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लागत लेखा (Cost Account)

- वस्त वा सेवाको उत्पादन गर्दा लागेका खर्चहरुको वर्गिकरण, अभिलेखन र व्यवस्थित प्रस्ततिकरणलाई लागत लेखा भनिन्छ । वास्तवमा वस्त् उत्पादन गर्दा तथा सेवा प्रदान गर्दा लागेका लागतहरु पहिचान गर्ने, लागतको अभिलेख राख्ने, कल लागत र प्रति एकाई उत्पादन लागत पत्ता लगाउने र लागत नियन्त्रण गर्ने कार्यहरु लागत लेखाविधि अर्न्तगत पर्दछन।
- ुकुनै वस्तु उत्पादन गर्दा अथवा सेवा उपलब्ध गराउँदा बहन गर्नुपर्ने खर्चलाई नै लागत भनिन्छ। अर्को शब्दमा वस्तु उत्पादन गर्ने तथा कार्यसम्पादन गर्न प्रयोग गरिएका आर्थिक स्रोतहरूको मुल्य नै लागत हो ।
- खर्चहरुको विश्लेषण र बर्गीकरण गरी उत्पादित वस्तुको प्रति ईकाइ लागतको यथार्थ पहिलाउनुका शाथै कूल लागत कसरी बनेको छ भिन स्पष्ट गर्ननै लागत लेखाविधि हो।
- यसले उत्पादित वस्तु वा सेवाको उत्पादन मुल्य पत्ता लगाउनको अलावा प्रस्तावित वस्तु वा सेवाको उत्पादन मूल्य कति हुने भिन तथ्यपरक पूर्वान्मान गर्दछ।
- यसले प्रत्येक काम, प्रिक्रया, एकाईको लागत पत्ता लगाउछ । यसरी वस्तुवा सेवाको लागत पत्ता लगाउने र लागत नियन्त्रण गर्ने कार्यसंग सम्विन्धत लेखाविधिलाई लागत लेखाविधि भनिन्छ।
- कुल लागत र प्रति एकाई उत्पादन लागत पत्ता लगाउने, लागत विश्लेषण गर्ने, लागत नियन्त्रण गर्ने र व्यवस्थापनलाई निर्णय लिनका लागि आवश्यक लागत सम्बन्धी तथ्यांकहरु उपलब्धगराउने उद्धेश्यले लागत लेखा विधि अर्न्तगत लागतको संकलन, वर्गिकरण, विश्लेषण, अभिलेखन र उपय्क्त तरिकाले विभाजन गरिन्छ
- वास्तवमा वस्त् वा सेवाको लागत पत्ता लगाउने, लागतको अभिलेख राख्ने, लागतको अभिलेखन राख्ने र लगत नियन्त्रण गर्न व्यवस्थापनालाई ठोस मार्गदर्शन प्रदान गर्ने एक विज्ञानको रुपमा लागत लेखालाई परिभाषित गर्न सिकन्छ।

There are primarily four types of cost accounting.

- Standard Cost Accounting.
- Activity-based cost accounting.
- Marginal cost accounting.
- Lean Accounting.

लागत लेखाको उद्धेश्य एवं कार्यहरु

- प्रति एकाई मूल्य प्रता लगाउन्,
- प्रिक्रयागत वर्च कित लागेको हो, खर्च क्न, क्न क्षेत्रमा भएको हो थाहा पाउन,
- वस्त वा सेवाको मल्य निर्धारण गर्न.
- नाफालाई अधिक कसरी गर्न सिकन्छ भन्ने सम्बन्धमा व्यवस्थापनलाई मार्गदर्शन गर्न,
- कच्चा पदार्थ, WORK IN PROGRESS, CONSUMABLE STORE, FINISHED GOODS सबैको नियन्त्रण र सम्चित प्रवाह गर्ने,
- विक्रय मुल्य निर्धारणमा सहयोग गर्न,
- 1 S.S.ACADEMY OLD BUS PARK KTM PH NO.015919260,9851123157,9841353362

- कम लागतमा कसरी उत्पादन गर्न सिकन्छ सोको जानकारी दिने,
- कुन कुन प्रिक्रया, कुन कुन एकाईमा खर्च घटाउन सिकने हो सो पत्ता लगाउन,
- भविश्यमा थप लगानी गर्न सक्ने सन्दर्भमा निर्णय लिन,
- व्यवस्थापकीय योजना निर्माण, निणर्य, नीति निर्माण, नियन्त्रणका लागि आवश्यक सूचना उपलब्ध गराउन,
- लागतमा नियन्त्रण गर्न सहयोग गर्नु,
- विभिन्न तहका व्यवसथापकलाई समयमै प्रभावकारी रुपमा आवश्यक सूचना उपलब्ध गराउने,
- उत्पादकत्व र लागत वचतका आधारमा बोनस कार्यक्रम बनाउने,
- विविध वित्तीय निर्णयका लागि व्यवस्थापनलाई आवश्यक सूचना उपलब्ध गराउने
- लागत र नोक्सानीको विश्लेषण गर्ने,

लागत लेखाको महत्व

- कुन काममा फाईदा र कुन काममा नोक्सान भएको छ सो थाहा पाउन,
- उत्पादनमा प्रभावकारिता ल्याउन,
- लागतको पूर्वानुमान गर्न,
- भविश्यका लागि उत्पादन नीति निर्देशित गर्न,
- नाफा वृद्धि गर्न सहयोग पुरयाउन,
- निर्णय गर्ने कार्यमा मद्धत गर्नु
- लागत सम्बन्धी विश्वनीय तथ्याक उपलब्ध गराउन,
- विक्रय मूल्य निर्धारण गर्न सहयोग गर्न

लागत लेखाका विशेषताहरु

- लागत संग सम्वन्धीत लेखा,
- लागत विश्लेषण संग सम्बन्धीत छ।
- कच्चा पदार्थ, सहायक कच्चा पदार्थ र अन्तीम वस्तु सबैको उपयुक्त लागत विश्लेषण गर्दछ ।
- लागत नियन्त्रण गर्ने प्रमुख विषय,
- लागत निर्धारण,

The following are different cost accounting approaches:

- Standard cost accounting
- Activity-based costing
- Resource consumption accounting
- Throughput accounting
- Life Cycle Costing
- Environmental accounting
- Target costing

लागत लेखाका सिमाहरु

- लागत लेखा विधिका नियममा एकरुपताको अभाव हुनु,
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- खर्चको वर्गिकरणका विषयमा अवधारणागत विविधता भएको,
- संयुक्त लागतलाई वितरण गर्ने निश्चित नियम एवं सुत्र नभएको,
- खर्चिलो प्रणाली: सानातिना संस्थाहरुको लागि थप व्ययभार श्रृजना गर्दछ ।
- भावि समस्या समाधान गर्ने उपकरणको अभाव जस्तै मुद्रास्फितिको अवस्थामा लागत के हुने ?
- दोहोरो लेखा प्रणालीको अभाव,
- लागत लेखाका सर्वमान्य सिद्धान्तहरु पूर्णरुपमा विकसित हुन नसकेको ।

लागत लेखा र वित्तीय लेखा विच भिन्नता

वित्तीय लेखाविधि (Financial	लगत लेखाविधि (Cost Accounting)
Accounting)	
वित्तीय कारोबारको अभिलेख राखी वित्तयि	लागतको अभिलेख राखी, लागत नियन्त्रण
अवस्था पत्ता उगाउनु ।	गर्नु
वित्तीय कारोबारको अभिलेख	लागत नियन्त्रण
यो अनिवार्य राख्नुपर्ने लेखा हो	यो स्बेच्छिक हुन्छ ।
यसमा मूल्य निर्धारण गर्ने गरी अभिलेख	यसमा लागतको स्पष्ट अभिलेख राखि
	विक्रय मूल्य निर्धारण गरिन्छ ।
खर्चको प्रकृति अनुसार राखिन्छ ।	खर्चको उद्धेश्यको आधारमा अभिलेख
	राखिन्छ ।
यसमा वस्तु उत्पादन गर्दा वा सेवा प्रदान	यसमा लागतलाई प्रत्यक्ष, अप्रत्यक्ष, स्थिर,
गर्दा लाग्ने लागतको वर्गिकरण नगरिने	परिवर्तनशील आदिको रुपमा वर्गिकरण
	गरिन्छ ।
व्यवशाय सञ्चालनको नतिजा वर्षको अन्तमा	सगठनको आवश्यकता र व्यवस्थापनको
मात्र निकालिन्छ ।	माग अनुसार लागत सम्वन्धीत प्रतिवेदन
	तयार गर्न सिकन्छ ।
समग्र व्यवशायको वित्तीय स्थितिको	प्रत्येक क्रियाकलाप, प्रक्रिया आदि सम्वन्धी
जानकारी प्रदान गर्छ ।	पृथक, पृथक जानकारी पनि उपलब्ध
	गराउन सक्छ।
लागत मूल्य र बजार मूल्यमा जुन कम हुन्छ	यसमा लागत मूल्य अर्थात खरिद मूल्यमा
सो मूल्य अन्तीम मौज्दातको मूल्याकन	अन्तीम मौज्दातको मूल्याकन गरिन्छ ।
गरिन्छ ।	विक्रय मूल्यलाई ध्यान दिईदैन ।
	Accounting) वित्तीय कारोबारको अभिलेख राखी वित्तिय अवस्था पत्ता उगाउनु । वित्तीय कारोबारको अभिलेख यो अनिवार्य राख्नुपर्ने लेखा हो यसमा मूल्य निर्धारण गर्ने गरी अभिलेख नराखिने हुँदा मूल्य निर्धारणमा कठिनाई खर्चको प्रकृति अनुसार राखिन्छ । यसमा वस्तु उत्पादन गर्दा वा सेवा प्रदान गर्दा लाग्ने लागतको वर्गिकरण नगरिने व्यवशाय सञ्चालनको नितजा वर्षको अन्तमा मात्र निकालिन्छ । समग्र व्यवशायको वित्तीय स्थितिको जानकारी प्रदान गर्छ । लागत मूल्य र बजार मूल्यमा जुन कम हुन्छ सो मूल्य अन्तीम मौज्दातको मूल्याकन

लागत अवधारण, महत्व र वर्गीकरण

- कुनै पिन वस्तु उत्पादन गर्दा अथवा सेवा उपलब्ध गराउँदा बहन गनुपर्ने खर्चलाई नै लागत भिनन्छ।
- यसरी वस्तुवा सेवा उत्पादन गराउँदा विभिन्न प्रकारका सामाग्रीहरु, श्रम र अन्य प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष खर्चहरु लाग्ने गर्दछन यी खर्चहरुलाई नै लागत भनिन्छ ।
- बस्तु उत्पादन गर्न तथा कार्यसम्पादन गर्न प्रयोग गरिएका आर्थिक श्रोतहरुको मूल्य नै लागत हो । लागतसम्बन्धी अवधारणाहरु निम्न छन् ।
- (क) लागत: बस्त् वा सेवा उत्पादन गर्दा लाग्ने खर्च।
- (ख) खर्च : नाफा नोक्सान निर्धारण गर्ने अभिप्रायले आयवाट घटाईने लागत एवं नोक्सानीको रकम । सम्बन्धीत वर्षको खर्च घटाई नाफा नोक्सान निर्धारण गरिन्छ । Cost of goog sold, कार्यालय तथा प्रसासनिक खर्च आदि खर्चका उदाहरण हो ।
- (ग) **नोक्सानी** : कुनै सेवा वा सामान प्राप्त नगरिकन बहन गर्नुपर्ने क्षतिलाई नोक्सानी भनिन्छ । उदाहरणको लागि विक्रिमा दिइने छुट, आगलागि, चोरी, दुर्घटना आदिवाट हुने नोक्सानी ।
- (घ) लागत केन्द्र : कुनै कृयाकलाप वा उत्तरदायित्वको सबैभन्दा सानो केन्द्रलाई लागत केन्द्र भिनन्छ जहाा लागतहरु सञ्चय हुन्छन् । विभिन्न विभागहरु र ति विभागहरु भित्र पिन सञ्चालन गरिने विभिन्न क्रियाकलाप अर्न्तगत अनेकौ लागत केन्द्रहरु हुन्छन् । जस्तै वस्तु उत्पादन गर्ने, ढाँचा बनाउने, कच्चा मालसामान खरिद गरी भण्डारण गर्ने आदि लागत केन्द्रका उदाहरण हुन ।

लागतको वर्गिकरण: (Classification of cost): समान प्रकृतिका लागतहरूलाई एउटै समूहमा राख्ने क्रार्यलाई लागतको वर्गिकरण भनिन्छ। उत्पादित वस्तु तथा उपलब्ध गराइएको सेवाको लागत पत्ता लगाउनको लागि र लागत केन्द्र पहिचानको लागि लागतहरूको वर्गिकरण गर्नुपर्दछ। लागतको वर्गिकरण निम्नानुसार छ।

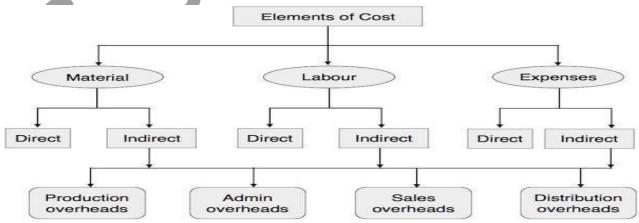
(क) उत्पादन वा प्रिक्तियाको आधारमा : यसमा खर्चलाई प्रत्यक्ष र अप्रत्यक्ष गरी २ भागमा वर्गिकरण गरिन्छ । उत्पादित वस्तुको अंशको रुपमा देखिने लागतलाई प्रत्यक्ष लागत भनिन्छ भने वस्तु उत्पादन गर्दा आवश्यक पर्ने तर उत्पादित वस्तुको अंशको रुपमा नदेखिने लागतलाई अप्रत्यक्ष लागत भनिन्छ ।

प्रत्यक्ष लागत भन्नाले यस्तो रकमलाई जनाउँदछ जुन कुनै पनि उत्पादन तथा वस्तु विशेष वा सेवासँग सजिलै छुट्याउन सिकन्छ । यसले उत्पादन तथा सेवामा लाग्ने सामग्री, श्रम तथा अन्य खर्चहरु जसको प्रत्यक्ष सम्बन्धमा उत्पादन वा सेवासँग हुने रकमलाई जनाउँदछ । प्रत्यक्ष लागतको लागत केन्द्रसँग प्रत्यक्षरूपमा सम्बन्धित हुन्छ ।

कुनै उत्पादन वा वस्तु विशेष वा लागत केन्द्रसँग सम्बन्धित नहुने लागतलाई अप्रत्यक्ष लागत भनिन्छ । यस्तो खालको लागत उत्पादनलाई सहयोग पुर्याउने वा अप्रत्यक्ष रूपमा उत्पादनसँग सम्बन्धित हुन्छ । अप्रत्यक्ष लागत सम्पूर्ण व्यवसायको लागि खर्च गरिने हुँदा कुनै वस्तु विशेषसँग यस लागतको सम्बन्ध स्थापित हुँदैन । उदाहरणको लागि वस्तु उत्पादन गर्ने कम्पनीको कार्यकारीको तलब, प्रशासनिक खर्चहरु आदि

(ख) लागत तत्वको आधारमा (on the basis of element of cost)

Element of cost



- 1. **Direct Material**: It refers to material out of which a product is to be produced or manufactured. The cost of direct material is varying according to the level of output. For example: Milk is the direct material of butter.
- 2. **Indirect Material**: It refers to material required to produce a product but not directly and does not form a part of a finished product. For example: Nails are used in furniture. The cost of indirect material is not varying in direct proportion of product.
- 3. Direct Labor: It refers to the amount paid to the workers who are directly engaged in the production of goods. It varies directly with the output.
- 4. **Indirect Labor**: It refers to the amount paid to the workers who are indirectly engaged in the production of goods. It does not vary directly with the output.
- 5. **Direct Expenses**: It refers to the expenses that are specifically incurred by the company to produce a product. A product cannot be produced without incurring such expenses. It varies directly with the level of output.
- 6. **Indirect Expenses**: It refers to the expenses that are incurred by the organization to produce a product. But, these expenses cannot be easily found out accurately. For example: Power used for production.
- 7. Overhead: It is the combination of all indirect materials, indirect labour and indirect expenses.
- 8. Factory Overhead: It is otherwise called Production Overhead or Works Overhead. It refers to the expenses that are incurred in the production place or within factory premises. For example: Indirect material, rent, rates and taxes of factory, canteen expenses etc.
- 9. Administration Overhead: It is otherwise called Office Overhead. It refers to the expenses that are incurred in connection with the general administration of the company. For example: Salary of administrative staff, postage, telegram and telephone, stationery etc.

 10. Selling Overhead: It refers to all expenses incurred in connection with sales. For example: Salary of sales department staff, travelers'
- commission, advertisement etc.

 11. **Distribution Overhead**: It refers to all expenses incurred in connection with the delivery or distribution of goods and services from the
- producer to the consumer. For example: Delivery van expenses. loading and unloading, customs duty, salary of deliverymen etc. (ग) कार्यहरुको आधारमा (On the basis of function)
 - 9. PRIME COST = Direct Material +Direct Labour + Direct Expense.
 - ₹. FACTORY COST Prime cost + Factory Overheads+ Opening stock of work- inprogress- closing stock of work- inprogress.
 - ₹. COST OF PRODUCTION: Factory cost+ Office and Administration overhead + R&D overheads.
 - ४. COST OF GOOD SOLD=: Cost of Production+ Opening stock for finished goods. closing stock of finished goods
 - 乂. TOTAL COST= Cost of good sold + Selling & distribution overhead.

(घ) व्यवहारको आधारमा

- 9. परिवर्तन शील लागत (Variable cost:- Costs that vary in direct proportion to the volume of production.
- २. स्थिर लागत (Fixed cost: Costs which do not vary with the level of production are known as fixed costs.
- ३. अर्ध परिवर्तनशील लागत (Semi-Variable cost Costs which contain both fixed and variable components.
- (ङ) निर्णय कार्यको लागि वर्गिकरण (Classification for decision making)
 - 9. सान्दर्भिक र असान्दर्भिक लागत (Relevant and Irrelevant cost)
 - २. परित्याग र अपरित्याग लागत (Avoidable and Unavoidable cost)
 - ३. अवसर लागत (Opportunity cost : It refers to the value of sacrifice made for benefit of opportunity foregone in accepting an alternative course of action.
 - ४. सीमान्त लागत (Marginal cost : Costs of producing one additional unit. It is useful for price fixation.
 - X. Normal & Abnormal costs: Normal costs are normally incurred at a given level of output, while Abnormal cost is an unusual or unexpected and due to some abnormal situation of the production.
 - \(\xi\). Sunk Costs: It is a cost which has been already incurred or sunk in the past. It is not relevant for decision making.
 - ⁹. Imputed cost: The cost which do not involve any expenditure in real sense. They included in cost accounts only for taking managerial decisions.

केहि बस्तुगत प्रश्नहरु

- 1. Which of the following cost is also known as overhead cost or on cost:
 - a. Cost of direct Labour b. Cost of indirect Labour c. Direct expenses d.. Indirect expenses
- 2. Which of the following calculate the actual cost of product:
 - a. Cost estimation b. Costing c. Both a and b d None of these
- 3. Costing is specialized branch of accounting which deals with:
 - A. Classification, recording, allocation, and control of asset
- 5 S.S.ACADEMY OLD BUS PARK KTM PH NO.015919260,9851123157,9841353362

a. Telephone b. Repairs and maintenance c. Depreciation of plant and machinery d. Insurance of plant and building 17. Direct Labor is an element of:	c. Classification, recording, planning and control of asset
a. A seat per show. b. Cost of screening c. Salary of staff d. Rent of cinema hall: 5. The stage of production at which separate products are identified is known as	d. Classification, recording, allocation and directing
5. The stage of production at which separate products are identified is known as	4. In cinema halls, composite cost unit is:
a. Process costing b. Reverse cost method c. Subsequent cost. d. Equivalent production 6in contracts entitles a contractor to suitably enhance the contract price if the cost rises beyond a given percentage: a. Notional price b. Indirect cost c. Estimate d. Escalation clause. 7. Which factor that cause change in cost of activity: a. Activity cost b. Driver rates c. Cost pool d. Cost drivers. 8. Over-absorption of factory overheads, due to inefficiency of management, should be disposed of by: a. Carry forward to next year b. Supplementary rate c. Transfer to costing P&L A/c. d. Any of these 9. When absorbed overheads are rs.23,540 and actual overheads are rs.22,400, there is: a. Under absorption of rs.1,140 b. Under absorption of rs.45,940. c. Over absorption of rs.1,140 d. Over absorption of rs.45,940 10. Danger level= Normal consumption X	a. A seat per show. b. Cost of screening c. Salary of staff d. Rent of cinema hall
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b. Classification, processing, allocation and directing