

2021

**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.*

*প্রাপ্তলিখিত সংখ্যাগুলি পূর্ণমান নির্দেশক।*

**বিভাগ-ক**

*যে-কোনো চারটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও।*

- ১। উদাহরণ সহ সংজ্ঞা দাও : Joint Product, By-Product এবং Co-Product। Joint Product এবং By-Product-এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য দেখাও। ৫+৫
- ২। ABC (Activity Based Costing) কী? Cost Pool সংক্রান্ত Cost Driver-এর তিনটি উদাহরণ দাও। ABC কীভাবে Traditional Costing-এর থেকে উন্নততর? ৩+৩+৪
- ৩। X Ltd. made sales during a certain period for ₹ 1,00,000. The Net Profit for the same period was ₹ 10,000 and the fixed overheads were ₹ 15,000. Find out: ২×৫
- (a) Profit Volume Ratio
- (b) Variable Cost to Sales Ratio
- (c) Break-even Sales
- (d) Number of units to be sold to earn a Profit of ₹ 15,000
- (e) Net Profit from the sales of ₹ 1,50,000.
- ৪। A factory is currently running at 50% capacity and produces 5000 units at a cost of ₹ 90 per unit. Unit Cost Structure is as follows:

	₹
Material	50-00
Labour	15-00
Factory overheads	15-00 (₹ 6 fixed)
Administrative overhead	10-00 (₹ 5 fixed)

The current selling price is ₹ 100 per unit. At 60% working level, material cost per unit increases by 2% and selling price per unit falls by 2%. Estimate profits of the factory at 60% working capacity. ১০

**Please Turn Over**

- ৫। একটি কোম্পানিতে 10,000 kilolitre A প্রক্রিয়াকরণ করে 6,000 kilolitre B আর 4,000 kilolitre C উৎপাদিত হয়। পৃথক্করণ বিন্দুর পূর্ববর্তী যৌথ ব্যয় হয় ₹ 24,000। নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যের ভিত্তিতে যৌথ ব্যয়কে পণ্যগুলির মধ্যে বণ্টন করো এবং পৃথক্করণ বিন্দুতে বিক্রয়মূল্য ব্যবহার করে পণ্যের মুনাফা নির্ধারণ করো। ১০

	B (₹)	C (₹)
Unit selling price at separation point	5.00	3.75
Unit selling price after further processing	7.00	7.50
Further processing costs after separation	5,000	7,500

- ৬। A Ltd. X, Y এবং Z— এই তিনটি পণ্য উৎপাদন করে। যার সম্পর্কে নিম্নলিখিত তথ্য একটি সময়কালের দেওয়া হল—

	Product X	Product Y	Product Z
Units produced	200	200	200
Materials moves per product line	40	50	60
Direct Labour Hours	2,000	2,000	2,000

Budgeted Materials handling cost ₹ 18,00,000

(ক) বিশেষণ পরিব্যয় নির্ণয় পদ্ধতিতে (Absorption Costing Method) পণ্যগুলির ইউনিট প্রতি ব্যয় নির্ণয় করো।

(খ) কার্যকলাপভিত্তিক পরিব্যয় নির্ণয় পদ্ধতিতে (ABC) পণ্যগুলির ইউনিট প্রতি ব্যয় নির্ণয় করো। ৪+৬

- ৭। (ক) বাজেটের মাধ্যমে নিয়ন্ত্রণ বলতে কী বোঝো?

(খ) বাজেটের সীমাবদ্ধতাগুলি কী কী? ৫+৫

- ৮। একটি কোম্পানি বছরে 20,000 কম্পোনেন্ট তৈরি করে।

The following further information is available:

Material cost per unit ₹ 2

Labour cost per unit ₹ 1

Variable overhead 100% of labour cost

Fixed Cost per unit ₹ 1

4.50 টাকা প্রতি এককের বিক্রয়মূল্য হলে 5000 ইউনিটের একটি অর্ডার কোম্পানির নেওয়া কি ঠিক হবে? ১০

### বিভাগ-খ

যে-কোনো দুটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও।

- ৯। (ক) Standard Cost এবং Standard Costing বলতে কী বোঝো? Budgeting Control কীভাবে Standard Costing-এর থেকে আলাদা? Standard Costing প্রক্রিয়া চালু করার তিনটি পদ্ধতির উল্লেখ করো। ২+৫+৩

(খ) Compute the missing data indicated by the question marks from the following: ২×৫

Particulars	Product	
	A	B
Standard Price per unit	₹ 12	₹ 15
Actual Price per unit	₹ 15	₹ 20

Standard input (kg)	50	?
Actual input (kg)	40	70
Material Price Variance	?	?
Material Usage Variance	?	₹ 300 (A)
Material Cost Variance	?	?

১০। (ক) Profit-Volume অনুপাত বলতে কী বোঝে?

(খ) The following details are obtained from XYZ Co. Ltd. for a calendar year:

Present Production and Sales:	8000 units
Selling Price per unit:	₹ 20.00
Variable Cost per unit:	
Direct Material:	₹ 5.00
Direct Labour:	₹ 2.50
Variable overhead	100% of direct labour cost
Fixed Cost (total)	₹ 40,000

(i) Calculate: P/V Ratio, BEP and Margin of Safety (MOS) from above data.

(ii) Find the effect on P/V ratio, BEP and MOS, due to the changes in each of the following: Selling Price increase by 10%, Variable Cost increase by 10%, 10% decrease in fixed cost and 10% decrease in sales volume. ৪+১৬

১১। ঢাকা লেখো :

৫×৪

(ক) Budget Manual

(খ) Principal Budget Factor

(গ) Cost Pool

(ঘ) Joint Costs.

১২। নিম্নলিখিত তথ্য হইতে 30.06.2020 তে শেষ হওয়া সময়কালের জন্য একটি ত্রৈমাসিক Cash Budget তৈরি করো। ২০

Months	Sales (₹)	Purchase (₹)	Wages (₹)	Other Expenses (₹)
February, 2021	2,40,000	1,68,000	20,000	14,000
March, 2021	2,60,000	2,00,000	24,000	16,000
April, 2021	1,60,000	2,08,000	16,000	12,000
May, 2021	2,32,000	2,12,000	20,000	24,000
June, 2021	1,76,000	1,60,000	16,000	12,000

Additional information:

- (i) Cash in hand on 01.04.2020 : ₹ 10,000
- (ii) Sales : 20% realised in the month of sale with discount @2%; the balance realised after two months of sales.
- (iii)  $\frac{4}{5}$  th of the credit purchase is paid after one month of the date of purchase and next to that month the balance  $\frac{1}{5}$  th is paid.
- (iv) Wages are paid  $\frac{3}{4}$  th on the due date while  $\frac{1}{4}$  th during the next month.
- (v) Other expenses are paid at a lag of one month.
- (vi) Income tax ₹ 25,000 becomes due on or before 30.06.2020.

**[English Version]**

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

**Group-A**

Answer *any four* questions.

1. Define with example the Joint-Product, By-Product and Co-Products. Also distinguish between Joint-Products and By-Products. 5+5
2. What is ABC (Activity-Based-Costing)? Give three examples of Cost Pool with its Cost Drivers. How is ABC Superior to Traditional Costing? 3+3+4
3. X Ltd. made sales during a certain period for ₹ 1,00,000. The Net Profit for the same period was ₹ 10,000 and the fixed overheads were ₹ 15,000. Find out: 2×5
  - (a) Profit Volume Ratio
  - (b) Variable Cost to Sales Ratio
  - (c) Break-even Sales
  - (d) Number of units to be sold to earn a Profit of ₹ 15,000
  - (e) Net Profit from the sales of ₹ 1,50,000.

4. A factory is currently running at 50% capacity and produces 5000 units at a cost of ₹ 90 per unit. Unit Cost Structure is as follows:

	₹
Material	50.00
Labour	15.00
Factory overheads	15.00 (₹ 6 fixed)
Administrative overhead	10.00 (₹ 5 fixed)

The current selling price is ₹ 100 per unit. At 60% working level, material cost per unit increases by 2% and selling price per unit falls by 2%. Estimate profits of the factory at 60% working capacity. 10

5. In a company, 10,000 kilolitre of A is processed to produce 6,000 kilolitre of B and 4,000 kilolitre of C. The Joint Costs before separation came to ₹ 24,000. From the following particulars, calculate the apportionment of Joint Cost and the profit of each product under market value at separation point. 10

	B (₹)	C (₹)
Unit selling price at separation point	5.00	3.75
Unit selling price after further processing	7.00	7.50
Further processing costs after separation	5,000	7,500

6. A Ltd. produces three products X, Y and Z, about which it has provided the following information for a period:

	Product X	Product Y	Product Z
Units produced	200	200	200
Materials moves per product line	40	50	60
Direct Labour Hours	2,000	2,000	2,000

Budgeted Materials handling cost ₹ 18,00,000

You are to ascertain:

- (a) Material Handling Cost per unit of products using Absorption Costing Method.
- (b) Material Handling Cost per unit of product by using Activity Based Costing Method. 4+6
7. (a) What do you mean by Budgetary Control?
- (b) What are the limitations of a Budget? 5+5
8. A company manufactures 20,000 components per annum.  
The following further information is available:  
Material cost per unit ₹ 2  
Labour cost per unit ₹ 1  
Variable overhead 100% of labour cost  
Fixed Cost per unit ₹ 1  
Advise whether:  
Should the company accept an order to supply 5000 units at a selling price of ₹ 4.50 per unit? 10

**Group-B**

Answer *any two* questions.

9. (a) What do you mean by 'Standard Cost' and 'Standard Costing'? How Budgetary Control differs from Standard Costing? List out the three steps involved in establishing standard costing technique. 2+5+3  
 (b) Compute the missing data indicated by the question marks from the following: 2×5

Particulars	Product	
	A	B
Standard Price per unit	₹ 12	₹ 15
Actual Price per unit	₹ 15	₹ 20
Standard input (kg)	50	?
Actual input (kg)	40	70
Material Price Variance	?	?
Material Usage Variance	?	₹ 300 (A)
Material Cost Variance	?	?

10. (a) What is Profit-Volume Ratio?  
 (b) The following details are obtained from XYZ Co. Ltd. for a calendar year:

Present Production and Sales:	8000 units
Selling Price per unit:	₹ 20.00
Variable Cost per unit:	
Direct Material:	₹ 5.00
Direct Labour:	₹ 2.50
Variable overhead	100% of direct labour cost
Fixed Cost (total)	₹ 40,000

- (i) Calculate: P/V Ratio, BEP and Margin of Safety (MOS) from above data.  
 (ii) Find the effect on P/V ratio, BEP and MOS, due to the changes in each of the following: Selling Price increase by 10%, Variable Cost increase by 10%, 10% decrease in fixed cost and 10% decrease in sales volume. 4+16

11. Write notes on: 5×4  
 (a) Budget Manual  
 (b) Principal Budget Factor  
 (c) Cost Pool  
 (d) Joint Costs.

12. From the following information prepare a Cash Budget for the quarter ending 30.6.2020. 20

Months	Sales (₹)	Purchase (₹)	Wages (₹)	Other Expenses (₹)
February, 2021	2,40,000	1,68,000	20,000	14,000
March, 2021	2,60,000	2,00,000	24,000	16,000
April, 2021	1,60,000	2,08,000	16,000	12,000
May, 2021	2,32,000	2,12,000	20,000	24,000
June, 2021	1,76,000	1,60,000	16,000	12,000

Additional information:

- (i) Cash in hand on 01.04.2020 : ₹ 10,000
  - (ii) Sales : 20% realised in the month of sale with discount @2%; the balance realised after two months of sales.
  - (iii)  $\frac{4}{5}$  th of the credit purchase is paid after one month of the date of purchase and next to that month the balance  $\frac{1}{5}$  th is paid.
  - (iv) Wages are paid  $\frac{3}{4}$  th on the due date while  $\frac{1}{4}$  th during the next month.
  - (v) Other expenses are paid at a lag of one month.
  - (vi) Income tax ₹ 25,000 becomes due on or before 30.06.2020.
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