

2020
COMMERCE

(Cost and Management Accounting)

[GENERAL]

Paper : G3

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 Hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

1. Answer any **ten** questions: 2×10=20

যে-কোনো দশটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও :

- a) What do you mean by output costing?
উৎপাদিত পণ্যের পরিব্যয় পদ্ধতি বলতে তুমি কি বোঝ?
- b) What is meant by Bill of Materials?
মালপত্রের বিবরণপত্র বলতে কি বোঝায়?
- c) Define Service Costing.
'সেবাপ্রদান সংক্রান্ত পরিব্যয় নির্ণয় পদ্ধতি'র সংজ্ঞা দাও।
- d) What is Group Bonus?
দলগত বোনাস কাকে বলে?
- e) What is "Cash Flow Statement"?
নগদ-প্রবাহ বিবরণী বলতে কি বোঝায়?
- f) What is cost plus contract?
ব্যয়যুক্ত ঠিকা চুক্তি কী?

- g) What is material cost variance?
কাঁচামালের মূল্য বৈষম্য বলতে কি বোঝায়?
- h) What is cost driver in case of Activity Based costing?
কার্যভিত্তিক পরিব্যয় হিসাবে ব্যয়-চালক বলতে কী বোঝ?
- i) What is Break-even Point?
সমাবস্থার বিন্দু কাকে বলে?
- j) Define functional budget.
কার্যভিত্তিক বাজেটের সংজ্ঞা দাও।
- k) What is 'by-product'?
'উপজাত পণ্য' কি?
- l) What is 'Angle of incidence'?
আপাতনের কোণ কাকে বলে?
- m) What is Responsibility Accounting?
দায়িত্বের হিসাব কী?
- n) What is Margin of Safety ratio?
নিরাপত্তার সীমার অনুপাত কি?

2. Answer any **five** questions : 6×5=30

যে-কোনো পাঁচটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও :

- a) i) What is payment by results?
ফলভিত্তিক মজুরী প্রদান বলতে কী বোঝ?
- ii) A firm has monthly requirement of 10,000 units of a material. Ordering Cost is Rs 200 per order. Cost per unit is Rs.20.

Storage cost is 10% p.a.

Insurance is 5% p.a.

Calculate Economic order quantity and total cost of inventory. $1+3+2=6$

(ইংরাজী প্রশ্ন দ্রষ্টব্য)

- b) Distinguish between cash flow statement and Cash Book. 6

নগদ প্রবাহ বিবরণী ও নগদান বই এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য নিরূপণ কর।

- c) Following information were collected from a factory—

Factory Overhead	Rs.1,20,000
Direct wages	Rs.1,50,000
Labour houses	60000 Hrs
Machine hours	80000 Hrs

Calculate overhead absorption rates using—

- % on Direct wages;
- Labour hour rate; and
- Machine hour rate.

For a job Material cost is Rs.5,000, Direct wages Rs.3,000. Labour hours required 1,000 hours and Machine hours worked 1200 Hrs.

Calculate works cost using different bases of absorption of overhead. $3+3=6$

(ইংরাজী প্রশ্ন দ্রষ্টব্য)

- d) In a factory, the output passes through two distinct processes to completion. Output of process X is the raw material of process Y. The following information are extracted from the cost record of the factory:

	Process X	Process Y
Direct materials	₹6,000	—
Direct wages	₹5,000	₹4,000
Direct expenses	₹1,000	₹200

Overhead expenses were ₹1,800 to be apportioned to the processes on the basis of Direct Labour. Output was 1000Kg. Prepare Process X and Process Y Accounts showing cost per unit. 6

(ইংরাজী প্রশ্ন দ্রষ্টব্য)

- e) From the following particulars, calculate "Fund from operation":

- Net Profit for the year before transfer to reserve ₹7,90,000.
- Gain on sale of machinery ₹30,000
- Goodwill written off during the year ₹25,000

- iv) Old furniture having book value of ₹10,000 has been sold at ₹8,000
- v) Depreciation provided during the year ₹50,000
- vi) Advertisement Suspense written off during the year ₹15,000
- vii) ₹2,00,000 was transferred to general reserve. 6

(ইংরাজী প্রশ্ন দ্রষ্টব্য)

- f) Prepare a Trading Account from the following information: 6

Gross Profit	₹30,000
Rate of Gross Profit on sales	25%
Average stock	₹15,000

(ইংরাজী প্রশ্ন দ্রষ্টব্য)

- g) From the particulars given below prepare a Cost Sheet.

	Rs.
Direct Materials	50,000
Direct wages	30,000
Work-in-progress (opening)	30,000
Work-in-progress (closing)	20,000
Works cost was 140% of prime cost.	
Direct Expenses	10,000
Selling overhead per unit	Re1
Administrative overhead incurred were equal	

to selling overhead.

Profit 25% on cost

Unit sold : 10,000 units @ 20 per unit.

6

(ইংরাজী প্রশ্ন দ্রষ্টব্য)

3. Answer any **five** questions : 10×5=50

যে-কোনো পাঁচটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও।

- a) A contractor submitted a quotation at 10% below the price of contract of Rs.50,00,000 which was duly accepted. The following data are available for the year 2015—

একজন ঠিকাদার 50,00,000 মূল্যের ঠিকার জন্য 10% কমে দরপত্র জমা দিল এবং তা গৃহীত হল। 2015 সালের জন্য নিম্নোক্ত তথ্য পাওয়া গেল :

	Rs.
Materials issued to site	9,00,000
Wages paid	12,32,500
Plant issued to site	1,50,000
Direct expenses	64,500
General Overhead	38,000
Cost of uncertified work	75,000
Cash received	
(80% of work certified)	18,00,000
Materials in hand on 31.12.2015	37,500
Plant to be depreciated @10% p.a.	

Prepare the Contract A/c in the books of contractor. 10

ঠিকাদারের হিসাব বই এ Contract A/c প্রস্তুত কর।

- b) A manufacturing unit estimates the number of units to be sold in 1st 6 months of 2015 as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Units</u>
January	1600
February	2000
March	2400
April	3200
May	3600
June	3600
July	4000

It is also assumed that–

- i) There will be no work-in-progress at the end of any month.
ii) 25% of sales for the following month will be in stock.

The budgeted production costs for 2015 were as follows–

Direct materials Rs.10 per unit

Direct wages Rs.6 per unit

Overhead Rs.80000 (for 40,000 units)

Profit 10% on selling price

Prepare: (i) a production budget for each of

the 1st 6 months of 2015; and
(ii) Production cost budget for first half year of 2015. 10

উপরোক্ত তথ্য থেকে 2015 সালের প্রথম 6 মাসের প্রত্যেকটির জন্য উৎপাদন বাজেটে এবং প্রথম 6 মাসের উৎপাদন ব্যয় বাজেট প্রস্তুত কর।

- c) Rupsa Ltd. presents you the following Balance Sheets for the year ended 31.03.2015 and 31.03.2016 respectively:

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	2015	2016	Assets	2015	2016
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Share Capital	1,00,000	1,50,000	Fixed Assets	80,000	1,00,000
Profit & Loss A/c	60,000	80,000	Additions	20,000	30,000
Creditors	30,000	25,000		1,00,000	1,30,000
Provision for			Less:		
Taxation	20,000	25,000	Depreciation	9,000	12,000
Proposed Dividend	10,000	15,000		91,000	1,18,000
			Investments	4,000	8,000
			Stock	80,000	1,09,000
			Debtors	30,000	40,000
			Cash	15,000	20,000
	2,20,000	2,95,000		2,20,000	2,95,000

Additional Information:

- i) Tax and Dividend were paid ₹22,000 and ₹12,000 respectively during the year.

- ii) Profit for the year before charging depreciation amounted to ₹67,000

Prepare Cash Flow Statement. 10

(ইংরাজী প্রশ্ন দ্রষ্টব্য)

- d) i) Distinguish between Contract Costing and Process Costing.

ঠিকাতুলি পরিবায় পদ্ধতি ও প্রক্রিয়া পরিবায় পদ্ধতির মধ্যে পার্থক্য নিরূপণ কর।

- ii) Standard Costing & Budgetary control.

10

মানক পরিবায় নির্ণয় ও বাজেটের মাধ্যমে নিয়ন্ত্রণ।

- e) Prepare a cash Budget for the months of July and August, 2015 using the following information:

Months	Sales (₹)	Purchases (₹)	Wages & other expenses (₹)
June	52,000	27,000	7,000
July	54,000	24,000	11,000
August	48,000	28,000	9,500

- i) Cash balance as on 1st July 2015 is expected to be ₹18,000.
- ii) 60% of sales are realized in the same month and rest in the following month
- iii) Period of credit from supplier is one month.

- iv) There is no lag in payment of wages and other expenses. 10

(ইংরাজী প্রশ্ন দ্রষ্টব্য)

- f) The standard cost of a certain chemical mixture is 40% material A @ ₹20 per tonne, 60% material B @ ₹30 per tonne. A standard loss of 10% is expected in production. During a period of one month, 90 tonnes of material A @ ₹18 per tonne and 110 tonnes of material B @ ₹34 tonne were used to produce 182 tonnes of good production. Calculate:

i) Material Price Variance

ii) Material Mix Variance

iii) Material Yield Variance. 3+3+4=10

(ইংরাজী প্রশ্ন দ্রষ্টব্য)

- g) How does the limiting factor influence the preparation of a Budget? 10

সীমা নির্ণায়ক বিষয়গুলি বাজেট রচনায় কিভাবে প্রভাব বিস্তার করে?