

2022

Time - 3 hours

Full Marks - 80

*Answer all groups as per instructions.
Figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.*

GROUP - A

1. Answer all questions and fill in the blanks as required. [1 × 12]
- (a) The objective of Cost Accounting is to _____ the cost.
 - (b) Give one example of overheads.
 - (c) _____ method of pricing of materials is preferred during rising of prices.
 - (d) Full form of ABC analysis is _____.
 - (e) Cost of abnormal time is transferred to _____.
 - (f) In piece wage system, wages are paid on the basis of _____.
 - (g) Lighting expenses is apportioned to different departments on the basis of _____.
 - (h) Overhead is the total of indirect material, indirect wages and _____

[2]

- (i) Profit in an incomplete contract is known as _____.
- (j) The output of one process is the _____ of the next process.
- (k) Formula of Rowan plan is _____.
- (l) Abnormal gain appears on the _____ side of Process A/c.

GROUP - B

2. Answer any eight of the following within two or three sentences each. [2 × 8

- (a) Define costing.
- (b) Give three scopes of Cost Accounting.
- (c) Explain cost centre.
- (d) Name any two methods of valuation of material.
- (e) What is EOQ ?
- (f) State the formula of Halsey premium plan.
- (g) What is over-absorption of overheads ?
- (h) Explain cost plus contract.
- (i) What is labour turnover ?
- (j) What do you mean by idle time ?

[3]

GROUP - C

3. Answer any eight of the following questions within 75 words each.

[3 × 8

- (a) Mention any six items excluded from cost.
- (b) Explain cost from variability point of view.
- (c) How maximum level of stock is fixed ?
- (d) Explain perpetual inventory system.
- (e) Distinguish between time keeping and time booking.
- (f) How overtime is treated in Cost Accounting ?
- (g) Explain Taylor's differential piece rate system.
- (h) Define apportionment of overheads.
- (i) What do you mean by retention money ?
- (j) State the features of process costing.

GROUP - D

Answer any four questions within 500 words each.

4. Briefly discuss various methods and techniques of costing. [7

P.T.O.

5. Mr. A furnishes the following information relating to produce product X : [7

Raw material consumed :	₹ 30,000
Direct labour :	₹ 15,000
Machine hours worked :	1800 hrs
Machine hour rate :	₹ 5
Administrative overheads :	50% on works cost
Selling overheads :	₹ 3 / unit sold
Units produced :	500 units (4500 units)
Units sold :	4000 @ ₹ 25 per unit

You are required to prepare statement of cost showing :

- (a) Cost of production per unit
- (b) Profit per unit sold
6. Lead time : 5-15 days
- Average consumption : 15 units per day
- Maximum consumption : 20 units per day
- Annual consumption : 5,000 units
- Ordering costs : ₹ 20 per order
- Cost / unit : ₹ 50

[5]

Carrying Cost : 10% of cost of material

Calculate : [7]

(a) EOQ

(b) ROL

(c) Minimum level

(d) Maximum level

7. From the following data, prepare Stores Ledger A/c and calculate cost of issues and closing inventory under weighted average method : [7]

March-1	Stock in hand	700 units @ ₹ 9 / unit
March-3	Purchases	1200 units @ ₹ 11 / unit
March-10	Issues	1100 units —
March-14	Purchases	900 units @ ₹ 10 / unit
March-18	Issues	1400 units —
March-22	Purchases	1500 units @ ₹ 12 / unit
March-25	Purchases	1000 units @ ₹ 11 / unit
March-28	Shortage	100 units —
March-31	Issues	2000 units —

P.T.O.

8. Explain labour turnover. Discuss the causes, cost and control of labour turnover. [7]

9. From the following expenses, compute machine hour rate : [7]

	<u>₹</u>
Rent and rates	12,000 p.a.
Power @ 50 paise / unit (Each machine consumes 10 units of power per hour.)	—
Repairs	2,000 p.a.
Lighting expenses	1,600 p.a.
Supervisor's salary	1,200 per month
Lubricants	200 p.m.
Attendant's salary	800 p.m.
Depreciation per machine	1,200 p.a.

There are two identical machines in the shop. Total working hours for each machine is 1,200 per annum.

10. Explain the distinguishing features of contract costing. How profit are computed in respect of incomplete contract. [7]