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21BCOM4C11

Sl. No.

# B.Com. IV Semester Degree Examination, Sept./Oct. - 2024 **COSTING METHODS AND TECHNIQUES**

### **DSC-11 : Costing Method and Technique**

(NEP)

Time : 2 Hours Maximum Marks: 60 Note : Attempt **all** Sections according to internal choice. **SECTION - A** 10x1 = 10Answer the following sub-questions, each sub-question carries **one** mark. 1. What do you mean by work certified ? (a) (b) Give the meaning service costing. Name two areas where service costing Applied. (c) What do you mean by process costing ? (d) What do you mean by Running charge in Transport costing ? (e) Give the meaning of cost Drivers. (f) Give the meaning of margin safety. (g) Give the meaning of Fixed budget. (h) (i) Specify any two types of Budget. Write two uses of standard costing. (i) **SECTION - B** Answer any four of the following questions : 4x5 = 20

- 2. Write the benefits of ABC costing.
- 3. From the following information prepare an estimate for job no 214. Direct materials consumed Rs. 60,000 Direct wages paid Rs. 1,20,000 Factory expenses 60% wages office expenses 20% of factory cost. The Tender should include a profit of 20% on selling price.
- 4. 5000 units were introduced in process A. The total cost incurred in this process was Rs. 28,000 and The Scrap value of normal loss was Rs. 1,000 Normal Loss was 10%.

Calculate normal cost per unit of process A.

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| Year | Sales     | Total cost (Rs) |
|------|-----------|-----------------|
| 2021 | 7,00,000  | 5,50,000        |
| 2022 | 10,00,000 | 8,00,000        |

5. Calculate the P/V Ratio from the following information.

From the following information calculate, the amount to be paid during June, 6. July and August in respect of Manufacturing expenses

| Month      | Manufacturing Expenses                        |
|------------|---|
| May        | 27,000  |
| June       | 21,000  |
| July       | 24,000  |
| August     | 18,000  |
| Lag in pay | ment of Manufacturing expenses is half month. |

7. Calculate material cost variance the material usage variance is Rs. 120 adverse The standard quantity 100 kgs at Rs. 12 per kg. The actual quantity of material purchased 110 kgs at Rs. 11 per kg.

#### **SECTION - C**

A firm of Builders kept a contract ledger, A seperate Account for Each Contract.

Answer **any three** of the following questions.

During the year Ended 31.12.2023. Cost of work certified 6800 Work certified by Architect 2,86,000 Plant Installed at site 22,600 Depreciation on plant Up to 31.12.2023 6,200 materials sent to site 1,30,600 wages paid at site 1,09,600 Establishment charges 6,500 Direct Expenditure 4,800 O/s wages on 31.12.2023 3,600 materials cost at site 1,600 Direct Expenditure due on 31.12.2023 400 **Contract** Price 4,00,000 Materials In hand on 31.12.2023 2,800 Materials Returned to store 800 Cash received from contracts 2,60,000 You are required to prepare a contract A/c Showing the profit Transferred to P & L A/c.

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3x10=30

9. From the following Information Calculate the cost per Running a km of a Vehicle. Cost of the Vehicle 6,50,000 Scrap value at the end of life 50,000 Insurance per Annum 4,400 Garriage rent per Annum 9,600 Road Tax Per Annum 12,000 Drivers wages per month 1,600 Clearness wages per month 400 Cost of petrol per Litre 16 Miscellaneous Expenses per kilometer including tyre & maintainance ₹ 2 Estimated life - 300000 kilometers Kilometers per litre of petrol - 8 km Estimated Annual kilometers Run 20000 kilometers

10. The Sales & Profits of PQR Co., Ltd., during the two periods was as follows.

| Periods     | Sales (₹)        | Profit |
|-------------|------------------|--------|
| 2020        | 1,80,000         | 30,000 |
| 2021        | 2,40,000         | 45,000 |
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You are required to Calculate :

- (1) P/V Ratio
- (2) BEP
- (3) Sales required to Earn a profit of ₹ 75,000
- (4) Profit when sales are  $\mathbf{E}$  7,50,000
- (5) Margin of safety at a profit of ₹ 1,25,000
- (6) Variable cost of the two periods
- 11. Raj & sons wished to approach the Bankers for Temporary overdraft facility for the period from 1<sup>st</sup> August 2021 to October 2022 during the Period of These three months the firm will be manufacturing mostly for stock. You are required to prepare a cash budget for the Above period from the following Data Indicating the overdraft facility by the firm at the end of each month.

| Sales | Purchase  | Salaries  |
|-------|---|---|
| 36000 | 24960   | 2400  |
| 38400 | 28800   | 2800  |
| 21600 | 48600   | 2200  |
| 34800 | 49200   | 2000  |
| 25200 | 53600   | 3000  |
|       | <b>Sales</b><br>36000<br>38400<br>21600<br>34800<br>25200 | SalesPurchase36000249603840028800216004860034800492002520053600 |

(a) 50% of Credit Sales are realised in the month following the sales and Remaining 50% in the second month following.

- (b) Creditors are paid in the month following the month of purchase.
- (c) Estimated cash on 1 August 2022 is ₹ 5000.

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12. From the following information Calculate labour Variance of two Departments.

|                         | Dept. 'A' | Dept. 'B' |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Actual Gross wages      | 2000      | 1800      |
| Standard Hours Produced | 8000      | 6000      |
| Standard rate per Hour  | 30 Paise  | 35 Paise  |
| Actual Hours worked     | 8200      | 5,800     |

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