



DAYANAND COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, LATUR

Experiential Learning Activity: Poster Booster for Management Accounting

By: Dr. Rupa Nandan Gilda

About Activity: The *Poster Booster* activity was conducted as an experiential learning method to enhance students' understanding of Management Accounting concepts. Students were divided into groups and were instructed to design informative and creative posters on key topics such as budgeting, cost control, variance analysis, break-even analysis, standard costing, and responsibility accounting. The activity encouraged students to present complex accounting concepts in a simple visual format. Posters were displayed in the classroom/department and students explained their posters to peers, making learning interactive and engaging.

Date of Activity: 10/02/2026

Total Participant: 59

Objectives of Activity:

- ✓ To develop conceptual understanding of Management Accounting through creative poster preparation.
- ✓ To encourage students to learn accounting topics through teamwork and experiential learning.
- ✓ To enhance presentation, communication, and visual representation skills among students.
- ✓ To promote innovative thinking by simplifying accounting concepts into posters.

Photographs



* Marginal Costing & Break-Even Analysis *

Marginal costing:-
 "The ascertainment of marginal cost and of the effect on profit of changes in volume or type of output by differentiating between fixed costs & variable cost".
 "It is a special technique of costing under which the costs are separated into variable & fixed costs and only the variable cost charged to operations, processes or products and the fixed costs are charged against the profits of the period in which they are incurred."

3) **Margin of safety (MOS):-** The margin of safety (MOS) is a crucial metric in marginal costing that represents the strength of a business sales position. It is the difference between the actual sales and break-even sales.
 * **Margin of safety Formula**

$$\text{Margin of safety} = \frac{\text{Actual sales} - \text{Break-even sales}}{\text{Actual sales}} \times 100$$

2) **Margin of safety (MOS) Formula**

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1) **Profit Volume (P/V) Ratio:-**
 The P/V ratio is the most important tool in marginal costing. It expresses the relationship between contribution & sales.
 Formula:- $\text{P/V Ratio} = \frac{\text{Change in Profit}}{\text{Change in Sales}} \times 100$

$$\text{P/V Ratio} = \frac{\text{Contribution}}{\text{Sales}} \times 100$$

2) **Break Even Point :-** The level of activity where total revenue equal to total expenses, resulting in zero profit and zero loss.
 Formula:- $\text{Break Even Point (BEP)} = \frac{\text{Fixed cost}}{\text{P/V ratio}}$

$$\text{BEP sales to earn a profit} = \frac{\text{Fixed cost} + \text{Desired profit}}{\text{P/V Ratio}}$$

3) **Contribution = Sales - Variable cost**
 4) **Profit = Contribution - Fixed cost**

*** Managerial Use of Marginal Costing**
 Date: Tue, 02/10/2026
 Pricing Policy: Determine how a change in price affects the volume needed
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 Altitude: 642.4 meters

GPS Map
 Camera Lite
 Latur, Latur, 413531, Maharashtra, India
 Note: Poster Booster For Management Accounting, DCCL

NAME OF THE STUDENTS

MARGINAL COSTING

Definition and Formula

Marginal costing is defined as the cost of any given volume of output in which only those costs are charged to the product which are directly or indirectly affected by the change in volume of output.

Formula

$$\text{Marginal cost} = \frac{\text{Change in Total cost}}{\text{Change in Quantity}}$$

Characteristics of Marginal costing

1. Classification into fixed cost and variable cost
2. Valuation of stock
3. Profit planning
4. Determination of price

Marginal Costing Process

Receive order → Prepare Estimate → cost of production increases and decreases → company

Latitude: 18.401166
 Longitude: 76.558398

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Significance of Marginal Costing

COST control
 Uniformity in valuation of stock
 Simple technique
 Proper Profit planning possible

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 Local: 02:18:58 PM
 GMT: 08:48:58 AM
 Altitude: 642.4 meters

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WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

- Shokh. Sulaman [56209]

Meaning

Planning, controlling and monitoring of current assets and liabilities for smooth operations.

Definition

"Working Capital Management is concerned with maintaining adequate level of current assets to meet short-term obligation efficiently."



FORMULA

$$\text{Working Capital} = \text{Current Asset} - \text{Current Liability}$$

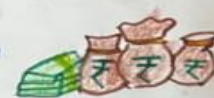
Current Assets

- Cash
- Inventory
- Debtors
- Bill Receivable



Current Liability

- Creditors
- Bills Payable
- Short-term Loan



Importance of Working Capital Management

- * Ensure smooth business operation.
- * Maintains liquidity.
- * Helps meet short-term obligations.
- * Improves profitability

- * Builds goodwill
- * Increase creditworthiness
- * Avoid shortage or excess of funds.



Types of Working Capital

Gross Working Capital

Total current assets of the business

Net Working Capital

Excess of current assets over current liabilities

Permanent [Fixed] Working Capital

- Minimum level required for normal operation
- Extra Capital required during peak season

Key Element of Working Capital Management

- Cash Management
- Inventory Management
- Receivables Management
- Payables Management

Conclusion / Extra Points

- ★ Proper working capital management ensure business stability
- ★ Both excess and shortage of working capital are harmful
- ★ It plays vital role in financial planning & control



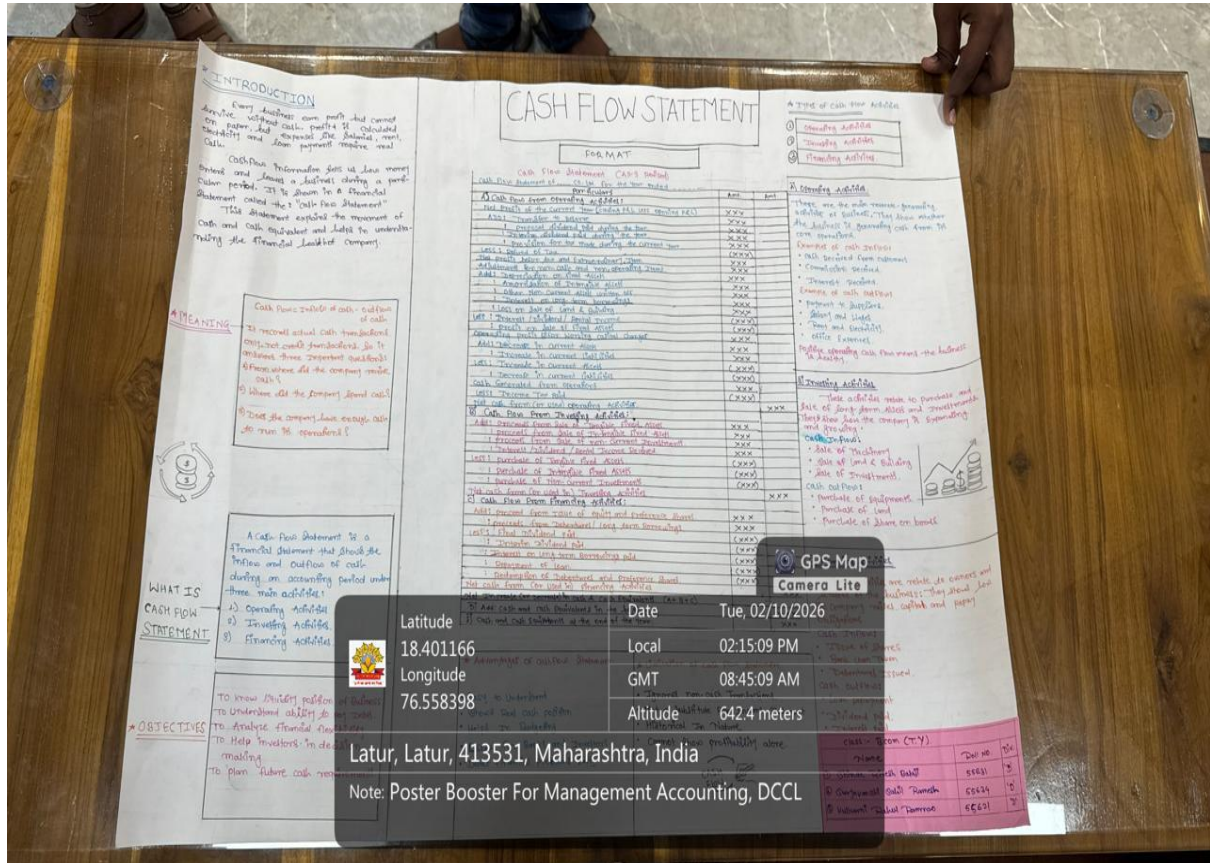
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GPS Map
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Budget

Budget is an important tool of planning and control. It is a financial statement of the expected results of the organization for a defined period. It is a statement of the policy in financial terms for the purpose of achieving a given objective.

Functions

- Forecasting
- Subordinating
- Planning
- Decision Making
- Problem Solving

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Budgetary Control

Budgetary Control is the process of controlling the budgetary figures with the actual performance, calculating variances, in order to control the variances.

Characteristics

- 1. Budgets at different levels of management should be prepared for the purpose of budgeting.
- 2. The targets of the budget should be realistic.
- 3. The authority and responsibility should be clearly defined.
- 4. A good system of accounting should be followed.
- 5. The employees should be given education with regard to budget.

Objectives

- 1. To provide a detailed plan of action for the business over a period of time.
- 2. To co-ordinate all activities.
- 3. To increase productivity.
- 4. To operate various cost centers efficiently and economically.
- 5. To control the variances.

Example

Illustration: A company produces 1000 units of product X. The standard cost per unit is Rs. 100. The actual cost per unit is Rs. 110. The company has a budgeted cost of Rs. 100,000 for 1000 units. The actual cost is Rs. 110,000. The variance is Rs. 10,000 (Rs. 110,000 - Rs. 100,000).

Formula

Control Ratio = $\frac{\text{Budgeted Cost}}{\text{Actual Cost}} \times 100$

Efficiency Ratio = $\frac{\text{Standard Hours}}{\text{Actual Hours}} \times 100$

Capacity Ratio = $\frac{\text{Standard Hours}}{\text{Budgeted Hours}} \times 100$

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RATIO ANALYSIS.

Meaning of Ratio Analysis

Ratio Analysis is an important tool of financial analysis used to study and evaluate the financial performance of a business. It involves calculating different ratios from the data given in financial statements like the Balance Sheet & Profit and Loss Statement.

Classification of Ratio Analysis

- 1. Liquidity Ratios: Current Ratio, Liquid Ratio, Quick Ratio, etc.
- 2. Solvency Ratios: Debt-Equity Ratio, Capital Gearing Ratio, etc.
- 3. Profitability Ratios: Gross Profit Ratio, Net Profit Ratio, etc.
- 4. Turnover Ratios: Inventory Turnover Ratio, Receivables Turnover Ratio, etc.
- 5. Market Ratios: Price-Earnings Ratio, etc.

Turnover Ratio Formulas

Inventory Turnover Ratio = $\frac{\text{Cost of Sales}}{\text{Average Inventory}} \times 365$

Receivables Turnover Ratio = $\frac{\text{Credit Sales}}{\text{Average Receivables}} \times 365$

Limitations of Ratio Analysis

- 1. Ratio Analysis is very useful, but it has some limitations.
- 2. It does not show the complete picture of a business.
- 3. It is based on historical data.
- 4. It does not consider the future prospects of a business.
- 5. It does not consider the qualitative factors like management efficiency, etc.
- 6. It does not consider the changes in accounting methods.
- 7. It does not consider the changes in the composition of assets and liabilities.
- 8. It does not consider the changes in the nature of the business.
- 9. It does not consider the changes in the economic environment.
- 10. It does not consider the changes in the industry.
- 11. It does not consider the changes in the market.
- 12. It does not consider the changes in the technology.
- 13. It does not consider the changes in the competition.
- 14. It does not consider the changes in the government policies.
- 15. It does not consider the changes in the social conditions.
- 16. It does not consider the changes in the cultural values.
- 17. It does not consider the changes in the ethical standards.
- 18. It does not consider the changes in the legal framework.
- 19. It does not consider the changes in the political environment.
- 20. It does not consider the changes in the global economy.

GPS Map Camera Lite

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DAYANAND COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, LATUR
Student Attendance Sheet



Name of the Activity: Poster Booster Activity for Management Accounting
Name of the Faculty: Dr. Rupa N. Gilda

Date: 10/02/2026

Sr. No.	Name	Class & Div	Gender	Sign
①	Ram Biradar	B.com T.Y.(F)	Male	<u>RHB</u>
	Aditya Pawar	B.com T.Y.(F)	—	<u>AP</u>
②	Shinde Ritesh Balaji	B.com T.Y.(D)	Male	<u>Ritesh</u>
	Suryavanshi Sahil Ramesh	B.com T.Y.(D)	Male	<u>Sahil</u>
	Kulkarni Rahul Ramrao	B.com(T.Y)(D)	Male	<u>Rahul</u>
③	Shinde Aakash Parmeshwar	B.com(T.Y)(C)	Male	<u>Ash</u>
	Pade Shradha Krishna	B.com T.Y(C)	Female	<u>Shad</u>
	Bamne Rajeshri Gaurind	B.com T.Y(C)	Female	<u>Rajeshri</u>
	Dale Vaishnavi Satish	B.com T.Y(C)	Female	<u>Vaishnavi</u>
④	Jante Sheushti Parnesh	B.com T.Y(D)	Female	<u>Sheushti</u>
	Kamble Sakshi Sahadev	B.com T.Y(D)	—	<u>Kamble</u>
	Katke Prachi Ramesh	B.com T.Y(D)	—	<u>Prachi</u>
⑤	Pawar Snehal Anant	B.com T.Y(D)	—	<u>Snehal</u>
	Debadwar Amruta Satish	B.com T.Y(D)	—	<u>Amruta</u>
⑥	Mundada Gauri Manoj	B.com T.Y(C)	Female	<u>Gauri</u>
	Kore Siddhi Virnath	B.com T.Y(C)	—	<u>Siddhi</u>
	Sejal Rajesh Mundada	B.com T.Y(C)	—	<u>Sejal</u>
⑦	Joshi Mrudula Kiran	B.com T.Y(C)	Female	<u>Mrudula</u>
	Sabde Namrata Yuvraj	B.com T.Y(C)	—	<u>Namrata</u>
⑧	Kadam Bhakti Hansraj	B.com T.Y(C)	—	<u>Bhakti</u>
⑨	Angul Sneha Shankar	B.com T.Y(C)	—	<u>Sneha</u>
	Take Arfiya Ayub	B.com T.Y(C)	—	<u>Arfiya</u>
⑩	Mane Swarupa Kakasaheb	B.com T.Y(C)	—	<u>Mane</u>
	Madiwal Aishwarya Parag	B.com T.Y(C)	—	<u>Aishwarya</u>
⑪	Kale Rutuja Pandurang	B.com T.Y(F)	—	<u>Rutuja</u>
⑫	Naikwade Sakshi Siddharth	B.com T.Y(C)	—	<u>Sakshi</u>
	Parvati Kiran Patne	B.com T.Y(C)	—	<u>Parvati</u>

Dr. R.N. Gilda

Date: 15/09/25

08 - female
07 - male
15 - student.

~~Dr~~
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Principal
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