

05 SEP 2019

**BBA SEM- 2 EXAMINATION
COST ACCOUNTING (20235)**

Q.1. What is costing? Explain the objectives of cost accounting 14

OR

Q.1. What is cost accounting? Explain the functions of cost accountant 14

Q.2. Explain the classification of cost in detail 14

OR

Q.2. Explain **ANY TWO** of the following: 14

1. Methods of costing
2. Classification of cost for managerial decision making
3. Techniques of costing

Q.3. What is a cost sheet? Write a cost sheet with imaginary figures 14

OR

Q.3. Following particulars have been extracted from the cost records of B Ltd. During the year 2015: 14

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
Direct Materials	16,00,000
Direct Expenses	2,00,000
Office Expenses	3,00,000
Direct Wages	8,00,000
Factory Expenses	6,00,000
Selling Expenses	4,00,000

Production was of 8,000 tables during the year and have been sold out for Rs. 46,80,000. It is ascertained that 30% of the factory expenses and 20% of selling expenses are fixed. During the year 2016 the company plans to manufacture 10,000 tables. You have to prepare:

A cost sheet for the year 2016, showing the price at which table be sold, so as to get same rate of profit on cost as in the year 2015

When cost of direct materials per unit will increase by 15% and direct wages per unit will increase by 10%. Fixed factory expenses will increase by Rs.20,000. Office expenses will increase by 20% but otherwise no changes are anticipated.

Q.4. What are the reasons for disagreement in profits in cost books and financial books 14

OR

Q.4. R Ltd. Manufactures three types of cycles, named model A, B and C. The practice followed by the company is to charge material and wages at actual cost, works overhead at 75%, 80% and 90% of wages cost of model A, B and C respectively and office on cost is charged at 20%, 25% and 30% of the works cost of these respective models. The company's accounts provide you with the following information: 14

PARICULARS	A (Rs.)	B (Rs.)	C (Rs.)
Materials (per unit)	300	410	600
Wages (per unit)	200	350	300
Selling Price (per unit)	800	1,350	1,550

There is no closing stock of cycles. Number of cycles manufactured were of A 200, B 300 and C 100

If actual works on cost happened to be on A Rs.36,000, B Rs.90,000 and C Rs.24,000 and office overheads on A Rs.30,000, B Rs.70,000 and C Rs.42,000. You are required to prepare:

1. Statement showing the profit per unit
2. Profit and Loss Account
3. A Reconciliation Statement

Q.5. What is Non-Integral Accounts? Explain its features and the different types of ledgers prepared under this system **14**

OR

Q.5. As on 31st March, 2015, the following balances existed in a firm's cost ledger:

PARTICULARS	DEBIT	CREDIT
Stores Ledger Control A/c	6,02,870	
WIP Control A/c	2,44,730	
Finished Stock Ledger Control A/c	5,03,890	
Manufacturing Overhead Control A/c		21,050
Cost Ledger Control A/c		13,30,440
	13,51,490	13,51,490

During the next three months the following items arose:

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
Finished product (at cost)	4,21,670
Manufacturing overhead incurred	1,83,020
Raw materials purchased	2,46,000
Factory wages	1,01,060
Indirect labour	43,330
Cost of sales	3,71,780
Material issued to production	2,54,630
Sales returned at cost	10,760
Material returned to suppliers	5,800
Manufacturing overhead charged to production	1,54,400

You are required to pass the journal entries, write up the accounts and schedule the balances, stating what each balance represents.