Raw Material	25,000
Work-in-Progress	15,000
Finished Goods	55,000

3. Explain the term 'Management Accounting' and state the objectives of management accounting. 10
4. From the following financial statement, you are required to calculate—
- Gross profit ratio;
 - Proprietary ratio;
 - Debtors turnover ratio;
 - Current ratio;
 - Stock turnover ratio : 10

Trading and Profit and Loss Account

Particulars	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹
To Opening Stock	43,500	By Sales	2,25,000
• Purchase	1,83,000	• Closing Stock	46,500
• Gross Profit c/d	45,000		
	<u>2,71,500</u>		<u>2,71,500</u>
To Sundry Expenses	24,000	By Gross Profit b/d	45,000
• Net Profit	21,000		
	<u>45,000</u>		<u>45,000</u>

Balance Sheet			
Liabilities	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹
Share Capital	2,10,000	Fixed Assets	1,65,000
General Reserve	15,000	Current Assets :	
Profit and Loss A/c	21,000	Stock	46,500
Bills Payable	10,500	Sundry Debtors	24,000
Creditors	45,000	Bank	66,000
	<u>3,01,500</u>		<u>3,01,500</u>

5. The expenses budgeted for production of 5000 units in a factory are given below :

Particulars	Per Unit ₹
Material	40
Labour	12
Variable Factory Overhead	08
Fixed Factory Overhead	07
Variable Expenses (Direct)	05
Selling Expenses (20% Fixed)	08
Distribution Expenses (40% Variable)	06
Administration Expenses (Fixed ₹ 1,200)	03

You are required to prepare Flexible Budget for the production of 3000 units. 10

6. Write notes on any two from the following : 5×2=10
- Limitation of Financial Accounting
 - Difference between Financial Accounting and Management Accounting
 - Golden Rules of Accounting (Debit and Credit)
 - Objectives and Limitations of Ratio Analysis

III/BCA/303 (OC)

2015

(3rd Semester)

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

Paper : BCA-303 (OC)

(Accounting and Financial Management)

(Old Course)

(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) Debit what comes in, credit what goes out is the
rule for

(i) Nominal A/c ()

(ii) Personal A/c ()

(iii) Real A/c ()

(iv) None of the above ()

(b) The Trial Balance checks

- (i) arithmetic accuracy of the books ()
- (ii) evaluation of closing stock ()
- (iii) honesty of the book-keeper ()
- (iv) None of the above ()

(c) Margin of Safety =

- (i) Total Sales - Total Purchases ()
- (ii) Total Sales - Sales at BEP ()
- (iii) Either (i) or (ii) ()
- (iv) None of the above ()

(d) Cost of Production =

- (i) Prime Cost + Factory Cost ()
- (ii) Factory Cost + Office Overheads ()
- (iii) Office Cost + Selling Overheads ()
- (iv) None of the above ()

(e) Which of the following equations is correct?

(i) $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} - \text{Capital}$ ()

(ii) $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Capital}$ ()

(iii) $\text{Liabilities} = \text{Assets} + \text{Capital}$ ()

(iv) None of the above ()

(f) Balance Sheet contains

(i) assets and liabilities ()

(ii) profit and loss ()

(iii) direct and indirect expenses ()

(iv) None of the above ()

(g) Direct expenses are shown in

(i) Profit & Loss A/c ()

(ii) Balance Sheet ()

(iii) Trading A/c ()

(iv) None of the above ()

(h) Variance =

- (i) Standard Cost - Actual Cost ()
- (ii) Standard Cost - Marginal Cost ()
- (iii) Sales - Total Cost ()
- (iv) None of the above ()

(i) Main objective of cost accounting is

- (i) earn more profit ()
- (ii) increase production ()
- (iii) providing information to management ()
- (iv) None of the above ()

(j) Feature of budgetary control is

- (i) planning ()
- (ii) coordination ()
- (iii) control ()
- (iv) All of the above ()

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

(a) If the actual cost is less than the standard cost, the variance is favourable.

(T / F)

(b) 'Posting' is done in journal.

(T / F)

(c) Marginal costing considered both variable and fixed costs.

(T / F)

(d) Transactions are recorded first of all in ledger.

(T / F)

(e) Acid test denotes liquidity.

(T / F)

(6)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

3. Answer the following questions :

2×5=10

(a) Explain dual aspect concept.

(7)

(b) Write down the accounting equation.

(8)

(c) What is zero-based budgeting?

(d) Define budget.

(9)

(e) Write down the golden rules of debit and credit.

III/BCA/303 (OC)

2 0 1 5

(3rd Semester)

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

Paper : BCA-303 (OC)

(**Accounting and Financial Management**)

(Old Course)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(**PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE**)

(*Marks : 50*)

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

1. (a) From the following Trial Balance,
prepare Trading, Profit & Loss A/c and
Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st
March, 2014 :

15

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
	₹	₹
Land and Building	12,000	
Purchases and Sales	66,000	1,10,000

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(*Turn Over*)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Dr.</i> ₹	<i>Cr.</i> ₹
Capital		30,000
Drawings	5,000	
Loan		9,500
Debtors and Creditors	20,000	10,000
Interest on Loan	300	
Cash	2,000	
Provision for Bad Debts		700
Stock	6,800	
Furniture and Fixtures	10,000	
Bank	3,500	
Bad Debts	500	
Returns	8,000	1,500
Carriage Outwards	2,500	
Carriage Inwards	3,000	
Salaries	9,000	
Rent and Insurance	3,000	
Advertising	3,500	
Discount		500
General Expenses	3,400	
Bills Receivable and Bills Payable	6,000	2,000
Rent Received		300
	<u>1,64,500</u>	<u>1,64,500</u>

Adjustments :

(i) Outstanding salary—₹ 250

(ii) Prepaid insurance—₹ 500

(iii) Depreciate Land and Building @ 12%, and Furniture and Fixture @ 10%

(iv) Closing stock is valued at ₹ 8,000

(b) Define accounting. State its functions. 5

2. (a) The sales and profit during two years were as given below :

Year	Sales ₹	Profit ₹
2009	1,50,000	20,000
2010	1,70,000	25,000

Calculate the following : 6

(i) P/V ratio

(ii) Break-even point

(iii) Sales required to reach a profit of ₹ 40,000

(b) State the differences between standard costing and marginal costing. 4

3. (a) Explain the advantages and limitations of ratio analysis. 6

(b) What are the limitations of budgetary control? 4

(4)

4. The expenses for budget production of 10000 units are given as :

Particulars	Per unit ₹
Labour	25
Material	70
Variable factory overhead	20
Fixed factory overhead	10
Variable expenses (10% fixed)	5
Distribution expenses (20% fixed)	13
Administrative expenses (50000)	5
Total cost	<u>148</u>

Prepare a budget for the production of 8500 units. 10

Or

- (a) State the differences between financial accounting and management accounting. 6
- (b) Explain the limitations of management accounting. 4
