



**UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL**  
B.Com. General Part-III Examination, 2021

**B.COM.**

**PAPER-3G1 (Revised New Syllabus)**

**COST ACCOUNTING AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING**

Full Marks: 100

**ASSIGNMENT**

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.  
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*

**GROUP-A**

বিভাগ-ক

**COST ACCOUNTING**

(পরিব্যয় হিসাবরক্ষণ)

**Answer any two questions**

25×2 = 50

যে-কোনো দুটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

1. (a) “Cost Accounting has become an essential tool of management.” Give your opinion on the statement. 10+15

“পরিব্যয় হিসাব রক্ষণ ব্যবস্থাপনার একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ উপকরণ” – তোমার মতামত ব্যক্ত কর।

- (b) Describe the various methods of costing and state the industries where each one of them can be applied.

পরিব্যয়ের (Costing) পদ্ধতিগুলি বর্ণনা কর এবং এই পদ্ধতিগুলি কোন কোন শিল্পক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাহা উল্লেখ কর।

2. (a) “Fixed cost per unit remains constant with the increase in Production.” Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer in brief. 10+15

“উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধির সাথে সাথে প্রতি একক স্থির ব্যয় (Fixed cost) অপরিবর্তনীয় থাকে।” – তুমি কি উক্তিটির সাথে সহমত পোষণ কর ? তোমার উত্তরের স্বপক্ষে সংক্ষেপে বর্ণনা কর।

- (b) The following figures are extracted from the books of a manufacturer for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021:

	Rs.		Rs.
Raw materials purchased	75,000	Office salaries	15,000
<b>Wages:</b>		Royalties	2,000
Direct	45,000	Carriage inwards	1,500
Indirect	7,500	Carriage outwards	4,500
<b>Opening Stock:</b>		Travelling expenses	2,000
Raw material	30,000	Advertising	3,500
Finished goods	8,500	Lubricants	1,000
<b>Closing Stock:</b>		Factory power	3,000
Raw material	20,000	Agent's Commission	8,000
Finish goods	3,500	(on Sales)	
<b>Depreciation:</b>		Plant maintenance	6,000
Plant & Machinery	2,000	Rent, Rates & Taxes	2,000
Building	1,000	( $\frac{9}{10}$ th for works, $\frac{1}{10}$ th for office)	
		Building repairs	1,500
		Sales	3,00,000

Building is occupied  $\frac{9}{10}$  th by factory and  $\frac{1}{10}$  th by office.

You are required to prepare a detailed cost statement showing:

- (i) Prime Cost, (ii) Works Cost, (iii) Cost of Production, (iv) Cost of Sales, (v) Profit.

3. (a) What is EOQ? Write the advantages and disadvantages of EOQ. 2+8+(5×3)

অর্থনৈতিক ক্রম পরিমাণ (EOQ) বলতে কি বোঝ ? অর্থনৈতিক ক্রম পরিমাণের সুবিধা এবং অসুবিধাগুলি বর্ণনা কর।

- (b) ABC Ltd. manufactures a special product "ZED". The following particulars were collected for the year 2020:

- (i) Monthly demand of ZED- 100 UNITS
- (ii) Cost of placing an order Rs. 100
- (iii) Annual carrying cost per unit Rs. 15
- (iv) Normal usage 50 units per week
- (v) Minimum usage 25 units per week
- (vi) Maximum usage 75 units per week
- (vii) Re-order period 4 to 6 weeks.

Compute from the above:

Re-order quantity, Re-order level, Minimum Level, Maximum Level, Average stock Level.

**GROUP-B**

বিভাগ-খ

**MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING**

(ব্যবস্থাপনা হিসাবরক্ষণ)

**Answer any two questions from the following**

25×2 = 50

যে-কোনো দুটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

4. “Management accounting is dynamic form of accounting to suit the modern day needs.” – Explain the above statement. Discuss the various tools and techniques used in Management Accounting. 15+10

“বর্তমান সময়ে হিসাবরক্ষণ সংক্রান্ত চাহিদা পূরণের লক্ষ্যে ব্যবস্থাপনা হিসাবরক্ষণ একটি প্রগতিশীল এবং যুগপোযোগী প্রক্রিয়া।” – উক্তিটি ব্যাখ্যা কর। ব্যবস্থাপনা হিসাবরক্ষণে ব্যবহৃত বিভিন্ন উপকণ / সরঞ্জাম ও কৌশলগুলি বর্ণনা কর।

5. (a) Prepare a flexible budget for overheads and ascertain the overhead rates at 50% and 70% capacities. The following particulars are given at 60% capacity: 10+15

Particulars	₹
Variable Overheads:	
Indirect Material	6,000
Indirect Labour	18,000
Semi-Variable Overheads:	
Electricity (40% fixed and 60% variable)	30,000
Repairs and Maintenance (80% fixed and 20% variable)	6,000
Fixed Overheads:	
Depreciation	18,500
Insurance	5,500
Salaries	20,000

Estimated Direct Labour Hours

1,82,000 hrs.

- (b) From the following information supplied by Moon Ltd. prepare a Cash Budget for the period from 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020:

Months	Credit purchase₹	Credit sales₹	Wages₹	Selling Expenses₹	Overheads₹
July	85,000	1,60,000	32,000	8,000	10,000
August	92,000	1,85,000	37,000	9,500	11,500
Sept	1,00,000	2,10,000	42,000	10,500	13,000
Oct	1,20,000	2,45,000	49,000	12,500	14,500
Nov	90,000	1,78,000	35,500	8,900	10,500
Dec	98,000	1,82,000	36,000	9,000	11,000

Additional information:

- (i) Expected cash balance on 1<sup>st</sup> September- ₹10,500
- (ii) Period of credit allowed to debtors- 2 months
- (iii) Period of credit allowed by creditors- 1 month
- (iv) Lag in payment of wages, selling expenses and overheads- 1 month.
- (v) Selling commission @  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  on sales is payable one month after sales.
- (vi) Expenditure on machinery worth ₹50,000 is payable in October.
- (vii) Expected cash sales per month ₹15,000. No commission is payable on cash Sales.

6. From the following data, you are required to calculate break-even point and net sales value at this point:

25

Direct Material Cost Per Unit	₹10
Direct Labour Cost Per Unit	₹5
Fixed Overhead	₹50000
Variable Overheads @60% on Direct Labour	
Selling Price Per Unit	₹25
Trade Discount	4%

If sales are 10% and 25% above the break even volume, determine the net profits.

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