# B.Com. (A \& F) DEGREE EXAMINATION APRIL 2019 <br> ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE <br> SECOND SEMESTER 

| COURSE | $:$ | MAJOR - CORE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PAPER | $:$ | COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING |
| TIME | $:$ | 3 HOURS |

## Section A

Answer ALL the questions.

1. Define the term 'Costing'.
2. What is 'Bin card'?
3. Write a note on 'Idle Time'.
4. Define 'Overheads'.
5. What do you mean by Fund flow statement?
6. Compute the prime Cost:

Direct Material Used Rs. 82,000
Productive Wages
Rs. 17,000
Royalty Paid
Rs. 11,000
Hire Charge of Special Machines for the job Rs.13,000
7. Find Out the economic Order quantity (EOQ) from the following particulars:

Annual Usage: 6000 Units Cost of Material per unit Rs. 20
Cost of placing and Receiving one order: Rs.60. Annual Carrying cost of one unit:
$10 \%$ of the inventory Value.
8. Ascertain the Labour Turnover under Separation Method:

Employees on 01.01.2018: $\quad 14,000$
Employees on 31.12.2018: $\quad 16,000$
Employees who left during 2018: 750
9. Calculate the Gross Profit Ratio from the following figures:

|  | Rs. |  | Rs. |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| Sales | $1,00,000$ | Purchases | 60,000 |
| Sales Return | 10,000 | Purchase returns | 15,000 |
| Opening stock | 20,000 | Closing stock | 5,000 |

10. From the following, find out the changes in working capital:

Rs.
Decrease in creditors
2, 500
Increase in cash 1,700
Decrease in debtors 500
Increase in stock $\quad 1,600$

## Section B

Answer Any FIVE questions.
11. Two Components A and B are used as follows:

Reordering Quantity: A 1200 Units B 100 Units
Reordering Period A 2 to 4 Weeks B 3 to 6 Weeks
Normal Usage _ 300 Units per week each
Minimum Usage _ 150 Units per week each
Maximum Usage _450Units per week each
You are required to calculate the following for each of the components.
a) Reordering Level
b) Maximum Level
c) Minimum Level
d) Average Stock Level
12. From the following particulars, Calculate earnings of a worker under :
i) Time Rate System
ii) Piece Wage Rate
iii) Halsey Plan and
iv) Rowan Plan

Wage rate - Rs. 2 per hour
Production per hour -4 units
Dearness allowance - Re. 1 per hour
Standard time fixed - 80 hours
Actual time taken - 50 hours
Production - 250 units
13. Work out the machine hour rate for the following machine whose scrap value is 'nil'
a) Cost of machine Rs. $3,60,000$
b) Freight and installation Rs. 40,000
c) Working life : 20 Year
d) Working hours : 8,000 per year
e) Repair charges : $50 \%$ of depreciation
f) Power : 10 units per hour @ 10 paise per unit
g) Lubricating oil @ Rs. 2 per day of 8 hours
h) Consumable stores @ Rs. 10 per day of 8 hours
i) Wages of operator @ Rs. 4 per day
14. You are given the following information:

|  | Rs. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Cash | 18,000 |
| Debtors | $1,42,000$ |
| Closing Stock | $1,80,000$ |
| Bills payable | 27,000 |
| Creditors | 50,000 |
| Outstanding Expenses | 15,000 |
| Tax Payable | 75,000 |
| Calculate a) Current ratio b) Liquidity ratio C) Absolute Liquidity ratio |  |

15. From the following balance sheet extracts, compute a trend percentages and comment on the liquidity position of X ltd. You may take 2000 as base year.

| Particulars | 2000 <br> Rs. | 2001 <br> Rs. | 2002 <br> Rs. | $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ <br> Rs. | 2004 <br> Rs. | 2005 <br> Rs. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Stock | $1,50,000$ | $1,70,000$ | $1,90,000$ | $2,30,000$ | $2,20,000$ | $2,00,000$ |
| Debtors | $1,40,000$ | $1,20,000$ | 80,000 | 90,000 | $1,00,000$ | $1,00,000$ |
| Cash | 60,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 60,000 | 90,000 | $1,00,000$ |
| Current <br> Liabilities | $3,00,000$ | $3,20,000$ | $3,00,000$ | $2,80,000$ | $2,40,000$ | $2,00,000$ |

16. From the following Balance sheets, prepare a statement showing flow of funds.

Balance sheets

| Liabilities | $\mathbf{3 1 - 1 2 - 2 0 1 5}$ <br> Rs. | $\mathbf{3 1 - 1 2 - 2 0 1 6}$ <br> Rs. | Assets | $\mathbf{3 1 - 1 2 - 2 0 1 5}$ <br> Rs. | $\mathbf{3 1 - 1 2 - 2 0 1 6}$ <br> Rs. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Share capital | $2,00,000$ | $2,50,000$ | Land | 50,000 | 66,000 |
| Retained <br> Earnings | 10,000 | 23,000 | Stock | 80,000 | 90,000 |
| Creditors | 70,000 | 45,000 | Debtors | $1,20,000$ | $1,15,000$ |
|  |  |  | Cash | 30,000 | 47,000 |
|  | $\mathbf{2 , 8 0 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 1 8 , 0 0 0}$ |  | $\mathbf{2 , 8 0 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 1 8 , 0 0 0}$ |

17. During the year 2017, A Ltd, Produced 50,000 units of a product. The following were the expenses:

| Particulars | Rs. |
| :--- | ---: |
| Stock of raw material on 01.01.2017 | 10,000 |
| Stock of raw material on 31.12.2017 | 20,000 |
| Purchases | $1,60,000$ |
| Direct Wages | 75,000 |
| Direct Expenses | 25,000 |
| Factory Expenses | 37,500 |
| Office Expenses | 62,500 |
| Selling Expenses | 25,000 |

You are required to prepare a cost sheet showing cost per unit and total cost at each stage.

## Section C

## Answer Any TWO questions.

$(2 \times 20=40)$
18. The accounts of a machine manufacturing company disclose the following information for six months ending $31^{\text {st }}$ December 1978. Rs.
$1,50,000$
$1,20,000$
30,000
15,000

Materials used
Direct wages
Factory overheads
Administrative expenses

Prepare the cost sheet of the machine and calculate the price which the company should quote for the manufacture of a machine requiring materials valued at Rs. 1,250 and expenditure in productive wages Rs. 750 , so that the price might yield a profit of $20 \%$ on the selling price.
19. From the following Particulars given below write up the stores ledger card 2018

| January 1 Opening Stock | 1000 units at Rs.26 each |
| :---: | :--- |
| 5 Purchased | 500 units at Rs.24.50 each |
| 7 Issued | 750 Units |
| 10 Purchased | 1500 units at Rs.24 each |
| 12 Issued | 1100 Units |
| 15 Purchased | 1000 units at Rs.25 each |
| 17 Issued | 500 Units |
| 18 Issued | 300 Units |
| 25 Purchased | 1500 Units at Rs. 26 each |
| 29 Issued | 1500 Units |

Adopt the FIFO Method \& LIFO Method of issue and ascertain the value of the Closing Stock.
20. Mahesh Ltd. Furnish you the following Balance sheets for the years ending
$31^{\text {st }}$ December 2015-2016. You are required to prepare a cash flow statement for the year ending 31-12-2016.

Balance Sheets

| Liabilities | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ <br> Rs. | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ <br> Rs. | Assets | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ <br> Rs. | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ <br> Rs. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Equity Share capital | 20,000 | 20,000 | Goodwill | 2,400 | 2,400 |
| General Reserve | 2,800 | 3,600 | Land | 8,000 | 7,200 |
| Profit and loss A/c | 3,200 | 2,600 | Building | 7,400 | 7,200 |
| Sundry Creditors | 1,600 | 1,080 | Investments | 2,000 | 2,200 |
| Outstanding Expenses | 240 | 160 | Inventories | 6,000 | 4,680 |
| Provision for tax | 3,200 | 3,600 | Accounts Receivable | 4,000 | 4,440 |
| Provision for bad debts | 80 | 120 | Bank Balance | 1,320 | 3,040 |
|  | $\mathbf{3 1 , 1 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 , 1 6 0}$ |  | $\mathbf{3 1 , 1 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 , 1 6 0}$ |

Following Additional information has been supplied
i) A piece of land has also been sold Rs. 800 .
ii) Depreciation amounting to Rs. 1,400 has been charged on building
iii) Provision for taxation has been made for Rs.3,800 during the year.
21. Kumar Ltd has three production department 'A', 'B', 'C' and two service departments 'D' and ' E '. The following figures are extracted from the records of the company.

| Particulars | Rs. | Particulars | Rs. |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Rent \& Rates | 5,000 | General lighting | 600 |
| Indirect wages | 1,500 | Power | 1,500 |
| Depreciation of machinery | 10,000 | Sundries | 10,000 |

Following further details are available:

|  | Total | A | B | C | D | E |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Floor Space in square feet | 10,000 | 2,000 | 2,500 | 3,000 | 2,000 | 500 |
| Light Points | 60 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 10 | 5 |
| Direct Wages (Rs). | 10,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 1,500 | 500 |
| H.P of machines | 150 | 60 | 30 | 50 | 10 | $\overline{5,000}$ |
| Value of Machinery (Rs). | $2,50,000$ | 60,000 | 80,000 | $1,00,000$ | 5,000 | 5, |

Apportion the cost to various departments on the most equitable basis by preparing a primary departmental distribution summary.

