T.Y.B.COM. SEM – V (2014 Course) : SUMMER - 2019

SUBJECT: GROUP A : COST & MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING – IV

Day: Saturday
Date: 27/04/2019 **S-2019-0432** Time: 12.00 NOON TO 02.00 PM
Max. Marks. 40

N.B.:

1) Al questions are **COMPULSORY**.
2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

Q.1 Define 'Marginal Cost' and 'Marginal Costing'. State the advantages of marginal costing. **(10)**

OR

The following information was extracted from the books of Anuja Ltd for the year 2016 – 2017

Particulars	Rs.
Sales	1,00,000
Variable cost	60,000
Fixed Costs	30,000

Find out: **a)** P/V Ratio **b)** Break – Even point **c)** Margin of safety

Q.2 Explain the terms of the following in relation of marginal costing **(10)**
a) Break – Even point b) Margin of safety

OR

From the following information find out
a) P/V ratio b) Break – Even point
c) Profit when sales amounted to Rs. 1,20,000.
d) Sales required to earn the profit of Rs. 60,000
Fixed cost per unit Rs. 40,000
variable cost per unit Rs. 2
Seles Rs. 2,00,000
Selling price per unit Rs. 10

Q.3 What is cost Audit? State the advantages of cost audit. **(10)**

OR

From the following information relating to Vijaya Ltd., prepare a Flexible Budget at 60% and 80% capacity.

Particulars	70% capacity Rs.
A) Variable Overheads:	
• Indirect Material	5,000
• Indirect Labour	15,000
B) Semi – variable Overheads:	
• Electricity	50,000
Variable 60%	
Fixed 40%	
• Repairs and Maintenance	5,000
Variable 65%	
Fixed 35%	
C) Fixed Overhead:	
Salaries to staff	10,000
Depreciation on Machines	14,000
Insurance on Machines	6,000
Total	**1,05,000**

The company estimated the direct labour hours to be worked at 70% capacity as 70,000 hours. Also calculate the overhead rate at 60%, 70% and 80% capacities.

Q.5 Write short notes on any **TWO** of the following **(10)**

a) Objectives of management information system
b) Break – even analysis
c) Flexible budget
d) Objectives of budgetary control

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