

B.Com. Second Year (CBCS Pattern) Sem-IV
UCA4F02 - Management Accounting

P. Pages : 7

Time : Three Hours



GUG/W/23/12043 (S)

Max. Marks : 80

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

1. a) Write difference between Fixed Budget & Flexible Budget. 8
- b) Rajesh 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.21,000
Rent & Taxes	Rs.14,000
Depreciation of Machinery	Rs.17,500
Sundry Office expenses	Rs.22,250
Semi-Variable overheads (50% capacity):	
Maintenance of Machine	Rs.6,250
Indirect Wages	Rs.24,750
Selling agent Salary	Rs.7,250
Sundry Expenses	Rs.6,500
Variable overheads (50% capacity):	
Material	Rs.60,000
Wages	Rs.64,000
Selling agent commission	Rs.9,500

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.2,55,000
80%	Rs.3,40,000

OR

- c) Renu 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	40,000	40,000	8,000	6,400	1,600
February	44,000	28,000	8,800	6,600	1,800
March	56,000	28,000	9,200	6,800	1,800
April	72,000	44,000	9,200	7,000	2,000
May	60,000	40,000	8,000	6,400	1,800
June	80,000	50,000	10,000	7,200	2,400

Cash balance on 1st January was Rs.20,000 a new machinery is to be installed at Rs.40,000 on credit, to be repaid by two equal instalment in March and April Rs.20,000 being the

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- ½ month
Assume cash sale to be 50% of total sales.

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Particular	Amount	Particular	Amount
To, Opening Stock	80,000	By, Sales	6,40,000
To, Purchases	4,80,000	By, Dividend	1,800
To, Manufacturing Expenses	16,000	By, Closing Stock	1,08,000
To, Administrative Expenses	33,600		
To, Selling Expenses	32,000		
To, Financial Expenses	4,000		
To Net Profit	1,04,200		
	7,49,800		7,49,800

- i) Stock turnover ratio
- ii) Gross Profit Ratio
- iii) Net Operating Profit Ratio
- iv) Net Profit Ratio.

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Particular	Amount	Particular	Amount
To, Opening Stock	28,000	By, Sales	1,50,000
To, Purchases	1,22,000	By, Closing Stock	30,000
To, Gross Profit	30,000		
	1,80,000		1,80,000
To, Sundry expenses	18,000	By, Gross Profit	30,000
To, Net Profit	12,000		
	30,000		30,000

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Share Capital	1,20,000	Fixed Assets	1,10,000
Reserve & Surplus Balance 10000		Stock	31,000
Profit for the year 12000	22,000	Debtors	17,000
Bank overdraft	16,000	Cash	42,000
Creditors	42,000		
	2,00,000		2,00,000

- i) Current Ratio
- ii) Liquid Ratio
- iii) Debtors Turnover Ratio
- iv) Creditors Turnover Ratio

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- c) Following is the Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet of Prashved & Co. Rearrange the cost or revenue statement for calculating following ratios:
- Gross Profit Ratio
 - Current Ratio
 - Liquid Ratio
 - Stock Turnover Ratio
 - Debt-equity ratio

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Profit & Loss Account
(For the year ended on -----)

Particular	Amount	Particular	Amount
To, Opening Stock of finished goods	20,000	By, Sales	2,00,000
To, Opening Stock of raw materials	10,000	By, Closing Stock of raw material	30,000
To, Purchases of raw materials	60,000	By, Closing Stock of finished goods	20,000
To, Direct Wages	40,000	By, Profit on sale of shares	10,000
To, Manufacturing Expenses	20,000		
To, Administrative Expenses	10,000		
To, Selling & Distribution Expenses	10,000		
To, Loss on sale of plant	5,000		
To, Interest on Debenture	2,000		
To Net Profit	83,000		
	2,60,000		2,60,000

Balance Sheet
(as on -----)

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Equity share capital	20,000	Fixed Assets	50,000
Preference share capital	20,000	Stock of raw materials	30,000
Reserves	20,000	Stock of finished goods	20,000
Debentures	40,000	Sundry debtors	20,000
Sundry Creditors	20,000	Bank Balance	10,000
Bills Payable	10,000		
	1,30,000		1,30,000

3. a) Kishor Company submitted following information :
- Selling Price P.U. Rs.20
Trade Discount 5%
Material Rs.6 P.U.
Wages Rs.4 P.U.
Variable overhead 100% of labour
Fixed cost Rs.20,000
Sold out units 10,000
Find out
- Break Even Point
 - Profit Volume Ratio
 - Margin of Safety
 - What will the profit if sale is 10% more than the Break Even Point.

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- x) Dividend paid Rs.45,000
- xi) Increase in working capital Rs.38,000
- xii) Bills payable Rs.32,000
- xiii) Provision for R.D.D. Rs.6,150
- xiv) Profit on sale of plant Rs.10,000

OR

- c) The following are summarized Balance Sheet of Gowardhan Ltd. As on 31st December 2020 and 31st 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	3,20,000	3,40,000	Building	2,00,000	2,00,000
Capital	58,000	98,000	Machinery	96,000	1,36,000
P/L Account	36,000	20,000	Stock	36,000	28,000
Creditors Reserve for Bad Debts	--	20,000	Debtors	66,000	78,000
			Bank	16,000	36,000
	4,14,000	4,78,000		4,14,000	4,78,000

Additional Information :

- i) Taxes paid during the year 2021 were Rs.4,000
- ii) During the year dividend of Rs.8,000 was paid
- iii) Depreciation on machinery was Rs.12,000
- iv) A machine with a book value of Rs.20,000 was sold during the year for Rs.24,000

5. Write short note:

- 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 आवश्यक आहेत.
2. सर्व प्रश्नांना समान गुण आहेत.

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|----|----|---|----|
| 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. | |
| | अ) | अंदाजपत्रक नियंत्रणाचे महत्व. | 4 |
| | ब) | गुणोत्तर विश्लेषणाची मर्यादा. | 4 |
| | क) | सम विच्छेदन तक्ता. | 4 |
| | ड) | चालू भांडवलीचा अंदाजाला प्रभावीत करणारे घटक. | 4 |

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

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|----|----|--|----|
| 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 तकता। | 4 |
| | ड) | कार्यशील पूंजी अंदाज को प्रभावी करनेवाले कारक। | 4 |
