# VI Semester B.Com. Examination, May/June 2010 (Semester Scheme) COMMERCE 

## 6.3 : Management Accounting

Time : 3 Hours
Max. Marks : 90
Instruction : Answer should be fully either in English or Kannada. SECTION - A
I. Answer any $\mathbf{1 0}$ questions. Each question carries $\mathbf{2}$ marks.
a) State any two limitations of management accounting.
b) What is meant by common size statement ?
c) What is earnings per share? How do you compute it?
d) What is return on capital employed?
e) List out important tools of management accounting.
f) What are the steps involved in the preparation of fund flow statement?
g) What is management reporting?
h) What do you mean by cash and cash equivalents ?
i) Average stock of a firm is Rs. 50,000 its opening stock is Rs. 10,000 less than its closing stock. Find out the opening, closing stock.
j) Turnover to fixed assets ratio is $4: 5.4$, cost of sales is Rs. $4,28,000$. Compute the value of fixed assets.
k) Given : Current ratio is 3.75 ; working capital is Rs. 3,57,000. Calculate the amount of current assets and current liabilities.

1) Gross profit ratio of a firm is $25 \%$. Gross profit is Rs. $1,00,000$. Calculate the sales and cost of sales.

## SECTION - B

Answer any five questions. Each question carries 5 marks.
2. Management Accounting has been Evolved to meet the needs of management. Discuss.
3. What are the objectives of Management Reporting ?
4. Give analytical note on comparative statement and state the procedure of computing it.
5. Given:

Current ratio 1.4
Liquid ratio 1
Stock turnover ratio
(closing stock) 8
Gross profit ratio 20\%
Sales for the year Rs. $10,00,000$
From the above calculate working capital.
6. The Profit and Loss Account of a company for the years ending 31-3-2008 and 31-3-2009 showed the profits Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively. For the year ending 31-3-2009 provision for dividend was made to the extent of Rs. 50,000. Transfer to reserve amounted to Rs. 40,000. Depreciation written off was Rs. 25,000. Loss on sale of old machinery amounting to Rs. 5,000 was debited to P \& L Account. Sale of Investment resulted in a profit of Rs. 3,000 which was taken to Profit and Loss Account. Sale of furniture resulted in a profit of Rs. 3,000 which was taken to Profit and Loss Account. A Commission of Rs. 4,000 received on a non-trading activity was credited to P \& L Account. You are required to calculate the 'Funds' from operation.
7. A published report shows:

|  | $1-1-2009$ | $31-12-2009$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rs. | Rs. |
| Machinery A/c | $1,80,000$ | $2,50,000$ |
| Provision for Depreciation A/c | 50,000 | 60,000 |

The following information is also obtained.
a) Machinery purchased in 2009 for Rs. 30,000 by issue of debentures.
b) One machine costing Rs. 40,000 on 1-1-2009 [with an accumulated depreciation Rs. 20,000] was sold for Rs. 25,000.

From the above details ascertain the amount of depreciation on machinery for the year 2009 and also find out the amount of source and application of funds by preparing Depreciation provision $\mathrm{a} / \mathrm{c}$ and Machinery $\mathrm{a} / \mathrm{c}$.
8. From the following information compute trend ratios use 2005 as base Amount in lakhs of Rupees for the year ended

| Particulars | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Net sales | 200 | 190 | 240 | 260 |
| Cost of goods sold | 120 | 117.8 | 139.2 | 145.6 |
| Gross profit | 80 | 72.2 | 100.8 | 114.4 |
| Operating expenses | Down 20 | 19.4 | -blo 22 | 24 |
| Net operating profit | 60 | 52.8 | 78.8 | 90.4 |

9. The information given below was taken from the financial statements of Shakthi Corporation. During 2008, the corporation has made the purchases from a new supplier.

|  | Rs. | Rs. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Gross profit on sales | $2,40,000$ | $1,50,000$ |
| Net income as a percentage on sales | $5 \%$ | $10 \%$ |
| Net income | 40,000 | 60,000 |

You are required to prepare a condensed comparative income statement showing as many details as possible and point out the favourable and unfavourable trends.

## SECTION - C

Answer any three questions. Each question carries $\mathbf{1 5}$ marks.
10. The Balance Sheets of Sri Gopal and Co. Ltd. for the year 2008 and 2009 are giv below :

| Liabilities | $\mathbf{3 1 - 1 2 - 2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 - 1 2 - 2 0 0 9}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Equity share capital | $2,00,000$ | $2,50,000$ |
| 10\% pref. share capital | $2,00,000$ | $1,50,000$ |
| Reserve fund | 80,000 | $1,00,000$ |
| P/L Account | $1,00,000$ | $1,50,000$ |
| 12\% Debentures | $2,00,000$ | $3,00,000$ |
| Creditors | $1,00,000$ | $1,20,000$ |
| Bank O/D | 50,000 | 20,000 |
|  | $\mathbf{9 , 3 0 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 9 0 , 0 0 0}$ |

## Assets

| Building | $3,00,000$ | $3,20,000$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Machinery | $1,50,000$ | $1,80,000$ |
| Furniture | 40,000 | 35,000 |
| Investments | $1,00,000$ | $1,50,000$ |
| Stock | $1,50,000$ | $2,00,000$ |
| Debtors | $1,00,000$ | $1,20,000$ |
| Cash at Bank | 90,000 | 85,000 |
|  | $\mathbf{9 , 3 0 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 9 0 , 0 0 0}$ |

You are required to comment on the financial position of business with the help of comparative Balance Sheet technique.
11. Balance Sheets of Aneeta Ltd. as on 31-12-2007 and 31-12-2008. Prepare a fund flow statement.

| Liabilities | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | Assets | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Share Capital | $2,00,000$ | $3,00,000$ | Plant and Machinery | $2,00,000$ | $3,00,000$ |
| Share premium | - | 10,000 | Land and building | 50,000 | $1,10,000$ |
| 8\% Debentures | $1,00,000$ | 50,000 | Investments | 10,000 | 50,000 |
| General Reserve | 50,000 | 80,000 | Stock | 80,000 | 60,000 |
| P \& L A/c | 50,000 | 70,000 | Debtors | 90,000 | 80,000 |
| Provision for taxation | 30,000 | 40,000 | Cash and Bank | 70,000 | 50,000 |
| Proposed dividend | 20,000 | 30,000 |  |  |  |
| Sundry creditors | 50,000 | 70,000 |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathbf{5 , 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 5 0 , 0 0 0}$ |  | $\mathbf{5 , 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 5 0 , 0 0 0}$ |

## Addition information :

i) Investment costing Rs. 8,000 was sold for Rs. 15,000 , the profit being credit to $\mathrm{P} \& \mathrm{LA} / \mathrm{c}$.
ii) An interim dividend of Rs. 20,000 was paid during the year.
iii) Accumulated depreciation on
20072008

Rs. Rs.

| Land and Building | 30,000 | 40,000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Plant and Machinery | 40,000 | 60,000 |

iv) Debentures were redeemed at par
v) Profit and Loss A/c (Balance) $2007 \quad 50,000$

Add profit for the year $2008 \quad \underline{40,000}$

$$
90,000
$$

Less interim dividend paid
20,000
Profit and Loss A/c [Balance] 2008
70,000
Note : Treat provision for tax and proposed dividend as current liabilities.
12. The following are the summarised Trading $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{c}$ and $\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{L}$ Account and Balance Sheet of S.V Ltd. for the year ended 31-3-2010.

## Trading and Profit and Loss Account

| Rs. |  |  | Rs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Opening stock | 1,20,000 | By Cash sales | 1,20,000 |
| To Cash purchases | 60,000 | By Credit sales | 4,80,000 |
| To Credit purchases | 3,20,000 | By Closing stock | 80,000 |
| To Gross profit | 1,80,000 |  |  |
|  | 6,80,000 |  | $\mathbf{6 , 8 0 , 0 0 0}$ |
| To General expenses | 40,000 | By Gross profit | 1,80,000 |
| To Depreciation | 20,000 |  |  |
| To Income-tax | 30,000 |  |  |
| To Net profit | 90,000 | blogspot.com |  |
|  | 1,80,000 |  | $\mathbf{1 , 8 0 , 0 0 0}$ |
|  | Balance Sheet as on 31-3-2010Rs. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Rs. |
| Share capital | 3,00,000 | Fixed Assets | 1,70,000 |
| General reserve | 60,000 | Investments | 1,00,000 |
| P \& L A/c | 1,10,000 | Stock | 80,000 |
| Creditors | 80,000 | Debtors | 1,60,000 |
| Bills payable | 20,000 | Cash | 60,000 |
|  | 5,70,000 |  | 5,70,000 |

## Compute :

i) Stock turnover ratio
ii) Debtors turnover ratio
iii) Creditors turnover ratio
iv) Debt collection period
v) Debt payment period
vi) Current ratio
vii) Acid test ratio and
viii) G.P. ratio
ix) Net profit ratio
x) Operating cost ratio.
13. Balance Sheet of Ganesh Mills Ltd.

| Liabilities | - 2002 | 2003 | Assets | 2002 | 2003 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equity share capital | 3,00,000 | 4,00,000 | Building | 2,50,000 | 3,00,000 |
| 10\% Redeemable Pref | f. | - | Machinery | 3,00,000 | 3,20,000 |
| Share capital | 2,00,000 | - | Furniture | 20,000 | 18,000 |
| Capital Redemption | - | - | Investments | 1,00,000 | 1,50,000 |
| Reserve | - | 1,00,000 | Stock | 3,00,000 | 2,50,000 |
| Reserve fund | 2,00,000 | 1,20,000 | Debtors | 1,40,000 | 2,00,000 |
| Share premium | 30,000 | 30,000 | Cash at Bank | 20,000 | 32,000 |
| P/L a/c | 1,20,000 | 1,80,000 |  |  |  |
| 12\% Debentures | 2,00,000 | 3,00,000 |  |  |  |
| Creditors | 80,000 | 1,40,000 |  |  |  |
|  | 11,30,000 | 12,70,000 | 11,30,000 12,70,000 |  |  |

The following transactions took place during the year 2003.
a) Preference shares were redeemed at $10 \%$ premium.
b) Rs. 20,000 was transferred to reserve fund from P/L a/c.
c) Investments [Book value Rs. 40,000] was sold for Rs. 70,000.
d) Depreciation provided on Building, Machinery and Furniture. Rs. 20,000, Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively.
e) Dividends paid Rs. 50,000 and income tax paid Rs. 45,000.

Prepare a cash flow statement as per AS - 3 [Indirect method].
14. State with reasons whether the following transactions result in the increase or decrease of working capital or donot affect the working capital.
a) A company issued 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each at par and fully paid up.
b) Debentures for Rs. 1,00,000 are converted into equity shares.
c) Investments were sold for Rs. 50,000 .
d) Building was purchased for Rs. $1,50,000$.
e) Bills payable accepted and issued to creditors Rs. 40,000 .
f) Bills receivable Rs. 10,000 discounted for Rs. 9,500.
g) Fixed assets purchased by issue of shares for Rs. $1,00,000$.
h) Cash paid to creditors Rs. 30,000 .
i) Preliminary expenses written off Rs. 5,000.
j) Advance income tax paid Rs. 50,000.

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> ఎభాగ- -











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 జదాబ్దారిగళస్నులాశ్రు బోడి.
 లచ్రుమోడి.
ఎభాగ్ - బి




5. జాల్తి అనుఱెత 1.4

๘,ట్య అనుఱాత 1
దాম్త్రును ఒకలనల ఆనుఱౌత 8
(అంిిము దాన్తెను)
ఒట్టులాభ ఆనుఱెత $20 \%$
ఎాజ్శ మూరాట రోల. 10,00,000










1-1-2009 31-12-2009

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1,80,000
2,50,000

50,000
60,000










| ఎఎరర | $\begin{aligned} & 2005 \\ & \text { d. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2006 \\ & \text { ه. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2007 \\ & \text { むో. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2008 \\ & \text { d. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| నిప్టళ మోరలట | 200 | 190 | 240 | 260 |
| మూరృటైచై్ర | 120 | 117.8 | 139.2 | 145.6 |
| ఒట్టులాభ | 80 | 72.2 | 100.8 | 114.4 |
|  | 20 | 19.4 | 22 | 24 |
|  | 60 | 52.8 | 78.8 | 90.4 |



20082007

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మూరాటరె మిలలి ఒట్టులాభ $\quad 2,40,000 \quad 1,50,000$
నిబ్ట్రళ ఆదాయి మూరాటదద మెలల లెలశడ
$5 \% \quad 10 \%$
40，000 60，000
నిప్టెళ ఆదాయి
 ఆనానుచృల అంళగళ్ బాలనేయన్ను కెలరిిి．
ఎిభాగు - స

 ซีళగి నొనిది．

| జదాబారిగెళు | 31－12－2008 | 31－12－2009 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| నలひొన్య రెలరు బండు | 2，00，000 | 2，50，000 |
| 10\％ఆద్శెల రేలరు | హాళ 2，00，000 | 1，50，000 |
| మొలెలునిధి | －80，000 | 1，00，000 |
| లృభ నజ్ట్రలుత | 1，00，000 | 1，50，000 |
| 12\％నెల జక゙గైు | 2，00，000 | 3，00，000 |
| ¢ణ゙గటు | 1，00，000 | 1，20，000 |
| బ్యారేో మొరెక్ర | 50，000 | 20，000 |
|  | 9，30，000 | 10，90，000 |

ఆే్తిగఆు：

|  | 3，00，000 | 3，20，000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3，00，000 |  |
| యొత్రగు | 1，50，000 | 1，80，000 |
| むిలైల్ెరరణ | 40，000 | 35，000 |
| జృఱిచైర | 1，00，000 | 1，50，000 |
| దాన్తాను | 1，50，000 | 2，00，000 |
| యుణึกยు | 1，00，000 | 1，20，000 |
| బ్，ాంళసల్లినగురు | 90，000 | 85，000 |
|  | 9，30，000 | 10，90，000 |


 కయారిసి.
జబాబ్దారిగకు
ซెఁరు బండపలళ
రెలరు ష్రిలమియం

నౌహూన్య మిణెలు $50,000 \quad 80,000$ డాస్తాను $80,000 \quad 60,000$

లృభ సష్ట్ర ఖృత
కెరిగిగాగి మిలైలు
2,00,000 3,00,000 స్థాబెర బుత్తు యియ
$2,00,000 \quad 3,00,000$

- 10,000 భులమి ముత్తు శట్టశ్ $50,000 \quad 1,10,000$

లృభాంఠ నిడుుజ్రుదణ్యగగ 20,000 30,000
ఛణ゚గితు
50,000 70,000
$\mathbf{5 , 0 0 , 0 0 0} \mathbf{6 , 5 0 , 0 0 0}$
$\mathbf{5 , 0 0 , 0 0 0} \mathbf{6 , 5 0 , 0 0 0}$

## ய్లరప మూళితి :

 సజ్టహైత్తిగ జమే మొశెలాగిచా.


$2007 \quad 2008$
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| భృమి ముక్త్రుట్ట్ర | 30,000 | 40,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| సెఱ్రర ముక్తు యృత్ర | 40,000 | 60,000 |


v) లృభ సజ్ట్ర ఱూరి (రిల్ఫు) 2007 50,000 + อ๖భ2008నొ๑ శౌలిగొ 40,000 $\mathbf{9 0 , 0 0 0}$
(-) ముధ్యంహర లృభాంఠ Шృఱతి 20,000 లూభ నజ్ట్ర లూతె (రిల్ఫు) 2008 70,000




| వ్రామార，లాభ నజ్ట్రలుత |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| గె，ఆరంభిచ దృన్త్రెను | 1，20，000 |  | 1，20，000 |
| ＂నగగుు 2రింది | 60，000 | ＂గెల మొరృఱ | 4，80，000 |
| ＂ నెల 2రిది | 3，20，000 | ＂అంకిచు దూగ్తైను | 80，000 |
| ＂ఒట్టులూభ | 1，80，000 |  |  |
|  | 6，80，000 |  | 6，80，000 |
| ＂సెమోన్య టెజ్జీగటు | 40，000 | ఇంఒ ఒఙ్టు లJభ | 1，80，000 |
| ＂ | 20，000 | － |  |
| ＂ఆదృయి తెరిగి | 30，000 | ， |  |
| ＂నివ్ట్ర లృభ | 90，000 |  |  |
|  | $\mathbf{1 , 8 0 , 0 0 0}$ | ．／flostpaper．blogs | 1，80，000 |
|  | దనలంక 31－3－2010 |  |  |
|  | む． |  | ర． |
| రెలరు బండెబాళ | 3，00，000 | 2్థరర్త్రిగై | 1，70，000 |
| నలమూన్య మిలైలు | 60，000 | あっほిచై | 1，00，000 |
|  | 1，10，000 | దృస్తైన | 80，000 |
| సెఱుమృరెరు | 80，000 | నలలగారెరు | 1，60，000 |
|  | 20，000 | నగగుు | 60，000 |
|  | 5，70，000 |  | 5，70，000 |

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i）దాస్తలను 山ళఃదాటు అనుఱాత
ii）నాలగారర ఏఃిదాటు ఆనుఱాత
iii）నాడుచారర బోందాటు అనుఱలత
iv）నాల బజ్జలలాతి ఆచధధ
v）నాల யెహి ఆఱధి
vi）భాల్తి అనుఱృత
vii）ఆసిడా யరిళ్షి అనుఱౌత
viii）ఒఙ్టులూభ అనుఱాత
ix）నిప్ట్ళ లృభ అసుఱలత్త
x）మిందలాటు బెబ్బ్ ఆనుఱాత్ర．
13．గణణెలో మిల్సానియమితదద అఫాబి జత్రిశ్ర

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2002 | 2003 | ఆస్తిగటు | 2002 | 2003 |
| జదాబ్దారిగిళు |  |  |  | 250，000 | 3，00，000 |
| నెమొన్య రెలరు బండటాళ్ర 3，00，000 4，00，000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $10 \% 8001$ రుగెబబజుదాద్ర ఆచ్యర |  | － | యృత్రై | 3，00，000 | 3，20，000 |
| హెలరు బండెదాళ | 2，00，000 |  |  |  |  |
| బండెఱాళ మురుఱృఱక మిమిసెలు నిధి | － | 1，00，000 |  | 20，000 | 18，000 |
|  | 2，00，000 | 1，20，000 | あっఱี゙గటు | 1，00，000 | 1，50，000 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2，50，000 |
| ชౌలరు ట్రిమియు | 30，000 | 30，000 | దలబ్తాను | 3，00，000 |  |
| లృభ నె్ట్ర్ర 2Jకె | 1，20，000 | 1，80，000 | గెలగారరరు | 1，40，000 | 2，00 |
| 12\％నాలజ్ర్రగగు | 2，00，000 | 3，00，000 | బ్యాంఃనల్లి నగచు 20，000 |  |  |
|  | 80，000 | 1，40，000 |  |  |  |

$11,30,00012,70,000$

$11,30,00012,70,00$




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