REVISED SYLLABUS - 2008

REVALIDATION TEST PAPERS

INTERMEDIATE

Group II



THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

DIRECTORATE OF STUDIES

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PAPER - 8

COST AND MANAGEMNET ACCOUNTING

QUESTIONS TO REVALIDATION TEST PAPER-RV/08/CMA/2010

Time Allowed: 3 Hours Full Marks: 100 Answer Question No. 1 which is compulsory and five from the rest. 1. (a) State whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F)-Give reasons: (i) ABC analysis is made on the basis of unit prices of materials. (ii) Cost of tube used for packing tooth paste is indirect material cost. (iii) Value analysis helps in cost control. (iv) No distinction is made between direct and indirect materials in Process Costing. (v) Cost industry makes use of output costing. (10 marks) (b) Match the following correctly: Merit rating Pure finance not included in cost Flexible budget Profitability rate Differential cost analysis Evaluation of a job Liquidity Debenture interest Angle of incidence Considers costs by behavior Decision taking **Budgetary** control Basis for remunerating employees (5 marks) (c) Choose the correct answer from the answers given for each of the following questions. Indicate workings briefly: (i) A worker has a time rate of Rs. 15/hr. He makes 720 units of a component (standard time:5 minutes/unit in a week of 48 hours. His total wages including Rowan bonus for the week is -(A) Rs. 792 (B) Rs. 820 (C) Rs. 840 (D) Rs. 864. (ii) A television company manufactures several components in batches. The following data relates to on component: Annual demand: 32,000 units; Set-up cost per batch: Rs. 120.

(iii) A company has annual turnover of Rs. 200 lakhs and an average C/S ratio of 40%. It makes 10% profit to sales before charging depreciation and interest which amount to Rs.10 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs respectively The annual fi xed cost of the company is ______.

(A) Rs. 85 lakhs (B) Rs. 75 lakhs (C) Rs. 60 lakhs (D) Rs. 55 lakhs.

Annual rate of interest: 12%; Cost of production per unit: Rs. 16.

(iv) Sales for two consecutive months of a Company are Rs. 3,80,000 and Rs.4,20,000. The Company's net profits for these months amounted to Rs. 24,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively. There is no change in C/S ratio or fixed costs. The C/S ratio of the Company is ______.

(A) 1/3 (B) 2/5 (C) 1/4 (D) None of these.

The Economic Batch Quantity is ______(A) 2,500 (B) 4,000 (C) 3,000 (D) 2,000

- (v) In activity based costing, costs are accumulated by
 - (A) Cost objects (B) Cost benefit analysis

(C) Cost Pool (D) None of the above

(10 marks)

2. (a) What is idle time? Explain the causes for idle time.

(5 marks)

- (b) A worker takes 6 hours to complete a job under a scheme of payment by results. The standard time allowed for the job is 9 hours. His wage rate is Rs.15 per hour. Material cost of the job is Rs.120 and the overheads are recovered at 15% of the total direct wages. Calculate the factory cost of job under A] Rowan and B] Halsey system of incentive system.
 (10 marks)
- 3. (a) Distinguish between 'allocation and apportionment' of overheads.

(5 marks)

(b) A machine was purchased on 1st January, 2007 for Rs. 5 lakhs. The total cost of all machinery inclusive of the new machine was Rs. 75 lakhs. The following further particulars were available.

Expected life of the machine - 10 years

Scrap value at the end of the life - Rs. 5,000

Repairs and maintenance for the machine during the year Rs. 2,000

Expected number of working hours of the machine per year 4,000

Insurance premium annually for all machines Rs. 4,500

Power consumption for the machine per hour @ Rs. 5 @ per unit = 25 units

Area occupied by the machine - 100 sq feet

Area occupied by other machines - 1,500 sq. feet

Rent per month of the department Rs. 800

Lighting charges for 20 points for the whole department out of which three points are for the new machine – Rs.120 per month

Compute the machine hour rate for the machine.

(10 marks)

4. (a) A factory has two production processes. Normal loss in each process is 10% and scrapped units sell for Re. 0.50 each from process 1 and Rs. 3 each from process 2. Relevant information for costing purposes relating to period 5 are as follows:

Direct materials added :	Process 1	Process 2
Units	2,000	1,250
Cost	Rs. 8,100	Rs. 1,900
Direct labour	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 10,000
Production overhead	150% of direct	120% of direct
	labour cost	labour cost
Output to Process 2/finished goods	1,750 units	2,800 units

Actual production overhead Rs. 17,800

Workout cost per unit of output and losses.

(10 marks)

(b) State the fundamental principles of Process Costing.

(5 marks)

- 4 ◆ Questions to the Revalidation Test Paper Intermediate-Group-II
- 5. (a) New India Engineering Co. Ltd., produces three components A, B and C. The following particulars are provided:

		PRODUCT	
	A Rs.	B Rs.	C Rs.
Per Unit			
Sale Price	60	55	50
Direct Material	20	18	15
Direct Labour	15	14	12
Variable overhead expenditure	13	13	17
Fixed Cost is Rs. 1,00,000 per year. Estimated Sales (in No. of Units)	2000	2000	2000

Due to break-down of one of the machines, the capacity is limited to 12,000 machine hours only and this is not sufficient to meet the total sales demand.

You are required to work out:

- (i) what will be most profitable product mix that should be produced, and
- (ii) the total contribution from the revised product mix.

(10 marks)

- (b) Define Operating Costing and mention at least five activities where it is applicable.
- (5 marks)

6. (a) State the distinguishing features of standard cost.

(5 marks)

(b) The following information was obtained from the records of a manufacturing unit using standard costing system:

Particulars	Standards	Actual
Production	4000 units	3800 units
Working days	20	21
Fixed overheads	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 39,000
Variable overheads	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 12,000

Calculate:

- (a) Variable overhead variance;
- (b) Fixed overhead expenditure variance;
- (c) Fixed overhead volume variance;
- (d) Fixed overhead efficiency variance;
- (e) Fixed overhead calandar variance.

(10 marks)

7. (a) X Ltd. manufactures Product A, which yields two by-products B and C. The actual joint expenses of manufacture for a period were Rs. 8,000.

It was estimated that the profits on each product as a percentage of sales would be 30%, 25% and 15% respectively. Subsequent expenses were as follows:

Particulars	Product A	Product B	Product C
Materials	Rs. 100	Rs. 75	Rs. 25
Direct wages	200	125	50
Overheads	150	125	75
Total	450	325	150
Sales	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 2,500

Prepare a statement showing the apportionment of the joint expenses of manufacture over the different products. Also presume that selling expenses are apportioned over the products as a percentage to sales. (10 marks)

(b) Define by product and joint products. What is the difference between them? Give examples.

(5 marks) (3×5 marks)

8. Write short notes on any three from the following:

(c) Flexible Budget

(a) Cost Plus Contract(d) Cost Driver

(b) Equivalent Production(e) Performance Budgeting

PAPER - 9

OPERATION MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

QUESTIONS TO REVALIDATION TEST PAPER-RV/09/OMS/2010

Time Allowed: 3 Hours Full Marks: 100

SECTION I: OPERATION MANAGEMENT

Answer Question 1 and any two from the remaining.

1. (a) Write full description of the following:

(i) R&D, (ii) CPM, (iii) SD, (iv) ADB, (v) WHO, (vi) UTI, (vii) EDP, (viii) BPE, (ix) ISO, (x) OR

(b) Given below are two lists —list 'A' containing six observations and list 'B' containing various functional areas associated with production management. Expand the abbreviations and match them with the corresponding functional

List 'A'	List 'B'
LP	Quality control
PERT	Project planning
CRAFT	Inventory management
MRP	Product design
CAD	Product mix determination
AOQ	Plan layout

(1×6 marks)

	(c)	Put an	appropriate	word o	or two	in	blank	position	:
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- (i) _____ uses algebraic procedure to solve any problem, which satisfies the test of linearity and certainty.
- (ii) Under preventive maintenance "(hours worked for maintenance)/(Scheduled hours) \times 100 = ______ "
- (iii) Trend values of all years of the series may be obtained advantageously using the ______.
- (iv) _____ is a process that bakes on a white, brittle protection finish. (1×4 marks)

2. (a) The annual sales of TV sets by a dealer in Delhi are as under:

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Sales (thousand units)	3	14	36	4	33

Fit a linear trend equation to the sales figure and estimate the sales for the year 2009.

(8 marks)

(b) Mention main factors to be considered when planning a good matrial handling system?

(7 marks)

3. (a) Discuss the factors affecting the plant layout.

(7 marks)

(b) What are the various objectives of using control charts for variable characteristics of products undergoing manufacture

(8 marks)

6 lacktriangleq Questions to the Revalidation Test Paper - Intermediate-Group-II	
4. (a) What is Value Analysis?	

4. (a)	What is Value Analysis?	(5 marks)
	Describe the main phases of a Value Analysis exercise.	(5 marks)
(c)	It may generally be said that Value Analysis leads to Cost Reduction. Can you give some specific be expected when Value Analysis is effectively used within a manufacturing organisation?	enefits which may (5 marks)
	SECTION II-INFORMATION SYSTEM	
	(Answer Question 1 and any two from the remaining)	
5. Wr	ite Short notes on :	
(i)	Internet	
(ii)	Search Engine	
(iii)	E-mail.	
(iv)	E-commerce	
(v)	DBMS	(2×5 marks)
(b)	Which of the following featureswill apply for an interpreter and which ones for a compiler —	
	(i) Cost of Software is high.	
	(ii) Transaction takes place during execution	
	(iii) Translates the whole programme	
	(iv) Translates line by line	
	(v) Requires more memory	(1×5 marks)
(c)	Expand the following:	
	(i) LAN	
	(ii) URL	
	(iii) DSS	
	(iv) ORDBMS	
	(v) DML	(1×5 marks)
6. (a)	What are the cost components for implementation of ERP System?	(5 marks)
(b)	Name and describe some common modules of an ERP System?	(5 marks)
(c)	What is methodology followed for implementation of ERP System?	(5 marks)
7. (a)	What are the objectives of developing a good Management Information System	(5 marks)
(b)	What the steps involved in developing an MIS?	(5 marks)
(c)	What are constraints towards developing MIS?	(5 marks)
8. Wr	ite Short Notes on :	
	Knowledge Management	
	Business Process Re-engineering (BPR)	
	Expert System	
	Artificial Intelligence	
	Decision Support System	(3×5 marks)

PAPER - 10

APPLIED INDIRECT TAXATION

QUESTIONS TO REVALIDATION TEST PAPER-RV/10/AIT/2010

Time Allowed: 3 Hours Full Marks: 100 Answer Question No. 1 which is compulsory and five from the rest. 1. (a) Fill up the blanks: (i) Goods covered by Central Excise Tariff but fully exempt from duty are ______. (excisable/not excisable) (ii) SSI units whose turnover exceeds Rs. _____ per annum have to furnish declaration in prescribed form for Central excise purposes. (iii) Compressing and bottling gas ____ ____ (is/isnot) manufacture. (iv) Affixing brand name, labelling or re-labelling and repacking from bulk pack to small pack of readymade garment _ (is/is not) manufacture. (can/can not) be utilised for payment of service tax on output service. (vi) Job work done under Cenvat provisions _____ (is/is not) exempt from service (vii) Basic Customs duty is levied under section ______ of the Customs Act.
(viii) Exclusive economic zone extends to ______ (200/300) nautical miles from the base line of the coast. Beyond (viii) Exclusive economic zone extends to _____ _ (100/200) nautical miles is High Seas. (ix) Laptop Computer (Note Book Computer) brought as baggage by person above 18 YEARS OF AGE — -(is/is not) Fully exempt from Custom Duty. (x) Finance Act, 1994 which contains provisions relating to service tax _____ (does/does not) provide for criminal liability in service tax matters. (10 marks) (b) State with reasons, whether True or False: (i) Cenvat credit on capital goods can be availed in full in the year of purchase. (ii) Wastes and scrap are always treated as excisable goods. (iii) Trade Discount is permissible as deduction from assessable value for Central Excise, only if it is given before removal from factory. Discount given later is not allowable as deduction. (3×5 marks) 2. (a) Briefly examine the significance of the Levy of Anti Dumping Duty under the Custom Tariff Act (8 marks) (b) Write Short Note on 'Transaction Value under the Central Excise Act. (7 marks) 3. (a) What is special Audit under section 14AA of CEA? (cenvat credit Audit) (4 marks) (b) Who can conduct such audit? (3 marks) (c) Who can order such audit? (4 marks) (d) What is the time limit for submission of report? (4 marks) 4. (a) Briefly discuss about the general exemption and concessions given to SSI Units for Excise duty purposes. (8 marks) (b) M/S RPL has three units situated in Bangalore, Delhi and Pune. The total clearances from all these three Small Scale

units of excisable goods was Rs. 350 lakhs during the financial year, 2007-2008. However, the value of individual

8 ◆ Questions to the Revalidation Test Paper — Intermediate-Group-II

clearances of excisable goods from each of the said units was Bangalore Unit Rs. 150 lakhs; Delhi Unit Rs. 100 lakhs; and Pune Unit Rs. 100 lakhs.

Discuss briefly with reference to the Notifications governing small scale industrial undertakings under the Central Excise Act, 1944 whether the benefit of exemption would be available to M/s RPL for the financial year, 2008-2009.

(7 marks) (7 marks)

- 5. (a) Briefly explain the provisions under the Customs Act relating to import through courier.
 - (b) Write Brief notes on
 - (i) Identical Goods
 - (ii) Similar Goods (8 marks)
- 6. (a) State the provisions relating to general exemption available to small service providers. (8 marks)
 - (b) Outline the provisions relating to registration under service tax. (7 marks)
- 7. (a) What is the impact of VAT on CST?

- (8 marks)
- (b) Distinguish 'ZERO RATED SALE' and 'EXEMPT SALE' with reference to VAT
- (7 marks)

- 8. Write short notes on any three of the following:
 - (a) Related Person under Central Excise Act
 - (b) Meaning of Accessory for Central Excise purpose.
 - (c) Transit and Transhipment of Goods.
 - (d) Appeals under Service tax.

 $(5\times3 \text{ marks})$