Q.1  a) Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternative. (Any five) (05)

1) Oil and grease is treated as-------- (direct material, indirect material, other costs)
2) Store ledger is maintained by the------------ (purchase manager, production manager, stores keeper)
3) In------------ method materials are charged to production at cost. (simple average, weighted average, LIFO)
4) Low rate of Labour turnover indicates--------------of work-force (Turnover, stability, rate of change)
5) ---------------- is a container where material is kept.(Stores Ledger, Bin, Purchase box)
6) Time not spent on production is known as---------------- (idle time, Time Rate, Piece rate)

b) State whether the following statement are true or false (Any Five) (05)

1) Cost accounting is nothing but a post-mortem of past costs.
2) Tender form is issued by the purchasing department.
3) Re-order point should be lower than the maximum level to avoid excess stocking.
4) Bin card is the part of accounting.
5) Piece-rate system of wage payment does not ensure minimum wages of workers.
6) Time card is normally used for accounting of labour cost.

Q.2  Compare Financial Accounting with Cost Accounting. (15)

OR

Write short notes: (any three)
1) Variable Costs
2) Difference between classification and codification
3) Material requisition note
4) ABC Analysis
5) Tender and Quotation

Q.3  What is Centralised purchase? What are it’s advantages and disadvantages? (15)

OR

Write short notes on (any three).

a. Labour cost
b. Time Keeping
c. Objectives of Good Store-keeping
d. Effects of labour turnover
e. Job Evaluation

Q.4  A) The cost accounts of BATA Ltd. for the year ended 31-03-2011 showed the following information. (15)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Stock</th>
<th>As on 1-4-2010 Rs.</th>
<th>As on 31-03-2011 Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raw Materials</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work-in-Progress</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finished Stock</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Underwriting commission</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases of Raw Materials</td>
<td>2,60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling overheads</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing office salaries,</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productive Labour</td>
<td>1,65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit Fees</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment on Cost</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam, Gas and Water</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>5,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Factory - 66(\frac{2}{3})%, Office - 33(\frac{1}{3})% )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect’s Fees</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages Outstanding</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octroi and Duty</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution on Cost</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prepare a Cost-sheet showing
(a) Cost of materials consumed, (b) Basic cost, (c) Works cost, (d) Cost of production, (e) Cost of turnover, (f) Profit

B) A Company uses annually 50,000 units of an item each costing Rs.1.20. Each order costs Rs. 45 & carrying cost 15% of the annual average inventory value. Calculate Economic Order Quantity.

Q.5 A) M/s LG limited a manufacturer of T.V's., gives the following information in respect of two components namely A and B in the manufacturing process.
Normal Usage - 200 units per week each
Maximum Usage - 300 units per week each
Minimum Usage - 100 units per week each
Re-order Quantity A- 1600 units
B- 2400 units
Re-order Period A - 2 to 4 weeks
B - 1 to 2 weeks.
Calculate for each component -
(a) Re-order level, (b) Maximum stock level, (c) Minimum stock level and (d) Average stock level.

B) Bharat Foods Product Ltd. supplies you the following information.
No of workers on 1 April 2011 5000
No of workers on 30 April 2011 3000
No of workers left the job 80
No of workers discharged 160
No of workers newly appointed against the vacancies 120
Calculate labour turnover rate as per
1. Separation Method
2. Replacement Method
3. Flux Method