

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 1<sup>st</sup> 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



- 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		
	<b>2,60,000</b>		<b>2,60,000</b>

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		
	<b>1,30,000</b>		<b>1,30,000</b>

3. a) Kishor Company submitted following information :

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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.

- b) The following information is obtained from Ballarpur Paper Mill Ltd. for the year 2018. 8

Sales	1,20,000
- Variable Cost	96,000
Gross Profit	24,000
- Fixed Cost	16,000
Net Profit	8,000

Find out :

- i) Profit Volume Ratio ii) Break Even Point  
 iii) Required sale to earn a profit of Rs.26,000

**OR**

- c) Information available as under : 16

Year	Sale	Profit / Loss
2016	2,40,000	20,000
2017	4,40,000	-20,000

Find out :

- i) Profit Volume Ratio ii) Break Even Point  
 iii) Profit on a sale of Rs.4,00,000 iv) Sale on a profit of Rs.30,000

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

Particular	2017	2018
<b>Liabilities :</b>		
Creditors	70,000	1,00,000
Bank Loan	20,000	--
Notes payable	70,000	40,000
Notes payable (for 03 years)	40,000	--
Share Capital	2,50,000	2,00,000
5% Debentures	50,000	50,000
Retained Income	1,50,000	1,20,000
	<b>6,50,000</b>	<b>5,10,000</b>
<b>Assets :</b>		
Cash	1,50,000	70,000
Debtors	1,80,000	1,96,000
Stock	2,40,000	1,74,000
Long term investment	16,000	20,000
Short term investment	4,000	10,000
Land	60,000	40,000
	<b>6,50,000</b>	<b>5,10,000</b>

- b) Calculate profit from operation from the following information : 8

- i) Net profit (on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020) Rs.16,000  
 ii) Net profit (on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019) Rs.12,000  
 iii) Issuing of shares Rs.50,000  
 iv) Loss on sale of old machine Rs.2,500  
 v) Depreciation provided on a machine costing Rs.50,000 @ 10% p.a.  
 vi) Motor car sold (Cost Price Rs.70,000) Rs.75,000  
 vii) Provision for taxation Rs.10,000  
 viii) Purchase of plant Rs.11,20,000  
 ix) Preliminary expenses written off Rs.5,000

- 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 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	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
	<b>4,14,000</b>	<b>4,78,000</b>		<b>4,14,000</b>	<b>4,78,000</b>

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 है।

- |    |    |  |    |
|----|----|--|----|
| 1. | अ) | निश्चित अंदाजपत्रक एवं लवचीक अंदाजपत्रक में अंतर लिखिये। | 8  |
|    | ब) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार।                               | 8  |
|    |    | <b>अथवा</b>  |    |
|    | क) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार।                               | 16 |
| 2. | अ) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार।                               | 8  |
|    | ब) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार।                               | 8  |
|    |    | <b>अथवा</b>  |    |
|    | क) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार।                               | 16 |
| 3. | अ) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार।                               | 8  |
|    | ब) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार।                               | 8  |
|    |    | <b>अथवा</b>  |    |
|    | क) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार।                               | 16 |
| 4. | अ) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार।                               | 8  |
|    | ब) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार।                               | 8  |
|    |    | <b>अथवा</b>  |    |
|    | 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  |

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