



School of Pharmaceutical Management

MBA Pharmaceutical Management

Batch-14th (2022-2024)

Second Year, Term 5 End Term Examination, December 2023

PHRM-748 Cost and Managerial Accounting in Pharma

Time - 3 Hour

Maximum Marks: 50 (Minimum Marks: 20)

Instructions to students:

- This question paper contains 2 printed pages.
- Don't write anything on the Question Paper except writing your Enrolment No.

Part A

(Maximum Marks: 5)

Q1. Fill in the blanks (each carries 1 mark):

- Capital Employed is _____.
- Book value of an asset is _____.
- Is 'Profit is an asset'? _____.
- 20% Dividend means _____.
- Overheads are _____.

Part B

(Maximum Marks: 15)

Answer the following questions, briefly (each carries 3 marks):

- Q2. "Cost is unexpired expenditures". Illustrate while focusing on prime cost.
- Q3. "Equity is more than Equity shares". Explain. How does it help in maximizing the wealth of shareholders.
- Q4. "Sink cost, sunk cost & fixed costs are one and same". Justify. Also suggest relationship with indirect cost.
- Q5. "Margin of Safety and Angle of incidence are same"? Also explain contribution.
- Q6. Explain the nature of 'outstanding rent, prepaid salary, loan account and unearned income'. Also suggest their implication on the Balance Sheet.

Part C

(Maximum Marks: 30)

Answer the following questions:

Q7. (a). Read and infer the following Ratios.

(4)

Ratio	Year		
	2023	2022	2021
DPS	2.18	2.40	2.20
EPS	8.98	6.70	5.24
MPS	130	240	80
D/P-Out	2.24	0.36	.42
P/E	14.47	.010	.0275
Divided yield	.017	35.82	15.26

(b). Justify the following statements:

(2x3=6)

- Is the growth of levered firm stronger when interest rate is low?
- Does Increase in cash from financing activity add to liquidity but not Profitability?
- 'Why is there invariably debit balance in cash and inventory account'?

Q8. (a) Prepare Cash flow statement from the given Balance Sheet and also draw inferences: (4+2=6)

Liabilities			Assets		
<u>2022</u> Rs.		<u>2023</u> Rs.	<u>2022</u> Rs.		<u>2023</u> Rs.
40,000	Creditors	44,000	10,000	Cash	7,000
25,000	Partner's loan	-	30,000	Debtors	50,000
40,000	Bank loan	50,000	35,000	Stock	25,000
1,35,000	Capital	1,53,000	80,000	Machinery	55,000
Total 2,40,000		2,47,000	40,000	Land	50,000
			45,000	Building	60,000
			2,40,000		2,47,000

During the year, a machine cost Rs. 10,000 with accumulated depreciation of Rs. 3,000, was sold for Rs. 5000. The provision for depreciation on machinery – opening balance Rs. 25,000, and the closing balance Rs. 40,000. Net profit for the year is Rs. 45,000.

(b) Briefly explain the following: (4)

- Zero Based Budgeting
- Profit Centre
- Cash from investment
- Gross Block

Q9. Answer ANY ONE of the following subparts (a), (b) and (c): (10)

(a). Explain any five of the following: (2x5=10)

- DSCR and its drivers
- 'Is Loss an Asset?'.
Difference between financial accounting and management accounting
Job vs Process Costing
- 3 verticals of Responsibility Accounting
- Separate Entity vs unincorporated organization
- CVP vs BEP Analysis
- 'Depreciation is neither Source', nor is application'.
- Marginal cost vs contribution
- Cost structure management

(b). Prove / Answer the following statements: (2x5=10)

- Zero based budgeting is a practical concept.
- Explain methods of depreciation – straight line and sum of year digit method.
- Changing dimensions of management accounting in view of AI, machine learning and cloud computing'.
- 'Don't control cost but control waste while enumerating recent cost control practices in corporate India.
- Impact of Intangible assets and goodwill on tangible FA.

(c). Prove / Answer the following statements: (2x5=10)

- The company 'A' is more profitable than the company "B". Is profitability of the company 'B' lesser?
- 'Cost variance and revenue variance' are complementary to each other.
- ROCE, RONW, ROA, are part of RoI.
- (a). 'If Assets are not equal to liabilities', what steps should we take?
(b). Overheads are necessary evil' - Comment.
- FIFO is effective for controlling inventory.