UNIT – II

Q. No. 2. a) What is standard costing ? State objectives, advantages and disadvantages of standard costing. Marks : 1×10=10

OR

Write a short note on : Marks : 1×10=10

i) Current standard
ii) Basic standard
iii) Ideal standard
iv) Attainable standard

b) Material usage variance. Marks : 1×6=6

OR

What are the problems in setting standard cost ? Marks : 1×6=6

UNIT – III

Q. No. 3. a) Clock Ltd. produces an article blending two basic raw materials the following standards have been setup for raw materials. Marks : 1×10=10

Material	Standard Mix	Standard Price
A	40%	₹ 4
B	60%	₹ 3

The standard loss in processing is 15% during September 2019. The company produced 1700 Kgs of finished output the position of stock and purchases for the month of September 2019 is as under :

Material	Stock as on 1-9-19	Stock as on 30-9-19	Purchase during Sept. 2019	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Cost
A	35	5	800	3,400
B	40	50	1200	3,000

Calculate the following variances :

a) Materials price variance
b) Materials usage variance
c) Materials yield variance
d) Materials mix variance
e) Total material cost variance.

Assume first in first out method for the issue of material. The opening stock is to be valued at standard price.

OR

Write a short note on the following concepts : Marks : 1×10=10

i) Volume variance
ii) Material cost variance
iii) Yield variance
iv) Labour mix variance.

b) Write a short note on : Marks : 1×6=6

Labour efficiency variance.

OR

Overhead variance. Marks : 1×6=6

UNIT – IV

Q. No. 4. a) What is uniform costing ? State and explain objectives and purpose of uniform costing. State merits of uniform costing system. Marks : 1×10=10

OR

Give the provision of Indian Companies Act 1956 with reference to appointment, rights and responsibilities of cost auditor. Marks : 1×10=10

b) Write a short note on : Marks : 1×6=6

Types of cost audits.

OR

General features of cost accounting records. Marks : 1×6=6

UNIT – V

Q. No. 5. a) What is management audit ? Explain objectives and criticisms against management audit. Marks : 1×10=10

OR

Explain the types of audits. Marks : 1×10=10

b) Explain the term "Social Audit". Marks : 1×6=6

OR

Distinguish between management audit and cost audit. Marks : 1×6=6

III Semester 5 Year B.B.A. LL.B. Examination, December 2019
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING
(2018 and 2019 Batch)

Duration : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 80

Instructions : 1. Answer **all** the **5** questions.
2. **One** essay type and **one** short note question or problem from **each** unit have to be **attempted**, which is referred as Part (**a**) and (**b**) in **all** the units.
3. **Use** simple calculator.

UNIT – I

Q. No. 1. a) Prepare flexible budget at 80% and 100% capacity. The following particulars are given at 60% capacity. Marks : 1×10=10

Variable Overhead	**Rs.**
Indirect labour	1,800
Indirect material	600
Semi-Variable Overheads :	
Electricity (40% fixed)	30,000
Repair and maintenance (20% variable)	3,000
Fixed Overhead :	
Depreciation	15,550
Insurance	5,000
Salaries	15,000
Total Overhead	**70,950**
Estimated Labour hrs.	1,80,000 hrs.

OR

What are the different types of functional budgets ? Explain any 5 types of functional budgets. Marks : 1×10=10

b) What is flexible budgeting ? Explain steps involved in preparation of flexible budgeting/flexible budget. Marks : 1×6=6

OR

What is ZBB ? Difference between ZBB and traditional budgeting. Marks : 1×6=6

P.T.O.

Q. No. 5. What do you understand by the following in the context operating a standard cost system ? Marks : 16

(i) Ideal standard

(ii) Average standard

(iii) Attainable standard

Q. No. 6. What are the steps in Social Audit Programme ? Marks : 16

Q. No. 7. Gemini Chemical Industries provided the following information from their records. Marks : 16

For making 10 Kgs of Jemco the standard material requirement is

Material	Quantities in Kgs	Rate per Kg
A	8	Rs. 6.00
B	4	Rs. 4.00

During April 2002 1000 Kgs of Jemco were produced. The actual consumption of material is as under

Material	Quantities in Kgs	Rate per Kg
A	750	Rs. 7.00
B	500	Rs. 5.00

Calculate :

(a) Material cost variance

(b) Material price variance

(c) Material usage variance

Q. No. 8. Write a short note on **any two** of the following : Marks : 2x8=16

(a) Limitations of Budgetary Control

(b) Cost audit

(c) Interfirm comparison.

Q. No. 9. Solve **any two** of the following problems. Marks : 2x10=20

(a) From the following information compute

a) Mix b) Price and c) Usage variance

Materials	Standard		Actual	
	Qty in Kgs	Price per Kg	Qty in Kgs	Price per Kg
A	10	2.00	5	3.00
B	20	3.00	10	6.00
C	20	6.00	15	5.00

(b) ABC Ltd. has prepared a budget for production of 1,00,000 units of the only commodities.

Particulars	Rs. in lakhs
Raw materials	2.52
Direct labour	0.75
Direct expenses	0.10
Works O/H (60% is fixed)	2.25
Administration O/H (80% is fixed)	0.40
Selling O/H (50% is fixed)	0.20

The actual production during the period was only 60000 units.

Calculate the revised budget cost per unit.

(c) A company manufactures 2 products A and B sales manager forecast and the sales in units as follows

Months	Product A in Units	Product B in Units
Jan.	280	100
Feb.	280	120

March	240	160
Apr.	200	200
May	160	240
June	160	240
July	180	200
Aug.	180	200
Sep.	180	200
Oct.	180	200
Nov.	180	200
Dec.	180	200

It is assumed that

(i) There will be no work in progress at the end of any month.

(ii) Finished goods equal to half of the sales for the following month will be kept in stock.

(iii) Opening stock equal to half of sales of the same month.

You are required to prepare production budget for each month.

Third Semester 5 Year B.B.A. LL.B. Examination, December 2019
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (New/Old)

Duration : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 100

Instructions : 1. Answer Q. No. **9** and **any five** of the remaining questions.

2. Q. No. **9** carries **20** marks and the remaining questions carry **16** marks each.

3. Answers should be written in **English**.

4. Use simple calculator.

Q. No. 1. From the following information calculate collection from debtors for the month of April, May and June. Marks : 16

Sales forecast for 6 months

Jan. 2006	1,20,000
Feb. 2006	1,40,000
March 2006	1,90,000
April 2006	2,00,000
May 2006	1,10,000
June 2006	1,30,000

(a) 10% of the sales are on cash bases the firm extends a credit of 2 months to its customers.

(b) The bad debt is 2% on credit sales.

(c) The cash is collected from debtors as under – 60% in the month of due, 30% in one month due, balance 2 months after due.

Q. No. 2. Define variance analysis. What are the types of variances ? Marks : 16

Q. No. 3. What are the objectives, advantages and limitations of management audit ? Marks : 16

Q. No. 4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of uniform costing ? Marks : 16

Q. No. 5. What is variance analysis ? Explain the following variances : Marks : 16

i) Overhead cost variance.

ii) Variable overhead cost variance.

iii) Fixed overhead cost variance.

iv) Variable overhead expenditure variance.

v) Variable overhead efficiency variance.

vi) Fixed overhead expenditure variance.

vii) Fixed overhead volume variance.

Q. No. 6. The cost of an article at a capacity level of 5000 units is given under 'A' below. For verification of 20% in capacity above or below this level, the individual expenses vary as indicated under 'B' below 5,000. Marks : 16

	A	B
	Rs.	Rs.
Materials	25,000	100% Varying
Labour cost	15,000	100% Varying
Power	1,250	80% Varying
Repairs and maintenance	2,000	75% Varying
Stores	1,000	100% Varying
Inspection	500	20% Varying
Administration overheads	5,000	25% Varying
Depreciation	10,000	100% Fixed
Selling overheads	3,000	50% Varying

Prepare the flexible budget showing the unit cost of the product at production levels 4000 units, 5000 units and 6000 units.

Q. No. 7. What is meant by cost audit ? What are the objectives and advantages of cost audit ? Marks : 16

Q. No. 8. Write short note on **any two** of the following : Marks : 2×8=16

a) Functional budgets.

b) Zero-base budgeting.

c) Basic standard and current standard.

Q. No. 9. Solve **any two** of the following problems : Marks : 2×10=20

a) Prepare a production budget for each month for the six months period ending 31/12/2007 from the following data of product "X".

i) The units to be sold for different months are as follows :

July 2007	2,200
August	2,200
September	3,400
October	3,800
November	5,000
December	4,600
January 2008	4,000

ii) Finished units equal to half the sales for the next month will be in stock at the end of each month (including June 2007)

b) From the following particulars, find out

i) Material cost variance.

ii) Material price variance.

iii) Material usage variance.

Standard quantity	500 units
Actual quantity	520 units
Standard price	Rs. 5 per unit
Actual price	Rs. 5.50 per unit

c) Explain the cost audit rules (Report) 1996.

Third Semester 5 Year B.B.A.LL.B. Examination, June/July 2019
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (Old/New)

Duration : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 100

Instructions : 1. Answer Question No. 9 and **any five** of the remaining questions.

2. Q. No. **9** carries **20** marks and remaining questions carry **16** marks **each**.

3. Answers should be written in **English** completely.

4. Use simple **calculator**.

Q. No. 1. What is Budgetary Control ? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of Budgetary Control. Marks : 16

Q. No. 2. What is Uniform Costing ? Explain its advantages and limitations. Marks : 16

Q. No. 3. What are the steps in social audit program ? Explain. Marks : 16

Q. No. 4. From the following records of Bonuscrew Ltd., you are required to compute the material and labour variances : Marks : 16

1 tonne of material input yields a standard output of 1 lakh units.

Number of employees is 200.

The standard wage rate per employee per day is Rs. 6.

Actual quantity of material issued by production department 10 tonnes.

Actual price of material is Rs. 21 per kg.

Actual output is 9 lakh units.

Actual wage rate per day Rs. 6.50.

Standard daily output per employee is 100 units.

Total number of days worked is 50.

Idle time paid for and included above is half day.

P.T.O.

Additional Information :

(i) Semi-variable expenses remain constant at 60% and increase by 10% beyond 60%.

(ii) Sales at 60% level Rs. 26,50,000

(iii) Sales at 70% level Rs. 32,00,000

(iv) Sales at 90% level Rs. 50,00,000

Q. No. 2. What is inter-firm comparison ? Explain its advantages and disadvantages. Marks : 16

Q. No. 3. Distinguish between Budgetary control and standard costing. Marks : 16

Q. No. 4. What is standard costing ? What are the advantages and disadvantages of standard costing ? Marks : 16

Q. No. 5. Define Management Audit. Discuss the scope and objectives of management audit. Marks : 16

Q. No. 6. From the following particulars calculate Marks : 16

(i) Total material cost variance.

(ii) Material price variance

(iii) Material usage variance.

	Standard		**Actual**	
Materials	**Units**	**Price (Rs.)**	**Units**	**Price (Rs.)**
A	1010	1	1080	1.2
B	410	1.5	380	1.8
C	350	2	380	1.9

Q. No. 7. Prepare a cash budget for 3 months ending 30/6/2018 from the following information given below : Marks : 16

Months	**Sales (Rs.)**	**Materials (Rs.)**	**Wages (Rs.)**	**Overhead (Rs.)**
February	14,000	9,600	3,000	1,700
March	15,000	9,000	3,000	1,900
April	16,000	9,200	3,200	2,000
May	17,000	10,000	3,600	2,200
June	18,000	10,400	4,000	2,300

Other Information :

(i) Credit terms are :

Sales : 10% of sales are on cash, 50% of credit sales are collected next month and balance in the following month.

Creditors :

Materials 2 months

Wages ¼ month

Overhead ½ month

(ii) Cash and bank balance on 1/4/2018 is expected to be Rs. 6,000.

Q. No. 8. Write short note on **any two** of the following : Marks : 2x8=16

(a) Distinguish between standard cost and estimated cost.

(b) Fixed and Flexible Budget.

(c) Scope of social audit.

Q. No. 9. Answer **any two** of the following : Marks : 2x10=20

(a) Define cost audit. Explain the functions of a cost auditor.

(b) Using the following information, calculate labour variances.

Gross direct wages	Rs. 3,000
Standards hours produced	1600 Hours
Standard rate per hour	Rs. 1.50

Actual hours paid 1500 hours, out of which hours not worked (abnormal idle time) are 50 hours.

(c) Prabhu and Co. produces 3 types of products named as A, B and C. Sales forecast for these products are :

A 45,000 Units

B 74,000 Units

C 99,000 Units

The estimated requirements of inventory at the beginning and at the end of budget period are as follows :

	Products		
	A	**B**	**C**
1/1/2018 (Units)	16,200	12,500	19,400
31/12/2018 (Units)	21,000	12,200	27,000

You are required to prepare a production budget.

III Semester 5 Yr. B.B.A. LL.B. Examination, Nov./Dec. 2020
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (Old and New Batch)

Duration : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 100

Instructions : 1. Answer Question No. 9 and any five of the remaining questions.
2. Q. No. 9 carries 20 marks and the remaining questions carry 16 marks each.
3. Answers should be written in English completely.
4. Use simple calculator.

Q. No. 1. Prepare Flexible Budget at 70% and 90% levels from the following data related to Konark Co. Ltd. for the month ending 31/03/2018. Marks : 16

Fixed Expenses	**Rs.**
Rent and Rates	2,10,000
Depreciation on machinery	2,00,000
Sundry expenses	1,90,000
Management salaries	3,00,000
	9,00,000
Variable Expenses (at 60% capacity)	**Rs.**
Materials	5,40,000
Labour	4,80,000
Selling expenses	1,20,000
	11,40,000
Semi-variable Expenses (at 60% capacity)	**Rs.**
Indirect Labour	3,00,000
Plant Maintenance	60,000
Salary to sales force	90,000
Sundry expenses	70,000
	5,20,000

P.T.O.

Q. No. 5. What do you mean by 'Inter firm' comparison ? What are its advantages and disadvantages ? Marks : 16

Q. No. 6. What are the types of functional budgets ? Explain. Marks : 16

Q. No. 7. Prepare production budget for each month and summarised production cost budget for 6 months period ending 31-12-2006. Marks : 16

From the following details of Product 'x'.

I) The units to be sold for different months are as follows.

July 2006	–	1100 units
August 2006	–	1100 units
September 2006	–	1700 units
October 2006	–	1900 units
November 2006	–	2500 units
December 2006	–	2300 units
January 2007	–	2000 units

II) There will be no work in progress at the end of any month.

III) Finished units equal to half of the sales of next month will be in stock at the end of each month including June 2006.

IV) Budgeted production and production cost for the year ending 31-12-2006 are as follows :

a) Production 22000 units

b) Direct material per unit Rs. 10

c) Direct wage per unit Rs. 4

d) Total factory O/H Rs. 22,000

Q. No. 8. Write a short note on **any two** of the following : Marks : 2x8=16

(a) Objectives of budgetary control.

(b) Limitations of social audit

(c) Advantages of standard costing.

Q. No. 9. Solve **any two** of the following : Marks : 2x10=20

(a) From the following information calculate collection from debtors for the month of April, May and June.

Sales forecast for 6 months

January 2006	Rs. 1,20,000
February 2006	Rs. 1,40,000
March 2006	Rs. 1,90,000
April 2006	Rs. 2,00,000
May 2006	Rs. 1,10,000
June 2006	Rs. 1,30,000

(a) 10% of the sales are on cash bases. The firm extends a credit of 2 months to its customers.

(b) The bad debts is 2% on credit sales.

(c) The cash is collected from debtors as under 60% in the month of due, 30% in one month due, balance 2 months after due.

(b) The following information relating to a job are as follows :

Standard rate of wages per hour	Rs. 10
Standard hours	300
Actual rate of wages per hour	Rs. 12
Actual hours	200

You are required to calculate :

i) Labour cost variance

ii) Labour rate variance

iii) Labour efficiency variance

(c) A manufacturing concern which has adopted standard costing furnishes the following information :

Standard	
Material for 70 kg finished product	100 kgs
Price of material	Rs. 1 per kg
Actual :	
Output	210000 kgs
Material used	280000 kgs
Cost of material	Rs. 2,52,000

Calculate material cost variance.

Third Semester 5 Year B.B.A. LL.B. Examination, March/April 2021
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 100

Instructions : 1. Answer Q. No. 9 and any five of the following questions.
2. Q. No. 9 carries 20 marks and the remaining questions carry 16 marks each.
3. Answers should be written in English.
4. Use simple calculator.

Q. No. 1. Cost per unit of an article 'A' is Rs. 50 at a capacity level of 5000 units for a variation upto 25% in capacity above and below this level and the individual expenses vary as indicated below. Marks : 16

Particulars	**Cost @ 5000 units**	**Degree of variability**
Material	Rs. 35,000	100%
Labour	Rs. 15,000	100%
Power	Rs. 2,000	80%
Repair and Maintenance	Rs. 3,000	75%
Stores	Rs. 1,000	100%
Inspection	Rs. 600	20%
Depreciation	Rs. 10,000	100% (Fixed)
Administration O/H	Rs. 5,400	20%
Selling O/H	Rs. 3,000	50%

Calculate the cost per unit of the product showing individual expenses at production level of 4000 units and 6000 units.

Q. No. 2. What are the steps in Social Audit Programme ? Marks : 16

Q. No. 3. Describe briefly the procedure of establishing standard costs within the divisions of material, labour and overheads. Marks : 16

Q. No. 4. From the following information compute material (a) Mix (b) Price and (c) Usage variances. Marks : 16

Materials	**Standard**		**Actual**	
	Qty. in kgs	**Price per kg**	**Qty. in kgs**	**Price per kg**
A	10	Rs. 2.00	5	Rs. 3.00
B	20	Rs. 3.00	10	Rs. 6.00
C	20	Rs. 6.00	15	Rs. 5.00

P.T.O.

Q. No. 2. (a) What are functional budgets ? Which functional budgets are most commonly used by management ? Marks : 10

(b) The expenses for the budgeted production of 20000 units are furnished below. Marks : 6

Particular	Per Unit (₹)
Material	140
Labour	50
Variable O/h	40
Fixed O/h	20
Variable Expenses (Direct)	10
Selling Expenses (10% fixed)	26
Distribution Expenses (20% fixed)	14
Administrative Expenses	10

Prepare a Flexible Budget for the production of 16000 units.

Q. No. 3. (a) "Standard costs are basis for a proper managerial control of manufacturing operations". Explain. Marks : 10

(b) Explain the material usage variance. Marks : 6

Q. No. 4. (a) Define standard costing. How does it differs from concepts like budgetary control, estimated costing and standard cost ? Marks : 10

(b) State the drawbacks of standard costing. Marks : 6

Q. No. 5. (a) Discuss the utility of variance analysis in cost control. What are the major causes for efficiency, volume, capacity and calendar variance ? Marks : 10

(b) Difference between controllable and uncontrollable variance. Marks : 6

Q. No. 6. (a) The following information is given regarding a factory :

Standard quantity of material	–	750 units
Standard price		₹ 15 per unit
Actual quantity of material	–	780 units
Actual price		₹ 18 per unit

Calculate MCV, MPV, MUV. Marks : 10

(b) Managerial use of variance. Marks : 6

Q. No. 7. (a) Why is inter firm comparison desirable ? What are the essential points to be considered in inter firm comparison and what are its advantages ? Marks : 10

(b) Write a note on efficiency audit. Marks : 6

Q. No. 8. (a) Define cost audit. Explain the scope and significance of cost audit. Marks : 10

(b) Explain the merits of cost audit. Marks : 6

Q. No. 9. (a) Define Management Audit. Explain the objectives, merits and demerits of audit to a Business Unit. Marks : 10

(b) Explain the different types of audit. Marks : 6

Q. No. 10.(a) Explain the concept of social audit and social audit report. Marks : 10

(b) Functions of Management Audit. Marks : 6

III Semester 5 Year B.B.A. LL.B. Examination, October/November 2021
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 80

Instructions : 1. Answer any five questions from group (a), each question carries 10 marks.
2. Answer any five questions from group (b), each question carries 06 marks.
3. Figures to the right indicate marks.
4. Answer should be written in English only.
5. Use simple calculator only.

Q. No. 1. (a) Goodluck Ltd., is currently operating at 75% of its capacity. Presently its production capacity is 75000 units. The company is planning to operate at 85%. Cost details are given below. Marks : 10

Particular	75%
Direct Material	15,00,000
Direct labour	7,50,000
Factory O/h	3,50,000
Selling O/h	4,00,000
Administrative O/h	1,60,000

Profit is estimated at 20% on sales. The following increase in costs are expected during the year.

Particular	In Percent
Direct Material	8
Direct Labour	5
Variable Factory O/h	5
Variable Selling O/h	8
Fixed Factory O/h	10
Fixed Selling O/h	15
Administrative O/h	10

Prepare a Flexible Budget at 85% level of capacity.

(b) Write a note on Zero Base Budgeting. Marks : 6

Q. No. 4. From the following, you are required to calculate : Marks : 1x16=16

(i) Material Price Variance

(ii) Material Usage Variance

(iii) Material Cost Variance

Quantity of material purchased : 3000 units

Value of material purchased for : ₹ 9,000

Standard quantity of material required for one tonne of finished product : 25 units.

Standard rate of material : ₹ 2 per unit

Opening stock of material : 100 units

Closing stock of material : 600 units

Finished production during the period : 80 tonnes.

Q. No. 5. Distinguish between Management Audit and Cost Audit. Marks : 1x16=16

Q. No. 6. Define standard costing and distinguish between budgetary control and standard costing. Marks : 1x16=16

Q. No. 7. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of social audit. Marks : 1x16=16

Q. No. 8. What is Budgetary control ? State the objectives and advantages of budgetary control. Marks : 1x16=16

Q. No. 9. What are the objectives and advantages of social audit ? Marks : 1x16=16

Q. No. 10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following : Marks : 2x8=16

(i) Functions of cost audit.

(ii) Zero-Based Budgeting.

(iii) Master budget.

Q. No. 11. Solve **any two** of the following : Marks : 2x10=20

(a) A single product manufacturing company has estimated its sales for 2017-18 as follows :

Q_1 = 30000 units

Q_2 = 37500 units

Q_3 = 41250 units

Q_4 = 45000 units

The company has a stock of 10000 units as an 1-4-17 and desires to have a stock of 16250 units of finished goods as on 21-03-2018.

Determine the production budget for the year 2017-18. Prepare quarter wise budget for the above problem of the company and company desires to maintain a closing stock at the end of each quarter to be 50% of the next quarter budgeted sales.

(b) Data relating to a job are as follows :

Standard rate of wages per hour : ₹ 10

Standard hours : 300 hrs.

Actual rate of wages per hour : ₹ 12

Actual hours : ₹ 200

You are required to calculate :

(i) Labour Cost Variance

(ii) Labour Rate Variance

(iii) Labour Efficiency Variance.

(c) From the following information prepare the cash budget for 3 months from May to July.

Month	Sales Rs.	Purchase Rs.	Wages Rs.
March	40,000	20,000	6,000
April	50,000	30,000	4,000
May	60,000	25,000	7,000
June	70,000	28,000	3,000
July	60,000	30,000	5,000

Additional Information :

(a) Opening cash balance – 6,000.

(b) Period of credit allowed by suppliers – 2 months.

(c) Period of credit allowed to customers – 1 month.

(d) Delay in payment of wages – 1 month.

III Semester 5 Yr. B.B.A. LL.B. Examination, October/November 2021
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 100

Instructions : **1. Answer Q.No. 11 and any five of the remaining.**
2. Q. No. 11 carries 20 marks and the remaining 16 marks each.
3. Answers should be written in English.
4. Use simple calculator.

Q. No. 1. Aarti Chemicals Ltd., Delhi has given you the following information at 50% capacity of the production of 5000 units during the month of March 2018. Marks : 1×16=16

Particulars	Unit cost (₹)
Materials	50
Labour	30
Variable overheads	20
Fixed overheads (₹ 50,000)	10
Administrative Overheads	10
Production Expenses (25% fixed)	8
Distribution Expenses (20% fixed)	5
Total	**133**

You are required to prepare flexible budgets at 60%, 70% and 80% capacity presuming that at 80% capacity material cost will be less by 5% and variable production expense will increase by 10%.

Q. No. 2. Explain the different types of budgets. Marks : 1×16=16

Q. No. 3. What is inter-firm comparison ? Explain its advantages and disadvantages. Marks : 1×16=16

Raw material B	15000 units
Closing balances are as follows	
Finished goods	14000 units
A	13000 units
B	16000 units

Calculate Material Purchase Budget. Marks : 6

Q. No. 2. a) What is Budgetary Control ? Explain the merits and demerits of budgetary control to a business concern. Marks : 10

Q. No. 2. b) Write a note on Functional Budget. Marks : 6

Q. No. 3. a) Define standard costing. Explain the significance of standard costing as a technique of cost control. Marks : 10

Q. No. 3. b) Explain the difference between estimated cost and standard cost. Marks : 6

Q. No. 4. a) Explain the use of standard costing in the following managerial functions : Marks : 10

(i) Cost reduction

(ii) Operating performance

(iii) Product pricing.

Q. No. 4. b) How standard costs are set for material and labour ? Marks : 6

Q. No. 5. a) From the following particulars calculate :

(i) Material cost variance.

(ii) Material price variance

(iii) Material yield variance

Standard Data

	Kgs	Material	Amount
	450	Material A @ ₹ 20/kg	9,000
	360	Material B @ 10/kg	3,600
	810		**12,600**
Less :	**90**	Normal loss	
	720		

Actual Data :

	Kgs	Material	Amount
	450	Material A @ ₹ 19/kg	8,550
	360	Material B @ ₹ 11/kg	3,960
	810		**12,510**
Less :	**50**	Actual loss	
	760		

Marks : 10

Q. No. 5. b) Write a short note on yield variance. Marks : 6

Q. No. 6. a) Ultra Modern Cassette Ltd. had budgeted the following sales for Feb. 2019.

Cassette A 1100 units @ ₹ 50/unit

Cassette B 950 units @ ₹ 100/unit

Cassette C 1250 units @ ₹ 80/unit

As against the actual sales were

Cassette A 1300 units @ ₹ 55/unit

Cassette B 1000 units @ ₹ 96/unit

Cassette C 1200 units @ ₹ 78/unit

The cost/unit of A, B and C were ₹ 45, 85 and 70 respectively.

Compute different variance. Marks : 10

Q. No. 6. b) Write a short note on fixed overhead calender variance. Marks : 6

Q. No. 7. a) Define uniform costing. Discuss the scope and applications of uniform costing methods and their usefulness to our economy. Marks : 10

Q. No. 7. b) Write short notes on Financial audit versus cost audit. Marks : 6

Q. No. 8. a) "Cost audit is a necessity and not a luxury and is viewed as a barometer to measure the operational performance and the effectiveness of utilisation". Explain. Marks : 10

Q. No. 8. b) Write short notes on Cost Audit Rules, 1996. Marks : 6

Q. No. 9. a) Explain the provision of Indian Companies Act, 1956 with respect to the appointment, rights and responsibilities of an auditor. Marks : 10

Q. No. 9. b) Write short notes on types of audit. Marks : 6

Q. No. 10. a) Define management audit. How does it differ from cost audit and financial audit ? Marks : 10

Q. No. 10. b) Write short notes on limitations of management audit. Marks : 6

III Semester 5 Year B.B.A.LL.B. Examination, March/April 2021
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 80

Instructions : 1. Answer any five questions from group (a) each question carries 10 marks.

2. Answer any five questions from group (b) each question carries 6 marks.

3. Answer should be written in English completely.

Q. No. 1. a) Prepare a Cash Budget for three months ending on 30th September 2019, from following information.

Month	Sales	Material	Wages	Overhead
May	56,000	19,200	6,000	3,400
June	60,000	18,000	6,000	3,800
July	64,000	18,400	6,400	4,000
Aug.	68,000	20,000	7,200	4,400
Sept.	72,000	20,800	8,000	4,600

Credit terms are :

Sales : 10% on cash, 50% of the credit sales are collected in the next month and Balance in following month .

Creditors : Raw material 1 month, wages ½ month, overhead ¼ month. Marks : 10

Q. No. 1. b) The sales director is expecting a sales of 50,000 next year (in units). Two kinds of raw materials A and B are required for manufacturing the finished products. Each unit of finished products require 2 units of A and 3 units of B. The estimated opening balance of next year are as follows

Finished goods	10000 units
Raw material A	12000 units

P.T.O.

Q. No. 5. What do you mean by 'Inter firm' comparison ? What are its advantages and disadvantages ? Marks : 16

Q. No. 6. What are the types of functional budgets ? Explain. Marks : 16

Q. No. 7. Prepare production budget for each month and summarised production cost budget for 6 months period ending 31-12-2006. Marks : 16

From the following details of Product 'x'.

I) The units to be sold for different months are as follows.

July 2006	–	1100 units
August 2006	–	1100 units
September 2006	–	1700 units
October 2006	–	1900 units
November 2006	–	2500 units
December 2006	–	2300 units
January 2007	–	2000 units

II) There will be no work in progress at the end of any month.

III) Finished units equal to half of the sales of next month will be in stock at the end of each month including June 2006.

IV) Budgeted production and production cost for the year ending 31-12-2006 are as follows :

a) Production 22000 units

b) Direct material per unit Rs. 10

c) Direct wage per unit Rs. 4

d) Total factory O/H Rs. 22,000

Q. No. 8. Write a short note on **any two** of the following : Marks : 2x8=16

(a) Objectives of budgetary control.

(b) Limitations of social audit

(c) Advantages of standard costing.

Q. No. 9. Solve **any two** of the following : Marks : 2x10=20

(a) From the following information calculate collection from debtors for the month of April, May and June.

Sales forecast for 6 months

January 2006	Rs. 1,20,000
February 2006	Rs. 1,40,000
March 2006	Rs. 1,90,000
April 2006	Rs. 2,00,000
May 2006	Rs. 1,10,000
June 2006	Rs. 1,30,000

(a) 10% of the sales are on cash bases. The firm extends a credit of 2 months to its customers.

(b) The bad debts is 2% on credit sales.

(c) The cash is collected from debtors as under 60% in the month of due, 30% in one month due, balance 2 months after due.

(b) The following information relating to a job are as follows :

Standard rate of wages per hour	Rs. 10
Standard hours	300
Actual rate of wages per hour	Rs. 12
Actual hours	200

You are required to calculate :

i) Labour cost variance

ii) Labour rate variance

iii) Labour efficiency variance

(c) A manufacturing concern which has adopted standard costing furnishes the following information :

Standard

Material for 70 kg finished product	100 kgs
Price of material	Rs. 1 per kg

Actual :

Output	210000 kgs
Material used	280000 kgs
Cost of material	Rs. 2,52,000

Calculate material cost variance.

Third Semester 5 Year B.B.A. LL.B. Examination, March/April 2021
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 100

Instructions : 1. Answer Q. No. 9 and any five of the following questions.
2. Q. No. 9 carries 20 marks and the remaining questions carry 16 marks each.
3. Answers should be written in English.
4. Use simple calculator.

Q. No. 1. Cost per unit of an article 'A' is Rs. 50 at a capacity level of 5000 units for a variation upto 25% in capacity above and below this level and the individual expenses vary as indicated below. Marks : 16

Particulars	**Cost @ 5000 units**	**Degree of variability**
Material	Rs. 35,000	100%
Labour	Rs. 15,000	100%
Power	Rs. 2,000	80%
Repair and Maintenance	Rs. 3,000	75%
Stores	Rs. 1,000	100%
Inspection	Rs. 600	20%
Depreciation	Rs. 10,000	100% (Fixed)
Administration O/H	Rs. 5,400	20%
Selling O/H	Rs. 3,000	50%

Calculate the cost per unit of the product showing individual expenses at production level of 4000 units and 6000 units.

Q. No. 2. What are the steps in Social Audit Programme ? Marks : 16

Q. No. 3. Describe briefly the procedure of establishing standard costs within the divisions of material, labour and overheads. Marks : 16

Q. No. 4. From the following information compute material (a) Mix (b) Price and (c) Usage variances. Marks : 16

Materials	**Standard**		**Actual**	
	Qty. in kgs	**Price per kg**	**Qty. in kgs**	**Price per kg**
A	10	Rs. 2.00	5	Rs. 3.00
B	20	Rs. 3.00	10	Rs. 6.00
C	20	Rs. 6.00	15	Rs. 5.00

P.T.O.

6) Depreciation for the month of May ₹ 2,000.

7) Accrued taxes for May, payable in December, ₹ 6,000.

8) Fixed deposit receipts due May 15, ₹ 1,75,000 plus ₹ 10,000 interest.

OR

Q. No. 1. a) Explain the objectives and advantages of Budgetary Control. Marks : 10

Q. No. 1. b) Short note on zero base budgeting. Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 1. b) Short note on Production Budget. Marks : 6

UNIT – II

Q. No. 2. a) Explain the Pre-requisite of standard costing system. Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 2. a) Difference between standard costing and budgetary control. Marks : 10

Q. No. 2. b) Difference between standard costs and estimated costs. Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 2. b) Explain : Efficiency standards. Marks : 6

UNIT – III

Q. No. 3. a) S. V. Ltd., manufactures a product the standard mix of which is Marks : 10

Material A = 60% at ₹ 20 per Kg.

Material B = 40% at ₹ 10 per Kg.

Normal loss in production is 20% of input. Due to shortage of material A, the standard mix was changed. Actual results for March 1989 were :

Material A =	105 Kg at ₹ 20 per Kg.
Material B =	95 Kg at ₹ 9 per Kg.
Input	200 Kg
Less : Loss	35 Kg
Output	**165 Kg**

Calculate material price variance, material usage variance, material mix variance and material yield variance.

OR

Q. No. 3. a) The standards to produce 10 units of production is as follows : Marks : 10

Material A = 60 units @ ₹ 15 p.u = ₹ 900

Material B = 80 units @ ₹ 20 p.u = ₹ 1,600

Material C = 100 units @ ₹ 25 p.u = ₹ 2,500

₹ 5,000

During the month of April, 100 units were actually produced and consumption was as follows :

Material A = 640 units @ ₹ 17.50 p.u = ₹ 11,200

Material B = 950 units @ ₹ 18.00 p.u = ₹ 17,100

Material C = 870 units @ 27.50 p.u = ₹ 23,925.

Calculate material cost variance, material price variance and material usage variance.

Q. No. 3. b) Write a short notes on a labour variance. Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 3. b) Write a short note on overhead variance. Marks : 6

UNIT – IV

Q. No. 4. a) Cost Audit Report Rules, 1996. Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 4. a) Duties and responsibilities of a Cost Auditor. Marks : 10

Q. No. 4. b) Circumstances under which a cost audit is ordered ? Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 4. b) Difference between Cost Audit and Financial Audit. Marks : 6

UNIT – V

Q. No. 5. a) Explain the scope and uses of Management Audit. Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 5. a) Explain the process of social audit. Marks : 10

Q. No. 5. b) Various components of social audit. Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 5. b) Objectives of Management Audit. Marks : 6

Third Semester 5 Yr. B.B.A., LL.B. Examination, Oct./Nov. 2022(June 2022)

COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 80

Instructions : 1. Answer all five Units.

2. One essay type question and short note/problems is compulsory from each Unit.

3. Figures to the right indicate marks.

4. Answer should be written in English Completely.

5. Use simple calculator.

UNIT – I

Q. No. 1. a) Using the information given below, prepare a cash budget showing expected cash receipts and disbursements for the month of may and balance expected in May 31, 1986. Marks : 10

1) Expected cash balance in May 1,1986 ₹ 60,000.

2) Sales :

March	– ₹ 5,00,000
April	– ₹ 3,00,000
May	– ₹ 8,00,000

Half collected in the month of sale, 40% in the next month, 10% in the third month.

3) Purchases :

April	– ₹ 2,50,000
May	– ₹ 4,00,000

40% paid in the month of purchase, 60% in the next month.

4) Wages due in May for ₹ 88,000.

Three years insurance policy due in May, for renewal ₹ 2,000 to be paid in cash.

5) Other expenses for May, payable in May, ₹ 44,000.

(e) Income from Investment : Rs. 3,000 received quarterly in April, July etc.

(f) Cash in hand : Rs. 3,000 on 1st April 2020.

Q. No. 4. Define variance analysis. Bring out the causes for material cost, material price and material usage variance. Marks : 16

Q. No. 5. Define uniform costing. Briefly explain the objectives, merits and demerits of uniform costing system. Marks : 16

Q. No. 6. Give the provisions of Indian Companies Act, 1956 with reference to appointment, rights and responsibilities of cost auditor. Marks : 16

Q. No. 7. What is Management Audit ? Explain the objectives of Management Audit and also explain the steps in Management Audit process. Marks : 16

Q. No. 8. Write short note on **any two** of the following : Marks : 2x8=16

(a) Differentiate between standard cost and estimated cost.

(b) Cost Audit Report.

(c) Social Audit Programme.

Q. No. 9. Solve **any two** of the following problems : Marks : 2x10=20

(a) Explain the Cost Audit Rules.

(b) The following information relate to a flexible budget at 60% capacity. Find out the overhead costs at 70% and 80% capacity and also determine the overhead sales.

Particulars	**Expenses at 60% (Rs.)**
Variable Overheads :	
Indirect Labour	12,500
Indirect Materials	10,400
Semi-Variable Overheads :	
Repairs and maintenance (60% Fixed)	10,000
Electricity (50% Fixed)	22,500
Fixed Overheads :	
Office Expenses	75,000
Insurance	4,500
Depreciation	20,000
Estimated direct labour hours	1,20,000 hours.

(c) From the following information, find out labour cost variance, labour rate variance and labour efficiency variance.

Standard :

Output 1000 units

Rate @ Rs. 76 per unit

Time taken 50 hours

Actual :

1200 units Output

Rate of payment Wages paid with bonus 78,000

Time taken 40 hours.

0334

III Semester 5 Year B.B.A. LL.B.
Examination, October/November 2022 (June 2022)
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 100

Instructions : 1. Answer Q. No. 9 and any five of the remaining questions.
2. Q. No. 9 carries 20 Marks and the remaining questions carry 16 Marks each.
3. Answers should be written in English.

Q. No. 1. Explain the term Budgetary Control and also briefly explain the essential requisites of successful budgetary control. Marks : 16

Q. No. 2. Define standard costing. "Standard Costing as a controlling technique" – Explain. Marks : 16

Q. No. 3. From the following data, forecast the cash position at the end of April, May and June 2020 Marks : 16

Month	Sales (Rs.)	Purchases (Rs.)	Wages (Rs.)
Feb	60,000	42,000	5,000
Mar	65,000	50,000	6,000
Apr	40,000	52,000	4,000
May	58,000	53,000	5,000
June	44,000	40,000	4,000

Additional Information :

(a) 50% of sales realised in the month of sales; balance in the following month of sales.

(b) Purchases are paid in the month following the month of supply.

(c) Wages paid a month in arrears.

(d) First installment of advance tax Rs. 15,000 due on or before 15th June.

P.T.O.

UNIT – II

Q. No. 2. (a) What is standard costing ? Explain the difference between Budgetary control and standard costing. Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 2. (a) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of standard costing. Marks : 10

Q. No. 2. (b) Differentiate between standard costs and estimated costs. Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 2. (b) Write a short note on Basic standards and Current standards. Marks : 6

UNIT – III

Q. No. 3. (a) The standard cost of a chemical mixture is 8 tonnes of material 'A' at ₹ 40 per tonne, 12 tonnes of material 'B' at ₹ 60 per tonne and standard yield is 90% of input. Actual cost for period is as under : Marks : 10

10 tonnes of material 'A' at ₹ 30 per tonne, 20 tonnes of material B at ₹ 68 per tonne and actual yield is 26.5 tonnes. Compute :

1) Material cost variance
2) Material price variance
3) Material usage variance
4) Material mix variance
5) Material yield variance.

OR

Q. No. 3. (a) Explain the term "Variance Analysis". Write the major causes for Marks : 10

Material cost variance
Material price variance
Labour efficiency variance
Material mix variance
Material usage variance.

Q. No. 3. (b) Data relating to a job : Marks : 6

Standard rate of wage per hour	₹ 10
Standard hours	300
Actual rate of wages per hour	₹ 12
Actual Hours	200

You are required to calculate :

1) Labour cost variance.
2) Labour rate variance
3) Labour efficiency variance.

OR

Q. No. 3. (b) Product 'A' requires 10 kg of material at the rate of ₹ 4 per kg. The actual consumption of material for the manufacturing of Product 'A' came to 12 kg of material at the rate of ₹ 4.50 per kg. Marks : 6

Calculate :

1) Material cost variance.
2) Material price variance.
3) Material usage variance.

UNIT – IV

Q. No. 4. (a) What is Cost Audit ? Explain the different types of cost audit. Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 4. (a) What is uniform costing ? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of uniform costing. Marks : 10

Q. No. 4. (b) What are the requisites of Inter-firm comparison system ? Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 4. (b) What are the rights of a Cost Auditor ? Marks : 6

UNIT – V

Q. No. 5. (a) Explain the objectives, advantages and limitations of management audit. Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 5. (a) Explain the process of Social Audit. Marks : 10

Q. No. 5. (b) Importance of management audit. Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 5. (b) Short note on social audit. Marks : 6

Third Semester 5 Yr. B.B.A., LL.B. Examination, March/April 2023 (Dec. 2022)

COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 80

Instructions :
1. **Answer all five Units.**
2. **One essay type question and short note/problems is compulsory from each Unit.**
3. **Figures to the right indicate marks.**
4. **Answer should be written in English completely.**
5. **Use simple calculator only.**

UNIT – I

Q. No. 1. (a) What is Budgetary Control ? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of Budgetary Control. Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 1. (a) A company at present operating at 80% capacity produces and sells 40,000 units. Below given are the expenses per unit. Marks : 10

	Per unit (₹)
Direct materials	15
Direct labour	10
Factory overheads (30% fixed)	5
Office overheads (60% variable)	3
Selling and Distribution overheads (50% fixed)	2
Selling price	45

Prepare a budget at 60% capacity and 90% capacity.

Q. No. 1. (b) Prepare a production budget for three months ending 31st March, 1989 for a factory producing four products on the basis of the following information. Marks : 6

Type of Product	Estimated stock on 1-1-1989 (units)	Estimated sales during Jan. – Mar. 1989 (units)	Desired closing stock on 31-3-1989 (units)
A	8,000	40,000	12,000
B	12,000	60,000	20,000
C	16,000	52,000	12,000
D	12,000	48,000	8,000

OR

Q. No. 1. (b) Write a note on Flexible Budget. Marks : 6

0334

III Semester 5 Year B.B.A.LL.B. Examination, March/April 2023 (Dec. 2022)

COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 100

Instructions : 1. **Answer Q. No. 9 and five of the remaining questions.**

2. **Q. No. 9 carries 20 marks and the remaining questions carry 16 marks each.**

3. **Answers should be written in English only.**

4. **Use simple calculator only.**

Q. No. 1. What is budgetary control ? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of budgetary control. Marks : 16

Q. No. 2. Explain the Cost Audit Rules (Report) 1996. Marks : 16

Q. No. 3. For production of 20000 electrical equipments, the following are the budgeted expenses. Marks : 16

Particulars	**Per Unit**
Direct material	60
Direct wages	60
Variable overheads	50
Fixed overheads (Rs. 3,00,000)	30
Direct variable expenses	10
Selling expenses (50% variable)	30
Administration expenses	10
(Rs. 1,00,000 fixed for all level of production)	
Distribution expenses (30% fixed)	10
Total cost of sale per unit	**260**

Prepare a flexible budget for production of 14000 and 16000 units showing total cost and cost per unit.

P.T.O.

Q. No. 4. Define the term variance analysis and explain : Marks : 16

(i) Idle time variance

(ii) Material price variance

(iii) Labour efficiency variance

(iv) Material mix variance.

Q. No. 5. What is management audit ? State the advantages and limitations of management audit. Marks : 16

Q. No. 6. From the following particulars, calculate all material variances. Marks : 16

Material	Standard		Actual	
	Qty. in kgs	Price	Qty. in kgs	Price
P	24	20	24	18
Q	18	10	20	12
R	08	30	12	28
	50		**56**	

Q. No. 7. What is inter-firm comparison ? Discuss the merits and demerits of inter-firm comparison. Marks : 16

Q. No. 8. Write a short note on **any two** of the following : Marks : 2×8=16

(a) Standard cost and estimated cost

(b) Zero base budgeting

(c) Differences between standard costing and budgetary control.

Q. No. 9. Solve **any two** of the following : Marks : 2×10=20

(a) Explain the social audit programme.

(b) Explain the qualities of cost auditor.

(c) Using the following information, calculate :

Labour cost variance.

Labour efficiency variance

Idle time variance

Standard Hours = 6,000

Standard labour rate = 6 per hour

Actual labour rate = 3 per hour

Abnormal idle time due to machine breakdown = 350 hours.

Q. No. 1. (b) Prepare a production budget for 6 months of product 'X' : Marks : 6

Months	Sales in units
July	1100
August	1100
September	1700
October	1900
November	2500
December	2300
January	2000

Finished units equal to half of sales for next month will be in stock at the end of each month including January 2017. Opening stock is half of the budgeted sales of same month.

OR

(b) What do you mean by functional budgets and explain its advantages. Marks : 6

UNIT – II

Q. No. 2. (a) Define standard costing. Explain briefly the significance of standard costing as a technique of cost control. Marks : 10

OR

(a) Describe the procedure of establishing standard cost within the divisions of material, labour and overheads. Marks : 10

Q. No. 2. (b) Explain the principles and determinants of material and labour variance. Marks : 6

OR

(b) What is standard costing and how would you distinguish it with budgetary control ? Marks : 6

UNIT – III

Q. No. 3. (a) The standard material cost to produce a standard mix by using 60 kg of chemical X and 40 kg of chemical Y. Marks : 10

Standard loss of production is 30%

Standard price of X is Rs. 5 per kg and Y is Rs. 10 per kg.

The actual mix and yield were as follows :

X : 80 kgs @ Rs. 4.5 per kg

Y : 70 kgs @ Rs. 8 per kg

The actual yield was 115 kgs. Calculate material variances.

OR

(a) Find out labour cost variance, labour mix variance, labour efficiency variance from data given below : Marks : 10

Budgeted labour composition for producing 500 articles

100 men @ Rs. 15 per hour for 20 hours

200 women @ Rs. 12.5 per hour for 15 hours

Actual labour composition for producing 500 articles

120 men @ Rs. 17.5 per hour for 15 hours

200 women @ Rs. 12.5 per hour for 20 hours

Q. No. 3. (b) Explain the following terms : Marks : 6

1) Labour mix variance

2) Material yield variance

3) Material price variance.

OR

(b) Write a note on material efficiency variance. Marks : 6

UNIT – IV

Q. No. 4. (a) Explain cost audit report rules. Marks : 10

OR

(a) What are the essential requisites for installation of uniform costing system ? Marks : 10

Q. No. 4. (b) Explain the duties of a cost auditor. Marks : 6

OR

(b) Mention general features of interfirm comparison. Marks : 6

UNIT – V

Q. No. 5. (a) Define management audit. State the merits and demerits of management audit. Marks : 10

OR

(a) Explain social audit and cost audit. Marks : 10

Q. No. 5. (b) Write a note on objectives of management audit. Marks : 6

OR

(b) State the merits of social audit. Marks : 6

III Semester 5 Year B.B.A. LL.B. Examination, September/October 2023 (June 2023)

COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 80

Instructions :
1. **Answer all five Units.**
2. **One essay type question and short note/problem is compulsory.**
3. **Figures to the right indicate marks.**
4. **No using scientific calculators.**

UNIT – I

Q. No. 1. (a) The following data are available in a manufacturing company for a period at 50% capacity with 50000 units Marks : 10

Particulars	**Rs. (Lakhs)**
Wages and salaries	9.5
Rent and taxes (fixed)	6.6
Repairs and maintenance (45% fixed)	3.5
Indirect labour (60% fixed)	2.5
Sales department salaries (50% fixed)	2.0
Materials	21.7
Labour	20.4
Other expenses	7.9

Prepare flexible budget 60% and 75%.

OR

(a) Distinguish between fixed and flexible budget. Marks : 10

Q. No. 2. b) Distinguish between Standard Costing and Budgetary Control (any 5). Marks : 6

OR

Differentiate between Standard Cost and Estimated Cost (any 5).

UNIT – III

Q. No. 3. a) The standard material cost to produce one tonne of chemical X is Marks : 10

300 kgs of material A @ ₹ 10 per kg

400 kgs of material B @ ₹ 5 per kg

500 kgs of material C @ ₹ 6 per kg

During a period, 100 tonnes of chemical X were produced from the usage of :

35 tonnes of Material A at a cost of ₹ 9,000 per tonne

42 tonnes of Material B at a cost of ₹ 6,000 per tonne

53 tonnes of Material C at a cost of ₹ 7,000 per tonne

Calculate material variances.

OR

What is variance analysis ? Explain the types of overhead variances.

Q. No. 3. b) Write short note on : Marks : 6

Labour Efficiency Variance.

OR

Labour Rate Variance.

UNIT – IV

Q. No. 4. a) What is uniform costing ? Explain the objectives and advantages of uniform costing. Marks : 10

OR

What is inter-firm comparison ? Explain the advantages and limitations of inter-firm comparison.

Q. No. 4. b) Write short note on : Marks : 6

Cost Audit Report.

OR

Appointment of Cost Auditor.

UNIT – V

Q. No. 5. a) What do you mean by 'Management Audit' ? Discuss the advantages and limitations of Management Audit. Marks : 10

OR

What is 'Social Audit' ? Explain the scope and objectives of Social Audit.

Q. No. 5. b) Write short note on : Marks : 6

Social Audit Report.

OR

Differences between Cost Audit and Management Audit.

III Semester 5 Yr. B.B.A.,LL.B. Examination, March/April 2024 (Odd Sem.)
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 80

Instructions : **1. Answer all five Units.**
2. One essay type question and short note/ problems is compulsory from each Unit.
3. Figures to the right indicate marks.
4. Answer should be written in English completely.

UNIT – I

Q. No. 1. a) Prepare a Flexible Budget for production at 80% and 100% activity level on the basis of the following information. Marks : 10

Production at 50% capacity 5000 units

Raw materials ₹ 80 per unit

Direct labour ₹ 50 per unit

Direct expenses ₹ 15 per unit

Factory expenses ₹ 50,000 (fixed)

Administration expenses ₹ 60,000 (fixed)

OR

What is Budgetary Control ? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of Budgetary Control.

Q. No. 1. b) Write short note on : Marks : 6

Zero based Budgeting.

OR

Functional Budgets.

UNIT – II

Q. No. 2. a) Discuss the advantages and limitations of standard costing. Marks : 10

OR

Discuss the preliminaries in establishing a system of standard costing.

Q. No. 1. (a) Explain budget and budgetary control. Discuss various advantages and essentials for the success of budgetary control. Marks : 10

Q. No. 1. (b) The expenses for the budgeted production of 10000 units in a factory are furnished below. Marks : 6

	Per unit (Rs.)
Materials	70
Labour	25
Variable overheads	20
Fixed overheads (Rs. 1,00,000)	10
Variable expenses (direct)	5
Selling expenses (10% fixed)	13
Distribution expenses (20% fixed)	7
Administration expenses (Rs. 50,000)	5
Total	**155**

Prepare a flexible budget for the production of (a) 8000 units and (b) 12000 units.

OR

Q. No. 1. (b) What is zero base budgeting and explain the advantages of zero based approach. Marks : 6

UNIT – II

Q. No. 2. (a) Define standard costing. Explain briefly the significance of standard costing as a technique of cost control. Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 2. (a) Distinguish between standard costing and budgetary control. Marks : 10

Q. No. 2. (b) Explain the objectives of standard costing. Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 2. (b) Explain the advantages of standard costing. Marks : 6

UNIT – III

Q. No. 3. (a) From the following data, calculate : Marks : 10

(a) Material cost variance

(b) Material price variance

(c) Material usage variance

(d) Material mix variance.

Name of material	Standard Kg.	Standard Rate (Rs.)	Actual Kg.	Actual Rate (Rs.)
X	8000	1.05	7500	1.20
Y	3000	2.15	3300	2.30
Z	2000	3.30	2400	3.50

OR

Q. No. 3. (a) Explain the following terms : Marks : 10

(1) Material price variance

(2) Labour mix variance

(3) Overhead variance.

Q. No. 3. (b) The standard time and rate for unit component are given below. Marks : 6

Standard hours – 20 hours

Standard rate Rs. 5 per hour

Actual Production – 1000 units

Actual hours – 20500 hours

Actual rate per hour – Rs. 4.80

Calculate :

(a) Labour cost variance

(b) Labour rate variance

(c) Labour efficiency variance.

OR

Q. No. 3. (b) Write a note on labour cost variance. Marks : 6

UNIT – IV

Q. No. 4. (a) Explain in detail on duties and responsibilities of a cost auditor. Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 4. (a) What is cost audit ? Explain the different types of cost audit. Marks : 10

Q. No. 4. (b) Explain the differences between cost audit and financial audit. Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 4. (b) What is uniform costing ? Explain the advantages of uniform costing. Marks : 6

UNIT – V

Q. No. 5. (a) Explain the process of social audit. Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 5. (a) Explain the scope and uses of management audit. Marks : 10

Q. No. 5. (b) Write in detail about various components of social audit. Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 5. (b) Elaborate the importance of management audit. Marks : 6

Third Semester 5 Year B.B.A. LL.B. (Even Sem.)
Examination, August/September 2024
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 80

Instructions : **1. Answer all five Units.**
2. One essay type question and short note/problems is compulsory from each Unit.
3. Figures to the right indicate marks.
4. Answer should be written in English completely.
5. Use simple calculator only.

UNIT – I

Q. No. 1. (a) Bajaj Company wishes to arrange overdraft facilities with its bankers during the period from April to June 2023. When it will be manufacturing mostly for stock. Prepare a cash budget for the above period from the following data, indicating the extent of the bank. Overdraft facility that the company will require at the end of each month. Marks : 10

(a)

2023	Sales	Purchases	Wages
February	90,000	62,400	6,000
March	96,000	72,000	7,000
April	54,000	1,21,500	5,500
May	87,000	1,23,000	5,000
June	63,000	1,34,000	7,500

(b) 50% of the credit sales are realised in the month following the sales and remaining 50% in the second month following.

(c) Creditors are paid in the month following the month of purchase.

(d) Lag in the payment of wages : 1 month.

(e) Cash at bank on 1/4/2023 is estimated at Rs. 12,500.

OR

Q. No. 1. (b) Distinguish between fixed and flexible budget. Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 1. (b) What do you mean by functional budgets and explain its types. Marks : 6

UNIT – II

Q. No. 2. (a) Explain the differences between standard costing and budgetary control. Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 2. (a) Define standard costing. Explain the significance of standard costing as a technique of cost control. Marks : 10

Q. No. 2. (b) Distinguish : Standard cost and estimated cost. Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 2. (b) Explain advantages of standard costing. Marks : 6

UNIT – III

Q. No. 3. (a) Explain the following terms : Marks : 10
1) Material price variance
2) Labour mix variance
3) Overhead cost variance.

OR

Q. No. 3. (a) The standard mix to produce one unit of product is as follows : Marks : 10

material A
60 units @ Rs. 15 per unit = 900
material B
80 units @ Rs. 20 per unit = 1,600
material C
100 units @ Rs. 25 per unit = 2,500
240 units **5,000**

During the month of July, 10 units were actually produced and consumption was as follows :

A : 640 units @ 17.50 per unit = 11,200
B : 950 units @ 18 per unit = 17,100
C : 870 units @ 27.50 per unit = 23,925
2460 units **52,225**

Calculate :
1) Material cost variance
2) Material price variance
3) Material usage variance.

Q. No. 3. (b) Calculate labour variance from the following data : Marks : 6

The standard labour force for producing product A is

20 Semi skilled workers @ Rs. 75 per hour for 50 hours.

10 skilled workers @ Rs. 125 per hour for 50 hours.

The actual labour force employed for producing product 'A' is

22 semi skilled workers @ Rs. 80 per hour for 50 hours.

8 skilled workers @ Rs. 120 per hour for 50 hours.

Calculate :
a) Labour cost variance
b) Labour rate variance
c) Labour efficiency variance.

OR

Q. No. 3. (b) Explain labour cost variance, labour rate variance and labour efficiency variance. Marks : 6

UNIT – IV

Q. No. 4. (a) Explain cost audit report rules. Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 4. (a) Explain requisites for installation of uniform costing system. Marks : 10

Q. No. 4. (b) Explain duties of cost auditor. Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 4. (b) Write a short note on inter firm comparison. Marks : 6

UNIT – V

Q. No. 5. (a) Explain advantages and limitations of management audit. Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 5. (a) Explain the significance of social audit. Marks : 10

Q. No. 5. (b) Write a note on management auditor and social auditor. Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 5. (b) Explain the objectives of management audit. Marks : 6

Third Semester 5 Year B.B.A.LL.B. Examination,
January/February 2025 (Odd Sem.)
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 80

Instructions :
1. **Answer all five Units.**
2. **One essay type question and short note/problems is compulsory from each Unit.**
3. **Figures to the right indicate marks.**
4. **Answer should be written in English.**

UNIT – I

Q. No. 1. (a) What is Budgetary Control ? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of Budgetary Control. Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 1. (a) Draw up a flexible budget for overhead expenses on the basis of the following data. Determine the overhead rates at 70%, 80% and 90% plant capacity. Marks : 10

	80% capacity (800 units) **Per unit (Rs.)**
Variable overheads :	
Indirect labour	12
Stores including spares	4
Semi variable overheads :	
Power (30% fixed and 70% variable)	20
Repairs and maintenance (60% fixed and 40% variable)	2
Fixed overheads :	
Depreciation	11
Insurance	3
Salaries	10
Total overheads	**62**

Third Semester 5 Year B.B.A.LL.B. Examination, June/July 2025 (Even Sem.)
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 80

Instructions :
1. **Answer all five Units.**
2. **One essay type question and short note/problem is compulsory.**
3. **Figures to the right indicate marks.**
4. **No using scientific calculators.**

UNIT – I

Q. No. 1. (a) What is the meaning of budgetary control ? Write down the merits and demerits of the same. Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 1. (a) From the following information, prepare flexible budget and estimate profit for 60% capacity and 80% capacity. Marks : 10

Following details at 50% capacity :

Production volume	10,000 units
Selling price per unit	₹ 200
Material per unit	₹ 100
Labour per unit	₹ 30
Factory overhead per unit	₹ 30 (₹ 12 fixed)
Administration overhead per unit	₹ 20 (₹ 10 fixed)

At 60%, material cost per unit increased by 2% and selling price per unit falls by 2%.

At 80%, material cost per unit increased by 5% and selling price per unit falls by 5%.

Q. No. 1. (b) Write a note on zero base budgeting. Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 1. (b) Write a note on capital expenditure budget. Marks : 6

UNIT – II

Q. No. 2. (a) Distinguish between standard costing and budgetary control. Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 2. (a) What is standard costing ? Explain the techniques of standard costing. Marks : 10

Q. No. 2. (b) State the disadvantages of standard costing. Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 2. (b) Write short note on idle time and standard time. Marks : 6

UNIT – III

Q. No. 3. (a) The standard labour employment and the actual labour engaged in a week for a job are as under : Marks : 10

	Skilled workers	Semiskilled workers	Unskilled workers
Std. Number of workers	32	12	6
Actual number of workers	28	18	4
Standard wage rate/hour	3	2	1
Actual wage rate/hour	4	3	2

During 40 hours working week, the workers produced 1800 standard labour hours of week.

Calculate :

i) Labour cost variance
ii) Labour efficiency variance
iii) Labour rate variance
iv) Labour mix variance.

OR

Q. No. 3. (a) Explain the causes of material usage variance and material price variance. Marks : 10

Q. No. 3. (b) Write a short note on labour variance. Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 3. (b) Write a short note on overhead variance. Marks : 6

UNIT – IV

Q. No. 4. (a) Explain the duties, responsibilities and appointment of cost auditor. Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 4. (a) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of inter-firm comparison. Marks : 10

Q. No. 4. (b) Write a note on Cost Audit Report. Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 4. (b) Explain the requisites of uniform costing. Marks : 6

UNIT – V

Q. No. 5. (a) Explain the qualities of management auditor. Explain management audit report. Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 5. (a) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of social audit. Marks : 10

Q. No. 5. (b) State the important areas covered by management audit. Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 5. (b) Social audit process. Marks : 6