স্নাতক পাঠক্রন্স শিক্ষাবর্ষান্ত পরীক্ষা (BDP Term End Examination) ডিসেম্বর, ২০১৭ ও জুন, ২০১৮ (December-2017 & June-2018) ঐচ্ছিক পাঠক্রন্ম (Elective Course) বাণিজ্য (Commerce) পঞ্চম পত্র (5th Paper) Cost Accountancy & Element of Income Tax : ECO-5

সময় ঃ চার ঘণ্টা (Time : 4 Hours) পূর্ণমান ঃ ১০০ (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

(পরিব্যয় হিসাবশাস্ত্র)

বিভাগ — ক

যে-কোনো একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিন ঃ $20 \times 1 = 2$	যে-কোনো	একটি প্র	শ্নের উত্তর	দিন	0	$20 \times 1 = 2$
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 Goodluck Construction Ltd. 24,00,000 টাকায় একটি রাস্তা তৈরি করার দায়িত্ব নিয়েছে। 31.03.2018-এ শেষ হওয়া হিসাব বছরের প্রদত্ত বিবরণ পেশ করা হয়েছে :

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Materials :	Rs.
Direct Purchase Rs. 6,00,000	7 00 000
Issued from stores <u>1,00,000</u>	7,00,000
Wages paid for labour	3,20,000
General Plant in use :	
Written down value	7,20,000
Depreciation thereon	80,000
Direct Expenses	20,000
Sub-contract charges	60,000
Share of General Overhead	16,000
Share of General Overhead	10,000
Materials in hand on 31.03.2018	30,000
Materials lost by fire	12,000
Salvages value thereof	2,000
Outstanding Wages on 31.03.2018	40,000
Unpaid Direct Expenses on 31.03.2018	8,000
Cash received (90% of work certified)	14,40,000
Cost of construction done after	
certification of the work	1,20,000
Contract Account তৈরি করুন এবং ঐ	বছর লাভ ও
ক্ষতির হিসাবখাতে কত লাভ বা ক্ষতি স্থানান্তনি	
দেখান। Work-in-progress-এর মৃল্যায়ন	
31.03.2018 তারিথের উদ্বর্ত পত্রে বিভিন্ন হি	সাবখাতগুলির
জের দেখান।	
একটি উৎপাদনকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানের উৎপাদন নি	নভাগে তিনটি
পৃথক মেশিন <i>P, Q</i> ও <i>R</i> আছে। সাধারণত গু	ধ্রতিটি মেশিনে
প্রতিদিন আট ঘন্টা করে 300 দিন কাজ হয়ে	থাকে। কিন্ত

এটা অনুমান হচ্ছে যে মেরামতি ও সংরক্ষণের জন্য মোট সময়ের 16 $rac{2}{3}\%$ সময় মেশিনগুলির উৎপাদন বন্ধ থাকে।

2.

31.03.2018 তারিখে শেষ হওয়া হিসাব বছরের উৎপাদন বিভাগের অনুমিত ব্যয়গুলি নিম্নরূপ :

1101013 97190	10401-114	NC1 •	
			Rs.
Deprecia		52,500	
Lighting			4,500
Rent and	d Rates		24,000
Indirect	Wages		22,500
Power	U		60,000
Canteen	Expenses		12,500
	nd Mainten	ance	31,500
Sundrie			15,000
Other informa	tion :		,
	Machine P	Machine Q	Machine R
Direct Wages (Rs.)	30,000	20,000	25,000
Cost of Machines			
(Rs.)	2,50,000	3,00,000	5,00,000
H.P. of Machines 8		10	12
Space occupied			
(sq.ft.)	500	750	750
Light points	8	6	4
No. of workers	3	3	4
2018 সালের			
উৎপাদন ক্ষমত	চার 83 <u>1</u> %	ব্যবহারে	মেশিন <i>P</i> -এর
6,000 টাকা, (
	-		
<i>R</i> -এর 9,600 টা	কা ওপারব্যয়	হয়েছে।	
নির্ণয় করুন :			
প্রতিটি মেশিনের	(ক) কাৰ্যব	চরী কাজের	ঘণ্টা বিবেচনা
করে পূর্ব-নির্ধা	রিত উপরি	ব্যয়ের আ	হ্মীকরণ হার,
(খ) অধিআত্মীব	গ্রণ বা স্বল্ <u>প</u> -	আত্মীকরণের	পরিমাণ এবং
(গ) পরিবর্তিত উ	চপরিব্যয় প্রয়ো	গের হার।	

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পিরের পৃষ্ঠায় দ্রস্টব্য

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বিভাগ — খ

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

 একটি রাসায়নিক কাঁচামাল তিনটি প্রক্রিয়ার মধ্য দিয়ে প্রক্রিয়াজাত হয়ে পণ্যে পরিনত হয়। 31.12.2016 তারিখে শেষ হওয়া আর্থিক অর্ধ বছরের পণ্যটির বিশদ বিবরণ নীচে দেওয়া হল :

		Total <i>Rs.</i>	Process- I <i>R</i> s.	Process- II <i>R</i> s.	Process- III <i>Rs</i> .
Basic Rav	v Materials				
(20,	000 units)	80,000	80,000		
Other Dir	ect				
Mat	erials (Rs.)	52,000	16,000	20,000	16,000
Direct Wa	ges (Rs.)	1,20,000	48,000	40,000	32,000
Direct Exp	penses (Rs.)	78,840	32,000	25,700	21,140
Productio	n Overhead				
	(Rs.)	60,000			
(absorb	ed as %				
of wag	,				
Output (ii	,		17,500	16,500	15,600
Normal Lo					
-	(% of input)		10%	6%	4%
-	ue per unit		Re. 1.00	Rs. 2·00	
কো	না প্রক্রিয়া ব	ন্তরেই কোল	গ প্রারস্কিক	অথবা অ	ন্তিম সস্কার
নেই	। 80% তৈ	রী পণ্য বি	ক্রয় মৃল্যের	র উপর 2	০% লাভে
বিত্ৰ	ণী হয়েছে।		~		
প্রয	াজনীয় হিসা	বখাতগুলি	প্ৰস্থাত কৰা	ন এবং এ	।ই সমযেব
			~		
আভ	ৰ্নত মুনাফার '				
4. (ক্)	একটি প্রশি	ত ্ষ্ঠান 2,00),000 টাক	া ব্যয়ে এব	চটি পণ্যের
	ى 1,000	মকক তৈরী	করে। স	মাট ব্যয়ের	া বিভাজন
	নিম্নরূপ :				
	Direct M	laterials	40%		
	Direct w	ages	30%		
	Overhea	-	30%		

অনুমান করা হচ্ছে আগামী বছর কাঁচামালের দাম 15% এবং মজুরীর হার 10% বৃদ্ধি পাবে। এর ফলে বর্তমান মূল্যে পণ্যটি বিক্রী করলে সস্কাব্য মুনাফা 45% হ্রাস পাবে। পণ্যটির প্রতিটি এককের বর্তমান মূল্য কত ? যদি প্রতিষ্ঠানটি বর্তমান হারে লাভ করতে চায় তবে পণ্যটির সম্ভাব্য বিক্রয়মূল্য কত হবে ?

- (খ) বিভিন্ন শ্রেণীবিভাগকরণ পদ্ধতি অনুসারে সংক্ষেপে পরিব্যয়ের শ্রেণীবিভাগগুলি বর্ণনা করুন। 8 + 4
- (ক) পরিব্যয় হিসাবরক্ষণে স্থির ব্যয় ও পরিবর্তনশীল ব্যয়ের মধ্যে পার্থক্য নির্ণয় করার গুরুত্ব আলোচনা করুন।
 - (ম) The factory cost of a job is Rs. 4,200.
 A worker took 30 hours to complete the job. Material cost is Rs. 3,000. Hourly rate of wages is Rs. 20. Works overhead is recovered on the job at Rs. 15 per labour hour worked. The worker received bonus according to Rowan Plan. Calculate standard time for completion of the job. Also calculate the factory cost and wage payable under Halsey Plan, if the work is completed in 25 hours. 4 + 8

বিভাগ — গ

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

- অলস সময় কাকে বলে এবং পরিব্যয় হিসাবশাস্ত্রে কিভাবে একে বিবেচনা করা হয় ?
- 7. P Ltd. নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যাবলী প্রদান করেছে :
 - (a) Re-ordering Quantity 20,000 units;
 - (b) Re-ordering Stock Level 35,000 units;
 - (c) Maximum Stock Level 49,000 units;

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- (d) Minimum Stock Level 17,500 units;
- (e) Average lead time is 5 days;
- (f) The difference between Maximum and Minimum lead time is 4 days.

কাঁচামালটির প্রতিদিনের সর্বাধিক ও সর্বনিম্ন ব্যবহার এবং সরবরাহের সময় নির্ণয় করুন।

Part – II

(আয়কর)

বিভাগ — ঘ

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

- নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যাবলী থেকে মিস্টার অনির্বাণ অধিকারীর 2017-18 কর নির্ধারণ বছরের দেয় আয়করের পরিমাণ নির্ণয় করুন :
 - (i) Basic salary on 01.04.2016 was Rs. 36,000 (annual increment has become due every year on 1st July at Rs. 1,200)
 - (ii) Dearness Allowance is at 80% of basic pay (75% of the amount enters into retirement benefit calculation)
 - (iii) City Compensatory Allowance is at 20% of basic pay.
 - (iv) Conveyance Allowance is at Rs. 3,000 p.m.
 (Actual expenses for official purpose Rs. 20,000)
 - (v) Children Education Allowance is @ Rs. 2,500 p.m.
 - (vi) Children Hostel Allowance is at Rs. 2,000 p.m. per child (Mr. Adhikari has three children)

- (vii) Rent-free furnished house is at Bhubaneswar. The house is owned by the employer. The employer incurred an expenditure of Rs. 40,000 for maintenance of garden attached to the house which included salary of a part-time gardener Rs. 24,000. Cost of furniture provided along with the house is Rs. 60,000.
- (viii) Professional tax at Rs. 200 p.m. was paid by his employer.
- (ix) On 01.10.2016 he took a loan of Rs. 15,00,000 from his employer at an interest rate of 4% p.a. for purchasing a flat at Barasat. Rate of interest charged by SBI on housing loan is @ 9% p.a.
- (x) He paid LIP of Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 16,000 on the lives of his own and his wife. His employer also paid LIP on his life Rs. 12,000.
- (xi) Interest on Bank Savings Account Rs. 15,800.
- 9. নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যাবলী থেকে 2017-18 কর নির্ধারণ বছরে
 শ্রী তিনকড়ি মিত্রের মোট আয় নির্ধারণ করুন :

Trading and Profit & Loss A/c for the year ended 31.03.2017

	3		
	Rs.		Rs.
To Opening Stock	90,000	By Sales	20,06,000
" Purchases	15,60,000	" Closing Stock	1,54,000
" Gross Profit c/d	5,10,000		
	21,60,000		21,60,000
To Salaries	1,20,000	By Gross Profit b/d	5,10,000
" Insurance	34,000	" Bad debt recovered	
" Advertisement	32,000	(Previously allowed)	32,000
" Travelling		" Profit on sale of	
Expenses	12,000	machinery	30,000
" Entertainment		" Interest from	
expenses	24,000	UTI Bonds	48,000
" Miscellaneous			
Expenses	30,000		contd

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	Rs.		Rs.
" Copyright		" Dividend from	
(purchased in		ITC Ltd.	
Oct'16)	84,000	(an Indian	
" Sales Tax	9,000	company)	60,000
" Depreciation	84,000	" Winnings from	
" Car expenses	50,000	Betting	40,000
" Medical expenses		_	
of proprietor	40,000		
" Medical expenses			
for disabled son			
of the proprietor	26,000		
" General Reserve	25,000		
" Net Profit	1,50,000		
	7,20,000		7,20,000

অন্যান্য তথ্যাবলী :

- (a) Depreciation as per Income Tax Rule Rs. 90,000
- (b) Miscellaneous expenses Rs. 10,000 paid for purchase of NSC (VIII Issue)
- (c) Included in salary Rs. 18,000 paid to proprietor's son who never attended the business.
- (d) Insurance included Rs. 12,000 paid for fire insurance of business assets and the balance paid as life insurance premium of the proprietor.
- (e) The car is used both for personal and business purposes, $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the car expenses were for personal purpose.

(f) Rs. 36,000 was paid to a supplier in cash who refused to accept cheque.

- (g) Opening stock is valued 10% below cost and closing stock is valued 10% above cost.
- (h) Sales include goods valued Rs. 36,000 withdrawn by the trader for his personal use.

The cost price of such goods was Rs. 30,000 and the market price was Rs. 45,000.

বিভাগ — ঙ

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

- 10. (ক) মিস্টার শ্যামাপদ গুইঁ 2016-17 আর্থিক বছরের নিম্নলিখিত তথ্য পেশ করেছেন :
 - (i) Purchase price of house property (single storeyed) on 1st February, 1980 : Rs. 1,00,000.
 - (ii) Cost of construction of first floor in 1988-89 : Rs. 1,60,000.
 - (iii) Cost of construction of second floor in 2008-09 : Rs. 3,80,000.
 - (iv) Fair market value of the property on 1st April, 1981 was Rs. 1,80,000.
 - (v) Sale of the whole house property on 20th December, 2016 : Rs. 50,00,000.
 - (vi) Expenses incurred on transfer Rs. 98,000.

2017-18 কর নির্ধারণ বছরে মিস্টার শ্যামাপদ গুইঁয়ের মৃলধনী খাতে আয় নির্ণয় করুন।

(খ) Srilanka Construction Ltd.-র একজন কর্মচারী মিস্টার রাণা ত্রিশ বছর নয় মাস কাজ করার পর 30.9.2016 তারিখে অবসর গ্রহণ করেন এবং ছুটি বিক্রয় বাবদ 7,20,000 টাকা পান। অবসর গ্রহণের সময় তার মূল বেতন ছিল 35,600 টাকা যাতে শেষ বছর 2016 সালের 1 লা জানুয়ারী মূল বেতনের বৃদ্ধি 1,600 টাকা বাকী (due) ছিল। মহার্ঘ ভাতা ছিল মূল বেতনের 60 শতাংশ। এটি অবসরকালীন সুবিধা নির্ণয়ে বিবেচনা করা হয় না। প্রদত্ত বিবরণ থেকে মিস্টার রাণার ছুটি বিক্রয় বাবদ প্রাপ্ত অর্থের করযোগ্য অংশ নির্ণয় করুন।

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- (i) Leave entitlement : 40 days for each year of completed service.
- (ii) Leave availed during the period of service : 540 days.
- (iii) Leave standing to the credit at the time of retirement : 22 months. 6 + 6
- মিস্টার তপন তলাপাত্র ও তার পরিবারের সদস্যগণ নিজেদের বসবাসের জন্য তিনটি বাড়ী অধিকার করে আছেন। বাড়ীগুলি মিস্টার তলাপাত্র তৈরি করিয়েছিলেন। বাড়ীগুলির বিবরণ নীচে দেওয়া হল :

	House-A	House-B	House- C
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard Rent	1,50,000	1,80,000	2,00,000
Municipal Value	1,00,000	1,50,000	2,25,000
Fair Rent	1,20,000	2,25,000	2,75,000
Municipal Tax paid	12,000	15,000	27,000
Interest on loan taken for the			
purpose of construction	15,000	25,000	_
Fire Insurance Premium (Due)	4,000	6,000	8,000
Repairing Maintenance	Nil	70,000	12,000

মিস্টার তলাপাত্র তৃতীয় (*C*) বাড়ীটি তৈরির জন্য 9 শতাংশ সুদের হারে 12,00,000 টাকা ঋণ নিয়েছিলেন। 2010 সালের 1 লা জুলাই ঋণ করা হয়েছিল এবং 2015 সালের 31 শে ডিসেম্বর তারিখে ঋণ শোধ করা হয়েছিল। 2014 সালের 31 শে মার্চ বাড়ীটির নির্মাণ সম্পন্ন হয়েছিল। অন্য দুটি বাড়ী 2010 সালে তৈরি হয়েছিল। তিনটি বাড়ীই মিস্টার তপন তলাপাত্র ও তার পরিবারের সদস্যগণ নিজেদের বসবাসের জন্য ব্যবহার করেছিল।

2017-18 কর নির্ধারণ বছরে মিস্টার তলাপাত্রের গৃহ সম্পত্তি খাতে আয় নির্ণয় করুন।

12. 2017-18 কর নির্ধারণ বছরে মিস্টার প্রদীপ বোস আয় ও ক্ষতির নিম্নলিখিত বিবরণ পেশ করেছেন :

	Rs.
Income from salary	1,20,000
Income from house property	62,000
Loss from cosmetics business	50,000
Profit from grocery business	42,000
Loss from speculation business	13,000
Long-term capital gains	98,000
Short-term capital gains	38,000
Winning from lottery	75,000
Income from the activity of owning	
& maintaining race horses	26,000
Gain from horse race	16,000
পূর্বের কর নির্ধারণ বছর থেকে নিম্নলিখিত	ক্ষতিগুলির জের
টেনে আনা হয়েছে :	
Short-term capital loss	12,500
Loss from house property	28,400
Loss from cosmetics business	17,000
Loss from the activity of owning &	
maintaining race horse	6,000
2016-17 কর নির্ধারণ বছরে উপরিউক্ত ব	ক্ষতির জেরগুলি
প্রথম নির্ণয় করা হয়েছিল। 2017-18 কর	া নির্ধারণ বছরে
মিস্টার বোসের মোট আয় নির্ধারণ করুন।	

বিভাগ — চ

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

13. মিস্টার স্বস্তিক ভার্গবকে (a) একজন আবাসিক কিন্তু সাধারণভাবে আবাসিক নন এবং (b) একজন অনাবাসিক বিবেচনা করে 2017-18 কর নির্ধারণ বছরে তার মোট আয়

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নির্ধারণ করুন। 2016-17 পূর্ববর্তী বছরে মিস্টার ভার্গব নিম্নলিখিত আয় উপার্জন করেছেন :

- Profit from a business in Sri Lanka Rs. 5,00,000 ; 40% of which was received in India. The business is controlled from Chennai.
- (ii) Agricultural income from Bangladesh but received in India Rs. 1,40,000.
- (iii) Dividend from a UK-based company received and banked there Rs. 80,000.
- (iv) Pension from a former employer in USA Rs. 3,00,000 (60% was banked in USA and 40% was sent to India)
- 14. সত্য ব্যাঙ্কে স্থায়ী আমানতের উপর সুদ বাবদ 30,000 টাকা উপার্জন করেছেন এবং করভার লাঘবের জন্য সম্পূর্ণ সুদের অর্থ পাবলিক প্রভিডেন্ট ফান্ডে জমা করেছেন। অপরদিকে মিথ্যা একজন স্থানীয় ব্যবসায়ীকে টাকা ধার দিয়ে সুদ বাবদ 30,000 টাকা উপার্জন করেছেন এবং পুরো টাকা ভোগ্য পণ্য ক্রয় করে ব্যয় করেছেন। তিনি করভার লাঘবের জন্য এই আয়টি আয় বিবরণীতে দেখান নি। করভার লাঘবের জন্য উভয়ে যে পদ্ধতি গ্রহণ করেছেন তাদের প্রকৃতি বিস্তৃতভাবে আলোচনা করুন।

English Version

Part – I

(Cost Accountancy)

Group – A

Answer any <i>one</i> question.	$20 \times 1 = 20$
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1. Goodluck Construction Ltd. undertook construction of a road for Rs. 24,00,000. The following particulars are furnished for the A.Y. year ended 31.03.2018 :

ycar chucu 51.05.2010.		
Materials :		Rs.
Direct Purchase A	Rs. 6,00,000	
Issued from stores	1,00,000	7,00,000
Wages paid for labour		3,20,000
General Plant in use :		
Written down value		7,20,000
Depreciation thereon		80,000
Direct Expenses		20,000
Sub-contract charges	60,000	
Share of General Overhead		16,000
Materials in hand on 31.03.	2018	30,000
Materials lost by fire	12,000	
Salvages value thereof		2,000
Outstanding Wages on 31.0	3.2018	40,000
Unpaid Direct Expenses on	31.03.2018	8,000
Cash received (90% of work	certified)	14,40,000
Cost of construction done at	fter	

certification of the work 1,20,000 Prepare Contract Account showing therein the amount of profit or loss to be transferred to the Profit & Loss Account. Determining the value of work-in-progress show how the various items would appear in the Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2018.

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2. A production department of a manufacturing concern has three distinct machines *P*, *Q* and *R*. It is estimated that each machine will normally work for 300 days a year at 8 hours per day. But it is anticipated that the machines will remain idle $16\frac{2}{3}$ % of this time due to normal repairs and maintenance.

The budgeted figure of production department for the year ended 31st March, 2018 are as follows :

			Rs.		
Deprecia	ation	52,500			
Lighting		4,500			
Rent and	d Rates	24,000			
Indirect	Wages	22,500			
Power	0	60,000			
Canteen	Expenses	12,500			
	nd Mainten	,			
Sundrie			15,000		
Other informa	tion :		-,		
	Machine-P	Machine-Q	Machine-R		
Direct Wages (Rs.)	30,000	20,000	25,000		
Cost of Machines					
(Rs.)	2,50,000	3,00,000	5,00,000		
H.P. of Machines	8	10	12		
Space occupied					
(sq.ft.)	500	750	750		
Light points	8	6	4		
No. of workers	3	3	4		
During the month of January, 2018 (24 working					
days) at 83	$\frac{1}{3}\%$ capac	ity utilisat	ion, actual		
overhead incurred were :					

For Machine-*P*, Rs. 6,000, for Machine-*Q*, Rs. 4,000 and for Machine-*R*, Rs. 9,600.

You are required to calculate for each machine :

- (a) Pre-determined overhead rate based on effective working hours;
- (b) The amount of under-/over-absorption; and
- (c) The revised overhead application rate.

Group – B

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

3. A chemical product passes through three different processes to convert into a finished product. Data relating to the product for the half-year ended on 31.12.2016 are given below :

	Total	Process-	Process-	Process-	
	Rs.	Ι	II	III	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Basic Raw Materials					
(20,000 units)	80,000	80,000			
Other Direct					
Materials (Rs.)	52,000	16,000	20,000	16,000	
Direct Wages (Rs.)	1,20,000	48,000	40,000	32,000	
Direct Expenses (Rs.)	78,840	32,000	25,700	21,140	
Production Overhead					
(Rs.)	60,000				
(absorbed as %					
of wages)					
Output (in units)		17,500	16,500	15,600	
Normal Loss in					
process (% of input)		10%	6%	4%	
Scrap value per unit		Re. 1.00	Rs. 2.00	Rs. 3·00	

There was no stock at start or at the end in any process. 80% of finished goods are sold at 20% profit on selling price.

You are required to prepare all the necessary accounts and show the amount of profit earned during that period.

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4. (a) A firm manufactures 1,000 units of a product at a cost of Rs. 2,00,000. Total cost is composed of as follows : Direct Materials 40% Direct wages 30% Overhead 30%

> An increase in material price by 15% and wage rate by 10% is expected in the next year. As a result, the profit at current selling price will decrease by 45% of the present profit. What is the current selling price per unit ? If the firm wants to maintain the same rate of profit what will be the revised selling price ?

- (b) Briefly describe the classification of cost according to different classifying procedure.
 8 + 4
- 5. a) State why it is important to distinguish between Fixed and Variable Expenses in Cost Accounting.
 - b) The factory cost of a job is Rs. 4,200. A worker took 30 hours to complete the job. Material cost is Rs. 3,000. Hourly rate of wages is Rs. 20. Works overhead is recovered on the job at Rs. 15 per labour hour worked. The worker received bonus according to Rowan Plan. Calculate standard time for completion of the job. Also calculate the factory cost and wage payable under Halsey Plan, if the work is completed in 25 hours. 4 + 8

Group – C

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

- 6. What is idle time and how is it treated in cost accounts ?
- 7. *P* Ltd. provides the following information :
 - (a) Re-ordering Quantity 20,000 units;
 - (b) Re-ordering Stock Level 35,000 units;
 - (c) Maximum Stock Level 49,000 units;
 - (d) Minimum Stock Level 17,500 units;
 - (e) Average lead time is 5 days;
 - (f) The difference between Maximum and Minimum lead time is 4 days.

Calculate the maximum and minimum usages per day and lead-times.

Part – II

(Element of Income Tax)

Group – D

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

- 8. From the following particulars of Mr. Anirban Adhikari, calculate tax payable by him for the assessment year 2017-18 :
 - (i) Basic salary on 01.04.2016 was Rs. 36,000 (annual increment has become due every year on 1st July at Rs. 1,200)
 - (ii) Dearness Allowance is at 80% of basic pay (75% of the amount enters into retirement benefit calculation)
 - (iii) City Compensatory Allowance is at 20% of basic pay.
 - (iv) Conveyance Allowance is at Rs. 3,000 p.m.
 (Actual expenses for official purpose Rs. 20,000)
 - (v) Children Education Allowance is @ Rs. 2,500 p.m.

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- (vi) Children Hostel Allowance is at Rs. 2,000 p.m. per child (Mr. Adhikari has three children)
- (vii) Rent-free furnished house is at Bhubaneswar. The house is owned by the employer. The employer incurred an expenditure of Rs. 40,000 for maintenance of garden attached to the house which included salary of a part-time gardener Rs. 24,000. Cost of furniture provided along with the house is Rs. 60,000.
- (viii) Professional tax at Rs. 200 p.m. was paid by his employer.
- (ix) On 01.10.2016 he took a loan of Rs. 15,00,000 from his employer at an interest rate of 4% p.a. for purchasing a flat at Barasat. Rate of interest charged by SBI on housing loan is @ 9% p.a.
- (x) He paid LIP of Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 16,000 on the lives of his own and his wife. His employer also paid LIP on his life Rs. 12,000.
- (xi) Interest on Bank Savings Account Rs. 15,800.
- 9. From the following information compute the total income of Sri Tinkadi Mitra for the assessment year 2017-18 :

Trading and Profit & Loss A/c for the year ended 31.03.2017

	Rs.		Rs.		
To Opening Stock	90,000	By Sales	20,06,000		
" Purchases	15,60,000	" Closing Stock	1,54,000		
" Gross Profit c/d	5,10,000	_			
	21,60,000		21,60,000		
To Salaries	1,20,000	By Gross Profit b/d	5,10,000		
" Insurance	34,000	" Bad debt recovered			
" Advertisement	32,000	(Previously allowed)	32,000		
" Travelling					
Expenses	12,000		Contd		

	Rs.		Rs.
" Entertainment		" Profit on sale of	
expenses	24,000	machinery	30,000
" Miscellaneous		" Interest from	
Expenses	30,000	UTI Bonds	48,000
" Copyright		" Dividend from	
(purchased in		ITC Ltd.	
Oct'16)	84,000	(an Indian	
" Sales Tax	9,000	company)	60,000
" Depreciation	84,000	" Winnings from	
" Car expenses	50,000	Betting	40,000
" Medical expenses			
of proprietor	40,000		
" Medical expenses			
for disabled son			
of the proprietor	26,000		
" General Reserve	25,000		
" Net Profit	1,50,000		
	7,20,000		7,20,000

Other information :

- (a) Depreciation as per Income Tax Rule Rs. 90,000
- (b) Miscellaneous expenses Rs. 10,000 paid for purchase of NSC (VIII Issue)
- (c) Included in salary Rs. 18,000 paid to proprietor's son who never attended the business.
- (d) Insurance included Rs. 12,000 paid for fire insurance of business assets and the balance paid as life insurance premium of the proprietor.
- (e) The car is used both for personal and business purposes, $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the car
 - expenses were for personal purpose. Rs. 36,000 was paid to a supplier in cash
- (f) Rs. 36,000 was paid to a supplier in c who refused to accept cheque.
- (g) Opening stock is valued 10% below cost and closing stock is valued 10% above cost.

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(h) Sales include goods valued Rs. 36,000 withdrawn by the trader for his personal use.

The cost price of such goods was Rs. 30,000 and the market price was Rs. 45,000.

Group – E

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

- 10. (a) Mr. Shyamapada Guin furnished the following information for the financial year 2016-17 :
 - (i) Purchase price of house property (single storeyed) on 1st February, 1980 : Rs. 1,00,000.
 - (ii) Cost of construction of first floor in 1988-89 : Rs. 1,60,000.
 - (iii) Cost of construction of second floor in 2008-09 : Rs. 3,80,000.
 - (iv) Fair market value of the property on 1st April, 1981 was Rs. 1,80,000.
 - (v) Sale of the whole house property on 20th December, 2016 : Rs. 50,00,000.
 - (vi) Expenses incurred on transfer Rs. 98,000.

Compute income from capital gains of Mr. Shyamapada Guin for the assessment year 2017-18.

(b) Mr. Rana, an employee of Srilanka Construction Ltd., retired on 30.9.2016 after completing 30 years and 9 months of service and received Rs. 7,20,000 as leave encashment. At the time of retirement his basic pay was Rs. 35,600 p.m. including the last increment of Rs. 1,600 became due

on 1st January, 2016. Dearness Allowance was @ 60% of basic pay (not considered in retirement benefit). From the following information calculate the taxable amount of leave encashment of Mr. Rana.

- (i) Leave entitlement : 40 days for each year of completed service.
- (ii) Leave availed during the period of service : 540 days.
- (iii) Leave standing to the credit at the time of retirement : 22 months. 6 + 6
- 11. Mr. Tapan Talapatra and his family members have occupied three houses for their residential purpose. The particulars of the houses which were constructed by Mr. Talapatra are as follows :

	House-A	House-B	House- C
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard Rent	1,50,000	1,80,000	2,00,000
Municipal Value	1,00,000	1,50,000	2,25,000
Fair Rent	1,20,000	2,25,000	2,75,000
Municipal Tax paid	12,000	15,000	27,000
Interest on loan taken for the			
purpose of construction	15,000	25,000	
Fire Insurance Premium (Due)	4,000	6,000	8,000
Repairing Maintenance	Nil	70,000	12,000

Mr. Talapatra borrowed Rs. 12,00,000 @ 9% p.a. for the purpose of construction of House-C. The amount was borrowed on 1st July, 2010 and repaid on 31st December, 2015. Construction of the house was completed on 31st March, 2014. The other two houses were constructed in 2010. The three houses are used by Mr. Talapatra and his family for their residential purposes. **QP Code : 18UT73ECO5** 2

Calculate Income from House Property of Mr. Talapatra for the assessment year 2017-18.

12. Mr. Pradip Bose submits the following details of his incomes and losses for the assessment year 2017-18 :

	Rs.			
Income from salary	1,20,000			
Income from house property	62,000			
Loss from cosmetics business	50,000			
Profit from grocery business	42,000			
Loss from speculation business	13,000			
Long-term capital gains	98,000			
Short-term capital gains	38,000			
Winning from lottery	75,000			
Income from the activity of owning				
& maintaining race horses	26,000			
Gain from horse race	16,000			
The following are the details of the losses brought				
forward by Mr. Bose from the	previous			
assessment year :				
Short-term capital loss	12,500			
Loss from house property	28,400			
Loss from cosmetics business	17,000			
Loss from the activity of owning &				
maintaining race horse	6,000			
All the above losses were first computed in the				

All the above losses were first computed in the assessment year 2016-17. Compute total income of Mr. Bose for the assessment year 2017-18.

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Group – F

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

- 13. Compute gross total income of Mr. Swastik Bhargav for the assessment year 2017-18 considering him (a) a resident but not ordinarily resident and (b) a non-resident. Income earned by Mr. Bhargav during the previous year 2016-17 are as follows :
 - Profit from a business in Sri Lanka Rs. 5,00,000; 40% of which was received in India. The business is controlled from Chennai.
 - (ii) Agricultural income from Bangladesh but received in India Rs. 1,40,000.
 - (iii) Dividend from a UK-based company received and banked there Rs. 80,000.
 - (iv) Pension from a former employer in USA Rs. 3,00,000 (60% was banked in USA and 40% was sent to India)
- 14. Satya earned Rs. 30,000 as interest on Bank Fixed Deposit and deposited the full amount to Public Provident Fund to reduce his tax liability. On the other hand, Mithya earned interest of Rs. 30,000 on lending money to a local businessman and spent the full amount of interest in consumable goods, thus he reduced his tax liability by not showing this income in his income statement. Discuss, in detail, the nature of tax savings techniques adopted by them.
