Reg. No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

G. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOVILPATTI – 628 502.

UG DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS - APRIL 2025.

(For those admitted in June 2021 and later)

PROGRAMME AND BRANCH: B.COM., BUSINESS ANALYTICS

SEM	CATEGORY	COMPONENT	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE
VI	PART - III	CORE	U21BA612	MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Date & Session: 26.04.2025/FN **Time : 3 hours** **Maximum: 75 Marks**

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	**SECTION – A (10 X 1 = 10 Marks)** **Answer ALL Questions.**
CO1	K1	1.	What is the main focus of management accounting? a) Preparing tax reports b) Assisting in decision-making c) Complying with regulations d) Preparing audit reports
CO1	K2	2.	Which of the following is NOT a function of management accounting? a) Budgeting b) Performance evaluation c) External auditing d) Cost control
CO2	K1	3.	What does a balance sheet represent? a) Revenue and expenses for a period b) Assets, liabilities, and equity at a specific date c) Cash inflows and outflows d) A company's budget plan
CO2	K2	4.	Which ratio measures a company's ability to meet short-term obligations? a) Debt-Equity Ratio b) Current Ratio c) Net Profit Ratio d) Return on Investment
CO3	K1	5.	What does a cash flow statement primarily show? a) Profit or loss b) Changes in financial position c) Cash inflows and outflows d) Shareholder equity
CO3	K2	6.	If the working capital is negative, it indicates: a) Current liabilities are greater than current assets b) Current assets are equal to current liabilities c) Fixed assets exceed current liabilities d) Profitability is high

CO4	K1	7.	What is the main purpose of budgetary control? a) To increase debt b) To evaluate actual performance against the budget c) To record past transactions d) To manage tax payments
CO4	K2	8.	A flexible budget adjusts for: a) Changes in inflation b) Changes in production levels c) Changes in tax rates d) Changes in company policies
CO5	K1	9.	What is the contribution per unit if the selling price is ₹100 and the variable cost is ₹60? a) Rs. 160 b) Rs. 60 c) Rs. 40 d) Rs. 100
CO5	K2	10.	Break-even point is achieved when: a) Fixed costs = Variable costs b) Total revenue = Total costs c) Variable costs = Total revenue d) Fixed costs = Total revenue

Course Outcome	**Bloom's K-level**	**Q. No.**	**SECTION – B (5 X 5 = 25 Marks)** **Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b)**
CO1	K3	11a.	Differentiate between Management accounting and Cost accounting.
			(OR)
CO1	K3	11b.	Write about the limitations of Management Accounting.
CO2	K3	12a.	Discuss the objectives of financial statement analysis.
			(OR)
CO2	K3	12b.	The following figures are extracted from the balance sheet of X ltd as on 31st December.

Particulars	Amount
Stock	25,000
Debtors	10,000
Cash at bank	5,000
Creditors	8,000
Bills payable	2,000
Provision for taxation	5,000
Bank overdraft	5,000

Calculate the current ratio and acid test ratio and commend on the liquidity position of the company.

CO3	K4	13a.	Draft a specimen for fund flow statement.
			(OR)
CO3	K4	13b.	The financial position of Ram is given below:

Liabilities	1.1.2022	31.12.2022	Assets	1.1.2022	31.12.2022
Creditors	145	125	Cash	200	150
Capital	3,695	3,075	Debtors	100	65
			Stock	40	65
			Building	500	400
			Plant	3,000	2,500
	3,840	**3,200**		**3,840**	**3,200**

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>There were no drawings or purchase of assets during the year. Prepare a statement of Cash Flow from Operating Activities.</td></tr>
<tr><td>CO4</td><td>K4</td><td>14a.</td><td rowspan="2">From the following particulars, prepare a production budget of a company for the year ended June 30, 2022.
<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Product</td><td rowspan="2">Sales (Units) (As per Sales budget)</td><td colspan="2">Estimated Stock (Units)</td></tr>
<tr><td>1 July 2021</td><td>30 June 2022</td></tr>
<tr><td>A</td><td>1,50,000</td><td>14,000</td><td>15,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>B</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>5,000</td><td>14,500</td></tr>
<tr><td>C</td><td>70,000</td><td>8,000</td><td>8,000</td></tr>
</table>
(OR)
Analyze the different types of budget.</td></tr>
<tr><td>CO4</td><td>K4</td><td>14b.</td></tr>
<tr><td>CO5</td><td>K5</td><td>15a.</td><td rowspan="2">Explain the Break-Even analysis in the profit planning.
(OR)
P/V ratio is 60% and the marginal cost of the product is Rs. 50. What will be the selling price?</td></tr>
<tr><td>CO5</td><td>K5</td><td>15b.</td></tr>
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<tr><th>Course Outcome</th><th>Bloom's K-level</th><th>Q. No.</th><th><u>SECTION – C </u>(5 X 8 = 40 Marks)
Answer <u>ALL </u>Questions choosing either (a) or (b)</th></tr>
<tr><td>CO1</td><td>K3</td><td>16a.</td><td rowspan="2">Give an outline of the scope and objectives of management accounting.
(OR)
Discuss how the management accounting differs from financial accounting.</td></tr>
<tr><td>CO1</td><td>K3</td><td>16b.</td></tr>
<tr><td>CO2</td><td>K4</td><td>17a.</td><td>From the following balance sheet, prepare a common – size statement:
<table>
<tr><th>Particulars</th><th>2022</th><th>2023</th></tr>
<tr><td>Assets:</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Cash</td><td>27,000</td><td>31,500</td></tr>
<tr><td>Debtors</td><td>2,20,000</td><td>2,11,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stock</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>1,26,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Prepaid expenses</td><td>11,000</td><td>21,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bills receivables</td><td>10,000</td><td>10,500</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fixed assets</td><td>6,35,000</td><td>6,50,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>10,03,000</td><td>10,50,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Liabilities & Capital:</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Share capital</td><td>6,58,000</td><td>7,00,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Long – term debts</td><td>2,25,000</td><td>2,00,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sundry creditors</td><td>42,000</td><td>50,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other liabilities</td><td>78,000</td><td>1,00,000</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>10,03,000</td><td>10,50,000</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
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CO2 | K4 | 17b.

(OR)

From the following particulars, draw up the balance sheet of the company.

Current ratio	2.5
Quick ratio	1.5
Net working capital	Rs. 30,000
Stock turnover ratio (Cost of sales / Closing stock)	6 Times
Gross profit ratio	20%
Fixed asset – Turnover ratio (Cost of sales)	2 Times
Debtors' Turnover ratio	2 Times
Fixed assets to Shareholders Net Worth	0.8
Reserves & Surplus to Capital	0.5
Long term loans	Rs. 15,000

CO3 | K4 | 18a.

The following are the summarised balance sheet of M/S Krishna Ltd as on 31-12-2020 and 2021.

Liabilities	**2020**	**2021**	**Assets**	**2020**	**2021**
Capital:			Fixed Assets:		
10% Preference Shares	1,00,000	1,10,000	Machinery	2,00,000	2,30,000
Equity Shares	2,20,000	2,50,000	Buildings	1,50,000	1,76,000
Share premium	20,000	26,000	Land	18,000	18,000
Profit & Loss	1,04,000	1,34,000	Current Assets:		
12% Debentures	70,000	64,000	Cash	42,000	32,000
Current Liabilities:			Debtors	38,000	38,000
Creditors	38,000	46,000	Bills receivable	42,000	62,000
Bills payable	5,000	4,000	Stock	84,000	98,000
Provision for tax	10,000	12,000			
Dividends payable	7,000	8,000			
	5,74,000	**6,54,000**		**5,74,000**	**6,54,000**

You are required to prepare a statement of Sources and Application of Funds.

(OR)

CO3 | K4 | 18b.

The balance sheet of ABC Ltd., for the years 2021 and 2022 were as follows:

BALANCE SHEET

Liabilities	2021	2022	Assets	2021	2022
Share Capital	1,50,000	1,75,000	Buildings	1,10,000	1,50,000
Loan from Bank	1,60,000	1,00,000	Plant	2,00,000	1,40,000

Creditors	85,000	93,000	Stock	50,000	45,000
Outstanding expenses	5,000	7,000	Debtors	70,000	80,000
Bills payable	50,000	40,000	Cash	15,000	22,000
Loan from IFC	-	25,000	Prepaid expenses	5,000	3,000
	4,50,000	4,40,000		4,50,000	4,40,000

Additional Information:

i) Net profit for the year 2022 Rs. 60,000

ii) During the year a plant costing Rs. 25,000 (accumulating depreciation Rs. 10,000) was sold for Rs. 13,000

iii) The provision for depreciation against plant as on 31-12-2021 was Rs. 50,000 and on 31-12-2022 was Rs. 85,000

You are required to prepare a cash flow statement.

CO4 K5 19a.

The expenses budgeted for production of 10,000 units in a factory is given below.

Particulars	**Per unit Rs.**
Materials	70
Labour	25
Variable overheads	20
Fixed Overheads (1,00,000)	10
Variable Overheads (Direct)	5
Selling Expenses (10% fixed)	13
Administrative expenses (Rs.50,000)	5
Distribution Expenses (20% fixed)	7
Total cost	**155**

Prepare a budget of the production of (a) 8,000 units (b) 6,000 units. Assume that the administrative expenses are rigid for all levels of production.

(OR)

CO4 K5 19b.

A company expects to have Rs.37,500 cash in hand on 1st April, and requires you to prepare an estimate of cash position during the three months, April, May and June. The following information is supplied to you:

Month	**Sales (Rs)**	**Purchases (Rs.)**	**Wages (Rs.)**	**Factory Exp.**	**Office Exp.**	**Selling Exp.**
February	75,000	45,000	9,000	7,500	6,000	4,500
March	84,000	48,000	9,750	8,250	6,000	4,500
April	90,000	52,500	10,500	9,000	6,000	5,250
May	1,20,000	60,000	13,500	11,250	6,000	6,570
June	1,35,000	60,000	14,250	14,000	7,000	7,000

Other information

(i) Period of credit allowed by suppliers 2 months

(ii) 20% of sales is for cash and period of credit allowed to customers for credit is one month

(iii) Delay in payment of all expenses – 1 month

(iv) Income tax of Rs. 57,500 is due to be paid on June 15th.

(v) The company is to pay dividends to shareholders and bonus to workers of Rs. 15,000

			and Rs. 22,500 respectively in the month of April (vi) Plant has been ordered to be received and paid in the month of May. It will cost Rs.1,20,000
CO5	K5	20a.	You are given the following data for the year 2010 of the company. Variable Cost 6,00,000 Fixed cost 3,00,000 Net Profit 1,00,000 Sales 10,00,000 Find 1) P/V Ratio 2) Break-even point 3) Profit when sales amounted to 12,00,000 4) Sales required to earn a profit of Rs.2,00,000. **(OR)**
CO5	K5	20b.	From the following data calculate: a) P/V Ratio b) BEP c) Margin of safety Sales = 1,00,000 Total Costs = 80,000 Fixed Costs = 20,000 Net Profit = 20,000