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SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY

M. Com. (CBCS) (Semester – I) Wednesday, 24st October 2018 10.00AM to 1.00PM

COURSE TITLE: COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING-I

CODE NO.: PB0CCOM23

PBO1 CCOM23

Notes:

1. Right side of figures indicates full marks of Question.

2. Answer to the Two Sections should be written Separately in the same Answer

(Maximum Marks:70)

	Book (Maximum Marks: /	لا ا				
	SECTION I	(12)				
Q-1	[A] HMT Co. manufactured and sold 1,000 watches in the previous year. Following	(12)				
_	are the particulars obtained from the records of the company:					
:	Rs.					
	Cost of materials 80,000					
	Wages paid 1,20,000	!				
	Manufacturing expenses 50,000					
	Office Expenses 90,000					
	Selling expenses 30,000					
	Sales 4.00,000					
	The company plans to manufacture 1,200 additional watches in next year. You are					
	required to submit a statement showing the price at which watches would be sold so as	; [
	required to submit a statement showing the price at which wateries would be required to submit a statement showing the price at which wateries would be required to submit a statement showing the price at which wateries were a statement showing the price at which wateries were a statement showing the price at which wateries were a statement showing the price at which wateries were a statement showing the price at which wateries were a statement showing the price at which wateries were a statement showing the price at which wateries were a statement showing the price at which wateries were a statement showing the price at which wateries were a statement showing the price at which wateries were a statement showing the price at which wateries were a statement showing the price at which wateries were a statement showing the price at which wateries were a statement showing the price at which wateries were a statement showing the price at which wateries were a statement of the price at which we wateries were a statement of the price at which wateries were a statement of the pr					
ļ	to show a profit of 10% on the selling price. The following additional information is					
Ì	supplied to you:					
	(a) The price of materials will rise by 20 percent on the previous year's level.					
ļ	(b) Wage rates will rise by 5 percent.	_				
	(c) Manufacturing expenses will rise in proportion to the combined cost of					
	materials and wages.					
	(d) Selling expenses per unit will remain unchanged.					
	(e) Other expenses will remain unaffected by the rise in output.	41				
[B]	What are the advantages of Cost Accounting?	(05)				
127	OR					
0.1	A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY					
Q-1	Give Meaning and at least one examples for the following terms:	(12)				
[A]	Relevant Cost, Sunk Cost, Differential Cost, Marginal Cost, Out of Pocket Cost,					
[Imputed Cost and Future Costs.	ļ				
in	Distinguish between Cost Accounting and Financial Accounting	(05)				
[B]	Distinguish actacen cost vecoditing and 1 manorat 1700					

	A company has given fol	lowing information:				(10)	
Q-2 [A]		Product A (Rs)	Pr	oduct B (Rs)			
` '	Fixed Overheads	Rs. 10,000 p.a.		s. 10,000 p.a.			
	Direct Material p.u.	20	25				
	Direct Labour p.u.	10	15				
	Variable overheads (100	0% of Direct Labour)					
	Selling Price P.u.	60	. 10				
	You are required to prese				product and		
	recommend which of the		should be ado	pted:			
	900 units of A & 600 uni	ts of B			·		
	1800 units of A only						
	1200 units of B only	-! f D		•	• *		
	1200 units of A & 400 ur	HIS OF B					
[B]	Distinguish hatus as Ma	uninal and Abanustan A	No nativo s			(08)	
1	Distinguish between Ma		osting			(30)	
	TT 0.11 1 1 4 4	OR	P 1 (37)			(4.0)	
Q-2	The following is the stand	dard cost data per unit	or product 'X'			(18)	
	Selling Price Direct Material			40			
	Direct Material Direct Labor		1	08 05			
	Variable Factory	Overhead	•	03			
	Fixed factory overhead R		l normal outn	**	unite ner		
	year). Variable selling ov	` _		,			
	Rs.1,20,000.	ominate its o per unit.	mva bonning (o vormoud por	Jour Word		
:	1	pany produced 2000 un	ts of the prod	luct and sold	1500 units.		
	There was no opening sto	During a month the company produced 2000 units of the product and sold 1500 units. There was no opening stock.					
	You are required to prepare an income statement under Absorption Costing &						
,	You are required to prepa		t under Absor	ption Costin	g &		
	You are required to prepa Marginal Costing, Explai	are an income statemen		ption Costin	g &		
		are an income statemen	it if any.	ption Costin	g &		
Q-3		nre an income statemen n the difference in Prof SECTION	it if any. II			(18)	
Q-3	Marginal Costing. Explai	nre an income statemen n the difference in Prof SECTION es three types of prod	it if any. II			(18)	
Q-3	Marginal Costing. Explai	nre an income statemen n the difference in Prof SECTION es three types of prod	it if any. II			(18)	
Q-3	Marginal Costing. Explain A company manufacture relating to a period are as	nre an income statemen n the difference in Prof SECTION es three types of prod under:	it if any. II ucts namely	P, Q and R	. The data	(18)	
Q-3	Marginal Costing, Explain A company manufacture relating to a period are as Particulars Machine Hours per unit	nre an income statemen n the difference in Prof SECTION es three types of prod under:	It if any. II ucts namely	P, Q and R	. The data	(18)	
Q-3	Marginal Costing. Explain A company manufacture relating to a period are as Particulars Machine Hours per unit Direct Labour Hours per	r unit @ Rs. 20	It if any. II ucts namely P 10	P, Q and R Q 18	The data R	(18)	
Q-3	Marginal Costing. Explain A company manufacture relating to a period are as Particulars Machine Hours per unit Direct Labour Hours per Direct material per unit	r unit @ Rs. 20	It if any. II ucts namely P 10 4 90	P, Q and R Q 18 12 80	R 14 8 120	(18)	
Q-3	Marginal Costing. Explain A company manufacture relating to a period are as Particulars Machine Hours per unit Direct Labour Hours per Direct material per unit Production (units.)	re an income statemen n the difference in Prof SECTION es three types of prod under: r unit @ Rs. 20 (Rs.)	P 10 4 90 3,000	P, Q and R Q 18 12 80 5,000	R 14 8 120 20,000	(18)	
Q-3	A company manufacture relating to a period are as Particulars Machine Hours per unit Direct Labour Hours per Direct material per unit Production (units.) Currently the company	r unit @ Rs. 20 (Rs.)	P 10 4 90 3,000 g method and	P, Q and R Q 18 12 80 5,000 d absorbs al	R 14 8 120 20,000 I production	(18)	
Q-3	Marginal Costing. Explain A company manufacture relating to a period are as Particulars Machine Hours per unit Direct Labour Hours per Direct material per unit Production (units.) Currently the company overheads on the basis of	r unit @ Rs. 20 (Rs.)	P 10 4 90 3,000 g method and	P, Q and R Q 18 12 80 5,000 d absorbs al	R 14 8 120 20,000 I production	(18)	
Q-3	A company manufacture relating to a period are as Particulars Machine Hours per unit Direct Labour Hours per Direct material per unit Production (units.) Currently the company overheads on the basis of per hour.	r unit @ Rs. 20 (Rs.) ure an income statemen of the difference in Profestation of SECTION of the state of production of the state of production of the state of	P 10 4 90 3,000 g method and	P, Q and R Q 18 12 80 5,000 d absorbs al	R 14 8 120 20,000 I production	(18)	
Q-3	Marginal Costing. Explain A company manufacture relating to a period are as Particulars Machine Hours per unit Direct Labour Hours per Direct material per unit Production (units.) Currently the company overheads on the basis of per hour. The Company wants to use	r unit @ Rs. 20 (Rs.) ure an income statemen of the difference in Profestation of SECTION of the state of production of the state of production of the state of	P 10 4 90 3,000 g method and machine hour	P, Q and R Q 18 12 80 5,000 d absorbs al	R 14 8 120 20,000 I production eads is Rs. 6	(18)	
Q-3	Marginal Costing. Explain A company manufacture relating to a period are as Particulars Machine Hours per unit Direct Labour Hours per Direct material per unit Production (units.) Currently the company overheads on the basis of per hour. The Company wants to use Particulars	r unit @ Rs. 20 (Rs.) ure an income statemen of the difference in Profestation of SECTION of the state of production of the state of production of the state of	It if any. II ucts namely P 10 4 90 3,000 g method and anothine hour	P, Q and R Q 18 12 80 5,000 d absorbs all rate of overh	R 14 8 120 20,000 I production eads is Rs. 6	(18)	
Q-3	A company manufacture relating to a period are as Particulars Machine Hours per unit Direct Labour Hours per Direct material per unit Production (units.) Currently the company overheads on the basis of per hour. The Company wants to unit Particulars Batch Size (Units)	r unit @ Rs. 20 (Rs.) uses traditional costing machine hours. The n	P 10 3,000 g method and machine hour	P, Q and R Q 18 12 80 5,000 d absorbs al rate of overh	R 14 8 120 20,000 I production eads is Rs. 6	(18)	
Q-3	A company manufacture relating to a period are as Particulars Machine Hours per unit Direct Labour Hours per Direct material per unit Production (units.) Currently the company overheads on the basis of per hour. The Company wants to unit Particulars Batch Size (Units) No. of purchase orders period are as	re an income statemen in the difference in Prof SECTION es three types of prod under: r unit @ Rs. 20 (Rs.) uses traditional costing machine hours. The number of the production of the produ	P 10 4 90 3,000 g method and anchine hour	P, Q and R Q 18 12 80 5,000 d absorbs al rate of overh	R 14 8 120 20,000 1 production eads is Rs. 6	(18)	
Q-3	A company manufacture relating to a period are as Particulars Machine Hours per unit Direct Labour Hours per Direct material per unit Production (units.) Currently the company overheads on the basis of per hour. The Company wants to unit Particulars Batch Size (Units)	re an income statemen in the difference in Prof SECTION es three types of prod under: r unit @ Rs. 20 (Rs.) uses traditional costing machine hours. The number of the production of the produ	P 10 3,000 g method and machine hour	P, Q and R Q 18 12 80 5,000 d absorbs al rate of overh	R 14 8 120 20,000 I production eads is Rs. 6	(18)	
Q-3	A company manufacture relating to a period are as Particulars Machine Hours per unit Direct Labour Hours per Direct material per unit Production (units.) Currently the company overheads on the basis of per hour. The Company wants to unit Particulars Batch Size (Units) No. of purchase orders period are as	re an income statemen in the difference in Prof SECTION es three types of prod under: r unit @ Rs. 20 (Rs.) uses traditional costing machine hours. The number of the production of the produ	P 10 4 90 3,000 g method and anchine hour	P, Q and R Q 18 12 80 5,000 d absorbs al rate of overh	R 14 8 120 20,000 1 production eads is Rs. 6	(18)	

İ	The total production overheads are analyzed as under: Machine set-up costs	20%		
		30%	ı	
	Machine operation costs	40%	1	
	Inspection Costs Material Procurement related costs	10%		
Q-3	Required: i. Calculate the cost per unit of each product using trad absorbing all production overheads on the basis of machini. Calculate the cost per unit of each product using ABC pri OR Write note on:	ne nours.	(0	
	Target Costing Kizen Costing	- CC- et Andit	(0	
Q-4	What is Cost Audit? Discuss Types, Advantages and Disadvantages of Cost Audit.		(1	
	OR	II. latest	(1	
Q-4	Discuss Qualification, Disqualification, rights and duties of Cost Auditor as per latest			
-	provision.			

		વિભાગ ૧	\	
પ્ર-૧	એચએમટી કંપનીએ અગાઉના વર્ષમાં ૧૦૦૦ ઘડિયાળોનું ઉત્પાદન અને વેચાણ કર્યું હતું.			(92)
[અ]	કંપનીના રેકોર્ડ્સમાંથી મેળવેલ વિગતો નીચે પ્રમાણે છે:			
	વિગત	3		
	માલસામાન	00000		
	મજુરી	920000		
	ઉત્પાદન ખર્ચ	40000		ļ
.*	ઓફીસ ખર્ચ	60000		
	વેચાણ ખર્ચ	30000	v	
	વેચાણ	800000		
. (§)	(ત) ઉત્પાદગખન જાઉન (ડી) યુનિટ દીઠ વેચાણ ખર્ચ અપરિ (ઇ) ઉત્પાદન માં વધારા થી અન્ય	વર્તિત રહેશે. ખર્ચાઓ કોઈ ફેરફાર થશે નહિ.		[OU]
(<u>u)</u>	4502 (हकाल) पहल	<u>থিম। স্থাথ। ক(৯॥</u> গ্রহণ	91	
પ્ર-૧	નીચેના પદ નો અર્થ આપો અને એ	ોછામાં ઓછુ એક ઉદાહરણ પણ	. આપી.	(૧૨)
[ઑ]	अलंदा परतर, हेलेली यात्र, लहावन यदत्र, हाल्पिन यात्र			
	NAZAI OIEIRA MEAR (out of pocket cost)			
	or Mayor Mine			
[બ]	પડતર હિસાબ અને નાણાકીય હિસા	•		•



કંપનીએ નીચેની માફિતી અ	ાપી છે:		(
	વસ્તુ અ (રૂ)	વસ્તુ બ (રૂ)	
સ્થિર સીરોપારી ખર્ચા	વાર્ષિક રૂ.૧૦૦૦૦	11/2 31 60000	
સીધો માલસામાન	50	રપ	
સીધી મજૂરી	90	૧૫	
યલિત સીરોપારી ખર્ચા (સ	ીધી મજૂરી ના ૧૦૦%)		
એકમ દીઠ વેચાણ કિંમત	90	900	-
તમારે દરેક વસ્તુ ના ઉત્પા	દનની સીમાંત પડતર રજૂ કરવા	ની આવશ્યકતા છે. નીચેનામાંથી	-
કથા વેચાણના મિશ્રણ અપ	નાવવું જોઈએ તેની ભલામણ ક	₹1.	-
એ ૯૦૦ ના એકમો અને ર્બ	ો ૬૦૦ ના એકમો		
એક માત્ર ૧૮૦૦ એકમો			
માત્ર ૧૨૦૦ એકમો બી			
એ ૧૨૦૦ એકમો અને બી ૪	૪ 00 એકમો		
સીમાંત પડતર અને સમાવે	ાશી પડતર વચ્ચેનો તફાવત અ	ાપી.	
	અથવા		
ઉત્પાદન 'X' વસ્તુ ના પ્રમ	ાણિત આકડા નીચે પ્રમાણે છે.		
	ş	- -	
 વેચાણ કિંમત	80	•	
 સીધો માલસામાન	06		
નીધી મજૂરી	оч		
યલિત ફેક્ટરી સીરોપારી પ			
· `	ર્ચ રૂ. ૫ (દર વર્ષે ૩૬,000 એકમ	ોના ઉત્પાદન પર આધારે).	
•			
યલિત વેચાણ સીરોપારી			
	રોપારી ખર્ચ રૂપિયા ૧૨૦૦૦૦ છે	•	
એક મહિના માં કંપનીએ	૨૦૦૦ એકમો નું ઉત્પાદન કર્યું તે	તેમાંથી ૧૫૦૦ એકમોનું વેચાણ થયું.	
શરૂઆત નો સ્ટોક ફતો ની			
તમારે સમાવેશી પડતર ર	મને સીમાંત પડતર ફેઠળ આવ	ક પત્રક તૈયાર કરવાની જરૂર છે. જો	
નફોમાં કોઈ તફાવત હોય			



		વિલ	ાગ-૨			
¥-3	એક કંપની ત્રણ પ્રકારની વસ્તુ PQ અને R નું ઉત્પાદન કરે છે. તે અંગેની માહિતી નીચે પ્રમાણે છે.					
	વિગત			R	(96)	
	એકમ દીઠ યાંત્રિક કલાક દર	90	96	9.8		
	એકમ દીઠ સીધી મજુરી કલાક	ox	9.8	06		
	@ ૨૦લેખે					
	એકમ દીઠ માલ સમાન	60	60	180		
	ઉત્પાદન (એકમો)	3000	4000	50000		
	વર્તમાન માં કંપની રૂઢિગત પડતર	પધ્ધતિ નો ઉપ	ાયોગ કરેછે અને ઉ	ત્પાદન ના શીરોપારી ખર્ચ મશીન	ŧ	
	કલાક નાં આધારે ગણે છે. શીરોપાર્ર	ી ખર્ચ મશીન ક	લાક દીઠ રૂ. ૬ લેખે	. છે.	İ	
	કંપની પ્રવૃતિ આધારિત પડતર નો	ઉપયોગ કરવા	માંગે છે.			
	વિગત	Р	Q	R		
	બેચ સાઈઝ (એકમો)	૧૫૦	чоо	9000		
	બેય દીઠ ખરીદ ઓર્ડેર	3	90	C		
	બેય દીઠ ઇન્સ્પેક્સન (તપાસ)	ч	8	3		
	કુલ ઉત્પાદન પરોક્ષ ખર્ચા નું વિશ્લેષણ નીચે મુજલ મશીન સેટ અપ પડતર		20%			
	મશીન કામગીરી (operation) પડતર		30%			
	તપાસ પડતર માલસામાન મેળવવા અંગેની પડત	10	80%			
	ગણો:					
	ાંલા: (૧) રૂઢિંગત પડતર પધ્ધતિ નો ઉપયોગ કરી દરેક વસ્તુની એકમ દીઠ પડતર શોધો. (૨) પ્રવૃતિ આધરિત પડતર નો ઉપયોગ કરીને દરેક વસ્તુની એકમ દીઠ પડતર શોધો.					
			યવા			
у 3	નોધ લખો:					
	(અ) લક્ષ્ય પડતર			1372	(06)	
	(બ) કૈઝેન પડતર	. (era de la companya de	A Commence of the Commence of	(06)	
પ્ર- ૪	પડતર ઓડીટ એટલે શું? પડતર અં				(٩८)	
		અધ	યવા			
U-8	તાજેતર ની જોગવાઈ અનુસાર પડત કરો.	ાર ઓડીટર ની		કાત, હકો અને ફરજો ની ચર્ચા	(٩८)	
		· (w.				

