CS/MCA(N)/ODD/SEM-3/MBA-302/2019-20



MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, WEST BENGAL

Paper Code: MBA-302

PUID: 03154 (To be mentioned in the main answer script)

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Time Allotted: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

GROUP - A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

- 1. Choose the correct alternatives for any ten of the following: $10 \times 1 = 10$
 - i) Which of the following is not a Debt Capital?
 - a) Debenture
 - b) Long term Loan
 - c) Preference Share Capital
 - d) Loan from Financial institution.
 - ii) Current Ratio measures
 - a) The solvency of the business
 - b) The liquidity of the business
 - c) The profitability of the business
 - d) The efficiency of the business.

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| iii) | Who | en turnover increases the Fixed cost per uni |
|---------------------------------------|------|--|
| • | will | |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | a) | Increases b) Decreases |
| | c) | Remain constant d) None of these. |
| iv) | Те | standard current ratio is a manufacturing |
| | con | cern is |
| | a) | Not specified b) 1:2 |
| | c) | 2:3 d) 1:1. |
| v) | Bin | Card is maintained by |
| | a) | Purchase Department |
| | b) | Stores Department |
| | c) | Accounts Department |
| | d) | Cost Accounts Department. |
| vi) | Re- | order level is calculating as |
| | a) | Minimum consumption × Minimum Re-order |
| | | Period |
| | b) | Maximum consumption × Maximum Re-order |
| | | Period |
| | c) | Minimum consumption × Minimum Re-order |
| | | Period |
| • | d) | Normal Usage × Normal Delivery Period. |
| | | |

| vii) | The | term Inventory is a wide term and | d generally | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|--|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | includes | | | | | | | | |
| | a) | Finished Goods | | | | | | | | |
| | b) | Stock of Raw Materials | | | | | | | | |
| | c) | Work in Progress | | | | | | | | |
| | d) | All of these. | | | | | | | | |
| viii) | , | When machinery is sold on credit the entry should be passing through | | | | | | | | |
| | a) | Cash Book | | | | | | | | |
| | b) | Sales Day Book | | | | | | | | |
| | c) | Journal Proper | | | | | | | | |
| | d) | None of these. | • | | | | | | | |
| ix) | Sales is Rs. 1,80,000, Profit Rs. 20,000, Variable | | | | | | | | | |
| | cost | cost 60%, PV ratio will be | | | | | | | | |
| | a) | 60% b) 80% | • | | | | | | | |
| , | c) | 20% d) 40%. | • | | | | | | | |
| | At B | BEP | | | | | | | | |
| | a) | Total Sales = Variable Cost | | | | | | | | |
| | b) | Total Sales = Total Cost | | | | | | | | |
| | c) | Total Sales = Fixed Cost | | | | | | | | |
| | d) | l) None of these. | | | | | | | | |
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| xi) | Which one | of | the | following | is | an | example | 10 | Real |
|-----|-----------|----|-----|-----------|----|----|---------|----|------|
| | Account? | | ٠ | | | | | | |

a) Cash

b) Capital

c) Sales

- d) Purchase.
- xii) When material price is rising then materials are priced at
 - a) FIFO Method
 - b) LIFO Method
 - c) Simple average price
 - d) all of above.

GROUP - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 5 = 15$

- 2. Differentiate between Fund flow and Cash flow statement.
- 3. Explain the features of EOQ.
- 4. Explain in brief the concept of break-even point.
- 5. Discuss briefly the Golden Rule in financial accounting.
- 6. Define transaction. How it differs from an event?

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GROUP - C (Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any three of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

7. Prepare the Funds Flow statement :

| Liabilities | 2017 (Rs.) | 2018 (Rs.) | Assets | 2017 (Rs.) | 2018 (Rs.) |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|--|
| Equity share capital | 1,20,000 | 1.50,000 | Land & Building | 1,20,000 | 1,14,000 |
| General Reserve | 20,000 | 30.000 | Plant & Machinery | 80,000 | 90,000 |
| Profit & Loss | 15,000 | 25.000 | Stock | 40,000 | 50,000 |
| 10% Debenture | 1,00,000 | 80,000 | Debtors | 30,000 | 60,000 |
| Creditors | 15,000 | 30,000 | Bank | 10,000 | 6,000 |
| Provision for Tax | 10,000 | 5,000 | | | and the state of t |
| Total | 2,80,000 | 3,20,000 | Total | 2,80,000 | 3,20,000 |

Additional information:

- (i) During 2018, a dividend of Rs. 20,000 were paid.
- (ii) Depreciation on land and building was provided at 5% p.a. and on plant & machinery @ 10% p.a.
- (iii) Provision for taxation during the year was maintained as Rs. 8,000.
- 8. From the following particulars prepare a cost sheet for the year ended 31.03.2019:

| Item | 01.04.2010 | 31.03.2011 | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--|
| | (Rs.) | (Rs.) | |
| Raw Materials | . 16,000 | 19,000 | |
| W.I.P. | 12,600 | 4,600 | |
| Finished goods (at cost) | 16,400 | • • • • • • • | |
| | ' (3,000 units) | (2,500 units) | |

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Purchase of raw materials Rs. 1,11,600. Sale of finished goods Rs. 2,83,500 (40,500 units). Productive wages is Rs. 67,200. Office and administrative expenses is Rs. 20,800. Selling and distribution expenses is 50 paise per unit sold. Machine hours worked 8,000 hours and machine-hour rate Rs. 2.50 per hour. Assume sales are made on basis of FIFO principle. Will your answer be if sales are made on LIFO basis? Show your calculations.

9. From the following particulars prepare the Balance sheet of Sri Mohan Ram:

| | -1 · 1 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Current Ratio | 2 |
| Working Capital | Rs. 4,00,000 |
| Capital Block to Current Assets | 3:2 couplet 10 /c A |
| Fixed Assets to Turnover | 1:3 |
| Sales Cash/Credit | 1:2 |
| Creditors Velocity | 2 months |
| Stock Velocity | 2 months |
| Debtors Velocity | 3 months |
| Capital Block | |
| Net Profit 10% of Turnover | |
| Reserve $2\frac{1}{2}$ % of Turnover | |
| Debentures/Shares Capital | 1 :2 |
| Gross Profit Ratio 25% (to sales) | |

- 10. Explain various factors affecting Working Capital.Explain various advantages and disadvantages of Budgetary Control.7 + 8
- Draw a Flexible Budget for the level of operation at 70%,
 80% and 90%.

Variable Overheads at 80% capacity:

Indirect labour Rs. 12,000

Stores and spares Rs. 4,000

Semi variable overheads at 80% capacity:

Power (30% fixed) Rs. 20,000

Repair and maintenance at 60% fixed Rs. 2,000

Fixed overheads at 80% capacity:

Depreciation Rs. 11,000

Insurance Rs. 3,000

Salaries Rs. 10,000

The estimated direct labour hours is 1,24,000

12. Write notes on any *three* of the following :

Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)

•

 3×5

- b) Cash Budget
- c) Break Even Point
- d) Budgetary Control
- e) Working Capital.

a)