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Roll. No. _____

MS-3186

B.B.A. (I.B.) (Semester-II) Examination, 2015

COST ACCOUNTING

Time Allowed: Three Hours] [Maximum Marks: 70

Note: Answer five questions in all. Question No.1 is compulsory, it carries 30 marks. Attempt one question from each Unit.

1. Write short answers on the following:

 $3\times10=30$

- (a) What are the limitations of Cost accounting?
- (b) Explain the purpose served by Cost sheet.
- (c) What are the features of Job Costing?
- (d) Define Normal and Abnormal losses.
- (e) Distinguish between joint products and

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(2)

(7)

by-products.

- (f) To what industries Operating Costing method is applicable?
- (g) Explain Flexible budget.
- (h) Give limitations of Standard Costing.
- (i) Explain Break Even analysis.
- (j) Define Cost Centre and Cost Unit.

Unit-I

- "A Costing system that simply records Costs for the purpose of fixing sale prices has accomplished only a small part of its mission."

 Discuss. What other functions does Costing perform?

 10
- 3. A Company makes two distinct types of vehicles, A and B. The total expenses during a period as shown by the books for the assembly of 600 of the type A and 800 of the type B vehicle are as under:

During the month of April, 10 units were actually produced and consumption was as follows:

Material A 640 units @ Rs. 17.50 per unit = Rs.11,200

Material B 950 units @ Rs. 18.00 per unit = Rs.17,100

Material C 870 units @ Rs. 27.50 per unit = Rs.23,925

2460 units Rs. 52,225

Calculate all material variances.

Define budgetory Control. Discuss the factors to be considered while preparing Purpose budged.

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5. Product B is obtained after it passes through three distinct process. The following information is obtained from the accounts for the week ending 31st October, 2014:

| Items | Total (Rs.) | Process(Rs.) | | |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|------|------|
| | | I | П | Ш |
| Direct Materials | 7,542 | 2600 | 1980 | 2962 |
| Direct Wages | 9,000 | 2000 | 3000 | 4000 |
| Production Overhead | 9,000 | | | |

1000 units at Rs. 3 each were introduced to Process I. There was no stock of material or work-in-progress at the beginning or at the end of the period. The output of each process passes direct to the next process and finally to finished stock. Production overhead is recovered on 100% of direct wages. The following additional data are obtained:

| Process | Output during | % of Normal | Value of scrap |
|---------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | the week | loss to Input | per unit |
| 1 | 950 units | 5% | Rs.2 |
| П | 840 units | 10% | Rs. 4 |
| Ш | 750 units | 15% | Rs. 5 |

Unit-III

- What are the different methods of Calculating
 Profit on incomplete Contracts? Give illustrations.
 10
- 7. From the following figures, Prepare a Reconciliation statement: 10

Rs.

Net Profit as per Financial Books 63,780

Net Profit as per Costing Books 66,760

Factory Overheads Under-recovered 5,700

in Costing

Adm. Overheads recovered in excess 4,250

Depreciation charged in financial books 3,660

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| Depreciation recovered in Costing | 3,950 | Materials | 1,98,000 |
|---|------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Interest received but not included in Costi | ng 450 | Direct Wages | 12,000 |
| Income-Tax provided in financial books | 600 | Stores Overheads | 19,800 |
| Bank interest Credited in financial books | 230 | Running expenses of machine | 4,400 |
| Stores adjustment (Credited in | 420 | Depreciation | 2,200 |
| financial books) | | Labour amenities | 1,500 |
| Depreciation of stock charged in | 860 | Works general overhead | 30,000 |
| financial accounts | | Administration & Selling overhea | nd 26,800 |
| Dividend appropriate in financial accounts | 1,200 | The other data available to you | is: A:B |
| Loss due to theft and pilferage provided | | Material cost ratio per unit | 1:2 |
| only in financial books | 260 | Direct labour ratio per unit | 2:3 |
| Unit-I V | | Machine utilisation ratio per unit | 1:2 |
| The standard mix to produce one unit | of prod- | Calculate the cost of each vehicle | e per unit giv- |
| uct is as follows : | 10 | ing reasons for the bases of ap | proptionment |
| | (Rs.) | adopted by you. | |
| Material A 60 units @ Rs. 15 per un | t = 900 | Unit-II | |
| Material B 80 units @ Rs. 20 per unit | = 1,600 4. | What are the uses of CVP anal | ysis? Discuss |
| Material C 100 units @ Rs. 25 per unit | =2,500 | the various ways of presenting C | C.V.P. relation- |
| 240 units | 5,000 | ship. MS-3186 | 10 |

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