M.COM (PART-I) : - Accountancy Group :ADVANCED COST ACCOUNTING

Q.P. Code:11809

TURN OVER

MUYMNUED COST R	*CCOON I ING	4.	
(PAPER-II) (JU	<u>NE - 2018)</u>	[Time: 3 Hours]	[Marks:100]
	Please check wheth	er you have got the right question paper.	
N.B:	1. All questions are co		
	· ·	indicate full marks allotted to the question	า
	-	ild from past of the answer.	
Q.1 Following inform	ation is regarding proces	ss 'A' for the month of April 2017.	20
 Opening 	stock 4000 units		
 Degree of 	of completion :-		
Mater	rial 10%		
Labou	ır & overhead 25% each.		
 New unit 	ts introduced to the proc	ess 16000	
 Units pro 	oduced (completed)	14000	
 Units in j 	process on 30 th April 2017	7 (Closing stock) 6000	
 Degree of 	of completion of closing s	tock:	
Mate	erial 100%		
Lab o	our & overhead 33 ¹ / ₃ % eacl	h.	
	process on 1st April 2017		
	erial Rs 1200		
Lab			
Ove	rhead Rs 200		
 Costs for 	the month of April 2017	:	
Mat	erial Rs 5120		
Lab	our Rs 3000		
Ove	rhead Rs 3000		
	ement of Equivalent prod		
	ement showing cost of ea		
	ement of apportionment	of cost	
iv) Proce	ess A- A/c		
		Use FIFO method	
Q.2 a) State whether th	e following statements a	ire True or False .	08
1) Normal loss in pr	rocess A/c is treated as co	ost of production	
2) Scrap value of no	ormal loss is credited to p	rocess A/c	
3) Increase in price	leads to lower margin of	Safety.	
Fixed budget related	ates to budget for fixed a	ssets	
	s not carry any market va		
		pacity is in terms of weight	
, .	g is a form of operation of	•	
8) Contribution is d	ifference between sale p	rice & fixed cost	
b) Fill in the blanks:	:-		
	mposite cost unit is		08
	its of abnormal loss is cre		
3) cost char	nges due to change level	of output	

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4)	Cost auditor has of submit his report within	_days from the close of financial year.
5)	Under integrated system, materials returned to suppl	iers is debited to A/c
6)	budget remains unchanged irrespective of	the level of output.
7)	cost remains unchanged irrespective of level	of output.
8)	Cost auditor is appointed by	

Q.3 Prepare cash budget for the months of April, May & June 2016 with the help of following information

Month	Sales Rs	Purchases Rs	Wages Rs	Expenses Rs
Jan 2016 (actual)	80,000	45,000	20,000	5,000
Feb 2016 (actual)	80,000	40,000	18,000	6,000
March 2016 (actual)	75.000	42.000	22.000	6,000
April 2016 (budgeted)	90,000	50,000	24,000	6,000
May 2016 (budgeted)	85,000	45,000	20,000	6,000
June 2016 (budgeted)	80,000	35,000	18,000	5,000

Additional information:-

- 10% the purchases & 20% of sales are for cash
- The average collection period is ½ month and creditors are paid after one month
- Wages are paid half monthly & rent is paid monthly
- Cash balance on 1st April 2016 is Rs 15000 and company wants to maintain same cash and the excess if any being deposited into sank.
- Q.4 A company's budgeted sales as product 'A' are 40,000 units and Standard selling price is Rs 10/- per unit and 16 product 'B' 60,000 units at standard selling price Rs 12 per unit.

Actual Sales of product 'A' are 70,000 units at R 14 per unit and product B 50,000 units at Rs 8 per unit Calculate :- 1) Sales value variance 2) Sales mix variance 3) Sales price variance 4) sales Quaintly variance 5) sales volume variance

Q.5 A holiday home hired a building at a rent of Rs 40,000 per month. It has three types of rooms viz. single, double & Triple rooms. Following information is given:

Type of Room	No. of Rooms	% of occupancy
Single rooms	100	100%
Double Rooms	50	80%
Triple Rooms	30	60%

The rent of double rooms is to be fixed at 2.5 times of the single room and that of triple rooms is twice of the double rooms. Other expenses for the year 2016 are:-

Staff Salaries	Rs 57,00,000
Room attendant charges	Rs 18,00,000
lighting & heating	Rs 8,60,000
Repairs & Renovations	Rs 4,94,000
Laundry changes	Rs 3,22,000
Interior decoration	Rs 2,96,000
Sundries	Rs 6,12,000

Provide profit @ 20% on total taking and assume 360 days in a year. You are required to calculate the rent to be charged for each type of room.

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Q.6 From the following information prepare necessary ledger accounts under integrated system.

Particulars	Rs
Stores purchased on credit	74,000
Total Wages paid	84,000
Wages productive	74,000
Wages unproductive	10,000
Stores issued to production	64,000
Works Expenses incurred	32,500
Works Expenses charged to production	43,000
Total office expenses paid	22,000
Office expenses charged to production	21,250
Selling overheads paid	22,500
Selling overheads charged to sales	22,500
Sales on credit	1,95,000
Materials lost by fire	10,000

Q.7 Sterling limited has prepared the following budgeted estimates for the year ended 2016.

> Sales in units 15,000 Fixed Expenses Rs 34,000 Sales Value Rs 1,50,000 Variable cost Rs 6 per unit

You are required to :-i) Calculate P/V ratio; BEP & margin safety

ii) Calculate revised P/V ratio, BEP & Margin of safety in each of the following cases:-

- a) Decrease in selling price by 10%
- b) Increase in variable costs by 10%
- c) Increase in sales valume by 2000 units
- d) Increase in fixed costs of Rs 6000
- A manufacture has planned to operate at 50% of his plant capacity of 30,000 units. His expenses are Q.8 estimated as follows, if 50% of the plant capacity is utilized.
 - i. Direct material Rs 8280,
 - ii. Direct wages Rs 11160
 - Variable & other manufacturing expenses Rs 3960 iii.
 - Total fixed expenses irrespective of capacity utilization Rs 6000

Expected Selling price in the domestic market is Rs 2 per unit. A manufacturer has received an enquiry from foreign organization interested in purchasing 6000 units at a price of Rs. 1.45 per unit.

What would be your suggestion to accept foreign order of 6000 units @ Rs 1.45 per unit?

- Q.9 Write short notes on any 4.
 - 1) Use of marginal costing in fixing price
 - 2) Importance of Breakeven point
 - 3) Operating costing
 - 4) Importance of cost auditor
 - 5) Qualification of Cost auditor

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