

DURATION: - 2½ hrs

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- Note: - (1) All questions are compulsory.
 (2) All questions carry equal marks.
 (3) Figures to the right indicates full marks

Q.1.A. Select appropriate word: (Any 8)

(CO-1,2,3,4- U) (8M)

1. ECQ stands for
 - a. Economic Order Quantity
 - b. Essential Order Quantity
 - c. Economic Output Quantity
 - d. Essential Output Quantity
2. Time wages are paid on the basis of
 - a) Actual time
 - b) Standard time
 - c) Time saved
 - d) Overtime
3. Which of the following cannot be used as a base for the determination of overhead absorption rate?
 - a. Number of units produced
 - b. Prime cost
 - c. Conversion cost
 - d. Discount Allowed
4. Bin card is maintained by the
 - a. Accounts department
 - b. Costing department
 - c. Stores department
 - d. Finance department
5. In most of the manufacturing industries, the most important element of cost is
 - a. Material
 - b. Labour
 - c. Overheads
 - d. Factory overheads
6. When standard output is 10 units per hour and actual output is 12 units per hour, the efficiency is
 - a. 80%
 - b. 100%
 - c. 120%
 - d. 12%
7. If the annual demand is equal to 500 units, ordering cost is equal to 40 and carrying cost is equal to Rs.4 per unit, the ECQ is
 - a. 10
 - b. 31.62
 - c. 100
 - d. 37.5
8. Material control involves control over
 - a. Consumption of material
 - b. Issue of material
 - c. Purchase of material
 - d. Purchase, storage and issue of material
9. The costs associated with storage are an example of which cost category?
 - a. Quality costs
 - b. Labour costs
 - c. Ordering costs
 - d. Carrying costs
10. Costs that can be easily traced to a specific department are called
 - a. Direct costs
 - b. Indirect costs
 - c. Overheads
 - d. Processing costs

Q.1.B. State whether the following statement are true or false. (Any 7):

(CO-1,2,3,4- U) (7M)

1. Overheads is direct cost.
2. Dearness allowance is linked with cost-of-living index.
3. Under FIFO method, material purchased first are deemed to be issued last.
4. Wage plan promotes industrial peace.
5. Rent is apportioned on the basis of floor area occupied.
6. Stor ledger is maintained in store department.
7. Power is allocated on the basis of H.P of machines.
8. Cost accounting provides data for managerial decision making.
9. Cost accounting can be used only in manufacturing concern.
10. Stock level are fixed up for inventory control.

Q.2. A Company has three production department and two services department. Distribution summary of overheads is as follows.

Production Department	
A	Rs.14,000
B	Rs.15,000
C	Rs.13,000

Services Department	
X	Rs.9,000
Y	Rs.3,000

Departments	A	B	C	X	Y
X	40%	30%	20%	-	10%
Y	30%	30%	20%	20%	-

Apportion of cost service department by using.

1. Direct method
2. Repeated Distribution Method
3. Trial & Error Method.

(CO-4, AAE) (15M)

OR

Q.2. The following expenses have been incurred in respect of a shop having four identical machines.

Rent and Rates	Rs.6,000 p.a
Power consumed by the shop at 10 paise per unit	Rs.4,800 p.a
Repairs for 4 machines	Rs.1000 p.a
Lighting for the shop	Rs.800 p.a
Lubricants etc.	Rs.100 p.a
Depreciation per Machine	Rs.600 p.a
Supervisor: Looking after 4 machine and is paid	Rs.600 p.m.
Attendants: 2 attendants, looking after 5 machines paid	Rs.60 p.m. each

(CO-4, AAE) (15M)

Calculate Machine hour rate.

Q.3. Amit an employee of XYZ ltd. Gets the following benefits:

Salary	Rs.2,500
Dearness allowance	Rs.5,200
Employees contribution to provident fund	8% of salary and DA
Employees contribution to ESI	4% of salary and DA
Bonus	20% of salary and DA
Other allowances	Rs.25,000 p.a

Amit works for 2,500 hours p.a out of which 500 hrs are non-productive but treated as normal Idle time.
You are required to find out the effective hourly cost of Amit.

(CO-3, AAE) (15M)

OR

Q.3. Compute the earning of a worker under Time Rate Method, Piece Rate Method, Halsey Plan and Rowan Plan.

Information Given;

Wage Rate: Rs.2 per hour. Dearness Allowance: Rs.1 per hour.
Standard Hours:80 hours, Actual Hours: 50 hours.

(CO-3, AAE) (15M)

Q.4.A. The following information is available.

Normal Consumption	300 units per day
Maximum Consumption	420 units per day
Minimum Consumption	240 units per day
Re-order Quantity	3600 units per day
Re-order Period	10 to 15 days
Normal Re-order period	12 days

Calculate:

1. Maximum level
2. Minimum Level
3. Re-ordering level
4. Average stock level.

(CO-2, AAE) (8M)

Q.4.B. From the particulars, calculate the Economic Order Quantity.

1. Annual requirements = 1,600 units
2. Cost of placing and receiving per purchase order = Rs.50
3. Cost of material per unit Rs.40
4. Annual carrying cost inventory = 10% of inventory value.

(CO-2, AAE) (7M)

OR

Q.4. From the following information, find out value of stock by preparing stores ledger as per FIFO and Weighted average method.

Date	Transactions	Units	Rate per unit (Rs.)
1.4.2023	Opening Balance	1000	50
3.4.2023	Purchases	5000	60
4.4.2023	Sales	3000	65
6.4.2023	Sales	3000	65
8.4.2023	Purchases	3000	50
9.4.2023	Sales	2000	60
10.4.2023	Sales	500	55

The weekly physical stock taking on 7th April, 2023 showed a shortage of 100 units. (CO-2, AAE) (15M)

Q.5.A. Distinguish between Financial Accounting and Cost Accounting.

(CO-1, U, A) (8M)

Q.5.B. Distinguish between Bin card & Store Ledger.

(CO-2, U, A) (7M)

OR

Q.5. Write Short note :(Any Three)

(CO-1,2,3,4- U, A) (15M)

- a) Distinguish between Maximum Level and Minimum Level
- b) Idle Time
- c) Classification of cost
- d) Labour Turnover
