

## UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.Com. Honours 4th Semester Examination, 2022

## **CC8-COMMERCE**

## **COST ACCOUNTING**

Time Allotted: 2 Hours Full Marks: 60

The figures in the margin indicate full marks. All symbols are of usual significance.

#### **GROUP-A**

# Answer any two questions

 $12 \times 2 = 24$ 

- 1. Examine the need and importance of Cost Accounting with reference to the inadequacies of Financial Accounting. Do you think that Cost Accounting has no limitations?
- 9+3
- 2. (a) X Ltd. produces a product which has a monthly demand of 4,000 units. The product requires a component 'X' which is purchased at ₹20 per unit. For every finished product, one unit of component 'X' is required. The ordering cost is ₹120 per order and the holding cost is 10% per annum.

3+6

## Calculate:

- (i) Economic Order Quantity
- (ii) If the minimum lot size to be supplied is 4,000 units, what is the extra cost to the company?
- (b) Calculate Re-order Level, Maximum Level and Minimum Level from the following information:

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Re-order Quantity	1,500 units
Re-order Period	4 to 6 weeks
Maximum Consumption	400 units per week
Minimum Consumption	200 units per week

3. The product of a company passes through three distinct processes to completion. They are known as A, B and C. From the past experience it is ascertained that loss is incurred in each process as:

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Process A- 2%, Process B- 5%, Process C- 10%.

In each case the percentage of loss is computed on the number of units entering the process concerned.

The loss of each process possesses a scrap value. The loss of Processes A and B is sold ₹5 per 100 units and that of Process C at ₹20 per 100 units. The output

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of each process immediately passes to the next process and the finished units are passed from Process C into stock

	Process A	Process B	Process C
	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)
Materials Consumed	6,000	4,000	2,000
Direct Labour	8,000	6,000	3,000
Manufacturing Expenses	1,000	1,000	1,500

20,000 units have been issued to Process A at a cost of ₹0.50 per unit. The output of each process has been as under:

Process A- 19,500 units; Process B- 18,800 units; Process C- 16,000 units. There is no work-in-progress in any process. Prepare Process Accounts.

4. A construction company undertook a contract at an estimated price of ₹108 lakhs, which includes a budgeted profit of ₹18 lakhs.

The relevant data for the year ended 31/03/2022 are as under:

Materials issued to site	₹50,00,000
Direct wages paid	₹38,00,000
Plant hired charges	₹7,00,000
Site office costs	2,70,000
Material returned from site	1,00,000
Direct expenses	5,00,000
Works certified	100,00,000
Progress Payment Received	72,00,000

A special Plant was purchased for this contract at ₹8,00,000 and after use on the contract till the end of 31/03/22 it was valued at ₹5,00,000. The cost of materials at site at the end of the year was estimated at ₹18,00,000. Direct wages accrued as on 31/03/22 was ₹1,10,000.

Prepare a Contract Account for the year ended 31st March, 2022 and compute the profit to be taken to Profit & Loss Account.

### **GROUP-B**

5. Answer any *four* questions:

 $6 \times 4 = 24$ 

12

(a) How does fixed overheads differ with variable overheads and semi-variable overheads. Show with numerical examples.

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(b) The following were the information extracted from a factory:

1+1+2+2

Weekly working hours	48
Hourly wage rate	₹7.50
Piece Rate per unit	₹3.00
Normal time taken per piece	24 minutes
Normal output per week	120 pieces
Actual output for the week	150 pieces
Differential Piece Rate	80% of piece rate when output is below normal and 120% of the piece rate when output is above normal

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Calculate earning of the worker for that week under: Straight Piece Rate (ii) Differential Piece Rate (iii) Halsey Premium Scheme (50% sharing) (iv) Rowan Premium Scheme. (c) Briefly discuss the items to be considered for addition and deduction from 6 profit as per Cost Accounts to arrive at the profit as per Financial Accounts. (d) How does a Bin Card differ from a Stores Ledger? 6 (e) Mention the drawbacks of Piece Rate System of wage plan. 6 (f) How be Normal Loss, Abnormal Loss and Abnormal Gain treated in Process 6 Costing? **GROUP-C**  $3 \times 4 = 12$ 6. Answer any *four* questions: (a) Distinguish between Time Study and Motion Study. 3 (b) What are the causes of Labour Turnover? 3 (c) Write a note on "Cost Plus Contract". 3 3 (d) What are the causes of idle time? (e) Will you consider the following items in Cost Statement? 3 (i) Income Tax (ii) Interest on Bonds (f) What are the examples of carrying cost in the determination of Economic Order 3 Quantity? —×—

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