

NCRD's Sterling Institute of Management Studies,  
Nerul, Navi Mumbai

SEMESTER END EXAMINATION MMS SEM II April 2017

Subject: Cost and Management Accounting

Date: 24/11/2017

Day: Monday

Roll No:

Time: 11am to 2.00 pm

Marks: 60 Marks

Instructions:

1. Question No. 1 is compulsory. (Total 20 Marks)

2. Attempt Any Four Questions from the Rest. (Total 40 Marks)

Q.1) From the books of accounts of Viburaj Enterprises the following details have been extracted for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014 (15M)

Particulars	Amount
Corporate manager salary	11,10,000
Rent of plant	1,27,500
Sale of defective raw material	8,500
Hire charges of special equipment	57,000
Office rent	84,700
Purchase of Raw material	4,85,230
Carriage Inwards	24,325
Indirect Materials	2,35,600
Office Expenses	41,000
Insurance Premium for stock of raw material	22,600
Insurance Premium for computer	12,700
Insurance Premium for Delivery van	11,500
Opening stock of raw material	78,175
Closing stock of raw material	76,230
Sale of factory Scrap	16,800
Carriage Outward	1,10,000
Depreciation on Delivery van	28,000
Depreciation on computer	87,300
Salaries to office staff	1,15,300
Salaries to Drawing and Designing department	1,85,700
Opening work in progress	94,300
Closing work in progress	96,500
Brand Ambassador Remuneration	4,80,000
Direct Wages - Skilled Labour	3,15,500
- Unskilled Labour	1,24,500
Cost of catalogue Printing	57,500
Opening Stock of Finished Goods	6,40,000
Closing stock of finished goods	7,50,000
Repairs to Delivery Van	35,500

Other Information:

1. The corporate Manager's salary to be apportioned between the factory and the office in the ratio of 1:9

2. Selling price is 120% of Cost price  
From the above details prepare Cost Sheet showing various elements of cost  
**Q.1.b)** Classify the following costs on the basis of functions:

(5M)

- 1) Purchase of Materials 2) Rent 3) Salaries 4) Work's Manager Salary 5) Showroom Expenses  
6) Audit Fees 7) Depreciation on Delivery Van 8) Depreciation on Machinery 9) Direct Wages  
10) Printing & Stationery

**Q.2)** Prakash Automobiles Distributes its goods to regional dealer using a single lorry. The dealer's Premises are 40km away by road. The lorry has a capacity of 10 tonnes and makes the journey twice a day fully loaded on the outward journeys and empty on return journey. The following information is available for a Four Weekly Period. During the year 2001:

(10M)

Petrol Consumption	8km.per liter
Petrol Cost	Rs.13 per Litre
Oil	Rs.100 per Week
Driver's Wages	Rs.400 per Week
Repairs	Rs.100 per Week
Garage Rent	Rs.150 per Week
Cost of lorry (Excluding tyres)	Rs.4,50,000
Life of lorry	80,000km
Insurance	Rs.Rs.6,500 per annum
Cost of tyres	Rs.6,250
Life of tyres	25,000km
Estimated sale value of lorry at end of its life	Rs.50,000
Vehicle licence Cost	Rs.1,300 per annum
Other overhead Cost	Rs.41,600 per annum

The lorry operates on a five day week

**Required:**

- (a) A statement to show the total cost of operating the vehicle for the four weekly period analysed into running costs and fixed costs  
(b) Calculate vehicle cost per kilometre and per tonne kilometre

**Q.3)** Y Ltd manufactures a chemical product which passes through three processes. The cost records shows the following particulars for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2014. (10M)  
Input to Process I 20,000 units @Rs.28 per unit

Particulars	Process I	Process II	Process III
Materials	48,620	1,08,256	1,03,345
Labour	32,865	84,553	77,180
Expenses	2,515	10,588	16,275
Normal Loss	20%	15%	10%
Scrap Value per unit	1	2	3
Actual Output(Units)	18,000	16,000	15,000

Prepare Process Accounts, Abnormal Gain/Loss Account. Also show process cost per unit for each process

**Q.4.a)** From the following particulars, you are Required to calculate:  
(i) Fixed Cost

(5M)

- (ii) Profit Volume Ratio
- (iii) Break Even Sales
- (iv) Sales to earn Profit of Rs.6,00,000
- (v) Margin of Safety of the year 2012.

Particulars	2012(Rs.)	2013(Rs.)
Total Cost	12,96,000	18,72,000
Sales	14,40,000	21,60,000

**Q.4.b)** From the following data find out (i) Sales and (ii) New Break-Even sales, if selling price is reduced by 10%. (5M)

Particulars	Amount
Fixed Cost	4,000
Break-even sales	20,000
Profit	1,000
Selling price per unit	20

**Q.5.a)** A manufacturing concern which has adopted standard costing furnishes the following information (5M)

- (1) Standard Materials for 70kg. Finished Products, 100kg
- (2) Standard price of material Rs.1 per kg
- (3) Actual output 2,10,000 kg.
- (4) Actual material used 2,80,000kg
- (5) Cost of material Rs.2,52,000

Calculate:

- (1) Material usage variance (2) Material price variance (3) Material cost variance

**Q.5.b)** From the following calculate- Labour Variances: (5M)

Standard Hours for 6 units	- 42 hours
Standard Rate per unit	- Rs.5.60
Actual Production	- 2,100 units
Actual Hours	- 14,500 hours
Actual rate per Hour	- Rs.0.85

**Q.6)** Calculate all labour variances from the following data. (10M)

	Standard		Actual	
	Hours	Hourly Rate	Hours	Hourly Rate
Skilled labour	2,880	20	1,760	25
Semi-skilled labour	1,920	10	2,640	5
Total	4,800		4,400	
output	108kg		90kg	

**Q.7)** Explain any two of the following Overheads in brief: (10M)

- i) Selling & Distribution Overheads
- ii) Production Overheads
- iii) Office & Admin Overheads