

**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University**  
**Term End Examination January-2014**

**Course** : Diploma in Advance Cost Accounting (DACA)  
**Roll No** : \_\_\_\_\_  
**Subject** : Basic of Cost Accounting (DACA-01)  
**Date** : 29/01/2014  
**Time** : 11.00 to 02.00  
**N.B.** : All questions carry equal Marks. **Total Marks : 70**

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**Q.1** Write short notes on any two **(14)**  
(i) Meaning of cost and cost Relating to Decision Making.  
(ii) Economic Order Quantity.  
(iii) Levels of Inventories.  
(iv) Labour Turnover.

**Q.2** Form the following information, Calculate. **(14)**  
(i) Ordering (ii) Maximum level (iii) Minimum Level (iv) Safety level  
Minimum Consumption 240 units per day  
Maximum Consumption 520 units per day  
Ordering Quantity 5000 units  
Time required to obtain fresh supplies 20 to 30 days.

**OR**

Explain Classification of cost.

**Q.3** A worker takes 18 hours to complete a job on daily wages and 12 hours on a scheme of payment by results. His day rate is Rs. 1.50 per hour. Material cost per unit is Rs. 8 and overheads are recovered at 150% of total direct wages. Calculate factory cost of product under (i) Piece wage plan (ii) Rowan plan and (iii) Halsey plan. **(14)**

**OR**

Discuss different methods of labour turnover.

**Q.4** From the following information calculate labour turnover by **(14)**  
(i) Replacement Method  
(ii) Seperation Method  
(iii) Flux method  
(iv) Annual equivalent Rate under all three methods.

No of Workers on 01/04/2012            600

No of Workers resigned                20

No of Workers retired                 10

No of Workers dismissed              5

No of Workers appoiuted              55

(Including No of Workers appoiuted on expension plan 30)

**OR**

Explain the basic procedure for material handling in an organization.

**Q.5** Write short note(Any Two) **(14)**  
1. Shut Down cost  
2. Repeated Distribution Method  
3. ABC Analysis  
4. Inventory Taking systems

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**Roll No** : \_\_\_\_\_

**Subject** : Various Forms of Costing (DACA-02)

**Date** : 29/01/2014

**Time** : 03.00 to 06.00

**Total Marks : 70**

**Q.1 Write short note (any two)** **(14)**

1. Job costing
2. Weighted Average cost Method
3. Operating Costing
4. Single costing

**Q.2** In Jay ltd. A product passes through two processes A and B during the month ended June 30 1500 units were produced. The detailed cost break up is as follow. **(14)**

	Process A	Process B
Direct Material	90,000	75,000
Direct Labour	75,000	1,50,000
Direct Expenss	15,000	18,000

Indirect overhead costs during the period were Rs. 60,000 apportioned to the processes on the basis of direct labour cost. No work in progress existed at the beginning and end of the period prepare relevant process account.

**OR**

From the following production record of pavan ltd. prepare a statement of equivalent units.

Units in process opening	2000
Stage of completion (%)	
Material	100%
Labour	60%
Overheads	50%
New units introduced	20000
Units completed	18000
Units in process closing	4000
Stage of completion (%)	
Material	100%
Labour	50%
Overheads	40%

**Q.3** From the following trial balance as on 31/03/2012 prepare contract account. **(14)**

Particulars	Debit	Credit
Amount received (Contract's A/c)	-	3,00,000
Building	1,60,000	-
Creditors	-	72,000
Bank	35,000	-
Capital	-	5,00,000
Material	2,00,000	-
Wages	1,80,000	-
Expenses	47,000	-
Plant	2,50,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,72,000</b>	<b>8,72,000</b>

**OR**

Prepare (1) Balance sheet and (2) Contractee's A/c from the above Information.

- Q.4** In shree ltd. 600 kgs. Material was charged to process I at the rate of Rs. 4 Per kg. The direct labour accounted for Rs. 200 and the other department expense amounted to Rs. 760. The normal loss is 10% of Input During the period the actual production was 500 kgs. And 100 kgs. Was scrap. Assuming that the scrap is salable at Rs. 2 per kg. prepare a ladger account of process I showing the value of normal and abnormal losses. **(14)**

**OR**

Savan transport company operates the following fleet 20 trucks of 10 tonne capacity, 10 trucks of 5 tonne capacity 5 mini truck of 2 tonne capacity each.

The first two types of trucks are used for long distances and the mini truck is utilised for local transport only. In a week the following distance were covered by each of trucks. 10 tonne capacity trucks 600 kms. 5 tonne capacity trucks 500 kms. 2 tonne capacity truck 300 kms.

If the total cost is Rs. 3,70,000 determine the cost per tonne km assuming that all vehicals worked to their full capacity during the period.

- Q.5 Write short note(Any Two) **(14)****

1. Job cost sheet
  2. Performa contract account (When the work is in Process)
  3. Inter process profit
  4. Format of a cost sheet
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**Course** : Diploma in Advanced Cost Accounting (DACA)  
**Roll No** : \_\_\_\_\_  
**Subject** : Managerial Cost Accounting (DACA-03)  
**Date** : 30/01/2014  
**Time** : 11.00 to 2.00  
**N.B.** : All Questions carry equal Marks **Total Marks : 70**

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**Q.1** Explain the meaning of uniform costing and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of uniform costing. (14)

**OR**

A company operators Integrated Accounting system Journalise the following transactions of March 2013.

	Rs.
1 Material Purchased (On Credit)	30,000
2 Materials issued to productions	22,000
3 Indirected materials issued	3,000
4 Purchases for special job	5,000
5 Normal wastage of materials	5,000
6 Materials returned to suppliers	5,000
7 Abnormal wastage of materials	1,000

**Q.2** The following data are obtained from the records of Madhuvan Ltd. (14)

	First year	Second year
Sales	80,000	90,000
Profit	10,000	14,000

Calculate

- (a) P/v Ratio
- (b) Break-even point
- (c) Profit or loss at sales of Rs. 50,000
- (d) Sales required to earn a profit of Rs. 19,000

**OR**

Explain make or buy decision in decision making.

**Q.3** What are the advantages and limitation of investment center of responsibility. (14)

**OR**

Write a note on flexible budgets.

**Q.4** From the following information prepare a monthly cash budget for 3 months ending 31<sup>st</sup> March. (14)

- (1) Revenue is expected to be Rs. 40,000, Rs. 42,000 and Rs. 35,000 in the three months.
- (2) Purchase for December to March are likely to be Rs. 40,000, Rs. 30,000, Rs. 33,000 and Rs. 35,000 respectively 40% B paid in next month.
- (3) Present cash balance is Rs. 35,000 (1<sup>st</sup> January)

**OR**

Define the meaning of budgeting and its essential elements.

**Q.5** Answer the following Any Two. (14)

1. Purpose of inter firm comparison.
  2. C.V.P. analysis (Cost volume Profit).
  3. Relevant costs and Opportunity costs.
  4. Objectives for creating responsibility centres.
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**Course** : Diploma in Advanced Cost Accounting (DACA)  
**Roll No** : \_\_\_\_\_  
**Subject** : Variance Analysis (DACA-04)  
**Date** : 30/01/2014  
**Time** : 3.00 to 6.00  
**N.B.** : All Questions carry equal Marks **Total Marks : 70**

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**Q.1** Explain the meaning of standards and factors to be kept in mind while setting standards? (14)

**OR**

Write a short note on material variances.

**Q.2** State the procedure to reconcile budgeted profit with actual profits. (14)

**OR**

Write a short note on overhead variances.

**Q.3** From the following information calculate fixed overhead variances. (14)

	Standard	Actual
Hours during a month	3000 hours	3270 hours
Days in each month	25 days	27 days
Monthly Fixed overhead	Rs. 1500	Rs. 1600
Monthly Production	2000 units	2200 units

**OR**

Budgeted Fixed overhead for the year is Rs. 62,400 in Rustmji Ltd. While the working days fixed are 312. The production estimated for the whole year is 31200 units. The actual working days are 24 in February.

Calculate calendar variance.

**Q.4** Standard wage rate is Rs. 2 per hour and standard time is 10 hours. But actual wage rate is Rs. 2.25 per hour and actual hours used are 12 hours. (14)

Calculate labour cost variance from above information.

**OR**

From following data calculate material variances for Rupal Ltd.

	Standard	Actual
Quantity	200 kg	240 kg
Price	Rs. 2 per kg	Rs. 1.75 per kg
Total	Rs. 400	Rs. 420

**Q.5** The data regarding direct wages of Asha Ltd. for March 2009 is as follows: (14)

Gross direct wages Rs. 65,000

Standard hours Produced 5400

Standard rate per hour Rs. 11

Actual hours worked 5200

Calculate necessary labour variances.

**OR**

State the procedure for disposal of variances.

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