2011

Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA)

Part - II

(Second Year) Examination, 2011

(Semester III and IV Combined)

COST ACCOUNTING

Paper : BBA - 202

Time allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Attempt five questions out of seven. However, the word limit of each answer should not exceed 400. In case the question paper contains a case study, it will be considered equivalent to two questions and in that situation, the word limit should be 800 for answering the case study and further the candidate has to attempt three more questions with a word limit of 400 for each question.

Note : No supplementary answer-sheet should be given to the candidates.

Part - A

1. What is meant by Cost Accounting ? Explain briefly the objects and advantages of Cost Accounting.

2. Write short note on :
   (a) Maximum stock Level
   (b) Minimum stock Level
   (c) Re-order Level
   (d) Economic Order Quantity

3. What earning will a workman receive under the following incentive schemes if he executes a piece of work in 120 hours as against 150 hours allowed to him. His hourly rate is 25 paise and he gets a Dearness Allowance of Re. 1 per day of 8 hours worked in addition to his wages.
   (a) Halsey premium plan, 50% bonus to workers
   (b) Rowan Plan.

4. The following cost information related to a production department of Deepu Ltd. for a particular period for an output of 4,000 units :

	(Rs.)
Direct Material	18,000
Direct Wages	24,000
Direct Expenses	3,000
Works overhead (60% variable, 40% fixed)	6,000
Administration ovehead (100% fixed)	4,400
Distribution overhead (50% fixed, 50% variable)	800
Selling overhead (50% fixed, 50% variable)	1,600

It is estimated to manufacture 10,000 units next year. An increase of 10% in materials price and 5% in wage rate is expected next year, otherwise no change is anticipated. Find out the total cost of production and selling price if profit desired is 20% on sales.

5. The production of a Company Passes through three distinct processes to completion. The expenses and other details were as follows :

	Process A (Rs.)	Process B (Rs.)	Process C (Rs.)
Input 4,000 units at	13,560	---	---
Materials	12,000	10,000	9,000
Director Labour	16,000	5,000	4,900
Mfg. Expenses	2,000	3,400	3,590
Other Works Expenses	3,500	2,005	2,004
Normal Wastage	2%	4%	2.5%
Sale of Normal Wastage (Per Unit) Scrap	0.25	0.50	0.60
Output (in units)	3,850	3,600	3,500

Prepare process accounts and work out the sale price per unit of the finished output so as to realise 20% profit on selling price.

6. What is meant by 'Operating Costing' ? In which industries is it used ? Also prepare a Transport operating cost sheet.

7. From the following data prepare a reconciliation statement :

	(Rs.)
Profit as per cost accounts	25,000
Works overhead under recovered in cost	9,600
Selling & distribution overhead recovered less in cost	6,000
Administration overhead recovered in excess in cost	3,000
Valuation of closing stock in cost accounts	40,000
Valuation of closing stock in financial accounts	34,000
Depreciation charged in financial books	30,000
Depreciation recovered in cost books	32,000

Preliminary expenses written off	16,000
Donation paid	6,000
Interest and dividends recived	2,000
Transfer Fee	1,000
Loss as per Financial Accounts	10,600

B

4104

Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) Part-II (Second Year) EXAMINATION, 2013

COST ACCOUNTING

Paper : BBA-202

Time allowed : Three hours

Maximum marks : 70

Attempt five questions out of seven. However, the word limit of each answer should not exceed 400. In case the question paper contains a case study, it will be considered equivalent to two questions and in that situation, the word limit should be 800 for answering the case study and further the candidate has to attempt three more questions with a word limit of 400 for each question.

No supplementary answer sheet should be given to the candidates

PTO

1. What is meant by Cost Accounting ? Explain briefly the objects and advantages of cost accounting.

2. Prepare a stores ledger account showing the issue of material on : (a) First-in-first-out method, (b) Last-in-first-out method, from the following information :

Receipts			Issues	
Date	Unit	Rate	Date	Unit
3.01.2013	2,000	@ Re. 1.00	4.1.2013	500
5.01.2013	3,000	@ Re. 1.40	7.01.2013	2000
10.1.2013	2,000	@ Re. 1.50	15.01.2013	3000
20.1.2013	3,000	@ Re. 1.80	25.01.2013	2,500

3. From the following information, calculate wages under Emerson's efficiency scheme :

Standard Time : 8 hours

Standard Production : 100 units

Time Rate : Rs. 20 per hour

Actual output units 60, 70, 85, 95, 100, 110

Bonus Rate :

Efficiency % :	66.7-70	70-80	80-90	90-100
Bonus	2%	8%	14%	20%

4. "Classification of overhead into fixed and variable is highly helpful to the management for efficient running of the factory." Discuss this statement.

5. A machine costing Rs. 2,00,000 is expected to run for 10 years. Its estimated scrap value is Rs. 20,000. Installation charges are Rs. 6,000. Repairs for 10 years life is expected to be Rs. 25,000 and the machine is expected to run for 3,000 hours in a year. It will consume power at 15 units per hour @ Rs. 2 per unit. The machine accupies 1/5th of the area of the department and has two points out of six in the department for lighting. The foreman has to devote about 30% of his time for this machine. The rent and rates of the department is Rs. 5000 per month, lighting and heating Rs. 1,200 per month. The foreman's salary amounts to Rs. 4,000 per month. Insurance is @ 2% per annum of cost of machine and expenses for oiling, greasing etc. are Rs. 900 per month.

Find out machine hour rate of this machine for the recovery of fixed expenses and the machine expenses separately.

6. The production of a company passes through three distinct processes to completion. The expenses and other details were as follows :

	Process A Rs.	Process B Rs.	Process C Rs.
Input 4,000 unit at	13,560	–	–
Materials	12,000	10,000	9,000
Direct Labour	16,000	5,000	4,900
Mfg. Expenses	2,000	3,400	3,590
Other works Exps.	3,500	2,005	2,004
Normal Wastage	2%	4%	2.5%
Sale of normal wastage (per unit)	0.25	0.50	0.60
Output (in Units)	3,850	3,600	3,500

Prepare process accounts and work out the sale price per unit of finished output so as to realise 20% profit on selling price.

7. State the reasons for disagreement between the costing and financial results. Prepare an imaginary reconciliation statement.

Roll No. : 482538..................

B

5240

Bachelor of Business Administration (B.B.A.) (Part II) (Second Year) EXAMINATION, 2016

Paper-BBA-202

COST ACCOUNTING

Time allowed : Three hours

Maximum marks : 70

Attempt five questions out of seven. However, the word limit of each answer should not exceed 400. In case the question paper contains a case study, it will be considered equivalent to two questions and in that situation, the word limit should be 800 for answering the case study and further the candidate has to attempt three more questions with a word limit of 400 for each question.

No Supplementary answer sheet should be given to the candidates.

PTO

सात प्रश्नों में से 5 (पाँच) प्रश्न कीजिये। प्रत्येक उत्तर की शब्द सीमा 400 शब्द से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। प्रश्न-पत्र में केस स्टडी होने की स्थिति में यह केस स्टडी दो प्रश्नों के बराबर होगी और इस केस स्टडी के उत्तर की शब्द सीमा 800 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं हो तथा परीक्षार्थी तीन अन्य प्रश्न हल करेगा जो कि 400 शब्द सीमा से अधिक नहीं हो।

नोट – परीक्षार्थियों को पूरक उत्तर-पुस्तिकाएँ प्रदत्त नहीं की जायेंगी।

1. (a) What do you mean by Installation of Costing System ? 4

लागत लेखा पद्धति की स्थापना से आप क्या समझते हैं ? 4

(b) What is meant by Cost Accounting? Explain briefly the nature and scope of Cost Accounting. 10

लागत लेखांकन से आप क्या समझते हैं ? लागत लेखांकन की प्रकृति एवं क्षेत्र को संक्षेप में समझाइये। 10

2. Components *A* and *B* are used weekly as follows :

2016

(i) Normal usage - 150 units

(ii) Maximum usage 225 units

(iii) Minimum usage 75 units

(iv) Reorder quantity A = 1,200 units

B = 1,800 units

(v) Re-order period A = 4 to 6 weeks

B = 2 to 4 weeks

Calculate for each component :

(a) Re-order level

(b) Minimum level

(c) Maximum level

(d) Average stock level

4+4+4+2

A और B प्रकार की सामग्री प्रत्येक सप्ताह में निम्न प्रकार से प्रयोग की जाती है :

(i) सामान्य उपभोग मात्रा 150 इकाइयाँ

(ii) अधिकतम उपभोग मात्रा 225 इकाइयाँ

(iii) न्यूनतम उपभोग मात्रा 75 इकाइयाँ

(iv) पुनः आदेश मात्रा $A = 1{,}200$ इकाइयाँ

$B = 1{,}800$ इकाइयाँ

(v) पुनः आदेश अवधि $A = 4$ से 6 सप्ताह

$B = 2$ से 4 सप्ताह

प्रत्येक प्रकार की सामग्री के निम्न स्तरों का परिकलन कीजिये :

(a) पुनः आदेश स्तर

(b) न्यूनतम स्तर

(c) अधिकतम स्तर

(d) औसत स्टॉक स्तर 4+4+4+2

3. What earning will a workman receive under the following incentive schemes if he executes a piece of work in 120 hours as against 150 hours allowed to him. His hourly rate is 25 paisa and he gets a dearness allowance of Re. 1 per day of 8 hours worked in addition to his wages :

(i) Halsey Premium Plan

(ii) Rowan Plan

(iii) Emerson's Efficiency Plan 4+5+5

निम्नलिंखित प्रेरणात्मक योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत एक श्रमिक की मजदूरी बताइये यदि वह कार्य को 150 स्वीकृत घण्टों के स्थान पर 120 घण्टों में पूरा कर लेता है। उसकी प्रति घण्टा दर 25 पैसे है और उसे उसकी मजदूरी के अतिरिक्त 1 रु. प्रतिदिन (8 घण्टे का एक दिन) की दर से महँगाई भत्ता मिलता है :

(i) हाल्से प्रब्याजि योजना

(ii) रोवन योजना

(iii) इमरसन कार्यक्षमता योजना

4+5+5

4. Write short notes on the following :

(i) Labour turnover

(ii) Functional classification of overheads

(iii) Machine hour rate

(iv) Departmentalisation of overheads

4+4+3+3

निम्नलिखित पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियाँ लिखिये :

(i) श्रम निकासी

(ii) उपरिव्ययों का क्रियात्मक वर्गीकरण

(iii) मशीन घण्टा दर

(iv) उपरिव्ययों का विभागीयकरण

4+4+3+3

5. What is meant by 'Contract Costing Method' ? Is it desirable to take into account the profit on incomplete contracts at the date of Balance Sheet ? If so, why and to what extent ? 4+5+5

ठेका लागत निर्धारण नीति से क्या अभिप्राय है ? क्या अपूर्ण ठेकों पर लाभ को चिट्ठे की तिथि पर लाभ में सम्मिलित करना उचित होगा ? यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा क्यों और किस सीमा तक ठीक होगा ? 4+5+5

6. Explain the following :

(i) Absolute tonne km.

(ii) Objectives of reconciling cost profit with financial profit

(iii) Characteristics of cost sheet 4+5+5

निम्नलिखित को समझाइये :

(i) परिशुद्ध टन किलोमीटर

(ii) लागत लाभ तथा वित्तीय लाभ के मिलान के उद्देश्य

(iii) लागत-पत्र की विशेषताएँ 4+5+5

7. The production of a company passes through three distinct processes to completion. The expenses and other details were as follows :

एक कम्पनी का उत्पादन निर्माण हेतु तीन पृथक क्रियाओं से गुजरता है। सम्बन्धित व्यय तथा अन्य विवरण निम्न प्रकार थे :

	Process A	Process B	Process C
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Input 4,000 units at	13,560	-	-
Materials	12,000	10,000	9,000
Direct labour	16,000	5,000	4,900
Manufacture expenses	2,000	3,400	3,590
Other works expenses	3,500	2,005	2,004
Other information :			
Normal wastage	2%	4%	2.5%
Sale of normal wastage (Re. per unit)	0.25	0.50	0.60
Output (in units)	3,850	3,600	3,500

Prepare process accounts and work out the sale price per unit of the finished output so as to realise 20% profit on selling price.

प्रक्रिया खाते बनाइये तथा निर्मित माल की प्रति इकाई का विक्रय मूल्य निर्धारित कीजिये यदि विक्रय मूल्य पर 20% लाभ वसूल करना हो। 14

Roll No:- ____________________

6072

Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) (Part-II) (Semester-III) EXAMINATION, 2019

COST ACCOUNTING

PAPER-BBA-302

Time Allowed - Three Hours
Maximum Marks - 70

Attempt five questions out of seven. In case the question paper contains a case study, it will be considered equivalent to two questions and in that case the student in addition to solving case study will have to answer any three from remaining five questions.

सात प्रश्नों में से 5 (पाँच) प्रश्न कीजिये। प्रत्येक उत्तर की शब्द सीमा 400 शब्द से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। प्रश्न–पत्र में केस स्टडी होने की स्थिति में यह केस स्टडी दो प्रश्नों के बराबर होगी और इस केस स्टडी की शब्द सीमा 800 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं हो तथा परीक्षार्थी तीन अन्य प्रश्न हल करेगा जो कि 400 शब्द सीमा से अधिक नहीं हों।

1- "Cost Accounting is better understood as a cost control and cost reduction exercise and not a more cost ascertainment process." Discuss.

''लागत लेखाकंन को लागत नियंत्रण और लागत में कमी अभ्यास के रूप में बेहतर समझा जाता है और अधिक लागत निर्धारण प्रक्रिया नहीं''। चर्चा करें।

2- The following is the stores receipts and issue of material Y in a manufacturing unit:

July 1,	Opening stock 100 units at Rs. 10 per unit.
July 2	Issued 25 units to Department A.
July 7,	Received 425 units, at Rs. 11 per unit.
July 10,	Issued 200 units to Department B.
July 12,	Returned to stores 10 units from Department A
July 15,	Returned to vendor 20 unit out of the quantity received on 7th.
July 17,	Received 110 units at Rs. 12.50 per unit.
July 25,	Received 100 units at Rs. 10 per unit.
July 29,	Issued 200 units to Department B.
July 30,	Received 100 units at Rs. 11 per unit.

Enter the above transaction in the Store Ledger account of material Y using the average cost (weighted) method. (Average cost to be calculated correct to 2 decimal place of a rupee).

निम्नलिखित एक निर्माण इकाई में सामग्री प्राप्तियों और स्टोर Y की सामग्री निम्नलिखित है।

1 जुलाई को स्टॉक 100 यूनिट 10 रुपये प्रति यूनिट पर खुला।

2 जुलाई को विभाग ए को 25 इकाईयाँ जारी की गई।

7 जुलाई को 425 यूनिट 11 प्रति यूनिट से प्राप्त हुए।

10 जुलाई, विभाग बी को 200 इकाइयों को जारी किया।

12 जुलाई, विभाग ए से 10 झाकइयों को वापस लौटाया

15 जुलाई, 7 जुलाई पर प्राप्त मात्रा में से 20 यूनिट विक्रेता को लौटाया गया।

17 जुलाई को 110 इकाइयाँ रुपयें 12.50 प्रति यूनिट में मिलीं।

25 जुलाई को 100 यूनिट रुपयें 10 प्रति यूनिट।

29 जुलाई, विभाग बी को 200 इकाइयों को जारी किया।

30 जुलाई को 100 यूनिट रु. 11 प्रति यूनिट से प्राप्त हुए।

औसत लागत (भारित) विधि का उपयोग करके सामग्री Y के स्टोर लेजर खाते में उपरोक्त लेनदेन दर्ज करें। एक रुपयें से 2 दशमलव स्थान के लिए सही गणना की जाने वाली औसत लागत)

3- What are the objectives of introducing an incentive scheme in a factory? What factors would you take into consideration for the same?

किसी कारखाने में प्रोत्साहन योजना शुरू करने के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? आप किन कारकों पर ध्यान देंगे?

4- A machine shop contains four newly purchased machines, each occupying practically equal space and costing respectively: A- Rs. 20,000, B-Rs. 25000, C-Rs. 30,000 and D-Rs. 40,000.

The following are the expenses per annum of the machine shop:

Rent 10,000	Power A-5100	Power D-14500
Rates & water 4200	Power B-5000	Administrative Exp. 9500
Light & Fuel 7150	Power C-12000	Running Exp. 20000

Prepare a machine hour rate for each machine assuming 45 hours a week, 50 weeks per year, 80% utilisation the life of machines being 10 years each without any scrap value.

एक मशीन की दुकान में चार नए खरीदे गए मशीन होते हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक में क्रमशः समान स्थान और लागत होती है– ए–रु 20,000, बी–रु. 25,000 , सी–रु. 30,000 और डी–रु. 40,000 ।

मशीन शॉप के प्रति वर्ष खर्च निम्नलिखित है:–

किराया 10000	पावर ए 5100	पावर डी 14500
दरें और पानी 4200	पावर बी 5000	प्रशासनिक खर्च 9500
लाइट एंड फ्यूल 7150	पावर सी 12000	रनिंग खर्च 20000

प्रत्येक मशीन के लिए एक मशीन घंटे की दर तैयार करें जो प्रति सप्ताह 45 घंटे, प्रति वर्ष 50 सप्ताह, 80% मशीनों का उपयोग बिना किसी स्क्रैप मूल्य के 10 साल के जीवन को तैयार करता है।

5- What is the purpose of reconciling cost and financial accounts when two accounts are separately maintained? State the causes which are responsible for the disagreement in the profit.

जब दो खातों को अलग–अलग रखा जाता है, तो लागत और वित्तीय खातों को मिलाने का क्या उद्देश्य है? उन कारणों को बताएं जो लाभ में असहमति के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं।

6- The Maharastra Construction Company undertook the construction of a building at a contract price of Rs. 12,00,000. The data of commencement of contract was 1st April 2018.

The following cost information is given for the year ended 31st March 2019.

Material sent to the site	Rs. 3,00,000
Wages	Rs. 4,40,000
Architect fees	Rs. 55,500
Office and Administration overhead	Rs. 1,51,000
Uncertified work	Rs. 55,000
Materials at the site at the end of the year	Rs. 10,000
Cash received from the contractee	Rs. 9,45,000
(Being 90% of the work certified)	

Materials destroyed by fire	Rs. 5,000
Plant and Machinery at cost	Rs. 2,00,000

(Date of purchase- 1st July 2018. The estimated working life of the plant 10 years and its estimated scrap value at the end Rs. 20,000)

Supervisor's salary	Rs. 60,000

You are requried to prepare a contract a/c for the year ended 31st March 2019.

महाराष्ट्र कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी ने रु 12,00,000 के अनुबंध मूल्य पर एक भवन का निर्माण किया। अनुबंध की शुरूआत की तारीख 1 अप्रैल 2018 थी।

31 मार्च 2019 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए निम्नलिखित लागत की जानकारी दी गई है।

सामग्री साइट पर भेजी जाती है	रु. 3,00,000
मजदूरी	रु. 4,40,000
वास्तुकार शुल्क	रु. 55,500
कार्यालय और प्रशासन ओवरहेड	रु. 1,51,000
बिना काम के	रु. 55,000
साइट पर सामग्री वर्ष के अंत में	रु. 10,000
संविदा से प्राप्त नकद	रु. 9,45,000
(90% काम प्रमाणित होने के नाते)	
आग से नष्ट हुई सामग्री	रु. 5,000
संयंत्र और मशीनरी	रु. 2,00,000

(खरीद की तारीख– 1 जुलाई 2018 संयंत्र की अनुमानित कामकाजी ज़िंदगी 10 साल है और 20,000 रुपयें के अंत में इसका अनुमानित मूल्य है।

पर्यवेक्षक का वेतन रु. 60,000

31 मार्च 2019 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए आपको अनुबंध तैयार करने की आवश्यकता है।

7- Write notes on any two of the following.

a) Techniques of material Control.

b) Absorption of Overhead

c) Operating Costing.

निम्नलिखित में से किसी दो पर नोट लिखें:–

क) सामग्री नियंत्रण की तकनीक

ख) ओवरहेड का अवशोषण

ग) परिचालन लागत

Total No. of Pages: 02 [Total No. of Questions: 7]

90182

Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) (Part-II) (Semester-III) Examination, 2021

COST ACCOUNTING
Paper - BBA - 202

Duration of Examination: 1½ Hours *Max. Marks: 42*
परीक्षा की अवधि: 1½ घण्टा *पूर्णांक: 42*

Instructions to the Candidates:
परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश:-

Candidate is required to attempt any three question. (upto 400 words). **(3x14=42 Marks)**
कोई तीन प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिये। प्रश्न का उत्तर 400 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिये।

Q-1. What is meant by cost accounting? What are its advantages? Describe the pre-requisites for the installation of cost accounting system.
लागत लेखा से क्या मतलब है? इसके फायदे क्या हैं? लागत लेखा प्रणाली की स्थापना के लिए पूर्व-आवश्यकताएं का वर्णन करें।

Q-2. Ms. Truth, a textile dealer in Warangal commenced business on 1 January 2022 [illegible] include two types M and N.
सुश्री सतय, वारंगल में एक कपड़ा डीलर ने 1 जनवरी को कारोबार शुरू किया, इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली कपड़ा सामग्री में दो प्रकार एम और एन शामिल हैं।

(i) During six months ended on 30th June 2022, Purchases were as follows :
30 जून 2022 को समाप्त छह महीनों के दौरान, खरीदारी इस प्रकार थी :

Jan 4	500 meters of tyme M @ Rs. 20 per meter
Jan 6	800 meters of type N @ Rs. 30 per meter
March 18	1150 meters of type M @ Rs. 24 per meter
April 16	1500 meters of type N @ Rs. 32 per meter
May 26	400 meters of type M @ Rs. 19 per meter

Issues were as follows :

Jan 7	350 meters of M
Jan 12	600 meters of N
March 28	710 meters of M
April 22	1430 meters of N
June 6	790 meters of M

Write out the complete stores ledger card in respect of above transactions using (a) LIFO (b) FIFO methods.
(a) LIFO और (b) FIFO विधियों का उपयोग करके उपरोक्त लेनदेन के संबंध में पूरा स्टोर लेजर कार्ड लिखें।

Q-3. The cost Accountant of Adarsh Ltd. has computed labour turnover rates for the quarter ended 31st March 2022 as 20%, 10% and 6% respectively under 'flux method', 'replacement method' and 'separation method'. If the number of workers replaced during the quarter is 80, find out the number of (i) Workers left and discharged and (ii) Workers recruited and joined including replacements.

आदर्श लि. के लागत लेखाकार ने 31 मार्च 2022 को समाप्त तिमाही के लिए श्रम टर्नओवर दरों की गणना क्रमशः 20%, 10% ओर 6% के तहत 'फ्लक्स विधि', 'प्रतिस्थापन पद्धति' और 'पृथक्करण पद्धति' के रूप में की है। यदि तिमाही के दौरान प्रतिस्थापित कार्यकर्ताओं की संख्या 80 है तो (अ) श्रमिकों को छोड़ दिया और छुट्टी दे दी गई और (ब) श्रमिकों की भर्ती और प्रतिस्थापन के साथ शामिल हो गए।

Q-4. Define overhead. What are the different methods of classifying overhead? Indicate the advantages of classifying overhead into fixed and variable.

ओवरहेड को परिभाषित करें। ओवरहेड को वर्गीकृत करने के विभिन्न तरीके क्या हैं? ओवरहेड को स्थिर और परिवर्तनिय में वर्गीकृत करने के लाभों का संकेत दें।

Q-5. From the following information given by a manufacturing company which manufactures a product. You are required to prepare process accounts.

एक निर्माण कंपनी द्वारा दी गई निम्नलिखित जानकारी से जो एक उत्पाद बनाती है। आपको प्रक्रिया खाते तैयार करने की आवश्यकता है।

	Process I	Process II	Process III
Direct Material	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 7,500	Rs. 7,500
Direct Wages	Rs. 22,500	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 15,000
Closing Stock	Rs. 7,500	Rs. 8,750	Rs. 21,300

	प्रक्रिया I	प्रक्रिया II	प्रक्रिया III
प्रत्यक्ष सामग्री	रू. 30,000	रू. 7,500	रू 7,500
प्रत्यक्ष मजदूरी	रू. 22,500	रू. 15,000	रू. 15,000
क्लोजिंग स्टॉक	रू. 7,500	रू. 8,750	रू. 21,300

85500

7083 0417

Finished goods sold for Rs. 1,30,000. Value of closing finished stock Rs. 5,612. It is the Policy of the company to charge 20% on transfer price or 25% on cost price while transferring the goods from process I to process II and 20% on cost price from process II to process III and from process III to finished stock.

तैयार माल रूपये में बिका रू. 1,30,000। तैयार स्टॉक को बंद करने का मूल्य रू. 5,612 प्रक्रिया I से प्रक्रिया II में माल स्थानांतरित करते समय हस्तांतरण मूल्य पर 20% या लागत मूल्य पर 25% और प्रक्रिया II से प्रक्रिया III तक लागत मूल्य पर 20% और प्रक्रिया III से तैयार स्टॉक पर 20% चार्ज करना कंपनी की नीति है।

Q-6. What do you understand by reconciliation of cost and financial accounts? Why is reconciliation of cost and financial accounts necessary? Give any eight items which appear in the financial accounts but do not appear in the cost accounts.

लागत और वित्तीय खातों के समाधान से आप क्या समझते हैं? लागत और वित्तीय खातों का मिलान क्यों आवश्यक है? किन्हीं आठ मदों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो वित्तीय लेखों में प्रकट होते हैं परन्तु लागत लेखों में नहीं आते हैं।

Q-7. Write notes on the following:

(i) Methods of Wage Payment

(ii) Operating Costing

निम्नलिखित पर टिप्पणी लिखिये

(i) वेतन भुगतान की विधियाँ

(ii) परिचालन लागत

1040010

114549

1,14,549

8,770

350.8

86250 23375 109625

3450 935 4385

138 37.4 175.4

Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA)
BBA (Part-II) (Semester-III)
Examination, 2022
Paper - bba-302
COST ACCOUNTING

Duration of Examination: 3 Hours
परीक्षा की अवधि: 3 घण्टा

Max. Marks: 70
पूर्णांक: 70

Instructions to the Candidates:
परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश:-

Attempt five questions out of seven. In case the question paper contains a Case Study, It will be considered equivalent to two questions and in that case the student in addition to solving case study will have to answer any three from remaining five questions.

1- What is meant by cost accounting? What are its advantages? Describe the pre- requisites fo the installation of cost accounting system.

2- Ms. Truth a textile dealer in Warangal commenced business on 1 January 2022, textile materials used include two types M and N.

During Six months ended on 30th June 2022, purchases were as follows:

Jan 4	500 meters of type M @ 20 per meter
Jan 6	800 meters of type N @ 30 per meter
March 18	1150 meters of type M @ 24 per meter
April 16	1500 meters of type N @ 32 per meter
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Issues were as follows.

Jan 7	350 meters of M
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March 28	710 meters of M
April 22	1430 meters of N
June 6	790 meters of M

Write out the complete stores ledger card in respect of above transactions using (a) LIFO and (b) FIFO methods.

3- The Cost Accountant of Adarsh Ltd. has computed labour turnover rates for the quarter ended 31st March 2018 as 20%, 10% and 6% respectively under 'Flux method' replacement method' and 'separation method'.

If the number of workers replaced during the quarter is 80, find out the number of

(i) Workers left and discharged and

(ii) Workers recruited and joined including replacements.

4- From the following information given by a manufacturing company which manufactures a product You are required to prepare process accounts.

	Process I	Process II	Process III
Direct Material	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 7,500	Rs. 7,500
Direct Wages	Rs. 22,500	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 15,000
Closing Stock	Rs. 7,500	Rs. 8,750	Rs. 21,300

Finished goods sold for Rs. 1,30,000. Value of closing finished stock Rs. 5,612. It is the Policy of the company to charge 20% on transfer price or 25% on cost price while transferring the goods from process I to Process II and 20% on cost price from process II to process III and from Process III to finished stock.

5- What do you understand by reconciliation of cost and financial accounts? Why is reconciliation of cost and financial accounts necessary? Give any eight items which appear in the financial accounts but do not appear in the cost accounts.

6- What do you understand by the term 'Overhead Control'? Explain classification and departmentalisation of overhead control.

7- Write short notes on any two of the following.

(i) Installation of Costing System.

(ii) Methods of Wage Payments.

(iii) Contract Costing.

* * * * *