

Professional Course (Even) Examination, 2025

(2nd Semester)

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**(Accounting and Financial Management)***Full Marks : 75**Time : 3 hours**The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions***(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)**

(Marks : 25)

SECTION—I

(Marks : 15)

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10**1. Which one of the following is not objective of accounting?**

- (a) To ascertain profit/loss ()
- (b) To maintain record of business transaction ()
- (c) To provide incomplete information ()
- (d) To provide efficient control over the business ()

2. Accounting period must consist of

- (a) 9 months ()
- (b) 10 months ()
- (c) 11 months ()
- (d) 12 months ()

3. Balance Sheet is prepared to know
- (a) financial position ()
 - (b) profit ()
 - (c) balance of error ()
 - (d) stakeholders ()
4. Which one of the following is not the function/objective of Trial Balance?
- (a) Summarized information of ledger account ()
 - (b) Basis for preparing final accounts ()
 - (c) Helpful for making adjustment ()
 - (d) Test of artificial intelligence ()
5. Current ratio is equal to
- (a) current assets : current liabilities ()
 - (b) current liabilities : current ratio ()
 - (c) current liabilities : current assets ()
 - (d) current ratio : current assets ()
6. The ideal level of liquid ratio is
- (a) 1 : 1 ()
 - (b) 3 : 7 ()
 - (c) 5 : 1 ()
 - (d) 3 : 2 ()
7. The purpose of management accounting is
- (a) to help managers in decision-making ()
 - (b) to help investors in decision-making ()
 - (c) past orientation ()
 - (d) to help bank ()

8. A tool for planning budgets, managing and controlling costs, and evaluating cost management performance is
- (a) standard costing ()
 - (b) cost sheet ()
 - (c) budget ()
 - (d) tender statement ()
9. _____ is the preparation of budget starting from a zero or from a clean sheet.
- (a) Functional budget ()
 - (b) Fixed budget ()
 - (c) Master budget ()
 - (d) Zero-based budget ()
10. Direct expenses are also called
- (a) major expenses ()
 - (b) chargeable expenses ()
 - (c) overhead expenses ()
 - (d) sundry expenses ()

II. Write whether the following are *True (T)* or *False (F)* :

1×5=5

- 1. Every debit has its corresponding credit. ()
- 2. Financial statement consists of Trading, Profit/Loss Account, and Balance Sheet. ()
- 3. An ideal quick ratio is 5 : 1. ()
- 4. A cost sheet is not a statement. ()
- 5. Standard cost is a predetermined cost. ()

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

III. Write short answer-type questions :

2×5=10

1. (a) Write the two objectives of accounting.

OR

- (b) What is cash book?

2. (a) Write the objective of management accounting.

OR

- (b) Write the limitations of standard costing.

3. (a) What is zero-based budget?

OR

- (b) Write the objective of budgetary control.

4. (a) What is prepaid expense?

OR

- (b) What causes depreciation?

5. (a) What is ratio analysis?

OR

- (b) What is the purpose of ratio analysis?

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

IV. Answer the following questions :

10×5=50

1. (a) Journalize the following transactions :

2024	Amount (₹)
Jan 1. XYZ Ltd. started business with a capital of	8,00,000
Jan 3. Deposited into bank	2,00,000
Jan 6. Purchased furniture	50,000
Jan 8. Sold machinery to Thanga for cash	10,000
Jan 10. Sold goods to Zote Enterprises on credit	6,000
Jan 14. Received commission	25,000
Jan 16. Purchased goods from Liani for cash	50,000
Jan 21. Received cash from Zote Enterprises in full settlement	5,000
Jan 24. Withdraw from bank for office use	5,000
Jan 27. Paid cash to BB Enterprise	4,500

OR

(b) Explain the advantages and limitations of accounting.

2. (a) The following balances have been extracted from the Trial of M/s Pant Ltd. Prepare Trading Account, Profit and Loss Accounts and Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2025 :

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Name of Accounts	Amount (₹)	
	Debit	Credit
Capital		4,00,000
Opening stock	85,000	
Purchases	4,20,000	
Creditors		75,000
Debtors	1,20,000	
Sales		8,10,000
Discount received		18,000

Name of Accounts	Amount (₹)	
	Debit	Credit
Discount allowed	16,000	20,000
Purchases return		
Sales return	10,000	
Salaries	1,20,000	
Rent & taxes	40,000	
Postages & telegrams	25,000	
Interest paid	20,000	
Furniture	2,00,000	
Insurance	1,00,000	
Freight outward	20,000	
Cash in hand	50,000	
Cash at bank	47,000	
Motor car	50,000	
	13,23,000	13,23,000

Adjustments :

- (i) Closing stock was valued at ₹ 1,70,000
- (ii) Salaries outstanding ₹ 12,000
- (iii) Charge depreciation on motor car @10%

OR

- (b) What do you understand by Trial Balance? Explain the special features and objectives of Trial Balance. 2+4+4=10

3. (a) A company supplies the following information :

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Capital	2,00,000	Goodwill	1,20,000
Reserve and surplus	58,000	Plant & machinery	1,50,000
Debentures	1,00,000	Stock	80,000
Creditors	40,000	Debtors	45,000
Bills payable	20,000	Cash	17,000
Other current liabilities	2,000	Misc. current assets	8,000
	4,20,000		4,20,000

Sales for the year = ₹ 4,00,000

Gross profit = ₹ 1,60,000

Opening stock = ₹ 70,000

Closing stock = ₹ 90,000

Calculate the following ratios and comment on the financial strength and weakness :

(i) Current ratio

(ii) Proprietary ratio

(iii) Gross profit ratio

(iv) Inventory turnover ratio

(v) Debtors turnover ratio

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OR

(b) What is accounting ratio? Write the objectives and limitations of accounting ratio.

2+8=10

4. (a) The accounts of Dave Kumar Ltd. as on 31st December, 2023 shows the following :

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Stock of material on 01.01.2023	6,720
Materials purchased	1,50,000
Materials returned to supplier	2,000
Direct labour	50,000
Direct expenses	20,000
Factory expenses	15,300
Office and administrative expenses	8,000
Selling and distribution expenses	7,900
Stock of material on 31.12.2023	7,720
Profit	10,000

Find out material consumed, prime cost, work costs, cost of production, total cost and sales using statement of cost.

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OR

- (b) What do you mean by management accounting? Explain the difference between Cost Accounting and Management Accounting.

3+7=10

5. (a) Draw up a flexible budget for the production at 75%. Capacity on the basis of the following data for 50% activity is as follows : 10

Material—₹ 100 per unit

Labor—₹ 60 per unit

Direct expenses—₹ 20 per unit

Administrative expenses (50% fixed)—₹ 80,000

Selling and distribution expenses (60% fixed)—₹1,00,000

Fixed expenses :

Depreciation—₹ 10,000

Insurance—₹ 5,000

Present product (50% activity) in 1000 units

OR

- (b) What do you mean by budgeting? Write the difference between budget and forecasts. What are the essentials of budgeting?

2+4+4=10
