

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

P. Pages : 7

Time : Three Hours



**GUG/S/25/12043**

Max. Marks : 80

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

1. a) Write difference between Fixed Budget & Flexible Budget. 8
- b) Nikoo company Ltd. Submitted the following information for the three months. From that prepare the flexible budget for the capacity of 60% and 80%. 8

Fixed overheads:

Management salary	Rs. 420000
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Rent & taxes	Rs. 280000
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Depreciation of machinery	Rs. 350000
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Sundry office expenses	Rs. 445000
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Semi-Variable overheads (50% Capacity):

Maintenance of machine	Rs. 125000
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Indirect wages	Rs. 495000
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Selling agent salary	Rs. 145000
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Sundry expenses	Rs. 130000
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Variable overheads (50% capacity):

Material	Rs. 1200000
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Wages	Rs. 1280000
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Selling agent commission	Rs. 190000
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Semi-variable expenses will remain constant between 40% & 70% capacity of production. It will be increased by 10% between the capacity 70% and 85%.

Fixed expenses will remain constant at all capacities of production.

Sales at various levels are:

60%	Rs. 5100000
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80%	Rs. 6800000
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**OR**

- c) Sharvari & Co. Ltd. Started company wishes to prepare cash budget from January. Prepare a cash budget for the first six months from the following estimated revenue and expenses. 16

Month	Sales	Material	Wages	Overhead	Selling exp.
January	200000	200000	40000	32000	8000
February	220000	140000	44000	33000	9000
March	280000	140000	46000	34000	9000
April	360000	220000	46000	35000	10000
May	300000	200000	40000	32000	9000
June	400000	250000	50000	36000	12000

Cash balance on 1<sup>st</sup> January was Rs. 1,00,000. a new machinery is to be installed at Rs. 2,00,000 on credit, to be repaid by two equal instalment in March and April. Rs. 1,00,000 being the amount of 2<sup>nd</sup> call may be received in March. Share premium amounting to Rs. 20,000 is also obtainable with the 2<sup>nd</sup> call.

Period of credit allowed by suppliers - 2 months

Period of credit allowed to customers – 1 month

Delay in payment of overhead - 1 month

Delay in payment of wages - 1/2 month

Assume cash sale to be 50% of total sales.

2. A) Nitin Company submitted following information. 8

Selling price P.U. Rs. 400

Trade Discount 5%.

Material Rs. 120 P.U.

wages Rs. 80 P.U.

Variable overhead 100% of labour.

Fixed cost Rs. 400000

Sold out units 100000.

Find out

1. Break Even Point
2. Profit Volume Ratio
3. Margin of Safety
4. What will the profit if sale is 10% more than the Break Even Point.

- B) The following information is obtained from Ballarpur Paper Mill Ltd. 8  
For the year 2023.

Sales	600000
-Variable Cost	480000
Gross Profit	120000
- Fixed Cost	80000
Net Profit	40000

Find out :

1. Profit volume Ratio
2. Break Even Point
3. Required sale to earn a profit of Rs. 130000.

**OR**

C) Information available as under

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Year	Sale	Profit/Loss
2016	4800000	400000
2017	8800000	-400000

Find out:

1. Profit Volume Ratio
2. Break Even Point
3. Profit on a sale of Rs. 8000000
4. Sale on a profit of Rs. 600000

3. A) Trading and Profit & Loss Account of Akash and Co. Ltd. for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 is given below:

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Trading & Profit & Loss Account  
(For the year ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018)

Particular	Amount	Particular	Amount
To, Opening stock	80000	By, Sales	640000
To, Purchases	480000	By, Dividend	1800
To, Manufacturing Expenses	16000	By, Closing Stock	108000
To, Administrative Expenses	33600		
To, Selling Expenses	32000		
To, Financial Expenses	4000		
To, Net Profit	104200		
	749800		749800

Compute:

1. Stock turnover ratio
  2. Gross Profit Ratio
  3. Net Operating Profit Ratio
  4. Net Profit Ratio.
- B) Following are the Trading and Profit & Loss Account of Rishal products Ltd. For the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023 and Balance Sheet as on that data:

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Trading & Profit & Loss Account  
(For the Year ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023)

Particular	Amount	Particular	Amount
To, Opening stock	28000	By, Sales	150000
To, Purchases	122000	By, Closing Stock	30000
To, Gross Profit	30000		
	180000		180000
To, Sundry expenses	18000	By, Gross Profit	30000
To, Net Profit	12000		
	30000		30000

Balance Sheet  
(as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023)

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Share Capital Reserve & Surplus	120000	Fixed Assets	55000
Balance 10000		Stock	15500
Profit for the year 12000	22000	Debtors	17000
Bank overdraft	16000	Cash	42000
Creditors	42000	Investment	70500
	200000		200000

Calculate :

- 1) Current Ratio
- 2) Liquid Ratio
- 3) Debtors Turnover Ratio
- 4) Creditors Turnover Ratio

**OR**

- C) Following is the Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet of Vinod & Co. Rearrange the cost or revenue statement for calculating following ratios: 16
1. Gross Profit Ratio
  2. Current Ratio
  3. Liquid Ratio
  4. Stock Turnover Ratio
  5. Debt-equity ratio

Profit & Loss Account  
(For the year ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024)

Particular	Amount	Particular	Amount
To, Opening stock of finished goods	100000	By, Sales	1000000
To, Opening stock of raw materials	50000	By, Closing Stock of raw material	150000
To, Purchases of raw materials	300000	By, Closing stock of finished goods	100000
To, Direct Wages	200000	By, Profit on sale of shares	50000
To, Manufacturing Expenses	100000		
To, Administrative Expenses	50000		
To, Selling & Distribution Expenses	50000		
To, Loss on sale of plant	25000		
To, Interest on Debenture	10000		
To, Net Profit	415000		
	1300000		1300000

Balance Sheet  
(as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024)

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Equity share capital	100000	Fixed Assets	250000
Preference share capital	100000	Stock of raw materials	150000
Reserves	100000	Stock of finished goods	100000
Debentures	200000	Sundry debtors	100000
Sundry creditors	100000	Bank balance	50000
Bills payable	50000		
	650000		650000

4. A) Prepare schedule of changes in working capital from the following information. 8

Particular	2021	2022	Assets	2021	2022
Liabilities:			Cash	150000	70000
Creditors	70000	100000	Debtors	180000	196000
Bank loan	20000	---	Stock	240000	174000
Notes payable	70000	40000	Long-term Investment	16000	20000
Notes payable (for 3 year)	40000	---	Short-term investment	4000	10000
Share capital	250000	200000	Land	60000	40000
5% Debentures	50000	50000			
Retained Income	150000	120000			
	650000	510000		650000	510000

- B) Calculate profit from operation from the following information. 8
1. Net profit (on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020) Rs. 80000.
  2. Net profit (on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019) Rs. 60000.
  3. Issuing of shares Rs. 250000.
  4. Loss on sale of old machine Rs. 12500.
  5. Depreciation provided on a machine costing Rs. 250000 @ 10% p.a.
  6. Motor car sold (Cost Price Rs.350000) Rs. 375000.
  7. Provision for taxation Rs. 50000.
  8. Purchase of plant Rs. 5600000.
  9. Preliminary expenses written off Rs. 25000.
  10. Dividend paid Rs. 225000.
  11. Increase in working capital Rs. 190000.
  12. Bills payable Rs. 160000.
  13. Provision for R.D.D. Rs. 30750.
  14. Profit on sale of plant Rs. 50000

**OR**

- C) The following are summarised Balance sheet of Gowardhan Ltd. As on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020 and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021. Prepare statement of sources and applications of funds, Statement of working capital, Adjusted Profit & Loss Account and Machinery Account. 16

Liability	2020	2021	Assets	2020	2021
Share Capital	320000	340000	Building	200000	200000
P/L Account Creditors	58000	98000	Machinery	56000	136000
Reserve for Bad Debts	36000	20000	Stock	60000	28000
	---	20000	Debtors	66000	78000
			Bank	32000	36000
	414000	478000		414000	478000

Additional Information:

1. Taxes paid during the year 2021 were Rs. 4000.
2. During the year dividend of Rs. 8000 was paid.
3. Depreciation on machinery was Rs. 12000.
4. A machine with a book value of Rs. 20000 was sold during the year for Rs. 24000.

5. Write short note. 4
- a) Importance of Budgetary Control. 4
  - b) Limitations of Ratio Analysis. 4
  - c) Advantages of Break Even Charts. 4
  - d) Factors affecting estimation of Working Capital. 4

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- सुचना :- 1. सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे आवश्यक आहे.  
2. सर्व प्रश्नांना समान गुण आहे.

1. अ) निश्चित अंदाजपत्रक व लवचीक अंदाजपत्रकातील फरक लिहा. 8  
ब) इंग्रजी माध्यमाप्रमाणे 8

किंवा

- क) इंग्रजी माध्यमाप्रमाणे 16

2. अ) इंग्रजी माध्यमाप्रमाणे 8  
ब) इंग्रजी माध्यमाप्रमाणे 8

किंवा

- क) इंग्रजी माध्यमाप्रमाणे 16

3. अ) इंग्रजी माध्यमाप्रमाणे 8  
ब) इंग्रजी माध्यमाप्रमाणे 8

किंवा

- क) इंग्रजी माध्यमाप्रमाणे 16

4. अ) इंग्रजी माध्यमाप्रमाणे 8  
ब) इंग्रजी माध्यमाप्रमाणे 8

किंवा

- क) इंग्रजी माध्यमाप्रमाणे 16

5. टीपा लिहा. 4  
अ) अंदाजपत्रक नियंत्रणाचे महत्व. 4  
ब) गुणोत्तर विश्लेषणाची मर्यादा. 4  
क) सम विच्छेदन तक्ता चे फायदे. 4  
ड) चालू भांडवलीचा अंदाजाला प्रभावीत करणारे घटक. 4

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

1. अ) निश्चित अंदाजपत्रक एवं लवचीक अंदाजपत्रक में अंतर लिखिये। 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. टिपण लिखिए।  
अ) अंदाजपत्रक नियंत्रण के महत्व। 4  
ब) गुणोत्तर विश्लेषण की मर्यादा। 4  
क) सम विच्छेदन तत्ता के लाभ। 4  
ड) कार्यशील पूंजी अंदाज को प्रभावी करनेवाले कारक। 4

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