

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

P. Pages : 7

Time : Three Hours



GUG/S/24/12043

Max. Marks : 80

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

1. a) Define Budget. Explain different types of Budget. **8**
- b) The Expenses Budget for Production of 10,000 units in a factory are furnished below **8**

Particular	Per Unit (Rs)
a) Materials	70
b) Labour	25
c) Variable overhead	20
d) Fixed overhead (Rs. 1,00,000)	10
e) Variable Expenses (direct)	5
f) Selling Expenses (10% Fixed)	13
g) Administrative Expenses (Rs. 50,000 Fixed)	5
h) Distribution Expenses (20% Fixed)	7
Total Cost	155

Prepare a budget for the production of (A) 6000 units (B) 8000 units. Assume that administrative expenses are rigid for all level of production.

OR

- c) A firm expects to have Rs. 25,000 in bank on 1st May 2023 and requires you to prepare and estimate of cash position during the three months, May-July 2023. The following information is supplied to you: **16**

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

Other information:

- i) 20% of sales is for cash; remaining amount is collected in the month following that of sale.
- ii) Suppliers supply goods at 2 months, credit.
- iii) All expenses are paid in the month following the month which they are incurred.
- iv) The company pays dividends to shareholders and bonus to workers of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively in the month of may.
- v) Plant has been ordered and is expected to be received in June; it will cost Rs. 80,000
- vi) Income Tax Rs. 80,000 is payable in July.

2. a) The breakdown of cost per unit at an activity. 10,000 units is as follows:

8

Raw Materials	10
Direct Expenses	08
Chargeable Expenses	02
Variable Overhead	04
Fixed Overhead	06
Total Cost per Unit	30
Selling Price	32
Profit Per unit	02

Calculate:

- i) Profit Volume Ratio.
- ii) Break Even Point (in Rs.)
- iii) Margin of safety
- iv) Sales to earn a profit of Rs. 5,000

b) In a factory cost per unit:

8

Cost of Material	Rs. 5
Cost of Labour	Rs. 3
Cost of Variable Overhead	Rs. 1
Selling Price	Rs. 12

Fixed overhead for the year amounted of Rs. 18,000. For 9,000 units produced and sold in the year.

Find out:

- i) Marginal Cost per Unit.
- ii) Contribution Per Unit.
- iii) Total Variable Cost.
- iv) Break Even Sales.

OR

c) The following information of Tejas Co. Ltd.

16

- i) Material per unit Rs. 10.
- ii) Wages per unit Rs. 5
- iii) Other variable over head Rs. 2 per unit.
- iv) Selling price per unit Rs. 20
- v) Units Sold 10,000
- vi) Fixed Cost

Find out:

- 1) B. E. P. in Rs.
- 2) B. E. P. if variable cost decrease by 10%
- 3) B. E. P. if variable cost increase by 10%
- 4) B. E. P. if material cost decrease by 10%
- 5) B. E. P. if wages cost increase by 20%
- 6) Margin of safety.
- 7) B. E. P. if Fixed Cost increase by 20%
- 8) B. E. P. if Selling Price increase by 30%

3. a) Following figure relate to the trading activities of Manoj Trading Ltd. For the year ended 31st march 2023. 8

Particular	Amt. (In Rs.)
Opening Stock	25,000
Purchases	55,000
Carriage Inward	30,000
Closing Stock	26,000
Loss on sale of old assets	6,500
Offices Expenses	15,000
Selling Expenses	5,000
Distribution Expenses	10,000
Sales	2,25,000
Interest of Bank Deposits	3,500

You are required to 1) Arrange the above figures in a form of suitable analysis and 2) Calculate the following Ratios (i) Gross profit Ratio (ii) Net Profit Ratio (iii) Operating Ratio (iv) Stock Turnover Ratio.

- b) The following information is taken from the financial records of Uttam Tools Ltd. The year ended 31st March, 2023. 8

Particular	Amt. (In Rs.)
Sales	8,00,000
Opening Stock	1,90,000
Purchases	5,20,000
Closing Stock	1,70,000
Administration Expenses	1,20,000
Selling Expenses	80,000
Distribution Expenses	20,000
Profit on sale of fixed Assets	15,000
Loss on sale of investments	5,000
Current Assets	3,10,000
Fixed Assets	3,20,000
Current Liabilities	1,50,000

You are required to calculate the following ratios.

- 1) Gross Profit Ratio.
- 2) Stock Turnover Ratio.

OR

- c) From the following statement of Ajanta Enterprises Ltd. For the year ended 31st March 2023 you are required to re-arrange them in the form of financial statements and calculate following. 16

- a) Current Ratio
- b) Stock Turnover Ratio
- c) Average Collection Period
- d) Average payment period.

Balance Sheet
As on 31st March, 2023

Liabilities	Amt. (Rs.)	Assets	Amt. (Rs.)
Share Capital (50,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each)	5,00,000	Land & Building	3,80,000
General Reserve	1,00,000	Plant & Machinery	3,00,000
Profit & Loss A/c	50,000	Stock	2,20,000
12% Debenture	1,00,000	Debtors	60,000
Creditors	1,80,000	Bills Receivable	30,000
Bills Payable	70,000	Cash	10,000
	10,00,000		10,00,000

Profit & Loss Account
For the year ended 31st March 2023

Particular	Amt. (Rs.)	Particular	Amt. (Rs.)
To Opening Stock	1,80,000	By Sales (All Credit)	15,00,000
To Purchase	12,60,000	By Closing Stock	2,20,000
To Gross Profit c/d	2,80,000		
	<u>17,20,000</u>		<u>17,20,000</u>
To Administration Expenses	81,000	By Gross Profit b/d	2,80,000
To Selling & Distribution Exp.	51,000	By Non Operating Income:	
		Dividend	12,000
To Financial Exp.	38,000	Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets	18,000
To Non Operating Exp:			
Loss on sale of investment	20,000		
To Net profit	1,20,000		
	<u>310000</u>		<u>310000</u>

4. a) From the following particular prepare schedule of changes in working capital.

8

Particular	1 Jan.	31 Dec.
Cash	4,000	3,600
Sundry Debtors	35,000	38,400
Stock	25,000	22,000
Land	20,000	30,000
Building	50,000	55,000
Machinery	80,000	86,000
	<u>2,14,000</u>	<u>2,35,000</u>
Sundry Creditors	36,000	41,000
Long term loan	30,000	45,000
Capital	1,48,000	1,49,000
	<u>2,14,000</u>	<u>2,35,000</u>

- b) From the following transactions prepare fund flow statement.

8

Particular	Rs.
Share Capital issued	82,500
Plant and Machinery sold	6,000
Land and Building purchased	27,000
Profit from Business Operation	44,000
Long term investment purchased	10,000
Redemption of debentures	22,500
Redemption of preference shares	30,000
Payment of Dividend	6,000
Receipts from Debtors Ledger A/c	15,000
Payment of Income Tax	4,000
Payment made to Creditors	10,000
Increase in Working Capital (From Schedule of changes in W.C.)	33,000

OR

- c) From the following Balance Sheet Prepare schedule of changes in working capital and fund flow statement:

16

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	2022 (Rs.)	2023 (Rs.)	Assets	2022 (Rs.)	2023 (Rs.)
Share Capital	1,00,000	1,25,000	Building	1,00,000	95,000
General Reserve	25,000	30,000	Plant & Machinery	75,000	84,500
Profit & Loss A/c	15,000	15,300	Stock	50,000	37,000
Bank Loan	35,000	--	Sundry Debtors	40,000	32,400
S. Creditors	75,000	67,600	Goodwill	--	2,500
Provision for Tax	15,000	17,500	Cash	--	4,000
	2,65,000	2,55,400		2,65,000	2,55,400

Additional Information:

- 1) Dividend paid during the year was Rs. 11,500
- 2) Provision for Tax was to be made during the year Rs. 16,500
- 3) Plant & Machinery costing Rs. 25,000 (depreciation written off Rs. 7,000) was sold for Rs. 15,000.

5. Write short note.

- a) Function of Management Accounting. 4
- b) Importance of Break even Point. 4
- c) Advantages of Ratio analysis. 4
- d) Limitations of fund flow statement. 4

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

- | | | |
|----|--|----|
| 1. | अ) अंदाजपत्रकाची संकल्पना स्पष्ट करून अंदाजपत्रकाचे विविध प्रकार विशद 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. | टिपा लिहा. | |
| | अ) व्यवस्थापकीय लेखांकनाचे कार्य | 4 |
| | ब) समविच्छेदन बिंदूचे महत्व | 4 |
| | क) अनुपात विश्लेषणाचे फायदे | 4 |
| | ड) निधी प्रवाह विवरणाच्या मर्यादा. | 4 |

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

- | | | | |
|----|----|--|----|
| 1. | अ) | अंदाजपत्रक यह संकल्पना स्पष्ट करके अंदाजपत्रक के विविध प्रकार विशद किजिये। | 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) | व्यवस्थापकीय लेखांकन के कार्य। | 4 |
| | ब) | समविच्छेदन बिंदू का महत्व। | 4 |
| | क) | अनुपात विश्लेषण के लाभ। | 4 |
| | ड) | निधी प्रवाह विवरण की मर्यादाएँ। | 4 |
