Total N	o. of Q	uestions: 5]	SEAT No. :
P373	2	<u></u>	[Total No. of Pages : 4
		[6025]-1	and others & En
		F.Y.M.B.A.	The second secon
		101-GC-01: MANAGERIAL AC	CCOUNTING LIBRARY
		(2019 Pattern) (Semester -	· I) (101)
Time: 2	½ Hou	ersi O	10-10 # 10-100
		the candidates:	Max. Marks: 50
1)		uestions are compulsory.	
2)		question carries equal marks.	
		A A	
Q1) At	tempt	any 5 questions having 2 marks each.	[10]
a)		fine margin of safety.	(10)
b)		ancial accounting is concerned with	
		Recording of business expenses & re	venue
	ii)	Recording of costs of products & se	
	iii)	Recording of day to day business train	nsactions
	iv)	None of the above	asactions
c)	Exp	plain the term of overheads.	
d)		ich of these is not an objective of cost a	accounting?
	i)	Ascertainment of cost	
	ii)	Determination of selling price	
	iii)	Cost control and cost reduction	
	iv)	Assisting shareholders in decision-mal	kino
e)	The	correct form of accounting equation is	
	i)	Assets - Receivable = Equity	
	ii)	Assets + Receivable = Equity	1 .00
	iii)	Assets – Liabilities = Equity	V. V.
(iv)	Assets + Liabilities = Equity	20,33
f)	<u> </u>	cost refers to those cost which have	e already been incurred
W	and	cannot be altered by any decision in the	future.
g)		iminary expenses are recorded in	
h)		ch concept states that "for every debit	there is a credit"?
	i)	Money measurement concept	Y
	ii)	Accounting period concept	
	iii)	Separate entity concept	
	iv)	Dual Aspect concept	

MAR ARIJEEZ

Q2) Attempt any 2 questions having 5 marks each.

[10]

- a) Management accounting is the presentation of accounting information in such a way as to assist the management in the creation of policy and in the day to day operation of the undertaking. Explain the statement.
- b) Explain the various accounting principles.
- c) Differentiate between cost accounting & financial accounting.

Q3) Attempt any one out of two.

T101

- a) Blue 7 pvt Ltd. produces plastic pots and furnish with you following particulars. You are required to prepare a cost sheet for the period 31st Dec. 2022 showing.
 - i) Prime cost,
 - ii) Works cost,
 - iii) Cost of production,
 - iv) Cost of sales
 - v) Profit and

vi) Cost per unit (unit produced 1000)

vi) Cost per unit (unit produced 100	
Particulars	Amount Rs.
Material consumed	1,00,000
Wages	40,000
Power & fuel-factory	20,000
Depreciation of machinery	6,000
Repairs of machine	8,000
Depreciation of office furniture	2,000
Supervision Expenses-factory	2,000
Hire charges for machines of special	
Purpose in production	4,000
Wages paid to factory housekeeping	20,000
Audit fees	1,500
Director's fees	7,500
Bad debts	2,500
Office expenses	3,500
Salaries	2,000
Rent factory	5,000
Sales	3,00,000
Salesmen salary	8,000
Advertising expenses	2,000
Delivery van expenses	8,000
Warehouse rent	6,000
Printing & stationery	1,000
Direct expenses	8,000

b) From the following Trial Balance extracted from the books of Trish trading as on 31st March 2022, Prepare final accounts as on 31st March 2022 after taking into consideration the adjustment given below the trial balance.

Trial Balance

Particulars	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
Sundry Creditors		46,000
Rent O	1,200	
Cash in Hand	3,000	U
Cash at Bank	1,400	
Stock on 1-4-21	16,000	
Bad debts	1,000	
Discount	400	1,000
Purchases & sales	1,10,000	1,68,000
Carriage on sale	3,600	
Plant & Machinery	20,000	
Sales return	8,000	
Carriage on purchase	1,000	
Furniture	12,000	
Insurance	3,000	
Salaries	6,000	
Bills receivable	12,000	
Drawings	12,000	
Wages	12,000	(2)
Provision for doubtful debts		2,000
Capital		50,000
Sundry debtors	40,000	
Commission	8,400	SYMMETER
Purchases return	R S	4,000
	2.71,000	2,71,000

Adjustments:

- i) Depreciate plants machinery at 10% and furniture at 5%.
- ii) Insurance prepaid Rs. 200.
- iii) Outstanding salary Rs. 1,000 and outstanding rent Rs. 200.
- iv) Maintain R.D.D. at 6% on Debtors.
- v) Closing stock Rs. 20,000/-

VERGELI

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Q4) Attempt any one out of two.

[10]

Max Ltd. company furnishes you the following data relating to the year 2022

-	First half of the year Rs.	Second half of the year Rs.
Sales	45,000	50,000
Total cost	40,000	43,000

Assuming that there is no change in prices and variable cost and that the fixed expenses are incurred equally in the two half year period calculate for the year 2022.

- P/V ratio. i)
- Fixed Expenses. ii)
- Break-even sales. iii)
- Percentage of margin of safety. iv)

MK Trader prepared the following budget estimated for the year 2020-21. b)

Sales	15000 units
Fixed cost	Rs. 34,000
Sales Value	Rs. 1,50,000
Variable cost per unit	Rs. 6

You are required to calculate.

- i) P/V ratio
- BEP sales ii)
- Margin of safety iii)

Q5) Attempt any one out of two.

[10]

The following is the information given by DS industries for 50% production (1000 units).

Raw material	Rs. 100 per unit
Direct labour	Rs. 80 per unit
Direct expenses	Rs. 20 per unit
Factory expenses	Rs. 1,00,000 (40% fixed)
Administrative expenses	Rs. 50,000 (50% variable)

Prepare a flexible budget for production capacity at 80% and 100%.

OR

As a cost accountant you are required to assess material cost variance, material price variance and material usage variance from the given information.

	Standard Actual
Quantity of material	5000 units 5500 units
Price per unit	Rs.2 Rs.3

