T.Y.B.COM. SEM – V (2014 Course) : WINTER - 2018

SUBJECT: GROUP A : COST & MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING – IV

Day: Saturday
Date: 20/10/2018

W-2018-0377

Time: 12.00 NOON TO 02.00 PM
Max. Marks: 40

N.B:

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

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

OR

A Ltd has furnished the following data for the year ending 31.03. 2018.

Particulars	Rs.
Profit	1,00,000
Fixed Cost	3,00,000
Sales	10,00,000
Variable cost	6,00,000

Find out: a) P/V Ratio b) Break – Even point
c) Profit when sales amounted to Rs. 1,20,000.
d) Sales to earn a profit of Rs. 2,00,000.

Q.2 What is 'Break – Even Point'? State the assumptions and limitations of break – even analysis. **(10)**

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 Rs. 40,000, variable cost Rs. 20 per unit, estimated sales Rs. 2,00,000 selling price per unit Rs. 100.

Q.3 Define 'Budgetary Control'. Explain the objectives and advantages of budgetary control. **(10)**

OR

The expenses budgeted for production at 100% capacity of Guardian Ltd., are given below

Particulars	100 % capacity Rs.
Direct Materials	6,00,000
Variable Works Overheads	2,00,000
Basic Wages	2,00,000
Fixed Production Overheads	80,000
Productive Expenses – Marginal	40,000
Administrative Expenses – Rigid	40,000
Selling Overheads (10% fixed)	1,20,000
Distribution on Cost (80% variable)	60,000

Prepare a flexible Budget for the production at 60% and 80% capacity showing separately –

i) Prime Cost ii) Works Cost
iii) Cost of Production and iv) Cost of Turnover

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

a) Contribution
b) Cash budget
c) Advantages cost audit
d) Objectives of management information system

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