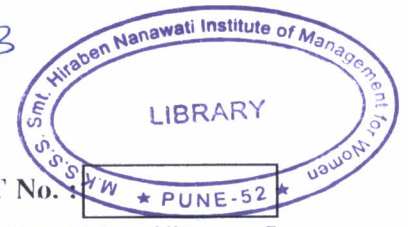


July 23



Total No. of Questions : 5]

P3802

SEAT No. : [Total No. of Pages : 5

[6025]-101
F.Y.M.B.A.

GC - 01 : MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTING
(2019 Revised Pattern) (Semester - I) (101)

Time : 2½ Hours]

[Max. Marks : 50

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Each question carries equal marks.

Q1) Solve any five.

[5×2=10]

- a) The basic purpose of _____ is to facilitate managerial decision making.
 - i) Cost accounting
 - ii) Financial accounting
 - iii) Management accounting
 - iv) None of the above
- b) Describe Business entity concept with suitable example.
- c) Match the followings:

Column A

Contribution

Variable cost

P/V ratio

BEP

Column B

C/S × 100

SP-VC

FC/P/V ratio

Marginal cost

- d) Define objectives of financial statements.
- e) State the reason, whether the following statement are true or false.
If the closing stock appears in the trial balance:
The closing inventory is then not entered in trading account. It is shown only in the balance sheet.
- f) Describe Break-Even point.
- g) When is trial balance prepared?
 - i) At the end of the accounting period
 - ii) Frequently during the year
 - iii) At the end of the year
 - iv) At the end of a month
- h) How to calculate idle time variance?

P.T.O.

Adjustments:

- i) Closing stock was valued at ₹ 8,000/-
- ii) Depreciation on Motor vehicle @ 5%, office furniture @ 5% and office equipments at 10%.
- iii) Create 5% Reserve for Doubtful debts on debtors.
- iv) Goods costing ₹ 100/- was taken for personal use by Nadeem and it was included in debtors.
- v) Goods worth ₹ 1,000/- were destroyed by fire and the Insurance company admitted a claim ₹ 800/-.

As a finance Manager you are required to prepare trading and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st March 2021 and a balance sheet as on that date.

OR

- b) As a Cost Accountant you are required to prepare a statement of a cost from the following data to show the material consumed, prime cost, factory cost, cost of goods sold and calculate profit for the year 2021-22. [10]

Particulars	Amt (₹)
Purchases of Raw Materials	13,50,000
Productive Wages	7,50,000
Power and fuel	50,000
Direct Expenses	75,000
Rent of factory	1,00,000
Supervisors salary	15,000
Indirect Material	10,000
Salary of office employees	50,000
Office Rent	35,000
Auditors fees	20,000
Warehouse charges	10,000
Advertisement	10,000
Showroom rent	15,000
Salary and commission of salesman	30,000
Sales	30,00,000

- Q5) a) The expenses for budgeted production of 10,000 units in a Raj Pvt. Ltd.,
Badlapur is [10]

Furnished below:

Particulars	Per unit (₹)
Material	700
Labours	250
Variable overheads	200
Fixed overheads	100
Variable expenses (Direct)	50
Selling expenses (40% fixed)	130
Distribution expenses (70% variable)	70
Administration expenses	100
Total cost of sales per unit	1,600

A company is appointed you as a finance executive. As a finance executive you are required to evaluate and prepare a budget for production of 9000 units and 7000 units.

OR

- b) Find out the labour variances from the given information. [10]

	Standard			Actual		
	Hours	Rate	Amount	Hours	Rate	Amount
Skilled	30	5	150	32	5	160
Unskilled	40	4	160	32	4.25	136
	70		310	64		296

Calculate:

- Labour cost variance
- Labour Rate variance
- Labour efficiency variance
- Labour mix variance

☆ ☆ ☆

8 Mar 23

Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

PA-4153

[Total No. of Pages : 6

[5946]-101

M.B.A. - I

(GC-01) MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTING
(2019 Pattern) (Semester - I) (101) (Theory)



Time : 2½ Hours]

[Max. Marks : 50

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Each question carries equal marks.

Q1) Solve any five

[5×2=10]

- a) The left hand side of an account is called the _____ side while the right hand side of an account is called the _____ side.
- b) Write any two objectives of financial statement.
- c) Give two examples of tangible and intangible assets?
- d) i) The long-term assets that have no physical existence but are rights that have value is known as
 - 1) Current Assets
 - 2) Fixed Assets
 - 3) Intangible Assets
 - 4) Tangible Assets
- ii) The process of entering all transactions from the Journal to Ledger is called
 - 1) Posting
 - 2) Entry
 - 3) Accounting
 - 4) None of the above

P.T.O.

e) i) _____ are the process and techniques of ascertainment of cost.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Cost | 2) Costing |
| 3) Cost Accounting | 4) Cost Accountancy |

ii) Element/s of Cost of a product are:

- 1) Material only
- 2) Labour Only
- 3) Expenses Only
- 4) Material, Labour and Expenses

f) What is Break-Even Point?

g) Define standard costing.

h) i) _____ budget is a budget which is designed to remain unchanged irrespective of the volume of output or turnover achieved.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1) Fixed | 2) Flexible |
| 3) Cash | 4) Sales |

ii) The main objective of budgetary control is:

- 1) to define the goal of the firm
- 2) to coordinate different departments
- 3) to plan to achieve its goals
- 4) all of the above

Q2) Solve any two

[2×5=10]

- Explain the Elements of Cost along with relevant examples.
- Differentiate between cost accounting and financial accounting.
- Who are the users of accounting information? Explain.

Q3) Solve any one

- The following trial balance has been extracted from the books of Rajesh on 31st March, 2021. **[10]**

Trial Balance
As on 31st March 2021

Debit Balance	Amount R	Credit Balance	Amount R
Drawings	44,000	Capital	1,76,000
Plant and machinery	1,00,000	Sales	4,72,000
Opening stock	20,000	Provision for bad and doubtful debts	2,000
Purchases	2,70,000	Bank overdraft	20,000
Wages	62,000	Discount received	6,000
Salaries	70,000	Sundry creditors	24,000
Insurance	45,000		
Rent and taxes	19,000		
Sundry debtors	70,000		
	7,00,000		7,00,000

The following adjustments are to be made:

- Stock on 31st March 2021 was Rs. 28,000
- Provision for doubtful debts is to be maintained at 5% on sundry debtors.
- Depreciate plant and machinery at 20%.

As an Accountant you are required to prepare trading and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st March 2021 and a balance sheet as on that date.

- b) The following figures extracted from the books of Alfa Ltd for the year ended on 31.3.2021. As a Cost Accountant you are required to prepare a statement of the cost to show the prime cost, factory cost, cost of production, total cost and calculate profit/loss for the year 2020-22.[10]

Particulars	Amount Rs.
Direct Materials	70000
Indirect Wages	10000
Factory Rent & Rates	50000
Indirect Materials	500
Depreciation of Office Assets	100
General Factory Expenses	5700
General Selling Expenses	1000
Office Salaries	4500
Advertisements	2000
Direct Wages	75000
Other Direct Expenses	15000
Office Rent & Rates	500
Depreciation of Machines	1500
Salary to Managing Directors	12000
Travelling Expenses	1100
General Office Expenses	1000
Carriage Outward	1000
Sales	250000

Q4) Solve any one

[10]

a) As a Cost Accountant, from the following information you are required to analyse :

- i) Profit volume ratio
- ii) BEP
- iii) Margin of safety
- iv) Profit if sales are Rs.1,00,000
- v) Sales required to earn a profit of Rs. 20,000

Year	Sales	Profit
2017	1,20,000	9,000
2018	1,40,000	13,000

b) Aadesh Enterprise Ltd. furnished you the following related to the year 2021.

[10]

	Rs.
Sales	150000
Variable cost	120000
Gross Profit	60000
Fixed cost	20000
Net Profit	40000

You have appointed as Cost Accountant, analyse the following:

- i) P/V Ratio
- ii) BEP
- iii) Profit when sales are Rs. 400000
- iv) Sales required to earn a profit of Rs. 80000
- v) Margin of safety when sales are Rs. 400000

Q5) Solve any one

- a) M.K. Exports Ltd. wishes to arrange overdraft facilities with its bankers during the period April-June 2021 when it will be manufacturing mostly for stocks. A company is appointed you as a finance executive. As a finance executive you are required to evaluate and prepare a cash budget for this period from the following data, indicating the extent of the bank facilities the company will require at the end of each month. **[10]**

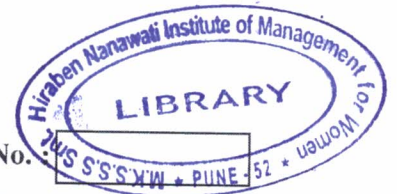
Period	Sales Rs.	Purchases Rs.	Wages Rs.
Feb. 2021	1,80,000	1,24,000	12,000
March 2021	1,92,000	1,44,000	14,000
April 2021	1,08,000	2,43,000	11,000
May 2021	1,74,000	2,46,060	10,000
June 2021	1,26,000	2,68,000	15,000

- i) 50 per cent of the sales are realised in the month following the sales and the remaining 50 per cent in the second month following.
- ii) Creditors are paid in the month following the month of purchase.
- iii) Cash at bank on 1st April 2021 is Rs. 25,000.
- b) As a finance executive you are required to assess Material Cost Variance, Material Price Variance and Material Usage Variance from the given information: **[10]**

	Standard			Actual		
	Qty. Kgs.	Price Rs.	Value Rs.	Qty. Kgs.	Price Rs.	Value Rs.
Material A	100	5	500	100	4	400
Material B	80	4	320	90	5	450
Material C	40	2	80	50	3	150
	220		900	240		100

x x x

Dec 19



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No.

[Total No. of Pages : 7

P5513

[5659]-5001

M.B.A.

MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTING (101)
(2019 Pattern)

Time : 2½ Hours]

[Max. Marks : 50

Instructions to the candidates :

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) All questions are carry equal marks.

Q1) Solve any five :

- A) I) Enumerate the accruals.
- B) I) Percentage on _____ is NOT a method of calculating (allocating) Overhead Cost.
 - a) Prime Cost
 - b) Direct Labour Cost
 - c) Indirect Labour Cost
 - d) Direct Material Cost
- II) _____ cost helps in taking 'make or buy' decision.
 - a) Marginal cost
 - b) Standard cost
 - c) Sunk cost
 - d) Differential cost
- C) I) Explain the difference between accounts payable and accounts receivable.
- D) I) Final accounts does NOT include :
 - a) Trading Account
 - b) Balance Sheet
 - c) Trial Balance
 - d) Profit & Loss Account
- II) Excess of Gross Profit and other incomes over operating & non-operating expenses is known as _____ and excess of cost of goods sold over sales gives _____.
 - a) Gross Profit, Net Loss
 - b) Net Profit, Gross Loss
 - c) Gross Loss, Gross Loss
 - d) Net Loss, Net Loss

P.T.O.

- E) I) In a product mix decision, which is the most important factor to consider in order to try to maximize profit?
- a) product unit selling price
 - b) contribution per unit of a scarce resource used to make the product
 - c) variable cost per unit of the product
 - d) contribution per unit of the product
- F) I) What is double entry system?
- II) State the difference between Real A/c and Nominal A/c
- G) I) The main objective of budgetary control is _____
- a) To define the goal of the firm
 - b) To coordinate different departments
 - c) To plan to achieve its goals
 - d) All of the above
- II) _____ is a detailed budget of cash receipts and cash expenditure incorporating both revenue and capital items.
- a) Cash Budget
 - b) Capital Expenditure Budget
 - c) Sales Budget
 - d) Overhead Budget
- H) I) Diwali advance given to an employee is _____.
- a) Revenue Expenditure
 - b) Capital Expenditure
 - c) Deferred Revenue Expenditure
 - d) Not an Expenditure
- II) The process of recording financial data upto trial balance is
- a) Book keeping
 - b) Classifying
 - c) Summarising
 - d) Analyzing

Q2) Solve any two :

- A) Why is ledger known as the primary book or the principal-book of accounts? Can profit of the business a financial position be known without maintaining ledger?
- B) Explain any five forms of business organization.
- C) You have been asked to install a costing system in a manufacturing company. Outline any five main considerations to be keep introducing a costing system?

Q3) Solve any one.

- A) From the following Trial balance of Ajanta co, as on 31st March 2019, Prepare Trading Account and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2019 and a Balance Sheet as on that date

Trial Balance as on 31st March 2019

Dr		Cr	
Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
Stock as on 1.4.2018	52,000	Capital Account	2,00,000
Wages	16,000	Sales	1,90,000
Purchases	1,10,000	Returns Outwards	2,000
Plant and Machinery	1,00,000	Sundry Creditors	55,000
Rent, Rates and Taxes	1,000	Bills payables	19,500
Debtors	50,000	Interest earned	1,500
Carriage Outward	4,000	Commission Received	1,000
Cash at hand	2,500		
Drawings	6,000		
Business Premises	45,000		
Cash at Bank	15,000		
Bad Debts	1,000		
Salaries	10,000		
Investments	55,000		
Legal Charges	1,500		
	4,69,000		4,69,000

Q4) Solve any one.

A) The turnover and profits of Rajat Ltd. during two periods are as follows :

Period	Sales (Rs.)	Profit/Loss (Rs.)
I	14,000 units	20,000 (Loss)
II	18,000 units	20,000 (Profit)

The selling price is Rs. 100 per unit

You are directed by the management of Rajat Ltd. to analyse above data to find out the following :

- P/V Ratio
- Fixed Cost
- Break-even Point (Rs.)
- Sales to earn profit of Rs. 80,000

B) The sales turnover and profit during two years were as follows :

Year	Sales (Rs.)	Profit (Rs.)
2016	1,30,000	10,000
2017	1,50,000	15,000

You are directed by the management to analyse the above data to find out the following :

- P/V ratio
- Break-even point
- Sales required to earn a profit of Rs. 25,000
- Profit when sales are Rs. 1,10,000
- Margin of safety in the year 2016.

Q5) Solve any one.

A) KPM Pvt. Ltd., Karad manufactures certain products. The cost data relating to a standard product for September 2018 are given below.

Raw		Standard Cost Data	
Material	Qty.	Price (Rs.)	Total
P1	500	6	3000
K2	400	3.75	1500
M3	300	3	900
	1200		
Less. Normal Loss			
@		120	
10%			
		1080	5400

Raw		Actual Cost Data		
Material	Qty.	Price (Rs.)	Total	
P1	400	6	2400	
K2	500	3.6	1800	
M3	400	2.8	1120	
	1300			
Less. Actual Loss	220			
	1080		5320	

You are required to evaluate the cost data given above and find out the following material variances -

- Material Cost Variance
- Material Price Variance
- Material Usage Variance
- Material Mix Variance
- Material Yield Variance

Also verify the results.

- B) Intel Co. Ltd., Indapur is appointed you as Finance Executive and wishes to evaluate and prepare cash budget March for the last four months from the following estimated revenue and expenses and submit to the Manager

Month	Total Sales	Purchase	wages	Production Overheads	Selling & Distribution Overheads
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
January	20,000	20,000	4,000	3,200	800
February	22,000	14,000	4,400	3,300	900
March	28,000	14,000	4,600	3,400	900
April	36,000	22,000	4,600	3,500	1,000
May	30,000	20,000	4,000	3,200	900
June	40,000	25,000	5,000	3,600	1,200

Cash balance on 1st March was Rs. 50,000.

Period of credit allowed by suppliers - 2 months

Period of credit allowed by customers - 1 months

Delay in payment of wages & overheads 1 month.

Assume total sales is credit sales.

