

# PC-4133/MR

F-13/2050

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING-II-602

(Semester-VI)

Time : Two Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

**Note :** Attempt any *four* questions. All questions carry equal marks.

- I. “Cost-volume profit analysis is primarily used in guiding decisions yet to be made”. Explain the statement with examples.
- II. What is Marginal Costing? How marginal costing is an improvement over Absorption costing? Discuss.
- III. The sales turnover and profit during two years were as follows :

	2015	2016
	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	1,50,000	1,70,000
Profit	20,000	25,000

You are asked to determine :

- (i) P/V Ratio
- (ii) Fixed costs
- (iii) Break-even point
- (iv) The sales required to earn a profit of Rs. 40,000.
- (v) The profit made when sales are Rs. 2,50,000.

IV. Small Tools Factory has a plant capacity adequate to provide 19,800 hours of machine use. The plant can produce all A type or all B type tools or mixture of two types. The following information is relevant :

Per Type	A	B
Selling Price	Rs. 5	Rs. 9
Variable Cost	Rs. 3	Rs. 6
Hours required to produce	3	4

Market conditions are such that no more than 4,000 A type tools and 3,000 B type tools can be sold in a year. Annual fixed costs are Rs. 9,900.

Compute the product mix that will maximize the net income of the company and find the maximum net income.

- V. Discuss briefly the advantages and limitations of budgetary control.
- VI. Explain the various cost centres with reference to responsibility accounting.
- VII. From the following data, calculate labour variances :

The budgeted labour force for producing Product A is :

- 20 Semi-skilled workers @ Re. 0.75 per hour for 50 hours.
- 10 Skilled workers @ Rs. 1.25 per hour for 50 hours.

The actual labour force employed for producing A is :

- 22 Semi-skilled workers @ Re. 0.80 per hour for 50 hours.
- 8 Skilled workers @ Rs. 1.20 per hour for 50 hours.

- VIII. From the following data, prepare a flexible budget for production of 6,000, 7,000 and 8,000 irons showing distinctly

marginal cost and total cost. Budgeted output is 10,000 irons and budgeted cost per unit is as follows :

	Rs.		Rs.
Direct material	60	Administration expenses	
Direct labour	30	(fixed)	5
Variable overheads	25	Selling expenses	
Fixed overheads		(10% fixed)	15
(Rs. 1,50,000)	15	Distribution expenses	
Variable expenses (Direct)	5	(20% fixed)	5

IX. Write short notes on any *ten* :

- (i) Margin of Safety.
- (ii) Break even chart.
- (iii) Differential costing.
- (iv) Fixed vs flexible budget.
- (v) Zero base budgeting.
- (vi) Variance analysis.
- (vii) Given that the cost standard for materials consumption are 40 kgs. at Rs. 10 per kg. Compute material cost variance when actuals are 48 kgs. at Rs. 12 per kg.

(viii) A factory produces two product P and Q, P takes 10 hours to produce and Q requires 16 hours as per the budget. A month has 25 budgeted days of 8 hours each. During the month 500 units of P and 400 units of Q were produced. The factory employs 50 workers. They actually worked for 9 hours daily for 24 days. Calculate Efficiency Ratio.

(ix) Data relating to a job are as thus :

Standard rate of wages per hour Rs. 10; Standard hours 300; Actual rate of wages per hour Rs. 12; Actual hours 200. Calculate Labour Efficiency variance.

(x) A company has earned a contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 and net profit Rs. 75,000 on sales of Rs. 4,00,000. What is margin of safety?

(xi) & (xii) Find P/v Ratio and Actual Sales :

Fixed Cost Rs. 8,000; Profit Rs. 2,000; Break even point Rs. 40,000.

## PUNJABI VERSION

ਨੋਟ : ਕੋਈ ਚਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਕਰੋ। ਸਾਰੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਅੰਕ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਹਨ।

- I. 'ਲਾਗਤ-ਮਾਤਰਾ ਲਾਭ ਵਿਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ਣ ਮੁੱਖ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨਿਰਣਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਮਾਰਗ-ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।' ਇਸ ਕਥਨ ਦੀ ਉਦਾਹਰਣਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਚਰਚਾ ਕਰੋ।
- II. ਮਾਰਜੀਨਲ ਲਾਗਤਕਾਰੀ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ? ਮਾਰਜੀਨਲ ਲਾਗਤਕਾਰੀ ਸਮਾਈ ਲਾਗਤਕਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਤੁਲਨਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਹਤਰ ਢੰਗ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਹੈ? ਚਰਚਾ ਕਰੋ।
- III. ਨਿਮਨ-ਦਰਜ ਵੇਰਵਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੀ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਕਰੋ :

The sales turnover and profit during two years were as follows :

	2015	2016
	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	1,50,000	1,70,000
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You are asked to determine :

- (i) P/V Ratio.
- (ii) Fixed costs.
- (iii) Break-even point.
- (iv) The sales required to earn a profit of Rs. 40,000.
- (v) The profit made when sales are Rs. 2,50,000.

IV. ਨਿਮਨ-ਦਰਜ ਵੇਰਵਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਪੁੱਛੇ ਗਏ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰ ਲਿਖੋ :

Small Tools Factory has a plant capacity adequate to provide 19,800 hours of machine use. The plant can produce all A type or all B type tools or mixture of two types. The following information is relevant :

Per Type	A	B
Selling Price	Rs. 5	Rs. 9
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Hours required to produce	3	4

Market conditions are such that no more than 4,000 A type tools and 3,000 B type tools can be sold in a year. Annual fixed costs are Rs. 9,900.

Compute the product mix that will maximize the net income of the company and find the maximum net income.

- V. ਬੱਜਟਰੀ ਨਿਯੰਤਰਣ ਦੇ ਲਾਭਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸੀਮਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਚਰਚਾ ਕਰੋ।
- VI. ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਲੇਖਾਕਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਹਵਾਲੇ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਲਾਗਤ ਕੇਂਦਰਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿਓ।
- VII. ਨਿਮਨ-ਦਰਜ਼ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੀ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਕਰੋ :

From the following data, calculate labour variances :

The budgeted labour force for producing Product A is :

- 20 Semi-skilled workers @ Re. 0.75 per hour for 50 hours.
- 10 Skilled workers @ Rs. 1.25 per hour for 50 hours.



The actual labour force employed for producing A is :

- 22 Semi-skilled workers @ Re. 0.80 per hour for 50 hours.
- 8 Skilled workers @ Rs. 1.20 per hour for 50 hours.

VIII. ਨਿਮਨ-ਦਰਜ ਵੇਰਵਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਪੁਛੇ ਗਏ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰ ਲਿਖੋ :

From the following data, prepare a flexible budget for production of 6,000, 7,000 and 8,000 irons showing distinctly marginal cost and total cost. Budgeted output is 10,000 irons and budgeted cost per unit is as follows :

	Rs.		Rs.
Direct material	60	Administration expenses	
Direct labour	30	(fixed)	5
Variable overheads	25	Selling expenses	
Fixed overheads		(10% fixed)	15
(Rs. 1,50,000)	15	Distribution expenses	
Variable expenses (Direct)	5	(20% fixed)	5

IX. ਕਿਸੇ ਦਸ ਦੇ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਉੱਤਰ ਲਿਖੋ :

- (i) ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਮਾਰਜਿਨ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- (ii) ਬ੍ਰੇਕ-ਈਵਨ ਚਾਰਟ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਲਿਖੋ।
- (iii) ਭਿੰਨਤਾਮੂਲਕ ਲਾਗਤਕਾਰੀ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ?
- (iv) ਸਥਾਈ **ਬਨਾਮ** ਲਚਕਦਾਰ ਬਜਟ ਵਿਚਾਰੋ।
- (v) ਜ਼ੀਰੋ-ਆਧਾਰੀ ਬਜਟਿੰਗ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- (vi) ਵੇਰੀਏਂਸ ਵਿਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ਣ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?
- (vii) ਸਮੱਗ੍ਰੀ ਦੀ ਖਪਤ 40 ਕਿਲੋ, 10 ਰੁਪਏ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਕਿਲੋ ਹੈ। ਜੇ ਵਾਸਤਵਿਕ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ 48 ਕਿਲੋ 12 ਰੁਪਏ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਲਾਗਤ ਹੋਵੇ, ਤਾਂ ਸਮੱਗ੍ਰੀ ਲਾਗਤ ਦੀ ਭਿੰਨਤਾ ਅੰਕੌ।
- (viii) A factory produces two product P and Q. P takes 10 hours to produce and Q requires 16 hours as per the budget. A month has 25 budgeted days of 8 hours each. During the month 500 units of P and 400 units of Q were produced. The factory employs 50 workers. They actually worked for 9 hours daily for 24 days. Calculate Efficiency Ratio.

(ix) Data relating to a job are as thus :

Standard rate of wages per hour Rs. 10; Standard hours 300; Actual rate of wages per hour Rs. 12; Actual hours 200. Calculate Labour Efficiency variance.

(x) ਇਕ ਕੰਪਨੀ ਨੇ 4,00,000 ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਤੇ ਕੁਲ ਨਫਾ 75,000 ਰੁਪਏ ਕਮਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ 1,00,000 ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਕਮਾਇਆ ਹੈ। ਸੇਫਟੀ ਦਾ ਮਾਰਜਿਨ ਕੀ ਹੈ?

(xi) & (xii) P/V ਅਨੁਪਾਤ ਅਤੇ ਵਾਸਤਵਿਕ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਲਾਓ :

ਸਥਾਈ ਲਾਗਤ 8,000 ਰੁਪਏ; ਲਾਭ 2,000 ਰੁਪਏ; ਬ੍ਰੇਕ ਈਵਨ ਪੁਆਇੰਟ 40,000 ਰੁਪਏ।

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