# V Semester B.Com. Examination, March 2023 (CBCS) (2022-23 and Onwards) (F + R) COMMERCE <br> Paper-5.2 : Cost Management 

Time: 3 Hours
Max. Marks : 70

## Instruction : Answer should be written completely either in Kannada or English.

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\text { SECTION - A } \\
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1. Answer any five sub-questions from the following. Each sub-question carries 2 marks.

a) What do you mean by cost control?

వేబ్ట్ నియికృణ ఎందేరాను ?
b) Give the meaning of business process re-engineering.

c) Calculate BEP units. Fixed cost ₹ $1,20,000$, variable cost per units ₹ 20 , selling price per unit ₹ 32.
ఈ వివరగళింద స్ముస్థకి బిందు యానిటాగఆస్ను ళండుఃదియిరి.
 యొంనిటగగ ₹ 32.
d) Mention any two types of variances.

యాచుదాదేరి ఎరడు ఎిధాద బ్య క్రాసగగళ్ను డేసరిి.
e) What is flexible budget?

జలన ఆయ్యయి ఎందరరొను ?
f) State any 4 reasons for Implementing ABC.

g) Define standard costing.


# SECTION - B <br> దిభాగగ - బ 

Answer any three of the following. Each question carries 5 marks.

2. Write any 6 differences between cost control and cost reduction.

3. Briefly explain the limitations of Activity Based Costing.

4. A firm has produced and sold 40000 units during the year 2022. The selling price was ₹ 100 per unit. The cost details were :
Direct material ₹ 12 per unit, variable cost ₹ 6 per unit, direct labour ₹ 12 per unit, fixed expenses ₹ 7,00,000. Prepare a marginal cost statement to show proflt or loss and also find out the break even point in rupees and units.
 మూరాట దర ₹ 100. జేజ్మద ఎిరేగ్రు :

 అథదా నజ్ట్రద్ను చండుఃదియిరి ముత్తు శెముస్థి బిందువిన యొననిటాగళు ముత్తు మొలత్తదన్ను ళండుళఃియిరి.
5. The standard materials required to manufacture one unit of product $P: 10 \mathrm{kgs}$ and the standard price per kg of material is ₹ 50 . The cost accounts records, however revealed that 11500 kgs of materials costing ₹ $5,52,000$ were used for manufacturing 1000 units of product $P$. Calculate material variances.




6. Prepare a flexible budget for $90 \%$ ( 9000 units) on the basis of the following Information. Production at $60 \%$ capacity 6000 units
Raw materials ₹ 80 p.u.
Direct labour ₹ 50 p.u.
Direct expenses ₹ 20 p.u.
Factory expenses ₹ 50,000 ( $50 \%$ fixed)
Administrative expenses ₹ 30,000 ( $60 \%$ variable)








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Answer any throe of the following. Each question carries 12 marks.
(3×12-36)

7. Fixed cost ₹ $1,20,000$, varlable cost ₹ 3 per unit, selling price ₹ 7 per unit and output 50000 units. Determine the profit under each of the following situations.
a) With the above data.
b) With $10 \%$ increase in output.
c) With a $10 \%$ increase in fixed cost.
d) With a $10 \%$ increase in variable cost.
e) With a $10 \%$ increase in selling price.


a) మొలరిన్ మొఉకియి ఆధారవాగి.


d) ళe. 10 రజ్రు బదలాగువ దేళ్ణు దియయిదాగ.
e) రా. 10 ర్జ్ షు
8. The standard mix to produce one unit of product is as follows :

Material $\mathrm{X}-60$ units @ $₹ 15$ per unit $=₹ 900$

| $Y-80$ units @ $₹ 20$ per unit $=₹ 1,600$ |
| :--- |
| $Z-100$ units @ $₹ 25$ per unit $=₹ 2,500$ |
| 240 units |
| $₹ 5,000$ |

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

Material $X-640$ units @ $₹ 17.50$ per unit $=₹ 11,200$
Y-950 units @ $₹ 18.00$ per unit $=₹ 17,100$
Z-870 units © $₹ \mathbf{~} 27.50$ per unit $=₹ 23,925$
2460 units ₹ 52,225

## Calculate all material variances.


నౌముగి, X-60 యొనిటాగట్రు జుతి యిననిటోగొ ₹ 15 రంతక = ₹ 900
Y - 80 య1ననిటాగళు జుతి యొననిఱాగగ ₹ 20 రంకో = ₹ 1,600



Y - 950 యానిటాగళు 山ుతి యనననిటాగగ ₹ 18.00 రంకే = ₹ 17,100


9. A manufacturing company is expecting to have ₹ 32,000 cash in hand on $1^{\text {st }}$ August 2022 and it is requested you to prepare cash budget for three months August to October 2022. The following Information supplied to you. Month

Sales Purchases Wages Office expences

| , |  | $₹$ | $₹$ | F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June | 70,000 | 44,000 | 6,000 | 5,000 |
| July | 80,000 | 56,000 | 9,000 | 6,000 |
| August | 96,000 | 60,000 | 9,000 | 7,000 |
| September | 1,00,000 | 68,000 | 11,000 | 9,000 |
| October | 1,20,000 | 62,000 | 14,000 | 9,000 |

Other Information :
a) Period of credit allowed by supplier is two months.
b) $25 \%$ of sales are for cash and the period of credit allowed to customers is one month.
c) Delay in payment of wages and office expenses is one month,
d) Dividend pald $₹ 28,000$ is to be paid in October 2022.



| 30గึు | మొరాట ₹ | ఎరిఁదిగిు ₹ | K O ₹ | ๘ీఁరియ చిひ్ $\%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| జననో | 70,000 | 44,000 | 6,000 | 5,000 |
| జుల్ర | 80,000 | 56,000 | 9,000 | 6,000 |
| ఆగర్ | 96,000 | 60,000 | 9,000 | 7,000 |
| सమేంబర | 1,00,000 | 68,000 | 11,000 | 0,000 |
| ఆ\&్టలబర | 1,20,000 | 62,000 | 14,000 | 0,000 |

ఇకరే మూరంతnగు :




10. The budgeted overheads and cost driver volumes of Mahesh Ltd. are as follows.

Cost Pool

Material procurement Machine set-up Maintenance Quality control Machinery

Budgeted Cost driver Overhead

The company has produced a batch of 2500 components of PQ. Its materials cost was ₹ $1,50,000$ and labour cost $₹ 2,00,000$. The usage of activities of this batch is as follows.
Materials orders 20 , set-up of machines 22,
Maintenance hours 560, No. of inspections 25 and
Machine hours 1500.
Calculate cost driver rates that are used for computing appropriate amount of overhead to this batch and ascertain the cost of the batch of the component using activity based costing.
 \# dutodosa.

| (xon\%w | טందాజు దూశతలాద షొఁలుషひ | LTer ${ }^{\text {dry }}$ | పతాద Oషుణ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| నెముగి, ఇరిది | ₹ $3,95,000$ | ఆదేల్ సంజ్ర | 850 |
| యిలె, న్థాఖనె | ₹ 3,60,000 | నై్రనగగ్ సంఖ్ర | 400 |
| నివాకరువీ | ₹ $2,00,000$ |  | 3100 |
| กుణముట్ట్ర నిణFయ | ₹ 1,60,000 | జరవిల్షణగళ సంఖ్ర | 800 |
| యుంక,గట్ర | ₹ 4,50,000 |  | 2600 |
|  <br>  <br>  |  |  |  |

నుముగ్రి ఆదేల్గగు 20, యింక్ న్థ్పేస 22

యుంక, లుజయయాలగ దDల 1500 గంటగగుు.
 ఎథానదింద చంరుఃదయయిం.

1. a) The sales and profits for two years as below.

## Year

2021
2022

## Calculate :

i) $\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{v}$ ratio.

## Profit

ii) Break even point.
iii) Profit when sales are ₹ $1,80,000$.


| మజ్మ | మూరాట | అృభ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2021 | 1,20,000 | 8,000 |
| 2022 | 1,40,000 | 13,000 |

శంజుళంaియిరి :
i) లాభ మూరుట జరరిముణ.
ii) సెముల్థి బిందు.
III) ₹ $1,80,000$ మూరాబ్ర! బరువ లాభ.
b) Explain the various principles of target costing.


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\text { SECTION - D } \\
\text { ఎభాగగ - a }
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Answer the following question, 9 marks.
శిళిగిన జ్ల్నేగగ లుక్తరిన, 9 ఆంశ్గగు.
12. Develop E-content for cash budget.

OR/ఆఖฝా
List 10 Industries where standard costing is used.


