

**Second Year MHA Degree Supplementary Examinations February 2017****Management Accounting and Cost Accounting****(2013 Scheme)****Time: 3 Hours****Total Marks: 100**

- Answer all questions. Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- Write **section A** and **section B** in **separate answer books (32 Pages)**. Do not mix up questions from section A and section B.

**QP CODE: 224380 Section A – Management Accounting****Marks: 50****Essay:****(20)**

1. From the following calculate GP (Gross Profit), NP (Net Profit), ROI (Return on Investment), current ratio, quick ratio, debt equity ratio, capital turn over ratio, and stock turnover ratio.

**Trading Profit and Loss Account as on 31.03.2016**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount</b>
To opening stock	20,000	By sales	1,00,000
To purchases	50,000	By closing stock	20,000
To wages	5,000		
To manufacturing expense	20,000		
To gross profit	25,000		
Total	1,20,000	Total	1,20,000
To salary	1,000	By gross profit B/D	25,000
To office expense	5,000	Rent received	5,00
To travelling expense	2,000		
To interest	5,000		
To net profit	12,500		
Total	25,500	Total	25,500

**Balance Sheet as on 31.3.2016**

<b>Liability</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Amount</b>
8% preference share capital	10,000	Machinery	25,000
Equity Capital	20,500	Furniture	10,000
Reserves	12,500	Investment	15,000
Creditors	10,000	Debtors	10,000
Bills Payable	5,000	Inventories	15,000
Bank Overdraft	10,000	Cash	1,000
Long Term Bank Loan	20,000	Bank	20,000
10% Debenture	10,000	Discount on issue of shares	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>98,000</b>

**Short essay:****(10)**

2. Define bank reconciliation statement. What are the reasons for disagreement between passbook and cash book balance.

**Short notes:****(4x5 =20)**

3. Differentiate between journal and ledger.
  4. Imprest system of petty cash.
  5. Define book keeping and accounting.
  6. Double entry system of book keeping.
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QP CODE: **225380****Section B- Cost Accounting****Marks: 50****Essay:****(20)**

1. Define under absorption and over absorption of overheads. What are the different basis of allocation of overheads.

**Short essay:****(10)**

2. Calculate breakeven units, breakeven sales in Rupees, P/V Ratio (Profit Volume Ratio), Margin of Safety. And also calculate New Breakeven point if Selling Price is reduced by 10% from the following particulars:

Fixed cost Rs. 2,40,000

Variable Cost per unit Rs 15

Selling Price per unit Rs. 30

Number of units sold 30,000

**Short notes:****(4x5=20)**

3. Just in time
4. Maximum and minimum stock levels
5. Idle time and over time
6. Marginal costing

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