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Name.....

Reg No:.....

**THIRD SEMESTER B.C.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2018**

(Supplementary/Improvement)

(CUCBCSS-UG)

**CC15U BCA3 C05 - FINANCIAL AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING**

(Computer Application - Complementary Course)

(2015, 2016 Admissions)

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum: 80 marks

**Part A**

Answer *all* questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

Fill in the blanks.

1. A person who owes money to the firm is a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ are the end products of Financial Accounting.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Ratio is the proportion of the current assets to current liabilities.
4. Withdrawal of money by the owner from the business is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Budget is a dynamic budget.

Choose the correct Answers.

6. The Break Even Point is obtained at Intersection of \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Total Revenue and Total Cost                      (b) Total cost and Variable cost  
(c) Variable cost and Fixed cost                      (d) Fixed cost and Total cost
7. Fund Flow statement is also known as  
(a) Statements of funds flow  
(b) Statement of Sources and Application of funds  
(c) Statement of sources and uses of fund      d) All of the above
8. Standard for liquid ratio is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) 2:1                      (b) 1:1                      (c) 65%                      (d) 1.33
9. Payment to creditors will result in \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Sources of fund    (b) application of fund  
(c) no impact on funds (d)none of the above
10. \_\_\_\_\_ ratio indicates the profits available to equity shareholders per share basis.  
(a) Dividend per share    (b) Earning per share  
(c) Dividend payout ratio    (d) Price Earning ratio

**(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)**

(1)

**Turn Over**

### Part B

Answer *all* questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

11. What are the different forms of cash Book? Name it.
12. What is Revenue Realisation Principle?
13. Lina Ltd has Current ratio 2.5 and Working capital Rs.90, 000/-. Find out current Asset and Current liability.
14. What is margin of safety? What is a low and high margin of safety indicates?
15. The net credit sales of R Ltd for 1996 were Rs.3,00,000 and the amount of debtors at the end of the year was Rs.32,000 and bills receivable Rs.8,000. Calculate Debtors Turnover Ratio.

(5 x 2= 10 Marks)

### Part C

Answer any *five* questions. Each question carries 4 marks.

16. What are the objectives of Fund Flow Statement?
17. State the managerial uses of Marginal costing?
18. Difference between standard costing and budgetary control?
19. From the following details find out (a) BEP (b) Sales required earning a profit of Rs.20, 000.

Sales	Rs. 1, 00,000
Variable cost	60,000
Fixed cost	30,000
Profit volume ratio	40%

20. Godwin Ltd sells goods on cash as well as on credit. The following particulars are extracted from the books for the year 2000.

Total Gross sales (Including cash sales of Rs.30, 000)	1, 60,000
Sales Returns	10,000
Total debtors on 31.12.2000	15,000
Bills Receivable on 31.12.2000	3,000
Provision for doubtful debts on 31.12.2000	2,000
Sundry creditors	18,000
Prepaid expenses	600

Calculate Debtors Collection Period.

21. The operating profit of Star Ltd after charging interest on loan and tax is Rs.60,000/-.The amount of Interest charge is Rs.24000/-and the provision made for taxation has been Rs.60,000 being 50% of total profit. Calculate the Interest coverage ratio.

22. Standard Price Rs.4 per Kg Actual Price Rs.6 Per Kg  
Standard quantity 700 Kg Actual quantity 650 Kg

Calculate Material Cost Variance, Material Price Variance and Material Usage Variance.

30. Prepare a Production budget of Bombay Ltd., for 1996-97 from the following information:-

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Products	Sales as per Sales Budget (in units)	Estimated Stock (in units)	
		1.7.1996	30.6.1997
A	1,80,000	15,000	19,000
B	1,60,000	24,000	27,000
C	2,70,500	26,500	28,000
D	2,10,000	8,000	20,000

31. A&L Ltd. has an equity capital of Rs.2, 00,000. The ratios for the co. Are

- (i) Assets Turnover = 2 times
- (ii) Turnover of Inventory = 8 times
- (iii) Debt to Equity = 0.60
- (iv) Current debt to total debt = 0.40
- (v) Fixed assets to owners equity = 0.40

Prepare projected Balance sheet

(5 x 8 = 40 Marks)

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23. From the following calculate Cash from Operations:

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March,2009

Particulars	Rs. '000	Particulars	Rs. '000
To Salaries	5,000	By Gross Profit	25,000
To Rent	1,000	By Profit on sale of land	5,000
To Depreciation	2,000	By Income Tax Refund	3,000
To Loss on sale of plant	1,000		
To Goodwill Written off	4,000		
To Proposed Dividend	5,000		
To Provision for Tax	5,000		
To Net profit	10,000		
	<u>33,000</u>		<u>33,000</u>

(5 x 4 = 20 Marks)

**Part D**

Answer any *five* questions. Each question carries 8 marks.

24. What are the important tools of Financial Analysis?

25. Explain the CVP Analysis. Mention its uses.

26. Explain
- (a) Master Budget and Cash Budget
  - (b) Sales Budget
  - (c) Production Budget
  - (d) Flexible Budget

27. From the Balance sheet of Gwalior Ltd. make out

- (i) Schedule of changes in working capital.
- (ii) A Fund Flow Statement

**Balance Sheet**

31 <sup>st</sup> March			31 <sup>st</sup> March		
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>		<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
Equity capital	3,00,000	4,00,000	Goodwill	1,15,000	90,000
12% Pref.Capital	1,50,000	1,00,000	Land & Building	2,00,000	1,70,000
General reserve	40,000	70,000	Plant	80,000	2,00,000
P/L A/C	30,000	48,000	Debtors	1,60,000	2,00,000
Proposed Dividend	42,000	50,000	Stock	77,000	1,09,000
Creditors	55,000	83,000	Bills Receivable	20,000	30,000
Bills payable	20,000	16,000	Cash	15,000	10,000
Provision for Tax	40,000	50,000	Cash at bank	10,000	8,000
	<u>6,77,000</u>	<u>8,17,000</u>		<u>6,77,000</u>	<u>8,17,000</u>

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**Turn Over**

Additional Information:

- a. Depreciation of Rs.10, 000 and Rs.20, 000 have been charged on plant and land and building respectively in 2001.
- b. An Interim dividend of Rs. 20,000 has been paid in 2001.
- c. Income tax of Rs. 35,000 has been paid in 2001.

28. The following is the trial balance of M&S Co. as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2003.

	Dr.	Cr.
Plant and Machinery	45,000	
Goodwill	55,000	
Stock 1 <sup>st</sup> January, 2003	36,500	
Salaries	7,600	
Purchases	65,000	
Sales		1,21,000
Furniture & fittings	6,000	
Carriage inwards	1,675	
Carriage outwards	1,315	
Sales returns	2,400	
Purchase Returns		1,365
Discount Received		635
Discount allowed	430	
Wages	16,100	
Sundry Debtors	41,000	
Sundry Creditors		28,800
Kumars Mohans capital		1,10,000
Rent, rate and taxes	1,430	
Advertisement	2,400	
Cash in hand	450	
Cash at bank	2,500	
Drawings	3000	
Loan from Rajesh		26,000
	2,87,800	2,87,800

The stock on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2003 was valued at Rs.30,000/-.

Prepare Trading and Profit and loss Account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2003 and Balance sheet as on that date.

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29. JKL Limited has the following Balance Sheets as on March 31, 2009 and March 31<sup>st</sup> 2008.

Balance Sheet (Rs. lakhs)

Particulars	March 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2009	March 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2008
<b>Sources of funds:</b>		
Shareholders funds	2,377	1,472
Loan Funds	3,570	3,083
	5,947	4,555
<b>Application of Funds:</b>		
Fixed Assets	3,466	2,900
Cash and Bank	489	470
Debtors	1,495	1,168
Stock	2,867	2,407
Other Current Assets	1,567	1,404
Less: Current Liabilities	(3,937)	(3,794)
	5,947	4,555

The Income Statement of the JKL Ltd for the year ended is as follows:

(Rs. lakhs)

Particulars	March 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2009	March 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2008
Sales	22,165	13,882
Less: Cost of Goods Sold	20,860	12,544
Gross Profit	1,305	1,338
Less: Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	1,135	752
Earning Before Interest and Tax (EBIT)	170	586
Interest Expense	113	105
Profit Before tax	57	481
Tax	23	192
Profit after Tax (PAT)	34	289

Calculate for the year 2008-09:

- (a) Inventory Turnover ratio
- (b) Financial leverage
- (c) Return on Investment
- (d) Return on Equity
- (e) Average Collection Period

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Turn Over