

2018

( 5th Semester )

COMMERCE

( Honours )

Paper No. : BCAF-05

( **Advanced Cost and Management Accounting** )

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 45%

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. (a) What are the scope of Management Accounting? Explain the different classifications of cost. 7+7=14

Or

- (b) From the following information, prepare Reconciliation Statement : 14

|   | ₹        |
|---|----------|
| Net profit as per financial books           | 6,37,800 |
| Net profit as per cost accounting           | 6,67,600 |
| Factory overheads under recovery in costing | 57,000   |

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|  | ₹      |
|--|--------|
| Administrative overheads recovered in excess             | 42,500 |
| Depreciation charged in financial books                  | 36,600 |
| Depreciation charged in cost account                     | 39,500 |
| Interest received but not included<br>in cost accounting | 4,500  |
| Income tax provided in financial books                   | 6,000  |
| Bank interest credited in financial books                | 2,300  |
| Store adjustment credited in financial books             | 4,200  |
| Devaluation of stock charged in financial books          | 8,600  |
| Dividend paid in financial books                         | 12,000 |
| Loss due to damage provided in financial books           | 2,600  |

2. (a) What are the different causes of labour turnover? Explain the main features of a good wage system. 8+6=14

Or

- (b) Show the Stores Ledger entries as they would appear when using LIFO method : 14

| 2017 |    | Units           | Price<br>₹ |
|------|----|-----------------|------------|
| May  | 1  | Balance in hand | 3000       |
| "    | 2  | Purchased       | 2000       |
| "    | 4  | Issued          | 1500       |
| "    | 6  | Purchased       | 2000       |
| "    | 11 | Issued          | 1500       |

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( Continued )

| 2017   |                       | Units | Price<br>₹ |
|--------|-----------------------|-------|------------|
| May 15 | Weight lost           | 100   | —          |
| " 19   | Issued                | 2000  | —          |
| " 22   | Purchased             | 3000  | 2.90       |
| " 25   | Returned from factory | 150   | —          |
| " 27   | Issued                | 1500  | —          |

3. (a) The following details are available from the books of accounts of a contractor with respect to a particular construction work for the year ended 31st March, 2016 :

| Particulars                            | ₹         |
|--|-----------|
| Contract price                         | 91,00,000 |
| Cash, received (90% of work certified) | 71,91,000 |
| Materials sent to site                 | 35,82,600 |
| Planning and estimation cost           | 3,50,000  |
| Direct wages paid                      | 32,62,700 |
| Cost of plant installed at site        | 7,00,000  |
| Direct expenses                        | 1,68,000  |
| Establishment expenses                 | 2,03,000  |
| Materials return to store              | 14,840    |
| Head office expenses apportioned       | 2,50,000  |
| Cost of work uncertified               | 3,17,000  |

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On 31st March, 2016 :

|                              | ₹        |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Materials at site            | 85,400   |
| Accrued direct wages         | 78,120   |
| Accrued direct expenses      | 9,310    |
| Value of plant (as revalued) | 6,16,000 |

(i) Prepare the Contract A/c for the year ended 31st March, 2016.

(ii) Show the Relevant Balance Sheet.

10+4=14

Or

(b) A product passes through three processes to completion. In January 2015 the cost of production were as given below :

| Particulars               | Process |        |        |
|---------------------------|---------|--------|--------|
|                           | I       | II     | III    |
| Direct materials (₹)      | 2,000   | 3,020  | 3,462  |
| Wages (₹)                 | 3,500   | 4,226  | 5,000  |
| Production overhead (₹)   | 1,500   | 2,000  | 2,500  |
| Normal loss (%)           | 10      | 5      | 10     |
| Wastage realized (₹)      | 3 p.u.  | 5 p.u. | 6 p.u. |
| Actual production (units) | 920     | 870    | 800    |

1000 units of materials were issued to Process—I at ₹ 5 per unit

Prepare Process—I, Process—II and Process—III A/cs.

6+4+4=14

4. (a) What is Marginal Costing? What are the advantages and disadvantages of Marginal Costing? 2+6+6=14

Or

- (b) From the following information, you are required to calculate—

- (i) material cost variance;
- (ii) material price variance;
- (iii) material mix variance;
- (iv) material usage variance;
- (v) material yield variance.

14

The standard mix of the product having three materials namely A, B and C is as below :

| <i>Material</i>                 | <i>Qty.</i><br>kg                                     | <i>Rate</i><br>₹ |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------|
| A                               | 5000  | 5                |
| B                               | 4000  | 4                |
| C                               | 3000  | 3                |
|                                 | <hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> |                  |
|                                 | 12000   |                  |
| <i>Less : Standard loss 10%</i> | 1200  |                  |
| <i>Standard yield</i>           | <hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> |                  |
|                                 | 10800   |                  |

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The actual mix of the product shown in cost card as below :

| <i>Material</i> | <i>Qty.</i><br>kg | <i>Rate</i><br>₹ |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| A               | 3000              | 5                |
| B               | 6000              | 4                |
| C               | 4000              | 3                |
| Total           | <u>13000</u>      |                  |

The actual yield of mix was 10800 kg.

5. (a) What are the different classifications of budget? What are the advantages and disadvantages of Zero-Base Budgeting?

6+4+4=14

Or

- (b) The budgeted expenses for the production of 10000 units in a factory are furnished below :

| <i>Particulars</i>          | <i>Per unit</i><br>₹ |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Materials                   | 70                   |
| Labour                      | 25                   |
| Variable overheads          | 10                   |
| Fixed overhead (₹ 1,00,000) | 10                   |
| Direct variable overhead    | 13                   |

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| <i>Particulars</i>                 | <i>Per unit</i><br>₹ |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Selling expenses (15% fixed)       | 7                    |
| Distribution expenses (20% fixed)  | 5                    |
| Administrative expenses (₹ 50,000) | 5                    |
|                                    | <u>145</u>           |

Prepare a budget for the production of  
8000 units and 15000 units. 14.

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