UG - IV - BBA Management Accounting
CC - X
Semester - IV

Time - 3 hrs
Full Mark - 80

Answer all groups as per instructions figures in the right hand margin indicate marks

Group - A

1. Fill in the Blanks (all) (1X12)

(a) The term management accounting was first Used in the year ______.

(b) ______ is the study of managerial aspect of accounting.

(c) The Primary ______ of management accounting is to enable management to maximise profits or minimise loss.

(d) Management accounting is an offshoot of ______.

(e) Any transaction that increases working capital is an ______ of fund.

(f) Funds flow statement is also known as a ______.

(g) In case of cash flow statement cash receipt from issue of shares is a ______ activity.

(h) In marginal costing fixed cost per Unit ______ when volume of production increases.

(i) Margin of safety can be improved by reducing the ______ cost.

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(j) Budgetary Control is a system of controlling ________

(k) Standard cost is a ________ cost

(l) Direct Labour cost variance = standard cost for actual production × ________

(m) ________ is also known as Acid Test or Liquid Ratio in ratio analysis.

Group – B

2. Answer any eight of the following questions within three sentences each. (2×8)

(a) What is the term management accounting means?

(b) Write any two functions of management accounting?

(c) Write any two limitations of ratio analysis?

(d) Current assets of a company is Rs 2,00,000 and current liabilities is Rs 1,00,000. Calculate current ratio by putting formula?

(e) What do you mean by ~~working capital~~ ~~ratio~~ inventory turn over ratio. What is its formula?

(f) Define funds flow statement?

(g) Give two examples of (a) operating activities and (b) investing activities.

(h) Give any two limitations of cash flow statement?

(i) What is CVP analysis?

(j) What is Zero Base Budgeting?

(k) Explain the requisites of standard costing?

Group- C

3. Answer any eight of the following questions within 75 words each. (8X8)

(a) "Management Accounting as an information system for decision making" explain?

(b) (i) Current ratio = 2.5
(ii) Working Capital = Rs 90,000
find out :- (a) Current Assets
(b) Current Liabilities

(c) What do you mean by capital Gearing ratio.

(d) What do you mean by window dressing?

(e) Distinguish between funds flow statement and Cash flow statement

(f) What are the sources and applications of funds in funds flow Statement?

(g) What is cash flow statement? Write down its limitations?

(h) What is the difference between Absorption costing and Marginal costing?

(i) Sales = Rs1,00,000
Profit = Rs 10,000
Variable cost = 70%

find out (i) P/V Ratio
(ii) Fixed Cost

(j) What is budgetary Control? What are its Objectives?

(k) Write any five Advantages of standard costing.

Group - D

Answere All the Questions within 500 words each.

4. State the nature and scope of Management Accounting. [7]

OR

Clearly mention the difference between Management Accounting and financial Accounting.

5. Prepare a cash flow statement with imaginary figures. [7]

OR

What do you mean by Standard Costing? Discuss the Preliminary steps for establishing a System of standard costing?

6. Calculate :
(i) The amount of fixed expenses :
(ii) The number of units to break-even
(iii) The number of Units to earn a profit of Rs 40,000

The selling price Per unit can be assumed Rs 100

Company sold in two successive periods 7,000 units and 9,000 units and has incurred a loss of Rs 10000 and earned Rs 10,000 as profit respectively [7]

OR

"Budgetary control means worrying before work rather than after. Its keynotes are planning, Co-Ordination and control". Explain this statement.

7. Calculate Labour variances from the following information:

Standard Time = 3,900 hours.
Standard Wages = Rs 7,800
Actual Time taken = 4025 hours.
Actual wages paid = Rs 8050

[7]

OR

From the following Particulars extracted from the financial statements of X,Y,Z Ltd. Compute: (i) Current Ratio (ii) Liquid Ratio (iii) Inventory Turn Over Ratio (iv) Debtors Turn Over Ratio (v) Creditors Turn Over Ratio

Particulars	Amt. Rs.	Particulars	Amt Rs.
Opening stock	47,000	Sundry Debtors	42,000
Closing stock	53,000	Cash	10,000
Sales less returns	2,52000	Bank	8000
Provision for bad debts	2,000	Bills receivables	15,000
Sundry Creditors	32000	Provision for Tax	15000
Loose Tools	4,000	Bills payable	29,000
Purchases	1,80000	Marketable securities	8000