

VI Semester B.Com. Examination, April/May 2015 (Semester Scheme) (Fresh) (2014 - 15 & Onwards) COMMERCE

Paper - 6.6 : Elective Paper - IV Accounting for Business Decisions and Reporting

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

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

SECTION - A

Answer any ten of the following sub-questions. Each sub question carries two marks. $(2\times10=20)$

- 1. a) What is Break-even Point?
 - b) What are variances?
 - c) What is contribution?
 - d) Define 'standard costing'.
 - e) State two objectives of budgetary control.
 - f) What is flexible budget?
 - g) Give the meaning of IFRS.
 - h) Sales ₹2,00,000, Fixed cost ₹40,000, Profit ₹20,000 calculate variable cost.
 - i) Give the meaning of corporate financial reporting.
 - i) Give the expansion of IASB and IFRIC.
 - k) What is financial statements?
 - I) Mention any four steps involved in standard costing.

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Answer any four of the following questions. Each question carries eight marks. $(8 \times 4 = 32)$

- 2. Mention the differences between US GAAP and Indian GAAP.
- 3. Explain the objectives of Corporate Financial Reporting.

Accounting for Business D



4. The following information is obtained from a standard cost card:

Labour rate –₹ 1.80 per hour

Hours - 4 hours per unit

Actual production data are:

Units produced - 400 units

Labour rate -₹ 1.90 per hour

Hours worked - 1,500

Calculate:

- a) Labour cost variance
- b) Labour rate variance and
- c) Labour efficiency variance.
- 5. Following data are available from the records of a company
 - Sales ₹ 1,20,000
 - Variable cost ₹ 60,000
 - Fixed cost ₹ 30,000

Calculate: P/V Ratio, Break even point and margin of safety at this level.

6. Prepare a cash budget for two months commencing 1st June, when the bank balance was ₹ 1,00,000.

	Sales	Purchases	Wages
	₹	₹	₹
April	80,000	41,000	5,600
May	76,000	40,000	5,400
June	78,000	38,000	5,400
July	90,000	37,000	4,800

- 20% of the sales are on cash basis, customers are allowed 2 months credit.
- Suppliers allow one month credit.
- Lag in payment of wages 1 month.



section - C

Answer any three of the following questions. Each question carries sixteen marks. (16×3=48)

7. Nischay Ltd. supplies you the following data for the year ending 31st December 2014.

Production - 1,100 units

Sales - 1,000 units

There was no opening stock.

Variable manufacturing cost per unit ₹ 7

Fixed manufacturing overhead (total) ₹ 2,200

Variable selling and administration overhead per unit ₹ 0.50

Fixed selling and administration overhead (total) ₹ 400

Selling price per unit ₹ 15

You are required to prepare income statement under

- a) Absorption costing method and
- b) Marginal costing method.
- 8. The standard mix to produce one unit of product is as follows
 - Material A 60 units @ ₹ 15 per unit
 - Material B 80 units @ ₹ 20 per unit
 - Material C 100 units @ ₹ 25 per unit

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

- Material A 640 units @ ₹ 17.50 per unit
- Material B 950 units @ ₹ 18.00 per unit
- Material C 870 units @ ₹27.50 per unit

Calculate:

- a) Material cost variance
- b) Material price variance
- c) Material usage variance.



9. A manufacturing company has a production department, the expenses for production of 10,000 (50% level of activity) units for a period are furnished below:

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Materials	40 atinu 001.1
Wages	20
Manufacturing expenses (40% fixed)	10
Administration expenses (all fixed)	5
Selling expenses (60% fixed)	5 5 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
Total cost	80
Profit GOA FILESON RESIDENCE	20
Selling price	100

Prepare a flexible budget for 60% and 90% levels of activity. It is expected that the present unit selling price will remain constant upto 60% activity beyond which a 5% reduction is contemplated upto 90% activity levels.

10. The operating results of a company for the last two years are as follows:

	31-03-2014	31-03-2015
	₹	ereger ₹0 2
Sales	2,70,000	3,00,000
Profit	6,000	15,000

Calculate:

- a) P/V Ratio
- b) Fixed cost
- c) Sales to make ₹ 1,00,000 profit
- d) B.E.P.
- e) Margin of safety at a profit of ₹24,000
- f) Profit earned at ₹5,00,000 sales.