

**SHRIMATHI DEVKUNVAR NANALAL BHATT VAISHNAV COLLEGE FOR WOMEN  
(AUTONOMOUS)**

**(Affiliated to the University of Madras and Re-accredited with 'A+' Grade by NAAC)  
Chromepet, Chennai — 600 044.**

**B.Com. END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS APRIL-2022**

**SEMESTER - VI**

**13UCOCT6019 & UCO/CT/6019 - Advanced Cost Accounting**

**Total Duration : 3 Hrs.**

**Total Marks : 60**

**Section A**

Answer any **SIX** questions ( $6 \times 5 = 30$  Marks)

1. Explain the meaning of escalation clause.
2. A company's costing records reveal the following.

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>(Rs.)</b>
Materials	5,00,000
Wages	4,00,000
Works overhead	1,00,000
Office overhead	2,00,000

The company has been manufacturing a uniform product. A quotation is to be prepared for the supply of 100 units of the product. Estimated cost of materials and wages per unit are Rs.250 and Rs.200 respectively. Required profit on the quotation is 20%. Ascertain the quotation for 100 units of the product, based on the figures revealed by the costing records.

3. Pallavan Transport Corporation runs the following fleet of buses within Chennai city.

	<b>Capacity</b>
50 Buses	50 Passengers
80 Buses	40 Passengers

On an average each bus makes 8 trips a day covering a distance of 10 kms in each trip and the average seat occupancy is 80%. On average 10% of the buses are kept away from roads for maintenance and repairs. Calculate the effective passenger k.m.s for the month of April 2009.

4. Product X goes through three operations before it is finished. Normal loss of the operations is as follows:

Operation 1 = 25% of input

Operation 2 =  $\frac{1}{6}$  of input

Operation 3 = 20% of input

Compute the initial input required to obtain a final output of 100 units.

**Contd...**

5. You are required to prepare process 'x' account from the following details.

Particulars	(Rs.)
Raw material	20,000
Wages	10,000
Direct Expenses	5,000

Overheads are to be taken at 100% of wages.

6. 800 units were introduced into a process at a cost of Rs.30,000. Cost of labour and overheads amounted to Rs.26,000 and Rs.16,000 respectively. The normal loss in the process is 10% of the input, which has no recovery value. Show the process a/c.
7. Cost of process X: Rs.2,70,000;  
 Joint product produced X:500 Kgs; Y:1,500 Kgs  
 Market price per unit: X: Rs.30; Y: Rs.20  
 Divide Joint cost on Market value basis.
8. Write a note on Retention money.

### Section B

Answer any **THREE** questions ( $3 \times 10 = 30$  Marks)

9. Ramola Products Ltd., produces Tin sheets for industrial use, all of standards, size and shape. for the quarter ended 30<sup>th</sup> Sept.2010, the following figures are available.

Particulars	(Rs.)
Stock of materials on 1.7.2010	55,000
Stock of materials on 30.9.2010	35,000
Factory wages	8,30,000
Materials purchased	6,15,00
Sales	18,00,000
Indirect expenses	1,30,000
Finished stock on 1.7.2010	Nil
Finished stock on 30.9.2010	200 units

Number if Tin sheets manufactured during the quarter was 2,000. Prepare a statement showing cost per sheet, total cost for the period.

Contd...

**SEMESTER - VI**

**13UCOCT6019 & UCO/CT/6019 - Advanced Cost Accounting**

10. Compute cost per running kilometer from the following data of a truck. Estimated life of vehicle 1,00,000 kms. Annual running 15,000 kms.

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Rs. P</b>
Cost of vehicle	25,000.00
Road license (Annual)	700.00
Insurance (Annual)	700.00
Garage rent (Annual)	900.00
Supervision & Salaries (Annual)	2,700.00
Drivers' wages per hour	3.00
Cost of fuel per litre	3.00
Repairs and maintenance per k.m.	1.75
Tyre allocation per k.m.	0.90

Charge interest at 5% per annum on cost of vehicle. The vehicle runs 20kms per hour on an average and one litre of fuel gives 20kms.

11. Srikar & Co., produces a product through two processes 'J' and 'K'. Prepare the process account from the following details relating to March 2007.

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Process J (Rs.)</b>	<b>Process K (Rs.)</b>
Material	45,000	15,000
Labour	60,000	25,000
Chargeable expenses	5,000	10,000

The overheads amounting to Rs.17,000 are to be apportioned on the basis of labour.

12. A company produces 300 units of product 'S' and 100 units of product 'J' from a single process. The cost up to the point of separation amount to Rs.30,000. You are required to apportion the joint cost of production among the products, using the average unit cost method.
13. Distinguish between Job costing and contract costing.

\*\*\*\*\*