

M.Com. (NEP Pattern) Semester-II
02MCOM101 - Advanced Cost Accounting

P. Pages : 6

Time : Three Hours



GUG/S/25/15317

Max. Marks : 80

- Notes : 1. All question are compulsory.
2. All questions carry equal marks.

1. a) Explain the importance and scope of cost accounting. 16

OR

- b) The following annual expenses are incurred in respect of a machine in a shop where manual labour is almost NIL and where work is done by means of five machines of exactly similar type and specifications. 16

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1) Rent, and Rate (proportionate to the floor space occupied) for the shop | 9,600 |
| 2) Depreciation on each machine | 1,000 |
| 3) Repairs and maintenance for 5 machines | 2,000 |
| 4) Power consumed (As per meter) 5 p. per unit for the shop. | 6,000 |
| 5) Electric charges for light in the shop. | 1,080 |
| 6) Attendants : - There are two attendants for the five machines
and they are each paid Rs. 120 p.m. | |
| 7) Sundry supplies, such as lubricants, Jute and cotton waste etc. for the shop | 900 |
| 8) The machine uses 10 units of power per hour. | |
| 9) Hire purchase installment payable for be machine. (including Rs – 600 as interest) | |
- Calculate the machine hour rate for the machine for the year.

2. a) The following particulars are taken from the books of an oil mill for the month of Sept. 2023. 16

Purchase of 100 tonnes of oil seeds a Rs. 20,000 per tonne.

	Crushing	Refining	Finishing
Wages	20,000	14,000	18,000
Stores used	4,000	12,000	2,000
Power	8,000	7,000	4,000
Steam	6,000	5,000	4,000
Factory overhead	10,000	8,000	6,000
Containers	-	-	47,000

60 tonnes of crude oil were produced 51 tonnes of oil were produced in the Refining process.

50 tonnes of Refinery oil were finished for delivery.

Empty bags of oil seeds were sold for ₹2,000.

35 tonnes of oil cake was sold at ₹1200 P | tonnes. Loss in weight in crushing 5 tonnes.

8.5 tonnes of by – products from the refinery process were valued at ₹51,000.

Prepare account in respect of each process and calculate the cost of production per tonne at the end of each process.

OR

- b) A product passes through 3 processes called as A, B and C the cost structure is as follows:-

16

Particulars	A	B	C
Direct material	16,00,000	8,00,000	4,00,000
Direct Labour	2,40,000	1,60,000	2,00,000
Output in units	78,000	75,200	64,000
Normal wastage	-	5%	10%

Total production overheads are 12,00,000 to be apportioned on the basis of direct labour.

The scrap realized @ 50 p.u. in process 'A' 70 p.u. in process 'B' and 80. p.u. in process 'C' 80,000 units were introduced in process 'A' at the beginning at a cost of 20,00,000 prepare process 'A', 'B' and 'C' A/c.

3. a) The following is the summary of the entries in a contract ledger as on 31-12-24 in respect of contract NO – 42

16

Particulars	₹
Material brought directly	1,40,000
Material from Stores	28,000
Wages	72,000
Direct Expenses	28,000
Establishment charges	32,000
Plant	1,36,800
Scrap sold	7,200

- 1) Accrual's on 31-12-2024 were wages ₹3,600 and Direct Exp. ₹2,400.
- 2) The cost of the work uncertified including material Rs. 10,400, wages – ₹4,000 and Direct Exp. ₹6,000
- 3) Rs. 8,000 worth of plant and ₹12,000 worth of materials were destroyed by fire.
- 4) Rs. 16,000 worth of plant sold ₹12,000 and materials costing ₹20,000 sold for ₹24,000.
- 5) Depreciation till 31-12-2024 on plant ₹40,000
- 6) Material at site ₹20,000
- 7) Cash received from contractee ₹2,40,000 being 80% of work certified.
- 8) Contract price 4,80,000 prepare contract account and show how will the work in progress appear in the balance sheet.

OR

- b) A company limited have and authorized capital of ₹50,000 divided into 500 shares of ₹100 each commenced operations on 1-01-2024 and during the year, was engaged in a contract, the contract price which was ₹2,00,000 the trial balance on 31-12-2024 is given below. 16

Particulars	Dr.	Cr.
Share capital paid – up		40,000
Sundry creditors		4,000
Land Building	17,000	
Cash at Bank	4,500	
Materials	40,000	
Plant	7,500	
Wages	52,500	
Expenses	2,500	
Cash received		80,000
(Being 80% of W.C. Total		

of the plant and material charged to the contract plant costing ₹1,500 and material costing ₹1,200 were destroyed by and accident on 31-12-2024 the plant which cost ₹2,000 was returned to store. The value of material on site was ₹1500 and the cost of work done but not certified was ₹1,000 charge 10 percent Depr. on plant prepare:-

- Contract Account
- Work in progress Account
- Balance sheet

4. a) From the following data relating to two different vehicles A and B compute the cost per running km. 16

Particulars	Rs. Vehicle X	Rs. Vehicle Y
kms Run (Annual)	30,000	12,000
Cost of vehicle	50,000	30,000
Road License (Annual)	1,500	1,500
Garage Rent (Annual)	1,200	1,000
Supervisor's salary	2,400	2,400
Driver's wages P/ hr.	3	3
Cost of fuel per Gallon 1	3	3
Insurance (Annual)	1,400	800
kms. Run per Gallon	20 kms	15 kms
Repairs and maintenance P / km.	Rs. 1.65	Rs. 2.00
Tyre allocation per km.	Rs. 0.80	Rs. 0.60
Estimated Life of vehicles	2,00,000 kms	15,00,000 kms

charge interest at 5% p.a. on cost of vehicles. The vehicles run 20 kms. P/hr. on an average.

OR

b) From the following information calculate the cost of generating electricity per unit.

16

- 1) Coal used ₹2400 tonnes @ ₹10 P/tonne.
- 2) Freight and handling charges : 10% of value
- 3) Oil : 20 tonnes @ 250 per tonne.
- 4) Water : 1,00,000 litres Rs. 0.25 per 100 litres.
- 5) Depr. of steam boiler ₹ 500.
- 6) Salaries and wages of the boiler house : 20 men @ ₹100 each. 80 coolies @ Rs. 20 each.
- 7) Recovery on account of sale of ashes : 200 tonnes @ ₹1.5 P/tonne.
- 8) Salaries and wages of generating station : 100 men @ ₹100 each 40 coolies @ ₹20 each.
- 9) Repairs and maintenance of generating equipment Rs. 520
- 10) Depr. of generating equipment ₹5,000.
- 11) Share of administration charges ₹3,500
- 12) Total number of unit generated ₹2,92,000.
- 13) Normal loss in the process 4,000 units generated.

5. Write in short answer:

- a) Importance of cost accounting. 4
- b) Difference between cost accounts and management accounting. 4
- c) Advantages of cost Audit. 4
- d) Cost control Report. 4

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- सुचना :- 1. सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे आवश्यक आहे.
2. सर्व प्रश्नांना समान गुण आहे.

1. अ) परिव्यय लेखांकनाचे व्याप्ती व महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा. 16

किंवा

ब) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार.

2. अ) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार. 16

किंवा

ब) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार.

3. अ) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार. 16

किंवा

ब) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार.

4. अ) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार. 16

किंवा

ब) इंग्रजी माध्यमानुसार.

5. थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.

अ) परिव्यय लेखांकनाचे महत्त्व. 4

ब) परिव्यय लेखांकन आणि व्यवस्थापकिय लेखांकन यातील फरक. 4

क) परिव्यय अंकेक्षकाचे फायदे. 4

ड) परिव्यय नियंत्रण अहवाल. 4

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- सुचनाएँ :- 1. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।

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|----|----|--|----|
| 1. | अ) | लागत लेखांकन की व्याप्ति एवं महत्त्व स्पष्ट किजिए। | 16 |
| | | अथवा | |
| | ब) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | |
| 2. | अ) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | 16 |
| | | अथवा | |
| | ब) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | |
| 3. | अ) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | 16 |
| | | अथवा | |
| | ब) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | |
| 4. | अ) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | 16 |
| | | अथवा | |
| | ब) | अंग्रेजी माध्यम के अनुसार। | |
| 5. | | संक्षिप्त में उत्तर लिखिए। | |
| | अ) | लागत लेखांकन के महत्त्व। | 4 |
| | ब) | लागत लेखांकन और प्रबंधन लेखांकन अंतर बताएं। | 4 |
| | क) | लागत लेखांकन के लाभ। | 4 |
| | ड) | लागत नियंत्रण अहवाल। | 4 |
