Reg. N	10. :	 	 	
Name	:	 	 	

VI Semester B.Com. Degree (CBCSS – OBE-Regular/Supplementary/ Improvement) Examination, April 2023 (2019 and 2020 Admissions) Core Course

6B13COM: MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 40

PART – A

- I. Answer any six questions. Each question carries 1 marks.
 - 1) What is contribution?
 - 2) What is Acid Test Ratio?
 - 3) What is key factor?
 - 4) What is Master Budget?
 - 5) What is Trend analysis?
 - 6) What is BEP?
 - 7) What is Marginal Cost?
 - 8) What is the nature of Financial Statement Analysis?

 $(6 \times 1 = 6)$

PART - B

- II. Answer any six questions. Each question carries 3 marks.
 - 9) Calculate Debtors Turnover Ratio and Average Debt Collection Period from the following:

	<
Total sales for the year 2022	1,00,000
Cash sales for the year 2022	20,000
Debtors as on 1-1-2022	10,000
Debtors as on 31-12-2022	15,000
Bills receivable as on 1-1-2022	7,500
Bills receivables as on 31-12-2022	12,500

P.T.O.



10) Calculate the trend percentages from the following figures of the company taking 2015 as the Base. Also interpret the result.

2015 30 5 2016 40 8 2017 48 10 2018 56 15	
2017 48 10	
2018 56 15	
2019 70 20	
2020 9000 8830000 24	

11) The following are obtained from the records of a factory.

Rs.

Sales (4,000 units @ Rs. 25 each)	1,00,000
Variable Cost	72,000
Fixed Expenses	16,800

Calculate:

- i) P/V ratio
- ii) Break even points in Rs.
- iii) Margin of safety
- iv) If it is proposed to reduce the selling price by 20% what extra units should be sold to obtain the same amount of profit?
- 12) Balance sheet of Ram Ltd. as at 31-12-2022 is as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity Capital	2,00,000	Fixed assets	3,60,000
9% Preference Share Capital	1,00,000	Stock	50,000
8% Debentures		Debtors	1,10,000
P & L A/c	1,00,000	Bills Receivable	6,000
Creditors	40,000	Bank Balance	4,000
	90,000		
	5,30,000		5,30,000

Calculate:

- 1) Debt-Equity Ratio
- 2) Proprietary Ratio
- 3) Solvency Ratio
- 4) Fixed Asset Ratio
- 5) Ratio of long term debt to shareholders fund
- 6) Fixed assets to Networth Ratio
- 7) Capital Gearing Ratio.

- 13) What are the advantages of ratio analysis?
- 14) What are the managerial uses of Marginal costing?
- 15) What are the steps in the preparation of budgets?
- 16) What are the major differences between Management accounting and Cost accounting? (6×3=18)

PART - C

- III. Answer any two questions from the following. Each question carries 8 marks.
 - 17) The following information in respect of Product A and B of a firm is given:

	Product A	Product B
Sales price	Rs. 75	Rs. 48
Direct Material	Rs. 30	Rs. 30
Direct Labour Hours (Re 0.50 per hour)	15 hours	2 hours
Variable overhead - 100% of direct wages		

Fixed overhead - Rs. 3,000

Present the above information to show the profitability of products during labour shortage.

18) Parkins Ltd. supplies the following Balance sheet as on 31st December 2020 and 2021.

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	Assets	31/03/2020	31/03/2021
Share Capita	1 70,000	74,000	Cash at bank	9,000	7,800
Bonds	12,000	6,000	Accounts		
Accounts			receivable	14,900	17,700
Payable	10,360	11,840	Inventories	49,200	42,700
Provision for	bad		Land	20,000	30,000
debts	700	800	Goodwill	10,000	5,000
Reserves and	d				
surplus	10,040	10,560			
	1,03,100	1,03,200		1,03,100	1,03,200



The following additional information has also been given to you:

- 1) Dividends amounting to Rs. 3,500 were paid during the year 2020-21.
- 2) Land was purchased for Rs. 10,000.
- 3) Rs. 5,000 were written off on goodwill during the year .
- 4) Bonds of Rs. 6,000 were repaid during the course of the year.

You are required to prepare a cash flow statement.

19) The expenses for the production of 5,000 units in a factory are given below:

2000 (2000)	Per Unit (Rs.)
Materials 600000 6200000000000000000000000000000	50
Labour	20
Variable overheads	15
Fixed overhead	10
Administrative Expenses (5% Variable)	10
Selling Expenses (20% fixed)	6
Distribution expenses (10% fixed)	5
Total Cost of sales per unit	116

You are required to prepare a budget for the production of 7000 units.

 $(2 \times 8 = 16)$