

9.	<p>Calculate the trend percentages from the following data taking 2015 as the base year:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="336 331 1267 600"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Current Assets</th> <th colspan="4">As at 31st December</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2015 ₹</th> <th>2016 ₹</th> <th>2017 ₹</th> <th>2018 ₹</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cash at bank</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>24,000</td> <td>26,000</td> <td>30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Book debts</td> <td>30,000</td> <td>36,000</td> <td>50,000</td> <td>60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stock</td> <td>40,000</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>80,000</td> <td>1,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bills receivable</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>15,000</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>30,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Current Assets	As at 31st December				2015 ₹	2016 ₹	2017 ₹	2018 ₹	Cash at bank	20,000	24,000	26,000	30,000	Book debts	30,000	36,000	50,000	60,000	Stock	40,000	60,000	80,000	1,00,000	Bills receivable	10,000	15,000	20,000	30,000	CO2	K2
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10.	<p>From the following data, calculate:</p> <p>(i) B.E.P expressed in amount of sales in rupees.</p> <p>(ii) Number of units that must be sold to earn a profit of Rs.1,20,000 per year.</p> <p>Selling price - Rs. 40 per unit Variable manufacturing cost - Rs. 22 per unit Variable selling cost - Rs. 3 per unit Fixed factory overheads - Rs. 1,60,000 Fixed selling cost - Rs. 30,000</p>	CO2	K2																													
11.	<p>The Bombay Textiles has estimated sales of particular variety of cloth for the first six months of the coming year as follows:</p> <p>January - 48,000 metres February - 50,400 metres March - 54,000 metres April - 55,200 metres May - 57,000 metres June - 62,100 metres July - 66,000 metres</p> <p>At the beginning of the year, there were 8,000 metres of cloth expected in inventory. At the end of each month, the firm plans to have an inventory equal to one-sixth of the sales of the next month. Prepare the purchase budget.</p>	CO2	K2																													
Q. No.	<p>SECTION C</p> <p>ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS: (4 x 10 = 40)</p>	CO	KL																													
12.	<p>(a) The following information pertaining to a firm is available:</p> <p>Annual consumption 12,000 units (360 days) Cost per unit Re. 1 Cost per order Rs. 12 Inventory carrying cost 20% p.a. Lead time (Maximum, Normal and Minimum) 30-15-5 (days) Daily consumption (Maximum, Normal and Minimum) 45-33-15 (units) Calculate inventory levels.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[OR]</p> <p>(b) Standard time allotted for a job is 20 hours and the rate per hour is Rs. 2 plus a dearness allowance 50 paise per hour worked. The actual time taken by a worker is 15 hours. Calculate the earnings under (a) Time system; (b) Piece wage system (c) Halsey Plan; (d) Rowan scheme.</p>	CO3	K3																													

13	<p>(a) From the following data calculate: liquidity ratios, Net profit ratio and debt equity ratio:</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;">Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sales</td> <td style="text-align: right;">32,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net profit</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,23,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Equity (₹ 10 per share)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reserve</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,32,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long term debt</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Creditors</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,82,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bank credit (short term)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fixed Assets</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,99,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inventories</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,31,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other current assets</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,44,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">[OR]</p> <p>(b) Prepare a flexible budget for overheads on the basis of the following data. Ascertain the overhead rates at 50%, 60% and 70% capacity:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">At 60% capacity</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;">Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">Variable overheads:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indirect material</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indirect labour</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Semi-variable overheads:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Electricity (40% fixed: 60% variable)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Repairs (80% fixed: 20% variable)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Fixed overheads:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depreciation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Insurance</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salaries</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total overheads</td> <td style="text-align: right;">93,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Estimated direct labour hours</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,86,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Rs.	Sales	32,00,000	Net profit	1,23,000	Equity (₹ 10 per share)	10,00,000	General reserve	2,32,000	Long term debt	8,00,000	Creditors	3,82,000	Bank credit (short term)	60,000	Fixed Assets	15,99,000	Inventories	3,31,000	Other current assets	5,44,000		Rs.	Variable overheads:		Indirect material	6,000	Indirect labour	18,000	Semi-variable overheads:		Electricity (40% fixed: 60% variable)	30,000	Repairs (80% fixed: 20% variable)	3,000	Fixed overheads:		Depreciation	16,500	Insurance	4,500	Salaries	15,000	Total overheads	93,000	Estimated direct labour hours	1,86,000	CO3	K3
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14.	<p>(a) The following figures relate to the activities of Moon Ltd., for the year ending 31st Dec, 2019:</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;">Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sales (Net)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cost of goods sold</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7,20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Administrative expenses:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salaries</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,74,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rent and rates</td> <td style="text-align: right;">24,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Postage and telegrams</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stationery</td> <td style="text-align: right;">74,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Selling and Distribution expenses:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salesmen salaries</td> <td style="text-align: right;">36,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advertising</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sales commission</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Discount on sales</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Non operating expenses:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interest</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loss on sale of building</td> <td style="text-align: right;">22,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Non- operating income:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gain on sale of investments</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>You are required to prepare the common – size statement.</p>		Rs.	Sales (Net)	16,00,000	Cost of goods sold	7,20,000	Administrative expenses:		Salaries	1,74,000	Rent and rates	24,000	Postage and telegrams	10,000	Stationery	74,000	Selling and Distribution expenses:		Salesmen salaries	36,000	Advertising	12,000	Sales commission	15,000	Discount on sales	4,000	Non operating expenses:		Interest	10,000	Loss on sale of building	22,000	Non- operating income:		Gain on sale of investments	20,000	CO4	K4												
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15	<p>(a) The particulars of a receipt and issues of a certain material during Jan 2013 are given below:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Date</th> <th rowspan="2">Receipts</th> <th rowspan="2">Units</th> <th rowspan="2">Rate</th> <th colspan="2">Issues</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Units</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jan 6</td> <td>Purchased</td> <td>450</td> <td>25</td> <td>Jan 3</td> <td>600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>Purchased</td> <td>600</td> <td>24.50</td> <td>8</td> <td>500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15</td> <td>Returns from workshop (issued on Jan 3)</td> <td>50</td> <td>-</td> <td>13</td> <td>250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22</td> <td>Purchased</td> <td>350</td> <td>26</td> <td>27</td> <td>500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>28</td> <td>Purchased</td> <td>500</td> <td>27</td> <td>31</td> <td>300</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Further information: opening balance on 1.1.2013 was 1,000 units at Rs. 24 per unit. A shortage of 15 units was noticed and recorded on 9.1.2013. Prepare stores ledger account for the month of Jan 2013 under the LIFO method.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[OR]</p> <p>(b) A company has three production departments and two service departments. For the period ended 31st Dec. 2013, the departmental distribution summary has the following totals:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Production department</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Service Department</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>P1 – 3,200</td> <td>S1 – 800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P2 – 2,800</td> <td>S2 – 1,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P3 – 2,000</td> <td>Total : 10,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The service department cost are proposed to be charged on percentage basis as given below:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>P1</th> <th>P2</th> <th>P3</th> <th>S1</th> <th>S2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>S1</td> <td>20%</td> <td>40%</td> <td>30%</td> <td>-</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S2</td> <td>40%</td> <td>20%</td> <td>20%</td> <td>20%</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>You are required to show the apportionment of service departments overheads by simultaneous equation method and prepare the secondary overhead distribution summary.</p>	Date	Receipts	Units	Rate	Issues		Date	Units	Jan 6	Purchased	450	25	Jan 3	600	12	Purchased	600	24.50	8	500	15	Returns from workshop (issued on Jan 3)	50	-	13	250	22	Purchased	350	26	27	500	28	Purchased	500	27	31	300	Production department	Service Department	P1 – 3,200	S1 – 800	P2 – 2,800	S2 – 1,200	P3 – 2,000	Total : 10,000		P1	P2	P3	S1	S2	S1	20%	40%	30%	-	10%	S2	40%	20%	20%	20%	-	CO4	K4
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Q. No.	ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS:	(2 x 15 = 30)	CO	KL																														
16.	<p>From the following data relating to the manufacture of a standard product during the month of September 2013, prepare a statement showing the cost and profit per unit.</p> <p>Raw materials used Rs.40,000 Direct wages Rs.24,000 Machine hours worked 9,500 hours Machine hour rate Rs.4 per hour Office overheads 20% on works cost Selling overheads Rs. 1 per unit Units produced 20,000 units Units sold 18,000 @ Rs.10 per unit</p>		CO5	K5																														
17.	<p>ABC Company Ltd., has given the following particulars. You are required to prepare a cash budget for the three months ending 31.12. 2019.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Months</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Sales</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Materials</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Wages</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Overheads</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">August</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10,200</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3,800</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,900</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">September</td> <td style="text-align: center;">21,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3,800</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,100</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">October</td> <td style="text-align: center;">23,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9,800</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">November</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4,200</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">December</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10,800</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4,500</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Credit items are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales/Debtors – 10% sales are on cash basis, 50% of the credit sales are collected next month and the balance in the following month. • Creditors – Material 2 months, Wages – 1/5 month, overheads – ½ month • Cash balance on 1.10.2019 is expected to be Rs. 8,000 • A machinery will be installed in August at the cost of Rs.1,00,000. The monthly instalment of Rs.5,000 is payable from October onwards. • Dividend at 10% on preference share capital of Rs.3,00,000 will be paid on 1st December. • Advance to be received for sale of vehicle Rs.20,000 in December • Income tax (advance) to be paid in December Rs.5,000 	Months	Sales	Materials	Wages	Overheads	August	20,000	10,200	3,800	1,900	September	21,000	10,000	3,800	2,100	October	23,000	9,800	4,000	2,300	November	25,000	10,000	4,200	2,400	December	30,000	10,800	4,500	2,500		CO5	K5
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18.	<p>Given:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rs.</p> <p>Receivables turnover = 4 Payables turnover = 6 Inventory turnover = 8 Capital turnover ratio = 2 times Fixed assets turnover ratio = 8 times Gross profit ratio = 25% Gross profit during the year amounted to Rs.80,000. There is no long term loan or overdraft. Reserves and surplus amounted to Rs.28,000 ending inventory of the year is Rs.2,000 above the beginning inventory. Bills receivable amounted to Rs.5,000 and bills payable are Rs.2,000. Prepare a balance sheet on the basis of the information given above.</p>		CO5	K5																														