2023/12

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE [HONS] FIFTH SEMESTER MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING BCM-503A2 SET

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Objective

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 ×20=20

- 1. Management Accounting deals with which kind of information
 - a. Qualitative

b. Quantitative

c. Both A & B

- d. None of the above
- 2. Which of the following is/are the tool(s) of Management Accounting?
 - a. Standard Costing

- b. Marginal Costing
- c. Budget and Budgetary Control
- d. All of the above
- 3. Management Accounting is the branch of accounting concerned with reporting to
 - a. Internal Management
- b. Shareholders

c. The government

- d. The bankers
- 4. Which of the following is a scope of Management Accounting?
 - a. Budgeting

b. Forecasting

c. Cost Accounting

- d. All of the above
- 5. Budget is prepared for a _
 - a. Indefinite period

b. Period of one year

c. Definite period

- d. Six months
- 6. Which of the following is a financial budget?
 - a. Cash Budget

- b. Capital Budget
- c. Budgeted Fund flow statement
- d. Sales Budget
- 7. Budgetary Control system acts as a friend, philosopher and a guide to the
 - a. Management

b. Shareholders

c. Creditors

- d. Employees
- 8. A flexible budget requires careful study and classification of expenses into
 - a. Past and current expenses
- Fixed, semi-variable and variable expenses
- Administrative, Selling and factory expenses
- d. None of the above
- 9. Which of the statement on standard costing is correct?
 - a. It is the method of implementing cost control within the company
- It aid in the organization's planning of business activities
- c. Both A and B are incorrect
- d. Both A and B are correct

| 10. | excess of actual cost over standard cost is known as | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | a. Abnormal effectiveness | | Unfavorable variance | | | | | |
| | c. Favorable variance | d. | None of these | | | | | |
| 11. | In which industry standard costing system | ch industry standard costing system is more widely applied? | | | | | | |
| | a. Service Industry | | Manufacturing Industry | | | | | |
| | c. Automobile Industry | d. | Steel Industry | | | | | |
| 12 | Standard Costing is yardstick for | andard Costing is vardetick for | | | | | | |
| 1 | a. Measuring efficiency | b. | Controlling prices | | | | | |
| | c. Reducing losses of business | | Planning business activities | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | |
| 13. | What is another name of variable Cost? a. Period Cost | b | Total Cost | | | | | |
| | c. Product Cost | | All of the above | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 14. | The point of profit at which the total cost w | | | | | | | |
| | a. Margin of Safety | | Break Even Point | | | | | |
| | c. PV ratio | a. | None of the above | | | | | |
| 15. | The kind of cost which doesn't differ due to the volume of production is called | | | | | | | |
| | a. Variable Cost | 1 | Fixed Cost | | | | | |
| | c. Total Cost | d. | None of the above | | | | | |
| 16. | The marginal cost is calculated for which of | marginal cost is calculated for which of the following? | | | | | | |
| | a. Manufacturing of one additional unit | b. | Manufacturing of one less unit | | | | | |
| | c. Both A and B | d. | None of the above | | | | | |
| 17. | ERP supportcurrency value. | | | | | | | |
| | a. Multiple | b. | Single | | | | | |
| | c. Three | | Five | | | | | |
| 18 | The most important step of ERP implementation isphase. | | | | | | | |
| 10. | a. Installing | | Training | | | | | |
| | c. Testing | | Gap analysis | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 19. | An enterprise is a group of people with a. Common Goal | | Conserts and for each department | | | | | |
| | c. Multiple goal | | Separate goal for each department None of the above | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 20. | O. The CRM system, consist of components. | | | | | | | |
| | a. 2 | | 3 | | | | | |
| | c. 5 | d. | Multiple | | | | | |

Descriptive

Time: 2 Hr. 30 Mins. Marks: 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

- Define Management Accounting. Discuss the objectives of Management
 Accounting.
- Distinguish between Management Accounting, Cost Accounting and Financial Accounting.
- 3. The following are the expenses for the production of 10000 units of a product.

| Particulars | Per unit |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Direct material | 60 |
| Direct Labour | 30 |
| Variable overheads (production) | 25 |
| Fixed overhead (Rs.1,50,000) | 15 |
| Variable expenses (Direct) | 5 |
| Selling expenses (10% fixed) | 15 |
| Administrative expenses | 5 |
| (Rs.50,000 rigid for all the level of production) | |
| Distribution expenses (20% fixed) | 5 |
| | |
| | 160 |

Prepare a budget for production of 6000, 7000 and 8000 units showing distinctly marginal cost and total cost.

4. The standard cost of a certain chemical mixture is given below: 200 tons of Material A at Rs.30 per ton.

100 tons of material B at Rs.20 per ton.

Actual data for the mixture are:

180 tons of Material A at Rs.34 per ton.

150 tons of material B at Rs. 18 per ton.

Reconcile actual cost with Standard cost in terms of all possible variances. Assume that standard loss is 10% of input and actual production is 290 tons.

10

| Particulars | Product A (Rs) | Product B (Rs) | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--|--|--|
| Selling Price per unit | 100 | 80 | | | |
| Material @ Rs. 2 per kg | 20 | 10 | | | |
| Labour @Rs. 3 per hour | 15 | 30 | | | |
| Variance overheads @ Rs.4 per machine hour | 40 | 16 | | | |
| Total fixed cost Rs. 6,00,000 | | | | | |

Comment on the profitability of each product when:
Sales quantity is limited;
Sales value is limited;
Raw material is in short supply;
Labour hours are limited;
There is a low demand condition.

6. Zen Enterprise currently produces three products, A, B, and C, at the rates of 4000, 6000, and 8000 units, respectively. The cost and selling price per unit are as follows:

10

| | A (Rs) | B (Rs) | C (Rs) |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Variable cost | 33 | 25 | 20 |
| Fixed overheads | 10 | 7 | 6 |
| Total cost | 43 | 32 | 26 |
| Selling Price | 65 | 60 | 40 |
| Profit | 22 | 28 | 14 |

It has been reported that discontinuing any product will improve overall profitability. As the profit per unit for Product C is the minimum, it is suggested that Product C should be discontinued. If one product line is discontinued, the production of A will increase by 50%, B by 40%, and C by 50%.

Do you agree with the scheme in principle? If yes, should Product C be discontinued?

 Explain the concept of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP). Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of implementing ERP systems in organizations.

 Discuss how spreadsheets serve as essential tools in managerial decision-making. 3+4+3=10

10