

**2024/TDC (CBCS)/EVEN/SEM/
COMHCC-401T/183**

TDC (CBCS) Even Semester Exam., 2024

COMMERCE

(4th Semester)

Course No. : COMHCC-401T

(Cost Accounting)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

UNIT—I

1. Answer any *two* of the following questions :

2×2=4

- (a) Write two advantages of Cost Accounting.
- (b) What is semi-variable cost? Give one example.
- (c) Write the main elements of cost.

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(Turn Over)



(2)

2. Answer any one of the following questions : 10

- (a) Distinguish between Cost Accounting and Financial Accounting.
- (b) From the following information, prepare a Cost Sheet showing the Prime Cost, Factory Cost, Cost of Goods Sold, Cost of Sales and the Profit :
- (i) Cost of materials @ ₹ 13 per unit
 - (ii) Labour cost @ ₹ 7.50 per unit
 - (iii) Factory overheads are absorbed @ 60% of labour cost
 - (iv) Administration overheads are absorbed @ 20% of factory cost
 - (v) Selling overheads are charged @ ₹ 2.50 per unit sold
 - (vi) Opening stock of finished goods—500 units @ ₹ 19.75
 - (vii) Closing stock of finished goods—250 units
 - (viii) Sales—10250 units at a profit of 20% on sales

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(3)

UNIT—II

3. Answer any two of the following questions :

2×2=4

- (a) What is meant by the term 'EOQ'?
- (b) Write the formula for calculating maximum level of stock.
- (c) What is meant by idle time in the case of labour costing?

4. Answer any one of the following questions : 10

- (a) What are the methods of pricing material issues? Distinguish between Bin Card and Stores Ledger. 4+6=10
- (b) Standard time allowed for a job is 50 hours. The hourly rate of wages is ₹ 10 per hour plus a dearness allowance of ₹ 5 per hour worked.
The actual time taken by the worker was 40 hours.
Calculate his total wages on—
 - (i) Time Basis;
 - (ii) Piece Basis;
 - (iii) Halsey Plan;
 - (iv) Rowan's Plan.

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(Turn Over)



(4)

UNIT—III

5. Answer any *two* of the following questions :

2×2=4

- (a) Give two examples of indirect material cost.
- (b) On what basis is factory rent apportioned?
- (c) What is meant by absorption of overheads?

6. Answer any *one* of the following questions : 10

- (a) Discuss the reasons that cause over- and under-absorption of overheads.
- (b) Determine machine hour rate of a Saw Mill from the following information supplied by a wood working shop :
 - (i) Purchase of a Saw Mill—₹ 90,000
 - (ii) Freight, other incidental and installation charges—₹ 10,000
 - (iii) Life of the Saw Mill is 10 years @ 2000 working hours per year
 - (iv) Repair charges—50% of depreciation

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(5)

(v) Consumption of electric power—
10 units per hour @ 7 paise per unit

(vi) Lubricating oil @ ₹ 2 per day of 8 hours

(vii) Consumable Stores @ ₹ 10 per day of 8 hours

(viii) Wages for machine operator ₹ 4 per day of 8 hour

UNIT—IV

7. Answer any *two* of the following questions :

2×2=4

- (a) Give two examples of industries where unit costing is applied.
- (b) What is meant by job costing?
- (c) Write two differences between Process Costing and Job Costing.

8. Answer any *one* of the following questions : 10

- (a) What is meant by Contract work? Discuss how profit on incomplete contract determined. 2+8=10

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(Turn Over)



- (b) From the following information, prepare Process—BA/c and other related A/cs :

2000 units are transferred to Process—B @ ₹ 4 per unit. Other details relating to the process are as follows

Materials—₹ 4,000

Labour—₹ 1,000

Overhead—₹ 700

The normal loss has been estimated @ 10% of the process input. Units representing normal loss can be sold @ ₹ 1 per unit. Actual production in the process is 1900 units. Output of Process—B is transferred to finished stock.

UNIT—V

9. Answer any two of the following questions :

2×2=4

- (a) Mention two accounts that are maintained under integral accounting system.
- (b) What is meant by non-integral system of accounting?
- (c) Mention two purely financial charges that do not enter into Cost Accounting records.

10. Answer any one of the following questions : 10

- (a) The profit disclosed by a Company's Cost Accounts for the year was ₹ 30,114, while the net profits shown by the Financial Accounts amounted to ₹ 19,760. On reconciling the figures, the following differences are brought to light :

- (i) Overheads in the 'Cost Accounts were estimated at ₹ 7,500. The charge for the year shown in the Financial Accounts was ₹ 6,932
- (ii) Director's fees not charged to the Cost Accounts—₹ 750
- (iii) The company has allocated ₹ 600 to Provision for Doubtful Debts
- (iv) Depreciation of ₹ 600 omitted from Cost Accounts
- (v) Transfer fees accounted to ₹ 28
- (vi) The amount charged to income tax ₹ 9,000

Prepare a Reconciliation Statement.

- (b) Discuss the advantages of integral accounting system.
