



RAN - 2008000206030001

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T.Y.B.Com. (Honors) (Sem. VI) Examination March - 2025

Management Accountancy - Paper - VIII

[Total Marks: 50

सूचना : / Instructions

(१)

नीचे दशविल निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवली पर अवश्य लभवी.
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

T.Y.B.Com. (Honors) (Sem. VI)

Name of the Subject :

Management Accountancy - Paper - VIII

Subject Code No.: **2008000206030001**

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

Q.1. (A) From the following information of Rakhi Co. Ltd. Compute: (04)

- (1) Labour Cost Variance
- (2) Labour Rate Variance
- (3) Labour Efficiency Variance.

Particulars	Standard	Actual
Labour hours	150	160
Rate per hour (Rs.)	2.20	2.00

(B) Explain the advantages of Zero Based Budgeting (04)

(C) Indicate whether each of the following transactions would be a source application or no effect of funds: (02)

- (i) Sale of old furniture for cash.
- (ii) Received cash from customers.
- (iii) Purchase of a plant on credit.
- (iv) Goods returned to the suppliers.

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- Q.2.** Prepare Cash Flow Statement from the Balance sheet and details given below of the Bombay Trading Company Ltd.: **(14)**

Balance Sheets

Particulars	31-3-2022 Rs.	31-3-2023 Rs.
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES:		
(1) Shareholders' Funds:		
(a) Share Capital	4,50,000	4,50,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus:		
General Reserve	3,00,000	3,10,000
Profit & Loss A/c	30,000	35,000
Capital Reserve	26,000	33,000
(2) Non-Current Liabilities:		
(a) Long Term Borrowings:		
Debentures	-	2,70,000
(3) Current Liabilities:		
(a) Trade Payables:		
Creditors	90,000	75,000
Bills Payables	78,000	59,000
(b) Short Term Provisions:		
Provision for Taxation	75,000	10,000
Total	10,49,000	12,42,000
II. ASSETS:		
(1) Non-Current Assets:		
(a) Fixed Assets:		
(i) Tangible Assets:		
Plant and Machinery	4,00,000	3,20,000
(b) Non-Current Investments:		
Investments	50,000	60,000
(2) Current Assets:		
(a) Inventories: Stock	2,00,000	1,95,000
(b) Trade Receivables:		
Debtors	2,00,000	4,55,000
Bills Receivables	40,000	15,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Bank balance	1,59,000	1,97,000
Total	10,49,000	12,42,000

Other details are as follows:

- (1) During the year, investments worth Rs. 8,000 were sold at a price of Rs. 8,500 and new investments worth Rs. 18,000 were purchased.
- (2) Net profit of the year was Rs. 62,000 after debiting the depreciation of Rs. 70,000 on Plant and Machinery and Rs. 10,000 Provision for Taxation.
- (3) During the year Plant and Machinery worth Rs. 10,000 were sold at price of Rs. 12,000 and the profit on the same was credited to Profit and Loss Account.
- (4) During the year Rs. 40,000 were paid as Dividend.

Q.3 (A) Data about standard cost of a unit of output in a factory is as follows: (7)

Material: 4 kg. Rs. 50 per kg.,	Rs. 200
Labour: 50 hours Rs. 1 per hour,	Rs. 50
	Rs. 250
Data about actual cost:	
Actual production: 100 units	
Material: 390 kg Rs.52 per kg.	Rs. 20,280
Labour : 4,920 hours Rs. 1.10 per hour	Rs. 5,412
	Rs. 25,692

Calculate material and labour variances

- (B)** A factory is currently working to 50% capacity and produces 10,000 units, (7)
Estimate the profits of the company when it works to 60% and 80% capacity and offer your comments.

At 60% working, raw material cost increases by 2% and selling price falls by 2%. At 80%, raw material cost increases by 5% and selling price falls by 5%.

At 50% capacity working, the product costs Rs. 180 per unit and is sold at Rs. 200 per unit.

The unit cost of Rs. 180 is made up as follows:

Material	Rs.100
Labour	Rs.30
Factory Overhead	Rs. 30 (40% fixed)
Administration overhead	Rs.20 (50% fixed)
	Rs. 180

Q.4. Write Short Note: (Any Two) (12)

1. Difference between cash flow and Fund flow
2. Explain the causes of material usage variance
3. Performance budgeting.
4. Responsibility Accounting