2019

COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING-II — GENERAL

Paper : CC 4.2 Cg.

Full Marks : 80

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

প্রান্তলিখিত সংখ্যাগুলি পূর্ণমান নির্দেশক।

বিভাগ - ক

নিম্নলিখিত প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাও

১। মানক ব্যয় নির্ণয় পদ্ধতির সুবিধা সংক্ষেপে আলোচনা করো। ৫

২। প্রান্তিক পরিব্যয় নির্ণয় পদ্ধতি ও শোষণকারী পরিব্যয় নির্ণয় পদ্ধতির মধ্যে পার্থক্য আলোচনা করো। ৫

অথবা,

সংক্ষিপ্ত টীকা লেখো (*যে-কোনো দুটি*) ঃ ২½×২

(ক) নিরাপত্তার সীমা

(খ) আপাতন কোণ

(গ) ব্যয়-পরিমাণ-মুনাফা বিশ্লেষণ।

বিভাগ - খ

নিম্নলিখিত প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাও

৩। A Ltd. চারটি যৌথ পণ্য — P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 উৎপাদন করে। একটি সময়কালে পৃথকীকরণের পূর্বে তাদের সাধারণ যৌথ খরচ ছিল — Direct Materials ₹ 1,64,000, Direct Labour Cost ₹ 1,06,000 এবং Overhead Cost ₹ 44,000.

2018 তে যৌথ পণ্যের উৎপাদনের পরিমাণ ছিল— P_1 10,000 units, P_2 4,000 units, P_3 13,000 units এবং P_4 3,000 units.

একটি টেক্নিকাল সার্ভে চারটি পণ্যের পয়েন্ট যথাক্রমে 3, 8, 5, 10 ধার্য করে।

যৌথ পণ্যগুলিতে যৌথ খরচ বন্টন করে দেখাও। ১০

৮। (ক) 'শোষণকারী পরিব্যয় নির্ণয় পদ্ধতি'র সংজ্ঞা লেখো ।

(খ) In a factory, present sales is ₹ 12,00,000, but break-even sales is ₹ 7,50,000. Total fixed expenses is ₹ 1,50,000.

Find out —

(i) Present profit

(ii) Sales to earn a profit of ₹ 50,000

(iii) Profit to be earned from sale of ₹ 15,00,000

(iv) Break-even sales, if fixed cost is increased to ₹ 2,00,000. ৩+৪+২+৩+৩

অথবা,

একটি কারখানার রেকর্ড থেকে নিম্নলিখিত তথ্য পাওয়া যায় ঃ

		₹
Sales – 4,000 units @ ₹ 25 each		1,00,000
Materials consumed	40,000	
Variable overheads	10,000	
Labour charges	20,000	
Fixed overheads	18,000	88,000
Net Profit		12,000

Calculate :

(a) The number of units by selling which the company will neither loss nor gain anything.

(b) The sales needed to earn a profit of 20% on sales.

(c) The extra units which should be sold to obtain the present profit if it is proposed to reduce the selling price by 20%.

(d) The selling price to be fixed to bring down its break-even point to 500 units under present conditions.

৩+৪+৪+৪

[English Version]

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Group - A

Answer the following questions

1. Discuss in brief the advantages of Standard Costing. 5

2. Distinguish between Marginal Costing and Absorption Costing. 5

Or,

Write short notes on (***any two***) : 2½×2

(a) Margin of safety

(b) Angle of Incidence

(c) Cost-Volume-Profit Analysis.

Group - B

Answer the following questions

3. A Ltd. produces four joint products — P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4. During a particular period the common joint costs upto their separation included Direct Materials ₹ 1,64,000, Direct Labour Cost ₹ 1,06,000 and Overhead Cost ₹ 44,000.

The quantities of outputs for the joint products during the year 2018 have been – P_1 10,000 units, P_2 4,000 units, P_3 13,000 units and P_4 3,000 units.

A technical survey assigned points for the four products as 3, 8, 5, 10 respectively. Show the apportionment of the joint costs among the Joint Products. 10

Or,

From the following particulars find out the cost of production of by-products A and B at the point of their separation from the main product X :

	A (By-Product)	B (By-Product)
Selling Price per unit	₹ 18	₹ 36
Units Produced	750	300
Cost per unit after separation	₹ 4	₹ 5

Selling expenses are 25% of the works cost (considering both pre-separation and post-separation costs).

Selling prices have been fixed by adding a profit mergin of 20% of total cost (Cost of Sales).

Total cost upto separation point ₹ 1,60,000. 10

4. (a) What is Activity Based Costing System?

(b) State two features of Activity Based Costing System.

(c) Distinguish between Traditional Costing and Activity Based Costing. 3+2+5

5. A company incurs the following expenses to produce 1,000 units of an article :

	₹
Direct materials	60,000
Direct labour	30,000
Power (20% fixed)	20,000
Repairs and maintenance (15% fixed)	16,000
Depreciation (40% variable expenses)	12,000
Administrative Expenses (100% fixed)	24,000

Prepare a flexible budget showing individual expenses of production levels at 1,500 units and 2000 units. 10

6. (a) What do you mean by 'Marginal Cost'?

(b) A company which has a capacity to produce 20,000 units is producing at a cost of ₹ 20 per unit while utilising 50% of the capacity, 40% of the total cost in this connection is fixed and 60% variable. If there is an offer to buy 8,000 additional units at ₹ 18, can this be accepted? 3+7

Or,

X Ltd. produces a variety of products each having a number of component parts. Product B takes 5 hours to produce a unit on a particular machine, which is working at full capacity. B has a selling price of ₹ 100 and variable cost of ₹ 60 per unit. A component part P-100 could be made on the same machine in two hours at a variable cost of ₹ 10 per unit. The supplier's price for the component is ₹ 25 per unit.

Advise whether the company should buy the component P-100. (Make suitable assumptions if necessary). 10

Group - C

7. (a) Mention any three differences between 'Standard Costing' and 'Budgetary Control' system.

(b) The standard raw material cost for producing 300 units of Product 'A' were as follows :

600 units of raw materials @ ₹ 50/unit = ₹ 30,000

But, the cost of actual raw materials producing 300 units of Product 'A' were :

1,000 units of raw materials @ ₹ 40/unit = ₹ 40,000.

Determine the following :

(i) Raw Materials Cost Variance

(ii) Raw Materials Price Variance

(iii) Raw Materials Usage Variance.

(c) From the following information of USHA manufacturing Co. Ltd., determine

(i) Labour Cost Variance

(ii) Labour Rate Variance

and

(iii) Labour Efficiency Variance.

Standard time allotted per unit is 30 hrs.

Standard labour cost per unit of production is ₹ 15.

During the month of June 2018, 3000 units are produced in 75,000 hrs.

Actual payment of wages for the month is ₹ 45,000. 3+6+6

8. (a) Define 'Absorption Costing'.

(b) In a factory, present sales is ₹ 12,00,000, but break-even sales is ₹ 7,50,000. Total fixed expenses is ₹ 1,50,000.

Find out —

(i) Present profit

(ii) Sales to earn a profit of ₹ 50,000

(iii) Profit to be earned from sale of ₹ 15,00,000

(iv) Break-evan sales, if fixed cost is increased to ₹ 2,00,000. 3+4+2+3+3

Or,

The following data are obtained from the records of a factory :

		₹
Sales – 4,000 units @ ₹ 25 each		1,00,000
Materials consumed	40,000	
Variable overheads	10,000	
Labour charges	20,000	
Fixed overheads	18,000	88,000
Net Profit		12,000

Calculate :

(a) The number of units by selling which the company will neither loose nor gain anything.

(b) The sales needed to earn a profit of 20% on sales.

(c) The extra units which should be sold to obtain the present profit if it is proposed to reduce the selling price by 20%.

(d) The selling price to be fixed to bring down its break-even point to 500 units under present conditions. 3+4+4+4