



# LOYOLA ACADEMY

DEGREE & PG. COLLEGE  
OLD ALWAL, SECUNDERABAD 500 016, TELANGANA, INDIA  
(Autonomous and Affiliated to Osmania University)

## IV-SEMESTER-END THEORY EXAMINATIONS, APRIL-2024

Course : B.Sc.-Computer Data Science and Data Analytics Engg  
Subject : Accounting and Financial Management  
Code : DS23401

UID No.:  
Max. Duration : 3 Hours.  
Max. Marks : 60 Marks

### SECTION - A

Answer ALL the following short questions:

(10 x 2 = 20 M)

		M	CO	BT
1	What is double entry system?	(2)	CO1	L1
2	Explain the advantages of Ledger.	(2)	CO1	L1
3	What do you understand by dishonor of a cheque.	(2)	CO2	L1
4	Explain in brief Balance Sheet.	(2)	CO2	L1
5	What is Margin of safety?	(2)	CO3	L1
6	Explain Break Even Point.	(2)	CO3	L1
7	Explain in brief Accounting Rate of Return.	(2)	CO4	L1
8	Define Capital Budgeting.	(2)	CO4	L1
9	Define Flexible Budget.	(2)	CO5	L1
10	What is the meaning of Budget?	(2)	CO5	L1

### SECTION - B

Answer any ONE of the two essay questions from each of the following units:

(5 x 8 = 40 M)

		UNIT - I	M	CO	BT
11	(a)	Pass the journal entries 2009 Jan 1 Mr Narender commenced business with a cash of Rs 1,00,000/- " 2 Opened bank account by depositing Rs 50,000/- " 3 Purchased machinery by cheque Rs 25,000/- " 4 Machinery installation expenses paid in cash Rs 5,000/- " 10 Goods purchased from Jain Rs 18,000/- " 15 Cash sales Rs 8,000/- " 20 Goods withdrawn by Narender Rs 2,500/- " 25 Sales to Nathan Rs 3,000/- " 27 Received Rs 2,900/- from Nathan after allowing discount " 31 Salary to the Manager Mr Mohan paid by cheque Rs 4,000/-	(5)	CO1	L2
	(b)	Explain Conservation concept.	(3)	CO1	L1
12	(a)	Explain the Concepts & Conventions.	(5)	CO1	L2
	(b)	Explain in brief accounting equation.	(3)	CO1	L2

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**UNIT - II**

UNIT – II

13	(a)	Prepare trial balance from the following balance on 31-3-2020.	(5)	CO2	L2																																																																				
		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><thead><tr><th style="width: 40%;"></th><th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Rs</th><th style="width: 40%;"></th><th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Rs</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Capital</td><td style="text-align: right;">16,800</td><td>Purchase returns</td><td style="text-align: right;">2,000</td></tr><tr><td>Drawing</td><td style="text-align: right;">5,000</td><td>Sales returns</td><td style="text-align: right;">3,000</td></tr><tr><td>Stock</td><td style="text-align: right;">21,000</td><td>Debtors</td><td style="text-align: right;">4,500</td></tr><tr><td>Purchases</td><td style="text-align: right;">36,000</td><td>Creditors</td><td style="text-align: right;">6,700</td></tr><tr><td>Sales</td><td style="text-align: right;">72,000</td><td>Wages</td><td style="text-align: right;">1,200</td></tr><tr><td>Discount allowed</td><td style="text-align: right;">700</td><td>cash</td><td style="text-align: right;">26,100</td></tr></tbody></table>		Rs		Rs	Capital	16,800	Purchase returns	2,000	Drawing	5,000	Sales returns	3,000	Stock	21,000	Debtors	4,500	Purchases	36,000	Creditors	6,700	Sales	72,000	Wages	1,200	Discount allowed	700	cash	26,100																																											
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	(b)	Give adjustment entries:	(3)	CO2	L2																																																																				
		(a) Closing stock Rs 12,000/-																																																																							
		(b) Outstanding salaries Rs 2,500/-																																																																							
14	(a)	Enter the following transactions in three Column Cash Book	(5)	CO2	L2																																																																				
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	(b)	Explain the term Contra entry.	(3)	CO2	L2																																																																				

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### UNIT – III

15	(a)	The following information provided by a Manufacturing Company. Sales Rs. 1,00,000 Variable Cost Rs. 60,000 Fixed Cost Rs. 30,000 Calculate i. Profit Volume ratio ii. Break-even point iii. Margin of safety iv. Sales required to earn a profit of Rs.30,000.	(5)	CO3	L3																		
	(b)	From the following information calculate Variable Cost. Sales Rs.4,00,000; Fixed Cost Rs.40,000 & Profit Rs.35,000.	(3)	CO3	L3																		
6	(a)	A radio manufacturing company finds that while it costs Rs.6.25 each to make component X, the same is available in the market at Rs.5.75 each with an assurance of continued supply. The breakdown of costs is as follows : Materials Rs.2.75 each Labour Rs.1.75 each Other variable cost Rs.0.50 each Depreciation and other fixed cost Rs.1.25 each Total Rs.6.25 each (a) Should the company Make or Buy? (b) What would be your decision if the supplier offered the component at Rs.4.85 each.	(5)	CO3	L4																		
	(b)	Explain Break Even Point.	(3)	CO3	L2																		
UNIT – IV																							
7	(a)	Calculate the payback period of the following projects each requiring a cash outlay of ₹. 1,00,000. Suggest which project is acceptable if the standard payback period is 5 years. Cash inflows Year Project A project B 1 30,000 30,000 2 30,000 40,000 3 30,000 20,000 4 30,000 10,000 5 30,000 5,000	(5)	CO4	L3																		
	(b)	Explain Capital budgeting process.	(3)	CO4	L2																		
8	(a)	From the following information calculate the net present value of the two projects and suggest which of the two projects should be accepted assuming a discount rate of 10%. The profits before depreciation and after taxes (cash flows) are as follows: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Year 1</th><th>Year 2</th><th>Year 3</th><th>Year 4</th><th>Year 5</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Project X</td><td>5,000</td><td>10,000</td><td>10,000</td><td>3,000</td><td>2,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Project Y</td><td>20,000</td><td>10,000</td><td>5,000</td><td>3,000</td><td>2,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Project X	5,000	10,000	10,000	3,000	2,000	Project Y	20,000	10,000	5,000	3,000	2,000	(5)	CO4	L3
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5																		
Project X	5,000	10,000	10,000	3,000	2,000																		
Project Y	20,000	10,000	5,000	3,000	2,000																		
	(b)	A project cost Rs.6,00,000 and yields annually a profit of Rs.90,000 after depreciation at 12.5% p.a. but before tax at 50%. Calculate the payback period.	(3)	CO4	L3																		
UNIT – V																							
9		Explain Budget and budgetary Control in detail.	(8)	CO5	L2																		
10		Explain in brief different types of Budgets.	(8)	CO5	L2																		





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## IV-SEMESTER-END THEORY EXAMINATIONS, APRIL-2024

Course : B.Sc. (Computer Data Science & Analytics Engineering)  
Subject : A/c. & Financial Management  
Code : DS18401

UID No.:

Max. Duration : 3 Hours.

Max. Marks : 60 Marks

### SECTION - A

Answer ALL the following short questions:

(10 x 2 = 20 M)

Branches of Accounting

Capital Vs. Investment

Financial Position

Suspense Account

Types of Cash Flows

A manufacturing company places a semi-annual order of 24,000 units at a price of Rs. 20 per unit. Its carrying cost is 15% and the order cost is Rs. 12 per order. What is the most economical order quantity? How many orders need to be placed?

Weighted Average Cost of Capital

The Delta company is planning to purchase a machine known as machine X. Machine X would cost Rs. 25,000 and would have a useful life of 10 years with zero salvage value. The expected annual cash inflow of the machine is Rs. 10,000. Compute payback period of machine X.

Analysis of Cost

A company's sales are Rs. 10,00,000 @ Rs. 10 per unit. Its fixed cost is Rs. 2,50,000 and variable cost is Rs. 6,00,000. Calculate P/V Ratio.

### SECTION - B

Answer any ONE of the two essay questions from each of the following units: (5 x 8 = 40 M)

#### UNIT - I

Define Accounting. Explain the objectives and principles of Accounting.

Mr. B is a trader dealing in electronic goods who commenced his business in January, 2021. For the following transactions took place in the month of November, 2021, pass journal entries and prepare ledger:

Nov 2021		
1.	Purchased goods from Y & Co. on credit	Rs. 60,000
5.	Sold goods to D & Co. on credit	Rs. 30,000
8.	Paid Y and Co. through bank in full settlement	Rs. 58,000
10.	D & Co. accepted a bill drawn by Mr. B	Rs. 30,000
15.	Sold goods to L on credit	Rs. 20,000
18.	Sold goods to M on credit	Rs. 40,000
20.	Received a cheque from M in full settlement and deposited the same to the bank	Rs. 39,000
28.	Goods returned to Y and Co.	Rs. 4,000
29.	L became insolvent and only 90 paise per rupee is received by cash in final settlement	
30.	Goods returned by M	Rs. 3,000

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### UNIT - II

13. What is Trial Balance? Why is it prepared? Describe the methods of preparing it.
14. The Trial Balance of Mr. Lishanth as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021 is given below. You are required to prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021 and Balance Sheet as on that date after considering the given adjustments.

	Dr. Rs.	Cr. Rs.
Machinery	1,00,000	
Opening stock	60,000	
Purchases	1,60,000	
Building	1,70,000	
Carriage inward	3,400	
Carriage outward	5,000	
Wages	32,000	
Sundry debtors	1,00,000	
Salaries	24,000	
Furniture	36,000	
Trade expense	12,000	
Rent	1,800	
Advertisement	5,000	
Bad debts	1,800	
Drawings	10,000	
Bills receivable	50,000	
Insurance	4,000	
Bank balance	20,000	
Sales		4,80,000
Interest received		2,000
Sundry creditors		40,000
Bank loan		1,00,000
Discount		2,000
Capital		1,71,000
	7,95,000	7,95,000

#### Adjustments:

(i)	On 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2021, closing stock is valued at Rs. 75,000
(ii)	Outstanding Salaries Rs. 5,000
(iii)	Provide reserve for bad and doubtful debts at 4% on debtors.
(iv)	Depreciate building at 5% and machinery at 10% per annum.
(v)	Interest on capital and on drawings is to be provided at 5% per annum.

### UNIT - III

15. What Is Inventory Management? Explain its techniques and benefits.

Contd.....3.....



From the following details of Naitvika Ltd., prepare a cash flow statement for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021:

	Rs.
Cash receipts from customers	46,20,300
Purchase of Land and buildings	1,00,000
Cash paid to suppliers	41,87,300
Advance income tax paid	2,69,000
Interim Dividend paid	55,000
Sale of Furniture	3,000
Issue of share capital	1,30,000
Final dividend paid	1,00,000
Cash and cash equivalents on 31-3-2020	1,33,400

#### UNIT - IV

The initial outlay of a project is Rs.50,000 and it generates cash inflows of Rs.20,000, Rs.15,000, Rs.25,000 and Rs.10,000 in four years. Using Net Present Value and Profitability Index methods, appraise the profitability of the proposed investment assuming 10% rate of discount.

Year:	1	2	3	4
Discount Factor @10%:	0.909	0.826	0.751	0.683

A Company issues 10,000 10% Preference Shares of Rs.100 each. Cost of issues is Rs.2 per share. Calculate the cost of preference share capital if these shares are issued (i) at par, (ii) at a premium of 10% and (iii) at a discount of 5%.

#### UNIT - V

Using the following information, prepare a flexible budget to produce 80% and 100% activity.

Production at 50% Capacity	5,000 Units
Raw Materials	Rs.80 per unit
Direct Labor	Rs.50 per unit
Direct Expenses	Rs.15 per unit
Factory Expenses	Rs.50,000 (50 % Fixed)
Administration Expenses	Rs.60,000 (20% Variable)

Q Ltd., provides you the following information:

Year	Total Sales (Rs.)	Profit (Rs.)
2019-20	10,000	15,000
2020-21	2,000	4,000

Calculate:

- i. Contribution Ratio,
- ii. Fixed Cost,
- iii. BEP,
- iv. Profit when Sales are RS.8,000, and
- v. Sales required to earn a profit of Rs. 3,000.