## LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI - 600034

## B.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION - ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE

FIFTH SEMESTER - NOVEMBER 2022
UAF 5502 - COST ACCOUNTING

Date: 30-11-2022
Time: 09:00 AM - 12:00 NOON $\square$ Max. : 100 Marks

PART - A
Answer all the questions
(10x2=20 Marks)

1. Define Cost Accounting.
2. Calculate raw materials consumed

Raw materials purchased 80,000
Stock of material scrap 1,000
Opening stock of raw materials 12,000
Closing stock of raw materials 21,000
3. Write a note on EOQ.
4. Write a short note on spoilage.
5. Write a note on labour turnover.

6 . What is differential piece rate system?
7. Define overheads.
8. What do you mean by machine hour rate?
9. Ascertain the cost of Job N0. 305

Prime cost Rs. 8,000
Factory overhead $10 \%$ of prime cost
Administration overhead $20 \%$ of works cost.
10 . What is process costing?

## Part B <br> Answer ANY FOUR questions (4x10=40 Marks)

11. A factory produces a standard product. The following information is given to you from whom you are required to prepare a cost sheet for January 1991.

| Particulars | Rs |
| :--- | :--- |
| Raw material consumed | 91,000 |
| Direct wages | 29,000 |
| Other direct expenses | 11,000 |
| Factory overheads $80 \%$ of direct wages |  |
| Office overheads $10 \%$ of works cost |  |

Selling and distribution expenses Rs. 2 per unit sold. Units produced and sold during the month Rs. 10,000 . Also find the selling price per unit on the basis that profit mark up is uniformly made to yield a profit of $20 \%$ of the selling price. There was no stock or work-in-progress either at the beginning or at the end of the period.
12. Calculate the earnings of workers A and B under straight piece rate system and Taylor's differential piece rate system from the following particulars:
Normal rate per hour - Rs.1.80
Standard time per unit - 20 seconds
Differentials to be applied
$80 \%$ of piece rate below standard
$120 \%$ of piece rate at or above standard
13. Calculate a) EOQ b) maximum level c) minimum level d) reordering level from the following data:
Reorder period- 4 to 6 weeks
Maximum consumption- 100 units per week
Minimum consumption- 50 units per week
Normal consumption- 75 units per week
Annual consumption- 36000 untis
Cost per unit- Re. 1
Ordering cost- Rs. 25
Inventory carrying cost is $20 \%$ of unit value
14. The following data are from the costing records of Samarth Industries Ltd. In respect of Job No. 76:

Materials Consumed Rs.6,000
Wages: Cutting Department 20 Hours at Rs. 40 per hour
Shearing Department 10 Hours at Rs. 40 per hour
Boring Department 5 Hours at Rs. 60 per hour
Variable overheads for the respective departments are estimated as follows:
Fixed overheads are estimated at Rs. 1,00,000 for 20,000 normal working hours.
Cutting Department Rs.40,000 for 2,000 Direct Labour Hours
Shearing Department Rs.20,000 for 2,500 Direct Labour Hours
Boring Department Rs. 10,000 for 400 Direct Labour Hours
You are required to ascertain the cost of Job No. 76 and calculate the price to be charged so as to give a profit of $20 \%$ on cost.
15. The following expenses were incurred on an unfinished contract during the accounting year 2010.

Rs. $2,00,000$ was received from the contactee, being $80 \%$ of the work certified. Work done but not certified was Rs. 5,000 . Determine the profit to be credited to profit and loss account in all the three alternatives given below:
(i) Contract Price Rs. 3,00,000
(ii) Contract Price Rs. 5,50,000

Materials - Rs. 90,000
Wages- Rs. 80,000
Other Expenses- Rs. 5,000
(iii) Contract Price Rs. 12s, 00,000
16. Differentiate between cost accounting and management accounting
17. Discuss the methods of apportionment of joint costs.

## Part-C

Answer ANY TWO questions
(2x20=40 Marks)
18. The following extracts of costing information related to commodity" $A$ " for the half year ending 31.12.02:

Selling and Distribution overheads are Re.1/ton sold. 16,000 tons of commodity were produced during the period.
You are to ascertain(a) cost of raw materials used (b) cost of output for the period (c) cost of sales (d) net profit for the period and (e) net profit/ton of the commodity.

| Particulars | Rs. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Purchase of Raw materials | $1,20,000$ |
| Works overheads | 48,000 |
| Direct wages | $1,00,000$ |
| Carriage on Purchases | 1,440 |
| Stock(1 $1^{\text {st }}$ july 2002) |  |
| Raw materials | 20,000 |
| Finished products(1000 | 16,000 |
| tons) |  |
| Stock(31 st Dec.02) | 22,240 |
| Raw materials | 32,000 |
| Finished products(2000 | 4,800 |
| tons) | 16,000 |
| Work-in-progress(1 $1^{\text {st }} \quad$ july | $3,00,000$ |
| 02) |  |
| Work-in-progress(31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ dec. |  |
| 02) |  |
| Sales- Finished products |  |

Selling and Distribution overheads are Re.1/ton sold. 16,000 tons of commodity were produced during the period.
You are to ascertain(a) cost of raw materials used (b) cost of output for the period (c) cost of sales (d) net profit for the period and (e) net profit/ton of the commodity.
19. From the following particulars work out the earnings for the week of a worker under:
(a) Straight piece rate;
(b) Differential piece rate;
(c) Halsey premium system;
(d) Rowan system;

Number of working hours per week $=48 \mathrm{hrs}$;
Wages per hour = Rs.3.75;
Normal time per piece $=20$ minutes;
Rate per piece $=$ Rs.1.50;
Normal output per week $=120$ pieces;
Actual output $=150$ pieces;
Differential piece rate: $80 \%$ of piece rate when output is below standard and $120 \%$ when above standard.
20. The following information is extracted from the stores ledger:
Sept 1 Opening balance
500 units @ Rs. 10
6 Purchases
100 units @ Rs. 11
20 Purchases
27 purchases
Oct 13 purchases
20 purchases
700 units @ Rs. 12
400 units @ Rs. 13
1000 units @ Rs. 14
500 units @ Rs. 15
Nov 17 purchases
400 units @ Rs. 16
Issues of materials:
Sept 9-500 units
22-500 units
$30-500$ units
Oct 15-500 units
22-500 units
Nov 11-500 units
Issues are to be priced on the principle of 'FIFO'. Write the stores ledger account.

The expenses for the period were:
21. In A Light Engg. Factory, the following particulars have been collected for the 3 months period ending 31-12-1984. You are required to prepare production overhead distribution overhead summary showing clearly the basis of apportionment where necessary.

|  | Production Dept. |  |  | Service Dept. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Particulars | A | B | C | D | E |
| Direct wages(Rs.) <br> Direct <br> material(Rs.) | 2,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| Staff(Nos.) | 1,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Electricity(kwh) | 4,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Light Points(Nos.) | 10 | 16 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| Asset Value(Rs.) | 60,000 | 40,000 | 30,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Area |  |  |  |  |  |
| occupied(Sq.m) | 150 | 250 | 50 | 50 | 50 |

Motive power Rs. 550 ; lighting power Rs.100;Stores overheads Rs.400;Amenties to staff Rs.1500;depreciation Rs.15000;Repairs and maintanencers.3000;General overheads Rs.6000;rent \&taxes Rs.275.Apportion the expenses of service departments E in proportion of 3:3:4 and those of service departments $D$ in the ratio of $3: 1: 1$ to the department $A, B$ and $C$ respectively.

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