

**Goa Vidyaprasarak Mandal's
GOPAL GOVIND POY RAITURCAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND
ECONOMICS, PONDA - GOA
B.C.A. (SEMESTER- III) EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 2019
MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING**

Duration: 2hrs

Marks: 50

- INSTRUCTIONS:** 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3) Use of calculator is allowed.

Q.1.A) Answer the following. (5*2=10)

1. Explain any two needs and importance of Management Accounting.
2. Features of Marginal Costing (any two).
3. What are the duties of Management Accountant? (any two)
4. Classification of Budgets on the basis of Time.
5. Define standard costing?

Q.2. A) Prepare a flexible budget for overheads on the basis of the following data. Ascertain the overhead rates at 50% and 70% capacity. (10)

At 60% Capacity (₹)

Variable overhead	
Indirect material	6,000
Indirect Labour	18,000
Semi-variable overheads:	
Electricity (40%fixed, 60% variable)	30,000
Repairs (80% fixed, 20% variable)	3,000
Fixed overheads:	
Depreciation	16,500
Insurance	4,500
Salaries	15,000

OR

Q.2 B) From the following forecasts of income and expenditure prepare a cash budget for the three months commencing 1st June, when the bank balance was ₹ 1,00,000 (10)

Months	sales	Purchases	Wages	Factory Expenses	Admin. & Selling Expenses
April	80,000	41,000	5,600	3,900	10,000
May	76,500	40,500	5,400	4,200	14,000
June	78,500	38,500	5,400	5,100	15,000
July	90,000	37,000	4,800	5,100	17,000
August	95,000	35,000	4,700	6,000	13,000

A sales commission of 5% on sales, due two months after sales, is payable in addition to selling expenses. Plant valued at ₹ 65,000 will be purchased and paid for in August, and the dividend for the last financial year of ₹ 15,000 will be paid in July. There is a two month credit period allowed to customers and received from suppliers.

Q.3.A) The Reliable Battery furnishes you the following information: (10)

	First half	Second half
Sale	8,10,000	10,28,000
Profit earned	21,800	64,800

From the above you are required to compute the following assuming that the fixed cost remains same in both the periods

- 1) P/v Ratio
- 2) Fixed Cost
- 3) The amount of profit or loss where sales are ₹ 6,48,000.
- 4) The amount of sales required to earn a profit of ₹ 1,08,000.

OR

- Q.3.B) 1) Explain the Break even analysis. (5)
 2) Explain the CVP analysis and contribution. (5)

Q.4.A) From the following information, compute material variances.

	Standard		Actual	
	Quantity (kg)	Std. Price `	Quantity (kg)	Std. Price `
Material A	3500	10	3700	12
Material B	1500	21	1650	20
Material C	1000	33	1250	36

Calculate: (10)

- 1) Material cost variance
- 2) Material price variance
- 3) Material usage variance
- 4) Material Mix variance

OR

- Q.4.B Calculate 1) Labour Cost variance (10)
 2) Labour Rate Variance
 3) Labour Efficiency Variance

The details are given below:

	Dept A	Dept B
Actual direct wages	₹ 80,000	₹ 72,000
Standard hours produced	10,000	8,000
Standard Rate Per Hour	₹ 8	₹ 10
Actual Hours worked	12,000	7,000

- Q.5 A) 1) Explain any two types of reports of Management Reporting. (5)
 2) What do you understand by MIS? Explain its Elements. (5)

OR

- Q.5.B) What is Management Reporting? Explain General Principles of a Good Reporting. (10)