Reg. No.



BBMBMC 363

Credit Based VI Semester B.B.M. Degree Examination, April/May 2015 (2012 Scheme) COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

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Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 120

Instruction: Support your answer with working notes wherever necessary.

SECTION – A (Two marks each)

 $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

Answer any ten of the following:

- 1. a) Define management accounting.
 - b) What is batch costing?
 - c) What do you mean by contribution?
 - d) What do you mean by standard costing?
 - e) What is break even point?
 - f) What is work certified?
 - g) What do you mean by notional profit?
 - h) What is margin of safety?
 - i) What do you mean by abnormal loss?
 - j) What is retention money?
 - k) What do you mean by by-product?
 - I) What is variance?



SECTION – B (**Eight** marks **each**)

 $(8 \times 5 = 40)$

Answer any five questions:

- 2. Explain the principles involved in taking of profit on incomplete contracts.
- Mention any five advantages of the establishment of budgets under budgetary control.
- 4. XYZ Ltd. has undertaken printing job and the details for the month of January 2014 are as follows:

Production - 9000 cards

Direct materials - Rs. 15 per card

Direct labour - 4500 hours @ Rs. 18 per hour

Overheads is recovered at Rs. 9 per labour hour.

The company has received an offer for 7500 cards for February 2014. Prepare the statement to quote the price for the offer providing for 10% profit for job price.

5. A manufacturing company has supplied you the following information in respect of one of its product :

Total fixed cost

Rs. 36,000

Total variable cost

Rs. 60,000

Total sales

Rs. 1,20,000

Units sold

40000 units

Find out:

- 1) Contribution
- 2) Break Even Point
- 3) Margin of safety
- 4) Profit
- 5) Volume of sales to earn a profit of Rs. 48,000.

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6. The details given below relate to 50% activity, when the production was 500 units :

Materials: Rs. 120 per unit

Labour: Rs. 50 per unit

Expenses: Rs. 15 per unit

Factory expenses: Rs. 50,000 (40% fixed)

Administration expenses: Rs. 40,000 (60% fixed)

Prepare a flexible budget showing marginal cost and total cost for 70% activity.

7. From the following particulars calculate material variances, quantity of materials purchased is 3000 units.

Value of materials purchased is ₹ 9,000. Standard quantity of material for one ton of finished product is 25 units. Standard rate of material is ₹ 2/unit. There is no opening stock of materials closing stock of materials is 500 units. Finished production during the period is 80 tons.

8. You are required to prepare a reconciliation statement from the following information:

Net loss as per cost accounts	3,44,800
Net loss as per Financial accounts	4,32,090
Works overhead underrecovered in cost accounts	6,240
Depreciation overcharged in cost accounts	2,600
Administrative overhead recovered more in cost accounts	3,400
Interest on investment	17,500
Goodwill written off in financial books	11,400
Income tax	80,600
Stores adjustment (credit) in financial accounts	950
Depreciation on stock charged in financial accounts	13,500



SECTION - C (Twenty marks each)

 $(20 \times 3 = 60)$

Answer any three questions:

The following figures have been extracted from the financial accounts of Moontech Ltd. for the year 2014.

		₹		₹
/1	Direct material	25,00,000	Legal charges	5,000
\`al	Direct wages	15,00,000	Dividend received	50,000
	Factory overhead	8,00,000	Interest received	10,000
8	Administration	out hat y	Sales (60000 units)	60,00,000
(overheads	3,50,000	Closing stock :	uti nomboom.
0	Selling and distribution		Finished goods	
	overheads	4,80,000	(2000 units)	1,60,000
	Bad debt	40,000	W-I-P	1,20,000
	Preliminary expenses		d namel solution to	
-_	written off	20,000	nie harged in c = ac*	

Cost accounts for the year show that the direct material consumption was ₹28,00,000. Factory overhead is recovered at 20% on prime cost. Administration overhead is recovered at ₹ 6 per unit and selling and distribution overhead is recovered at ₹ 8 per unit.

Prepare profit and loss account as per financial accounts and cost sheet. Reconcile the profit as per the two records.



10. A product passes through three processes A, B and C. The normal wastage of process A – 3%, process B – 5% and process C – 8%. Wastage of process A was sold at Rs. 2/unit, that of B at Rs. 4/unit and that of C at ₹ 8/unit. 10000 units were issued to process A at a cost ₹ 1.00 per unit. The other details are as follows:

	Α	В	C
Sundry materials (₹)	1,000	1,500	500
Labour (₹)	5,000	6,500	6,500
Direct expenses (₹)	1,050	1,188	1,050
Actual output (units)	9500	9100	8100

Prepare process accounts, abnormal loss and abnormal gain account.

11. Nirman Nirmithi Company Ltd. supply the following particulars relating to the Contract No. 205 are supplied to you for the year ending 30th June 2014.

	₹	
Materials : Sent from stores	80,000	
Supplied by suppliers	5,000	
Wages	70,000	
Plant installed at site Shri Dharmasthala Manjunathoshu College of Business Management Li College of Business Management Li	15,000	
Direct expenditure College at Beatings MangaLore - 575 003	4,000	
Establishment charges	3,000	
Wages accrued on 30 th June 2014	500	
Material returned to store	500	
Work certified	2,00,000	



Work uncertified	5,600
Material sold (cost ₹ 200)	300
Plant lost by fire	1,000
Value of plant on 30 th June	12,000
Material at site on 30 th June	1,000
Contract price is	5,00,000
Cash received from the contractee is	1,60,000

Prepare Contract Account, Contractee's Account and also show the relevant entries in the Balance Sheet.

12. Sugama Transport Ltd. owns a bus which runs between Delhi and Chandigarh and back for 10 days in a month. The distance from Delhi to Chandigarh is 240 kms. The bus completes the trip from Delhi to Chandigarh and back on the same day.

The bus goes another 10 days in a month towards Agra and the distance between Delhi and Agra is 190 kms. This is also completed in the same day. For the rest of 4 days of its operations in a month, it runs in the local city covering a distance of 70 kms per day. Calculate the rate per passenger km. When a profit of 33.33% on takings is maintained.

Other information is as follows:

orfo,	et expenditure
Salary of conductor per month	10,500
Token tax per month	18,000
Repairs and maintenance per month	15,000
Driver's salary per month	10,500
Cost of the bus	20,00,000



The life of the bus 10 years.

Scrap value of bus after 10 years

Insurance per annum

Accountants salary per month

Lubricant oil ₹ 200 per 100 kms.

Permit fee per month

Normal capacity of bus 50 passengers

Diesel consumption 9 kms per litre at ₹ 45/litre

The bus generally is occupied 90% of the capacity between Delhi and Chandigarh, 80% between Delhi and Agra and it is always full when it runs within the city.