



6013

Third Semester 5 Year B.B.A.L.L.B. Examination,
January/February 2025 (Odd Sem.)
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer all five Units.
 2. One essay type question and short note/problems is compulsory from each Unit.
 3. Figures to the right indicate marks.
 4. Answer should be written in English.

UNIT - I

- Q. No. 1. (a) What is Budgetary Control ? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of Budgetary Control. Marks : 10

OR

- Q. No. 1. (a) Draw up a flexible budget for overhead expenses on the basis of the following data. Determine the overhead rates at 70%, 80% and 90% plant capacity. Marks : 10

80% capacity (800 units)

Per unit (Rs.)

Variable overheads :

Indirect labour 12

Stores including spares 4

Semi variable overheads :

Power (30% fixed and 70% variable) 20

Repairs and maintenance 2

(60% fixed and 40% variable)

Fixed overheads :

Depreciation 11

Insurance 3

Salaries 10

Total overheads **62**

P.T.O.



Q. No. 1. (b) Distinguish between fixed and flexible budget.

Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 1. (b) What do you mean by functional budgets and explain its types.

Marks : 6

UNIT – II

Q. No. 2. (a) Explain the differences between standard costing and budgetary control.

Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 2. (a) Define standard costing. Explain the significance of standard costing as a technique of cost control.

Marks : 10

Q. No. 2. (b) Distinguish : Standard cost and estimated cost.

Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 2. (b) Explain advantages of standard costing.

Marks : 6

UNIT – III

Q. No. 3. (a) Explain the following terms :

Marks : 10

- 1) Material price variance
- 2) Labour mix variance
- 3) Overhead cost variance.

OR

Q. No. 3. (a) The standard mix to produce one unit of product is as follows :

Marks : 10

material A

60 units @ Rs. 15 per unit = 900

material B

80 units @ Rs. 20 per unit = 1,600

material C

100 units @ Rs. 25 per unit = 2,500

240 units 5,000

During the month of July, 10 units were actually produced and consumption was as follows :

A : 640 units @ 17.50 per unit = 11,200

B : 950 units @ 18 per unit = 17,100

C : 870 units @ 27.50 per unit = 23,925

2460 units 52,225



Calculate :

- 1) Material cost variance
- 2) Material price variance
- 3) Material usage variance.

Q. No. 3. (b) Calculate labour variance from the following data : Marks : 6

The standard labour force for producing product A is
20 Semi skilled workers @ Rs. 75 per hour for 50 hours.

10 skilled workers @ Rs. 125 per hour for 50 hours.

The actual labour force employed for producing product 'A' is

22 semi skilled workers @ Rs. 80 per hour for 50 hours.

8 skilled workers @ Rs. 120 per hour for 50 hours.

Calculate :

- a) Labour cost variance
- b) Labour rate variance
- c) Labour efficiency variance.

OR

Q. No. 3. (b) Explain labour cost variance, labour rate variance and labour efficiency variance. Marks : 6

UNIT – IV

Q. No. 4. (a) Explain cost audit report rules. Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 4. (a) Explain requisites for installation of uniform costing system. Marks : 10

Q. No. 4. (b) Explain duties of cost auditor. Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 4. (b) Write a short note on inter firm comparison. Marks : 6



UNIT - V

Q. No. 5. (a) Explain advantages and limitations of management audit. Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 5. (a) Explain the significance of social audit. Marks : 10

Q. No. 5. (b) Write a note on management auditor and social auditor. Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 5. (b) Explain the objectives of management audit. Marks : 6

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Third Semester 5 Year B.B.A. LL.B. (Even Sem.)
Examination, August/September 2024
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer all five Units.
 2. One essay type question and short note/problems is compulsory from each Unit.
 3. Figures to the right indicate marks.
 4. Answer should be written in English completely.
 5. Use simple calculator only.

UNIT – I

- Q. No. 1. (a) Bajaj Company wishes to arrange overdraft facilities with its bankers during the period from April to June 2023. When it will be manufacturing mostly for stock. Prepare a cash budget for the above period from the following data, indicating the extent of the bank. Overdraft facility that the company will require at the end of each month.

Marks : 10

(a) 2023	Sales	Purchases	Wages
February	90,000	62,400	6,000
March	96,000	72,000	7,000
April	54,000	1,21,500	5,500
May	87,000	1,23,000	5,000
June	63,000	1,34,000	7,500

- (b) 50% of the credit sales are realised in the month following the sales and remaining 50% in the second month following.
- (c) Creditors are paid in the month following the month of purchase.
- (d) Lag in the payment of wages : 1 month.
- (e) Cash at bank on 1/4/2023 is estimated at Rs. 12,500.

OR

P.T.O.



Q. No. 1. (a) Explain budget and budgetary control. Discuss various advantages and essentials for the success of budgetary control.

Marks : 10

Q. No. 1. (b) The expenses for the budgeted production of 10000 units in a factory are furnished below.

Marks : 6

	Per unit (Rs.)
Materials	70
Labour	25
Variable overheads	20
Fixed overheads (Rs. 1,00,000)	10
Variable expenses (direct)	5
Selling expenses (10% fixed)	13
Distribution expenses (20% fixed)	7
Administration expenses (Rs. 50,000)	5
Total	155

Prepare a flexible budget for the production of
(a) 8000 units and (b) 12000 units.

OR

Q. No. 1. (b) What is zero base budgeting and explain the advantages of zero based approach.

Marks : 6

UNIT – II

Q. No. 2. (a) Define standard costing. Explain briefly the significance of standard costing as a technique of cost control.

Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 2. (a) Distinguish between standard costing and budgetary control.

Marks : 10

Q. No. 2. (b) Explain the objectives of standard costing.

Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 2. (b) Explain the advantages of standard costing.

Marks : 6



UNIT – III

Q. No. 3. (a) From the following data, calculate : Marks : 10

- (a) Material cost variance
- (b) Material price variance
- (c) Material usage variance
- (d) Material mix variance.

Name of material	Standard		Actual	
	Kg.	Rate (Rs.)	Kg.	Rate (Rs.)
X	8000	1.05	7500	1.20
Y	3000	2.15	3300	2.30
Z	2000	3.30	2400	3.50

OR

Q. No. 3. (a) Explain the following terms : Marks : 10

- (1) Material price variance
- (2) Labour mix variance
- (3) Overhead variance.

Q. No. 3. (b) The standard time and rate for unit component are given below.

Marks : 6

Standard hours – 20 hours
Standard rate Rs. 5 per hour
Actual Production – 1000 units
Actual hours – 20500 hours
Actual rate per hour – Rs. 4.80
Calculate :

- (a) Labour cost variance
- (b) Labour rate variance
- (c) Labour efficiency variance.

OR

Q. No. 3. (b) Write a note on labour cost variance.

Marks : 6



UNIT – IV

Q. No. 4. (a) Explain in detail on duties and responsibilities of a cost auditor.

Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 4. (a) What is cost audit ? Explain the different types of cost audit.

Marks : 10

Q. No. 4. (b) Explain the differences between cost audit and financial audit.

Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 4. (b) What is uniform costing ? Explain the advantages of uniform costing.

Marks : 6

UNIT – V

Q. No. 5. (a) Explain the process of social audit.

Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 5. (a) Explain the scope and uses of management audit.

Marks : 10

Q. No. 5. (b) Write in detail about various components of social audit.

Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 5. (b) Elaborate the importance of management audit.

Marks : 6



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III Semester 5 Yr. B.B.A.,LL.B. Examination, March/April 2024 (Odd Sem.)
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer all five Units.
 2. One essay type question and short note/problems is compulsory from each Unit.
 3. Figures to the right indicate marks.
 4. Answer should be written in English completely.

UNIT – I

- Q. No. 1. a) Prepare a Flexible Budget for production at 80% and 100% activity level on the basis of the following information. Marks : 10

Production at 50% capacity 5000 units

Raw materials ₹ 80 per unit

Direct labour ₹ 50 per unit

Direct expenses ₹ 15 per unit

Factory expenses ₹ 50,000 (fixed)

Administration expenses ₹ 60,000 (fixed)

OR

What is Budgetary Control ? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of Budgetary Control.

- Q. No. 1. b) Write short note on : Marks : 6
Zero based Budgeting.

OR

Functional Budgets.

UNIT – II

- Q. No. 2. a) Discuss the advantages and limitations of standard costing. Marks : 10

OR

Discuss the preliminaries in establishing a system of standard costing.

P.T.O.



- Q. No. 2. b) Distinguish between Standard Costing and Budgetary Control (any 5).

Marks : 6

OR

Differentiate between Standard Cost and Estimated Cost (any 5).

UNIT – III

- Q. No. 3. a) The standard material cost to produce one tonne of chemical X is

Marks : 10

300 kgs of material A @ ₹ 10 per kg

400 kgs of material B @ ₹ 5 per kg

500 kgs of material C @ ₹ 6 per kg

During a period, 100 tonnes of chemical X were produced from the usage of :

35 tonnes of Material A at a cost of ₹ 9,000 per tonne

42 tonnes of Material B at a cost of ₹ 6,000 per tonne

53 tonnes of Material C at a cost of ₹ 7,000 per tonne

Calculate material variances.

OR

What is variance analysis ? Explain the types of overhead variances.

- Q. No. 3. b) Write short note on :
Labour Efficiency Variance.

Marks : 6

OR

Labour Rate Variance.



UNIT – IV

- Q. No. 4. a) What is uniform costing ? Explain the objectives and advantages of uniform costing.

Marks : 10

OR

What is inter-firm comparison ? Explain the advantages and limitations of inter-firm comparison.

- Q. No. 4. b) Write short note on :

Marks : 6

Cost Audit Report.

OR

Appointment of Cost Auditor.

UNIT – V

- Q. No. 5. a) What do you mean by 'Management Audit' ? Discuss the advantages and limitations of Management Audit.

Marks : 10

OR

What is 'Social Audit' ? Explain the scope and objectives of Social Audit.

- Q. No. 5. b) Write short note on :

Marks : 6

Social Audit Report.

OR

Differences between Cost Audit and Management Audit.

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**III Semester 5 Year B.B.A. LL.B. Examination, September/October 2023
(June 2023)**

COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer all five Units.
 2. One essay type question and short note/problem is compulsory.
 3. Figures to the right indicate marks.
 4. No using scientific calculators.

UNIT – I

- Q. No. 1. (a)** The following data are available in a manufacturing company for a period at 50% capacity with 50000 units Marks : 10

Particulars	Rs. (Lakhs)
Wages and salaries	9.5
Rent and taxes (fixed)	6.6
Repairs and maintenance (45% fixed)	3.5
Indirect labour (60% fixed)	2.5
Sales department salaries (50% fixed)	2.0
Materials	21.7
Labour	20.4
Other expenses	7.9

Prepare flexible budget 60% and 75%.

OR

- (a)** Distinguish between fixed and flexible budget.

Marks : 10

P.T.O.



Q. No. 1. (b) Prepare a production budget for 6 months of product 'X' : Marks : 6

Months	Sales in units
July	1100
August	1100
September	1700
October	1900
November	2500
December	2300
January	2000

Finished units equal to half of sales for next month will be in stock at the end of each month including January 2017.

Opening stock is half of the budgeted sales of same month.

OR

(b) What do you mean by functional budgets and explain its advantages.

Marks : 6

UNIT – II

Q. No. 2. (a) Define standard costing. Explain briefly the significance of standard costing as a technique of cost control.

Marks : 10

OR

(a) Describe the procedure of establishing standard cost within the divisions of material, labour and overheads.

Marks : 10

Q. No. 2. (b) Explain the principles and determinants of material and labour variance.

Marks : 6

OR

(b) What is standard costing and how would you distinguish it with budgetary control ?

Marks : 6



UNIT – III

- Q. No. 3. (a) The standard material cost to produce a standard mix by using 60 kg of chemical X and 40 kg of chemical Y. Marks : 10
- Standard loss of production is 30%
- Standard price of X is Rs. 5 per kg and Y is Rs. 10 per kg.
- The actual mix and yield were as follows :
- X : 80 kgs @ Rs. 4.5 per kg
- Y : 70 kgs @ Rs. 8 per kg
- The actual yield was 115 kgs. Calculate material variances.

OR

- (a) Find out labour cost variance, labour mix variance, labour efficiency variance from data given below : Marks : 10
- Budgeted labour composition for producing 500 articles
- 100 men @ Rs. 15 per hour for 20 hours
- 200 women @ Rs. 12.5 per hour for 15 hours
- Actual labour composition for producing 500 articles
- 120 men @ Rs. 17.5 per hour for 15 hours
- 200 women @ Rs. 12.5 per hour for 20 hours

- Q. No. 3. (b) Explain the following terms : Marks : 6
- 1) Labour mix variance
 - 2) Material yield variance
 - 3) Material price variance.

OR

- (b) Write a note on material efficiency variance. Marks : 6

UNIT – IV

- Q. No. 4. (a) Explain cost audit report rules. Marks : 10

OR

- (a) What are the essential requisites for installation of uniform costing system ? Marks : 10

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Q. No. 4. (b) Explain the duties of a cost auditor.

Marks : 6

OR

(b) Mention general features of interfirm comparison.

Marks : 6

UNIT – V

Q. No. 5. (a) Define management audit. State the merits and demerits of management audit.

Marks : 10

OR

(a) Explain social audit and cost audit.

Marks : 10

Q. No. 5. (b) Write a note on objectives of management audit.

Marks : 6

OR

(b) State the merits of social audit.

Marks : 6

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Third Semester 5 Yr. B.B.A., LL.B. Examination, March/April 2023 (Dec. 2022)
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer all five Units.
 2. One essay type question and short note/problems is compulsory from each Unit.
 3. Figures to the right indicate marks.
 4. Answer should be written in English completely.
 5. Use simple calculator only.

UNIT – I

- Q. No. 1. (a) What is Budgetary Control ? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of Budgetary Control. Marks : 10

OR

- Q. No. 1. (a) A company at present operating at 80% capacity produces and sells 40,000 units. Below given are the expenses per unit. Marks : 10

	Per unit (₹)
Direct materials	15
Direct labour	10
Factory overheads (30% fixed)	5
Office overheads (60% variable)	3
Selling and Distribution overheads (50% fixed)	2
Selling price	45

Prepare a budget at 60% capacity and 90% capacity.

- Q. No. 1. (b) Prepare a production budget for three months ending 31st March, 1989 for a factory producing four products on the basis of the following information. Marks : 6

Type of Product	Estimated stock on 1-1-1989 (units)	Estimated sales during Jan. – Mar. 1989 (units)	Desired closing stock on 31-3-1989 (units)
A	8,000	40,000	12,000
B	12,000	60,000	20,000
C	16,000	52,000	12,000
D	12,000	48,000	8,000

OR

- Q. No. 1. (b) Write a note on Flexible Budget. Marks : 6

P.T.O.



UNIT – II

- Q. No. 2. (a) What is standard costing ? Explain the difference between Budgetary control and standard costing. Marks : 10

OR

- Q. No. 2. (a) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of standard costing. Marks : 10

- Q. No. 2. (b) Differentiate between standard costs and estimated costs. Marks : 6

OR

- Q. No. 2. (b) Write a short note on Basic standards and Current standards. Marks : 6

UNIT – III

- Q. No. 3. (a) The standard cost of a chemical mixture is 8 tonnes of material 'A' at ₹ 40 per tonne, 12 tonnes of material 'B' at ₹ 60 per tonne and standard yield is 90% of input. Actual cost for period is as under : Marks : 10

10 tonnes of material 'A' at ₹ 30 per tonne, 20 tonnes of material B at ₹ 68 per tonne and actual yield is 26.5 tonnes. Compute :

- 1) Material cost variance
- 2) Material price variance
- 3) Material usage variance
- 4) Material mix variance
- 5) Material yield variance.

OR

- Q. No. 3. (a) Explain the term "Variance Analysis". Write the major causes for Marks : 10

Material cost variance

Material price variance

Labour efficiency variance

Material mix variance

Material usage variance.



Q. No. 3. (b) Data relating to a job :

Marks : 6

Standard rate of wage per hour	₹ 10
Standard hours	300
Actual rate of wages per hour	₹ 12
Actual Hours	200

You are required to calculate :

- 1) Labour cost variance.
- 2) Labour rate variance
- 3) Labour efficiency variance.

OR

Q. No. 3. (b) Product 'A' requires 10 kg of material at the rate of ₹ 4 per kg. The actual consumption of material for the manufacturing of Product 'A' came to 12 kg of material at the rate of ₹ 4.50 per kg.

Marks : 6

Calculate :

- 1) Material cost variance.
- 2) Material price variance.
- 3) Material usage variance.

UNIT – IV

Q. No. 4. (a) What is Cost Audit ? Explain the different types of cost audit.

Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 4. (a) What is uniform costing ? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of uniform costing.

Marks : 10

Q. No. 4. (b) What are the requisites of Inter-firm comparison system ?

Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 4. (b) What are the rights of a Cost Auditor ?

Marks : 6



UNIT – V

Q. No. 5. (a) Explain the objectives, advantages and limitations of management audit.

Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 5. (a) Explain the process of Social Audit.

Marks : 10

Q. No. 5. (b) Importance of management audit.

Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 5. (b) Short note on social audit.

Marks : 6

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Third Semester 5 Yr. B.B.A., LL.B. Examination, Oct./Nov. 2022(June 2022)
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

Instructions : 1. Answer all five Units.**2. One essay type question and short note/problems is compulsory from each Unit.****3. Figures to the right indicate marks.****4. Answer should be written in English Completely.****5. Use simple calculator.****UNIT – I**

Q. No. 1. a) Using the information given below, prepare a cash budget showing expected cash receipts and disbursements for the month of may and balance expected in May 31, 1986. **Marks : 10**

1) Expected cash balance in May 1, 1986 ₹ 60,000.

2) Sales :

March – ₹ 5,00,000

April – ₹ 3,00,000

May – ₹ 8,00,000

Half collected in the month of sale, 40% in the next month, 10% in the third month.

3) Purchases :

April – ₹ 2,50,000

May – ₹ 4,00,000

40% paid in the month of purchase, 60% in the next month.

4) Wages due in May for ₹ 88,000.

Three years insurance policy due in May, for renewal ₹ 2,000 to be paid in cash.

5) Other expenses for May, payable in May, ₹ 44,000.

P.T.O.



- 6) Depreciation for the month of May ₹ 2,000.
- 7) Accrued taxes for May, payable in December, ₹ 6,000.
- 8) Fixed deposit receipts due May 15, ₹ 1,75,000 plus ₹ 10,000 interest.

OR

Q. No. 1. a) Explain the objectives and advantages of Budgetary Control. Marks : 10

Q. No. 1. b) Short note on zero base budgeting. Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 1. b) Short note on Production Budget. Marks : 6

UNIT – II

Q. No. 2. a) Explain the Pre-requisite of standard costing system. Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 2. a) Difference between standard costing and budgetary control. Marks : 10

Q. No. 2. b) Difference between standard costs and estimated costs. Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 2. b) Explain : Efficiency standards. Marks : 6

UNIT – III

Q. No. 3. a) S. V. Ltd., manufactures a product the standard mix of which is Marks : 10

Material A = 60% at ₹ 20 per Kg.

Material B = 40% at ₹ 10 per Kg.

Normal loss in production is 20% of input. Due to shortage of material A, the standard mix was changed. Actual results for March 1989 were :



Material A = 105 Kg at ₹ 20 per Kg.

Material B = 95 Kg at ₹ 9 per Kg.

Input 200 Kg

Less : Loss 35 Kg

Output 165 Kg

Calculate material price variance, material usage variance, material mix variance and material yield variance.

OR

- Q. No. 3. a) The standards to produce 10 units of production is as follows :

Marks : 10

Material A = 60 units @ ₹ 15 p.u = ₹ 900

Material B = 80 units @ ₹ 20 p.u = ₹ 1,600

Material C = 100 units @ ₹ 25 p.u = ₹ 2,500

₹ 5,000

During the month of April, 100 units were actually produced and consumption was as follows :

Material A = 640 units @ ₹ 17.50 p.u = ₹ 11,200

Material B = 950 units @ ₹ 18.00 p.u = ₹ 17,100

Material C = 870 units @ 27.50 p.u = ₹ 23,925.

Calculate material cost variance, material price variance and material usage variance.

- Q. No. 3. b) Write a short notes on a labour variance.

Marks : 6

OR

- Q. No. 3. b) Write a short note on overhead variance.

Marks : 6

UNIT – IV

- Q. No. 4. a) Cost Audit Report Rules, 1996.

Marks : 10

OR

- Q. No. 4. a) Duties and responsibilities of a Cost Auditor.

Marks : 10

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Q. No. 4. b) Circumstances under which a cost audit is ordered ?

Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 4. b) Difference between Cost Audit and Financial Audit.

Marks : 6

UNIT – V

Q. No. 5. a) Explain the scope and uses of Management Audit.

Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 5. a) Explain the process of social audit.

Marks : 10

Q. No. 5. b) Various components of social audit.

Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 5. b) Objectives of Management Audit.

Marks : 6



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Third Semester 5 Year B.B.A.LL.B. Examination, April/May 2022 (Dec. 2021)

COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

Instructions : 1. Answer all 5 Units.

2. One essay type and one short note question for each unit have to be answered which is referred as Part (a) and (b) in all the units.

3. Use simple calculator.

UNIT – I

Q. No. 1. a) Prepare a flexible budget for production at 80% and 100% activity on the basis of the following information :

Production at 50% capacity	5000 units
Raw materials	₹ 80 per unit
Direct labour	₹ 50 per unit
Direct expenses	₹ 15 per unit
Factory expenses	₹ 50,000 (50% fixed)
Administration expenses	₹ 60,000 (60% variable)

Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 1. a) Explain the functional Budget.

Marks : 10

Q. No. 1. b) Write a short note on Budgetary control.

Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 1. b) Write a short note on zero based budgeting.

Marks : 6

P.T.O.



UNIT – II

Q. No. 2. a) Distinguish between :

Marks : 10

(i) Standard cost and estimated cost

(ii) Basic standard and current standard.

OR

Q. No. 2. a) What is standard costing ? Explain principles followed while setting the standards.

Marks : 10

Q. No. 2. b) What are the limitations of standard costing ?

Marks : 6

OR

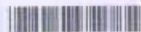
Q. No. 2. b) Differentiate standard cost and budgetary control.

Marks : 6

UNIT – III

Q. No. 3. a) Coates India Ltd. manufactures a particular product, the standard direct labour cost of which is ₹ 120 per unit whose manufacture involves the following :

Grade of workers	Hours	Rate	Amount
		₹	₹
A	30	2	60
B	20	3	60
	50		120



During a period, 100 units of the product were produced, the actual labour cost of which was as follows :

Grade of workers	Hours	Rate	Amount
		₹	₹
A	3,200	1.50	4,800
B	1,900	4.00	7,600
	5,100		12,400

Calculate :

- a) Labour cost variance
- b) Labour rate variance
- c) Labour efficiency variance
- d) Labour mix variance.

Marks : 10

OR

- Q. No. 3. a) Define variance analysis. What are the types of variances ?

Marks : 10

- Q. No. 3. b) Write a short note on material cost variance.

Marks : 6

OR

- Q. No. 3. b) Write a short note on significance of variance analysis.

Marks : 6

UNIT – IV

- Q. No. 4. a) Explain uniform costing with its scope and its merits.

Marks : 10

OR

- Q. No. 4. a) What are the essential requisites for installation of uniform costing system ?

Marks : 10

- Q. No. 4. b) Write a short note on audit reports rule 1963.

Marks : 6

OR

- Q. No. 4. b) Write a note on inter-firm comparisons.

Marks : 6



Q. No. 5. a) What are types of audits ? State merits and demerits of the management audit.

Marks : 10

OR

Q. No. 5. a) What are the steps in social audit program ?

Marks : 10

Q. No. 5. b) Explain the limitations of social audits.

Marks : 6

OR

Q. No. 5. b) Write a short note on social audit report.

Marks : 6



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III Semester 5 Year B.B.A. LL.B. Examination, October/November 2021
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer any five questions from group (a), each question carries 10 marks.
 2. Answer any five questions from group (b), each question carries 06 marks.
 3. Figures to the right indicate marks.
 4. Answer should be written in English only.
 5. Use simple calculator only.

Q. No. 1. (a) Goodluck Ltd., is currently operating at 75% of its capacity Marks : 10

Presently its production capacity is 75000 units. The company is planning to operate at 85%. Cost details are given below.

Particular	75%
Direct Material	15,00,000
Direct labour	7,50,000
Factory O/h	3,50,000
Selling O/h	4,00,000
Administrative O/h	1,60,000

Profit is estimated at 20% on sales. The following increase in costs are expected during the year.

Particular	In Percent
Direct Material	8
Direct Labour	5
Variable Factory O/h	5
Variable Selling O/h	8
Fixed Factory O/h	10
Fixed Selling O/h	15
Administrative O/h	10

Prepare a Flexible Budget at 85% level of capacity.

(b) Write a note on Zero Base Budgeting.

Marks : 6

P.T.O.



Q. No. 2. (a) What are functional budgets ? Which functional budgets are most commonly used by management ? Marks : 10

(b) The expenses for the budgeted production of 20000 units are furnished below. Marks : 6

Particular	Per Unit (₹)
Material	140
Labour	50
Variable O/h	40
Fixed O/h	20
Variable Expenses (Direct)	10
Selling Expenses (10% fixed)	26
Distribution Expenses (20% fixed)	14
Administrative Expenses	10

Prepare a Flexible Budget for the production of 16000 units.

Q. No. 3. (a) "Standard costs are basis for a proper managerial control of manufacturing operations". Explain. Marks : 10

(b) Explain the material usage variance. Marks : 6

Q. No. 4. (a) Define standard costing. How does it differs from concepts like budgetary control, estimated costing and standard cost ? Marks : 10

(b) State the drawbacks of standard costing. Marks : 6

Q. No. 5. (a) Discuss the utility of variance analysis in cost control. What are the major causes for efficiency, volume, capacity and calendar variance ? Marks : 10

(b) Difference between controllable and uncontrollable variance. Marks : 6

Q. No. 6. (a) The following information is given regarding a factory :

Standard quantity of material	– 750 units
Standard price	₹ 15 per unit
Actual quantity of material	– 780 units
Actual price	₹ 18 per unit

Calculate MCV, MPV, MUV.

Marks : 10

(b) Managerial use of variance. Marks : 6



- Q. No. 7. (a) Why is inter firm comparison desirable ? What are the essential points to be considered in inter firm comparison and what are its advantages ? Marks : 10
- (b) Write a note on efficiency audit. Marks : 6
- Q. No. 8. (a) Define cost audit. Explain the scope and significance of cost audit. Marks : 10
- (b) Explain the merits of cost audit. Marks : 6
- Q. No. 9. (a) Define Management Audit. Explain the objectives, merits and demerits of audit to a Business Unit. Marks : 10
- (b) Explain the different types of audit. Marks : 6
- Q. No. 10. (a) Explain the concept of social audit and social audit report. Marks : 10
- (b) Functions of Management Audit. Marks : 6

**6013**

III Semester 5 Year B.B.A.LL.B. Examination, March/April 2021
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer any five questions from group (a) each question carries 10 marks.
 2. Answer any five questions from group (b) each question carries 6 marks.
 3. Answer should be written in English completely.

Q. No. 1. a) Prepare a Cash Budget for three months ending on 30th September 2019, from following information.

Month	Sales	Material	Wages	Overhead
May	56,000	19,200	6,000	3,400
June	60,000	18,000	6,000	3,800
July	64,000	18,400	6,400	4,000
Aug.	68,000	20,000	7,200	4,400
Sept.	72,000	20,800	8,000	4,600

Credit terms are :

Sales : 10% on cash, 50% of the credit sales are collected in the next month and Balance in following month .

Creditors : Raw material 1 month, wages $\frac{1}{2}$ month, overhead $\frac{1}{4}$ month.

Marks : 10

Q. No. 1. b) The sales director is expecting a sales of 50,000 next year (in units). Two kinds of raw materials A and B are required for manufacturing the finished products. Each unit of finished products require 2 units of A and 3 units of B. The estimated opening balance of next year are as follows

Finished goods	10000 units
Raw material A	12000 units

P.T.O.



Raw material B	15000 units
Closing balances are as follows	
Finished goods	14000 units
A	13000 units
B	16000 units

Calculate Material Purchase Budget.

Marks : 6

Q. No. 2. a) What is Budgetary Control ? Explain the merits and demerits of budgetary control to a business concern.

Marks : 10

Q. No. 2. b) Write a note on Functional Budget.

Marks : 6

Q. No. 3. a) Define standard costing. Explain the significance of standard costing as a technique of cost control.

Marks : 10

Q. No. 3. b) Explain the difference between estimated cost and standard cost.

Marks : 6

Q. No. 4. a) Explain the use of standard costing in the following managerial functions :

Marks : 10

(i) Cost reduction

(ii) Operating performance

(iii) Product pricing.

Q. No. 4. b) How standard costs are set for material and labour ?

Marks : 6

Q. No. 5. a) From the following particulars calculate :

(i) Material cost variance.

(ii) Material price variance

(iii) Material yield variance

Standard Data

Kgs	Material	Amount
450	Material A @ ₹ 20/kg	9,000
360	Material B @ 10/kg	3,600
810		12,600
Less : 90	Normal loss	
720		



Actual Data :

Kgs	Material	Amount
450	Material A @ ₹ 19/kg	8,550
360	Material B @ ₹ 11/kg	3,960
810		12,510
Less : 50	Actual loss	
760		

Marks : 10

Q. No. 5. b) Write a short note on yield variance.

Marks : 6

Q. No. 6. a) Ultra Modern Cassette Ltd. had budgeted the following sales for Feb. 2019.

Cassette A 1100 units @ ₹ 50/unit

Cassette B 950 units @ ₹ 100/unit

Cassette C 1250 units @ ₹ 80/unit

As against the actual sales were

Cassette A 1300 units @ ₹ 55/unit

Cassette B 1000 units @ ₹ 96/unit

Cassette C 1200 units @ ₹ 78/unit

The cost/unit of A, B and C were ₹ 45, 85 and 70 respectively.

Compute different variance.

Marks : 10

Q. No. 6. b) Write a short note on fixed overhead calender variance.

Marks : 6

Q. No. 7. a) Define uniform costing. Discuss the scope and applications of uniform costing methods and their usefulness to our economy.

Marks : 10

Q. No. 7. b) Write short notes on Financial audit versus cost audit.

Marks : 6

Q. No. 8. a) "Cost audit is a necessity and not a luxury and is viewed as a barometer to measure the operational performance and the effectiveness of utilisation". Explain.

Marks : 10

Q. No. 8. b) Write short notes on Cost Audit Rules, 1996.

Marks : 6

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Q. No. 9. a) Explain the provision of Indian Companies Act, 1956 with respect to the appointment, rights and responsibilities of an auditor.

Marks : 10

Q. No. 9. b) Write short notes on types of audit.

Marks : 6

Q. No. 10. a) Define management audit. How does it differ from cost audit and financial audit ?

Marks : 10

Q. No. 10. b) Write short notes on limitations of management audit.

Marks : 6

Scanning



6013

III Semester 5 Year B.B.A. LL.B. Examination, December 2019
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING
(2018 and 2019 Batch)

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer **all** the 5 questions.
 2. **One** essay type and **one** short note question or problem from **each** unit have to be **attempted**, which is referred as Part (a) and (b) in **all** the units.
 3. Use simple calculator.

UNIT – I

- Q. No. 1. a) Prepare flexible budget at 80% and 100% capacity. The following particulars are given at 60% capacity. Marks : 1×10=10

Variable Overhead	Rs.
Indirect labour	1,800
Indirect material	600

Semi-Variable Overheads :

Electricity (40% fixed)	30,000
Repair and maintenance (20% variable)	3,000

Fixed Overhead :

Depreciation	15,550
Insurance	5,000
Salaries	15,000

Total Overhead **70,950**

Estimated Labour hrs. 1,80,000 hrs.

OR

What are the different types of functional budgets ? Explain any 5 types of functional budgets. Marks : 1×10=10

- b) What is flexible budgeting ? Explain steps involved in preparation of flexible budgeting/flexible budget. Marks : 1×6=6

OR

What is ZBB ? Difference between ZBB and traditional budgeting. Marks : 1×6=6

P.T.O.



UNIT – II

- Q. No. 2. a) What is standard costing ? State objectives, advantages and disadvantages of standard costing.

Marks : 1×10=10

OR

Write a short note on :

Marks : 1×10=10

- i) Current standard
- ii) Basic standard
- iii) Ideal standard
- iv) Attainable standard

- b) Material usage variance.

Marks : 1×6=6

OR

What are the problems in setting standard cost ?

Marks : 1×6=6

UNIT – III

- Q. No. 3. a) Clock Ltd. produces an article blending two basic raw materials the following standards have been setup for raw materials.

Marks : 1×10=10

Material	Standard Mix	Standard Price
A	40%	₹ 4
B	60%	₹ 3

The standard loss in processing is 15% during September 2019. The company produced 1700 Kgs of finished output the position of stock and purchases for the month of September 2019 is as under :

Material	Stock as on 1-9-19 Kg.	Stock as on 30-9-19 Kg.	Purchase during Sept. 2019 Kg.	Cost
A	35	5	800	3,400
B	40	50	1200	3,000



Calculate the following variances :

- a) Materials price variance
- b) Materials usage variance
- c) Materials yield variance
- d) Materials mix variance
- e) Total material cost variance.

Assume first in first out method for the issue of material. The opening stock is to be valued at standard price.

OR

Write a short note on the following concepts :

Marks : 1×10=10

- i) Volume variance
- ii) Material cost variance
- iii) Yield variance
- iv) Labour mix variance.

b) Write a short note on :

Marks : 1×6=6

Labour efficiency variance.

OR

Overhead variance.

Marks : 1×6=6

UNIT – IV

Q. No. 4. a) What is uniform costing ? State and explain objectives and purpose of uniform costing. State merits of uniform costing system.

Marks : 1×10=10

OR

Give the provision of Indian Companies Act 1956 with reference to appointment, rights and responsibilities of cost auditor.

Marks : 1×10=10

b) Write a short note on :

Marks : 1×6=6

Types of cost audits.

OR

General features of cost accounting records.

Marks : 1×6=6



UNIT - V

Q. No. 5. a) What is management audit ? Explain objectives and criticisms against management audit.

Marks : 1×10=10

OR

Explain the types of audits.

Marks : 1×10=10

b) Explain the term "Social Audit".

Marks : 1×6=6

OR

Distinguish between management audit and cost audit.

Marks : 1×6=6