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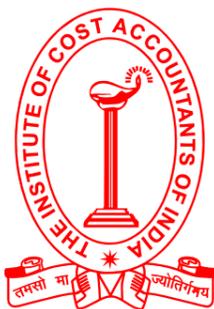


HAPPY
INDEPENDENCE
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15 AUGUST
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CMA Student E - Bulletin

INTERMEDIATE

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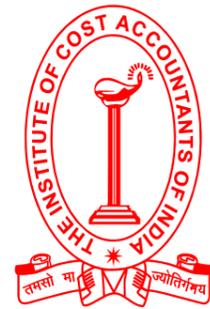
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Behind every successful business decision, there is always a **CMA**



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Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav



KNOWLEDGE Update



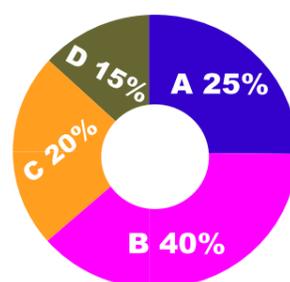
In this section of e-bulletin we shall have a series of discussion on each of these chapters to provide a meaningful assistance to the students in preparing themselves for the examination at the short end and equip them with sufficient knowledge to deal with real life complications at the long end.



GROUP: I, PAPER: 5
FINANCIAL
ACCOUNTING (FAC)

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Your Preparation Quick Takes



Syllabus Structure

- A Accounting Basics 25%
- B Preparation of Financial Statements 40%
- C Self Balancing Ledger, Royalties, Hire Purchase & Installment System, Branch & Departmental Accounts 20%
- D Accounting in Computerised Environment and Accounting Standards 15%

Learning Objective:

- Students will demonstrate their knowledge of the fundamental and technical concepts of accounting.
- Students will reveal critical-thinking and problem-solving skills.
- Students will exhibit the ability to recognize when change is appropriate, to adapt to change as it occurs, and to take the lead in creating change.
- Students will display a sense of responsibility and a capacity for the subject after learning.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

In every issue we start with a new story. Here is again a very known story to look back for you. Once, four students had a party overnight before the date of the examination and for obvious reason they could not perform well. They decided to go the principal to request for a retest with a solid reason pre planned. They told the principal that while coming to college for the test together, they met with flat tyre and had to push the car although out to reach the college and could not perform well.

Principal was happy that students want to retest. He told them to reappear the test after a week. A week later they asked to sit in four different rooms and had been given an MCQ question to write the correct answer with four options.

The question was:

While coming to college which tyre was flattened?

- Front left
- Front right
- Back left
- Back right.

There should be only one answer if they were true.

However, you can understand what happened thereafter.

Answering an MCQ pattern question - though seems very easy - is really very difficult unless you have the fullest confidence on the topic.

Please go through the minute details of the topics from study materials so that this confidence grows to put a perfect tick among the options.

Here is some practice material for you:

- X, a consignor, sends goods to his agent Y on consignment basis on Mar. 1, 2022. The goods are received by Y on Mar. 5, 2022. Y sold the goods to a customer Z on Apr. 17, 2022. X closes his books on 31 March every year.

When will X recognize the sales revenue from this transaction?

- Will not be a revenue
- Revenue for 2021-22
- Revenue for 2022-23
- None of these

Answer : c

Hint :

In this case, goods are sent to the agent or consignee on Mar. 1, 2022, but they have been sold by the consignee to the third party (Z) on Apr. 17, 2022. Hence, it will be recognized as revenue of 2022-2023.

- M/s P produces its output through three departments- -A, B, and C. Department A transfers goods to Department B, which has been recorded by the accountant in the books as regular sales at a price of 840,000. Discuss whether you will accept this treatment or not.

- Yes
- No
- Should be recorded as stock
- Should be recorded creditors

Answer : b

Hint

The treatment done by the accountant cannot be accepted. One of the conditions for considering an inflow as revenue is that such benefits should accrue from some other entity and not from within the entity. In this case, no external party is involved and so this transfer cannot be regarded as revenue.

- S runs a tutorial centre of teaching 'Financial Accounting' for professional courses. He charges Rs. 12,000 per student at the time of admission to the course. The duration of such course is 5 months. He started a batch of 400 students on Jan.1, 2022. Discuss how such income is to be recognized by him.

- Rs. 4800000

- b. Rs. 1920000
- c. Rs. 2880000
- d. Rs. 2880000 for 2021-22 and Rs. 1920000 for 2022-23

Answer : d

Hint

Revenue in the form of tuition fees is to be recognized over the period of instruction. In this case, the period of instruction is 5 months (Jan. 1, 2022 to May. 31, 2022); out of which 3 months fall in the accounting period 2021-2022 and balance 2 months in the year 2022-2023. Total course fee collected = 712,000 x 400 = R48.00.000

The revenue is to be recognized as under:

In 2021-2022: Rs. 48,00,000 x 3/5 = Rs. 28,80,000

In 2022-2023: Rs. 48,00,000 x 2/5 = Rs. 19,20,000

4. Purchased Goodwill is

- a) Assets-Liabilities
- b) Assets-Profit
- c) Both
- d) None of the options

Answer: Assets-Liabilities

5. Super profit method is for goodwill valuation

- a) Super profit x No. of years
- b) Average profit x No. of years
- c) Weighted Average profit x No. of years
- d) None of the options

Answer: Super profit x No. of years

6. If the amount of super profit is negative, what does it indicate?

- a) There is no goodwill
- b) There is average goodwill
- c) Both
- d) None of the options

Answer: There is no goodwill

7. Which goodwill is recorded in books of accounts?

- a) Purchased Goodwill
- b) Self-generated Goodwill
- c) Both
- d) None of the options

Answer: Purchased Goodwill

8. When is valuation of goodwill needed?

- a) Both
- b) On Retirement or death of a partner
- c) Admission of partner
- d) None of the options

Answer: Both

9. Which Factors affecting the value of Goodwill:

- a) All of the options
- b) Quality of products
- c) Location of business
- d) Efficient management

Answer- All of the options

10. When sacrificing ratio is used

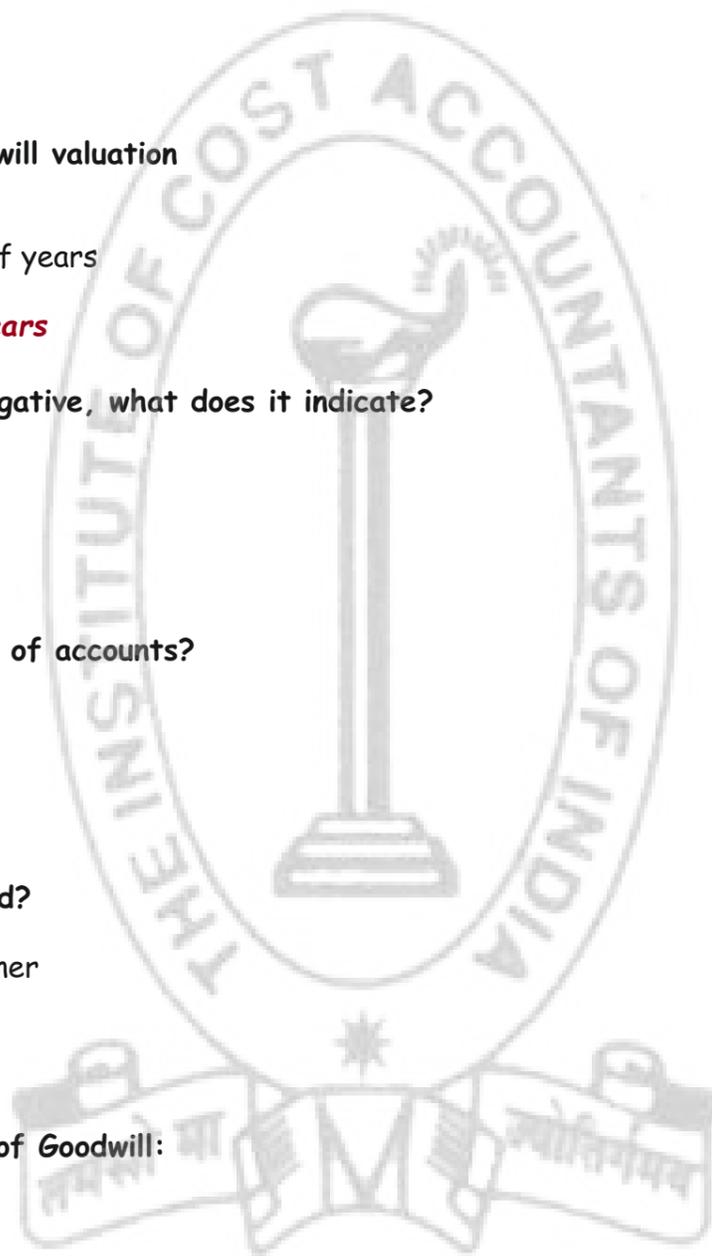
- a) Admission of New partner
- b) dissolution of partnership agreement
- c) dissolution of partnership firm
- d) None of the options

Answer: Admission of New partner

11. In which ratio the profit or loss on revaluation is shared by the old partners

- a) Old Profit-sharing ratio
- b) New Profit-sharing ratio
- c) Sacrificing ratio
- d) None of the options

Answer: Old Profit-sharing ratio

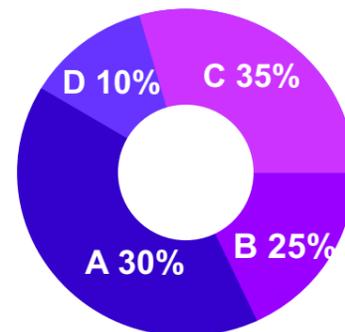




GROUP: I, PAPER: 6
LAWS & ETHICS
(LNE)

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Your Preparation Quick Takes



Syllabus Structure
A Commercial Laws 30%
B Industrial Laws 25%
C Corporate Laws 35%
D Ethics 10%

Learning Objectives:

Prior to start discussing on the Paper, we need to understand few basic points about the paper. Unlike other papers, this particular may turn to be very interesting and scoring as well, provided you pay attention to the points discussed below:

- Read the Act carefully and try to know the meaning of the contents in it,
 - All the Acts are having practical implications in the real life world and it will help you to solve the problems in your real life situations once you join in the industry and / or practicing field,
 - Answers should be specific and to the point,
 - Please don't try to elaborate your answers adding irrelevant terms and items ; it may penalise you
- With the Tips given here, please follow the Suggested Answers and Mock Test Papers of the Institute to have a fair idea about writing the paper in the examination.

LAWS & ETHICS

It is hoped that you - the students prepare a time-table with time allotted for each subject and read, write, revise and recapitulate all that you keep on reading. **The first TIP is that you must read the Bear Act and the Sections and start asking questions to yourself and find your own answers.**

Here are a few Tip For All of you for the next examination.

Start with a few hours of SELF ANALYSIS every day

1. PLEASE REMEMBER that you should NEVER BE OVERCONFIDENT

There are many topics, read and study all of them properly because you should never take it for granted otherwise, while attempting questions related to those topics you would either go blank or get confused.

REVISION IS THE KEY, try to revise each and every topic as FREQUENTLY as possible.

2. ALWAYS REMAIN 100% FOCUSED

While glancing through a revisionary topic from a book, notebook or study material, never stray away by imagining things not related to that topic.

So, the best thing would be to Set Short Revision Targets which were quite difficult to achieve. For example, revise and repeat 5 topics of a SUBJECT within 30 minutes. This is only possible before exams.

That way you will be able to stay 100% focused towards studies.

3. NEVER SKIP/LEAVE TOPICS BECAUSE THEY SEEM LESS IMPORTANT TO YOU IN THIS TERM

This is one of the biggest mistakes that most of the students commit

ALWAYS REMEMBER THAT YOU MUST COVER EACH AND EVERY TOPIC.

Even if a topic seems less important, please have your concept clear so that you have a brief knowledge of that topic, so that you don't go blank if a question comes from that topic. **HAVE FAITH IN YOURSELF**

In this issue we shall continue to deal with Corporate Laws - Companies Act, 2013 and Rules

Quorum Required for a Board Meeting

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company is called a Board Meeting. Board meetings are usually held to take important decisions about the company in a systematic manner and to ensure that decisions not taken arbitrarily.

The Act requires a quorum for the meeting so that the decisions taken in the meeting are valid. Section 174 of the Act provides the quorum for a board meeting:

1. **Section 174 (1) states:** - The quorum for a board meeting must be 1/3rd of the total number of directors or 2 directors whichever is the higher number. Therefore in

case, there are only three directors in a company, then at least two must be present even though 1/3rd would entail that only one director needs to be present. - If the directors are not physically present but take part in the meeting via any audio/visual means, they too shall be considered part of the quorum even though they are not present physically.

2. **Section 174(2) states:** - In the case where the quorum for a board meeting is not present, the directors present may take two courses of action:

1. The continuing directors or director may either act for the purpose of increasing the number of directors to that fixed for the quorum; or
2. They may act to summon a general meeting.

3. **Section 174(3) states:** Where the number of interested directors present in the meeting, (interested directors are those who have invested in the company), exceeds or is equal to 2/3rd of the board of directors, the number of not interested directors present at the meeting has to be at least 2 for the quorum.

4. **Section 174(4) states:** - In the case where the board meeting could take place due to the lack of the quorum, the board meeting shall be adjourned. This is subject to the Articles of Association of the company. Therefore as long as the articles of the company states something otherwise, the meeting will be adjourned - The meeting will be adjourned to the same time and place as the original meeting on the same day the following week. - However, the following point must be kept in mind - in the case where the adjourned date is a national holiday, then the board meeting will be held at the same place and time on the following day.

The following points is also to be kept in mind while calculating the quorum: -

When calculating 1/3rd or 2/3rd of the strength of the board of directors, if the final number is in fractions, then it shall be rounded off to one.

- When calculating the strength of the board of directors, one should not take into account directors whose place is vacant.

Exception A valid meeting may be constituted by the presence of one person in the following cases:

- If the meeting is an Annual General Meeting (AGM) which was called by, or on the direction of, the Registrar pursuant to S.131(2) in such a case, the section empowers the

Registrar to direct "that one member of the company present in person or by proxy shall be deemed to constitute a meeting".

- If the meeting is one which has been called pursuant to a court order under S.135(1). The section empowers the court to direct that "one member of the company present in person or by proxy shall be deemed to constitute a meeting".
- If the meeting is an adjourned meeting and the articles provide that "the member or members present shall be a quorum".

Chairman of Meetings

Sec.104 (1) Unless the Articles of the company otherwise provide, the members personally present at the meeting shall elect one of themselves to be the Chairman thereof on a show of hands.

Sec.104(2) If a poll is demanded on the election of the Chairman, it shall be taken forthwith in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the Chairman elected on a show of hands under Sec.104(1) shall continue to be the Chairman of the meeting until some other person is elected as Chairman as a result of the poll, and such other person shall be the Chairman for the rest of the meeting.

Exceptions/ Modifications/ Adaptations

1. **In case of private company** - Section 104 shall apply, unless otherwise specified in respective sections or the articles of the company provide otherwise. - Notification dated 5th June, 2015.
2. **In case of Specified IFSC Public Company** - Section 104 shall apply in case of a Specified IFSC public company, unless otherwise specified in the articles of the company. Notification Date 4th January, 2017.

Proxies

Sec.105(1) Any member of a company entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of the company shall be entitled to appoint another person as a proxy to attend and vote at the meeting on his behalf:

Provided that a proxy shall not have the right to speak at such meeting and shall not be entitled to vote except on a poll:

Provided further that, unless the articles of a company otherwise provide, this sub-section shall not apply in the case of a company not having a share capital:

*Provided also that the Central Government may prescribe a class or classes of companies whose members shall not be entitled to appoint another person as a proxy:

*Provided also that a person appointed as proxy shall act on behalf of such member or number of members not exceeding fifty and such number of shares as may be prescribed.

Sec.105(2) In every notice calling a meeting of a company which has a share capital, or the articles of which provide for voting by proxy at the meeting, there shall appear with reasonable prominence a statement that a member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy, or, where that is allowed, one or more proxies, to attend and vote instead of himself, and that a proxy need not be a member.

Sec.105(3) If default is made in complying with sub-section (2), every officer of the company who is in default shall be liable to penalty of five thousand rupees.

Sec.105(4) Any provision contained in the articles of a company which specifies or requires a longer period than forty-eight hours before a meeting of the company, for depositing with the company or any other person any instrument appointing a proxy or any other document necessary to show the validity or otherwise relating to the appointment of a proxy in order that the appointment may be effective at such meeting, shall have effect as if a period of forty-eight hours had been specified in or required by such provision for such deposit.

Sec.105(5) If for the purpose of any meeting of a company, invitations to appoint as proxy a person or one of a number of persons specified in the invitations are issued at the company's expense to any member entitled to have a notice of the meeting sent to him and to vote thereat by proxy, every officer of the company (as per Amendment Effective from 21st December 2020) who issues the invitation as aforesaid or authorizes or permits their issue, shall be liable to a penalty of Rs.50,000 (fifty thousand)

Provided that an officer shall not be liable (Amendment Effective from 21st December 2020) under this sub-section by reason only of the issue to a member at his request in writing of a form of appointment naming the proxy, or of a list of persons willing to act as proxies, if the form or list is available on request in writing to every member entitled to vote at the meeting by proxy.

Sec.105(6) The instrument appointing a proxy shall—

- (a) be in writing; and
- (b) be signed by the appointer or his attorney duly authorized in writing or, if the appointer is a body corporate, be under its seal or be signed by an officer or an attorney duly authorized by it.

Sec.105(7) An instrument appointing a proxy, if in the form as may be prescribed Form No. MGT.11., shall not be questioned on the ground that it fails to comply with any special requirements specified for such instrument by the articles of a company.

Inspection of instrument of proxy

Sec105(8)

Sec.105(8) Every member entitled to vote at a meeting of the company, or on any resolution to be moved thereat, shall be entitled during the period beginning twenty-four hours before the time fixed for the commencement of the meeting and ending with the conclusion of the meeting, to inspect the proxies lodged, at any time during the business hours of the company, provided not less than three days' notice in writing of the intention so to inspect is given to the company.

Representation of President and Governors at meeting of companies (As notified on 12/09/2013)

Sec.112(1) The President of India or the Governor of a State, if he is a member of a company, may appoint such person as he thinks fit to act as his representative at any meeting of the company or at any meeting of any class of members of the company.

Sec.112. (2) A person appointed to act under sub-section (1) shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a member of such a company and shall be entitled to exercise the same rights and powers, including the right to vote by proxy and postal ballot, as the President or, as the case may be, the Governor could exercise as a member of the company.

As per General Circular No.14/2020 dated 08/04/2020 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government Of India(GOI)

- In view of the pandemic caused by COVID-19 companies can now take decisions through Postal Ballot / e-voting, without holding a General Meeting at a venue.

- EGSMs wherever unavoidable, may be held through Video Conferencing (VC) or Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM) , and the recorded transcript of such meetings shall be maintained in safe custody.
- Facilities must allow 2-way Teleconferencing or Webex for the participating members.
- Attendance of members through VC / OAVM shall be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Sec.103 of the Act.

Representation of Corporations at meeting of companies and creditors

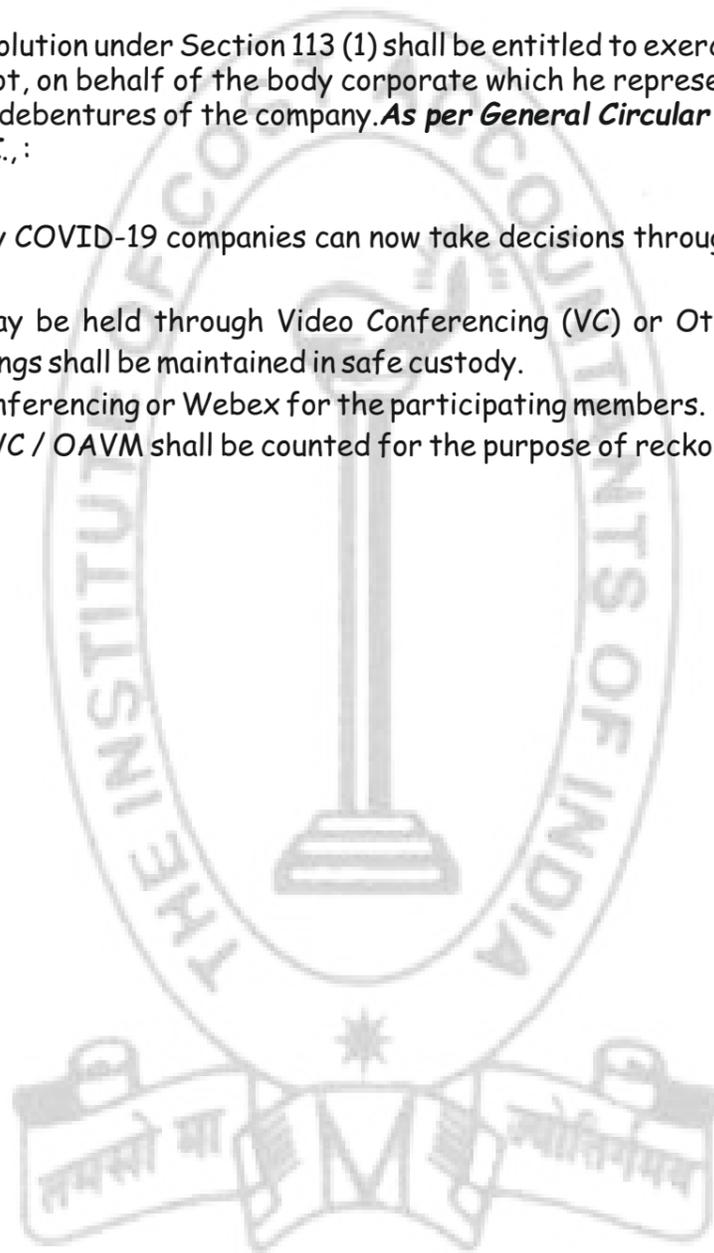
Sec.113. (1) A body corporate, whether a company within the meaning of this Act or not, may, —

(a) if it is a member of a company within the meaning of this Act, by resolution of its Board of Directors or other governing body, authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the company, or at any meeting of any class of members of the company;

(b)(As notified on 01/04/2014), if it is a creditor, including a holder of debentures, of a company within the meaning of this Act, by resolution of its directors or other governing body, authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of any creditors of the company held in pursuance of this Act or of any rules made thereunder, or in pursuance of the provisions contained in any debenture or trust deed, as the case may be.

Sec.113. (2) A person authorised by resolution under Section 113 (1) shall be entitled to exercise the same rights and powers, including the right to vote by proxy and by postal ballot, on behalf of the body corporate which he represents as that body could exercise if it were an individual member, creditor or holder of debentures of the company. **As per General Circular No.14/2020 dated 08/04/2020 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, GOI., :**

- In view of the pandemic caused by COVID-19 companies can now take decisions through Postal Ballot / e-voting , without holding a General Meeting at a venue.
- EGSMs wherever unavoidable, may be held through Video Conferencing (VC) or Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM) , and the recorded transcript of such meetings shall be maintained in safe custody.
- Facilities must allow 2-way Teleconferencing or Webex for the participating members.
- Attendance of members through VC / OAVM shall be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Sec.103 of the Act. ., :



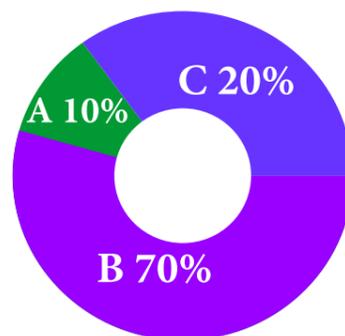


GROUP: I, PAPER: 7

DIRECT TAXATION (DTX)

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Your Preparation Quick Takes



Syllabus Structure

- A** Income Tax Act Basics **10%**
- B** Heads of Income and Computation of Total Income and Tax Liability **70%**
- C** Tax Management, Administrative Procedures and ICDS **20%**

Learning Objectives:

- Identify the key concepts and functions of direct tax.
- Know how to calculate income tax provision's.
- Describe how uncertain tax positions are accounted for under the rules.
- Gradually you will come to know how to prepare and file tax returns.

SET OFF AND CARRY FORWARD

For computation of Gross Total Income (GTI), income from various sources is computed under the five heads of income. If all the sources and heads are having positive income (i.e. profit) then the same can simply be added to compute GTI. However, if certain source(s) or certain head(s) have negative income (i.e. loss) then such loss needs to be adjusted with income of another source(s) or head(s). Set off means adjustment of loss from one source or one head against income from another source or another head.

If a negative income is not fully set off in the current year, then the unabsorbed loss shall be carried forward to subsequent years subject to certain restrictions and conditions [e.g. Income from other sources (other than losses from activity of owning and maintaining horse races) cannot be carried forward.]

Set off of Loss

Head or Source of Income	Intra Head Adjustment u/s 70	Inter Head Adjustment u/s 71	Carry Forward
Income from House Property	With any income under the same head	With any income under other head subject to cap of ₹ 2,00,000/-	Yes
Profit & Gains of Business or Profession (Speculative)	With Speculative income only	No Adjustment	Yes
Profit & Gains of Business or Profession (Non-Speculative)	Any income under the head	With any income under other head except salary	Yes
Unabsorbed Depreciation	Any income under the head	With any income under other head except salary	Yes
Unabsorbed expenditure u/s 35AD	Specified business	No Adjustment	Yes
Long Term Capital Loss	With Long Term Capital Gain	No Adjustment	Yes
Short Term Capital Loss	Any Capital Gain	No Adjustment	Yes
Owning and Maintaining Race Horse	Income from such activity	No Adjustment	Yes
Other loss under the head Income from Other Sources	With any income under the same head	With any income under other head	No

Taxpoint

- No loss can be set off against winning from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races, card games, gambling or betting, etc. [Sec. 58(4) & 115BB]
- Wherever reference is given for unabsorbed depreciation, it includes reference to unabsorbed capital expenditure on scientific research and unabsorbed capital expenditure on promotion of family planning among employees

Example 1: Computation of Income under the head "Capital gains" of Mr. X for the A.Y. 2022-23

Particulars	Case A	Case B
Short term capital gain	80,000	(90,000)
Long term capital gain	(40,000)	1,00,000
Income under the head "Capital gains"	80,000	10,000

Example 2: Computation of "Profits & gains of business or profession" of X for the A.Y. 2022-23.

Particulars	Case A	Case B
Speculation business	80,000	(90,000)
Non speculation business	(40,000)	1,00,000
Profits & gains of business or profession	40,000	1,00,000

Example 3: Computation of "Income from other sources" of Mr. X for the A.Y. 2022-23

Particulars	Case A	Case B
Activity of owning and maintaining race-horses	80,000	(90,000)
Rent from land	(20,000)	1,30,000
Income from other sources	60,000	1,30,000

Example 4: Computation of "Income from other sources" of Mr. X for the A.Y. 2022-23

Particulars	Case A	Case B
Activity of owning and maintaining race-horses	10,000	(90,000)
Lottery income	20,000	1,30,000
Losses on letting out furniture not related to business	(40,000)	(50,000)
Income from other sources	20,000	1,30,000

Carry Forward of Loss

In case where the income of an assessment year is insufficient to set off the losses of the year then such losses (which could not be set off) can be carried forward to subsequent assessment year(s) for set off against income of such subsequent year(s). However, all losses cannot be carried forward, e.g. losses under the head 'Income from other sources' (other than loss from 'Activity of owning and maintaining race-horses') cannot be carried forward. Following rules is applicable for carry forward and set off of loss in subsequent assessment years:

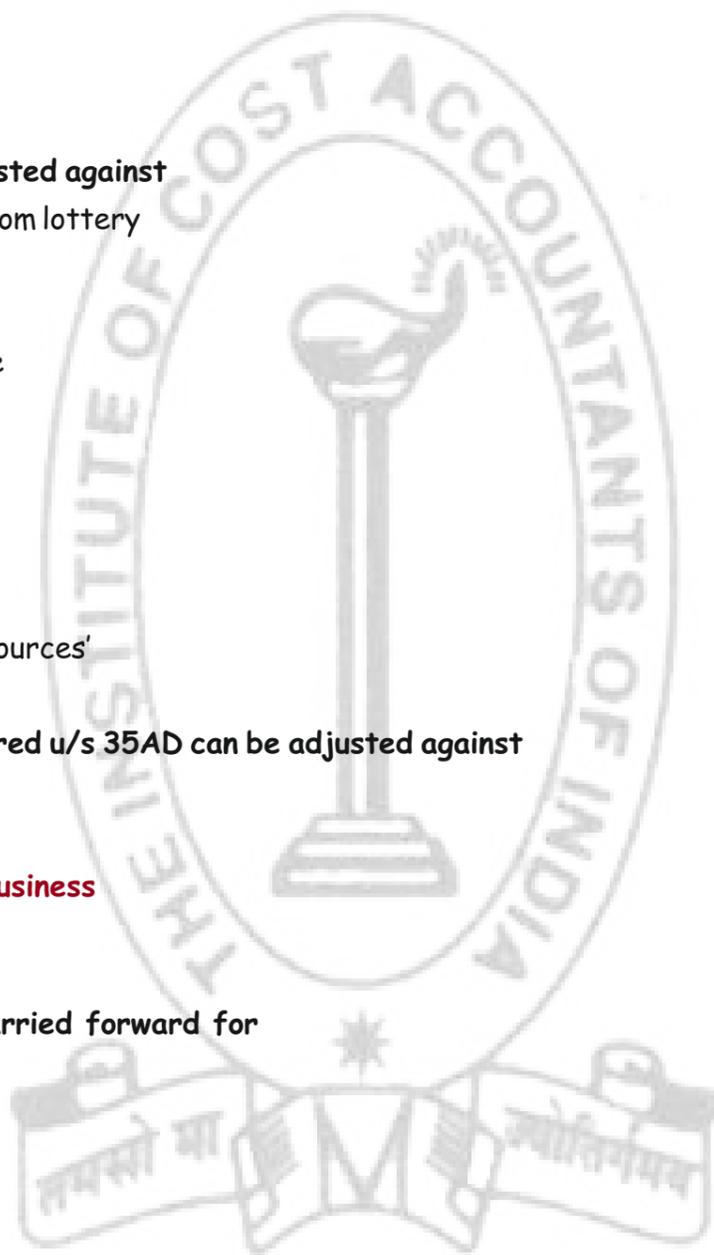
Sec.	Type of loss to be carried forward & set off	Income against which carried forward loss can be set off in next year(s)	For how many years loss can be carried forward	Is it necessary to submit return of loss in time
71B	House property loss	Income under the head "Income from house property"	8 years	No
72	Non-speculation business loss (other than depreciation etc.)	Any income under the head 'Profits & gains of business or profession' (whether from speculation or otherwise)	8 years	Yes
32(2)	Unabsorbed depreciation, capital expenditure on scientific research and family planning	Any income other than Income under the head Salaries and winning from lotteries, etc.	Indefinite years	No
73	Speculation business loss	Income from speculation transaction.	4 years	Yes
73A	Loss of specified business covered u/s 35AD	Income from any specified business.	Indefinite years	Yes
74	Short term Capital Loss	Income under the head "Capital gains"	8 years	Yes

74	Long term Capital Loss	Long term capital gain	8 years	Yes
74A	Loss from activity of owing and maintaining race horses	Income from the activity of owing and maintaining race horses	4 years	Yes

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the correct alternative

- Unabsorbed business losses cannot be carried for more than
 - 7 assessment years
 - 8 assessment years**
 - 10 assessment years
 - 12 assessment years
- Long term capital loss can be adjusted against
 - Any income excluding winning from lottery
 - Any capital gains
 - Any long term capital gain**
 - Any speculative business income
- Loss from Derivative trading is
 - Short-term Capital Loss
 - Speculative business loss
 - Non-speculative business loss**
 - Loss u/h 'Income from Other Sources'
- Loss from specified business covered u/s 35AD can be adjusted against
 - Any other business income
 - Any income other than salary
 - Income from other specified business**
 - Cannot be adjusted
- Unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward for
 - Any number of years**
 - 8 years
 - 4 years
 - 7 years





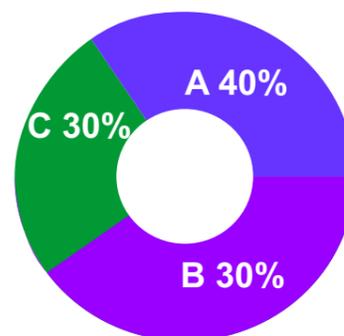
GROUP: I, PAPER: 8

COST ACCOUNTING

(CAC)

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Your Preparation Quick Takes



Syllabus Structure

- A Introduction To Cost Accounting **40%**
- B Methods of Costing **30%**
- C Cost Accounting Techniques **30%**

Learning Objectives:

- Before taking the examination, it is necessary to read thoroughly the study material first.
- After that select the suitable text book or reference books available in the market for your further study and follow them.
- Next, follow the question papers of previous years and you will be able to get a general idea about the trend or pattern of questions generally set for this type of examination.
- So, if you want to score high marks then along with practical problems you have to answer properly the theoretical part.
- Due to lack of theoretical concepts they cannot score good marks not only in the theoretical part but also in tricky problems.
- Prepare notes on the theoretical part to improve your performance in the examination.

COST ACCOUNTING

An effective Cost Accounting system is very much essential for managing the organization. The Earth is now facing the problem of scarcity of resources. Optimum utilization of resources is the urgent need of the day. Cost Accountants play a vital role all over the world. The concept of Cost is so critical that truly speaking it covers every aspect of human life and business. Cost Accounting is a subject that provides knowledge to take effective and efficient decision for cost control, ascertainment of profitability and internal and external reporting. An effective decision consumes minimum amount of resources to achieve the desired target. In present days we are living in a competitive world where there is a scarcity of natural resources, we need efficient utilization of it. The roll of cost accountant is vital in this contest of over the world. As a branch of Financial Accounting, Cost Accountancy has made a remarkable progress during last two decades.

The aim of our study, Paper - 8 (i.e. Cost Accounting) are -

- To understand the concept of cost
- To determine the Cost of product or services.
- To understand Standard Cost of a product.
- To apply the concept of Marginal Costing for determining the price of a product in competitive market.
- To formulate the business strategy and operational planning.

As it's a professional examination the students should careful on following points -

- Go through the theoretical part very carefully and try to relate the knowledge for solving different practical problems.
- In every examination one or more theoretical or problem oriented questions have been set from each chapter. The students should remain too much carefully in solving the problems
- Make sure that you understand each term clearly and try to explain with suitable illustrations.
- There should be a problem containing number of short notes. Any student can secure more marks by answering this type of theoretical questions.
- Ambiguity in application of different formulae should be avoided.
- Reader should clear about the distinction between - material control and inventory control; normal loss and abnormal loss. They should also study different elements of cost and ascertainment of costs very carefully.
- Controlling of labour cost is the most important function of administration. Regarding 'group bonus schemes' sometimes the students feel difficulty to find out the clue to solve the problem. In this situation lead should be given in the language of the problem.
- Overhead comprise those costs which the cost accountant is either unable or unwilling to allocate to a particular product, job or process. Difference between primary distribution and secondary distribution should be properly understood. The students should understand the clues given to them. At least one question either for overhead apportionment or for computation of M.H.R. is set.
- The students should also note the difference between Job/Batch/ Contract Costing. Readers should very much careful in determining the profit of an incomplete contract. They should remember that for escalation clause both changed quantity and price is to be considered.
- In order to bring uniformity and consistency in classification, measurement and assignment of costs C A S - 1 to 24 should read carefully. Questions are generally set from any one or two standards.
- Students need to have a clear conception about the integrated and non-integrated system of accounts. CLC control A/Cs is prepared to make cost ledger self-balancing. Questions are sometimes set to journalize the transactions.
- Budget is a financial statements of income and expenditure of a certain period. You should first learn how to prepare functional budget then Master Budget, Flexible budgets etc. Almost every year a question is set from this chapter.
- In operating / Service Costing calculation of composite unit is very much important for solving the problem. Here suitable cost unit to be used for cost ascertainment purpose. Generally it is used by transport companies, Hospitals, lodges etc.
- In Marginal Costing the students should note that the BEP- Analysis is the most important area of study considering the effect on

p/V Ratio is an important part of this chapter. As questions may set, you should know also in details about the Margin of safety and Angle of incidence.

- 15) For solving any problem on Standard Costing, different variances, like material, labour, overhead, sales and sales margin should be worked out. Calculation of Mix-Variations is necessary only when there are more than one type of components that are needed for producing an article.

Some short questions are suggested for your practice.

EXERCISES

1. State which of the following statements are wrong and which are correct :

- (a) Original copy of the purchase order is retained by the purchasing department.
- (b) Goods Received note is prepared by the goods receiving clerk.
- (c) Purchase control is exercised by the storekeeper.
- (d) Purchase requisition is sent by the purchasing department.
- (e) Tender form is issued by the purchasing department.
- (f) Purchase order is prepared by the purchasing department,
- (g) Material turnover ratio is calculated by dividing the cost of material consumed by cost of average stock held.
- (h) Under the ABC analysis of material control, 'A' stands for high value items.
- (i) Bin card makes a record of the quantity and value of material kept in stores.
- (j) The perpetual inventory system enables management to ascertain stock without physical verification.
- (k) The perpetual inventory system means a continuous stock taking system.
- (l) Orders should automatically be placed with the supplier quoting the lowest price.
- (m) The purchase department is a service department.
- (n) Centralization or decentralization of purchases is only a matter of managerial policy which need not be taken much cognizance of.
- (o) Routing the purchase requisition through the purchase department entails unnecessary delay in receiving the required materials.
- (p) The purchase manager is himself the controller of materials.
- (q) Lack of an efficient material control system increases the material cost component of the end product.
- (r) Material control is a term used to control the prices of scarce materials.

[Ans. Correct : (b), (e), (f), (h), (j), (k), (m), (q).
Wrong : (a), (c), (d), (g), (i), (l), (n), (o), (p), (r).]

2. Which of the following is correct (C)/False (F) :

- (a) Valuation of closing stock is same under FIFO and LIFO method.
- (b) The cost of primary packing is a part of prime cost, whereas cost of secondary packing is a selling and distribution overhead.
- (c) Loss in the value of returnable containers is treated as selling and distribution overhead.
- (d) Defectives are that portion of production which can be rectified at some extra cost.
- (e) Wastage can be realised; whereas scrap cannot be realised.
- (f) Abnormal wastage should be a part of the cost of production.
- (g) Normal wastage is avoidable.
- (h) A bill of material gives a complete list of all materials required with quantities for a particular job.

[Ans. (a) F, (b) C, (c) C, (d) C, (e) F, (f) F, (g) F, (h) C.]

3. Which of the following is correct ?

A. Which of the following is the correct valuation base for finished goods stock for balance sheet valuation purpose ?

- (i) Prime cost per unit
- (ii) Production cost per unit
- (iii) Production margin per unit.
- (iv) Total cost per unit.

B. A perpetual inventory system may be defined as :

- (i) The checking of physical stock against the bin card information on a continuous basic
- (ii) The documentation system which records all stores transaction on a continuous basic
- (iii) The checking of stock on the same date in each accounting period.
- (iv) Ensuring that stock taking procedures conform to a previously agreed procedure.

C. Which of the following does not usually appear on GRN?

- (i) Date received

- (ii) Price of goods
- (iii) Quantity received
- (iv) Description of goods.

D. A purchase requisition is raised :

- (i) To intimate to the supplier the quantity and quality of new material required.
- (ii) When the stock of a raw material has fallen to the re-order level.
- (iii) When goods are received from a supplier.
- (iv) To let the accounts department know that an invoice should be expected from a supplier.

E. If the raw materials prices are suffering from inflation, which of the following methods of valuing stocks will give the lowest gross profit ?

- (i) LIFO
- (ii) FIFO
- (iii) Replacement cost
- (iv) Simple average.

F. Which of the following is disadvantage of the FIFO method of stock valuation?

- (i) Physical issue must follow the same order as physical receipts.
- (ii) One issue may be split between two or more different deliveries for costing purpose.
- (iii) Jobs started on the same day must be issued with stock from the same delivery.
- (iv) It is necessary to analyse deliveries particular issues have been obtained from.

G. Re-ordering quantity may be measured is. :

- (i) Weighted average cost.
- (ii) FIFO (First-in-first-out)
- (iii) Standard cost
- (iv) LIFO (Last-in-First-out)

H. Which of the following source documents in a cost accounting system is designed to exercise control over the delivery of and accurate recording of the receipts of goods?

- (i) Goods received note
- (ii) Material requisition
- (iii) Order to the supplier
- (iv) Purchase requisition

I. A written request to a supplier for specified goods at an agreed upon price is called a :

- (i) Purchase order
- (ii) Receiving report
- (iii) Purchase requisition
- (iv) Materials requisition form

J. The total of the materials subsidiary ledger inventory cards must be equal to the amount in the following account :

- (i) Cost of goods sold
- (ii) Material inventory
- (iii) Purchase of raw materials
- (iv) Work-in-process inventory.

K. Under a periodic inventory system, the purchase of materials is recorded in an account entitled

- (i) Cost of goods sold
- (ii) Purchase of raw materials
- (iii) Material inventory

(iv) Work-in-process inventory.

L. Under a perpetual inventory system, the purchase of raw materials is recorded in an account entitled

- (i) Cost of goods sold
- (ii) Purchase of raw materials
- (iii) Work-in-process inventory
- (iv) Material inventory.

M. Which of the following forms must be filled out when an inventory is to be removed from the materials inventory to be placed into production?

- (i) Purchase order
- (ii) Receiving report
- (iii) Purchase requisition
- (iv) Material requisition form

N. A written request to a supplier for specified goods at an agreed upon price is called

- (i) Purchase order
- (ii) Purchase requisition
- (iii) Receiving report
- (iv) Material requisition.

Ans : A (ii); B (ii); C (ii) ; D (ii) ; (E) (i) ; F (ii) ; G (iv); H (i); I (i); J (ii) : K (iii) : L (iv); M (ii) ; N (i)

The technique by which the Standard Costs are used is known as Standard Costing . Direct Labour Cost variance is the difference between the actual direct wages paid and the Standard direct wages specified for the activity achieved. Here a problem relating to labour cost variance is set . Try to solve the problem independently first.

Problem :

A gang of workers normally consists of 30 men, 15 women and 10 boys. They are paid at standard hourly rates as under :

Men	Re. 0.80
Women	Re. 0.60
Boys	Re. 0.40

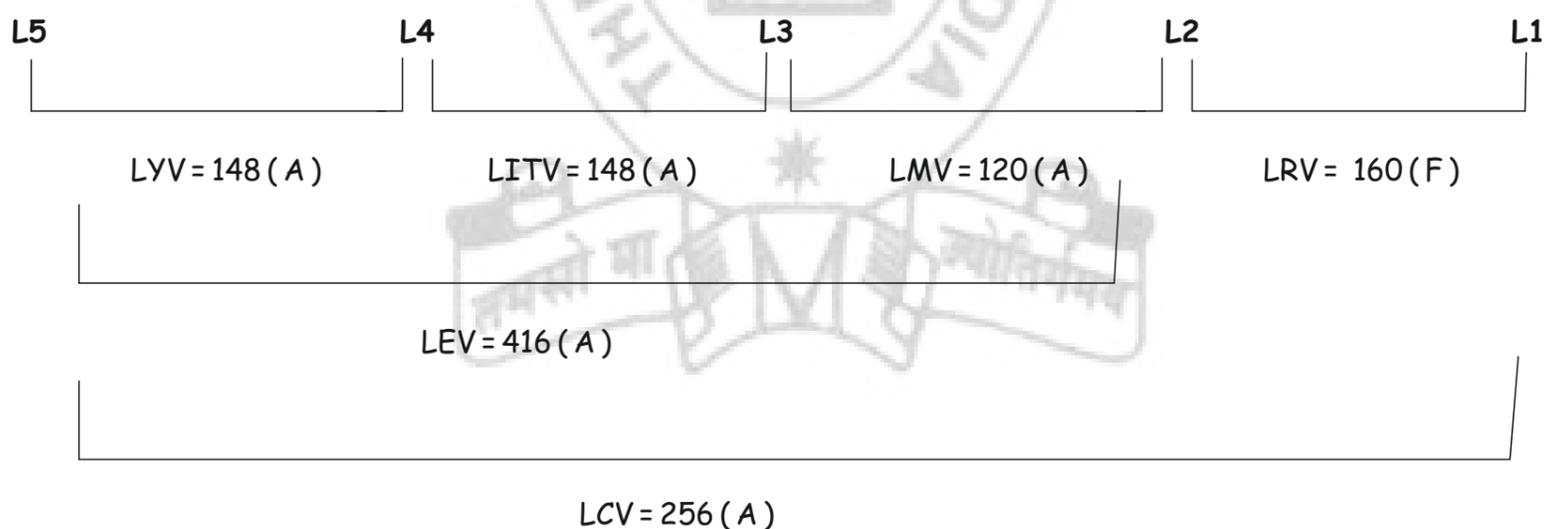
In a normal working week of 40 hours, the gang is expected to produce 2000 units of output. During the week ending 31st December 2021 the gang consisted of 40 men, 10 women and 5 boys.

The actual wages paid were @ Re. 0.70, Re. 0.65 and Re. 0.30, respectively; four hours were lost due to abnormal idle time and 1600 units were produced.

Calculate: (i) Labour cost variance, (ii) Labour rate variance, (iii) Labour efficiency variance, (iv) Labour Mix variance, (v) Labour idle time variance.

Solution :

STANDARD COST	STANDARD COST OF ACTUAL HOURS			ACTUAL COST
	Worked at St. mix.	Paid at St. mix.	Paid at Ac. Mix.	
** S.C. × Output Re. 0.74 × 1.600	St. mix × S.R. M : 1080 × 0.80 = 864 W : 540 × 0.60 = 324 B : 360 × 0.40 = 144 ----- 1980 ----- St. ratio : 6:3:2	*St. mix × S.R. M : 1200 × 0.80 = 960 W : 600 × 0.60 = 360 B : 400 × 0.40 = 160 ----- 2200 ----- 6 : 3 : 2 (St. Mix)	A.C. Hrs. × S.R. M : 1600 × 0.80 = 1280 W : 400 × 0.60 = 240 B : 200 × 0.40 = 80 ----- 2200 Hrs.	A.C. Hrs. × A.C. Rate M : 1600 × 0.70 = 1120 W : 400 × 0.65 = 260 B : 200 × 0.30 = 60
1184	1332	1480	1600	1440



Note 1

*Standard mix = Actual hours paid at standard ratio .

Standard ratio = Men : Women : Boys.

30 : 15 : 10

i.e. 6 : 3 : 2

Note 2

Actual Hours paid = 40 men + 10 women + 5 boys

= 55 workers × 40 Hrs.

= 2200 Hours

Note 3

Actual hours worked = 55 Workers × 36 Hrs.

= 1980 Hrs.

Note 4

** S.C. of one Unit :

40 Hrs.(30 Men × 0. 80 + 15 women × 0.60 + 10 boys × 0 .40)

2000 Units

1480

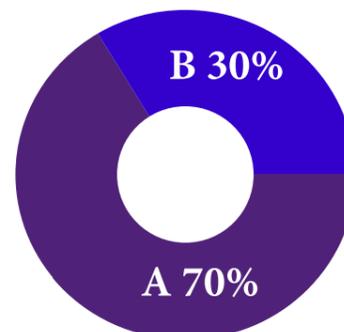
= ----- =Rs. 0 .74 per unit.
2000 Units



GROUP: II, PAPER: 9, Part- i
OPERATIONS
MANAGEMENT & STRATEGIC
MANAGEMENT (OMSM)
Operations Management

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Your Preparation Quick Takes



Syllabus Structure

A Operations Management 70%

B Strategic Management 30%

Learning Objectives:

- Operations Management develops skills in problem solving, project management, communication, and managing effectively in team-based work environments.
- Eventually, student's ability for leadership positions in the production and service industries gets increased.
- To solve business processes, it helps to apply knowledge of fundamental concepts of operations management and helps to apply knowledge of approaches to operational performance improvement.

Operations Management

In this issue let us discuss few MCQ type questions.

Q1. Which one of the following is not an activity under productions and operations management?

- (a) Location of facilities;
- (b) Plant layouts and Material Handling;
- (c) Product Design;
- (d) Market penetration;

Q2. FMS means:

- (a) Fixed Manufacturing Systems;
- (b) Flexible Machine Shops;
- (c) Flexible Manufacturing Systems;
- (d) Flexible Multipurpose Services;

Q3. It is determined while doing Master Scheduling. It is calculated in the first period and other periods of the scheduling horizon in which there is a master production schedule quantity. It is

- (a) Opening inventory
- (b) Average inventory
- (c) ATO inventory
- (d) ATP inventory

Q4. Lower Control Limit in a control chart is

- (a) $LCL = 1 + \text{no of standard deviation} * \sqrt{\text{mean squared error}}$
- (b) $LCL = 1 - \text{no of standard deviation} * \sqrt{\text{mean squared error}}$
- (c) $LCL = 0 - \text{no of standard deviation} * \sqrt{\text{mean squared error}}$
- (d) $LCL = \text{no of standard deviation} * \sqrt{\text{mean squared error}}$

Q5. It is an optimizing technique originally developed for aggregate planning. It solves a set of four quadratic equations that describe the major capacity related costs in the factory: payroll costs, hiring and firing, overtime and under time and inventory costs. It is

- (a) LDR
- (b) LCM
- (c) LCFS
- (d) LFT

Q6. This method of forecasting in is more appropriate where users of the product are numbered. The method is:

- (a) Trend projection method;
- (b) Executive judgment method;
- (c) Sales force composite method;
- (d) Users' expectation method;

Q7. While formulating regression equation of Y on X, & $\Sigma X \neq 0$, we have to depend on which of the following equation?

- (a) $\Sigma Y = n a + b \Sigma X$.
- (b) $\Sigma XY = b \Sigma X^2$;
- (c) $\Sigma Y = a \Sigma Y^2 + b \Sigma X^2$
- (d) $\Sigma XY = a \Sigma X + b \Sigma X^2$

Q8. In a forecasting with sample data from 2001 to 2010, we have received a sales forecast for 2010 at 344 whereas actual sale was 350. Y intercept of the regression line is 299. The forecast for 2012 is

- (a) 384;
- (b) 374;
- (c) 361;
- (d) 364;

Q9. Which one of the following statement is not correct?

- (a) Method of least squares is used in forecasting by executive judgment method;
- (b) Secular trend moves upwards and downwards depending upon forecast;
- (c) Market test method of sales forecast is used when product is quite new;
- (d) Collective opinion method of sales forecast collects opinion from different levels of employees;

Q10. LTPD means

- (a) Lot To Product Deficiency
- (b) Lot Tolerance Percent Defective
- (c) Lowest Total Percentage Deviation
- (d) None of the above

Q11. It is the process of planning the quantity and timing of output over the intermediate time horizon (3 months to one year). This is

- (a) Total Planning
- (b) Aggregate Planning
- (c) Average Planning
- (d) Mid Term Planning

Q12. Mean Absolute Percentage Deviation (MAD) is

- (a) $MAD = \frac{\Sigma |Actual_t - Forecast_t|}{n}$

$$(b) MAD = \frac{\Sigma |Forecast_t|}{n}$$

$$(c) MAD = \frac{\Sigma |Actual_t * Forecast_t|}{n}$$

$$(d) MAD = \frac{\Sigma |Actual_t - Forecast_t|}{n}$$

Q13. It is a top down system organizations use to explain their vision and strategy and transform them into action. It is called

- (a) Balanced Performance Card
- (b) Balanced Productivity Card
- (c) Balanced Scored Card
- (d) Balanced Data Card

Q14. Problem of Centralizing of averages may occur in calculation of moving average when period of moving averages taken as:

- (a) 4;
- (b) More than 3;
- (c) Less than 5;
- (d) $3 < \text{period} < 7$;

Q15. The chief advantages of this method are: i) it provides a subjective feel of the market and of the thinking behind the buying intention of the actual users. It may help the development of a new product in the market. (iii) This method is more appropriate where users of the product are numbered and a new product is to be introduced for which no previous records can be made available. (iv) It is most suitable for short-run forecasting. The method is

- (a) Production forecasting by users' expectation method;
- (b) Sales forecasting by producers' expectation method;
- (c) Market forecasting;
- (d) Sales forecasting by consumers' expectation method;

Q16. The objective of location decision is to assess

- (a) Whether the location helps in generation of enough revenues for the establishment;
- (b) Whether the location helps establishments to remain competitive for a long time;
- (c) Whether the location helps in generation of enough revenues for the establishment and its ancillaries;
- (d) Whether the location patronizes the overall development of the surrounding area;

Q17. Regression equation of Sales(Y) on Years (X) is $Y = 85 + 3X$. It is constructed with the past sales figures taken from 2011 to 2017. The sales for the year 2019 will be

- (a) 91;
- (b) 88
- (c) 85;

(d)100;

Q18. This involves break-through improvements to improve the performance of a firm. It involves the concept of clean-slate approach or starting from scratch in redesigning the business processes. It is called:

- (a) Corporate Downsizing;
- (b) Lean Production;
- (c) Re-engineering;
- (d) Total Quality Management;

Q19. In an off shore facility location problem the choice of a particular country depends on few factors. Which one of the following is not a factor in such decision problem?

- (a) Political stability;
- (b) Export and import quotas;
- (c) Currency and exchange rates;
- (d) Proximity to domestic utility service providers;

Q20. Productions and Operations Management distinguishes itself from other functions such as personnel, marketing, finance, etc. mainly by its primary concern:

- (a) Conversion by using intellectual properties of a concern;
- (b) Conversion by using physical resources;
- (c) Conversion by using services provided by other functions;
- (d) Conversion by using machineries;

Q21. In a processed focused systems the item being processed

- (a) Normally goes through same processing sequence with same work done;
- (b) Normally goes through same processing sequence with different work done; ;
- (c) Normally goes through variable processing sequence with different work done;
- (d) Normally goes through variable processing with same work done;

Q22. The objective of location decision is to assess

- (a) Whether the location helps in generation of enough revenues for the establishment;
- (b) Whether the location helps establishments to remain competitive for a long time;
- (c) Whether the location helps in generation of enough revenues for the establishment and its ancillaries;
- (d) Whether the location patronizes the overall development of the surrounding area;

Q23. Which one of the following is not a purpose for Long range forecasting?

- (a) To determine actual dividend payout;
- (b) To determine expected cash flows from sales;
- (c) To plan for material requirement;

(d) To determine schedule of operations;

Q24. Which of the following require large aisles for customers to move back and forth and ample display space to accommodate different customer preferences?

- (a) Medical Clinic;
- (b) Lathe Machine Shop;
- (c) Municipal office;
- (d) Big bazar mall;

Q25. Which one of the following is the feature of Functional Layout?

- (a) Job handling costs are high;
- (b) Different kinds of equipment at partial load;
- (c) Voluminous job works with several varieties;
- (d) No specialization as per processing requirement of different jobs;

Q26. Modern views classifies Production management decisions pertaining to

- (a) People;
- (b) People, supply, space;
- (c) People, supply, space and time;
- (d) People, supply, space, time and feelings;

Q27. Under people centric production and operations management function to maintain desired quality and productivity which of the following people centric decision is required most?

- (a) HR decision;
- (b) Supply decision;
- (c) Spatial decision;
- (d) Timing decision;

Q28. When buyers do not prepare their purchase plan, forecasting method used for sales is:

- (a) Experts' opinion;
- (b) Market test method;
- (c) Trend projection method;
- (d) Sales force composite method;

Q29. Which one of the following is not the requirement of functional layout?

- (a) Higher skilled labour for variety of jobs;
- (b) Large number of inspection staff;
- (c) Less storage space as job volumes are small;
- (d) More paper work as production planning is complicated;

Q30. Which one of the following is a technique adopted by today's production facilities to gain competitive advantage?

- (a) JIT;
- (b) FEFO;
- (c) NEFT;
- (d) SWIFT;

Answer key:

Q1	d	Q21	c
Q2	c	Q22	b
Q3	d	Q23	a
Q4	c	Q24	d
Q5	d	Q25	d
Q6	d	Q26	c
Q7	d	Q27	a
Q8	d	Q28	a
Q9	c	Q29	c
Q10	b	Q30	a
Q11	b		
Q12	d		
Q13	c		
Q14	a		
Q15	d		
Q16	b		
Q17	d		
Q18	c		
Q19	d		
Q20	b		

Suggestions:

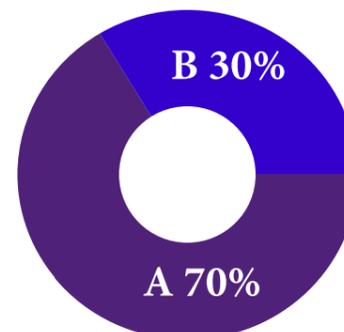
This lesson could be used as an aid to teaching in study notes. Clear Concept of various chapters is vital in studying Operations Management. These discussions are in addition to knowledge imparted by study guide. For Proper understanding read supplementary readings by referring Operations Management by R.S. Russell & B.W. Taylor, Operations Management by J Stevenson, Productions and Operations management by R B Khanna



GROUP: II, PAPER: 9, Part- ii
OPERATIONS
MANAGEMENT & STRATEGIC
MANAGEMENT (OMSM)
Strategic Management

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Your Preparation Quick Takes



Syllabus Structure

A Operations Management 70%

B Strategic Management 30%

Learning Objectives:

- The course will follow in general terms the strategy development process from audit to formulation of strategic plans, their implementation and evaluation.
- Students will be introduced to strategic management in a way so that their understanding can be better.
- The ultimate aim of the course is to develop students as future managers who will add value by 'strategically managing' the organisation's resources and capabilities.

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

1. What are the means by which long term objectives will be achieved?
 - A. Strategies
 - B. Policies
 - C. Strength
 - D. Opportunities

Answer: A
2. -----refers to the purposes an organization strives to achieve
 - A. Strategic intent
 - B. Strategic formulation
 - C. Strategic implementation
 - D. Strategic control

Answer: A
3. What are the guides to decision making?
 - A. Rules
 - B. Procedures
 - C. Goals
 - D. Policies

Answer: D
4. Buying another company by one company means:
 - A. Joint venture
 - B. Acquisition
 - C. Amalgamation
 - D. Merger

Answer: B
5. Competitive advantage can be best described as:
 - A. Increased efficiency
 - B. What sets an organization apart
 - C. A strength and the organizations
 - D. Intangible resources

Answer A
6. An organization strategy ____
 - A. Remains set in place longer than the mission and objectives
 - B. Generally, forms over a period of time as events unfold
 - C. Trends to be formed at the same time the mission is developed
 - D. None

Answer B
7. Strategic Management handles:
 - A. External issues
 - B. Administrative issues
 - C. Internal issues
 - D. Management issues

Answer A
8. Sustained survival implies:
 - A. That a turnaround is achieved, but there is little further growth
 - B. That a turnaround is achieved, and there is potential for further growth
 - C. That a turnaround is achieved, and there is a clear opportunity to employ a new growth strategy

D. That a turnaround is achieved, and it is appropriate to diversify soon
Answer A

9. The corporate level is where top management directs:

- A. All employees for orientation
- B. Its efforts to stabilize recruitment needs
- C. Overall strategy for the entire organization
- D. Overall sales projections

Answer C

10. Strategic Management does not involve:

- A. Setting objectives
- B. Analyzing the competitive environment
- C. Analyzing the internal organization
- D. Analyzing the external organization

Answer: D

11. Which of the following does not include the characteristics of strategic management?

- A. Reactive
- B. Multidimensional
- C. Systematic
- D. Dynamic

Answer: A

12. Which of the following is not a primary task of the strategic manager?

- A. Establishing strategic objectives
- B. Developing the steps to follow in implementing operational level plans
- C. Defining the business and developing a mission
- D. Developing a strategy

Answer: B

13. The corporate level is where top management directs:

- A. All employees for orientation
- B. Its efforts to stabilize recruitment needs
- C. Overall strategy for the entire organization
- D. Overall sales projections

Answer: C

14. The three organizational levels are:

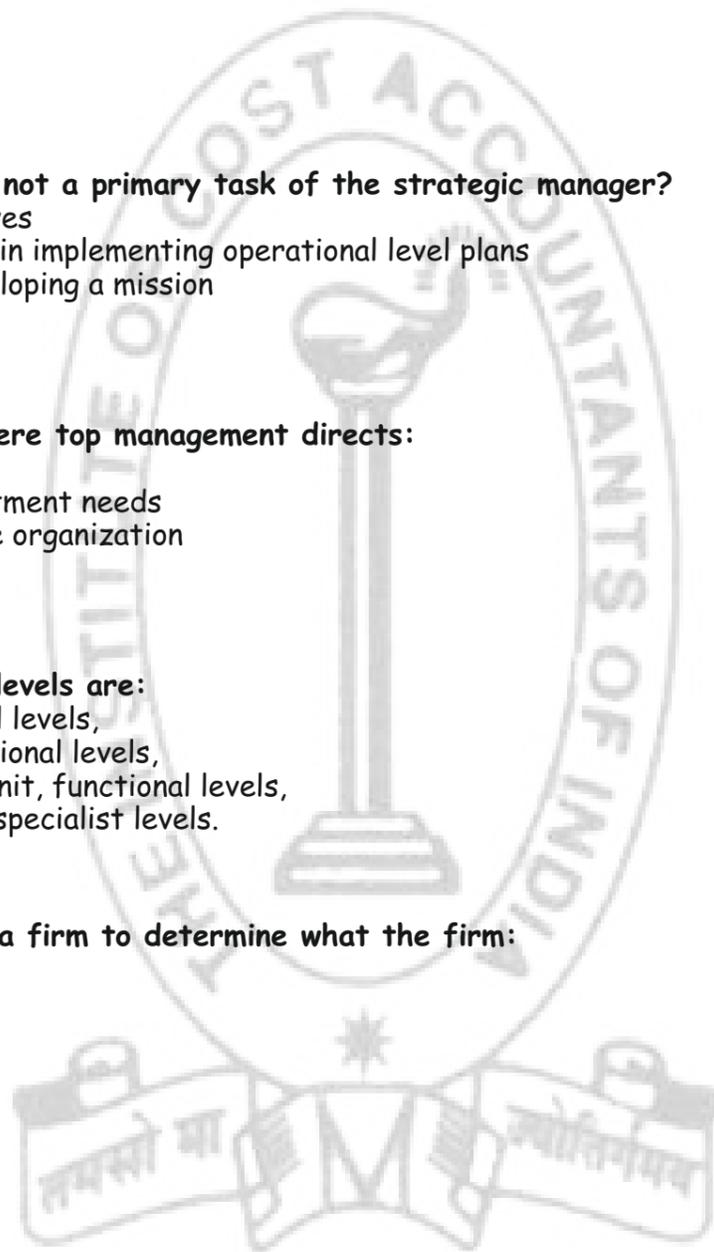
- A. Corporate, business, functional levels,
- B. Corporate, business unit, functional levels,
- C. Corporate strategy, business unit, functional levels,
- D. Corporate strategy, business, specialist levels.

Answer: A

15. Internal analysis enables a firm to determine what the firm:

- A. Can do
- B. Should do
- C. Will do
- D. Might do

Answer: A





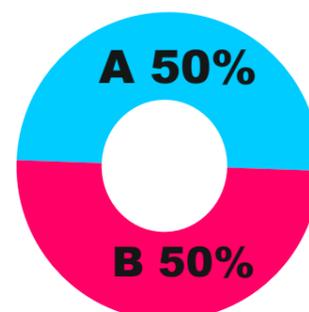
GROUP: II, PAPER:10

COST & MANAGEMENT

ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL
MANAGEMENT(CMFM)

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Your Preparation Quick Takes



Syllabus Structure

A Cost & Management Accounting 50%

B Financial Management 50%

Learning Objectives:

The paper Cost & Management Accounting and Financial Management (Group II; Paper 10) is a unique blend of theoretical elaborations and practical illustrations. The aim of this paper is to equip the students with a working level knowledge regarding the two disciplines and prepare a ground for a few advanced level papers like Strategic Financial Management (Final Group 3: Paper 14), Strategic Cost Management decision Making (Final Group 3: Paper 15) and Strategic Performance Management and Business Valuation (Final Group 4: Paper 20) in the CMA Final Course. The entire syllabus of the paper is segregated into two segments namely Cost & Management Accounting (Section A: Full Marks 50) and Financial Management (Section B: Full Marks 50). Each of the individual sections has further been divided into five chapters each highlighting a specific aspect of the subject concerned. In this section of e- bulletin we shall have a series of discussion on each of these chapters to provide a meaningful assistance to the students in preparing themselves for the examination at the short end and equip them with sufficient knowledge to deal with real life complications at the long end.

GR - II CMA & FM**Question No. - 1 (Sales)**

The summarized budget and actual working results of GECO Ltd. for the month July, 2022 are given below :

Details	Budget Products			Actual Products		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
Selling price per unit	Rs.12	Rs.16	Rs.25	Rs.13	Rs.16	Rs.27
Cost per unit	9	11	20	10	12	21
Sales (units)	40,000	32,000	24,000	42,000	40,000	22,000

What shall be the :-

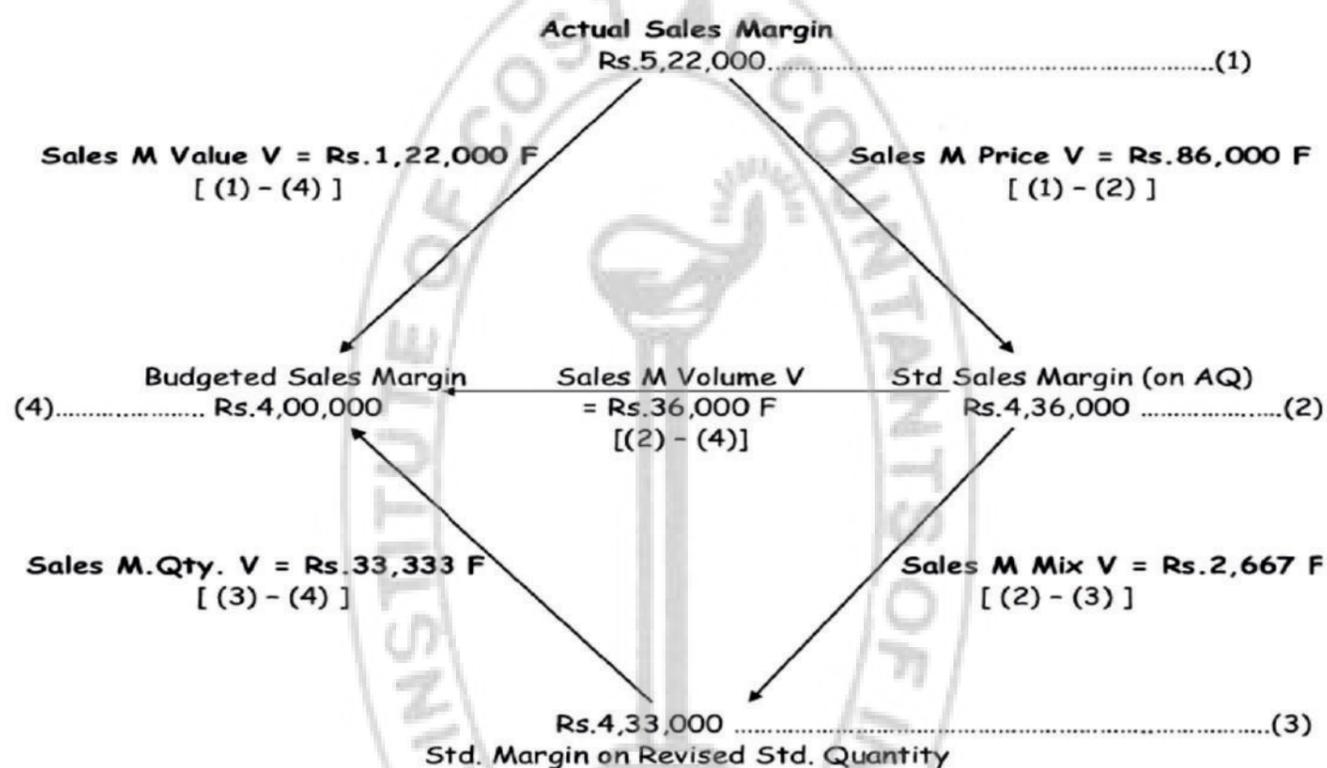
- 1) Actual Sales Margin : (a) Rs.5,21,000 (b) Rs.5,22,000 (c) Rs.5,23,000 (d) Rs.5,24,000
- 2) Standard Sales Margin (on AQ) : (a) Rs.4,36,000 (b) Rs.4,37,000 (c) Rs.4,38,000 (d) Rs.4,39,000
- 3) Standard Margin on Revised Std. Quantity : (a) Rs.4,11,111 (b) Rs.4,22,222 (c) Rs.4,33,333 (d) Rs.4,44,444
- 4) Budgeted Profit or Margin (Standard Margin) : (a) Rs.4,00,000 (b) Rs.4,10,000 (c) Rs.4,20,000 (d) Rs.4,30,000
- 5) Actual Profit : (a) Rs.4,15,000 (b) Rs.4,16,000 (c) Rs.4,17,000 (d) Rs.4,18,000
- 6) Variance in Profit : (a) Rs.17,000 F (b) Rs.18,000 F (c) Rs.19,000 A (d) Rs.20,000 A
- 7) Cost Variance : (a) Rs.1,01,000 F (b) Rs.1,02,000 A (c) Rs.1,03,000 F (d) Rs.1,04,000 A
- 8) Sales Margin Price Variance in respect of Product "A" : (a) Rs.42,000 F (b) 42,000 A (c) 43,000 A (d) Rs.43,000 F
- 9) Sales Margin Price Variance in respect of Product "B" : (a) Rs.44,000 F (b) Rs.44,000 A (c) Rs.45,000 F (d) NIL
- 10) Sales Margin Volume Variance in respect of Product "C" : (a) Rs.10,000 A (b) Rs.10,000 F (c) Rs.11,000 A (d) NIL
- 11) Sales Margin Mix Variance in respect of Product "B" : (a) Rs.26,667 A (b) Rs.26,667 F (c) NIL (d) Rs.26,777 F
- 12) Sales Margin Quantity Variance : (a) Rs.33,444 F (b) Rs.33,444 A (c) Rs.33,333 F (d) Rs.33,333 A

Answer :

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1) (b) Rs.5,22,000 | 2) (a) Rs.4,36,000 | 3) (c) Rs.4,33,333 |
| 4) (a) Rs.4,00,000 | 5) (d) Rs.4,18,000 | 6) (b) Rs.18,000 F |
| 7) (d) Rs.1,04,000 A | 8) (a) Rs.42,000 F | 9) (d) NIL |
| 10) (a) Rs.10,000 A | 11) (b) Rs.26,667 F | 12) (c) Rs.33,333 F |

Steps for Solution through diagrams for both Question 1 and 2 :

- 1) Draw diagrams as shown in respect of each Question.
- 2) Put the given data as well as data derived from the Working Notes in the appropriate places of the diagrams as specified.
- 3) Start connecting the same by the arrows having spearheads in the way embodied therein.
- 4) The requisite Variances / data will emerge automatically.
- 5) In case of any difficulty, please have a look to the **Solutions through diagrams** at the end of this e-bulletin.

Solution with Working Notes**Solution with Working Notes**

1.

Actual Sales Margin

Product	Sales Price (Rs.)	Std. Cost (Rs.)	Margin per Unit (Rs.)	Quantity (Units)	Total Margin (Rs.)
A	13	9	4	42,000	1,68,000
B	16	11	5	40,000	2,00,000
C	27	20	7	22,000	1,54,000
				1,04,000	5,22,000

2.

Standard Sales Margin (on AQ)

Product	Std Margin per unit	Actual Quantity (Units)	Amount (Rs.)
A	3	42,000	1,26,000
B	5	40,000	2,00,000
C	5	22,000	1,10,000
		1,04,000	Rs. 4,36,000

3.

Std. Margin on Revised Std Quantity

Product	AQ in Std Proportion	RSQ	Std Margin per Unit	Amount (Rs.)
A	1,04,000 x 40/96 i.e.	43,333.33	3	1,30,000
B	1,04,000 x 32/96 i.e.	34,666.66	5	1,73,333
C	1,04,000 x 24/96 i.e.	26,000.00	5	1,30,000
				Rs. 4,33,333

4. **Budgeted Profit or Margin (Standard Margin)**

Product	Sales Price (Rs.)	Cost (Rs.)	Profit per Unit (Rs.)	Quantity (Units)	Total Profit (Rs.)
A	12	9	3	40,000	1,20,000
B	16	11	5	32,000	1,60,000
C	25	20	5	24,000	1,20,000
				96,000	4,00,000

5. **Actual Profit**

Product	Sales Price (Rs.)	Cost (Rs.)	Profit per Unit (Rs.)	Quantity (Units)	Total Profit (Rs.)
A	13	10	3	42,000	1,26,000
B	16	12	4	40,000	1,60,000
C	27	21	6	22,000	1,32,000
				1,04,000	4,18,000

6. **Variance in profit = Actual Profit - Budgeted Profit**

Product	Amount in Rupees
A	1,26,000 - 1,20,000 = 6,000 F
B	1,60,000 - 1,60,000 = NIL
C	1,32,000 - 1,20,000 = 12,000 F
Rs. 18,000 F	

7. **Cost variance = Actual Quantity (Std Price - Actual Price)**

A	42,000 (9 - 10)	=	- 42,000	42,000 A
B	40,000 (11 - 12)	=	- 40,000	40,000 A
C	22,000 (20 - 21)	=	- 22,000	22,000 A
				Rs. 1,04,000 A

8. **Sales Margin Price V = Actual Sales M - Std Sales Margin**

A	1,68,000 - 1,26,000	=	42,000 F
B	2,00,000 - 2,00,000	=	NIL
C	1,54,000 - 1,10,000	=	44,000 F
Rs. 86,000 F			

9. **Sales Margin Volume V = Std Sales Margin - Budgeted Sales M**

A	1,26,000 - 1,20,000	=	6,000 F
B	2,00,000 - 1,60,000	=	40,000 F
C	1,10,000 - 1,20,000	=	10,000 A
Rs. 36,000 F			

10. **Sales Margin Mix V = Std Sales Margin - Std Margin on RSQ**

A	1,26,000 - 1,30,000	=	4,000 A
B	2,00,000 - 1,73,333	=	26,667 F

What shall be the :-

REG. SALES

- 1) Actual Price per unit : (a) Rs.125.00 (b) Rs.125.20 (c) Rs.125.40 (d) Rs.125.60
- 2) Budgeted Margin : (a) Rs.5,90,000 (b) Rs.6,00,000 (c) Rs.6,10,000 (d) Rs.6,20,000
- 3) Standard Margin on AQ : (a) Rs.6,25,000 (b) Rs.6,30,000 (c) Rs.6,35,000 (d) Rs.6,40,000
- 4) Actual Margin : (a) Rs.7,55,000 (b) Rs.7,60,000 (c) Rs.7,65,000 (d) Rs.7,70,000
- 5) Sales Margin Value Variance : (a) Rs.1,60,000 A (b) Rs.1,60,000 F (c) Rs.1,65,000 A (d) Rs.1,65,000 F
- 6) Sales Margin Price Variance : (a) Rs.1,40,000 F (b) Rs.1,40,000 A (c) Rs.1,50,000 F (d) Rs.1,50,000 A
- 7) Sales Margin Volume Variance : (a) Rs.25,000 A (b) Rs.25,000 F (c) Rs.30,000 A (d) Rs.30,000 F

REG. DIRECT MATERIAL

- 8) Standard Quantity for Actual Production : (a) 1,00,000 kg (b) 1,10,000 kg (c) 1,20,000 kg (d) 1,30,000 kg
- 9) Standard Cost of Actual Quantity : (a) Rs.12,30,000 (b) Rs.12,40,000 (c) Rs.12,50,000 (d) Rs.12,60,000
- 10) Price Variance : (a) Rs.20,000 A (b) Rs.20,000 F (c) Rs.21,000 F (d) Rs.21,000 A
- 11) Usage Variance : (a) Rs.60,000 A (b) Rs.60,000 F (c) Rs.61,000 F (d) Rs.61,000 A
- 12) Cost Variance : (a) Rs.39,000 F (b) Rs.39,000 A (c) Rs.40,000 A (d) Rs.40,000 F

REG. DIRECT LABOUR

- 13) Standard Hour for Actual Production : (a) 35,000 Hr. (b) 40,000 Hr. (c) 45,000 Hr. (d) 50,000 Hr.
- 14) Standard Cost of Actual Hours worked : (a) Rs.7,10,000 (b) Rs.7,20,000 (c) Rs.7,30,000 (d) Rs.7,40,000
- 15) Wage Rate Variance : (a) Rs.20,000 A (b) Rs.20,000 F (c) Rs.25,000 A (d) Rs.25,000 F
- 16) Efficiency Variance : (a) Rs.25,000 A (b) Rs.25,000 F (c) Rs.30,000 F (d) Rs.30,000 A
- 17) Labour Cost Variance : (a) Rs.10,000 F (b) Rs.10,000 A (c) Rs.12,000 F (d) Rs.12,000 A

REG. VARIABLE OVERHEADS

- 18) Std. Hour for Actual Production : (a) 50,000 Hr. (b) 55,000 Hr. (c) 60,000 Hr. (d) 65,000 Hr.
- 19) Std. Cost of Actual Hour : (a) Rs.2,84,000 (b) Rs.2,86,000 (c) Rs.2,88,000 (d) Rs.2,90,000
- 20) Expenditure Variance : (a) Rs.46,000 F (b) Rs.46,000 A (c) Rs.48,000 A (d)

- Rs.48,000 F
- 21) Efficiency Variance : (a) Rs.12,000 F (b) Rs.12,000 A (c) Rs.13,000 A (d) Rs.13,000 F
- 22) V.OH Cost Variance : (a) Rs.60,000 A (b) Rs.60,000 F (c) Rs.62,000 F (d) Rs.62,000 A

REG. FIXED OVERHEADS

- 23) Expenditure Variance : (a) Rs.18,000 F (b) Rs.18,000 A (c) Rs.20,000 A (d) Rs.20,000 F
- 24) Volume Variance : (a) Rs.5,000 F (b) Rs.5,000 A (c) Rs.6,000 F (d) Rs.6,000 A
- 25) F.OH Cost Variance : (a) Rs.14,000 F (b) Rs.14,000 A (c) Rs.15,000 F (d) Rs.15,000 A

Answer :

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1) (d) Rs.125.60 | 2) (b) Rs.6,00,000 | 3) (a) Rs.6,25,000 |
| 4) (c) Rs.7,65,000 | 5) (d) Rs.1,65,000 F | 6) (a) Rs.1,40,000 F |
| 7) (b) Rs.25,000 F | 8) (a) 1,00,000 Kg. | 9) (d) Rs.12,60,000 |
| 10) (b) Rs.20,000 F | 11) (a) Rs.60,000 A | 12) (c) Rs.40,000 A |
| 13) (d) 50,000 Hrs. | 14) (b) Rs.7,20,000 | 15) (a) Rs.20,000 A |
| 16) (c) Rs.30,000 F | 17) (a) Rs.10,000 F | 18) (a) 50,000 Hrs. |
| 19) (c) Rs.2,88,000 | 20) (d) Rs.48,000 F | 21) (a) Rs.12,000 F |
| 22) (b) Rs.60,000 F | 23) (c) Rs.20,000 A | 24) (a) Rs.5,000 F |
| 25) (d) Rs.15,000 A | | |

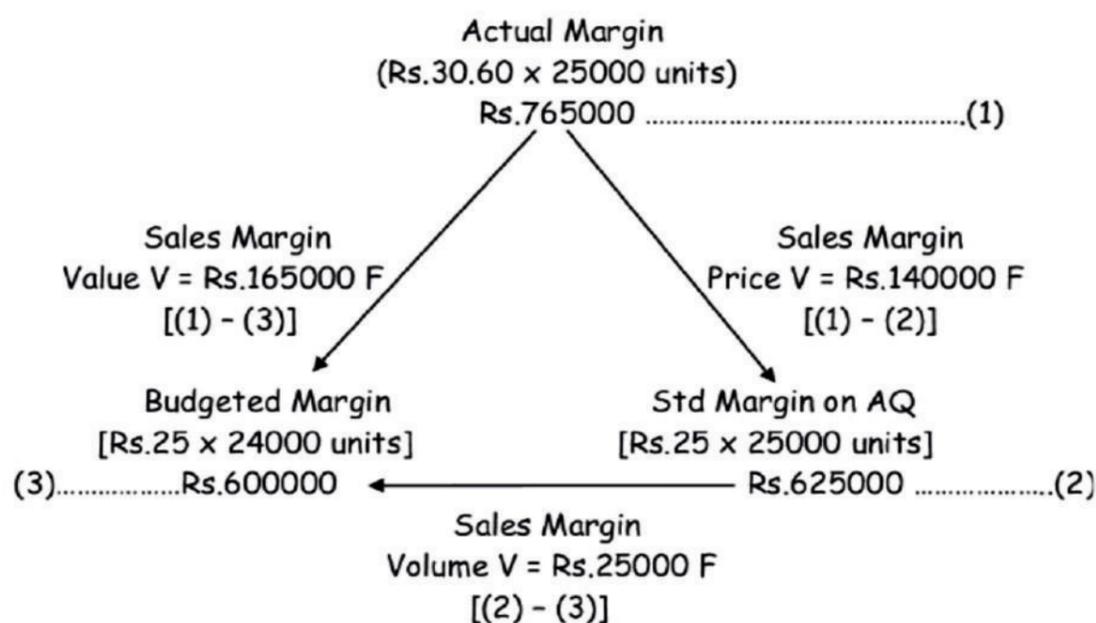
Solution with Diagrams

Basic data : Actual Production & Sale = 25,000 units.

Working Note - 1

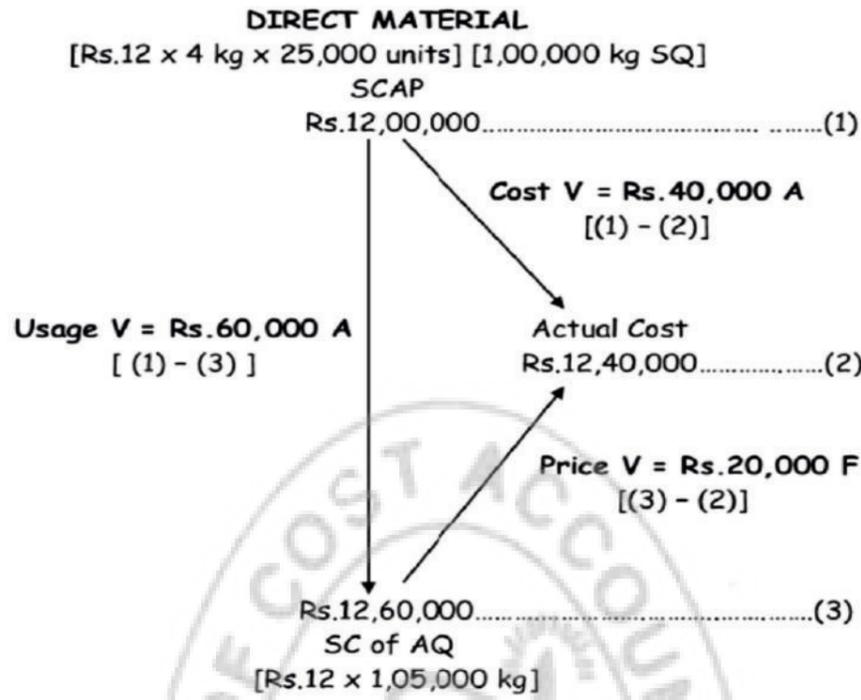
Actual Price per unit = Rs.125.60
(Rs.3140000 / 25000 units)

- Budgeted Margin = Rs.600000
[24000 units x (Rs.120 - Rs.95) = 24000 units x 25]
- Actual Margin = Rs.765000
[25000 units x (Rs.125.6 - Rs.95) = 25000 units x Rs.30.60]
- Std Margin on AQ = Rs.625000
[25000 units x Rs.25]

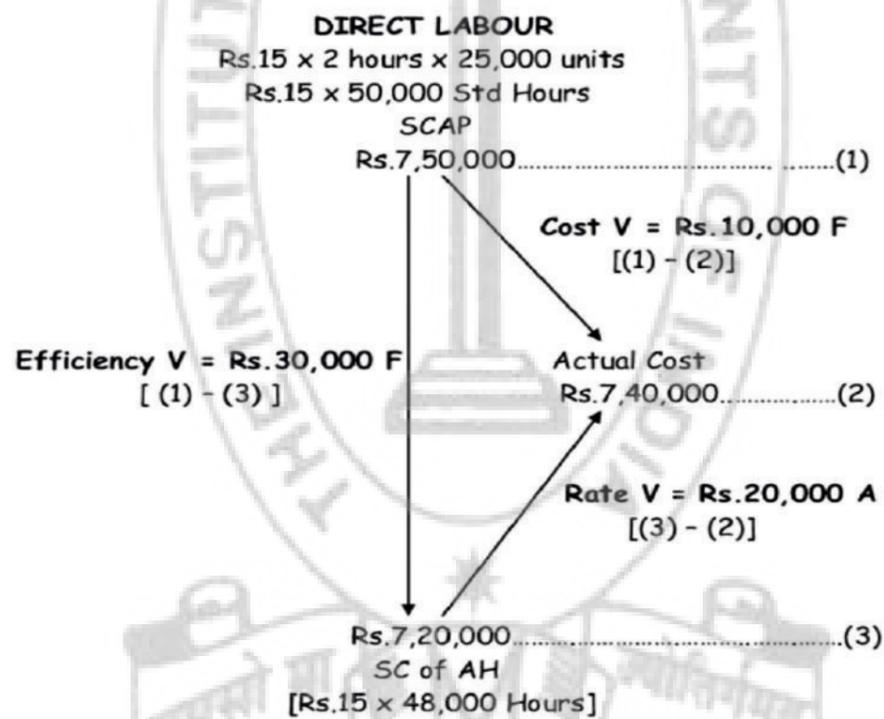
Working Note - 2

Note : Sales M Value V = Sales M Price V + Sales M Volume V

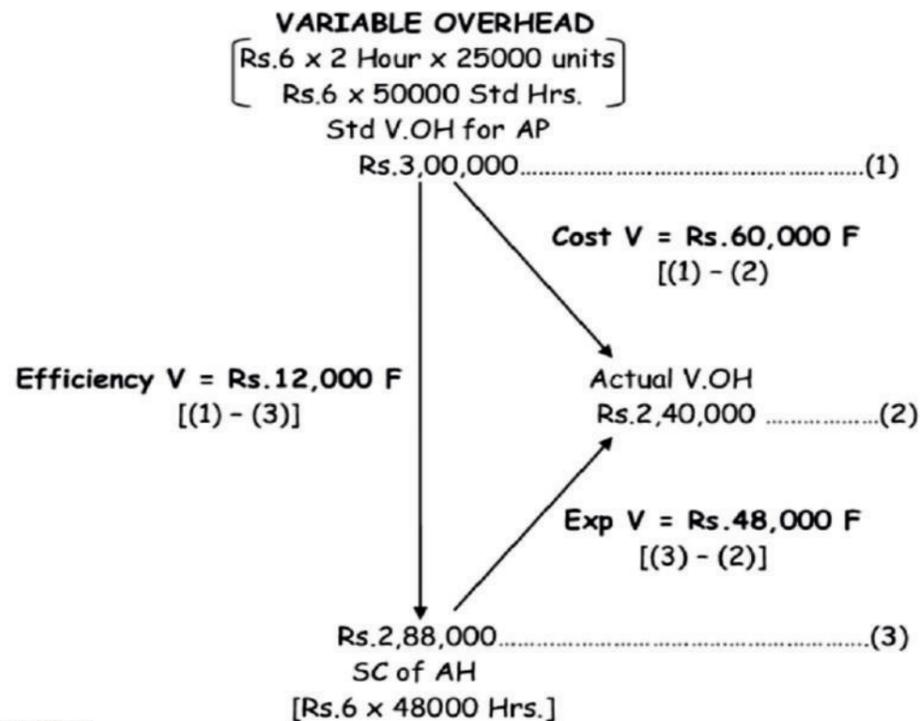
Working Note - 3

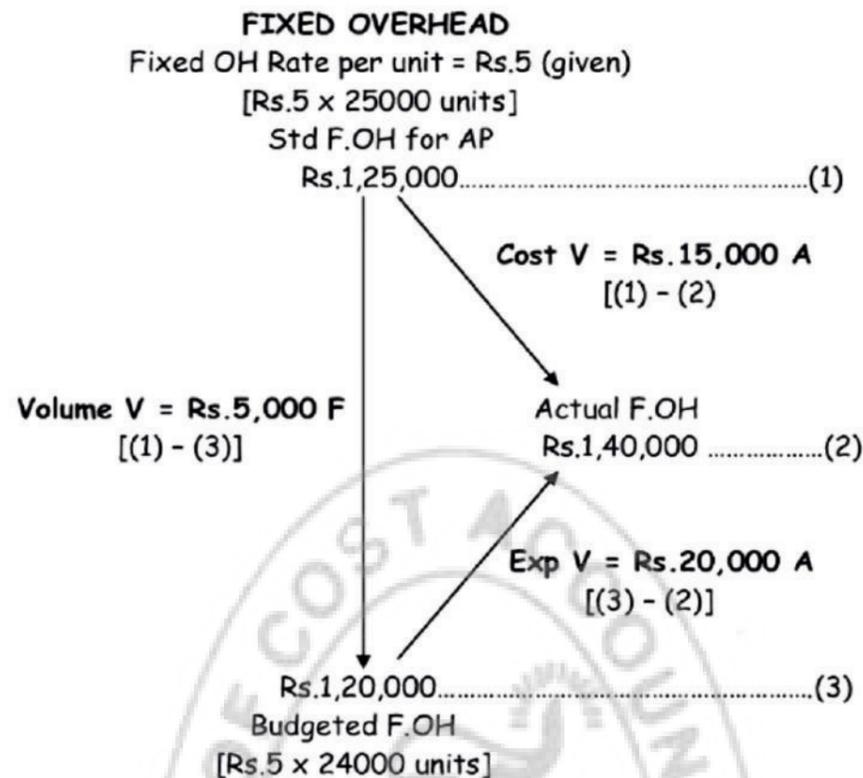


Working Note - 4



Working Note - 5



Working Note - 6FOR UNDERSTANDING OF STUDENTSReconciliation of Budgeted Profit & Actual Profit

(Amount in Rupees)				
	W.N. No.	Favourable	Adverse	Rs.
Budgeted profit [24000 units x (Rs.120 - Rs.95)]				6,00,000
Sales Margin price variance	2	1,40,000		
Sales margin volume variance	2	25,000		
Direct materials - price variance	3	20,000		
Direct material - usage variance	3		60,000	
Direct labour - rate variance	4		20,000	
Direct labour - efficiency variance	4	30,000		
Variable OH Variance	5	60,000		
Fixed overhead variance	6		15,000	
		2,75,000	95,000	
Total :				1,80,000 F
Actual Profit :				Rs.7,80,000

Note : Actual Profit = Rs.7,80,000 while Actual Margin = Rs.7,65,000

Sales (25,000 units)	Rs.31,40,000
Actual Cost	Rs.23,60,000
Actual Profit :	Rs. 7,80,000

Sales (25,000 Units)	Rs.31,40,000
Std Cost Rs.95 x 25,000	Rs.23,75,000
Actual Margin :	Rs. 7,65,000

Solution through diagrams

A diagrammatic solution is characterized by arrows having spearhead in one side. The basic principle is that the amount standing at the spearhead side should always be deducted from that of the bottom side of the same. The resulting balance, if positive, signifies a Favourable Variance whereas a negative balance invariably signifies an Adverse or Unfavourable Variance,

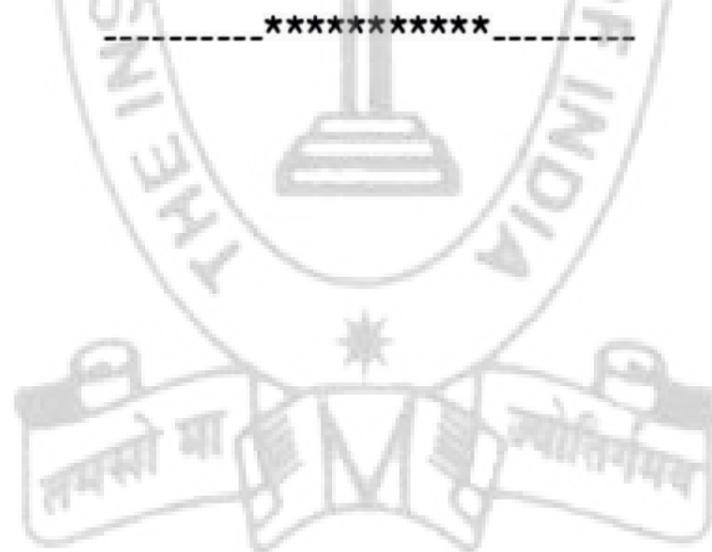
automatically. The principle involved can be clearly understood with a simple illustration following :

- 1) $\text{Rs.}52 - \text{Rs.}48 = (+) \text{Rs.}4 = \text{Rs.}4 \text{ Favourable Variance, shown as Rs.}4 \text{ (F)}$
- 2) $\text{Rs.}52 - \text{Rs.}61 = (-) \text{Rs.}9 = \text{Rs.}9 \text{ Adverse or Unfavourable Variance, shown as Rs.}9 \text{ (A)}$

Some of the multiple advantages associated with the diagrammatic solution of Variance Analysis are noted hereunder :

- 1) Diagram works as a road map which leads one to reach destination in the easiest way.
- 2) Diagrams are simple, easy to understand and use.
- 3) Solution can be arrived at within the shortest possible time.
- 4) Nature of Variance (Favourable or Adverse) emerges automatically due to in-built system.
- 5) Inter-relationship of related Variances are clearly visible and understood.
- 6) Inconsistency in on-going computation is promptly detected for correction.
- 7) It is easier to memorize the diagrams than a bunch of confusion-raising formulae.

A sincere practice of Variance Analysis through diagrams over a couple of days is likely to pay a rich dividend.



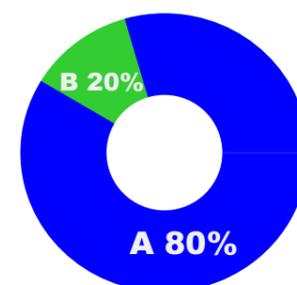


GROUP: II, PAPER:11

INDIRECT TAXATION (ITX)

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Your Preparation Quick Takes



Syllabus Structure

A Canons of Taxations -
Indirect Tax GST **80%**
B Customs Laws **20%**

Learning objectives:

- The concept of tax and the objective for its levy
- The concept of direct and indirect tax and the differences between the two
- The basic features of indirect taxes
- What are the principal indirect taxes
- As to how the indirect taxes are administered in the country

GST MCQs

1. Government body or a United Nations Body, then a monthly Form GSTR-11 has to file :-
a) **GSTR 11**
b) GSTR8A.
c) GSTR 9A
d) GSTR 5
2. A registered person under GST can file quarterly return if the turnover is-
a) 2 lakh or less
b) 75 lakh or less
c) One crore of less
d) **1.5 crore or less**
3. Adding or correcting the details of an outward supply in valid return so as to match the details of corresponding inward supply is called:-
a) **Rectification of return.**
b) reversal of return.
c) reconciliation of return.
d) acceptance of return
4. Assessment under section 59 is:-
a) Best judgement assessment
b) Provisional assessment
c) **Self assessment.**
d) Protective assessment
5. Voluntary estimation of tax obligations is called:-
a) Best judgement assessment
b) Provisional assessment
c) **Self assessment**
d) Protective assessment
6. The proper officer shall pass an order, allowing payment of tax at such rate or on such value as may be specified by him. This is called:-
a) Best judgement assessment
b) **Provisional assessment**
c) Self assessment
d) Protective assessment
7. The proper officer may assess the tax liability on the basis of available information, evidences which is called:-
a) **Best judgement assessment**
b) Provisional assessment
c) Self assessment
d) Protective assessment
8. Assessment under section Sec. 62 is called:-
a) Self assessment
b) Provisional assessment
c) **Best judgement assessment.**
d) Protective assessment.
9. Best judgement assessment is carried out:-
a) under section 59
b) under section 60
c) **under section 62**

d) under section 64

10. Summary Assessment under section 64 is also called:

- a) Self assessment
- b) Provisional assessment
- c) Best judgement assessment
- d) Protective assessment**

11. Protective assessment under section 64 is also called:

- a) Summary Assessment**
- b) Self assessment
- c) Provisional assessment
- d) Best judgement assessment

12. Electronic Way Bill is compulsory to move goods of worth

- a) Rs. 10,000 or more.
- b) 20,000 or more
- c) 50,000 or more.**
- d) 1,00,000 or more

13. Which among the following is not related to e-way bill

- a) RFID.**
- b) IRN
- c) FORM GST INS-01
- d) GSTR -9

14. Validity of e-way bill is -

- a) one day for each 100 k.ms**
- b) two days for each 100 kms
- c) one day for each 200 kms
- d) one day for each 500 kms

15. Where a vehicle has been intercepted and detained for a period exceeding thirty minutes, the transporter may upload the said information on the common portal in:-

- a) FORM GST INS-04
- b) FORM GST INS-010
- c) FORM GST INS-09
- d) FORM GST INS-06**

16. Input tax credit is not available in the case of supplies to :

- a) SEZ
- b) Exports
- c) UN agencies.**
- d) Composite dealers

17. Input credit available without being liable for output tax in the case of

- a) Exempt goods.
- b) Non taxable goods
- c) Zero rated goods.**
- d) Demerit goods

18. Compensation cess is levied on

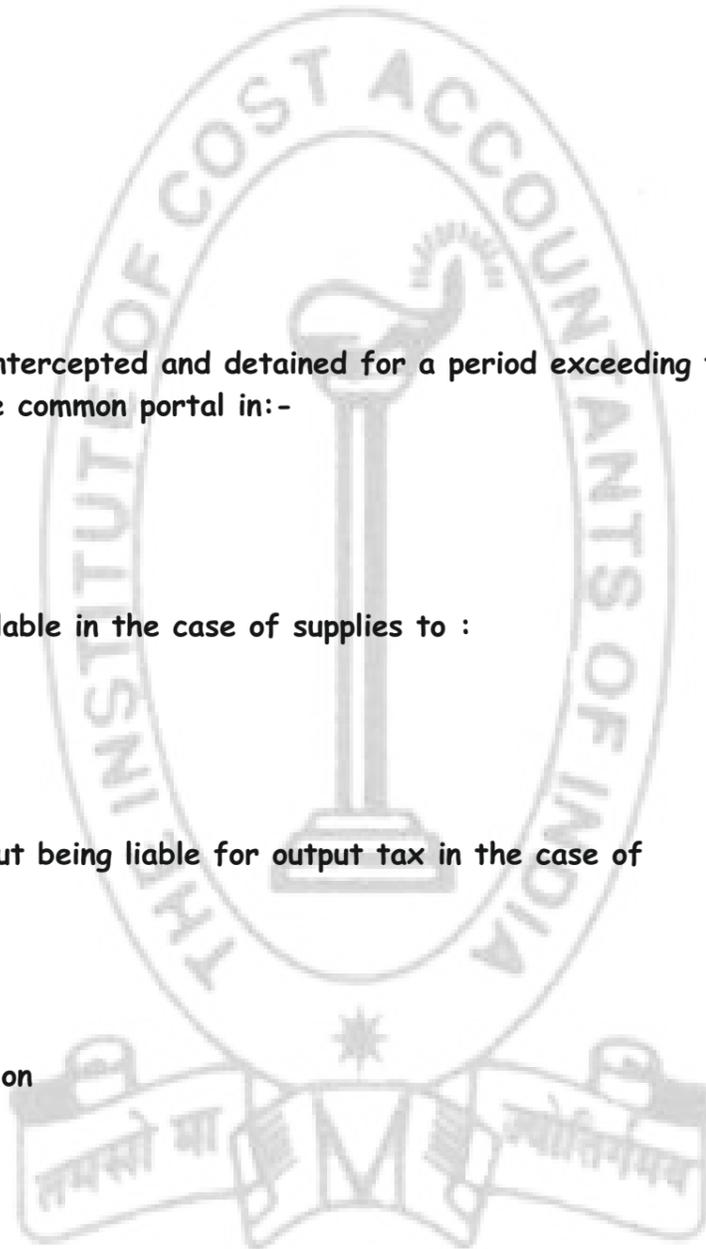
- a) Demerit goods**
- b) Luxury goods
- c) Demerit goods and luxury goods
- d) Essential goods

19. Goods which are harmful but widely consumed are collectively called:-

- a) demerit goods**
- b) merit goods
- c) inferior goods.
- d) white goods

20. Sin tax refers to heavy tax on:-

- a) Demerit goods.
- b) White goods
- c) Food products.**
- d) Medicines



21. Tax on demerit goods is called:-
a) Double tax.
b) Luxury tax
c) Sin tax.
d) **Demerit tax**
22. GST council meeting is convened:-
a) every week
b) every month
c) **every 3 months**
d) any time as required
23. After introduction of GST export from India is subject to --
a) IGST.
b) **CGST plus SGST.**
c) Zero rated.
d) SGST plus CGST plus IGST

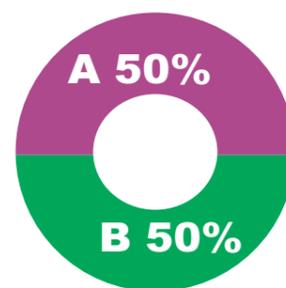




GROUP: II, PAPER:12
COMPANY
ACCOUNTS & AUDIT (CAA)

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Your Preparation Quick Takes



Syllabus Structure

A Accounts of Joint Stock Companies 50%
B Auditing 50%

Learning Objectives:

- Apply appropriate judgment derived from knowledge of accounting theory, to financial analysis and decision making
- Effectively define the needs of the various users of accounting data and demonstrate the ability to communicate such data effectively, as well as the ability to provide knowledgeable recommendations.
- Prepare financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.
- Demonstrate an understanding of current auditing standards and acceptable practices, as well as the impact of audit risk on the engagement.

Company Accounts & Audit**1. Discuss of a banker's duty to maintain secrecy of customers Accounts.**

Ans:- A bankers is expected to maintain secrecy of customers accounts. The banker should not disclose his customer financial position and nature and the details of his account to others.

Under section 13 of the banking companies Act 1970 to maintain secrecy of their customer account. The disclosure of the financial position of a customer may affect his reputation and bring considerable loss.

If a customer's suffer any loss on account of the unwanted disclosure of his accounts.

At the same time, a banker must remember that he cannot maintain 100 percent secrecy at all the times. There may be certain ground under which he can disclose his customer details.

- Where disclosure is under compulsion by law.
- Where there is a duty to the public to disclose.
- where the interest of the bank require to disclosure.
- Where the disclosure is made by the express consent to the customer.

2. What is pass book? Is pass book an authentic record?

Ans:- A pass book is maintained in the form of a ledger account with debit entries on the left hand side and credit entries on the right hand side.

Is pass book an authentic record:- A pass book is nothing but a statement of accounts rendered by a banker to his customer. Bank passbook is a physical notebook held by bank account holders. It records on paper the details of all banking transactions, including elements such as: Debits. Credits. Though the Pass Book contains true and authenticated record of the customer's account with the banker, no unanimous view prevails regarding the validity of the entries in the Pass Book. The banker may incur errors in recording entries in the Pass Book. Customer can use pass book for their own purposes and its not Authentic record.

3. How can a bank recovery of money paid by mistake?

Ans:- Although in a bank thousands of transaction take place everyday and it is quite natural that mistake do occur. By mistake , a bank may pay money to a wrong person. As general rule, a person who has committed mistake , has every right to rectify the same.

Under the following circumstances, money wrongly paid can be recover:-

- Money received mala fide is recoverable :-when a person received money by mistake is bad faith , knowing that he is not entitled to receive the money.
- Money paid under a mistake of fact is recoverable :-If a mistake is a mistake of fact, then the money wrongly paid is recoverable.
- Mistake between the party paying and the party receiving:- If the mistake is between the party paying and the party receiving, then the money is recoverable .

4. When a banker Acts both as paying and collecting banker?

Ans:- The paying banker gets protection under the negotiable instrument act section 85 and the collecting banker gets protection under section 131, if a banker plays both roles at the same time, then the banker can be called a collecting banker.

When a bank accepts the deposits from a customer, it becomes the debtor of the customer and it will be bound to return the equivalent amount to the customer or his order on demand. In other words, it is the obligation of the bank to honor the cheques issued by the customer , if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- There is sufficient balance in the account of the customer;
- The cheque is properly drawn and presented; and
- There is no legal restriction on payment.

5. Discuss the disclosure under the Compulsion of Law of customer's bank details.

Ans:- when law require the disclosure of the state of a customer's account, he cannot override it. His duty to his customer is subject to his duty to the law of the country. \the following are the examples of his category.

- Under section 4 of the bankersbook evidence act 1891 a banker may be asked to produce a certified copy of his customer account in his ledger.
- Under section 285 of the Indian income Tax act 1961,
- Under section 45B of the reserve bank of India act

- d) Under section 26 of the banking regulation act 1949, every bank is compelled to submit an annual return of deposit which remain unclaimed for 10 years.
- e) Under section 36 of Gift Tax act,
- f) Under the exchange control act 1947, the Govt. has power to gather information about financial position of customers
- e) When a Garnishee order nisi is received, the banker must disclose the nature of accounts of customer.

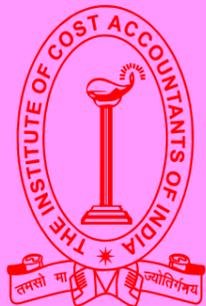
6. What are the General Precautions of a banker to disclose customer bank details?

Ans:- In disclosing the state of the accounts to a customer, great care should be exercised. If the banker is careless, he is liable to pay damages.

- i) To his customer who suffer damage because of unreasonable disclosure,
- ii) To a third party who incurs loss relying upon the information which is untrue and misleading.
- Hence, a banker should have certain norms about disclosing the state of his customers accounts.'

- a) The banker should not be negligent in giving information.
- b) He should strictly give bare facts. That is, only a general information must be given. He should not disclose the actual state of the account.
- c) Information should be given only after getting the express consent of his customer.
- d) He should not speak too favorably or too unfavorably of a customer. Such misleading information may put the parties in difficulties.





PRACTICAL Advice

ABOUT YOUR STUDIES - INTERMEDIATE COURSE

Practical support, information and advice to help you get the most out of your studies.

START

01

**Read Study Notes,
MTPs, E-Bulletin,
Work Books, Attend
Webinar sessions**

**Solve Exercises
given in Study Note**

02

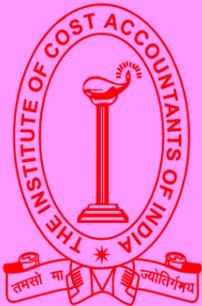
03

Assess Yourself

Appear For Examination

04

FINISHED



SUBMISSIONS

75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav



Updation of E-Mail Address/Mobile:

Students are advised to update their E-Mail id and Mobile Numbers timely so that important communications are not missed as the same are sent through bulk mail/SMS nowadays. Student may update their E-Mail id/ Mobile Number instantly after logging into their account at www.icmai.in at request option.

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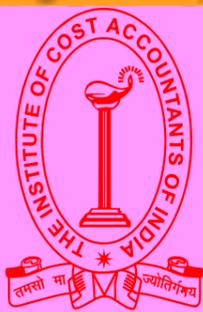
We are very much delighted to receive responses from all of you; for whom our effort is!

We have noted your queries and your requests will definitely be carried out. Further, requesting you to go through the current edition of the bulletin. All the areas will be covered gradually. Expecting your responses further to serve you better as we believe that there is no end of excellence! One of the mails received is acknowledged below.

Please put your opinions so that we can make your e-bulletin everything that you want it to be.

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Send your Feedback to:
e-mail: studies.ebulletin@icmai.in
website: <http://www.icmai.in>



Message from Directorate of Studies

Dear Students,

We from the Directorate of Studies understand your expectations from us and accordingly we are trying to deliver some meaningful tips through various publications in soft versions like-E-bulletins, Mock Test Papers (MTPs), and we also have conducted Webinar Sessions for the benefit of the students. Supplementary and Amendments are also uploaded from time to time to keep the students updated about the recent changes made in the papers; wherever applicable.

You must be aware that India is celebrating Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, which is an initiative of the Government of India to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of independence and the glorious history of its people, culture and achievements. Along with pan India, your Institute has also observed and took part in various meaningful activities throughout the year. We also expect that our students should also take part in the development of the nation and make the country proud.

"Freedom has only one motto, may our country be happy and prosperous"

let you all observe the message cited above.

- ❖ Certain general guidelines are listed below and which will help you in preparing for the examinations:
- ❖ Conceptual understanding and overall understanding of the subjects should be clear,
- ❖ Students are advised to go through the study material provided by the Institute meticulously,
- ❖ Students should know and learn the basic understandings of the subjects with focus on core concepts,
- ❖ Students are expected to give to the point answer which is a pre-requisite for any professional examination,
- ❖ To strengthen the answers, students are advised to answer precisely and in the structured manner,
- ❖ Proper time management is also important while answering.

Please refer the link mentioned below:

<https://icmai.in/studentswebsite/index.php>

GOOD LUCK
Be prepared and be successful

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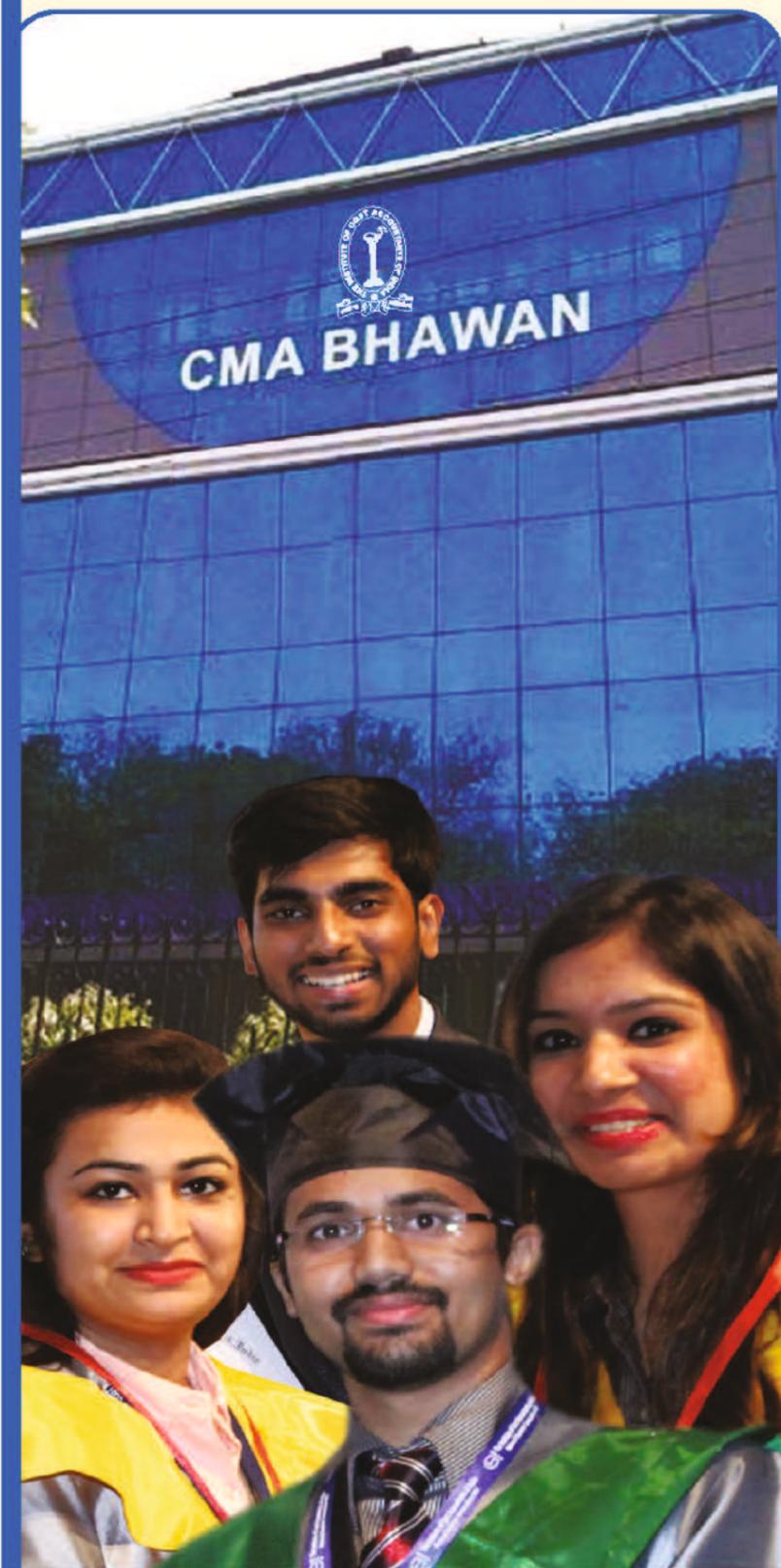
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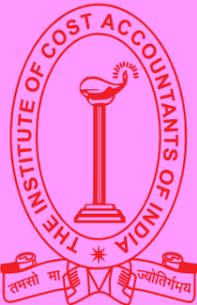
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Few Snapshots



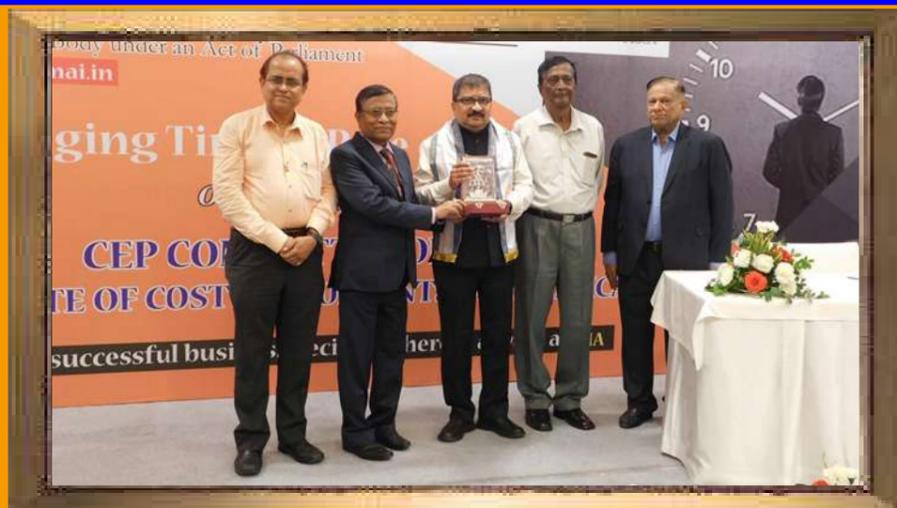
Glimpses of Observance of GST Day 2022 : GST in India - Poised to deliver Sustainable Growth on 06 July 2022 at Scope Complex, New Delhi



Glimpses of SAFA PAIB Committee Conference hosted by the Institute on 23rd July, 2022 at Trivandrum, Kerala.



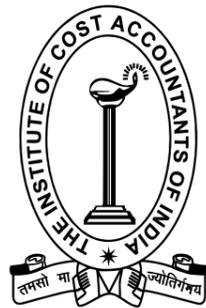
Glimpses of SAFA PAIB Committee Conference hosted by the Institute on 23rd July, 2022 at Trivandrum, Kerala.



Continuing Education Programme Committee organised a programme on 'Changing Times - Role of CMAs' on 7th July 2022 at Kolkata wherein CMA Asim Kumar Mukhopadhyay, CEO & MD, TML Smart City Mobility Solution Ltd. was the Chief Guest and Keynote speaker.



CMA P. Raju Iyer, President, ICAI and Chairman, ICAI MARF and Shri Atul Prakash, Principal Director, Regional Training Institute, Kolkata IA&A Department exchanging MOU signed on 14th July, 2022 for training and research collaboration with each other.



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