ASNC-2/16

2016

BENGALI ESSAY, PRECIS WRITING AND COMPOSITION

Time Allowed – 3 Hours **Full Marks – 100**

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to prescribed number shall be valued and remaining ones ignored.

Do not write your name, address etc. anywhere inside the answer-book. Write X, Y, Z if necessary.

১। যে কোন একটি বিষয় অবলম্বনে প্রবন্ধ রচনা করুন। ৩৫

ক) অধিকার, কর্তব্য ও যুবসমাজ;

খ) জাতীয় স্তরে খেলাধুলা ও আজকের মেয়েরা ;

গ) কল্পবিজ্ঞান ;

২। প্রদত্ত যে কোন একটি বিষয় অবলম্বনে দুই বন্ধুর কাল্পনিক সংলাপ রচনা করুন। ১০

ক) বার্ধক্যের নিঃসঙ্গতা ও সমাজের নীরব অবহেলা;

খ) মোবাইল ফোন ব্যবহারের ক্ষতিকারক দিক;

৩। ক) পদ পরিবর্তন করুন। ৫

সিক্ত , নিঃশব্দ , বিদ্বেষ , পথ , হিম ।

খ) বিপরীতার্থক শব্দ লিখুনঃ ৫

ইদানীন্তন ,উদ্যত , দিবাকর, প্রাচীন, সাহসিকতা

P.T.O.

৪। সার্থক শিরোনাম-সহ গদ্যাংশটির সারসংক্ষেপ করুনঃ ২৫
(সরবরাহকৃত কাগজ ব্যবহার করুন)

নিজের প্রাণের মধ্যে , পরের প্রাণের মধ্যে ও প্রকৃতির প্রাণের মধ্যে প্রবেশ করিবার ক্ষমতাকেই বলে কবিত্ব। যাহারা প্রকৃতির বহির্দ্বারে বসিয়া কবি হইতে যায় তাহারা কতকগুলো বড় বড় কথা , টানাবোনা তুলনা ও কাল্পনিক ভাব লইয়া ছন্দ নির্মাণ করে। মর্মের মধ্যে প্রবেশ করিবার জন্যে যে কল্পনা আবশ্যক করে তাহাই কবির কল্পনা ; আর গোঁজামিলন দিবার কল্পনা – না পড়িয়া পণ্ডিত হইবার – না অনুভব করিয়া কবি হইবার এক প্রকার গিল্‌টি –করা কল্পনা আছে , তাহা জালিয়াতের কল্পনা। যিনি প্রাণের মধ্যে প্রবেশ করিয়া কবি হইয়াছেন তিনি সহজ কথার কবি, সহজ ভাবের কবি। কারণ যে ব্যক্তি মিথ্যা বলে তাহাকে দশ কথা বলিতে হয়, আর যিনি সত্য বলেন তাঁহাকে এক কথার বেশি বলিতে হয় না । তেমনি যিনি অনুভব করিয়া বলেন তিনি দুটি কথা বলেন আর যে অনুভব না করিয়া বলে সে পাঁচ কথা বলে অথচ ভাব প্রকাশ করিতে পারে না। অতএব সহজ ভাষার , সহজ ভাবের সহজ কবিতা লেখাই শক্ত, কারন তাহাতে প্রাণের মধ্যে প্রবেশ করিয়া দেখিতে হয় । সকলের প্রাণের মধ্যেই যে ব্যক্তি আতিথ্য পায় – ফুল বল , মেঘ বল , দুঃখী বল,সুখি বল, সকলের প্রানের মধ্যেই যাহার আসন আছে , সেই তাহা পারে।

Contd...P/3

৫। বাংলায় অনুবাদ করুন 20

The British are engaged in a worldwide struggle and in the course of struggle they have suffered defeat after defeat on so many fronts. The enemy having being thus considerably weakened, our fight for liberty has become very much easier than it was five years ago. Such a rare and God-given opportunity comes once in a century for liberating our motherland from the British yoke. There is a gigantic movement going on inside India and millions of our countrymen are prepared for maximum suffering and sacrifice in order to achieve liberty. Unfortunately, ever since the great fight of 1857, our countrymen are disarmed, whereas the enemy is armed to the teeth. Without arms and without a modern army it is impossible for a disarmed people to win freedom in this modern age. Gird up your loins for the task that now lies ahead. I had asked you for men, money and materials. I have got them in generous measure. Now I demand more of you. Men, money and materials have the motive power that will inspire us to brave deeds and heroic exploits. It will be a fatal mistake for you to wish to live and see India free simply because victory is now within reach. No one here should have the desire to live to enjoy freedom. A long fight is still in front of us. We should have but one desire today-the desire to die so that India may live-the desire to face a martyr's death, so that the path to freedom may be paved with the martyr's blood. Today I demand of you one thing, above all. I demand of you blood. It is blood alone that can avenge the blood that the enemy has spilt. It is blood alone that can pay the price of freedom. Give me blood and I promise you freedom! (concised)

2016

ENGLISH ESSAY, PRECIS WRITING AND COMPOSITION

Time Allowed : 3 Hours Full Marks : 100

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Do not write your name, address etc. anywhere inside the answer book. Write X, Y, Z if necessary.

1. Write an essay on one of the following topics :-
   (a) Nature vs. Nurture
   (b) Terrorism
   (c) Discipline vs. Freedom. 35

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions :-

Sometime we see a cloud that's dragonish,
A vapour sometime like a bear or lion,
A towered citadel, a pendent rock,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With trees upon't that nod unto the world

The harbour of Sandakan lay below me. It was morning, and the water of the bay was motionless and flat and chromo-blue as on a picture-post card. The roofs of the Chinese town were very red in the sun, and the tree covered cliffs of the coast were very green, and in the distance the mass of the jungle was a deeper, duller green. Native boats took the wind and leaned with it, their coloured sails abandoning themselves to it ; launches cut pole scallops on the flat blue surface, and Chinese junks rocked recklessly. Only the Hongkong steamer was dignified and discreet. Ponderously she lay in mid-harbour with her only finery a crimson stomacher about the funnels.

And thus we came to live in a house with an amiable disposition but negligent manners. Every winter it grows shabbier and shabbier, and more resigned to be so. When the north-east monsoon blows from the Sulu sea it comes to us over five miles of jungle, sweeping up the damp breath of the trees and hurling it on us till the skirts of the house whirl upwards and she braces herself and screams.

But when the sun comes, how she steams and sweats, how she pours upon it as she stretches and relaxes, and then grows brisk again. Then I think with fright of the well-disciplined houses at home, with double-doors and well-fitting windows, efficient radiators and tiled bathrooms, houses that are despots to be catered for. No cracks in them for the wind and sun, no carved niche for a favourite goddess, no bare beams for lizards to sleep on, and no place in the rafters for Georgic, the civet-cat.

(a) What attitude of the speaker is reflected in the opening passage ? Which part of the atmosphere attracts his attention ? Contrast it with the passage that follows. 10

(b) Which aspects in the view of the harbour strike the speaker most and why ? 5

(c) Why does he think "with fright" of the houses at home ? 5

(d) Write how the speaker makes one think of the house at Sandakan as human. 5

P. T. O.

3. Make a precis of the following passage (on the precis sheet supplied) and suggest a suitable title fot it :- 20+5

Mr. H.G. Wells in the course of a recent exposition of his creed, re-iterates his faith in 'the master being, Man' and in the necessaity of devoting whatever gifts we possess to his good. He makes it clear, however, that by men, he does not mean men, or, at least, the men of our time - the Toms, Dicks and Harrys who at present populate the earth from China to Peru. "I do not believe", he declares, "in the surrender of one jot ortittle of one's intelligence and will to the greatest happiness of the greatest number, or to the will of the majority, or any such nonsense ; I am not that sort of democrat. The world and its future is not for feeble folk any more than it is for selfish folk. It is not for the multitude but for the best. The best of today will be the commonplace of tomorrow" ! And he goes on to say : "If I am something of a social leveller, it is not because I want to give silly people a good time, but because I want to make opportunity universal and not leave out one single being who is worthwhile".

There is much in this that is reasonable enough. Everyone who has given five minutes' thought to the subject, will agree, for example, that the will of the majority has in itself no more claim on our respect than the will of the minority. That'the will of the majority must prevail' is a useful working formula in politics and it is a formula which enables sharply divided societies to live in a state of civil peace instead of wasting their energies in civil war. Hence the formula is a good one, even if the will of the majority is sometimes bad. At the same time, the will of the majority,if it became a will to tyrannize over the minority, would produce as odious a tyranny as any other dictatorship. If the majority in a Protestant country decided to suppress the Catholic religion, no Democrat would regard such a decision as really democratic ; and, if working majority resolved that the professional classes must live on inferior food and send their children to inferior schools, it would win little respect from subsequent ages. One has merely to consider a few hypothetical cases of this kind in order to realize that the will of the majority is tolerable only so long as the majority remembers that it has duties and that the minority has rights. The voice of the people is so far from being the voice of God that at a crisis in history it could think of nothing better to call for than the release of Barabbas. Yet, somehow, the formula that commends it works - in the countries that are fit to work it.

4. (a) Amplify the idea contained in the following :-

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime

(Composition - range : 250 - 300 words) 15

OR

(b) Frame a dialogue between two students on the virtue and vice of ragging.

(Composition-range : 250 — 300 words) 15

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2016

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 100

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ones ignored.

Parts of a question should be answered together and should not be interposed by answers to other questions.

Answers may be written either in English or in Bengali but all answers must be in one and the same language.

GROUP - A

1. Name the authors of the following books :-
   (a) The Price of Inequality
   (b) Agnishwar
   (c) Anna Karenina
   (d) The Social Contract
   (e) Code Name God — 2 x 5

2. What do the following Abbreviations stand for ?
   (a) BIMSTEC
   (b) OIC
   (c) ASEAN
   (d) TRIPS
   (e) NIEO — 2 x 5

3. Explain the following Terms in Brief :-
   (a) Civil Society
   (b) Globalization
   (c) Ornithology
   (d) Light Year
   (e) HTML — 2 x 5

4. Who are they ?
   (a) Shibnath Sastri
   (b) Humayun Kabir
   (c) Lalan Fakir
   (d) Lord Byron
   (e) Elvis Aaron Presley — 2 x 5

5. (a) What is Machu Picchu ?
   (b) What is LIDAR ?
   (c) OSIRIS-REx spacecraft ?
   (d) Name two important rivers of China Proper.
   (e) Why Sabarimala is famous ? — 2 x 5

GROUP - B

Answer any four questions

6. Discuss briefly the concept of Digital India.

7. What is Act East Policy ?

8. Write an Essay on Terrorism and World Peace.

9. Do you agree that Northeast India needs special attention from the rest of India ? Justify your answer.

10. Discuss in detail on the formation and functioning of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council.

11. Write an essay on Impact of Social Media on Indian Politics. 12½ x 4

BUSINESS MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

Time Allowed : 3 Hours Full Marks : 100

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ones ignored.

Answers may be written either in English or in Bengali but all answers must be in one and the same language.

Group-A

1. Answer the following questions :

(a) Define 'Statistics and point out its limitations.

(b) How many words can be formed with the letters of the word 'MONDAY' such that the words will start 'M' but do not end with 'Y'.

OR

Find the value of n, if ${}^{n+1}P_3 = 2.{}^{n}P_3$

(c) Find the value of ${}^{n}C_r + {}^{n}C_{r-1}$

OR

Find the value of r, when ${}^{16}C_{r-1} = {}^{16}C_{r+1}$

(d) if A = {1,2,3,4}, B = {2,4,5,6} and C = {1,3,4,6,8} then find the set A∩ (B U C)

(e) Find the geometric mean of 6,9,36,54.

OR

For two positive value of x as x1 and x2, prove that A.M.≥ G.M. **4x5**

Group – B

2. Answer the following questions :

(a) In how many ways can six men stand in a row, if two fo them A and B always stand together ?

OR

In how many ways can a football team of 11 players be formed out of 15 players ?

(b) If $a^2 + b^2 = 23ab$, then prove that logmn {1/5(a+b)} = ½(loga+logb)

OR

Find the value of : $\log_3\log_2\log_2 256$

(c) Find the term independent of x in the expansion of :

$(9x^2 - 1/3x)^{12}$

(d) In a class of 75 students, 48 read Bengali, 33 read Mathematics and 19 read both the subjects. How many of them read none of these subjects ?

(e) The arithmetic mean of the following distribution is 28.8. Find the missing frequency.

Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
No. of Students	4	6	20	?	7	3

OR

The heights of the students of a college are given below. Find the media height.

Heights (cm)	160-163	164-167	168-171	172-175	176-179	180-183	184-187
No. of Students	22	80	98	148	104	43	5

(e) A student obtained the mean and standard deviation of 100 observations as 40 and 5.1 respectively. It was found that he had wrongly copied one observation as 50. The correct figure being 40. Calculate the correct mean abd correct standard deviation. 8x6

and

Group-C

[Answer the following questions]

3.(a) The yearly depreciation of a machine is 10% of its value at the beginning of the year. The original cost of the machine was Rs.10000 and the scrap value is Rs.3750. Find the effective life of the machine. $A = P(1-i)^n$ 8

(b) A loan of Rs.50,000 is to be repaid in 10 equal annual instalments of Rs.P. If the compound interest is charged at the rate of 8% p.a. then find P. 33537.5 8

[Given, $1/(1.08)^2 = 0.4634$]

4. (a) Draw a histogram from the following distribution :

Age	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
No. of Individuals	35	60	80	65	40	30

OR

Draw a pie chart from the following data :

Revenue source of Central Govt. in 2010-11	Income (Rs. in crores)
Corporation Tax	12,480
Income Tax	10925
Customs Duty	25200
Excise Duty	36700

8

(b) What do you mean by a questionnaire ? State the central points to be observed in drafting a good questionnaire.

OR

Draw ogives from the following frequency distribution :

$V = \frac{A}{i}\left[1 - \frac{1}{(1+i)^n}\right]$

Class Limit	Ogives Frequency
130-139	12
140-149	19
150-159	40
160-169	21
170-170	08

8

154

2016

AUDITING

Time Allowed : 3 Hours Full Marks : 100

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ones ignored.

Answers may be written either in **English** or in **Bengali** but all answers must be in one and the same language.

Answer any five Questions.

1. (a) 'Where Accountancy ends Auditing begins' -- Explain. How does accountancy differ from auditing ?

   (b) Briefly explain the social objectives of audit.

   (c) Distinguish between Internal Audit and Statutory Audit.

   (7+5+8)

2. (a) What is an Audit Note Book ? What purpose does it serve ?

   (b) What is Routine Checking ? What types of works are included in Routine Checking ?

   (c) What do you mean by Auditing in Depth ? State the circumstances under which auditing in depth can be done.

   [(2+4)+(2+5)+(2+5)]

3. (a) Describe a goods system of internal check of daily cash sales in a big Departmental Store.

   (b) Distinguish between Internal control and Internal check system.

   (10+10)

4. (a) Define vouching. Is vouching essential in auditing ?

   (b) How would you vouch the following - Refund of Income-tax, Collection from Debtors.

   (c) As an auditor how would you verify 'Lease hold Property' ?

   [(2+4)+(4+4)+6]

5. (a) Describe the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, with regard to the following :

   (i) Rights of a auditor.

   (ii) Removal of an auditor from office.

   (b) "Capital profits may be used for payment of dividends but dividends must not be paid out of Capital." Show your understanding of the statement and examine it critically.

   [(8+5)+7]

6. (a) You have been appointed as an auditor of a charitable institution. Describe how you would proceed in the matter.

   (b) A fraud is suspected in a business and you have been appointed to carryout an investigation. Explain briefly how would you proceed in this matter.

   (10+10)

7. (a) What do you understand by management audit ? Who can be appointed as a management auditor ? To whom he reports ? Enumerate the advantages associated with management audit.

(b) (i) Draw out distinction between Capital Reserve and Reserve Capital.

(ii) Give a brief idea about Audit File.

[(2+3+2+6)+(3+4)]

2016

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Time Allowed : 3 Hours Full Marks - 100

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Answers may be written either in English or in Bengali but all answers must be in one and the same language.

Answer Question No.1 as compulsory and any four from the rest.

1. Write explanatory note on the following :

a) On-the-job training and off-the-job training.

b) Motion study and Time study.

c) Administration and management.

d) Theory X and Theory Y. 5x4

2. a) Give some arguments for management as science.

b) Draw a relationship between managerial skill and managerial hierarchy.

c) Analyse the socio-economic and cultural significance of management. 4+8+8

3. a) Write the human and non-human aspects in Scientific Management.

b) Write the criticisms of Scientific Management from the view point of the managers.

c) Describe the contributions of Elton Mayo in Human Relation Approach. State the results derived from Hawthorne Experiment. 4+6+(6+4)

4. a) What steps are to be taken for an effective decision-making ?

b) Are planning and forecasting synonymous ? Give reasons.

c) What do you understand by the term 'performance planning' and 'derivative planning' ? 6+6+(4+4)

5. a) What is meant by the term 'leadership' and 'leadership styles' ?

b) Explain briefly the various leadership styles (at least three).

c) Write the ingredients of a good leadership. (3+3)+9+5

6. a) Draw a relationship between 'motivation and morale' and 'morale and productivity'.

b) Draw the 'Vroom's Expectancy theory or Valency theory of motivation'.

c) Write the following two techniques of motivation :

i) Sensitivity Training.

ii) MBO.

5+5+(5+5)

7. a) What is meant by 'manpower planning' ? Write the important needs of it in the organisation.

b) What steps are to be followed for an effective manpower planning in an organization ?

c) What is meant by the term 'control by exception' ?

(4+4)+8+4

2016

Indian Financial System

Time Allowed : 3 Hours Full Marks : 100

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Answers may be written either in English or in Bengali but all answers must be in one and the same language.

Answer question 1 which is compulsory and any four from the rest.

1. Answer any five from the following :

(a) Can individual investors invest in Money markets ?

(b) Compare certificate of deposit and commercial papers.

(c) Define insider trading.

(d) Define investment banking

(e) Define Merchant Banker.

(f) Describe the mechanism in securitization.

(g) Mention few steps taken by NABARD to revive the rural cooperative banks.

(h) Compare NSDL and CDSL. 4x5

2. Examine the IRDA regulations on insurance services. 20

3. Discuss the features of Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SRFAESI) Act. 20

4. "Mutual Funds are necessary intermediaries between investors and the issues companies". Do you agree with this view-point? Give reasons in support of your answer. 20

5. What is Universal Banking ? How has ICICI transformed into a Universal Bank ? 20

6. "IDFC has emerged as a company supporting infrastructure projects". How ? 20

7. What are the roles of RBI in regulating the Public Sector Banks in India ? 20

2016
COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Time Allowed: 3 Hours | Full Marks: 100

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ones will be ignored.
[Answers may be written either in **English** or in **Bengali** but all answers must be in one and the same language.]

Answer Question No.8 and any five from the rest.

1. The following details are available in respect of a consignment of 1,250 kg of material 'X'.

(a) Invoice price – ₹ 20 per kg.
(b) Excise duty – 25%.
(c) Value Added Tax – 8%.
(d) Trade discount – 10% on invoice price.
(e) Insurance – 1% of aggregate net price.
(f) Delivery charges – ₹ 250.
(g) Cost of containers @ ₹ 60 per container for 50 kg of material. Rebate is allowed @ ₹ 40 per container if returned within six weeks, which is a normal feature.
(h) One container load of material was rejected on inspection and not accepted.
(i) Cost of unloading and handling @ 0.25% of the cost of materials ultimately accepted.

On the basis of above, you are required to find out the landed cost of per kg. of material 'X'.

[16 marks]

2. Wage negotiations are going on with the recognized labour union and the management wants you as the Cost Accountant of the Company to formulate an incentive scheme with a view to increase productivity.

The case of three typical workers Achyuta, Ananta and Govinda who produce respectively 180, 120 and 100 units of the company's product in a normal day of 8 hours is taken up for study.

Assuming that day wages would be guaranteed at ₹ 37.5 per hour and the piece rate would be based on a standard hourly output of 10 units, calculate the earnings of each of the three workers and the labour cost per 100 pieces under :

(i) Day Wages;

(ii) Piece Rate;

(iii) Halsey Scheme; and

(iv) Rowan Scheme.

Also calculate under the above schemes, the average cost of labour for the company to produce 100 pieces.

[16 marks]

3305
25
16525
6610
82625

3. R.K. Ltd. has three production departments – P1, P2 and P3 and two service departments S1 and S2. The following figures are extracted from the records of the company for a particular period :

	₹		₹
Rent and Rates	5,000	Power	1,500
Depreciation of Machinery	10,000	Canteen expenses	650
Lighting	600	Sundries	10,000

Other information:

	P1	P2	P3	S1	S2
Floor area (sq.ft.)	2,000	2,500	3,000	2,000	500
No. of light points	10	15	20	10	5
No. of employees	25	20	10	5	5
Direct wages (₹)	3,000	2,000	3,000	1,500	500
Indirect wages (₹)	250	500	100	250	150
H.P. of machines	60	30	50	10	–
Value of machineries (₹)	60,000	80,000	1,00,000	5,000	5,000
Production hours worked	1,892	3,244	5,903	–	–

Expenses of service departments S1 and S2 are apportioned as below:

	P1	P2	P3	S1	S2
S1	20%	30%	40%	–	10%
S2	40%	30%	20%	10%	–

You are required to:

(a) Compute overhead rate per production hour of each production department.

(b) Determine total cost of product Y which is processed through departments P1, P2 and P3 for 4 hours, 6 hours and 11 hours respectively. Given that direct material cost is ₹ 1,000 and direct labour cost is ₹ 600. [16 marks]

4. Deluxe Ltd. undertook a contract for ₹ 5,00,000 on 1.7.2015. On 30.6.2016 when the accounts were closed, the following details about the contract were gathered (figures in ₹):

Materials purchased	1,00,000	Materials in hand (30.6.2016)	25,000
Wages paid	45,000	Wages accrued (30.6.2016)	5,000
General expenses	10,000	Work certified	2,00,000
Plant purchased	50,000	Cash received	1,50,000
Depreciation of plant	5,000	Works uncertified	15,000

The above contract contained an escalation clause which read as follows:

"In the event of prices of materials and rates of wages increase by more than 5%, the contract price would be increased accordingly by 25% of the rise in the cost of materials and wages beyond 5% in each case.

It was found that since the date of signing the agreement, the prices of materials and wage rates increased by 25%. The value of the work certified does not take into account the effect of the above clause.

Prepare the Contract Account. Workings should form part of the answer.

[16 marks]

5. Roy & Johnson (P) Ltd. gives the following particulars relating to Process A in its plant for the month of December, 2015:

	Cost	₹
Work-in-progress (opening balance) on 1.12.2015 - 500 units	Material	4,800
	Labour	3,200
	Overheads	6,400
		14,400
Units introduced during the month - 19,500		
Processing costs incurred during the month:	₹	
Materials	1,86,200	
Labour	72,000	
Overheads	1,06,400	3,64,600
Output: Units transferred to Process B	18,200	
Units scrapped (completely processed)	1,400	
Work-in-process (closing balance)	400	

[Degree of completion: Materials - 100%; Labour and overhead - 50%]

Normal loss in processing is 5% of total input and normal scrapped units fetch ₹ 1 each.

[Use Weighted Average method]

Prepare the following statements for Process A for December, 2015:

(a) Statement of equivalent production;

(b) Statement of cost;

(c) Statement of evaluation;

(d) Process 'A' Account.

[16 marks]

6. A chemical factory runs its boiler on furnace oil obtained from Indian Oil and Bharat Petroleum, whose depots are situated at a distance of 12 and 8 miles from the factory site. Transportation of furnace oil is made by the company's own tank–lorries of 5 tones capacity each. Onward trips are made only on full load and the lorries return empty. The filling–in time takes an average 40 minutes for Indian Oil and 30 minutes for Bharat Petroleum. But the emptying time in the factory is only 40 minutes for both. From the records available it is seen that the average speed of the company's lorries works out to 24 miles per hour. The varying operating charges average ₹ 6 per mile covered and fixed charges give an incidence of ₹ 75 per hour of operation. Calculate the cost per ton- mile for each source.

Assuming that the quality and price are same both for Indian Oil and Bharat Petroleum. Advise the company for sourcing furnace oil.

[16 marks]

7. The following particulars are extracted from the records of AB Ltd. :

Particulars	Product A	Product B
Sales (per unit)	₹ 100	₹ 120
Consumption of materials	2 kg.	3 kg.
Material cost	₹ 10	₹ 15
Direct wage cost	₹ 15	₹ 10
Direct expenses	₹ 5	₹ 6
Machine hours used	3 hours	2 hours
Overhead expenses :		
Fixed	₹ 5	₹ 10
Variable	₹ 15	₹ 20

Direct wage per hour is ₹ 5.

(a) Comment on the profitability of each product (both use the same raw material) when :
   (i) Total sales potential in units is limited;
   (ii) Total sales potential in value is limited;
   (iii) Raw material is in short supply; and
   (iv) Production capacity (in terms of machine hours) is the limiting factor.

(b) Assuming raw material as the key factor, availability of which is 10,000 kg. and maximum sales potential of each product being 3,500 units, find out the product-mix which will yield the maximum profit.

[16 marks]

8. (a) Define cost centre and cost unit. Give two examples for each.

(b) (i) What is 'Zero Base Budgeting' ?
   (ii) What are the steps generally followed for implementing Zero Base Budgeting ?

(c) What is 'Angle of Incidence' and 'Margin of Safety' in a Break-even Chart ? Explain their significance.

(d) What are the important decision-making areas where marginal costing technique is used ?

[4 x5 =20 marks]

2016

ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY

Time Allowed : 3 Hours | Full Marks : 100

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ones ignored.

*Answers may be written either in **English** or in **Bengali** but all answers must be in one and the same language.*

Group A

Answer Question No. 1 and any two from the rest.

Q1. The following are the Balance Sheets of A Ltd. and its subsidiary B Ltd. As on 31.12.2015

	A Ltd. Rs.	B Ltd. Rs.		A Ltd. Rs.	B Ltd. Rs.
Share capital (Rs.100)	160,000	120,000	Fixed assets	24,000	110,000
General reserve	20,000	15,000	Investment (at cost)	140,000	-
Profit and loss account	28,000	24,000	Stock-in-trade	25,000	42,000
Sundry creditors	10,000	9,000	Sundry debtors	13,000	20,000
Current account with A Ltd.	-	12,000	Current account with B Ltd.	13,600	-
			Cash and bank	2,400	8,000
	218,000	**180,000**		**218,000**	**180,000**

Notes:

(1) A Ltd. holds 1,000 shares of B Ltd. acquired on 30.6.15.

(2) On 1.1.15 B Ltd. had Rs. 12,000 in general reserve and Rs. 6,000 in profit and loss account.

(3) 10% dividend has been proposed by both the companies.

(4) included in current account with A Ltd. is an account of Rs. 400 being interest credited to A Ltd. this interest has not yet being considered in the books of A Ltd.

(5) Cash-in-transit from B Ltd. to A Ltd. is Rs. 2,000 as at the close of the business on 31.12.15.

(6) Stock of A Ltd. includes Rs. 5,600 worth of purchases on which B Ltd. made a profit of Rs. 600.

Prepare a consolidated balance sheet as at 31.12.15 and necessary ledger accounts in the books of A Ltd. and B Ltd.

10+10

Q2. You have been asked by the Management of "The Wax Ltd." to prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet on the basis of the following estimated figures and ratios for the next year ending March 31, 2015:

Ratio of Gross Profit	25%
Stock Turnover Ratio	5 times
Average Debt Collection Period	3 months
Creditors' Velocity	3 months
Current Ratio	2
Proprietary Ratio (fixed assets to capital employed)	80%
Capital Gearing Ratio (Pref. shares & Debentures to Equity)	30%
Net profit to Issued capital (Equity)	10%
General Reserve and Profit and Loss to Issued Capital (Equity)	25%
Preference Share Capital to Debentures	2
Cost of sales consist of 50% for materials	Rs. 12,50,000

6+6+4

Q3. (i) From the following particulars draw up the capital account and general balance sheet as at 2015 on the double

P. T. O.

account system:

Authorized capital: 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

Issued and paid-up capital: 5,000 shares of Rs. 100 each including 500 shares issued in 31.12.2015.

7½ per cent debentures: Rs. 100,000.

Reserve fund: Rs. 150,000.

Trade creditors: Rs. 50,000.

Trade debtors: Rs. 110,000.

Cash at bank: Rs. 30,000.

Reserve fund investments: at cost Rs. 150,000 (market value Rs. 180,000)

Stock: Rs. 60,000.

Net revenue account: Rs. 40,000.

Fixed assets:

Expenditure to 31.12.14

Buildings: Rs. 200,000

Machinery: Rs. 300,000

Expenditure during the year 2015

Machinery: Rs. 70,000.

Depreciation fund

Building: Rs. 30,000

Machinery: Rs. 50,000

(ii) draw up also a balance sheet as at 31st December, 2015 on the single account system

10+6

Q4. Following information is furnished in respect of Vasant Ltd.

(1) Share capital: 200,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid.

(2) Profits after tax, dividends declared and retained earnings:

Year	Profits after tax Rs.	Dividend declared Rs.	Retained earning Rs.
2015	710,000	340,000	370,000
2014	600,000	300,000	300,000
2013	400,000	260,000	140,000

(3) Normal rate of returned by shareholders in the markets is 12%

(4) The normal earning of similar companies in the market is 15%.

You are required to calculate the value of shares if:

(a) only a few shares are to be sold.

(b) majority shares are to be sold.

8+8

Group B

Answer any three questions.

Q5. The summarised Balance Sheet of SMT Ltd. as on 31st December 2014 and 2015 are as follows:

	31.12.14 Rs.	31.12.15 Rs.		31.12.14 Rs.	31.12.15 Rs.
Share Capital	6,00,000	8,00,000	Fixed Assets (Cost)	16,00,000	19,00,000
Capital Reserve	-	20,000	Less: Depreciation	4,60,000	5,80,000
General Reserve	3,40,000	4,00,000		11,40,000	13,20,000
Profit and Loss Account	1,20,000	1,50,000	Trade Investments	2,00,000	1,60,000

Contd...P/3.

Debentures	4,00,000	2,80,000	Current Assets	5,60,000	6,60,000
Liabilities for Goods and Services	2,40,000	2,60,000	Preliminary Expenses	40,000	20,000
Provision for Income tax	1,80,000	1,70,000			
Proposed Dividend	60,000	72,000			
Unpaid Dividend	-	8,000			
	19,40,000	**21,60,000**		**19,40,000**	**21,60,000**

During 2015, the company:

(i) Sold one machine for Rs. 50,000; the cost of the machine was Rs. 1,28,000 and the depreciation provided for it amounted to Rs. 70,000.

(ii) Provided Rs. 1, 90,000 as depreciation.

(iii) Redeemed 30% of debentures @ Rs. 103.

(iv) Sold some trade investments at profit credited to capital reserve.

(v) Decided to value the stock at cost, whereas previously the practice was to value stock at cost less 10%. The stock according to books on 31.12.14 was Rs. 1, 08,000; the stock on 31.12.15 was correctly valued at cost.

You are required to prepare (a) A statement showing changes in working capital and (b) A fund flow statement for 2015. Working should form part of your answer.

6+10

Q6. The summarised balance sheet of a company as 30th June, 2015 was as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Authorised and issued capital:		Goodwill	200,000
200,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid	2000,000	Patents and trade marks	100,000
		Land and building	1500,000
10,000 6% cumulative preference shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid	1000,000	Plant and machinery	1000,000
		Stock	400,000
Bank overdraft	700,000	Sundry debtors	300,000
Sundry creditors	500,000	Issue and preliminary expenses	100,000
		Profit and loss account	600,000
	4200,000		**4200,000**

Note: The cumulative preference dividend is in arrear for the three years.

A scheme for the reduction of capital was approved on the following terms:

(1) The preference shareholders agree that their shares be reduced to a fully paid value of Rs. 50 each and to accept equity shares of Rs. 5 each fully paid in lieu of the dividend in arrears.

(2) The equity shareholders agree that their shares be reduced to a fully paid value of Rs.5 each.

(3) The authorised capital of the company is to remain at Rs. 3000,000 divided into 400,000 equity shares of Rs. 5 each and 20,000 6% cumulative preference shares of Rs. 50 each.

(4) All the intangible assets are to be eliminated and bad debt debts of Rs. 50,000 and obsolete stock of Rs. 80,000 are to be written off.

Give journal entries necessary to record the reduction of capital and draw up a new balance sheet after the scheme has been carried through.

10+6

Q7. On 31.3.2015 Kanpur Branch submits the following Trial Balance to its H.O. at Lucknow:

Debit Balance	Rs. (in Lakhs)	Credit Balance	Rs. (in Lakhs)
Furniture & Equipment	18	Outstanding expenses	03
Depreciation on furniture	02	Goods Returned to H.O.	05
Salaries	25	Sales	360
Rent	10	Head office	80

Advertisement	06	
Telephone, Postage & Stationery	03	
Sundry office expenses	01	
Stock on 1.4.2014	60	
Goods received from H.O.	288	
Debtors	20	
Cast at Bank & in hand	08	
Carriage inwards	07	
	448	**448**

Additional Information

Stock on 31.3.2015 was valued at Rs. 62 lakhs. On 29.3.2015, the H.O. despatched goods costing Rs. 10 lakhs to its branch. Branch did not receive these goods before 1st April 2015. Hence, the figure of goods received from H.O. does not include these goods. Also, the H.O. has charged the branch Rs. 1 lakh for centralised services for which the branch has not passed the entry.

You are required to: (a) Pass Journal entries in the books of branch to make necessary adjustments. (b) Prepare final accounts of the branch including Balance Sheet, and (c) Pass journal entries in the books of the H.O. to incorporate the whole of the branch Trial Balance.

8+8

Q8. Nano and Sono were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. The firm was following calendar year as its accounting year. The following is the balance sheet of the firm on 31st December, 2015:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Partners' capital:		Goodwill	30,000
Nano	240,000	Land and building	100,000
Sono	218,000	Plant and machinery	210,000
Bills payable	35,000	Furniture and fittings	100,000
Creditors for goods	25,000	Stock-in-trade	65,000
Creditors for expenses	40,000	Debtors	25,000
		Cash and bank balance	28,000
	558,000		**558,000**

On 1st January, 2015 a new company Naso Ltd. was formed to take over the business of the firm on the following terms:

(a) The company would not take over creditors for expenses to the extent of Rs. 17,000.

(b) Assets are to be valued as follows:

Goodwill Rs. 50,000; Land and buildings Rs. 168,000; Plant and machinery Rs. 260,000. Furniture and fittings to be depreciated by 10%, Rs. 5,000 of debtors to be treated as bad and of the balance 5% is to be treated as doubtful of recovery. Cash and bank balance to be taken over in full except to meet creditors for expenses not taken over by the company.

(c) The purchase consideration is to be satisfied by issuing 20,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of 20%, Rs. 150,000 by issuing 8% preference shares of Rs. 100 each at par and the balance in the form of 6% debentures issued at 5% discount.

Pass journal entries in the books of the company and prepare its balance sheet after acquisition.

10+6