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## 4 (Sem-5/CBCS) COM HE 1 (MA)

2021

(Held in 2022)

### **COMMERCE**

(Honours Elective)

Paper: COM-HE-5016

## (Management Accounting)

Full Marks: 80

Time: Three hours

# The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

- 1. (a) State whether the following statements are 'true' or 'false':

  1×5=5
  - (i) Management accounting is concerned with the future.

- (ii) Financial Statements are the end products of accounting process.
- (iii) Flexible budget changes with the change in level of activity.
- (iv) When actual cost is greater than standard cost, then variance is favourable.
- (v) Profit-Volume ratio is also known as contribution ratio.
- (b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate word/words: 1×5=5
  - (i) Management accounting deals only with that information which is useful to the ———.
  - (ii) Two elements of a current ratio are current assets and ———.
  - (iii) Budgetary control is a system of controlling ———.

- (iv) The difference between actual cost and standard cost is known as ———.
  - (v) In marginal costing, only ——— costs are charged to production.
- (c) Write brief answers to the following questions: 2×5=10
- (i) Write two advantages of management accounting.

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- (ii) Mention two limitations of ratio analysis.
- (iii) Write the meaning of budgetary control.
  - (iv) Write the meaning of variance analysis.
- (v) Write two basic characteristics of marginal costing.

- 2. Answer the following questions: (any 5×4=20
  - (i) Briefly explain the scope of management accounting.
- (ii) Explain the significance of liquidity ratios.
- (iii) State the characteristics of good budgeting.
  - (iv) Mention five managerial uses of ratio analysis.
  - (v) Explain the assumptions of marginal costing.
  - (vi) Briefly explain any five advantages of standard costing.
  - 3. Explain different tools and techniques of management accounting in the areas of decision-making.

Or

Explain the functions of management accounting. 10

- 4. Answer either Q.: Nos. (a) and (b) or Q. No. (c):
  - (a) The following information of a company is given below:
     Current Ratio = 2.8
     Acid-test Ratio = 1.5
     Working Capital = ₹1,62,000

Find out: State of the same of

- (a) Current Assets;
- (b) Current Liabilities; and
- (c) Liquid Assets.

(b) How is the common size statement different from comparative statement?

(c) What is the meaning of financial statement analysis? Describe briefly the techniques of financial statement analysis. 2+8=10

5. The expenses budgeted for production of 10,000 units in a factory are furnished below:

Per 1	Unit (₹
Materials	70
Labour	25
Variable overhead	20
Fixed overheads (₹1,00,000)	10
Variable expenses (Direct)	· 5
Selling expenses (10% fixed)	13
Distribution expenses (20% fixed)	7
Administrative expenses (₹ 50,000)	5
Total cost of sales per unit	155

Assume that administrative expenses are fixed for all levels of production.

Prepare a flexible budget for production of (a) 8,000 units, and (b) 6,000 units. 10

#### Or

State the factors which are considered in establishment of standard cost. 10

6. Following are the information obtained from the books of Asian Ltd.:

Fixed Cost = ₹ 1,60,000

Sales = ₹ 100 per unit

Variable cost = ₹ 90 per unit

Calculate —

- (a) P/V ratio;
- (b) Break-even sales;
- (c) Break-even units;
- (d) Sales to earn a profit of ₹ 40,000;
- (e) Profit when sales are ₹ 20,00,000.

 $2 \times 5 = 10$ 

#### Or

Explain the uses of marginal costing by management in decision-making process.

10