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VI Semester B.Com. Examination, May/June 2014 (Repeaters)

(Prior to 2013-2014)

Commerce

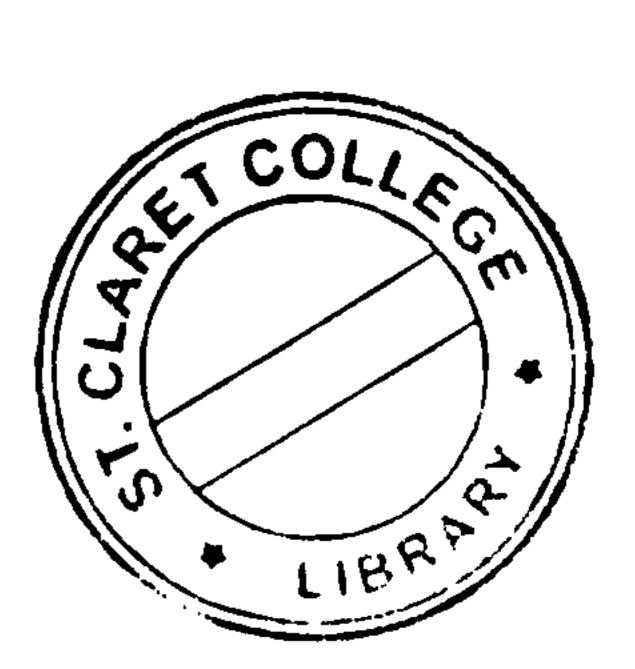
Paper - 6.3: MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 90

Instruction: Answers should be either in Kannada or English.

SECTION - A

- 1. Answer any 10 sub questions. Each sub-question carries 2 marks: (2×10=20)
 - a) State any two objectives of management accounting.
 - b) What is external analysis?
 - c) State any two limitations of financial accounting.
 - d) What do you mean by Trend Analysis?
 - e) List out two merits of ratio analysis.
 - f) Give the meaning of reporting.
 - g) What is fund flow statement?
 - h) What is Cash Flow Statement?
 - i) What is current ratio?





- j) Gross profit of a firm is 25%. Sales is Rs. 1,00,000. Find out cost of goods sold.
- k) Gross profit is Rs. 1,60,000; operating expenses Rs. 50,000; Taxes Rs. 10,000; owner's fund Rs. 2,50,000. Calculate return on proprietor's fund.
- I) Current ratio 2.5; Acid test ratio 1.5; Stock Rs. 1,50,000. Calculate net working capital.

SECTION - B

Answer any five questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

 $(5 \times 5 = 25)$

2. Prepare a common size income statement

Particulars	2012 (Rs.)	2013 (Rs.)
Sales	1,00,000	1,50,000
Cost of goods sold	60,000	75,000
Admn. expenses	15,000	22,500
Selling expenses	10,000	17,500
Net profit	15,000	35,000

- 3. Bring out five differences between management accounting and financial accounting.
- 4. Briefly explain any five limitations of Management Accounting.
- 5. Briefly explain various types of analysis.



- 6. What are the objectives of management reporting?
- 7. From the following Balance Sheets prepare a schedule of changes in working capital:

Liabilities	31-3-13 Rs.	31-3-14 Rs.	Assets	31-3-13 Rs.	31-3-14 Rs.
Capital	80,000	85,000	Land & building	50,000	50,000
Profit & loss a/c	14,500	24,500	Plant & machinery	24,000	34,000
Creditors	9,000	5,000	Stock	9,000	7,000
Mortgage		5,000	Debtors	16,500	19,500
			Cash at bank	4,000	9,000
	1,03,500	1,19,500		1,03,500	1,19,500

8. Profit & Loss Account of Atreya Ltd. is given below:

Profit & Loss A/c for the year ended 31-12-2013

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Particulars	Amount (Rs.
To Opening stock	2,00,000	By Sales	16,00,000
To Purchases	12,00,000	By Closing stock	3,20,000
To Admn. Expenses	1,20,000	By Dividend	4,000
To Selling expenses	80,000	9-	
To Financial expenses	40,000	••	
To Loss on sale of assets	4,000		
To Net profit	2,80,000		
	19,24,000		19,24,000

Compute: Administration expenses ratio, selling expenses ratio, financial expenses ratio and cost of goods sold ratio



9. Calculate cash from financing activities from the following details:

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Issue of equity shares	4,00,000
Issue of debentures	2,50,000
Redemption of preference shares	50,000
Purchase of furniture	45,000
Sale of investment	23,000
Dividend paid	22,500
Interest paid	3,200
Repayment of bank loan	15,000

SECTION - C

Answer any three questions. Each question carries 15 marks.

 $(3\times15=45)$

10. The Balance Sheets of Santosh Ltd. as on 31-12-2012 and 31-12-2013 are as follows:

Liabilities	2012 Rs.	_	Assets	2012 Rs.	
Preference share capital	1,20,000	1,80,000	Land & building	80,000	1,23,000
Equity share capital	1,50,000	4,00,000	Plant & Machinery	3,34,000	6,00,000
Profit & Loss a/c	14,000	18,000	Temporary investment	s 1,000	40,000



Long term loans	1,15,000	1,30,000	Stock	10,000	25,000
Bills payable	2,000		Book debts	4,000	8,000
			Prepaid expenses	1,000	2,000
Sundry creditors	12,000	4,000	Cash & bank	8,000	30,000
O/S expenses	22,000	10,000	Preliminary expenses	7,000	4,000
Proposed dividend	10,000	90,000			
4,45,000 8,32,000			4	.45.000	B,32,000

Prepare a comparative Balance Sheet and comment.

- 11. State with reasons whether the following transactions result in the increase or decrease of working capital or do not affect the working capital:
 - a) Plant & Machinery purchased for cash Rs. 2,00,000.
 - b) Issued shares Rs. 2,00,000
 - c) Redemption of debentures Rs. 20,000.
 - d) Discount on issue of debentures written off Rs. 12,000.
 - e) Debtors accepted bills receivable Rs. 3,000.
 - f) Fixed assets sold worth Rs. 32,000
 - g) Pre paid insurance Rs. 5,000
 - h) Dividend paid Rs. 10,000
 - i) Interest received Rs. 2,300.
 - j) Purchased stock Rs. 6,250



12. The following are the summarized Trading A/c and Profit & Loss A/c and Balance Sheet of Shekar Ltd. for the ended 31-12-2013.

Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31-12-2013

	Amount (Rs.)		Amount (Rs.)
To opening stock	1,20,000	By closing stock	80,000
Topurchases	3,80,000	By Sales	6,00,000
To Gross profit	1,80,000		
	6,80,000		6,80,000
To General expenses	40,000	By Gross profit	1,80,000
To Selling expenses	20,000	By Rent received	5,000
To Income Tax	30,000		
To Net profit	95,000		
	1,85,000		1,85,000

Balance Sheet as on 31-12-2013

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Share capital	3,00,000	Fixed Assets	1,70,000
General Reserve	60,000	Investments	1,00,000
Profit & Loss a/c	1,10,000	Stock	80,000
Creditors	80,000	Debtors	1,60,000
Bills payable	20,000	Cash	60,000
	5,70,000		5,70,000

Compute: Current ratio; Acid test ratio: Stock turnover ratio: Debtors turnover ratio; Creditors turnover ratio; Gross profit ratio; Net profit ratio.



13. Balance Sheets of N Ltd.

Liabilities	2012	2013	Assets	2012	2013
	Rs.	Rs.	•	Rs.	Rs.
Share capital	4,60,000	4,60,000	Land & Building	3,00,000	3,00,000
Profit & Loss A/c	32,000	46,000	Machinery	1,04,000	1,40,000
Reserves	1,20,000	1,20,000	Short term investments	2,20,000	1,48,000
Debentures	1,80,000	1,40,000	Stock	1,64,000	2,12,000
Depreciation fund	80,000	88,000	Debtors	1,34,000	86,000
Creditors	2,06,000	1,92,000	Cash	1,80,000	1,76,000
Outstanding Exps	26,000	24,000	Prepaid exps.	2,000	8,000

11,04,000 10,70,000

11,04,000 10,70,000

Additional Information:

- a) 10% dividend was paid during the year.
- b) Machinery for Rs. 60,000 was purchased.
- c) Old machinery costing Rs. 24,000 was sold for Rs. 20,000

Prepare Cash Flow Statement (In Direct Method)



14. The profit of a company is declining year after year. You as a management accountant draft a report to the management exploring the reasons for the declining profits and suggesting corrective measures.

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