

M.Com. New CBCS Pattern Semester-II
PCC2C02 - Advanced Cost Accounting

P. Pages : 6

Time : Three Hours



GUG/S/24/13682

Max. Marks : 80

1. a) Explain the meaning, importance, objective and limitation of Cost Accounting. 16

OR

- b) A machine shop contains four newly purchased machines each occupying equal amount 28 space and costing A Rs. 40,000. B Rs. 50,000; C Rs. 60,000 and D Rs. 80,000. Machine Hour Rate Expenses per annum of the machine shop are : Rs. Rent 20,000 Power A 10,200 Rates 8,500 B 10,000 Light 6,300 C 24,000 Administration 19,000 D 29,000 Running Expenses 40,000 Prepare a machine hour rate for each machine assuming (i) 45 hours in a week and 50 weeks a year, (ii) 80% and life of machine being 10 years without any scrap value.

2. a) Product A is obtained after it passes through distinct processes. You are required to Prepare process Accounts from the following information: 16

	Total (Rs.)	Process		
		I	II	III
Material	15,084	5,200	3,960	5,924
Direct Wages	18,000	4,000	6,000	8,000
Production overheads	18,000			

1000 unit @ Rs. 6 per unit were introduced in the process 1. Production overheads are to be distributed as 100% on Direct Wages.

Actual Output	Unit	Normal Loss	Value of scrap per unit
Process I	950	5%	4
Process II	840	10%	8
Process III	750	15%	10

OR

- b) Amit Ltd. is engaged in the process engineering industry. During January, 2000 unit were introduced into process I. The normal loss was estimated at 5% on input. At the end of the month, 1,400 units had been produced and transferred to the next process, 460 unit had reached a stage in production as follows:

Material	75% Completed
Labour	50% Completed
Overheads	50% Completed

The cost of 2,000 units was Rs. 5,800.

Direct material introduced during the process amounted to Rs. 1,440.

Direct Wages amounted to Rs. 3,340.

Production Overheads incurred were Rs. 1,670

Units scrapped realized Rs. 1 each.

Units scrapped passed through the process, so are 100% completed as regards material labour and overhead.

Find out:

- i) Equivalent production,
- ii) Cost Per Unit
- iii) Other necessary accounts

3. a) A company undertook a contract for construction of a large Building complex. The construction work commenced on 1st April 2023 and the following data are available for the year ended 31 March, 2024.

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Contract Price	35,000
Work Certified	20,000
Progress Payment received	15,000
Material issue at site	7,500
Planning and Estimating Costs	1,000
Direct Wages Paid	4,000
Material Returned to Store	250
Plant Hire Charges	1,750
Wages related cost site office cost	500
Site office cost	678
Head office expenses apportioned	375
Direct expenses apportioned	902
Work Not certified	149

The contractor own a plant which originally cost Rs. 2,000/- Has been continuously in use in the this contract throughout the year. The residual value of the plant after 5 year of the life is expected to be Rs. 500. Straight line method of the depreciation is in use.

As on 31st March 2024, the direct wages due about payable amounted to Rs. 2,70,000 and the materials at site were estimated at Rs. 2,00,000.

You are required to prepare the Contract Account for the year ended 31 March, 2024 and show the relevant Balance Sheet entries.

OR

- b) The following information related to two contracts of X Ltd., in 2024.

Material sent to site	1,70,698	1,46,534
Labour	1,48,750	1,37,046
Plant	30,000	25,000
Direct Expenses	6,334	5,718
Establishment Charges	8,252	7,704
Materials returned to store	1,098	1,264
Work Certified	3,90,000	2,90,000
Work Uncertified	9,000	6,000
Materials at site (31-12-2024)	3,766	3,472
Wages accrued (31-12-2024)	48,000	4,200
Direct Expenses Accrued (31-12-2024)	480	360
Value of Plant (31-12-2024)	22,000	19,000

The contract price was Rs. 5,00,000 for A and Rs. 4,00,000 for B. The Cash received from the contractee was 80% of the value of work certified.

Prepare for A the Contract account and B the Contractee's account.

4. a) A transport company has 20 vehicles, which capacities are as follows:

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No. of Vehicles	Capacity per vehicle
5	9 Tonne
6	12 Tonne
7	15 Tonne
2	20 Tonne

The company provides the goods transport service between stations 'A' to station 'B'. Distance between these stations is 200 kilometres. Each vehicle makes one round trip per day an average. Vehicles are loaded with an average of 90 per cent of capacity at the time of departure from station 'A' to station 'B' and at the time of return back loaded with 70 per cent of capacity. 10 per cent of vehicles are laid up for repairs every day. The following information are related to the month of October, 2013.

Salary of Transport Manager	30,000
Salary of 30 drivers	4,000 each driver
Wages of 25 helpers	2,000 per helper
Wages of 20 labours	1,500 each labour
Consumable Stores	45,000
Insurance (Annual)	24,000
Road License (Annual)	60,000
Cost of Diesel per litre	35
Kilometres run per litre each vehicle	5 km
Lubricant, Oil etc.	23,500
Cost of replacement of tyres, tubes, other parts etc.	1,25,000
Garage rent (Annual)	90,000
Transport Technical Service Charges	10,000
Electricity and Gas charges	5,000
Depreciation of vehicles	2,00,000

You are required:

- Calculate per ton-km operating cost.
- Find out the freight to be charged per ton-km, if the company earned a profit of 25 per cent on freight.

OR

- b) A company runs a holiday home. For this purpose, it has hired a building at a rent of Rs. 10,000 per month along with 5% of total taking. It has three types of suites for its customers, viz, single room, double rooms and triple rooms. Following information is given:

Type of Suite	Number	Occupancy percentage
Single Room	100	100%
Double Room	50	80%
Triple Room	30	60%

The rent of double rooms suite is to be fixed at 2.5 times of the single room suite and that of triple rooms suite as twice of the double rooms suite.

The other expenses for the year 31st March, 2024 are as follows:

Particular	Amount in Rs.
Staff Salaries	14,25,000
Room attendants wages	4,50,000
Lighting, heating and power	2,15,000
Repairs and renovation	1,23,500
Laundry charges	80,500
Interior decoration	74,000
Sundries	1,53,000

Provide profit @ 20% on total taking and assume 360 days in a year. You are required to calculate the rent to be charged for each type of suite.

5. Write short notes.

4x4
=16

- Elements of Cost Account.
- Differences between Cost Account and Management Account.
- Statutory Cost Audit
- Cost Control

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1. अ) परिव्यय लेखांकनाचे महत्त्व, उद्दिष्टे आणि मर्यादा 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. संक्षिप्त मध्ये लिहा. 16
- अ) परिव्यय खात्याचे घटक
- ब) परिव्यय खाते आणि व्यवस्थापन खाते यांच्यातील फरक
- क) वैधानिक खर्च लेखापरीक्षण
- ड) परिव्यय नियंत्रण

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1. अ) लागत लेखांकन के महत्त्व, उद्देश और मर्यादा स्पष्ट कीजिए। 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 लिखो: 16

- अ) लागत लेखा के घटक।
ब) लागत लेखा और प्रबंधन लेखा में अंतर।
क) वैधानिक व्यय लेखापरीक्षण।
ड) लागत नियंत्रण।
