

**2018****BCA****[HONOURS]****(Introduction to Accounting and Costing)****Paper : BCA-106**

Full Marks : 80

Time : 4 Hours

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*Answer **Question No.1** and any **four** from the rest.

1. a) Answer any **four** questions:  $2 \times 4 = 8$
- Write down accounting equation.
  - What is function of journal?
  - Name two errors which are not detected inspite of agreement of Trial Balance.
  - Why Depreciation is charged?
  - Is Balance Sheet an account?
  - What does fund flow reveal?
- b) Answer any **four** questions:  $2 \times 4 = 8$
- Define Cost Centre.
  - Why cost sheet is prepared?

- What do you mean by overhead?
- What is Master Budget?
- What is meant by angle of incidence?
- Define overabsorption of overhead.

2. a) Prepare an appropriate Cash Book with following transactions in the books of Mr. Roy:

2017 August 1 Cash-in-hand - Rs.10,000

Cash-at-Bank - Rs.50,000

2017 August 5 Issued Cheque to Sri Das for Rs.5,000 to settle his dues of Rs.5,500

7 Withdraw from Bank for official use is 2,000

10 Received Rs.11,000 from Sri Pan in settlement of his dues of Rs.11,750.

- b) Calculate E.O.Q. from following data:

Annual demand for a product is 6,400 units

Inventory carrying cost Rs.1.50 P.U. per annum.

Cost of one procurement is Rs.75.

 $8+8=16$ 

[Turn over]

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3. a) Rectify following Trial Balance as at 31.03.2017:

Particulars	Dr. Rs.	Cr. Rs.
Drawings	5,000	
Purchases	1,00,000	
Wages	30,000	
Discount on Purchase	2,000	
Bills Payable	5,000	
Carriage Inward	3,000	
Sales		1,50,000
Return Outward	2,000	
Return Inward		3,000
Bills Receivable		10,000
Carriage Outward		5,000
Goodwill		20,000
Capital		17,000
Suspense A/c	58,000	
	<b>2,05,000</b>	<b>2,05,000</b>

- b) Calculate Bonus under Rowan Premium Bonus Plan from the following information:

A worker takes 80 hours to do a job for which the time allowed is 100 hours. His daily rate is Rs.2.50 per hour.  $8+8=16$

4. a) A plant was purchased by Mr. A. Sen for Rs.40,000 on 1.1.2015. Another plant was purchased on 1.4.2016 for Rs.30,000. Installation cost of the plant was Rs.5,000. On 1.1.2017 a new plant was purchased and the first plant was disposed off for Rs.20,000. Mr. Sen charges depreciation @10% p.a. under diminishing Balance Method and closes the books of Account on 31st March.

You are required to draft Plant A/c upto 31.3.2017.

- b) A company has three production departments and two service departments. For the month of March, 2017, the departmental expenses are as follows:

Production Department	Service Department
A - 10,000	S - 25,000
B - 15,000	T - 10,000
C - 12,000	

The expenses of Service Departments are apportioned as:

	A	B	C	S	T
S	40%	30%	20%	-	10%
T	30%	40%	10%	20%	-

Prepare statement of apportionment.

$$8+8=16$$

5. a) Prepare Trading Account and Profit & Loss Account from the following Trial Balance and additional information as at 31.03.2017:

Debit	Rs.	Credit	Rs.
Drawings	7,100	Capital	42,500
Plant and Machinery	9,500	Sales	1,19,000
Opening Stock	14,600	Returns	2,910
Purchases	1,03,620	Bank O/d	1,200
General Expenses	2,000	Creditors	10,000
Returns	2,100	Bank Debt Reserve	1,050
Wages	2,400		
Rent and Rates	3,200		
Bad Debts	1,720		
Debtors	30,000		
Cash in hand	480		
	1,76,720		1,76,720

Additional Informations:

- Closing Stock - 17,300
- Provide Depreciation @10% on Plant and Machinery
- Provide for Bad Debt @5%

From the following particulars find out Break Even Sales, Margin of Safety at a rate of Rs.3,00,000 and Sales required to earn a profit of Rs.50,000:

Variable Cost = Rs.15 P.U; Selling Price per unit = Rs.20 and Fixed Cost per annum = Rs.54,000.

$$8+8=16$$

6. Write short notes on:  $4 \times 4 = 16$

- Capital Expenditure
- Utilities of Balance Sheet
- Classification of cost on the basis of Behaviour
- ABC analysis in Inventory Control

7. Distinguish between:  $4 \times 4 = 16$

- Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet
- Straight line and Diminishing Balance Method of Charging Depreciation
- Absorption and Apportionment
- Flexible Budget and Fixed Budget