

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

BCom DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2024
(Second Semester)

Branch – COMMERCE (COST & MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING)

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks (10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Consignment stock is valued a) Cost price b) Market price c) Selling price d) cost or net realizable value, whichever is less	K1	CO1
	2	Which of these is not a feature of a joint venture? a) Continuing business b) No firm name c) Partneres called co-venturer d) None of the above	K2	CO1
2	3	Royalty Account is in the nature of a) Real Account b) Nominal Account c) Personal Account d) None of the above	K1	CO2
	4	Insurance covers _____. a) Protect assets b) Prevents loss c) Reduces the impact of loss d) Insurances immortality	K2	CO2
3	5	Single entry is changed into double entry system through a) Balance sheet method b) Statement of affairs method c) Conversion method d) None of the above	K1	CO3
	6	Self-balancing is a system of a) Keeping ledgers b) Preparing trial balance c) Preparing final accounts d) recording journal entries	K2	CO3
4	7	Hire Purchase price includes a) Cash Price and Interest b) Cash Price + Down Payment c) Down Payment + Interest d) Cash Price only	K1	CO4
	8	When asset purchased on Hire Purchase system is taken away by the seller, due to default, it is termed as a) Hire Purchase Stock b) Interest Suspense c) Hire Purchase Price d) Repossession	K2	CO4
5	9	A branch, which maintains its own set of books, is called a) Dependent Branch b) Independent Branch c) Foreign Branch d) None of the above	K1	CO5
	10	_____ Accounts are prepared to know separately the profit or loss of each department. a) Branch b) Departmental c) Insolvency d) Insurance Claims	K2	CO5

Cont...

SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO															
1	11.a.	Explain the difference between Consignment and Joint Venture.	K2	CO1															
	(OR)																		
	11.b.	Arun and Balu were partners in a joint venture sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Arun supplied goods for Rs.6,000 and incurred Rs.200 as expenses. Balu supplied goods worth Rs.5,000 and spent Rs.300 as expenses. Balu sold all the goods for Rs.18,000. Balu is entitled to a commission of 4% on Sales. He settled his account by sending a bank draft to Arun. Prepare a Joint venture Account in the books of Arun.																	
2	12.a.	Calculate the amount payable to the Landlord from the following data: Royalty: Re.1 per ton of coal raised. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Years</th> <th>Minimum Rent (Rs.)</th> <th>Output in Tons</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>15,000</td> <td>8,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>25,000</td> <td>30,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Shortworking are recoverable only out of excess royalties in the next year but not later.	Years	Minimum Rent (Rs.)	Output in Tons	2016	10,000	5,000	2017	15,000	8,000	2018	20,000	30,000	2019	25,000	30,000	K3	C02
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(OR)																			
	12.b.	From the following calculate the amount of claim in respect of fire occurred in a business on 31.12.2019. Rs. Sales on 1.4.19 to 31.12.19 12,00,000 Purchases 1.4.19 to 31.12.19 8,00,000 Stock on 31.3.2019 2,00,000 Gross Profit – 25% on Sales																	
3	13.a.	List out the essentials of Bills of Exchange.	K4	CO3															
	(OR)																		
	13.b.	From the figures relating to June 2023, Prepare the Bought Ledger Adjustment A/c: Rs. Creditors on 1.6.2023 11,800 Credit purchases 19,300 Cash paid to creditors 16,500 Discount allowed by them 700 Bills payable issued 5,300 Transfer to sales ledger 1,100 Cash purchases 8,200																	

4	14.a.	Mohan purchases a car on hire purchases system. The total cash price of the car is Rs.15,980, payable Rs.4,000 down and in three installments of Rs.6,000; Rs.5,000; and Rs.2,000 at the end of the first, second and third years respectively. Interest is charged at 5% per annum. You are required to calculate interest paid by Hirer, each year.	K5	CO4																					
	(OR)																								
	14.b.	<p>Miss.Anu purchased a machine by hire purchase system for Rs.30,000 to be paid as follows:</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;">Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Down payment</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>At the end of the First year</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>At the end of the Second year</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>At the end of the Third year</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>At the end of the Fourth year</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Interest is charged on the cash value at 10% p.a. At what value should the machine be capitalized?</p>		Rs.	Down payment	5,000	At the end of the First year	7,000	At the end of the Second year	6,500	At the end of the Third year	6,000	At the end of the Fourth year	5,500											
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5	15.a.	<p>From the following particulars prepare a branch account showing the profit or loss at the branch.</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;">Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Opening Stock at the branch</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goods sent to the branch</td> <td style="text-align: right;">45,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sales</td> <td style="text-align: right;">60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salaries</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Closing stock could not be ascertained but it is known that the branch usually sells at cost plus 20%. The branch manager is entitled to a commission of 5% on the profit of the branch before charging such commission.</p>		Rs.	Opening Stock at the branch	15,000	Goods sent to the branch	45,000	Sales	60,000	Salaries	5,000	Other expenses	2,000	K6	CO5									
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	15.b.	<p>From the following particulars, prepare the Departmental Trading and Profit and Loss A/c for the year ending 31.12.2017.</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;">Dept. A Rs.</th> <th style="text-align: right;">Dept. B Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Stock on 1.1.2017</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sales</td> <td style="text-align: right;">42,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">36,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchases</td> <td style="text-align: right;">27,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">21,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct Expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,490</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,520</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Postage</td> <td style="text-align: right;">360</td> <td style="text-align: right;">360</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stock on 31.12.2017</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,800</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,800</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Indirect expenses for the entire business was Rs.3,900 which are to be divided in the proportion of sales of the two departments.</p>		Dept. A Rs.	Dept. B Rs.	Stock on 1.1.2017	9,000	8,400	Sales	42,000	36,000	Purchases	27,000	21,600	Direct Expenses	5,490	8,520	Postage	360	360	Stock on 31.12.2017	10,800	4,800		
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SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO																											
1	16	Geetha Oil Ltd., consigned 2,000 kg of oil to Suresh & Co. to be sold on consignment basis. The cost one kg of oil was Rs.45. Geetha Oil Ltd., spent Rs.5,000 on freight, packing etc. After sometime, Suresh & Co. sent the following report. Normal (leakage) Loss – 100 kg. Abnormal loss due to mishandling – 100 kg. Sales – 1,500 kg @ Rs.60 each Commission – 5% on Sale proceeds. Pass Journal Entries and Prepare Consignment A/c in the books of Geetha Oil Ltd.,	K4	CO1																											
2	17	On 1.1.2012, Rama Collieries Ltd., leased a piece of land agreeing to pay a minimum rent of Rs.2,000 in the first year, Rs.4,000 in second year and thereafter Rs.6,000 per annum, merging into a royalty of 40 paise per tone, with power to recoup shortworkings over the first three years only. The figures of annual output for the four years to 31 st December 2015 were 1,000; 10,000; 18,000 and 20,000 tonns respectively. Record these transactions in the Ledger of the company.	K4	CO2																											
3	18	Mrs.Kalpna keeps his books of account under single entry system. Her financial position on 31.12.2020 and 31.12.2021 was as follows: <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2020 Rs.</th> <th>2021 Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cash</td> <td>9,860</td> <td>800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stock in trade</td> <td>38,520</td> <td>57,020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plant & Machinery</td> <td>54,420</td> <td>61,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bills Receivable</td> <td>-</td> <td>16,480</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sundry Debtors</td> <td>24,840</td> <td>43,940</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sundry Creditors</td> <td>72,040</td> <td>80,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Furniture</td> <td>4,960</td> <td>5,220</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drawings</td> <td>-</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>During the year she introduced additional capital of Rs.20,000. From the above particulars prepare a statement of Profit and Loss of Mrs. Kalpna for the year ended 31.12.2021.</p>		2020 Rs.	2021 Rs.	Cash	9,860	800	Stock in trade	38,520	57,020	Plant & Machinery	54,420	61,000	bills Receivable	-	16,480	Sundry Debtors	24,840	43,940	Sundry Creditors	72,040	80,000	Furniture	4,960	5,220	Drawings	-	5,000	K5	CO3
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4	19	Mr. Balu purchased machinery from Kumaran & Co., on hire-purchase system on 1.1.2005. The cash price of the machine was Rs.1,00,000, Rs.20,000 to be paid at the time of taking delivery and balance by four installments of Rs.20,000 plus interest at 5% on yearly balances. Balu failed to pay the installment due on 31.12.2006. Kumaran & Co., took possession of the machinery and valued the same in their books after charging depreciation at 10% p.a. on Reducing Balance method. In 2007 Kumaran & C., incurred Rs.1,000 for reconditioning and re-sold the machinery for Rs.90,000. Show the ledger accounts in the books of Mr. Balu and Kumar & Co.,	K5	CO4																											
5	20	What are the bases on which common expenses are apportioned among departments?	K6	CO5																											

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BCom DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2024
(Second Semester)

Branch – **COMMERCE (COST & MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING)**

FUNDAMENTALS OF COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Cost accounting is applied to _____ a) Public undertakings b) Large business enterprises only c) Manufacturing and Services d) Small business enterprises only	K1	CO1
	2	Which one of the following is not considered for preparation of cost sheet? a) Factory cost b) Goodwill written off c) Selling cost d) Labour cost	K2	CO1
2	3	ABC analysis is a method of _____ a) Material control b) Inventory valuation c) Material issue d) Purchase	K1	CO2
	4	Taylor's differential plan provides for _____ a) Labour rates b) Two wage rates c) Material issue d) More than three rates	K2	CO2
3	5	The basis adopted for distribution of rent is _____ a) Floor area b) Direct wages c) Capital value d) Horse power	K1	CO3
	6	Carriage on sales is included in _____ a) Factory overhead b) Selling overhead c) Distribution overhead d) Fixed overhead	K2	CO3
4	7	Management accounting is also known as _____ a) Cost accounting b) Financial accounting c) Corporate accounting d) Decision accounting	K1	CO4
	8	Return On Investment is a _____ a) Turnover ratio b) Short term solvency ratio c) Profitability ratios d) Long term solvency ratio	K2	CO4
5	9	Working capital is the difference between _____ and current Liabilities a) Cash b) Working capital c) Fixed assets d) Current assets	K1	CO5
	10	Premium on redemption of debentures is _____ a) A cash inflow b) Cash outflow c) An Income d) An asset	K2	CO5

SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Explain the essentials of good costing system.	K5	CO1
		(OR)		

Cont...

1	11.b.	<p>In a factory 20,000 units of product A were manufactured in the months of July 2021. From the following figures obtained from the costing records, Prepare a Cost sheet.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;">Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Opening stock of Raw materials</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchase of Raw materials</td> <td style="text-align: right;">55,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Closing stock of Raw materials</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct Wages</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Factory overheads</td> <td style="text-align: right;">40,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Office and Administration overheads</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Rs.	Opening stock of Raw materials	5,000	Purchase of Raw materials	55,000	Closing stock of Raw materials	10,000	Direct Wages	30,000	Factory overheads	40,000	Office and Administration overheads	20,000	K5	CO1																																							
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2	12.a.	<p>From the following data given by the Personnel Department, Calculate the labour turnover rate by applying:</p> <p>i) Separation method ii) Replacement method iii) Flux method</p> <p>No. of workers on the payroll:</p> <p>At the beginning of the month 900 At the end of the month 1,100</p> <p>During the month 10 workers left; 40 workers were discharged and 150 workers were recruited. Of these, 25 workers are recruited in the vacancies of those leaving while the rest were engaged for an expansion scheme.</p>	K4	CO2																																																					
	12.b.	<p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Calculate the earnings of X and Y under the Taylor's differential piece rate system.</p> <p>Standard production : 10 units per hour Normal time rate : Rs 5 per hour Differential piece rate to be applied :</p> <p>80% of piece rate for below standard performance. 120% of piece rate for performance at or above the standard.</p> <p>Actual Performance: X produced 80 units in a day of 10 hours Y produced 110 units in a day of 10 hours</p>	K4	CO2																																																					
3	13.a.	<p>Sri Chakkara, a manufacturing concern has three production departments A,B,C and one service department D.</p> <p>The actual expenses for a period are:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;">Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rent</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Repairs to Plant</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depreciation on plant</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lighting expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Supervisory expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fire Insurance (stock)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Power</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employee's Insurance</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The following information is available in respect of four departments.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">A</th> <th style="text-align: center;">B</th> <th style="text-align: center;">C</th> <th style="text-align: center;">D</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Area (Sq.ft)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1500</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1100</td> <td style="text-align: center;">900</td> <td style="text-align: center;">500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of Lights</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Employees</td> <td style="text-align: center;">200</td> <td style="text-align: center;">150</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100</td> <td style="text-align: center;">50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total wages (Rs.)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">60,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">40,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Value of Plant (Rs.)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,40,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,80,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,20,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Value of Stock (Rs.)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,50,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">90,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">60,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">----</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Apportion the expenses to various department on the most equitable method.</p>		Rs.	Rent	10,000	Repairs to Plant	6,000	Depreciation on plant	4,500	Lighting expenses	1,000	Supervisory expenses	15,000	Fire Insurance (stock)	5,000	Power	9,000	Employee's Insurance	1,500		A	B	C	D	Area (Sq.ft)	1500	1100	900	500	Number of Lights	15	11	9	5	No. of Employees	200	150	100	50	Total wages (Rs.)	60,000	40,000	30,000	20,000	Value of Plant (Rs.)	1,40,000	1,80,000	1,20,000	60,000	Value of Stock (Rs.)	1,50,000	90,000	60,000	----	K3	CO3
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	13.b.	<p>From the following particulars calculate the Machine Hour Rate for a drilling machine.</p> <p>Cost of drilling machine - Rs.42,000 Estimated scrap value - Rs. 2,000 Estimated working Life - 10 years of 2,000 hours Running time for a four week period – 150 hours Estimated repairs of Life – Rs.10,000 Standing charges allocated to this machine for a week- Rs.300 Power consumed per hour – 5 units at 10 paise per unit.</p>	K3	CO3																														
	14.a.	State the differences between Management accounting and Cost accounting.	K4	CO4																														
		(OR)																																
4	14.b.	<p>The following are the income statements for the years 2019,2020. Prepare a common size income statement.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Rs in Lakhs)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">2019</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Net Sales</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cost of Goods Sold</td> <td style="text-align: right;">700</td> <td style="text-align: right;">850</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gross Profit</td> <td style="text-align: right;">300</td> <td style="text-align: right;">350</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Operating expenses:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administrative expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selling expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">40</td> <td style="text-align: right;">50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total operating expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">70</td> <td style="text-align: right;">80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operating Profit</td> <td style="text-align: right;">230</td> <td style="text-align: right;">270</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2019	2020	Net Sales	1,000	1,200	Cost of Goods Sold	700	850	Gross Profit	300	350	Operating expenses:			Administrative expenses	30	30	Selling expenses	40	50	Total operating expenses	70	80	Operating Profit	230	270	K4	CO4			
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	15.a.	<p>From the following Profit and Loss a/c, calculate funds from operations:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Rs.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>To Administration exp.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">25,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">By G/P 2,15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Selling expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">By Int.on Investments 5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Depreciation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">26,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">By Profit on sale of Machinery 4,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Loss on sale of Machinery</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Goodwill written off</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Discount on issue of Debentures</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Net Profit</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,44,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,24,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,24,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Rs.	Rs.	To Administration exp.	25,000	By G/P 2,15,000	To Selling expenses	16,000	By Int.on Investments 5,000	To Depreciation	26,000	By Profit on sale of Machinery 4,000	To Loss on sale of Machinery	6,000		To Goodwill written off	5,000		To Discount on issue of Debentures	2,000		To Net Profit	1,44,000			2,24,000	2,24,000	K3	CO5			
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5	15.b.	<p>From the Profit & Loss a/c of Dhulasi Ltd. ascertain Cash from Operations.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Profit and Loss a/c</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Rs.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>To Expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">37,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Gross Profit 1,60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Depreciation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">14,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Loss on sale of Investments</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Debenture discount</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Provision for Tax</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Dividend</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>To Net Profit</td> <td style="text-align: right;">73,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,60,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,60,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Profit and Loss a/c				Rs.	Rs.	To Expenses	37,000	Gross Profit 1,60,000	To Depreciation	14,000		To Loss on sale of Investments	2,000		To Debenture discount	4,000		To Provision for Tax	20,000		To Dividend	10,000		To Net Profit	73,000			1,60,000	1,60,000		
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SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (3 × 10 = 30)

Cont...

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO																																																
1	16	<p>The following information were obtained from the costing records of a manufacturing concern for the month of March 2018.</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1.3.2018</th> <th>31.3.2018</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Rs.</th> <th>Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Raw Materials</td> <td>1,00,000</td> <td>1,23,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Finished Goods</td> <td>71,500</td> <td>42,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Work in progress</td> <td>31,000</td> <td>34,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Expenses:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchase of Raw material</td> <td></td> <td>88,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct Wages</td> <td></td> <td>70,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indirect Factory wages</td> <td></td> <td>2,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Works expenses</td> <td></td> <td>37,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration expenses</td> <td></td> <td>13,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sale of Scrap</td> <td></td> <td>2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selling and distribution expenses</td> <td></td> <td>15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sales</td> <td></td> <td>2,84,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Prepare Cost Sheet.</p>		1.3.2018	31.3.2018		Rs.	Rs.	Raw Materials	1,00,000	1,23,500	Finished Goods	71,500	42,000	Work in progress	31,000	34,500	Other Expenses:			Purchase of Raw material		88,000	Direct Wages		70,000	Indirect Factory wages		2,500	Works expenses		37,000	Administration expenses		13,000	Sale of Scrap		2,000	Selling and distribution expenses		15,000	Sales		2,84,000	K4	CO1						
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3	18	<p>In a factory there are three production Departments A,B and C and two service departments P and Q. For April 2016 the department expenses were A- Rs.1,30,000; B- Rs.1,20,000 C- Rs.1,00,000 P- Rs.24,000 Q- Rs.20,000 The service department expenses are apportioned on percentage basis as given below:</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="5">Departments</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>P</th> <th>Q</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>30%</td> <td>40%</td> <td>15%</td> <td>-</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q</td> <td>40%</td> <td>30%</td> <td>25%</td> <td>5%</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Prepare a statement showing the distribution of service department overheads to production department under Repeated Distribution Method.</p>		Departments						A	B	C	P	Q	P	30%	40%	15%	-	15%	Q	40%	30%	25%	5%	-	K4	CO3																								
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