

X-3039

Total No. of Printed Pages: 5

SUBJECT CODE NO: - X-3039
FACULTY OF COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT
B. Com (CBCGS) (Pattern-2018-22) T.Y SEM V
Examination April / May - 2024
Management Accounting-I

[Time: 3:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 80]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N. B

- 1) Q.1 is compulsory
- 2) Solve any 04 from the following Qusetion 2 to Question 7

Q.1 [A] Write the correct answer from given alternatives.

5

1) Circulating capital is....

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a) Working Capital | b) Fixed Capital |
| c) Owned Capital | c) None of these |

2) which is not the current Liabilities

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Sundry Creditors | b) Outstanding Expenses |
| c) Prepaid Expenses | d) Bills Payable |

3) Acid Test Ratio is

- | | |
|------------|--------------------------|
| a) CA-CL | b) $\theta A - \theta L$ |
| c) FA - FL | d) None of these |

4) If current Ratio is 5:3 and Net working capital is 60000; then the value of current Asset is

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a) Rs. 1,50,000 | b) Rs. 100,000 |
| c) Rs. 50,000 | d) Rs. 30000 |

5) The Ratio Analysis of financial statement was First used by

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a) Alexander wall | b) Robert Anthony |
| c) Gut human H. G. | d) None of these |

[B] Answer in one sentence

5

- 1) What is management Accounting
- 2) Write three tools of financial statement Analysis
- 3) What is working capital.
- 4) What is Ratio Analysis



X-3039

5) What do you mean by cash Inflow

[c] Fill in the Blanks

5

- 1) G/P Ratio and N/P Ratio are ----- Ratio
- 2) The movement of cash flow is statement
- 3) The revised Accounting standard _____ deals with the cash flow statement.
- 4) While preparing Funds flow statement; the redemption of debenture is _____ Fund..
- 5) Comparative, Trend analysis are the methods of _____

[d] Write True or false.

5

- 1) Prepaid Expenses is current Asset
- 2) Current Asset Less current liability is working capital.
- 3) Ideal current Ratio is 1:1
- 4) Financial Statements are estimated facts
- 5) Goodwill is an intangible asset.

Q.2 The following is the Balance sheet of Raj Ltd. as on 31st March 2022.

15

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
share capital	4,00,000	Building	2,80,000
P&L A/c	60,000	Machinery	7,00,000
General Reserve	80,000	Stock	4,00,000
12% Debentures	8,40,000	Debtors	2,00,000
Sundry creditors	2,00,000	Bills Receivable	20,000
Bills Payable	1,00,000	Cash in hand	80,000
	16,80,000		16,80,000

From the above you are required to calculate.

- 1] Current Ratio
- 2] Acid Test Ratio
- 3] Proprietary Ratio



Q.3 The following is the summarised balance sheet of Shriram Ltd. as on 31st March 2022. 15

Liabilities	31-3-21		31-3-22		Assets	31-3-21		31-3-22			
	Share capital	2,00,000	2,00,000	Machinery at cost		25,000	40,000	P&L A/C	23,500	52,000	Building at cost
Debenture	40,000	35,000	Long term Investment	50,000	30,000	Accumulated Depreciation			Stock	32,000	40,000
On -Machinery	3,000	7,500	Debtors	80,000	90,000	On -Building	12,000	18,000	Prepaid Expense	2,000	2,000
Bad debts Provision	2,000	3,000	Good will	10,000	10,000	Creditors Outstanding	33,000	40,000	Cash in hand	43,000	58,000
Outstanding expenses	3500	4500									
	3,17,000	3,60,000		3,17,000	3,60,000						

Additional information: -

- 1) Dividend paid during the year ₹26500
- 2) Long term investment costing ₹20000 were sold during the year for ₹ 25000.
- 3) A part of machine costing ₹5000 on which ₹ 1000 depreciation has been accumulated was sold for ₹ 6000.

Prepare Funds Flow statement for the year ended 31st March 2022. With working Note.

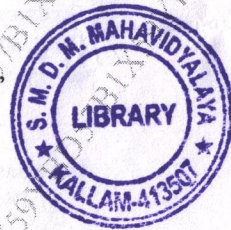


Q.4 from the following Balance sheet of Balaji Ltd. Prepare cash flow statement. As per Revised AS-3 15

Liabilities	31-3-2021	31-3-2022	Assets	31-3-2021	31-3-2022
Share capital	50,000	75,000	Goodwill	14,900	10,200
Reserve Fund	8,500	9,500	Building	49,700	68,300
Debenture	27,000	17,000	Machinery	36,600	29,800
Creditors	19,200	21,400	Debtors	20,000	56,300
Bills payable	15,600	22,700	B/R	9,600	8,600
Bad debts provision	8,400	6,100	Cash in hand	14,000	22,600
P&L A/C	21,300	48,300	Furniture	5,200	4,200
	1,50,000	2,00,000		1,50,000	2,00,000

The additional information is as under.

- 1) Cash dividend amounting to ₹ 7500 was paid during the year. 2021-22,
- 2) Amortization of Goodwill ₹ 4700
- 3) furniture costing ₹1000 was sold for ₹ 1600.
- 4) Debentures of ₹10000 were redeemed
- 5) Additions to Building ₹18600
- 6) Unproductive machine costing ₹ 6800 was sold at cost.



Q.5 The following are the P&L A/c for the year ended 31st March 2022 and Balance sheet as on that date. 15

P&L A/c for the year ended 31.3.2022

Particular	₹	Particular	₹
To opening stock	99,500	By sales	9,50,000
To purchases	5,45,000	By stock	1,50,000
To Carriage Inward	15,500		
To G/p c/d	4,40,000		
	11,00,000		11,00,000

To operating Expenses	2,00,000	By G/p b/d	4,40,000
To Non operating Expenses	40,000	By-Non operating income	60,000
To N/p c/d	2,60,000		
	5,00,000		5,00,000

Balance sheet
As on 31st march 2022

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Share capital		Building	1,50,000
20000 Eq. shares of ₹ 10 each	2,00,000	Machinery	1,80,000
General Reserve	2,00,000	Stock	50,000
P&L A/c	60,000	Debtors	45,000
Sundry Creditors	90,000	Bills Receivable	1,05,000
Bills Payable	40,000	Cash at Bank	60,000
	5,90,000		5,90,000

You are required to Calculate the following ratios...

- G/p Ratio
- N/p Ratio
- operating Ratio
- Stock Turnover Ratio
- Debtors Turnover Ratio.

Q.6 Explain in detail the difference between management Accounting and Financial Accounting. 15

Q.7 write short Note on any three 15

- Statement of changes in working capital
- scope of management Accounting
- Tools of financial statement analysis.
- classification of Ratio analysis-

