(Pages: 4)

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Reg. No. :	
reditors turnover ratio and everage	From the following figures calculate of
Name :	debt payment period in months.

Sixth Semester B.B.A.LL.B. (Five Year Integrated) Degree Examination, January 2018

Paper - I: MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

- I. Answer any five of the following questions. Each question carries two marks.

 Answer should not exceed 50 words each.
 - 1) State any two objectives of management accounting.
 - 2) State any two differences between management accounting and cost accounting.
 - 3) What is debt-equity ratio?
 - 4) What do you mean by fund flow statement?
 - 5) Define standard cost. months ? staylons of ratio analysis ? without staylons of ratio and rat
 - 6) Explain P/V ratio. Salumant in and and a standard cost of salumant for the specific of salumant for the s
 - 7) What is a common size balance sheet?
 - 8) What is material usage variance?

(5×2=10 Marks)

- II. Answer any four of the following questions. Each question carries four marks.

 Answer should not exceed 120 words each.
 - 1) Explain comparative financial statements analysis.
 - 2) How do you ascertain cash flows from operating activities?
 - 3) Explain the steps involved in the installation of standard costing system.



 From the following figures calculate creditors turnover ratio and average debt payment period in months.

현실 경기를 되는 사람이 들어 살아 있다면 하는 것이 하는 것이 없었다.	Rs.
Credit purchases during 2015	1,05,000
Purchase returns	5,000
Creditors on 1-1-2015	20,000
Creditors on 31-12-2015 OA TVIEWED AVIAN : 1 - 1998	10,000
Bills payable 1-1-2015	4,000
Bills payable	6,000
·	

- 5) From the following data, compute the break-even sales and margin of safety:
 Sales Rs. 4,00,000; Fixed costs Rs. 1,00,000; Variable costs Rs. 2,40,000;
 Net profit Rs. 60,000.
- 6) Product Y requires 100 Kgs. of materials at the rate of Rs. 40 per kg. The actual consumption of material for the manufacturing of that product came to 120 kgs. of materials at the rate of Rs. 45 per kg. Calculate material cost variance, material price variance and material usage variance. (4×4=16 Marks)
- III. Answer any four of the following questions. Each question carries six marks.
 - 1) What are the differences between management accounting and financial accounting?
 - 2) What are the limitations of ratio analysis?
 - 3) Explain the applications of standard costing in manufacturing organizations.
 - 4) From the following details prepare a statement showing changes in working capital during 2015:

		The Paris Assert	9				
farks)	Liabilities	2014	2015	nehev 20	14 ^u laheta	2015	
	's) Break even point	Rs.	Rs.	1	Rs.	Rs.	
	Share capital	5,00,000	6,00,000	phiwollo	our of the f	swerany 1	en/
	Reserves	1,50,000	1,80,000	ed 120 W	d not exce	swer shoul	
	Profit and Loss A/c	40,000	65,000		mparative		
	Debentures	3,00,000	2,50,000	n cash ik	u ascertair	oy ob woH	
	Creditors for goods	1,70,000	1,60,000	Eni havlo	e steps invi		
	Provision for tax	60,000	80,000		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		



Assets	TOTAL SCHEDING	
Fixed assets	10,00,000	11,20,000
Less : Depreciation	3.70,000	4,60,000
Senieguer 8.8.A.LL.B. (Five Year Int	6,30,000	6,60,000
Stock S. January 2011	2,40,000	3,70,000
Book debts	2,50,000	2,30,000
Cash in hand	80,000	60,000
Preliminary expenses	20,000	15,000
12,20,000 13,35,000	12,20,000	13,35,000

5) A product is sold at a price of Rs. 120 per unit and its variable cost is Rs. 80 per unit. The fixed expenses of the business are Rs. 8,000 per year. Find (i) BEP in Rs. and units, (ii) Profits made when sales are 240 units, (iii) Sales to be made to earn a net profit of Rs. 5,000 for the year.

6) From the following information, calculate (a) Sales (b) Closing stock (c) Sundry creditors (d) Sundry debtors:

Gross profit ratio: 15%

Debtors velocity : 3 months

Stock velocity : 6 months

Creditors velocity: 3 months

Gross profit for the year ending December 31st 2015 was Rs. 60,000. Closing stock is equal to opening stock. (4x6=24 Marks)

IV. Answer any three of the following questions. Each question carries ten marks.

1) From the following information compute (i) Gross profit ratio (ii) Stock turnover ratio (iii) Fixed assets turnover ratio (iv) Current ratio (v) Liquid ratio:

Sales Rs. 25,20,000; Cost of sales Rs. 19,20,000; Net profit Rs. 3,60,000; Opening stock Rs. 3,00,000; Closing stock Rs. 5,00,000; Other current assets Rs. 7,60,000; Fixed assets Rs. 14,40,000; Net worth Rs. 15,00,000; Long term debts Rs. 9,00,000; Current liabilities Rs. 6,00,000.



2) The following are the summary of cash transactions extracted from the books of Honey Ltd:

000,03,111 000,00,01	(Rs. in '000)
Balance as on 1st April, 2014	140
Receipts from customers	11,132
Issue of shares 000,04.2	1,200
Sale of fixed assets	Boo 512 oo 8
000.08	12,984
Payments to suppliers	8,188
Payments for fixed assets	920
Payments for overheads 000,85,81,000,05,81	460
Wages and salaries one salaries one salaries	16 blos at 10 276 10 A 73
Taxation a 000 a at eas asenisud edi to seenegxe	070
Dividends	320
Repayment of bank loans	1 000
120 kgs. of materials at the rate of Hs. 45 per kg. Cal	12,136
Balance as on 31st March, 2015	848
You are required to prepare a cash flow statement of period ended 31st March, 2015.	of the company for the

3) Yuva Ltd., furnishes the following information relating to one of its product in the line of products Y-5.

Selling price per unit Rs. 100

Variable cost per unit Rs. 50

Total fixed cost Rs. 1,00,000

Calculate:

- a) Break-even point. Sup does not see p gniwollot erit to eartit yas reward.
- 1) From the following information compute (i) Gross profit ratio (ii).oitar V/9 (den
 - c) Sales required to earn profit of Rs. 50,000. The steeped bexid (iii) offer
 - d) New break-even point when selling price is reduced by 10% due to competition.
- 4) Explain the uses of cost volume profit analysis.
- 5) List out the advantages of standard costing.