

ECO-V (UT-282/15)স্নাতক পাঠ্যক্রম (**B.D.P.**)

শিক্ষাবর্ষান্ত পরীক্ষা (Term End Examination) :

ডিসেম্বর, ২০১৪ ও জুন, ২০১৫

বাণিজ্য (**Commerce**)ঐচ্ছিক পাঠ্যক্রম (*Elective*)পঞ্চম পত্র (**5th Paper : Cost Accountancy & Element of Income Tax**)

সময় : চার ঘণ্টা

পূর্ণমান : ১০০

Time : 4 Hours

Full Marks : 100

(মানের গুরুত্ব : ৭০%)

(Weightage of Marks : 70%)

পরিমিত ও যথাযথ উত্তরের জন্য বিশেষ মূল্য দেওয়া হবে।

অশুদ্ধ বানান, অপরিচ্ছন্নতা এবং অপরিষ্কার হস্তাক্ষরের ক্ষেত্রে নম্বর

কেটে নেওয়া হবে। উপান্তে প্রশ্নের মূল্যমান সূচিত আছে।

Special credit will be given for accuracy and relevance in the answer. Marks will be deducted for incorrect spelling, untidy work and illegible handwriting.**The weightage for each question has been indicated in the margin.****Part - I**

বিভাগ — ক

যে-কোনো একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিন : $20 \times 1 = 20$

1. 31 শে ডিসেম্বর, 2014-এ শেষ হওয়া বৎসরের জন্য দেওয়া নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যাবলী ভিত্তিতে একটি পরিবায় তালিকা প্রস্তুত করুন :

	As on 01.01.2014 Rs.	As on 31.12.2014 Rs.
Raw Materials	32,000	39,200
Work-in-progress	25,200	9,200
Finished goods (at cost)	32,800	?
	(3000 units)	(2500 units)

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Other information for the year :

Purchase of Raw Materials	Rs. 2,23,200
Sales of Finished goods (40500 units)	Rs. 5,67,000
Production wages	Rs. 1,34,400
Office & Administrative expenses	Rs. 41,600
Selling & Distribution expenses	Rs. 1 per unit sold.

Machine hours worked = 8000 hours

Machine hour rate = Rs.5.00

Assume sales are made on 'FIRST IN FIRST OUT' basis.

2. একটি উৎপাদন সংস্থায় পাঁচটি বিভাগ A, B, C, D এবং E আছে। A, B এবং C হলো উৎপাদন বিভাগ। D এবং E হলো সেবাকারী বিভাগ। নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যাবলীর ভিত্তিতে A, B এবং C উৎপাদন বিভাগের জন্য প্রতি শ্রম ঘণ্টা পিছু উপরিব্যয়ের হার নির্ণয় করুন:

	Rs.
Indirect Materials	30,000
Indirect Wages	20,000
Depreciation on Machinery	50,000
Depreciation on Building	10,000
Rent, Rates & Taxes	20,000
Electric power for machinery	30,000
Electric power for lighting	1,000
General expenses	30,000

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Items	Total Rs.	A Rs.	B Rs.	C Rs.	D Rs.	E Rs.
Direct Materials	1,20,000	40,000	20,000	38,000	12,000	10,000
Direct Wages	80,000	30,000	30,000	8,000	4,000	8,000
Value of Machinery	2,50,000	60,000	1,00,000	40,000	25,000	25,000
Floor Area (sq.ft.)	50,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000
H.P. of Machine	150	50	60	30	5	5
No. of light points	50	15	10	10	5	10
Labour hours	15,000	5,000	5,000	2,000	1,000	2,000

সেবাকারী বিভাগ D ও E-র উপরব্যয় নিম্নলিখিত উপায়ে বিভাজন / বণ্টন করা হবে :

	A	B	C	D	E
D-র ব্যয়	20%	40%	30%	—	10%
E-র ব্যয়	40%	20%	20%	20%	—

বিভাগ — খ

যে-কোনো দুটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিন : $12 \times 2 = 24$

3. a) পরিব্যয় হিসাবরক্ষণ ও পরিচালন হিসাবরক্ষণের মধ্যে সম্পর্ক আলোচনা করুন।
- b) 'নিষ্ক্রিয় সময়' বলতে কি বোঝায় ? এর কারণ কি ? হিসাবখাতে তা কিরূপে দেখানো হয় ?
4. একজন শ্রমিক একটি নির্দিষ্ট কার্য সম্পাদনের জন্য 160 hours নিয়ে থাকেন। ঐ কার্য সম্পাদনের জন্য দেয় সময় (Time allowed) হল 200 hours। ঘন্টাপিছু শ্রমিককে দেয় মজুরী হল Rs. 2.50। নিম্নলিখিত পারিশ্রমিক

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প্রদানের পদ্ধতি অনুযায়ী ঐ কার্যের Works Cost নিরূপণ করুন :

- a) সময়ভিত্তিক মজুরী পদ্ধতি
- b) হ্যালসী প্রিমিয়াম পরিকল্পনা
- c) রোয়ান প্রিমিয়াম পরিকল্পনা।

অন্যান্য তথ্যসমূহ :

- i) Material cost = Rs. 240
- ii) Factory overhead = 125% of wages.

5. a) একটি উৎপাদনকারী সংস্থা সম্পর্কে নিম্নলিখিত তথ্য

পাওয়া গেছে :

Annual consumption — 16000 units

Cost per unit — Rs. 60

Cost of placing an order — Rs. 120

Annual storage cost — 10% of the cost of the component.

ঐ উৎপাদনকারী সংস্থা একবারে কত পণ্য সরবরাহের নির্দেশ দেবে যাতে করে সংস্থা সর্বোচ্চ ব্যয় সংকোচ করতে পারে ?

- b) টাকা লিখুন :

i) সর্বোচ্চ স্তর

ii) পুনঃক্রয় স্তর।

6 + 3 + 3

বিভাগ — গ

যে-কোনো একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিন : $6 \times 1 = 6$

6. a) Cash received from the contractee (to the extent of 90% of work certified) is Rs. 3,60,000.

What would be the value of work certified ?

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- b) Profit (National) earned from contract is Rs. 90,000. Stage of completion of the contract = 65%. Cash received from the contractee is Rs. 3,60,000, which is 90% of the cost of work certified.

From the above information, determine the amount to be transferred to Profit & Loss A/c and the amount of profit provision.

2 + 4

7. স্বাভাবিক ও অস্বাভাবিক ক্ষতি কাকে বলে ? প্রক্রিয়াভিত্তিক উৎপাদন ব্যবস্থায় কিভাবে এর হিসাব রাখা হয় ? 3 + 3

Part - II**বিভাগ — ক**

যে-কোনো একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিন : $20 \times 1 = 20$

8. মিঃ সেন একজন ভারতীয় আবাসিক নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যগুলি সরবরাহ করেছেন। 2014-15 কর নির্ধারণ বছরের জন্য মিঃ সেন-এর করযোগ্য মোট বেতন নির্ণয় করুন:

Basic salary Rs. 21,000 p.m.

D.A. @ 30% of Basic salary

House Rent Allowance received Rs. 4,000 p.m. and he pays rent of Rs. 4,800 p.m.

City compensatory allowance Rs. 1,000 p.m.

He spent Rs. 12,000 during the relevant previous year for the medical expenses of his wife in a recognised medical institution and his employer reimbursed the entire amount.

Entertainment allowance @ Rs. 600 p.m.

Children's education allowance to meet expenditure of three children Rs. 5,000 each.

Car allowance Rs. 1,000 p.m. but he spent Rs. 800 p.m. for travelling for his official duties.

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9. নিম্নলিখিত লাভ-ক্ষতি হিসাব থেকে 2014-15 কর নির্ধারণ বছরের মিঃ কুঞ্জুর ব্যবসা থেকে প্রাপ্ত আয় নির্ধারণ করুন : Profit & Loss A/c for the year ended 31.03.2014

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Salaries	58,350	By Gross Profit	
" Reserve for bad debt	1,200	b/d	4,15,902
" Insurance	2,910	" Bank Interest	38,500
" Income Tax	23,200	" Dividend on Shares	10,245
" Professional Tax	2,500		
" Sales Tax	19,175		
" Loss on sale of car	15,000		
" Interest on loan	25,900		
" Interest on capital	9,050		
" Depreciation	38,100		
" Net Profit	2,69,262		
	4,64,647		4,64,647

অন্যান্য তথ্য :

Salary includes Rs. 24,000 drawn by proprietor.

Depreciation allowable as per I.T. Rule Rs. 32,500.

বিভাগ — খ

যে-কোনো দুটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিন : $12 \times 2 = 24$

10. মিঃ সেন-এর দেওয়া নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যের উপর ভিত্তি করে 2014-15 কর নির্ধারণ বছরের জন্য গৃহসম্পত্তি থেকে প্রাপ্ত করযোগ্য আয় নির্ণয় করুন :

i) Municipal value = Rs. 80,000

ii) Fair rent = Rs. 85,000

iii) Rent per month = Rs. 5,000

iv) Municipal Tax = Rs. 8,000

v) Interest on loan = Rs. 12,000

60% of the property is let out and 40% is self occupied.

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11. a) 1961 সালের আয়কর আইন অনুযায়ী করদাতার সংজ্ঞা দিন।
b) আয়কর আইন অনুযায়ী 'ব্যক্তি' ধারণা ব্যাখ্যা করুন।
c) আয়কর আইন অনুযায়ী 'কৃষি আয়' ধারণা ব্যাখ্যা করুন।
12. 2013-14 পূর্ববর্তী বৎসরের জন্য মিঃ অর্পণ রায়ের মোট আয় ছিল Rs. 6,00,000। তিনি নিম্নলিখিত যোজনাগুলিতে তার সঞ্চয় জমা করেন :
- Life Insurance Premium paid for himself Rs. 5,000 and for his dependent son Rs. 4,000.
 - His own contribution to Public Provident Fund Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 6,000 to unrecognised provident fund.
 - Contribution to unit linked insurance plan of UTI Rs. 20,000
 - Interest on National Savings Certificate Rs. 8,000
 - Repayment of House Building Loan (HBL) Rs. 48,000 ; Interest on HBL Rs. 18,200
 - Purchase of National Savings Certificate Rs. 5,000
 - Deposited to Pension Fund of LIC Rs. 10,000.
 - He spent Rs. 18,000 towards his son's education fee to a school.
- Calculate the eligible amount of deduction for the Assessment Year 2014-15.

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বিভাগ — গ

যে-কোনো একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিন : $6 \times 1 = 6$

13. আকস্মিক আয় সম্পর্কে টীকা লিখুন।
14. Mr. Saha purchased a land on 18.02.1979 for Rs. 25,000. The land was sold on 12.02.2014 for Rs. 61,000. Expenses on transfer were 5% of the sale price. The market value of the land as on 01.04.1981 was Rs. 70,000.
Compute Capital Gains for the Assessment Year 2014-15 (Cost Inflation Index : 1981-82 = 100; 2013-14 = 939).

English Version

Part – I

Group – A

Answer any *one* question. $20 \times 1 = 20$

1. From the following information for the year ended on 31.12.2014 prepare a Cost Sheet :

	As on 01.01.2014 Rs.	As on 31.12.2014 Rs.
Raw Materials	32,000	39,200
Work-in-progress	25,200	9,200
Finished goods (at cost) (3000 units)	32,800	?
		(2500 units)

Other information for the year :

Purchase of Raw Materials	Rs. 2,23,200
Sales of Finished goods (40500 units)	Rs. 5,67,000
Production wages	Rs. 1,34,400
Office & Administrative expenses	Rs. 41,600
Selling & Distribution expenses	Rs. 1 per unit sold.

Machine hours worked = 8000 hours

Machine hour rate = Rs.5.00

Assume sales are made on 'FIRST IN FIRST OUT' basis.

2. A manufacturing concern has five departments — A, B, C, D and E. A, B and C are production departments, D & E are service departments.

From the following information, determine overhead recovery rate per hour for production departments — A, B and C :

	Rs.
Indirect Materials	30,000
Indirect Wages	20,000
Depreciation on Machinery	50,000
Depreciation on Building	10,000
Rent, Rates & Taxes	20,000
Electric power for machinery	30,000
Electric power for lighting	1,000
General expenses	30,000

Items	Total Rs.	A Rs.	B Rs.	C Rs.	D Rs.	E Rs.
Direct Materials	1,20,000	40,000	20,000	38,000	12,000	10,000
Direct Wages	80,000	30,000	30,000	8,000	4,000	8,000
Value of Machinery	2,50,000	60,000	1,00,000	40,000	25,000	25,000
Floor Area (sq.ft.)	50,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000
H.P. of Machine	150	50	60	30	5	5
No. of light points	50	15	10	10	5	10
Labour hours	15,000	5,000	5,000	2,000	1,000	2,000

Overhead of service departments D and E will be apportioned as follows :

	A	B	C	D	E
Expenses of D	20%	40%	30%	—	10%
Expenses of E	40%	20%	20%	20%	—

Group – B

Answer any *two* questions. $12 \times 2 = 24$

3. a) Discuss the relationship between Cost Accounting and Management Accounting.
b) What do you mean by 'Idle time' ? What are its reasons ? How will it be shown in cost accounting ?
4. A worker takes 160 hours for performing a job. Time allowed for doing the job is 200 hours. Labour hour rate = Rs. 2.50 per hour. Calculate the works cost of the job under the following methods of payment of wages :
a) Time rate
b) Halsey premium plan
c) Rowan premium plan
- Additional information :
i) Material cost = Rs. 240
ii) Factory overhead = 125% of wages.

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5. a) Following information are available for a manufacturing concern :
- Annual consumption — 16000 units
Cost per unit — Rs. 60
Cost of placing an order — Rs. 120
Annual storage cost — 10% of the cost of the component.
- Determine the quantity to be ordered at a time to minimise cost.
- b) Write notes on the following :
- i) Maximum level
ii) Reorder level. 6 + 3 + 3

Group – C

Answer any *one* question. 6 × 1 = 6

6. a) Cash received from the contractee (to the extent of 90% of work certified) is Rs. 3,60,000.
- What would be the value of work certified ?
- b) Profit (National) earned from contract is Rs. 90,000. Stage of completion of the contract = 65%. Cash received from the contractee is Rs. 3,60,000, which is 90% of the cost of work certified.
- From the above information, determine the amount to be transferred to Profit & Loss A/c and the amount of profit provision.
- 2 + 4
7. What do you mean by normal and abnormal loss ? How are they treated in Process Costing ?
- 3 + 3

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Part – II

Group – A

Answer any *one* question. 20 × 1 = 20

8. Mr. Sen, a resident of India, gave you the following information. Compute the taxable salary of Mr. Sen for the Assessment Year 2014-15.
- Basic salary Rs. 21,000 p.m.
- D.A. @ 30% of Basic salary
- House Rent Allowance received Rs. 4,000 p.m. and he pays rent of Rs. 4,800 p.m.
- City compensatory allowance Rs. 1,000 p.m.
- He spent Rs. 12,000 during the relevant previous year for the medical expenses of his wife in a recognised medical institution and his employer reimbursed the entire amount.
- Entertainment allowance @ Rs. 600 p.m.
- Children's education allowance to meet expenditure of three children Rs. 5,000 each.
- Car allowance Rs. 1,000 p.m. but he spent Rs. 800 p.m. for travelling for his official duties.

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9. From the following Profit & Loss A/c, determine the business income of Mr. Kundu for the Assessment Year 2014-15 :

Profit & Loss A/c for the year ended on 31.03.2014

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Salaries	58,350	By Gross Profit	
" Reserve for bad debt	1,200	b/d	4,15,902
" Insurance	2,910	" Bank	
" Income Tax	23,200	Interest	38,500
" Professional Tax	2,500	" Dividend on Shares	10,245
" Sales Tax	19,175		
" Loss on sale of car	15,000		
" Interest on loan	25,900		
" Interest on capital	9,050		
" Depreciation	38,100		
" Net Profit	2,69,262		
	4,64,647		4,64,647

Other information :

Salary includes Rs. 24,000 drawn by proprietor.
Depreciation allowable as per I.T. Rule Rs. 32,500.

Group - B

Answer any *two* questions. $12 \times 2 = 24$

10. From the following particulars of house of Mr. Sen, compute the Income from House Property (for the Assessment Year 2014-15) :
- Municipal value = Rs. 80,000
 - Fair rent = Rs. 85,000
 - Rent per month = Rs. 5,000
 - Municipal Tax = Rs. 8,000
 - Interest on loan = Rs. 12,000
- 60% of the property is let out and 40% is self occupied.

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- Define 'Assessee' as per I.T. Act, 1961.
 - Define 'Person' as per I.T. Act.
 - Explain 'Agricultural Income' as per I.T. Act.
12. Total Income of Mr. Arpan Roy was Rs. 6,00,000 during the previous year 2013-14. He deposited his savings under the following schemes :
- Life Insurance Premium paid for himself Rs. 5,000 and for his dependent son Rs. 4,000.
 - His own contribution to Public Provident Fund Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 6,000 to unrecognised provident fund.
 - Contribution to unit linked insurance plan of UTI Rs. 20,000
 - Interest on National Savings Certificate Rs. 8,000
 - Repayment of House Building Loan (HBL) Rs. 48,000 ; Interest on HBL Rs. 18,200
 - Purchase of National Savings Certificate Rs. 5,000
 - Deposited to Pension Fund of LIC Rs. 10,000.
 - He spent Rs. 18,000 towards his son's education fee to a school.

Calculate the eligible amount of deduction for the Assessment Year 2014-15.

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Group – C

Answer any *one* question. $6 \times 1 = 6$

13. Write a note on 'Casual Income'.
14. Mr. Saha purchased a land on 18.02.1979 for Rs. 25,000. The land was sold on 12.02.2014 for Rs. 61,000. Expenses on transfer were 5% of the sale price. The market value of the land as on 01.04.1981 was Rs. 70,000.

Compute Capital Gains for the Assessment Year 2014-15 (Cost Inflation Index : 1981-82 = 100; 2013-14 = 939).

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