

Q.P. Code : **28460**

(2½ Hours)

[Total Marks : 75

N.B. :

1. (a) Fill in the blanks (Any Seven) :-

7

- (i) _____ is a written document, which may be in the form of a booklet or bulletin, containing the principles, methods and procedures for the ascertainment and control of cost in uniform costing.
- (ii) _____ means the process of accounting for cost from the point at which expenditure is incurred or committed to the establishment of its ultimate relationship with cost centers and cost units.
- (iii) Road licence fees is a _____ cost.
- (iv) _____ is a document which sets out the responsibilities of the persons engaged in, and the routine of, and the forms and records required for costing and cost accounting.
- (v) _____ account is not needed to be opened in Integral accounting system.
- (vi) Abnormal loss is debited to _____ in integrated system of accounting.
- (vii) _____ is the technique of evaluating the performance, efficiency, costs and profits of firms in an industry.
- (viii) _____ helps an individual firm in cost control.
- (ix) Under _____ system, there is no need for reconciliation between the financial and cost account.
- (x) Operating costing uses the method of _____ costing when costing a particular trip by a bus.

(b) Rewrite and state whether True or False (any eight)

8

- (i) The closing balance of costing P & L A/c represent under or overabsorption of overheads.
- (ii) Operation costing is a form of operating costing.
- (iii) In case of service industry, the closing stock of work in progress is always valued at labour cost.
- (iv) The main objectives of uniform costing is to eliminate healthy competition among the different units of an industry.

[TURN OVER

ZV-Con. 1147-17.

Q.P. Code : 28460

2

- (v) Interfirm comparison ensures a based specialised reporting on particular problems of the concern.
- (vi) Cost ledger control account represents the personal cash or bank accounts shown in financial books.
- (vii) Selling & distribution costs are debited to selling and distribution overhead account.
- (viii) Posting in wages control accounts are made from wage analysis sheet.
- (ix) Loss on sale of furniture is not included in accounts under integral system.
- (x) Finished goods ledger control account will always have a credit balance.

2. RK Ltd. keeps books on Non Integral accounting system. Transactions for the month of August 2015 were as under :- 15

Raw Material purchased from NK and Co. (80% on credit)	2,00,000
Cost of goods produced	3,00,000
Manufacturing overheads payable.	10,000
Purchase of materials for immediate repair work from Rohit	50,000
Return of Indirect Material to store	35,000
Sales (25% on cash)	6,00,000
Material returned toNK and Co. from stock	20,000
Salaries payable to Raju	25,000
Cost of spoiled and defective work taken out of process	5,000
Over-absorption of Selling and Distribution Overheads	15,000
Cost of goods sold	5,00,000

You are required to pass journal entries in the books of RK Ltd. for the month of August 2015.

OR

[TURN OVER]

ZV-Con. 1147-17.

Q.P. Code : **28460**

3

3. ABC Ltd. keeps books on Non Integrated accounting system. Transaction for the month of October 2015 were as under. 15

Raw Material purchased from KK Ltd. (80% on credit)	2,00,000
Goods produced and transferred to warehouse	3,50,000
Wages payable to Rakesh	25,000
Return of indirect material to stores	30,000
Loan from ICICI Bank	1,00,000
Under-absorption of office overheads	20,000
Sales to carol (30% on credit)	5,00,000
Work overheads payable	35,000
Cost of goods sold	3,25,000
Cost of defective work taken out of process	10,000

You are required to pass journal entries in the books of ABC Ltd. for the month of October 2015.

4. From the following particulars, pass journal entries under an integrated system of accounting in the books of Pratik Ltd for the month of October 2015.

(a) Raw material purchased from CK Ltd (70% on credit)	3,00,000	
(b) Material returned to CK Ltd. from stock	20,000	15
(c) Depreciation on machinery	25,000	
(d) Cost of goods produced	5,00,000	
(e) Manufacturing overheads payable	10,000	
(f) Purchase of materials for immediate repairs work from sachin	50,000	
(g) Salaries payable to Sunil	30,000	
(h) Return of Indirect material to store	35,000	
(i) Sales (25% on cash)	7,00,000	
(j) Cost of spoiled and defective work taken out of process	5,000	
(k) Over-absorption of Selling & Distribution overheads	15,000	
(l) Cost of Goods Sold	6,00,000	
(m) Receipt from customer	2,50,000	

OR

[TURN OVER

ZV-Con. 1147-17.

Q.P. Code : **28460**

4

5. From the following particulars, pass journal entries under an integrated system of accounting in the books of Juhi Ltd for the month of October 2015. 15

(a) Raw material purchased from Big Boss Ltd on cash.	2,00,000
(b) Depreciation on Delivery Van	40,000
(c) Goods produced and transferred to warehouse	3,50,000
(d) Wages payable to Yash	25,000
(e) Return of direct material to stores	30,000
(f) Loan from IDBI Bank	1,00,000
(g) Under-absorption of office overheads	20,000
(h) Sales to Mr. C (30% on cash).	5,00,000
(i) Factory overheads payable	35,000
(j) Receipt from Mr. C 60% of amount due by cheque	
(k) Cost of goods sold	3,25,000
(l) Cost of defective work taken out of process	10,000
(m) Purchase of car from X Ltd (Cash paid 40% and balance on credit)	50,000

6. Fantasies Transport Company owns a bus which runs from Mumbai to Pune and back for 25 days in a month. The distance from Mumbai to Pune is 180 kms. The bus complete the trip from mumbai to Pune and back on the same day. Calculate the fare to be charged to passengers if a profit of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ on cost is expected. The following further information is available :

Cost of bus	₹ 10,00,000
Salary of Driver	₹ 10,000 p.m.
Insurance	6%p.a.
Diesel consumption 16 kms per litre costing	60 per litre
Salary of conductor	₹ 7000 p.m.
Fixed office overheads	₹ 6500 p.m.
Local Taxes	₹ 25,000 p.a.
Oil and Lubricants per 2000 kms	₹ 8,000
Licence Fees	₹ 30,000 p.a.
Repairs and Maintenance	₹ 50,000 p.a.
Normal seating capacity	40 passengers
Depreciation Rate	25% p.a.

The bus usually runs full upto 90% of its capacity both ways. Permit fees is payable on the cost of bus at 8% p.a.

OR

[TURN OVER

ZV-Con. 1147-17.

Q.P. Code : 28460

5

7. SCS Automobiles distributes its goods to a regional trader using a single lorry. The trader's premises are 50 kms away by road. The lorry has a capacity of 20 tonnes and makes the journey 4 times a day full loaded on the outward journeys and empty on return journeys. 15

You are given data for the month of October 2015.

Pertrol consumption	12 km per litre
Pertrol cost	₹ 75 per litre
Cost of tyres	₹ 10,000
life of tyres	5000 kms
Insurance	8500 p.a.
life of lorry	1,60,000 kms
cost of lorry	12,40,000 (excluding tyres)
Garage rent	500 per week
Repairs	1000 per week
Oil	500 per week
Driver's wage	3000 per week
Estimated scrap value of lorry at the end of its life	50,000
Vehicle licence cost	36000 p.a.
other overhead cost	72000 p.a.

The lorry operates on a five-day week

(Assume 1 month= 4 weeks).

Calculate the operating cost for 4 weekly period and cost per km and cost per tonne-km.

8. (a) What is Interfirm comparison. What are the pre-requisites for the installation of Inter-firm comparison system. 8
- (b) Describe the features of an Integrated. 7

OR

9. Write short notes on (any three) :- 15
- Service costing
 - Uniform costing
 - Running cost
 - Non-Integrated system
 - General Ledger Adjustment A/c.