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		COST 18	ccty 1	QP Code: 774700
		(2	½ Hours)	[Total Marks: 75
	N. B.: (1)	Each question carries 15	marks.	
		Working notes should for Use of simple calculator		wer.
1.	(A) Select th	ne correct alternative and Cost accounting is an	rewrite the sentence important system	ces. (any eight) 8 developed for
		(c) Government (d)	Management Financial instituti	.3
	(ii)	The cost which remains capacity limit is ——————————————————————————————————		ve of output upto
		(a) Fixed cost (b) (c) Variable cost (d)) Sunk cost	
	(iii)	The function of purchase (a) purchase of materials (c) production of goods		rap
	(iv)	A store ledger is (a) an evidence of deliver (b) a ledger of the sampl (c) a ledger which shows (d) none of the above	ier	item of materials
	(v)	Stores department maintais maintained for each it (a) stores ledger (b) (c) Bin card (c)	tem ———.	
	(vi)	Time booking is essenti	al for ———.	
	12016	(a) stores ledger (c) Bin card (d) Time booking is essenti (a) record purpose (c) controlling purpose	(b) costing pu (d) none of th	
	GA (vii)	The method of remuner of the employers is —	ation to give stabil	ity of labour cost
Y	59°	(a) straight piece work	(b) premium	
QT	į.	(c) measured day work	(d) none of the	ne above

[TURN OVER

(viii)	The allotment of whole items of cost to cost unit is called	
	(a) cost allocation (b) cost apportionment (c) cost classification (d) overhead absorption	£ %.
(ix)	The process by which cost items are charged direct to a cost unit is called ———. (a) absorption (b) apportionment	
	(a) absorption (b) apportionment (c) allocation (d) allotment	
(x)	The resources that have been used for attaining a particular objective is ———————————————————————————————————	
(i (i (i (v (v	whether the following statements are True or False (any seven):— 7 (i) Cost accounting is an essential tool of management. (ii) Fixed cost changes according to the level of activity. (iii) Purchase order is an order to stores department to issue materials. (iv) Purchase requisition requests the supplier to supply materials. (v) Valuation of closing stock is the same under FIFO & LIFO method. (vi) Time book records time of arrival & departure of each worker. (vii) Dearness allowance is linked with cost of living index. (viii) Allocation & apportionment of overheads means the same thing. (ix) Underabsorption of overheads decreases profit in costing books. (x) Costing system helps in measuring profits.	
2. Classify th	Costing system helps in measuring profits. The following items: In the basis of traceability to product: (i) Cost of cotton in textile industry (ii) Carriage expenses for raw material (iii) Cost of Gunny bags in cement manufacturing unit	5
(A) O	on the basis of traceability to product :-	
The state of the s	(i) Cost of cotton in textile industry	
.59°	(ii) Carriage expenses for raw material	
But ((iii) Cost of Gunny bags in cement manufacturing unit [TURN OVE]	R

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- (iv) Factory security staff wages
- (v) Lighting in the factory
- (B) On the basis of behaviour to change in level of activity:-
 - (i) Office insurance charges
 - (ii) Customs duty on raw material
 - (iii) Cost of raw material
 - (iv) Manager salary
 - (v) Factory insurance
- (C) On the basis of functions:-
 - (i) Salesman salary
 - (ii) Printing & stationery
 - (iii) Exhibition expenses
 - (iv) Depreciation on furniture
 - (v) Trade fair expenses

OR

2. Two components X & Y are used as follows:

Normal usage: 300 units per week each

Maximum usage: 450 units per week each

Minimum usage: 150 units per week each

Reorder quantity: X - 2400 units

Y - 3600 units

Reorder period: X - 4 to 6 weeks

Y - 2 to 4 weeks

Calculate for each component

- (i) Reorder level
- (ii) Minimum level
- (iii) Maximum level
- (iv) Average stock level

3. Prepare stores ledger A/c on the basis of FIFO & weighted average methods of pricing the issue of stores using the following information:

Mar. 1 Opening stock 300 unis @ 9.70 per unit

Purchases:

Mar. 3	250 units @ 9.80 per unit
Mar. 15	300 units @ 10.05 per unit
Mar. 25	150 units @ 10.30 per unit

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Issues:

March	11	400 units
Mar.	20	210 units
Mar.	29	100 units

OR

3. Explain with the help of diagram various levels of stock.

4. (a) Standard time set for Job X & Job Y is 40 hours & 200 hours respectively Mr. A is engaged on Job X & Mr. B is engaged on Job Y. Mr. A is paid under Halsey plan. Mr. B is paid under Rowan plan.

Mr. A : Time rate per hour - Rs. 4

Actural time taken – 24 hours

Mr. B : Time rate per hour - Rs. 2.50

Actual time taken - 120 hours

Calculate earnings & effective rate of earning of both.

(b) Sanjay Ltd. has five departments A, B, C, D and E. The actual cost incurred for the month of February 2015 are as follows:

Particulars	Rs.
Repairs	10,500
Rent	12,500
Rent Depreciation Supervision	7,000
Dupor vibion	28,000
Insurance Employer's Liability for employees insurance	6,400
Employer's Liability for employees insurance	3,000
Lighting	9,000

The following data is also available in respect of the five departments:

Y					
Particulars	A	В	С	D	Е
Area (sq. ft.)	140	120	110	90	40
No. of workers	25	20	10	10	5
Total wages	1,00,000	80,000	50,000	50,000	20,000
Value of plant	2,00,000	1,80,000	1,60,000	1,00,000	60,000
Value of stock	1,50,000	1,00,000	50,000	20,000	Amora

Prepare primary overhead distribution summary on most equitable basis.

OR

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4. (a) From the following information calculate the earnings of a worker under Time Rate method & Piece Rate Method

Standard time: 30 hours

Time taken: 20 hours

Hourly rate of wages is Rs. 1 per hour plus a dearness allowance @ 50 paise per hour worked.

(b) A company has 3 production departments and 2 service departments. For a period the following is the primary distribution summary of costs.

Producti	on Deparments	Service Depa	artments,	
A	В	С	· D	段
13,800	21,900	12,900	6,300	5,100

Expenses of service departments D and E are apportioned as under:

	A	В	C	D	Е
D	30%	40%	20%	******	10%
E	10%	20%	50%	20%	

You are required to apportion the cost of service departments to production departments under repeated distribution method.

5. (a) Distinguish between Cost Accounting & Financial Accounting.

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(b) What do you understand by Direct material, Direct wages, Direct expenses & Indirect expenses? Give 3 examples of each.

5. Write short notes on (any three):-

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- (a) EOQ
- (b) Opportunity cost
- (c) Advantages of Cost Accounting
- (d) Factors affecting wages
- (e) Note on production overheads & administrative overheads.