

M.Com. New CBCS Pattern Semester-IV
PCC4C01 - Advanced Management Accounting

P. Pages : 6

Time : Three Hours



GUG/S/24/13698

Max. Marks : 80

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

1. Discuss the definition, objectives and characteristics of management accounting. 16

OR

- Meshrum Industry Ltd. provided the following information: 16

Sales	Rs. 3,20,000
Fixed Cost	Rs. 78,000
Variable Cost	Rs. 1,92,000

Calculate:

- 1) Profit Volume Ratio
- 2) Break Even Point
- 3) Sales after investment to earn a profit of Rs. 60,000.
- 4) Margin of Safety at the sales of Rs. 3,20,000.

2. From the following rearrange Balance Sheet of Prashant Ltd. in vertical form and Calculate: 16

- 1) Long Term Debt Equity Ratio
- 2) Proprietary Ratio
- 3) Capital Gearing Ratio
- 4) Stock Working Capital Ratio

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity Share Capital	2,00,000	Land and Building	1,40,000
8% Preference Share Capital	60,000	Plant & Machinery	80,000
Reserve	30,000	Furniture & Fixtures	20,000
Profit & Loss A/c.	20,000	Debtors	80,000
9% Debentures	40,000	Stock	70,000
Creditors	60,000	Cash in Hand	30,000
Outstanding Expenses	5,000	Prepaid Expenses	10,000
Provision for Taxation	20,000	Preliminary Expenses	20,000
Proposed Dividend	15,000		
Rs.	4,50,000	Rs.	4,50,000

OR

- The following are the summarized Profit & Loss Account of Bharat Products Ltd. for the year ending 31st March, 2014 and Balance Sheet as on that date: 16

Profit & Loss Account

Particulars	Amt. Rs.	Particulars	Amt. Rs.
To Opening Stock	99,500	By Stock	8,50,000
To Purchases	5,45,250	By Closing Stock	1,49,000
To Wages	14,250		
To Gross Profit	3,40,000		
	9,99,000		9,99,000
To Administrative Expenses	1,50,000	By Gross Profit	3,40,000
To Sales & Distribution Exp.	30,000	By Interest	3,000
To Finance Expenses	15,000	By Profit on sale of shares	6,000
To Loss on sale of Assets	4,000		
To Net Profit	1,50,000		
	3,49,000		3,49,000

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	Amt. Rs.	Assets	Amt. Rs.
2,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each	2,00,000	Buildings	1,50,000
Reserves	90,000	Plant & Machinery	80,000
Profit & Loss A/c.	60,000	Stock	1,49,000
Current Liabilities	1,30,000	Debtors	71,000
		Cash at Bank	30,000
	4,80,000		4,80,000

From the above statements you are required to calculate the following ratios and state the purpose they serve:

- 1) Current Ratio
- 2) Stock Turnover Ratio
- 3) Return on Capital Employed
- 4) Return on Equity Shareholder's

3. From the following information and with the assumption that the balance in hand on 1st Jan. 2022 is 72,000. Prepare a cash budget from January to March 2022.

16

Months	Sales (Rs.)	Materials (Rs.)	Wages (Rs.)	Selling Cost (Rs.)	Production Costs (Rs.)
Jan.	72,000	25,000	10,000	5,000	7,000
Feb.	97,000	31,000	12,000	5,000	8,000
March	86,000	26,000	11,000	6,000	6,000

Additional Information:

1. Assume that 50% are cash sales and remaining 50% credit sales. Debtors are given one-month credit.
2. Creditors for materials grant one-month's credit.
3. All other overheads grant one month's credit, except wages, which are to be paid in the same month.
4. Assets are to be required in the month of February and March: therefore provision should be made for payment of 10,000 and 35,000 for the same.
5. Bank loan is expected to receive in month of March of 50,000.
6. It is anticipated that a dividend of 40,000 will be paid in the month of March.
7. Sales commission @ 3% on sales is to be paid.

OR

A factory is currently working at 50% capacity and produces 10,000 units at a cost of Rs. 180 per unit as per details below:

16

Particulars	Rs.
Material	100
Labour	30
Factory Expenses	30 (Rs. 12 Fixed)
Administrative Expenses	20 (Rs. 10 Fixed)
Total	180

The current selling price is Rs. 200 per unit. At 60% working, material cost per unit increases by 2% and selling price per unit falls by 2%. At 80 working, material cost per unit increases by 5% and selling price per unit falls by 5%. Estimate profits of the factory at 60% and 80% working.

4. From the following Balance Sheets of M/s. Varsha Co. Ltd., Prepare Funds Flow statement:

16

Particulars	2011 Rs.	2010 Rs.
Liabilities		
Share Capital	15,75,000	15,75,000
General Reserve	10,85,000	10,50,000
Profit & Loss A/c.	2,38,000	1,96,000
Creditors	4,69,000	5,88,000
Provision for Tax	35,000	2,62,500
Mortgage Loan	9,45,000	---
Total	43,47,000	36,71,500
Assets:		
Fixed Assets	11,20,000	14,00,000
Investments	2,10,000	1,75,000
Stock	7,35,000	8,40,000
Debtors	15,92,500	7,35,000
Cash at Bank	6,89,500	5,21,500
Total	43,47,000	36,71,500

Additional Information:

- Investment costing Rs. 28,000 sold for Rs. 29,750
- Provision for taxation of Rs. 31,500 was made during the year.
- Fixed Assets (costing Rs. 35,000) were sold for Rs. 42,000.

OR

Following are the comparative Balance Sheets of Dhiraj Ltd.

16

Liabilities	31-3-2010 Rs.	31-3-2011 Rs.	Assets	31-3-2010 Rs.	31-3-2011 Rs.
Share Capital	1,40,000	1,48,000	Bank Balance	18,000	---
Debentures	24,000	12,000	Accounts Receivable	29,800	35,400
Account Payable	20,720	23,680	Stock-in-Trade	99,120	85,400
Reserve for Doubtful Debts	1,400	1,600	Buildings	40,000	81,200
P & L A/c.	20,800	21,120	Goodwill	20,000	10,000
Bank Overdraft	---	5,600			
Total	2,06,920	2,12,000	Total	2,06,920	2,12,000

Additional Information:

- 1) Buildings were acquired for Rs. 41,200.
- 2) Goodwill written off Rs. 10,000
- 3) Dividend paid Rs. 7,000.
- 4) Debentures redeemed at Rs. 12,000

Prepare Cash-flow Statement.

5. Write short notes on the following 4 marks each.

16

- a) Write a note on the concept of Break-Even Analysis. How is it useful in decision making for a manager?
- b) Explain any two balance sheet ratios and their significance.
- c) Write a note on a cash budget? Describe the steps involved in preparing a cash budget for a manufacturing company.
- d) Fund Flow Analysis.

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

- | | | |
|----|---|----|
| 1. | व्यवस्थापन लेखांकनाची व्याख्या, उद्दिष्टे आणि वैशिष्ट्ये चर्चा करा. | 16 |
| | किंवा | |
| | इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार | 16 |
| 2. | इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार | 16 |
| | किंवा | |
| | इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार | 16 |
| 3. | इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार | 16 |
| | किंवा | |
| | इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार | 16 |
| 4. | इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार | 16 |
| | किंवा | |
| | इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार | 16 |
| 5. | खालीलपैकी प्रत्येकावर थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा. (प्रत्येकी 4 गुण) | 16 |
| | अ) ब्रेक-इव्हन विश्लेषणाच्या संकल्पनेवर एक टिप्पणी लिहा. व्यवस्थापकासाठी निर्णय घेण्यात हे कसे उपयुक्त आहे? | |
| | ब) कोणत्याही दोन बॅलन्स शीट गुणोत्तर आणि त्यांचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा. | |
| | क) रोख बजेटावर एक टिप्पणी लिहा? उत्पादन कंपनीसाठी रोख बजेट तयार करण्यातील पावले वर्णन करा. | |
| | ड) निधी प्रवाह विश्लेषण | |

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- सुचनाएँ :- 1. सभी प्रश्नों को हल करना अनिवार्य है।
2. सभी प्रश्नों को समान अंक है।

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|----|---|----|
| 1. | प्रबंधन लेखांकन की परिभाषा, उद्देश्यों और विशेषताओं पर चर्चा करें। | 16 |
| | अथवा | |
| | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | 16 |
| 2. | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | 16 |
| | अथवा | |
| | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | 16 |
| 3. | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | 16 |
| | अथवा | |
| | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | 16 |
| 4. | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | 16 |
| | अथवा | |
| | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | 16 |
| 5. | निम्नलिखित पर संक्षिप्त में उत्तर लिखें: (प्रत्येक के लिए 4 अंक) | 16 |
| | अ) ब्रेक-ईवन विश्लेषण की अवधारणा पर एक नोट लिखें। यह एक प्रबंधक के लिए निर्णय लेने में कैसे उपयोगी है? | |
| | ब) किसी भी दो बैलेंस शीट अनुपातों को समझाएं और उनका महत्व बताएं। | |
| | क) नकदी बजट पर एक नोट लिखें? एक विनिर्माण कंपनी के लिए नकदी बजट तैयार करने में शामिल चरणों का वर्णन करें। | |
| | ड) निधि प्रवाह विश्लेषण | |
