# I MBA - I Semester - Regular/Supplementary Examinations 

 January 2020
## ACCOUNTING FOR MANAGERS

Duration: 3 hours
Max. Marks: 60

## SECTION-A

1. Answer the following:
$5 \times 2=10 \mathrm{M}$
a) GAAP.
b) Balance Sheet.
c) Ratio Analysis.
d) CVP Analysis.
e) Cash Budget.

SECTION - B
Answer the following:
$5 \times 8=40 \mathrm{M}$
2. a) What is the importance of Accounting? Explain the scope of accounting.

OR
b) What are the objectives of Management Accounting? Illustrate the advantages of Management Accounting.
3. a) What is meant by depreciation? Explain its causes and methods.

OR
b) Define Working Capital. How do you prepare Funds Flow Statements?
4. a) What do you mean by Comparative Balance Sheet Analysis? Differentiate between horizontal and vertical analysis.

## OR

b) How do you analyse Financial Statements of a company? Explain.
5. a) Define Marginal Cost. Explain its Assumptions, Limitations and Applications.

## OR

b) From the following data, you are required to calculate:
(i) $\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{V}$ ratio
(ii) Break-even sales with the help of $\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{V}$ ratio.
(iii) Sales required to earn a profit of Rs.4,50,000

Fixed Expenses = Rs. 90,000
Variable Cost per unit:
Direct Material = Rs. 5
Direct Labour = Rs. 2
Direct Overheads $=100 \%$ of Direct Labour
Selling Price per unit $=$ Rs. 12.
6. a) Differentiate between fixed budget and flexible budget.

## OR

b) A Company wishes to arrange overdraft facilities with its bankers during the period April to June when it will be manufacturing mostly for stock. Prepare a Cash Budget
including the extent of bank facilities the company will require at the end of each month for the above period from the following data.

| Month | Sales | Purchases | Wages |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| February | $1,80,000$ | $1,24,800$ | 12,000 |
| March | $1,92,000$ | $1,44,000$ | 14,000 |
| April | $1,08,000$ | $2,43,000$ | 11,000 |
| May | $1,74,000$ | $2,46,000$ | 10,000 |
| June | $1,25,000$ | $2,68,000$ | 15,000 |

1. 50 percent of credit sales is realised in the next month following the sale and the remaining 50 percent in the following second month. Creditors are paid in the same month.
2. Cash at bank on the $1^{\text {st }}$ April (estimated) is Rs. 25,000.

## SECTION-C

## 7. Case Study

$1 \times 10=10 \mathrm{M}$

| Debit Balances | Amount (Rs.) | Credit Balances | Amount (Rs.) |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Opening stock | 24,00 | Sales | $4,00,000$ |
| Purchases | $1,60,000$ | Return outwards | 3,500 |
| Cash in hand | 16,000 | Capital | $1,50,000$ |
| Cash at bank | 32,000 | Creditors | 64,000 |
| Return inwards | 4,000 | Bills payable | 20,000 |
| Wages | 22,000 | Commission received | 3,000 |
| Fuel and Power | 15,000 |  |  |


| Carriage inwards | 5,000 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Insurance | 8,000 |  |  |
| Buildings | $1,00,000$ |  |  |
| Plant | 80,000 |  |  |
| Patents | 30,000 |  |  |
| Salaries | 28,000 |  |  |
| Furniture | 20,000 |  |  |
| Drawings | 18,000 |  |  |
| Rent | 2,000 |  |  |
| Debtors | 80,000 |  | $6,44,000$ |
|  | $6,44,000$ |  |  |

Adjustments
Rs.
(a) Salaries outstanding

12,000
(b) Wages outstanding

6,000
(c) Commission is accrued

2,400
(d) Depreciation on Building 5\% and Plant 3\%
(e) Insurance paid in advance

700
(f) Closing Stock

12,000

