Reg.	No.:	*****	 ••••	 	
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Sixth Semester B.B.A. LL.B. (Five Year Integrated) Degree Examination, February 2022

Paper I — MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

- I. Answer any five of the following. Each question carries 2 marks.
- 1. Define Management Accounting.
- 2. What is Horizontal Analysis?
- 3. What do you mean by Ratio Analysis?
- 4. What is Current Ratio?
- 5. Define Fund.
- Define Cash.
- 7. What do you mean by Variable Cost?
- 8. What do you mean by Marginal Cost?

 $(5 \times 2 = 10 \text{ Marks})$

- II. Answer any four of the following. Each question carries 4 marks.
- 1. Selling price p. unit ₹ 50

Variable cost p. unit ₹ 40

Fixed cost ₹ 80,000

Calculate the number of units to be sold to earn a profit of ₹ 1,20,000.

Calculate working capital turnover ratio from the following :

Sales 5,75,000
Sales Returns 15,000
Current Assets 2,00,000
Current Liabilities 1,20,000

3. From the following particulars calculate the material usage variance.

 Standard
 Actual

 Material A
 80 units @ Rs. 6 p.u
 90 units @ 5 p.u

 Material B
 20 units @ Rs. 12 p.u
 30 units @ 14 p.u

 100
 120

- 4. What are the functions of Management Accounting?
- 5. Describe the limitations of financial statement analysis.
- 6. What are the main objectives of Ratio Analysis?

 $(4 \times 4 = 16 \text{ Marks})$

- III. Answer any four of the following.
- 1. What are the difference between financial accounting and management accounting?
- 2. From the following data, prepare a common size income statement.

2014 2015

₹

Sales

10,50,000 16,75,000

Returns inwards

50,000 75,000

Cost of Goods sold

7,50,000 10,00,000

Administrative exp.

60,000 1,60,000

	2014	2015	
	₹	. ₹	
Selling exp.	40,000	80,000	
Interest on loan	10,000	30,000	
Income Tax	15,000	40,000	

- 3. From the following details find out:
 - (a) Current assets
 - (b) Current liabilities
 - (c) Liquid assets
 - (d) Stock

Current Ratio = 2.5

Liquid Ratio = 1.5

Working capital = ₹ 60,000

4. From the following balance sheets on 31.12.14 and 31.12.15 you are required to prepare schedule of changes in working capital.

31 12 14

31 12 15

	31.12.14	31.12.13
Assets:		
Cash	30,000	47,000
Debtors	1,20,000	1,15,000
Stock in trade	80,000	90,000
Land	50,000	66,000
non in	2,80,000	3,18,000
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Capital and Liabilities:

Share capital	2,00,000	2,50,000
Trade creditors	70,000	45,000
Retained earnings	10,000	23,000
	2,80,000	3,18,000

- 5. What are the difference between cash flow statement and fund flow statement?
- 6. Determine the value of closing stock:

Sales = ₹ 4,00,000

G/P = 10% of sales

Stock velocity = 4 times

Closing stock was ₹ 10,000 excess of opening stock.

 $(4 \times 6 = 24 \text{ Marks})$

IV. Answer any three of the following:

 The following are the comparative balance sheets of XYZ Ltd. as on 31st Dec. 2015 and 2016.

Liabilities			Assets	•	
Share capital			Land	1,00,000	1,50,000
(share of 10% eac	h) 3,50,000	6,85,000	Stock	2,46,000	2,13,500
P and L a/c	50,400	52,800	Goodwill	50,000	25,000
9% Debentures	60,000	30,000	Cash and b	42,000	3,50,000
Creditors	51,600	59,200	Temporary	3,000	4,000
			Invest debtors	71,000	84,500
•	5,12,000	8,27,000		5,12,000	8,27,000
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Other particulars provided to you are:

- (a) Dividends declared and paid during the year ₹ 17,500
- (b) Land was revalued during the year of ₹ 1,50,000 and the profit on revaluation transferred to Profit and Loss account. You are required to prepared a cash flow statement.
- 2. From the following particulars prepare the Balance Sheet of X Ltd., which has only one class of share. The term turnover refers to cost of sales and the term stock refers to closing stock.

(a)	Sales for the year	₹ 20,00,000
(b)	G/P Ratio	25%
(c)	Current Ratio	1.5
(d)	Acid test Ratio	1.25
(e)	Stock turnover Ratio	15
(f)	Debtors collection period	$1\frac{1}{2}$ months
(g)	Turnover of fixed assets	1.5
(h)	Ratio of reserves to share capital	1/3
(i)	Fixed assets to net worth	<u>5</u> 6

3. The operating results of a company for two years are as follows:

Sales Profit 2015 2,70,000 6,000 2016 3,00,000 15,000 Assuming the cost structure and selling price p. unit remain the same. You are required to calculate:

- (a) P/V Ratio
- (b) Fixed Cost
- (c) BEP
- (d) Variable Cost
- (e) Margin of safety at a profit of ₹ 24,000
- 4. Explain the role of management accounting in a modern complex business enterprise. $(3 \times 10 = 30 \text{ Marks})$