

d. Compute all the Variances related to material cost from the following table

	STANDARD		ACTUAL	
Material Type	QUANTITY(Kg.)	Price (Rs. /Kg)	QUANTITY (Kg.)	Price (Rs. /Kg)
A	40	12	70	11
B	60	14	80	16
Total Quantity	100		150	
Less: Loss	20		40	
IS EQUAL TO: YIELD	80		110	

Q.4 Attempt any two questions. (CO5,6)

(2x15=30Marks)

a. Following being the comparative Balance sheet of ABC. Limited

	BALANCE SHEET OF ABC LTD.				
Liabilities	2023	2024	Assets	2023	2024
Equity Share Capital	5,00,000	6,50,000	Land & Building	2,40,000	3,60,000
Reserves & Surplus	1,80,000	2,60,000	Plant & Machinery	4,00,000	3,80,000
Long-term Loan	2,00,000	1,50,000	Stock	1,70,000	2,00,000
Creditors	1,20,000	1,40,000	Debtors	1,00,000	1,20,000
Outstanding Expenses	30,000	40,000	Cash & Bank	1,20,000	1,80,000
Total	10,30,000	12,40,000	Total	10,30,000	12,40,000

Additional Information:

- Depreciation on Plant & Machinery: ₹40,000
 - Land sold for ₹50,000 (Book value ₹30,000, Profit ₹20,000)
 - Dividend paid: ₹60,000
 - Income tax paid: ₹50,000
 - Business purchased by issue of equity shares ₹1,50,000 including:
Land & Building ₹80,000, Plant & Machinery ₹40,000, Stock ₹30,000
- You are required to prepare Cash Flow Statement of ABC Ltd. As per AS 3, Indirect method.

b. Following are the details pertaining to labor cost:

	STANDARD		ACTUAL	
LABOR CATEGORY	LABOR HOURS	RATE/Hr	LABOR HOURS	RATE/Hr.
SKILLED	600	65	500	80
SEMI-SKILLED	400	45	700	50
Total	1000		1200	
FACTORY HOURS	10			
IDLE HOUR	1			

You are required to:

- Compute:
 - Labor Cost Variance (LCV)
 - Labor Rate Variance (LRV)
 - Labor Efficiency Variance (LEV Paid Hours)
 - Labor Efficiency Variance (LEV Effective Hours)
 - Idle Time Variance (ITV)
 - Labor Usage Variance (LUV)
 - Labor Mix Variance (LMV)

ii. Verify the above variances with the help of cost-split diagram

c. From the following information of X Ltd., calculate:

- Current Ratio
- Quick Ratio
- Stock Turnover Ratio
- Total Assets Turnover Ratio
- Return on Investment (ROI)

Cash = 30,000 Debtors = 80,000 Inventory = 1,20,000 Creditors = 45,000
Bank Overdraft = 30,000 Net Sales = 5,00,000 Total Assets = 2,50,000 Net Profit = 50,000
