



'समानो मन्त्रः समितिः समानी'

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.Com. Programme 4th Semester Examination, 2023

DSC7-COMMERCE

COST ACCOUNTING

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

GROUP-A / समूह-अ / বিভাগ-ক / खण्ड-क

Answer any two questions

12×2 = 24

किन्ही दो प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखें

যে-কোন দুটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর লেখ

कुनै दुई प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस्

1. (a) Distinguish between “Cost Accounting” and “Financial Accounting”. 6
लागत लेखांकन एवं वित्तीय लेखांकन में अंतर स्पष्ट करें।
“Cost Accounting” এবং “Financial Accounting”-এর পার্থক্য লেখ।
“Cost Accounting” र “Financial Accounting” बीचको भेद छुट्याउनुहोस्।
- (b) Discuss the various classification of Cost. 6
लागत के विभिन्न वर्गीकरणों की चर्चा करे।
Cost-এর বিভিন্ন শ্রেণীবিভাগগুলি লেখ।
लागत का विभिन्न वर्गीकरणको छलफल गर्नुहोस्।
2. (a) From the following information compute economic order quantity: 6
Consumption per annum— 18,000 units
Cost per unit— ₹1.50
Cost of placing order and processing delivery is— ₹12 per order
Inventory carrying cost— 20% of unit value
- (b) From the following particulars, calculate: 6
(i) Re-order Level, (ii) Minimum Level and (iii) Maximum Level:
Normal usage— 1,000 units per day
Minimum usage— 600 units per day
Maximum usage— 1,300 units per day
Re-order quantity— 5,000 units
Delivery period— 24 to 30 days

3. The following extract of costing information relates to commodity 'A' for the half year ending 31st December 2022: 12

	₹
Purchases of Raw Materials	1,20,000
Works Overhead	48,000
Direct Wages	1,00,000
Carriage on Purchases	1,440
Stock (1st July, 2022):	
Raw Materials	20,000
Finished Products (1,000 tons)	16,000
Stock (31st December, 2022):	
Raw Materials	22,240
Finished Products (2,000 tons)	32,000
Work-in-Progress (1st July, 2022)	4,800
Work-in-Progress (31st December 2022)	16,000
Sales-Finished Products	3,00,000

Selling and Distribution Overheads are ₹1 per ton sold. 16,000 tons of commodity were produced during the period. You are to ascertain (i) Cost of Raw Materials used, (ii) Cost of Output for the Period, (iii) Cost of Sales and (iv) Net Profit for the Period.

4. Sun Ltd. produces a single product which undergoes two processes. From the following information prepare necessary accounts: 12

	Process-I (₹)	Process-II (₹)
Raw Materials used (3,000 units)	15,000	-
Additional Materials	1,000	780
Direct Wages	14,000	20,000
Production Overhead	3,000	7,500
Normal Loss	10%	5%
Scrap Value per unit	2.00	5.00
Output in units	2,800 (units)	3,000 (units)

GROUP-B / समूह-ब / বিভাগ-খ / खण्ड-ख

5. Answer any **four** questions: 6×4 = 24

किन्ही चार प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें।

যে-কোন চারটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর লেখঃ

कुनै चार प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस्

- (a) A worker produces 180 units in a week. The guaranteed weekly wage payment for 44 hours is ₹77. The expected time to produce one unit is 16 minutes which is further raised by 25% under the incentive scheme. 3+3

What will be the earnings per hour of the worker under the Halsey and Rowan Scheme?

- (b) What are the advantages and disadvantages of “Job Costing”? 3+3

कार्य लागत निर्धारण (Job Costing) की लाभ एवं हानि क्या हैं ?

“Job Costing”-এর সুবিধা এবং অসুবিধাগুলি কি কি ?

“Job Costing” को फाइदा र बेफाइदाहरु के - के हुन् ?

- (c) A contract commenced on 1st January 2022, was undertaken by a contractor and accounts on 31st December 2022 showed following position: 6

	(₹)
Contract Price	40,000
Expenditures:	
Materials	7,200
Wages	11,000
General Charges	400
Plant installed	2,000
Materials on hand	400
Wages accrued	400
Work Certified	20,000
Cash Received	15,000
Cost of Work done but not certified	600
Depreciation is chargeable @ 10% p.a.	

Prepare the Contract Account.

- (d) Explain the concept and treatment of Over-Time. 3+3

समयोपरि (Over-Time) की अवधारणा एवं उपचार की व्याख्या करें।

Over-Time-এর ধারণা এবং প্রয়োগ পদ্ধতি ব্যাখ্যা কর।

Over-Time को अवधारणा र treatment को व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

- (e) What is Store Ledger? State the advantages of LIFO method. 2+4

‘भण्डार बहीखाता’ (Store Ledger) क्या होता है ? LIFO पद्धति के लाभ बताइए।

Store Ledger कि ? LIFO पद्धतिर सुविधाগুলি লেখ।

Store Ledger के हो ? LIFO विधिको फाइदाहरु उल्लेख गर्नुहोस्।

- (f) Write a short note on Operating Cost. 6

परिचालन लागत पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखें।

‘Operating Cost’-এর উপর টীকা লেখ।

सञ्चालन लागतको छोटो टिप्पणी लेख्नुहोस्।

GROUP-C / समूह-स / বিভাগ-গ / खण्ड-ग

6. Answer any **four** questions: 3×4 = 12
किन्ही चार प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखिए।
ये-कोन चारटि प्रश्नेर उत्तर लेखः
कुनै चार प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस्
- (a) Why Reconciliation Statement is prepared? 3
समाधान विवरण कयो बनाया जाता है ?
'Reconciliation Statement' केन तैरी करा हय ?
Reconciliation Statement किन तयार गरिन्छ ?
- (b) What is labour turnover? 3
श्रमावर्त (Labour Turnover) क्या है ?
'Labour Turnover' कि ?
Labour Turnover भनेको के हो ?
- (c) Differentiate between normal loss and abnormal loss. 3
सामान्य हानि एवं असामान्य हानि के बीच अंतर करें।
'Normal Loss' एवं 'Abnormal Loss'-एर मध्ये पार्थक्य लेख।
सामान्य घाटा र असामान्य घाटा माझ अन्तर छुट्याउनुहोस्।
- (d) What is overhead? Give examples. 3
उपरि व्यय (Overhead) क्या होता है ? उदाहरण दें।
Overhead कि ? उदाहरण दाओ।
Overhead भनेको के हो ? उदाहरण दिनुहोस्।
- (e) What do you mean by retention money? 3
प्रतिधारण धन से आपका क्या तात्पर्य है ?
'Retention Money' बलते कि बोवा ?
Retention Money भन्नाले के बुझनुहुन्छ ?
- (f) Distinguish between Cost Centre and Cost Unit. 3
लागत केन्द्र एवं लागत इकाई में अंतर करें।
'Cost Centre' एवं 'Cost Unit'- एर मध्ये पार्थक्य लेख।
Cost Centre र Cost Unit माझको अन्तर छुट्याउनुहोस्।

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