



- b) From the following statement of Rahul Co. Ltd. for the year ended 31-12-2003 You are required to rearrange the items in the form of financial statements and calculate the following ratios.
- Current ratio
  - Liquid ratio
  - Operating ratio
  - Stock turnover ratio
  - Turnover to fixed assets ratio.
  - Debtors velocity or debtors turnover ratio or average of debtors.
  - Creditors turnover ratio or creditors velocity.

Balance Sheet as on 31-12-2003

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
100000 equity shares of Rs.5 each	5,00,000	Land & Building	4,50,000
General Reserve	3,00,000	Plant & Machinery	2,50,000
P/L A/c	2,00,000	Stock	2,00,000
Sundry Creditors	2,00,000	Sundry Debtors	2,00,000
		Cash at Bank	1,00,000
	12,00,000		12,00,000

Trading and Profit and loss account for the year ended 31-12-03

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Op. Stock	1,00,000	By Sale (Credit less returns)	16,00,000
To Purchase (Credit)	8,00,000	By Cl. Stock	2,00,000
To Gross Profit	9,00,000		
	<u>18,00,000</u>		<u>18,00,000</u>
To Office and Adm. Exp.	2,00,000	By Gross Profit	9,00,000
To Selling & Distr. Exp.	1,00,000	By Profit on Sale of fixed assets	25,000
To Other exp.	25,000		
To Net Profit	6,00,000		
	9,25,000		9,25,000

3. a) The following data are available in a manufacturing company for a yearly period.

Particulars	Rs. (lacs.)
Fixed Expenses :	
Wages and Salary	9.5
Rent, Rates and Taxes	6.6
Depreciation	7.4
Sundry Administrative Exp.	6.5
Semi variable expenses: (at 50% of capacity)	
Maintenance and Repairs	3.5
Indirect Labour	7.9
Sales Department, Salaries etc.	3.8
Sundry administrative exp.	2.8
Variable expenses (at 50% of capacity)	
Materials	21.7
Labour	20.4
Other Expenses	7.9
	98.0

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

sales at various level Rs. (lakhs)

50% Capacity	100
60% Capacity	120
75% Capacity	150
90% Capacity	180
100% Capacity	200

**OR**

- b) From the following particulars make out a cash budget of Luxury Ltd. for October to December.

Sales Actuals	Rs.	Purchases Actual	Rs.	Wages and Exp. Actual
July	3,00,000	July	1,00,000	July 60,000
August	3,50,000	August	1,50,000	Aug. 70,000
Sept.	4,00,000	Sept.	2,00,000	Sept. 64,000
Budgeted		Budgeted		Budgeted
October	6,00,000	October	3,00,000	October – 80,000
November	4,50,000	November	2,50,000	November – 72,000
December	5,00,000	December	2,00,000	December – 60,000

Other Information :

- Credit allowed to customers for 2 months and from creditors 1 months.
- Lag in payment of wages and expenses  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a month.
- Advance tax is to be paid in November Rs.25,000.
- Insurance @ Rs.5,000 payable every month which is not included in the above wages and expenses.
- Machinery purchased in December amt. to Rs.1,50,000.
- 10% of sales and purchase are made for cash.
- Selling commission is payable @ 5% on sales payable in the month following the month of collection.
- The bank balance on 1<sup>st</sup> Oct. is 1,00,000.

4. a) Following were Balance Sheet of Rajesh Company ltd. for the year ended on 31-12-2022 and 31-12-2023

Balance Sheet as on 31-12-2003

Liabilities	2022 Rs.	2023 Rs.	Assets	2022 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Share Capital	1,00,000	1,50,000	Buildings	1,00,000	70,000
Share Premium	-	5,000	Machinery	30,000	45,000
Capital Reserve (profit on sale of building)	-	20,000	Debtors	20,000	83,000
			Stock	15,000	60,000
Retain Earning	19,000	41,000	Cash	2,000	17,000
Creditors	50,000	60,000	Preliminary Expenses	2,000	1,000
	1,69,000	2,76,000		1,69,000	2,76,000

Additional Information:

- i) Rs.3,000/- depreciation on machinery was charged during the year.
- ii) Dividend paid during the year was Rs.6,000.

You are required to Prepare :

- i) Statement showing increase or decrease in working capital.
- ii) Fund flow statement.

**OR**

- b) Balance Sheet of Navyug Company as under.

Balance Sheet as on 31-12-2003

Liability	2009	2010	Assets	2009	2010
Share Capital	2,00,000	2,00,000	Fixed Assets	2,80,000	2,32,000
General Reserve	60,000	70,000	Investments	60,000	80,000
P/L A/c	2,000	8,000	Stock	30,000	60,000
P/L A/c	30,000	60,000	Debtors	20,000	40,000
Creditors	1,00,000	64,000	B/R	8,000	10,000
Tax Provision	16,000	34,000	Cash in hand and with Bank	12,000	18,000
Unpaid Exp.	2,000	4,000			
	4,10,000	4,40,000		4,10,000	4,40,000

Adjustments :

- i) Investment costing 16,000 sold out on profit of Rs.4,000
- ii) Fixed assets costing 20,000 sold out of Rs.4,000.
- iii) Income tax paid Rs.22,000 in 2010.
- iv) Dividend paid up Rs.15,000 in 2010.

Prepare cash flow statement.

5. Short answers.

16

- i) Objectives of management accounting.
- ii) Analysis of financial statement.
- iii) Uses of Budgetary control.
- iv) Scope of management audit.

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M.Com. - II (New CBCS Pattern) Sem-IV  
**PCC4C01 - Advanced Management Accounting**

Time : Three Hours

Max. Marks : 80

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

1. अ) व्यवस्थापन लेखांकन परिभाषित करा. व्यवस्थापन लेखांकनाचे कार्य आणि महत्व स्पष्ट करा.

किंवा

- ब) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार.

2. अ) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार.

किंवा

- ब) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार.

3. अ) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार.

किंवा

- ब) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार.

4. अ) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार.

किंवा

- ब) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार.

5. थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.

- अ) व्यवस्थापन लेखांकनाची उद्दिष्टे.

- ब) आर्थिक विवरणाचे विश्लेषण.

- क) अर्थसंकल्पीय नियंत्रणाचा वापर.

- ड) व्यवस्थापन लेखांकनाची व्याप्ती लिहा.

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M.Com. - II (New CBCS Pattern) Sem-IV  
**PCC4C01 - Advanced Management Accounting**

Time : Three Hours

Max. Marks : 80

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

1. अ) प्रबंधन लेखांकन को परिभाषित करें, प्रबंधन लेखांकन के कार्य और महत्व की व्याख्या करें।

**अथवा**

- ब) इंग्रजी माध्यम के अनुसार।

2. अ) इंग्रजी माध्यम के अनुसार।

**अथवा**

- ब) इंग्रजी माध्यम के अनुसार।

3. अ) इंग्रजी माध्यम के अनुसार।

**अथवा**

- ब) इंग्रजी माध्यम के अनुसार।

4. अ) इंग्रजी माध्यम के अनुसार।

**किंवा**

- ब) इंग्रजी माध्यम के अनुसार।

5. थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिखिए।

- अ) प्रबंधन लेखांकन का उद्देश्य।

- ब) वित्तीय विवरणों का विश्लेषण।

- क) बजटीय नियंत्रण का उपयोग।

- ड) प्रबंधन लेखापरिक्षा का दायरा।

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