Regular (60:40) Batch (2017-18 till 22-23) External (60:40) Batch (2017-18 till 2019-20)

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EXAMINATION- MAY-2024

FIFTH SEMESTER

Sub.: Cost and Work Accounting - III (BCOM19-304C / BCWA-503)

Date: 23/05/2024		Cotal Marks: 60	Time: 10.00 am to 12.30 pm			
Instruction	ns: 1) All questions are compuls	sory. 2) Figures to the right indicate	full marks.			
Q. 1 (a) 1.	Fill in the blanks (Any 5) Budget is prepared		(05)			
	a) In advance for a special period	b) Long term per	iod			
	c) After a specific period	d) Short term per	iod			
2.	Cost variance is the difference be	etween				
	a) standard cost and actual cost	b) fixed cost and	marginal cost			
	c) standard cost and variable cost	d) None of the ab	ove			
3.	Break-even point is the point					
	a) High profit	b) Low losses				
	c) no profit, No loss	d) P/V ratio				
4.	The cost which remains fixed irre	espective of level output are known as				
	a) Fixed cost	b) variable cost				
	c) Semi variable cost	d) Historical cost				
5.	are predetermined cost of a	predetermined cost of a product under present or anticipated future conditions.				
	a) Standard cost	b) Abnormal cost				
	c) Historical cost	d) None of the ab	oove			
6.	Labour cost variance is difference	cost variance is difference between				
	a) Actual labour cost and standar	d cost b) actual rate and	l standard rate			
	c) Actual hours and standard hou	d) Idle time				
7.	Idle time variance is always					
	a) Adverse	b) Positive				
	c) Favorable	d) Similar				
Q. 1 (b)	State whether the following statement are true or false (any 5)					
1	Uniform costing may create mon	niform costing may create monopolistic tenderizes within the industry.				
2	Cost audit is part and partial of fi	st audit is part and partial of financial Audit				
3	Contribution is referred as gross	tribution is referred as gross margin				
4	Favourable material cost variance when actual cost incurred is more than standard cost					
5	At break even point equals fixed	preak even point equals fixed cost				
6	Target costing provides across functional communication language for the product optimization.					
7	The cash budget is a tool of finar	icial planning				

Q. 2 a) What is meant by uniform costing? Explain advantages and limitations in details.

(20)

OR

b) The expenses budgeted for production of 10,000 units in a factory are:

Particulars	Amount per unit		
Material	70		
Labour	25		
Variable overhead	20		
Fixed overhead (Rs-1,00,000)	10		
Direct expenses	05		
Selling expenses (10% fixed)	13		
Distribution expenses (20% fixed)	07		
Administrative expenses (Rs- 50,000)	05		

Prepare a budget for production of 8000 units and 6000 units showing total and per unit cost.

Q. 3 a) ABC co. ltd furnishes you the following information of two years

(10)

Year	Sales	Total profit
2021	40,00,000	4,00,000
2022	60,00,000	8,00,00

Calculate

P/V ratio

Break-even point

Fixed cost

Profit when sales are Rs- 50,00,000

b) Write short notes. (Any 2)

(05)

- 1 Uniform cost manual
- 2 Objectives of budgetary control
- 3 Types of cost audit
- 4 Features of target costing

Q. 4 a) From the following information calculate

(15)

Material price variance

Material cost variance

Material usage variance

Material mix variance

Particulars	Standard		Actual	
	Qty	Amt	Qty	Amt
X	5	10	4	20
Y	3	9	2	6
Z	2	8	3	9
	10	27	9	35

OR

b) From the following data calculate

Labour cost variance

Labour efficiency variance

Labour rate variance

Actual gross wages (direct) Rs- 2000

Standard hrs for worked 8000

Standard rate Rs-0.30

Actual hrs worked 8200