

FYBAF

Q.P. Code :24466

[Time: 2½ Hours]

[Marks:75]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B: 1. All questions are compulsory.

Q.1 (A) Multiple Choice question (Any Eight)

08

1. A Material loss during production or storage due to evaporation or shrinkage is called
 - a. Scrap
 - b. Waste
 - c. Spoilage
 - d. Material Loss
2. The process by which cost items are charged direct to a cost unit or cost centre is called
 - a. Absorption
 - b. Apportionment
 - c. Allocation
 - d. Allotment
3. The difference between hours paid and hours is called
 - a. Normal time
 - b. Time saved
 - c. Standard time
 - d. Idle time
4. Under Taylor differential piece rate system a worker whose production is higher than the standard will get ----- of normal piece rate
 - a. 110%
 - b. 115%
 - c. 120%
 - d. 130%
5. The inefficient workers is penalized by paying him low piece rate in
 - a. Rowan Plan
 - b. Merrick Plan
 - c. Taylor Plan
 - d. Rucker
6. A ----- is a planned cost for a unit of product or service rendered
 - a. Standard cost
 - b. Marginal cost
 - c. Opportunity cost
 - d. Historical cost
7. Rent paid for the factory building which is temporarily closed is example
 - a. Imputed cost
 - b. Sunk cost
 - c. Shut down cost
 - d. Temporary cost

Q.P. Code :24466

9. The model and formula of Economic Order Quantity was developed by — in 1913

- a. F.W.Taylor
- b. F. Wilson Harris
- c. F. Walter Harris
- d. F. W. Marshall

10. ----- are not recorded in the books of account

- a. Implicit Cost
- b. Explicit Cost
- c. Sunk cost
- d. All of the above

Q.1 (B) State whether True or False (Any Seven)

07

1. Cost Accounting is a branch of Financial Accounting
2. Conversion cost is equal to direct wages and factory overhead
3. Notional expenses are not included for ascertaining cost
4. Fixed cost vary with volume rather than time
5. FIFO method of pricing material issue results in higher profit
6. Bin card shows the value of a material at any movement of time
7. Labour turnover is the movement of people out of the organization
8. Merrick differential piece rate system is less punitive than Taylor system
9. Pre-determined overhead rates are used only in standard costing system
10. Waste can be realized but scrap cannot be realized

Q.2 (A) The following details are available in respect of a consignment of 1500 kgs of material Z

08

Invoice Price	Rs.20per kg.
Excise Duty	30% of Invoice Price
Sales tax	10% of Invoice Price including Excise Duty
Trade Discount	10% of Invoice Price
Insurance	1% of aggregate net price
Delivery charges	Rs.300

Cost of container @ Rs.50 per container for 50kgs of material. Rebate is allowed @Rs.40 per container, if returned within six weeks, which is a normal feature. One container load of material was rejected on inspection and not accepted.

Cost of unloading and handling @0.25% of the cost of material ultimately accepted.

You are required to find out the landed cost per per kg .of material Z

Q.2 (B) A company manufactures 6000 units of a product per month. The cost of placing an order is Rs.100.

07

The purchase price of the raw material is Rs.15 per kg. The re-order period is 4 to 8 weeks. The consumption of raw material varies from 150 kgs. to 450 kgs. per week. The average consumption being 300 kgs. The carrying cost of inventory is 20% per annum.

You are required to calculate

Re-order quantity

Re-order level

Minimum stock level

Paper / Subject Code: 81402 / Cost Accounting-I

Q.P. Code :24466

Maximum stock level
Average stock level (apply both the formulas)

OR

Q.2 (A) The store ledger account for Material Y in a manufacturing concern reveals the following data for the quarter ended 30.9.2016 07

Date	Receipts		Issues	
	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price
	(Units)	(Per Unit)	(Units)	(Rs.)
July-01 (Bal. b/d)	1500	2.00	-	-
July-10	3200	2.20	-	-
July-15	-	-	1300	2600
Aug. -07	-	-	1000	2000
Aug. - 20	3600	2.40	-	-
Aug. - 25	-	-	1800	4120
Sept. -10	2600	2.50	-	-
Sept.- 20	-	-	2200	4980
Sept.- 29	-	-	600	1420

Physical verification on 30.9.2016 revealed an actual stock of 3900 units. You are required to prepare store ledger accounts by Weighted Average Method.

Q.2 (B) M/s NK Ltd. are the manufactures of LCD of mobile phones. The following are the details of their operation during 2015 08

Average monthly market demand	2000 units
Ordering cost	Rs.150 per order
Inventory carrying cost	20% per annum
Cost of LCD	Rs. 650 per LCD
Normal usage	125 LCD per week

You are required to calculate
Economic Order quantity and

If the supplier is willing to supply quarterly 1500 units at a discount of 5%, is it worth accepting

Q.3 (A) A skilled worker in LP Ltd. is paid a guaranteed wage rate of Rs. 40 per hour. The standard time per unit for a particular product is 6 hours, Shashi a machine man has been paid wages under the Rowan incentive plan and he had earned an effective hourly rate of Rs.60 on the manufacture of that particular product. What could have been his total earning and effective hourly rate, had been put on Halsey Incentive scheme (50%) 08

Q.P. Code :24466

Q.3 (B)

Standard output	40 units
Time Rate	Rs.2 Per hour
Piece Rate	Rs.2.5 per unit
High Piece rate	Rs. 3 per unit
Standard hours in a week	50 hours

07

The production details of different workers are given below

A	32 Units.
B	38 Units
C	40 Units
D	43 Units
E	45 Units

Compute the earning of workers under Gantt's Task Bonus Plan

OR

Q.3 (A)

3 hours allowed to a worker to produce 6 units and wages has been paid @Rs.26 per hour. In a 48 hours week the worker produced 136 units.

08

You are required to calculate the total earnings and effective hourly rate of earnings of the worker under the following incentive wage systems.

1. Halsey (50%) system.
2. Rowan system
3. Emerson's efficiency system
4. Barth system

Q.3 (B)

From the following data provided to you. Find out the Labour turnover rate by applying

07

1. Flux Method
2. Replacement Method
3. Separation Method

No. of workers on the payroll

At the beginning of the month - 1600

At the end of the month -2000

During the month

20 workers left, 65 workers were discharged and 230 workers were recruited. Of these 35 workers were recruited in the vacancies of those leaving, while the rest were engaged for an expansion scheme

Q.4

A company has three production departments and two service departments. Distribution summary of overheads is as follows

15

Production Department	
A	Rs.14000
B	Rs.15000
C	Rs.13000

Service Department	
X	Rs.9000
Y	Rs.3000

The expenses of service departments are charged on a percentage basis which is as follows

Q.P. Code :24466

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

Apportion of cost of service departments by using

- 1) Direct Method
- 2) Step Ladder Method
- 3) Repeated Distribution Method
- 4) Simultaneous Equation Method
- 5) Trial & Error Method

OR

Q.4 (A)

From the following particulars, compute the hourly rate of machine installed in a shop.

08

Cost of machine	Rs.25000
Estimated scrap value (after expiry of life of 10 years)	Rs.5000
Shop supervisor salary	Rs.500 per month
General lighting for the shop	Rs.50 per month
Rent & rates of the shop per quarter	Rs.500
Insurance premium for the machine	Rs.20 per month
Estimated repairs & maintenance expenses	Rs.200 per year
Power consumption of the machine	3 units per hour
Rate of power	100 units @Rs.10
Estimated working hours of the machine per year	2000

The machine occupies $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total floor area of the shop. The supervisor of the shop devotes $\frac{1}{5}$ of the time for supervising the machine.

General lighting expenses are to be apportioned on the basis of floor area.

Q.4 (B)

Yankees Ltd. Accepts varieties of jobs which require both manual & machine operations? The budgeted Profit & Loss Account for the period 2015 -16 is as follows

07

Particulars	Rs.
Direct Material	150000
Add -Direct Labour	100000
Prime cost	250000
Add - Production Overhead	300000
Cost of Production	550000
Add - Administrative, Selling & Distribution Overheads	200000
Total Cost	750000
Profit	150000
Sales	900000

FYBAP
30-11-18

CA

Paper / Subject Code: 81402 / Cost Accounting-I

Q.P. Code :24466

Other budgeted data

Labour hours for the period	2500
Machine hours of the period	1500
Number of jobs for the period	300

Calculate overhead absorption rates for absorption of production overhead cost by following methods.

- 1) Direct Labour cost Method
- 2) Direct Labour hours Method
- 3) Machine hours Method
- 4) Unit of Production Method
- 5) Direct Material Cost Method
- 6) Prime cost Method

- Q.5 (A) Discuss the step down method and Reciprocal service method of secondary distribution of overheads 07
Q.5 (B) Distinguish between Bin card & Store Ledger 08

OR

- Q.5 Write short notes (Any Three) 15
- a) Relationship between cost department with other department
 - b) Piece rate System
 - c) Merrick incentive Plan
 - d) Absorption of overhead
 - e) Blanket Overhead Rate

FyBAP

[2Hrs 30Mins]

Total Marks: 75

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory subject to internal choice.
2. Working notes form part of your answer.
3. Use of simple calculator is permitted.

Q1A. Fill in the blanks (any 8)

(08)

1. The returns are always paid on the ----- of the securities.
2. European Depository Receipts are issued and tradable only in -----.
3. ----- means legal mortgage of specific assets.
4. Debenture holders are ----- of the company.
5. ----- leverage indicates the effect on the earnings due to rise of fixed cost funds.
6. ----- method of valuation is not applicable in case of going concern which is not nearing liquidation.
7. ----- risk is the possibility that increase in the cost of living will reduce or eliminate the returns generated.
8. Trading on equity is possible by raising ----- in case of profitable companies.
9. ----- source of finance does not bring in the cash but conserves the cash outflow within the business firm.
10. ----- risk is also referred to as diversified risk.

Q1B. Match the column (any 7)

(07)

A	B
1. Maximising Social Wealth	a. Market Value
2. Term Loan	b. Bird in hand
3. Share Capital	c. Internal Source of Finance
4. Yield Method	d. Retention 40%
5. Dividend Payout 40%	e. High cost of financing
6. Break Even Point	f. Retention 60%
7. Depreciation	g. Financial Management
8. Time Value of Money	h. Low cost of financing
9. Public Deposits	i. No profit no loss
10. Dividend Payout 60%	j. External Source of finance

Q2. . The Balance sheet for Suraj Ltd as on 31st March 2017 is provided calculate EPS and All three Leverages using following information (15)

Liabilities	Rs in Lakhs	Assets	Rs in Lakhs
Equity Share Capital (FV 10)	100	Fixed Assets	150
Retained Earnings	20	Current Assets	50
15% Debentures	60		
Creditors	20		
	200		200

Other details are as follows –

Fixed Costs (Excluding Interest) – Rs 40,00,000

Variable Operating Costs Ratio – 60%

Total Assets turnover Ratio (Sales/ Total assets) – 1.5 times and Income tax rate – 25%

OR

Q2. Compute all the leverages for following two companies with the help of information given below (15)

Particulars	Varun Ltd	Siddarth Ltd
Selling price per unit	Rs 18	Rs 20
Contribution per unit	Rs 12	Rs 10
Fixed Costs per annum	Rs 25,000	Rs 30,000
Interest paid every quarter	Rs 6,000	Rs 8,000
Output Produced	15000 units	12500 units
Output Sold	10000 units	9000 units

Q3. Suraj Ltd has furnished you with the following details you are required to ascertain weighted average cost of capital under book value weights and market value weights (15)

Type of Capital	Book Value	Market Value	Cost of Capital
Equity Share Capital	8,00,000	10,00,000	10%
Preference Share Capital	4,00,000	4,00,000	12%
Retained Earnings	1,00,000	-	10%
Debt Capital	7,00,000	6,80,000	8%
Total	20,00,000	20,80,000	

OR

Q3. Calculate WACC for LK Ltd with the help of information supplied below – (15)

Source of Funds	Amount in Rs
13% Loan funds	26,00,000
Equity Share Capital (FV 10)	24,00,000
11% Preference Share Capital (FV100)	10,00,000
Total	60,00,000

1. Tax rate – 40%
2. Equity shares are traded in the market at Rs 35 and dividend paid this year is Rs 5, expected dividend is Rs 5.50 per share and expected growth rate is 10% p.a.

Q4A. Find the present value of net cash flow using discounting factor as 15% with the help of information given below - (10)

Year	Net Cash flows (in Rs)
1.	1,80,000
2.	1,70,000
3.	1,45,000
4.	1,24,000
5.	1,10,000
6.	1,02,000
7.	95,000
8.	92,000

Q4B. Charu invested Rs 2,40,000 at annual rate of interest of 10%. What is the amount after 3 years if compounding is done annually? (05)

OR

Q4A. Fill in the missing values (08)

Sr. no	Net Cash Inflow(Rs)	PV Factor	Present Value of Cash Inflow(Rs)
1.	??	0.909	1,81,800
2.	6,50,000	0.826	??
3.	??	0.885	2,21,250
4.	1,75,000	??	1,39,475

Q4B. Calculate the amount if Rs 10,00,000 is invested for 1 year at 6% compounding to be done (07)

- Annually
- Semi annually
- Quarterly.

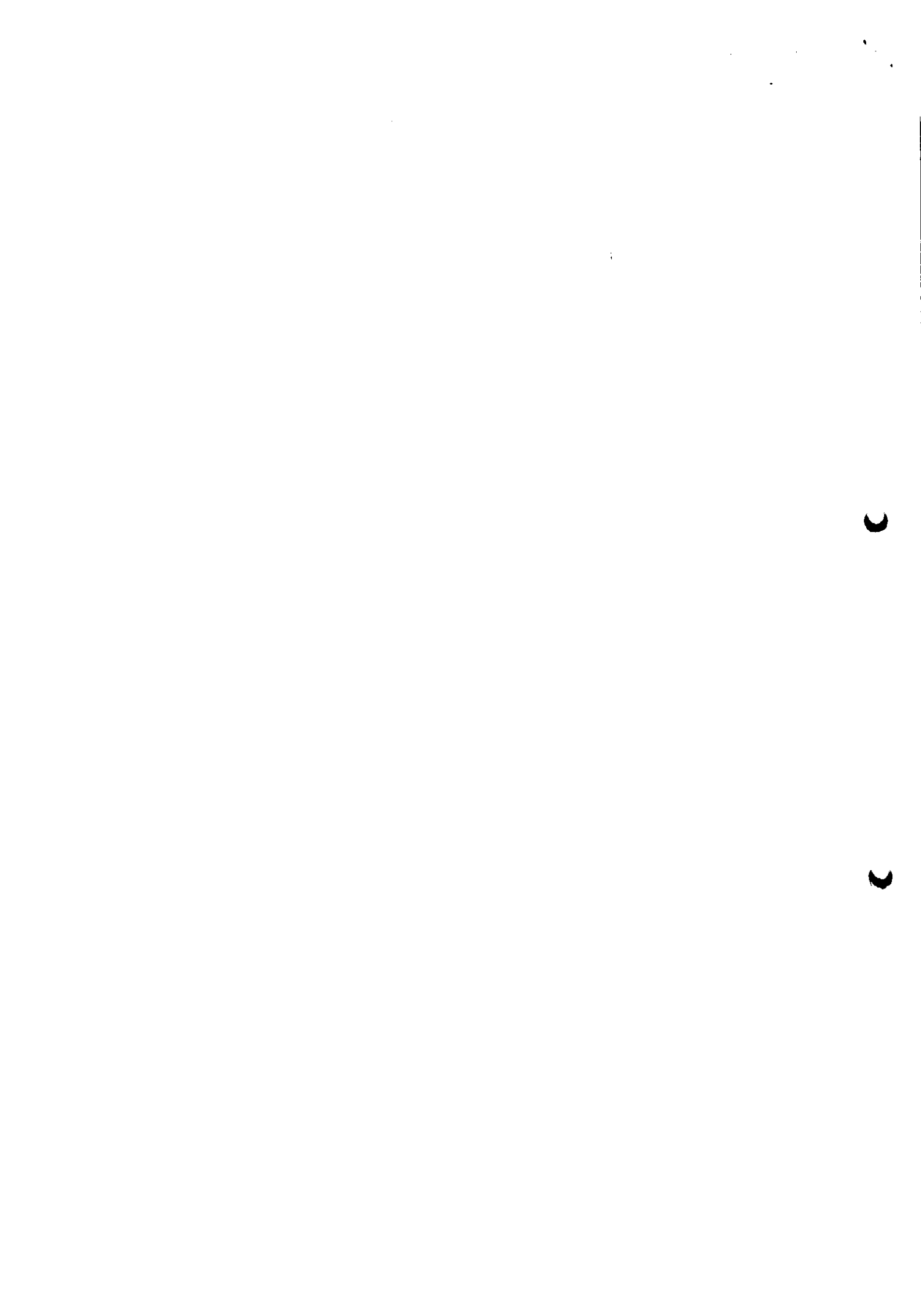
Q5A. Discuss the role and function of treasurer and controller in an organization. (08)

Q5B. Discuss the features of debentures as a source of finance to the company. (07)

OR

Q5. Write Short notes (any 3) (15)

- Profit Maximisation
- Internal Funds as source of finance
- Combined Leverage
- Flotation Cost
- Break Even Point



Total Marks: 75 marks

Time: 2 ½ hrs.

N.B. All questions are compulsory

I (A) Match the Columns: (Any Eight)

(08 marks)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| (1) Encoding | (a) Mass Communication |
| (2) Blogs with Photos | (b) Needs Mental Discipline |
| (3) Kinesics | (c) Introduces the Sender to the Receiver |
| (4) Hierarchy | (d) Levels of Authority and Power |
| (5) Semantic Barriers | (e) Providing Lip Service |
| (6) Fake Listening | (f) Involves the use of common symbols |
| (7) Good Listening | (g) Photo Blog |
| (8) Letterhead | (h) Body Language |
| (9) Post Script | (i) Related to Language |
| (10) Address to a Large Group | (j) Extension of the Body of the Letter |

(B) State whether the following are True or False: (Any Seven)

(07 marks)

- Jobs may be advertised through websites; but applications should never be sent through e-mail.
- Use of Jargon shows command over language.
- Listening enables understanding of a message.
- A communication gap can be created due to a psychological barrier to communication.
- A virus protection software scans incoming mails.
- The Inside Address is a compulsory part of a business letter.
- Grapevine is a formal channel of communication.
- Communication by touch is a type of non-verbal communication.
- Email is a slow means of communication.
- Communication should result in an understanding response.

2(A) Define Communication and explain its process with a labelled diagram.

(07 marks)

(B) List any five advantages and disadvantages of Written Communication.

(08 marks)

OR

(A) Discuss and explain in detail Vertical Communication.

(07 marks)

(B) List any five advantages and disadvantages of Oral Communication.

(08 marks)

3. Explain the term Business Ethics with special reference to Corporate Social Responsibility. (15 marks)

OR

List and explain any five Psychological Barriers to Communication and explain how they can be overcome. (15 marks)

4. (A) A leading multi-national company requires Management Trainees for its newly opened branch at Mumbai. The candidate should be a post-graduate with a minimum of 02 years work experience and should have excellent communication skills. Apply with Curriculum Vitae to P.O. Box No 123, The Times of India, Mumbai. Use the Complete Block layout. (10 marks)

- (B) You have received an offer for the position of a Senior Sales Executive at U Foam Mattresses. Write a Letter of Job Acceptance. Use the Modified Block layout. (05 marks)

OR

- (C) Draft a Letter of Application with Curriculum Vitae for the post of a Company Secretary at Fair Cosmetic Company Private Limited. Use the Complete Block layout. (10 marks)

- (D) After a commendable service as a Personal Secretary for the past 10 years, you have decided to quit your job due to unavoidable domestic circumstances. (05 marks)

Write your Letter of Resignation. Use the Modified Block layout.

5. Write Short Notes on the following: (Any Three) (15 marks)

- (a) Feedback
- (b) Education as an Objective of Communication
- (c) The Importance of Listening
- (d) Inside Address and Salutation
- (e) Communication by Touch

- (vi) Down's syndrome is a defect due to extra chromosome.
- (vii) Indian Constitution does not confer double citizenship.
- (viii) Fundamental rights are justiciable in nature.
- (ix) Indian Constitution has adopted Parliamentary democracy.
- (x) Trinamool congress is a national party.

2. Explain the causes and consequences of declining gender ratio in India. (15)

OR

Examine the various problems faced by the people with disabilities in India.

3. Discuss the reasons for communal violence in modern India. Suggest measures to overcome the problems of communalism. (15)

OR

Explain the various issues related to regional conflicts in India.

4. Discuss the significance for Fundamental Duties as incorporated in Indian Constitution. (15)

OR

Explain the outstanding features of Indian Constitution.

5. '73rd Constitutional Amendment Act ensures democratic participation at the grassroot level' - Discuss. (15)

OR

Write short notes on **any three**:

- (a) Rural-urban divide in India.
- (b) Religious diversity in India
- (c) Portrayal of women in media
- (d) Linguistic conflicts in India
- (e) Features of Indian party system

- NB : (1) All questions are compulsory
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks

1. (A) Choose the correct alternative **(any eight)** (08)

- (i) In India the state of _____ has the lowest gender ratio.
(Punjab, Haryana, Bihar)
- (ii) Shwetambar and Digambar are the two major sects of _____.
(Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism)
- (iii) Marathi belongs to _____ language family.
(Dravidian, Indo-Aryan, Austric)
- (iv) Deficiency of Vitamin _____ may cause blindness.
(A, B, C)
- (v) The practice of untouchability is prohibited in India by Article _____ of the Constitution.
(15,16,17)
- (vi) Demand for 'son of the soil' is an example _____.
(communalism, casteism, regionalism)
- (vii) _____ has the final power to interpret the Constitution.
(Legislature, Executive, Judiciary)
- (viii) According to Indian Constitution there are _____ types of emergency.
(two, three, four)
- (ix) The word _____ implies equal treatment to all religions.
(sovereign, secular, socialist)
- (x) Panchayati Raj was given constitutional status by _____ Amendment Act.
(72nd, 73rd, 74th)

(B) State whether the following statements are True or False **(any seven)**. (07)

- (i) The Constitution of India recognizes 22 languages.
- (ii) English is the secondary official language of Indian Union.
- (iii) Maharashtra was the first state to be formed on linguistic basis.
- (iv) The terms 'Secular' was added to the Preamble of Indian Constitution by 44th Amendment Act.
- (v) Trachoma is a serious form of conjunctivitis.

Duration: 2 1/2 hours

Max marks: 75

- NOTE: i. All questions are compulsory.
ii. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
iii. Draw neat and clean diagram wherever necessary.

- Q1 a. Match the Column: (Any 8) 8
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Research and Development | a. Business Ethics |
| 2 Code of Conduct | b. 1956 |
| 3 MSMED Act | c. Responsibility Towards Employees |
| 4 Audit Committee | d. Technological Environment |
| 5 Indian Companies Act | e. Internal Growth Strategy |
| 6 FDI in Insurance | f. Corporate Governance |
| 7 FDI in Gambling | g. 2006 |
| 8 Fair Wages | h. 49% |
| 9 District Forum | i. Not Allowed |
| 10 Diversification | j. Complaints upto Rs. 20 lakhs |
- b. State whether the following statements are true or false (Any 7) 7
- 1) Business enterprises do operate within a vacuum
 - 2) Business objectives are the future destination of an organization
 - 3) Business must go on irrespective of favorable or unfavorable environment
 - 4) Demographic environment is important because "people make up markets".
 - 5) Environmental analysis does foretell the future
 - 6) Ethical climate is unspoken understanding
 - 7) Ecology is also described as environment biology
 - 8) Marketing audit is within the scope of social audit
 - 9) Indian industries are becoming globally competitive due to support of FDI
 - 10) CSR makes business accountable for its actions
- Q2 a. Discuss features of business objectives. 8
- b. Explain briefly various components of business environment. 7
- OR
- Q2 a. Discuss features of Corporate culture. 8
- b. Enumerate the benefits of Environmental scanning 7

- Q3 a Explain entrepreneurship as career option. 8
b. What is meant by consumerism? State and explain its features. 7
OR
- Q3 a Explain the scope of Corporate Social Responsibility. 8
b. Write a detailed note on business ethics. 7
- Q4 a Suggest measures for Ecological consciousness at Business Level. 8
b. Discuss arguments against Social Responsibility of Business. 7
OR
- Q4 a Distinguish between Social Audit v/s Commercial Audit. 8
b. Discuss implications of FDI inflows on Indian industries. 7
- Q5 a Explain internal growth strategies briefly. 8
b. Explain the merits of Multinational Company. 7
OR
- Q5 Write short notes on any 3: 15
a. Organic Objectives
b. COPRA Act, 1986.
c. Corporate Governance
d. WTO
e. Balance of Trade

(2 ½ Hours)

[Total Marks: 75]

N.B : (1) All questions are **compulsory**.

(2) **Figures** to the right indicate **full** marks.

(3) Draw **neat diagram** wherever necessary.

1. (A) State whether following statements are true or false.(Any **Eight**) 8

- (1) An equation is true only for a specific value.
- (2) A variable is an identity whose quantity can change over a specified time period.
- (3) Demand curve always slopes upward.
- (4) Geometric method measures the elasticity of demand at a point on the demand curve.
- (5) The concept of iso-quants is used to explain the expansion path.
- (6) Economies of scale help to reduce the cost of production.
- (7) A monopoly firm and industry are identical.
- (8) A firm under perfect competition incurs heavy selling cost.
- (9) Under marginal cost pricing, prices are determined on the basis of fixed cost only.
- (10) Today firms produce a variety of products rather than a single product.

(b) Match the following (Any **seven**) 7

Group 'A'		Group 'B'	
1.	Slope	a.	$Q = f(p)$
2.	Graphs	b.	P X Q
3.	Demand function	c.	Next best alternative use
4.	TR	d.	Few sellers
5.	Law of returns to scale	e.	Refers to change in one variable due to change in other variable
6.	Opportunity cost	f.	OPEC
7.	Oligopoly	g.	Monopoly
8.	Cartel	h.	Cost incurred in producing an additional units of output
9.	Discriminating pricing	i.	long-run production
10.	Marginal cost	j.	show the pictorial presentation and the relationship between two variables

2. (A) Explain the nature of demand curve under perfect competition. 8
 (B) Discuss the types of cross elasticity of demand. 7

OR

- (C) The demand schedule for an industry in a purely competitive market is given as follows –

$$Q = 500 - 3P$$

The short-run supply schedule of the industry is as follows-

$$Q = -3 + 8P$$

Questions-

1. What is the equilibrium price and quantity in the market? 4
 2. What is the total expenditure incurred by the consumers? 2
 3. Calculate the total revenue of the firms. 2
- (D) Discuss the survey method of demand forecasting. 8
3. (A) Explain the law of diminishing marginal returns with the help of an illustration and suitable diagram. 8
- (B) Discuss the types of internal economies of scale. 7

OR

- (C) From the following cost function-

$$TC = 100 + 50Q + 4Q^2$$

Questions-

1. Calculate TFC, TVC, AVC, 4
 2. Find out AC, ATC, and AFC if the output is 10. 4
- (D) Explain with the help of diagram the concept of break-even analysis. 7
4. (A) Explain the long-run equilibrium of price and output of the industry under perfect competition. 8
- (B) Discuss the equilibrium of a firm under monopolistic competition in short-run. 7

OR

- (C) Discuss the various types of price leadership. 8
- (D) What is price rigidity? Discuss it with the help of suitable diagram. 7
5. (A) Discuss the merits and demerits of full cost pricing. 8
- (B) Explain the concept of transfer pricing without external market. 7

OR

Write short notes (Any Three) 15

- (a) Use of marginal analysis in decision making.
- (b) Types of price elasticity of demand.
- (c) Ridge lines.
- (d) Kinky demand curve.
- (e) Types of price discrimination.

FY BAF

Q.P. Code :20972

[Time: 2 ½ Hours]

[Marks:75]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B:
1. All questions are compulsory subject to internal choice
 2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 OBJECTIVES QUESTIONS:

15

A) Multiple Choice Questions (Any Eight)

08

1. Factory cost is _____ cost
 - (a) Fixed cost
 - (b) Variable cost
 - (c) Semi-Variable cost
 - (d) Semi-Fixed cost
2. Prime cost is also termed as _____.
 - (a) Indirect Cost
 - (b) Direct Cost
 - (c) Factory Cost
 - (d) Overhead
3. If Total Cost of a product is Rs.10,000 and profit is 25% on Selling Price; then profit is
 - (a) Rs.2500
 - (b) Rs.3000
 - (c) Rs.3333
 - (d) Rs.2000
4. EOQ stands for _____.
 - (a) Equilibrium optional Quantity
 - (b) Economic optimum quantity
 - (c) Economic option Quantity
 - (d) Economic order Quantity
5. Minimum level = _____ - (Average Consumption x Average re-order period)
 - (a) Re-order level
 - (b) Re-order period
 - (c) Maximum level
 - (d) None of the above
6. Labour engaged in the actual production of the product is termed as _____.
 - (a) Direct Labour
 - (b) Supervisor
 - (c) Overhead
 - (d) Cost accountant

7. _____ is not included in financial books.
- Interest on Capital
 - Notional Rent
 - Loss on sale of fixed assets
 - Donations.
8. In the cost sheet, abnormal cost eg. Due to accident shall be _____.
- added to cost of production
 - deducted from cost of production
 - deducted from sales
 - Ignored
9. _____ cost is a cost that is normally incurred at a given level of output in the conditions in which that level of output is achieved.
- Normal
 - Abnormal
 - Relevant
 - Differential
10. Uniform costing helps to control _____.
- Manpower
 - Cost
 - Finance
 - All of the above.

(B) Match the following (any 7)

07

	A		B
1.	Target Costing	a	Key performance Indicator
2.	Sunk cost	b	Not recorded in cost sheet
3.	Electric Power	c	Unavoidable loss
4.	Rent	d	Marginal cost
5.	Closing Stock of Finished goods	e	Avoidable loss
6.	Balance score card	f	Historical cost
7.	Bench marking	g	Office overhead
8.	Salary	h	Floor Space
9.	Goodwill written off	i	Valued at cost of production
10	Normal loss	j	Comparison gap of customer satisfaction level.
		k	Value Engineering
		l	Horse Power of machine

Q.P. Code :20972

- Q.2 A product passes through three processes – A, B and C. 10,000 unit at a cost of Rs.1.10 per unit were issued to Process A. The other direct expenses were as follows: 15

Particular	Process A (Rs)	Process B (Rs.)	Process C (Rs)
Sundry Material	1,500	1,500	1,500
Direct Labour	4,500	8,000	6,500
Direct Expenses	1,000	1,000	1,503

- a) The scrap of Process A was 5%, Process B was 4% and Process C was 7.5% on input.
 b) The scrap of Process A was sold at Rs.0.25 per unit, Process B at Rs.0.50 per unit and Process C at Re.1 per unit.
 c) The overhead charges were 160% of direct Labour
 Prepare Process A, Process B and Process C Account.

OR

- Q.2 The following information is supplied from the costing records of a company. 15

Particular	Rs.
Rent	4,000
Maintenance	2,400
Depreciation	1,800
Lighting	400
Insurance (Stock)	2,000
Employer's Contribution to P.F.	600
Energy	3,600
Supervision	6,000

Particular	A	B	C	D
Floor space (sq. mtr.)	150	110	90	50
Number of workers	24	16	12	8
Wages	8,000	6,000	4,000	2,000
Cost of machinery	24,000	18,000	12,000	6,000
Stock of goods	15,000	9,000	6,000	-

Prepare a statement showing apportionment of costs to various department.

Q.P. Code :20972

- Q.3. Calculate by FIFO method of inventory valuation, the cost of goods sold and value of closing 15 inventory from the following data

Date	Transaction	Unit	Price per unit
1-1-17	Opening Stock	1500	20
5-2-17	Purchases	750	25
10-3-17	Purchases	600	22
15-3-17	Sales	1800	30
12-4-17	Sales	750	31
16-5-17	Purchases	600	25
25-6-17	Sales	750	32
28-6-17	Purchases	200	30
29-6-17	Sales	100	25

OR

- Q.3 (a) From the following information calculate (a) EOQ (b) Total Annual carrying and ordering cost at that quantity. 18

Semi-Annual Consumption	= 6,000 units
Purchase Price of input unit	= Rs.25
Quarterly carrying cost	= 3%
Order cost per order	= Rs.45

- (b) Calculate the earnings of a worker under (i) Halsey Plan and (ii) Rowan Plan from the following particulars 07

Hourly Rate of wages	= Rs. 3 per hour
Standard time	= 16 hours
Actual time taken by the worker	= 12 hours

- Q.4 The accounts of Zebra Ltd for the year ended 31st December 2016, show the following 15

Particular	Rs.
Work office Salaries	6,500
Administrative office Salaries	12,600
Carriage Outward	4,300
Carriage Inward	7,150
Repairs to Plant and Machinery	4,450
Rent, rates and taxes (factory)	8,500
Office Insurance	2,000
Sales	4,61,000
Stock of Raw Material: Opening	48,000
Stock of Raw Material: Closing	62,800
Material Purchased	1,85,000
Travelling Expenses	2,100

Q.P. Code :20972

Travellers Salaries and Commission	7,700
Direct Wages	1,26,000
Depreciation on plant and Machinery	6,500
Depreciation on office furniture	300
Directors Fees	6,000
Gas and Water (Factory)	1,200
Gas and Water (Office)	400
Managers Salary (1/4 office and 3/4 Factory)	10,000
General Expenses	3,400

You are required to prepare a cost Statement for the year ended 31 /Dec/2016.

OR

Q.4

From the following data of RMZ Ltd. You are required to Prepare a Reconciliation Statement 15 as per cost accounts from the following particulars as on 31-March-2017.

Particular	Rs.
Net Profit as per cost accounts	3,00,000
Over absorption of selling overheads	25,000
Over valuation of opening stock	35,000
Interest earned during the year	25,000
Rent received during the year	50,000
Overvaluation of closing stock	15,000
Under absorption of works overhead	20,000
Under absorption of Administration overheads	35,000
Bad debts written off in financial accounting only.	25,000
Preliminary expenses written off during the year	40,000
Profit as per financial accounts	2,70,000

Q.5

- (A) What is Cost accounting ? Distinguish between Financial Accounting and Cost accounting 08
- (B) Discuss in detail Target costing and Just in time. 07

OR

Q.5

Short Notes (any 3)

15

- (i) Uniform Costing
- (ii) Stock levels
- (iii) Objectives of cost accounting
- (iv) Bench marking
- (v) Job Costing

10

11

12

F-4 L
COSTING

Q. P. Code:-24467

(Time:-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hours)

(Marks:75)

- Note: 1] Q – 1 is compulsory
2] Q – 2 to Q -5 with internal choice
3] Figures at right indicates full marks for question.
4] Use of standard calculator is permitted
5] Working notes should form part of your answers

Q- 1 A] State whether the following Statement is True / False (Any 08) (08)

1. Prime cost includes factory overheads.
2. Stock levels are fixed up for inventory control.
3. Dearness allowance is linked with cost of living index.
4. Piece rate method pays the workers by results.
5. Selling and distribution overheads are same as administrative overheads.
6. Linking overheads to cost unit is known as overhead absorption.
7. Stores Ledger shows movement of materials showing quantity and value
8. In no case, material should go below minimum level.
9. Power is allocated on the basis of H.P. of machines.
10. Employee welfare expenses are allocated on the basis of labour hours.

B] Select correct alternative and rewrite the sentence (Any 07) (07)

1. Labour hour rate is followed when most of the work is done by
a) labour b) machines c) different groups of machines
2. Clock Card is placed at
a) The entrance of the office b) the entrance of the factory c) the entrance of the stores
3. Stores Department maintains a record in which a separate folio is maintained for each item
a) Stores Ledger b) Bin Card c) Stock Register
4. When allocating service department costs to production departments, the method that does not consider different cost behaviour pattern is the
a) step method b) reciprocal method c) simple rate method d) dual rate method
5. A common absorption rate used throughout the following for all jobs and units of output irrespective of the department in which they were produced is called
a) machine hour rate b) department absorption rate c) overall absorption rate
d) blanket absorption rate
6. The process by which cost items are charged direct to a cost unit is called
a) absorption b) apportionment c) allocation d) allotment
7. Goods received note is normally prepared in
a) Six copies b) five copies c) four copies

Q. P. Code:-24467

8. Material control includes

a) inventory control b) control over labour c) control over overheads

9. The method of remuneration to give stability of labour cost of the employers is

a) straight piece work b) premium bonus c) measured day work

10. Casual workers are employed when

a) Workers are absent b) accident takes place c) there machine breakdown

Q – 2 The following are the receipts and issues of coal in a factory during March 2017: (15)

March 1	Opening stock 2000 tons at Rs. 46 per ton.
4	Issued 1400 tons
6	Purchased 3500 tons at Rs. 45 per ton.
8	Return due to damage condition purchased on 6 th March 300 tones.
9	Issued 800 tons
14	Issued 2100 tons
17	Purchased 2000 tons at RS. 48 per ton
20	Issued 1200 tons
25	Purchased 1800 tons at Rs. 47 per ton
28	Issued 2800 tons
31	Excess found in stock 430 tons due to wrong weighing during the month

The maximum level fixed is 4000 tons, the minimum 750 tons and the reorder level is 1000 tons.

Show the Stores Ledger Account under FIFO system and weighted average method

OR

Q – 2 A. Two components 'A' and 'B' are used in Mahindra – Industries as follows: (08)

Normal Usage	:	300 units per week each
Minimum Usage	:	150 units per week each
Maximum Usage	:	450 units per week each
Re – order Quantity	:	1800 units
	A	3000 units
Re – order Period	:	4 to 6 weeks
	B	2 to 4 weeks

Calculate for each component:

1. Re – order Level
2. Minimum Level
3. Maximum Level
4. Average Stock Level

B] Determine the EOQ from the following particulars:

(07)

Annual Consumption	:	2,025 units
Cost of material	:	Rs. 60 per unit
Cost of placing an order	:	Rs. 36
Annual carrying cost of one unit	:	10% of inventory value

Q – 3 a] From the following particulars, work out earnings for the week of a worker under: (08)

Q. P. Code:-24467

1. Straight Piece rate System 2. Differential Piece rate System
3. Halsey Premium System 4. Rowan System

Number of working Hours per week : 48

Wages per hour : Rs. 3.75

Rate per piece : Rs. 1.50

Normal Time per piece : 20 minutes

Normal Output per week : 120 pieces

Actual Output for the week : 150 pieces

Differential Piece rate : 80% of piece rate when output is below standard and 120% when above standard.

B] Daily wage rate guaranteed for a worker is Rs. 1.80 and he standard output fixed for a week is 100 articles, representing 100% efficiency. The guaranteed wage rate is paid without bonus, to those workers who show efficiency upto 70% of the standard. Beyond this, bonus is payable on a graded scale in the fixed ratio to the increased output as under :

Efficiency: 90% Bonus Payable : 10%

Efficiency: 100% Bonus payable : 20%

Further increased of 1% in the bonus is given for every 1% increase in the efficiency.

Calculate the total earnings of 4 workers who have worked for a week and their output was as under :

No. 1 : 50 articles No. 2 : 90 articles No. 3 : 100 articles No. 4: 120 articles week is considered to be of 6 days only (07)

OR

Q – 3 A] Explain the factors affecting wages (08)

B] Calculate the total remuneration of three workers A, B, C from the following data: (07)

- Standard production per month per worker : 1,000 units
- Actual production during the month : A 850 units, B : 750 units , C 950 units
- Piece work rate is 10 paise per unit of production
- Additional production bonus is RS. 10 for each percentage of actual production exceeding 80% of standard production
- Dearness allowance: fixed @ Rs. 50 p.m.

Q – 4 Krunal Ltd. has four production departments A, B, C and D and two service department X and Y. The particulars of expenses of the respective departments are as follows: (15)

Production departments				Service departments	
A	B	C	D	X	Y
Rs.5000	Rs.4,500	Rs.4,000	Rs.3,500	Rs.2,750	Rs.1,900

The expenses of Service Departments are charges out on a percentage basis given below:

Particulars	Production Dept.				Service Department	
	A	B	C	D	X	Y
Service Dept. X	10%	30%	20%	20%	-	20%
Service Dept. Y	30%	20%	30%	10%	10%	-



Q.P. Code :001061

[Time: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hours]

[Marks:75]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B: 1. All questions are compulsory.
2. All questions carry equal marks.

- ✓ Q.1 Explain the physical and psychological barriers to communication in detail. (15)
- Q.2 a) Define any four of the following words of the media vocabulary: (08)
- a) Editorial
 - b) Plagiarism
 - c) Credibility
 - d) Yellow Journalism
 - e) Media Bias
 - f) Propaganda
- Q.2 b) Write an agenda for the annual meet of a multinational company. (07)
- OR**
- Q.2 a) Discuss how translation plays an important role in the global media industry. Substantiate your answer with examples. (08)
- Q.2 b) Write a letter to the BMC drawing his attention to the growing menace of hawkers on footpaths outside major railway stations. (07)
- Q.3 a) Explain the importance of skimming and scanning as an important reading skill. (08)
- Q.3 b) How can one achieve fluency in reading? (07)
- Q.4 Oral communication skills form an important part of your personality. Explain the statement with the help of an example. (15)
- Q.5 Write short notes: (Any 3) (15)
- a) Mass Communication
 - b) Creative Thinking
 - c) Non-verbal Communication Skills
 - d) Importance of Body Language
 - e) SQ3R Method of Reading



FYBAF

Q.P. Code : 00288

[Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours]

[Marks:75]

- N.B:
1. All questions are compulsory each carrying 15 marks.
 2. Use of only simple calculator is permitted.
 3. Working notes should form part of your answer.

Q.1 A) Fill in the blanks (any 8 out of 10).

(08)

- 1) There are _____ decisions of financial management.
- 2) Capital structure is relevant in _____ decision.
- 3) Making one deposit today in order to be able to make several withdrawals later is called as _____.
- 4) If the rate is 16% compounded quarterly and deposits will be made for 5 years, then the number of periods are _____.
- 5) $EBIT(-) \text{ _____} = EBT$
- 6) _____ Value is the end value of the fixed asset at the end of its useful life.
- 7) WACC stands for _____.
- 8) The abbreviation "IPO" stands for _____.
- 9) Financing decision involve the most appropriate mix of _____.
- 10) _____ is the inability of a company to cover fixed financial changes.

B) Match the following (any 7 out of 10).

(07)

Sr.No.	A	Sr.No.	B
1	Assets	A	Compounding
2	Share Stock	B	Share
3	Present Value	C	Bundle of Shares
4	Cost of Debt	D	Investment Decision
5	Dividend	E	Liabilities + Equity
6	Capital Budgeting	F	Affected by Tax
7	Future Value	G	Discounting
8	Wealth Maximization	H	Non cash Item
9	WACC	I	Objective of Financial Management
10	Depreciation	J	Lowest

Q.P. Code : 00288

- Q.2 A) Mr. Akshay deposits Rs.200000 annually in a bank for 5 years. The deposit earns 10% per year. What is the future value at the end of 5 years? (08)
- B) Mr. Mahi is planning to purchase a machine at a discount rate of 10%. This would give following cash flow. Find out the present value of the cash flows. If the cost of machine is Rs.2,20,000 will it be a feasible option. (07)

Year	Cash flow (Rs.)
1	65000
2	80000
3	150000
4	80000

PV factors of Rs 1

Year	1	2	3	4	5
10%	0.909	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621

OR

- Q.2 A) Seven equal annual payments of Rs.50000 are made into a deposit account that pays 11 percent interest per year. What is the future value of this annuity? (08)
- B) A bank Promises to give you Rs.1100000 after 3 years at the rate of 9.5% interest. How much should you deposit today? (07)
- Q.3 Calculate operating leverage and financial leverage under situations 1 and 2 and financial plans A and B respectively from the following information relating to the operation and capital structure of a company. (15)

Installed capacity - 8000 units
Actual Production and sales - 50% of installed capacity
Selling price per unit - Rs.40
Variable cost per unit - Rs.20
Fixed cost: Under Situation I - Rs.50000
Under Situation II - Rs.75000

	Plan A	Plan B
Equity share capital of Rs,100 each	5,00,000	4,00,000
Bank Loan at 6%	3,00,000	4,00,000

OR

Q.P. Code : 00288

Q.3 From the following particulars, prepare income statement of A Ltd. (15)

	A Ltd.	B Ltd.
Operating leverage	3	4
Financial leverage	2	3
Interest charges per annum	12 Lakhs	10 Lakhs
Tax rate	40%	40%
Variable cost as % of sales	60%	50%

- Q.4 A) PAM.Ltd. issued Rs.50 Lakhs Preference shares of Rs.100 each redeemable at par after 6 years. Dividend tax rate is 20%. Calculate the cost of Preference Shares. (08)
1. no floatation cost
 2. if the issue is at par with 10% floatation cost
- B) Risk Ltd. Plans to issue 8000 new equity shares of Rs.100 each at par. The floatation cost is expected to be 5% of the share price. The company pays dividend of Rs.15 per share and growth in dividend is expected to be 5%. Compute the cost of equity share, if the market price of equity share is Rs.220. (07)

OR

- Q.4 Following are the details of KBS Ltd. (15)
- 10% Debentures (Rs.100 Per debentures) – Rs.10,00,000
8% Preference Shares(Rs.100 Per Share) – Rs.5,00,000
Equity Shares(Rs.10 Per Share) – Rs. 20,00,000
Dividend is expected at the end of the year Rs.3 per share, growth rate in dividend in 10% and Tax rate is 40%.
Calculate the weighted average cost of capital by considering the above information.

- Q.5 A) Explain the advantages of Retained earnings. (08)
B) Explain the importance of financial management. (07)

OR

- A) Write short notes on any three: (15)
1. Debentures
 2. Long term source of finance
 3. Profit Maximization
 4. Financial decisions
 5. Financial Leverage

✓

✓

✓