Exam.Code:1179
Sub. Code: 45676

2124
P.G. Diploma in Marketing Management
First Semester
DMM-104: Managerial Accounting

Time allowed: 3 Hours **Max. Marks: 70**

NOTE: *Attempt* ***five*** *questions in all, selecting atleast one question from each Unit. All questions carry 14 marks.*

x-x-x

UNIT-I

1. Define Management Accounting. Discuss its nature, scope and role in decision making.
2. Differentiate between management accounting and financial accounting. Discuss various tools and techniques used in management accounting.

UNIT-II

3. From the following information, make out a statement of proprietors' Funds with as many details as possible:

(i) Current Ratio	2.5
(ii) Liquid Ratio	1.5
(iii) Proprietary Ratio (fixed Assets/proprietors' Funds)	0.75
	₹
(iv) Working Capital	60,000
(v) Reserve and surplus	40,000
(vi) Bank overdraft	10,000
(vii) There is no-term loan or fictitious assets.	

4. Prepare funds flow statement from the following data:

₹ in '000

Particulars	31-3-2020	31-3-2021
Land and buildings	960	800
Plant	600	680
Patents	40	36
Closing stock (Inventories)	600	688
Debtors (Trade Receivable)	400	740
Cash	1,600	1,776
Share capital	1,400	1,740
Reserve and surplus	600	780
Discount on debentures	(80)	(72)
Debentures	880	880
Sundry creditors (trade payables)	1,200	1,280
Provision for depreciation	200	112

Other information:

1. Dividend paid ₹ 80,000
2. Shares issued for cash ₹ 2,00,000 and for bonus ₹ 1,40,000.
3. Depreciation charged for the year ₹ 32,000
4. A building was sold for ₹56,000 its cost and book value being ₹ 1,60,000 and ₹ 40,000.

5. Define Financial Statement. Discuss objectives and Methods of Financial Statements.

P.T.O.

UNIT-III

6. Present the following information to show to the management:

(i) The marginal product cost and the contribution per unit.
(ii) The total contribution and profits resulting from each of the following sales mixtures.
(iii) The proposed sales mixes to earn a profit of ₹ 250 and ₹ 300 with total sales of A and B being 300 units.

	Product A ₹	Product B ₹
Direct materials (per unit)	10	9
Direct wages (per unit)	3	2
Sales price (per unit)	20	15
Fixed expenses ₹ 800		
(Variable expenses are allocated to Products as 100% of direct wages)		

Sales mixtures : (a) 100 units of product A and 200 of B ; (b) 150 units of product of A and 150 of B ; (c) 200 units of product A and 100 of B .
Recommend which of the sales mixtures should be adopted.

7. Differentiate between absorption and marginal costing and explain BEP analysis and its utility in decision making.

UNIT-IV

8. The standard material cost of 100 Kgs. Of chemical D is made up of-

Chemical A – 30 kgs. @ ₹ 4 per kg
Chemical B – 40 kgs. @ ₹ 5 per kg
Chemical C – 80 kgs @ ₹ 6 per kg.

In a batch, 500kgs of chemical D was produced from a mix of –

Chemical A – 140 kgs at a cost of ₹588
Chemical B – 220 kgs at a cost of ₹1,056
Chemical C – 440 kgs at a cost of ₹2,860

Calculate all variances in the actual cost per 100 kgs of chemical D over the standard cost.

9. Define Budget. Discuss Zero Based Budgeting and Responsibility Accounting.

10. Define Standard Costing and explain labour variances with suitable example.

x-x-x