

PC-4171/MR

F-16/2050

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING-II-601

(Semester-VI)

Time : Two Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

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

- I. Define target costing. What are the general steps in target costing process?
- II. What is life cycle costing? Explain the stages in product life cycle.
- III. The following extract of costing information relates to commodity 'Z' for the half year ending 31st December, 2009 :

	Rs.		Rs.
Purchases of raw material	1,20,000	Stock (31st Dec., 2009) :	
Works overhead	48,000	Raw material	22,240
Direct wages	1,00,000	Finished products (2,000 tons)	32,000
Carriage on purchases	1,440	Work-in-progress (1st July, 2009)	4,800
Stock (1st July, 2009) :		Work-in-progress (31st Dec., 2009)	16,000
Raw Material	20,000	Sales-finished products	3,00,000
Finished products (1,000 tons)	16,000		

Selling and distribution overheads are Re. 1 per ton sold
16,000 tons of commodity were produced during the period.

You are to ascertain (a) Cost of raw material used, (b) Cost of output for the period, (c) Cost of sales, (d) Net profit for the period, and (e) Net profit per ton of the commodity.

IV. Quantity Products Ltd. manufactures and markets a single product. The following data are available :

	Per Unit Rs.
Materials	16
Conversion cost (variable)	12
Dealer's margin	4
Selling price	40
Fixed cost	Rs. 5 lakhs
Present sales	90,000 units
Capacity utilisation	60%

There is stiff competition. Extra efforts are necessary to sell. Suggestions have been made for increasing sales :

- (a) By reducing sales price by 5%.
- (b) By increasing dealers margin by 25% of the existing rate.

Which of the two suggestions you would recommend if the company desires to maintain the present profit? Give reasons.

V. What is responsibility accounting? Explain its benefits and pre requisites.

VI. Define budget. Explain different types of budgets.

VII. The standard mix of a product is as under :

A	60 units at 15 P. Per unit	Rs. 9
B	80 units at 20 P. Per unit	Rs. 16
C	100 units at 25 P. Per unit	Rs. 25
D	240	Rs. 50

Ten units of finished product should be obtained from the above mentioned mix.

During the month of January, 2000 ten mixes were completed and the consumption was as follows:

A	640 units at 20 P. Per unit	Rs. 128
B	960 units at 15 P. Per unit	Rs. 144
C	840 units at 30 P. Per unit	Rs. 252
D	2,440	Rs. 524

The actual output was 90 units.

Calculate various material variances.

VIII. With the following data for a 60% activity, prepare a budget for production at 80% and 100% capacity:

Production at 60% activity	600 units
Materials	Rs. 100 per unit
Labour	Rs. 40 per unit
Direct Expenses	Rs. 10 per unit
Factory Overheads	Rs. 40,000 (40% fixed)
Administration Expenses	Rs. 30,000 (60% fixed)

IX. Write short notes on any *ten* :

- (i) Advantages of target costing.
- (ii) Revenue centre.
- (iii) Flexible budget.
- (iv) Performance budgeting.
- (v) Quality control.
- (vi) Break even point.
- (vii) Zero base budgeting.
- (viii) Absorption costing.
- (ix) Make or buy decision.
- (x) Cost control.
- (xi) Material usage variance.
- (xii) Transfer pricing.

PUNJABI VERSION

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

- I. ਉਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਲਾਗਤਕਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕਰੋ। ਉਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਲਾਗਤਕਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆਂ ਵਿਚਲੇ ਸਾਧਾਰਨ ਪੜਾਓ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ? ਚਰਚਾ ਕਰੋ।
- II. ਜੀਵਨ-ਚੱਕਰ ਲਾਗਤਕਾਰੀ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ? ਉਤਪਾਦ ਜੀਵਨ-ਚੱਕਰ ਦੇ ਪੜਾਓ ਵਿਚਾਰੋ।
- III. ਨਿਮਨ-ਦਰਜ ਵੇਰਵਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੀ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਕਰੋ :

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IV. ਨਿਮਨ-ਦਰਜ ਵੇਰਵੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕੇ ਪੁੱਛੇ ਗਏ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰ ਲਿਖੋ
:

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(b) By increasing dealers margin by 25% of the existing rate.

Which of the two suggestions you would recommend if the company desires to maintain the present profit? Give reasons.

- V. ਜ਼ਿਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਲੇਖਾਕਾਰੀ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ? ਇਸ ਦੇ ਲਾਭਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਪੂਰਵ-ਸ਼ਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਚਰਚਾ ਕਰੋ।
- VI. ਬੱਜਟ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਬੱਜਟ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਕਿਸਮਾਂ ਵਿਚਾਰੋ।
- VII. ਨਿਮਨ-ਦਰਜ ਵੇਰਵਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕਰਕੇ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੀ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਕਰੋ :

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VIII. ਨਿਮਨ-ਦਰਜ ਵੇਰਵੇ ਵਿਚਾਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਪੁੱਛੋ ਗਏ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰ ਲਿਖੋ :

With the following data for a 60% activity, prepare a budget for production at 80% and 100% capacity:

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IX. ਕਿਸੇ ਦਸ ਦੇ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਉੱਤਰ ਲਿਖੋ :

- (i) ਉਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਲਾਗਤਕਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਲਾਭ ਲਿਖੋ।
- (ii) ਆਮਦਨ (ਰੈਵਨਿਊ) ਕੇਂਦਰ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- (iii) ਲੱਚਕਦਾਰ ਬੱਜਟ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?
- (iv) ਕਾਰਗੁਜ਼ਾਰੀ ਬੱਜਟਿੰਗ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- (v) ਗੁਣਵੱਤਾ ਦਾ ਨਿਯੰਤਰਣ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?
- (vi) ਲਾਭ-ਹਾਨੀ ਬ੍ਰਾਬਰ ਬਿੰਦੂ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- (vii) ਜ਼ੀਰੋ ਆਧਾਰੀ ਬਜਟਿੰਗ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?
- (viii) ਸਮਾਈ ਲਾਗਤਕਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਲਿਖੋ।
- (ix) ਬਣਾਓ ਜਾਂ ਖਰੀਦੋ ਨਿਰਣਾ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?
- (x) ਲਾਗਤ ਨਿਯੰਤਰਣ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਲਿਖੋ।
- (xi) ਸਮੱਗ੍ਰੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਭਿੰਨਤਾ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- (xii) ਤਬਾਦਲਾ ਕੀਮਤ-ਨਿਰਧਾਰਣ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਲਿਖੋ।