

B.Com. (CBCS Pattern) Semester - IV
UCA4F02 - Management Accounting

P. Pages : 7

Time : Three Hours



GUG/S/23/12043

Max. Marks : 80

- Notes :
1. All questions are compulsory.
 2. All questions carry equal marks.

1. a) Define Budget. Explain flexible budget and cash budget. **8**
- b) A company expect to have Rs.25,000 in Bank on 1st May 2019 and require you to prepare an estimate of cash position during the three months May, June and July 2019. **8**
The following information is supplied

Months	Sale Credit Rs.	Purchase Credit Rs.	Wages Rs.	Office Expenses Rs.	Factory Expenses Rs.	Selling Expenses Rs.
March	50,000	30,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	3,000
April	56,000	32,000	6,500	4,000	5,500	3,000
May	60,000	35,000	7,000	4,000	6,000	3,500
June	80,000	40,000	9,000	4,000	7,500	4,500
July	90,000	40,000	9,500	4,000	8,000	4,500

Other Information :

- 1) 20% of sales are in cash remaining amount is collected in the month following that of sales.
- 2) Suppliers supply goods at two months credit.
- 3) Wages and all other expenses are paid in the month following the one in which they are incurred.
- 4) The company pays dividends to shareholders and bonus to workers of Rs.10,000 and Rs.15,000 respectively in the month of May.
- 5) Plant has been ordered and is expected to be received in June. It will cost Rs.80,000 to be paid in June.
- 6) Income tax Rs.25,000 is payable in July.

OR

- c) The following data are available in a Rudra Manufacturing Company for a yearly period. **16**

Particular	Rs. (Lakhs)
<u>Fixed Expenses</u>	
Wages & Salary	9.5
Rent, Rate & Taxes	6.6
Depreciation	7.4
Sundry Administrative Expenses	6.5
<u>Semi-variable Expenses (At 50% capacity)</u>	
Maintenance & Repairs	3.5
Indirect Labour	7.9
Sales Department Salaries etc.	3.8
Sundry Administrative Exp.	2.8
<u>Variable Expenses (At 50% Capacity)</u>	
Material	21.7
Labour	20.4
Other Expenses	7.9

	98.0

Assume that fixed expenses remain constant for all level of production, semi-variable expenses remains constant between 45% and 65% of capacity, increase by 10% between 65% and 80% capacity and by 20% between 80% and 100% capacity.

Sales at Various levels are	Rs. (Lakhs)
50% Capacity	100
60% Capacity	120
75% Capacity	150
90% Capacity	180
100% Capacity	200

Prepare a flexible budget for the year and forecast the profit 60%, 75%, 90% and 100% of capacity.

2. a) Information of Rashi Company are as – **8**

Year	Sales Rs.	Profit Rs.
2018	20,000	1,000
2019	18,000	400

Calculate :

- 1) P/V Ratio
- 2) Fixed Cost
- 3) Variable cost for two years
- 4) Margin of Safety if profit is Rs.1,600

- b) Given below is the financial position of Rahul Company **8**

Selling Price per unit Rs.20

Material per unit Rs.6

Fixed cost Rs.20,000

Trade Discount 5%

Labour per unit Rs.4

Variable cost 100% of Labour

You are required to calculate :

- i) B.E.P. in Rs. and Unit
- ii) Profit if the sales increased by 10% of BEP.

OR

- c) Following Information received from the books of a company Rashi and Rudra both are engaged in same business and sold this product in the same market.

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Particular	Rashi (Rs.)	Rudra (Rs.)
Sales	5,00,000	5,00,000
(-) Variable cost	3,00,000	3,50,000
Contribution	2,00,000	1,50,000
(-) Fixed cost	1,00,000	50,000
Net Profit	1,00,000	1,00,000

Calculate :

- P/V Ratio for both companies
- BEP for both companies
- Margin of safety for both companies
- Which company is in more profitable in the following condition
(A) Heavy Demand (B) Low Demand

3. a) From the following details calculate

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- Current Ratio
- Quick Ratio
- Stock to working capital ratio

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital	5,00,000	Fixed Assets	4,00,000
Creditors	1,00,000	Debtors	1,00,000
Expenses Due	50,000	Bills Receivable	1,40,000
P/L Account	1,50,000	Stock	60,000
		Cash	20,000
		Bank	80,000
	8,00,000		8,00,000

- b) Following figures relate to the trading activities of Rudra Traders Ltd. for the year ended.

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Particular	Rs.
Opening Stock	25,000
Purchase	55,000
Carriage Inward	30,000
Closing Stock	26,000
Loss on Sale of Old Assets	6,500
Office Expenses	15,000
Selling Expenses	5,000
Distribution Expenses	10,000
Sale	2,25,000
Interest on Bank Deposit	3,500

You are required to :

- Arrange the above figures in a form of suitable analysis and
- Calculate the following ratios :
 - Gross Profit Ratio
 - Net Profit Ratio
 - Operating Ratio
 - Stock Turnover Ratio

OR

- c) Following is the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet of Rashi Company Ltd.

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Profit and Loss Account for the year ended on 31-3-2019

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Cost of Sales		By Sales	4,00,000
Opening Stock 30,000			
Credit Purchase <u>3,00,000</u>			
	3,30,000		
(-) Closing Stock <u>50,000</u>			
	2,80,000		
To Gross Profit	2,80,000		
	<u>1,20,000</u>		
	4,00,000		<u>4,00,000</u>
To Expenses 20,000		By Gross Profit	1,20,000
To Net Profit C/d <u>1,00,000</u>			
	1,20,000		<u>1,20,000</u>
To Provision for Taxation 40,000		By Net Profit	1,00,000
To Equity Dividend 20,000			
To Net Profit <u>40,000</u>			
	<u>1,00,000</u>		<u>1,00,000</u>

Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2019

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity Share Capital (of Rs.10 each) 2,00,000		Plant & Machinery	80,000
Reserve and Surplus 10,000		Land & Building	20,000
Profit & Loss A/c 30,000		Stock	50,000
Creditors 50,000		Debtors	80,000
		Cash & Bank	60,000
	<u>2,90,000</u>		<u>2,90,000</u>

Market price and equity shares is Rs.5 Assertion the following balance sheet and reserve statement Ratio.

- 1) Stock Turnover Ratio
- 2) Debtor's Turnover Ratio
- 3) Creditor's Turnover Ratio
- 4) Turnover to Fixed Assets Ratio.

4. a) Balance Sheet of Rudra Company Ltd. as on 31st Dec. 2018 and 31st Dec. 2019 is as follows :

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Particular	2018 (Rs.)	2019 (Rs.)
Land and Building	1,00,000	95,000
Plant & Machinery	75,000	84,500
Inventory	50,000	37,000
Sundry Debtors	40,000	32,100
Cash	250	300
Cash at Bank	-	4,000
Goodwill	-	2,500
	2,65,250	2,55,400
Share Capital	1,00,000	1,25,000
General Reserve	25,000	30,000
Retain Earning	15,250	15,400
Bank Loan (Short Term)	35,000	-
Sundry Creditors	75,000	67,500
Tax Provision	15,000	17,500
	2,65,250	2,55,400

Prepare statement of changes in working capital.

- b) Prepare statement of sources and utilization of fund.

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Particular	Rs.
Sales of Machinery	15,000
Purchase of Furniture	8,000
Redemption of Debenture	30,000
Dividend Paid	20,000

Share capital issued 5000 shares of Rs.10 each at a premium of Rs.2 per share All amount are received.

Goodwill Written off	3,000
Profit from Operation	50,800
Increase in working capital	12,500
Purchase of Machinery	55,300

OR

- c) Balance Sheet of Rashi-Rudra and Company are as –

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Particular	2018 (Rs.)	2019 (Rs.)
Cash	3,000	4,700
Stock	28,000	19,000
Debtors	12,000	11,500
Machinery	1,40,000	1,85,000
Land	50,000	49,500
	2,33,000	2,69,700
Share Capital	1,20,000	1,70,000
Debenture	42,000	34,000
Surplus	28,000	32,500
Account Payable	14,000	15,200
Bank Overdraft	29,000	18,000
	2,33,000	2,69,700

Additional Information :

- 1) Dividend paid during the year Rs.20,000
- 2) Machine Costing Rs.12,000 was sold for Rs.9,000 and depreciation charge on account of Rs.14,000
- 3) Tax paid during the year Rs.9,000
- 4) A part of land purchased during the year for Rs.10,000
- 5) Redemption of debenture are made on 5% discount.
- 6) Prepare fund flow statement.

5. Write short answers.

- a) Distinguish between Cost Accounting and Management Accounting. 4
- b) Importance of Break Even Point. 4
- c) Limitations of Ratio Analysis. 4
- d) Limitations of Fund Flow Analysis. 4

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- सुचना :- 1. सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य आहे.
2. सर्व प्रश्नांना समान गुण आहेत.

- | | | |
|-------|---|----|
| 1. | अ) अंदाजपत्रक म्हणजे काय. लवचिक अंदाजपत्रक व रोख अंदाजपत्रक स्पष्ट करा. | 8 |
| | ब) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार. | 8 |
| किंवा | | |
| | क) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार. | 16 |
| 2. | अ) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार. | 8 |
| | ब) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार. | 8 |
| किंवा | | |
| | क) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार. | 16 |
| 3. | अ) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार. | 8 |
| | ब) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार. | 8 |
| किंवा | | |
| | क) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार. | 16 |
| 4. | अ) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार. | 8 |
| | ब) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार. | 8 |
| किंवा | | |
| | क) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार. | 16 |
| 5. | थोडक्यात उत्तरे द्या. | |
| | अ) परीव्यय लेखांकन व प्रबंधन लेखांकन यातील फरक. | 4 |
| | ब) समविच्छेद बिंदुचे महत्व. | 4 |
| | क) अनुपात विश्लेषणाच्या मर्यादा. | 4 |
| | ड) निधी प्रवाह विश्लेषणाच्या मर्यादा. | 4 |

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- सुचनाएँ :- 1. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।

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|-------------|----------------------------|--|----|
| 1. | अ) | अंदाजपत्रक याने क्या। लचिला अंदाजपत्रक व रोख अंदाजपत्रक (Budget) स्पष्ट किजिए। | 8 |
| | ब) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | 8 |
| अथवा | | | |
| | क) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | 16 |
| 2. | अ) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | 8 |
| | ब) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | 8 |
| अथवा | | | |
| | क) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | 16 |
| 3. | अ) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | 8 |
| | ब) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | 8 |
| अथवा | | | |
| | क) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | 16 |
| 4. | अ) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | 8 |
| | ब) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | 8 |
| अथवा | | | |
| | क) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | 16 |
| 5. | संक्षिप्त में उत्तर दिजिए। | | |
| | अ) | परीव्यय लेखांकन एवं प्रबंधन लेखांकन में अंतर। | 4 |
| | ब) | समविच्छेद बिंदु के महत्व। | 4 |
| | क) | अनुपात विश्लेषण कि मर्यादा। | 4 |
| | ड) | निधी प्रवाह विश्लेषण कि मर्यादा। | 4 |
