# **ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2020**

### (Only for Regular Students)

Centre No. 135 Class-B.Com.-II Paper No- II Time- 3 hrs.

Centre Name- Disha College, Raipur (C.G.)
Subject- Accounting
Paper Name- Cost Accounting
M.M.-75

Note:- All questions carry equal marks.

#### UNIT-I

``ykxr y! kkadu foRrh; y! kkadu dh ,d 'kk [kk g\$ftldk fodkl foRrh; y! kkadu dh dfe; ka rFkk çcll/k dh vko'; drkvka ds dkj.k gqvk g\$f` fVli.kh dhft, A

Cost Accounting is a branch of Financial Accounting and it has been evolved to do away the limitations of Financial Accounting and to meet the needs of Management." Comment.

OF

fuEu fooj.k IsvKS r Hkkfjr eN; i) fr IsLVkS Z [kkrk cukb, A uoscj 1 ikj8Hkd Ldakk 2000 bdkb; kNV

ifr bdkb15#-

uo£j 1	ikjælkd Ldak 2000 bdkb;kNifr bdkb25 #-
uo£j 3	fuxèu 1500 bdkb; kW
uo£j 4	ikfir 4500 bakb; kN ifr bakbz6 #-
uo£j8	fuxèu 1600 bdkb; kW
uo£j 9	LVkl 7 dks okfil 100 bdkb; kW/8 uorj dksfuxter bdk-l ½
uo£j 16	ikfir 2400 bakb; kN ifr bakbZ 6-50 #-
uoæj 19	vkifirið Rrkīdksokfil ¼4 uotój dksiklr bak-ak½
uo£j 20	ikfir 1000 bdkb; kNifr bdkb27 #-
uo£j 24	fuxèu 2100 bdkb; kW
uo£j 27	ikfir 1200 bakb; kN ifr bakbz 7-50 #-
uo£j 29	fuxèu 2800 bdkb; kWA

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From the following details prepare Stores Ledger using "Weighted Average Method".

Nov' 1	Opening stock 2000 units @ Rs. 5.00 per unit.
Nov' 3	Issue 1500 units.
Nov' 4	Receipts 4500 units @ Rs. 6.00 per unit.
Nov' 8	Issued 1600 units.
Nov' 9	Returned to stores 100 units (from the issues of Nov.3)
Nov' 16	Receipts 2400 units @ 6.50 per unit.
Nov' 19	Returned to supplier 200 units (out of quantity received on Nov.4)
Nov' 20	Receipts 1000 units @ Rs. 7.00 each.
Nov' 24	Issue 2100 units.
Nov' 27	Received 1200 units @ Rs. 7.50 each.
Nov' 29	Issue 2800 units.

Note-Calculate for average rates, upto two decimal points.

#### **UNIT-II**

# Q2. çj.kkRed etnjh Hkokrku i) fr; kWdkSu I h gS. mues I sfdUgharhu dks I e>kb; sA

What are the main incentive wages payment methods? Explain any three giving examples. अग्रलिखित सुचना से ए, बी तथा सेवा विभागों मे उपरिव्ययों की वसूली उत्पादन घंटा दर ज्ञात कीजिये : From the following information, work out the production hour rate of recovery of overhead in departments A.B &C :

Particulars	Total	Production dept.		Sales Dept		
		A	В	С	D	Е
Rent	1,000	200	400	150	150	100
Electricity	200	50	80	30	20	20
Fire Insurance	400	80	160	60	60	40
Plant Dept. Expenses	4,000	1,000	1,500	1,000	300	200
Transport	400	50	50	50	100	150
Estimated working hrs		1,000	2,500	1,800		

Expenses of service departments D and E are apportioned as under: डी व् सी सेवा विभागों का बटवारा निम्न प्रकार है:

	A	В	C	D	E
D	30%	40%	20%		10%
E	10%	20%	50%	20%	

OR

,d I with oL= dkj [kkus dth; æ'kkyk ds fuEu fooj.k I sçfr ?kavk e'khu nj dth x.kuk dthft; \$1; g ekfu; sfd; æ'kkyk o"kZtkj 90 çfr'kr {kerk ij dk; Zdjskth rFkk dk; Z#dus ds fy, 10çfr'kr 0; oLFkk mfpr g\$1 jfookj ds vfrfjDr nhikoyth ij 30 fnu] gksyth ij 2 fnu rFkk cMs fnu ij 2 fnu dth NtyVth gksrth g\$1 dkj [kkuk I Irkg en 5 fnu 8 ?kavs çfrfnu rFkk 'kfuokj dks 4 ?kavs pyrk g\$1 dkj [kkus en ,d gth fdLr dth 40 e'ktun yxth g\$1.

From the following data of a textile factory machine room, compute the hourly machine rate. Assuming that the machine room will work on 90% capacity through out the year and that a break down allowance of 10% is reasonable. There are three holidays at Deepawali, 2 at Christmas, 2 at Holi exclusive of Sunday. The factory works 8 hours a day on 5 days in a week and 4 hours on Saturday. The number of machines each of same type are 40.

0; ; cfro'ld 44-1/2 (Exp. Per annum): 'kfDr (Power) 3120] cdk'k (Lighting) 640] Okjesi dk osru (Foreman Salaries) 1200 fpdukbl ry vkfn (Lubricants oil etc) 66] e'khuka dh ej Eer (Repairs to machine) 1446] gkl (Depreciation) 785; kx (Total) 7257

#### **UNIT-III**

Q3. ,d dEiuh usuxj fuxe dslhojst VtVetV lyk.V dsfuekik dk Bsdk #- 24 yk[k dsdgy etV; ij fy;kA;g vupku fd;k x;k fd Bsdk 31 tuojh 2011 dkslekir gkstk;skA vkils31 tuojh 2011 dkslekir gkssokys o'ki dk Bsdk [kkrk fuEufyf[kr fooj.k cukusdksdgk x;k g\$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{Lkexth} #- 300000] etnyih #- 600000 mifj0;; #- 120000 fo'ksk lyk.V #- 200000

ceki.kr dk; I dk eW; #- 1600000 gS vkj ml dk 80 i fr'kr j kdM encklr gks x; kA 31 tuojh 2010 dks dk; I LFky ij #- 40000 dh I kexh 'ksk gN lyk.V ij 10 i fr'kr dh nj I sgkl yxkb; sA fuxter I kexh ds eW; dk 5 i fr'kr o etnijh dk 6 i fr'kr i wkI gq dk; I j 0; ; ekuk x; k gS tks fd vcekf.kr gN mifj0; ; kn dks cR; {k etnijh ds cfr'kr ds vk/kkj ij pktI fd; k x; k gN vcekf.kr dk; I j fd; s x; s lyk.V ds mi; ks ds gkl dks 'kkfey ughadjuk gN vfttr ykHk ds vk/kkj ij ykHk&gkfu [kkrsengLrkUrfjr fd; s t kusokys ykHk dh x.kuk dhft, A

A company undertook a contact for erecting a Municipal Corporation Sewerage treatment plant for a total value of Rs. 24 lakh. It was estimated that the job would be completed by 31<sup>st</sup> January

2021. You are asked to prepare the contract account for the year ending 31 January 2020 from the following particulars:

Materials Rs. 300000, Wages Rs. 600000, Overhead Charges Rs. 120000 Special plant Rs. 200000 Work certified was for Rs. 1600000 and 80% of the same was received in cash. Material lying on site on 31.1.2010 was Rs. 40000. Depreciate plant by 10%, 5% of the value of material issued and 6% of wages may be taken to have been incurred for the portion of the work completed but not yet certified. Overheads are charged as a percentage of Direct Wages. Ignore depreciation of plant for use on uncertified portion of the work. Ascertain the amount to be transferred to P&L A/c on basis of realized profit.

OR

#### , d I a Fkk ds y \{ kka us xr o \( k \) ds I a a k ea fu Eufy f \( k \) fooj. k fn; s q \( k \)

A Institute records show the following particulars for the past year:

mRiknu , oafcØl%500	dwj Production and Sales	: 500 Coolers
fooj .k	Particular	Rs.
Lkkexh	Materials	1,20,000
çR;{k etn <b>y</b> h	Direct Wages	60,000
çR; {k 0; ;	Direct charges	10,000
dkj	Works overhead	70,000
dk;kły; mifj0;;	Office overhead	28,000
fcØh mifj0; ;	Selling overhead	32,000
ykłk	Profit	48,000

vki ; g Kkr djrsgåfd 50 ifr'kr dkj [kkuk mifj0;; foØ; ds l kFk ifjofrir gkrsgår Fkk 60 çfr'kr foØ; mifj0;; foØ; ds l kFk ifjofrir gkrsgå ; g vk'kk dh tkrh g\$fd folkkx çfro'ki 2500 dwyj çRikfnr djsk vkj ; g fd çfr bdkbi çR; {k Je 20 ifr'kr l s de gks tk; sk tcfd LFkk; h dkj [kkuk mifj0;; 30]000 #- l s c<+ tk; skå dk; kiy; mifj0;; rFkk Lokeh fcØh mifj0;; dh 25 ifr'kr l s c<+us dh vk'kk gå bl ds vfrfjDr vU; ifjoriu dh vk'kk ugh gå

; g ekurs gq fd ykHk dh ogh çfr'kr bfPNr g\$ tksfd xr o"kZ Fkh l LFkk ds çcakd dks çLrq djus ds fy, , d fooj.k i = r\$ kj dhft, A

Your ascertain that the 50% of the works overhead fluctuate directly with production and 60% of the selling overhead fluctuate with sales. It is anticipated that the department would produce 2500 coolers per annum and that direct labor charges per unit will be reduced by 20%. While fixed works overhead charges will increase by Rs. 30,000. Office overhead and fixed selling overhead charges are anticipated to show an increase of 25% but otherwise no changes are expected.

#### **Unit-IV**

Q4. एक उत्पाद तीन प्रक्रियाओं अ, ब व् स से गुजरता है प्रत्येक प्रक्रिया में सामान्य क्षय इस प्रकार है: A 3%, B-5%,, oa C-8%, A, B, , oa C çfØ; k dk {k; Øe'k% 25 पैसे प्रति इकाई -50 पैसे प्रति इकाई 1 #-प्रति इकाई dh nj I s cp fn; k tkrk g\$ çfØ; kvka i j 0; ; fuEuku kj g\$

The product of a factory passes through three processes A, B and C the wastags in each process is 3%, 5% and 8% respectively. The wastages of A, B and C is sold at the rate of 25 paise,50 paise and Rs. 1per unit respectively. 10,000 units were issued to process A in the beginning October 2010, at a cost of Rs. 1 per unit. The other expenses were as follows:

fooj .k	Particular	çfØ; k Process		
		A (Rs.)	B (Rs.)	C (Rs.)
ç; Opr I kexh	Material Consumed	1,000	1,500	500
çR; {k Je	Direct Labour	5,000	8,000	6,500

fuekZk 0; ;	Direct Expenses	1,050	1,188	2,009
वास्तविक उत्पादन ( <b>bdkb; kb)</b>	Actual Output (units)	9,500	9,100	8,100

Prepare the process accounts: assuming that there was no opening or closing stock. Also give Abnormal Wastage and Abnormal efficiency. यह मानते हु एकी आरंभिक व् अंतिम स्टॉक कुछ नहीं था, प्रक्रिया खता बनाइये साथ मैं असामान्य क्षय अथवा असामान्य बचत भी दिखाइए

#### OR

## ifjpkyu ykxr fof/k lsD;k vfHkçk; g\$.,d ;krk;kr ifjpkyu ykxr i= dkfYifud vædkalfgr r\$kj dhft, ,oablealfEefyr enkadksle>kb,A

What is meant by operating Costing? Prepare a Transport Operating Cost Sheet with imaginary figures & discuss the various items included in it.

#### Unit-\

## Q5. coh.k fyfeVM dsfuEufyf[kr vfHky{k mi yC/k g%)

Following records are available from the accounting records of Praveen Ltd.:

Year	Sales (Rs.)	Profit/Loss (Rs.)
2005	25,000	5,000 (Loss)
2006	75,000	5,000 (Profit)

# Kkr dhft,% 1-ykhk ek=k vuqikrA 2-LFkkbl ykxr A 3- o'kl 2005 , oa 2006 ds fy, I hekUr ykxrA 4-I e&foPN:n fcUnq5- 10]000 #- ds ykhk ds fy, I qi (kk dh I hek

Find out: 1.Profit Volume Ratio (P/V Ratio) 2.Fixed Cost 3. Marginal Cost for 2005 and 2006 6.Breakeven point 5. Margin of safety for the profit of Rs. 10,000

#### ΩR

# Ykkxr lek/kku fooj.k&i= lsvki D;k le>rsg& ykxr y{kka}kjk n'kktsx;sykHk ,oafoRrh; y{kkvka}kjk n'kktsx;sykHk vUrj dsdkj.kkadkscrkb,A

What do you mean understand by cost reconciliation statement? Discuss the causes of difference between costing profits and financial profits.