



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj  
University, Kanpur

**Answer Script Details**  
**Barcode** 5908117

**Roll No.** 23072000247  
**Total Mark** 50/75.00

**Exam** BACHELOR OF COMMERCE\_ODD EXAM-DEC-24  
**Subject** C010302T - COST ACCOUNTING

**Question wise Mark Summary**

**Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark**

1A 4/5

1B 3/5

1C 3/5

1D 4/5

1E 3/5

1F 4/5

1G 4/5

1H 3/5

1I 4/5

2 NA/15

3 9/15

4 NA/15

5 NA/15

6 9/15

7 NA/15

8 NA/15

9 NA/15

# Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

## PART-II

### MARKS OBTAINED

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
(e)										
(f)										
(g)										
(h)										
(i)										
(j)										
Total										
Total Marks in Figures										Max. Marks
Total Marks in Words										



C 0 1 0 3 0 2 T  
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Date of Exam : 04/11/25 Shift : 1st  
 Room No. :  
 Paper Code : C010302T Subject : Cost Acc. Year/Sem : III sem  
 Name of Candidate : Akshati Dubey  
 Roll No. : 23072000297

Signature of Candidate  
  
 Signature of Invigilator  
  
 COE Facsimile

Course : B.com  
 Session : 23-24 Year/Semester : III sem  
 Subject Name : Cost Accounting  
 Medium : English  Hindi   
 Paper Code : C 0 1 0 3 0 2 T  
 Exam Date : 0 4 0 1 2 0 2 5  
 Name of Candidate : A K R A T I D U B E Y  
 Father's Name : G I R J E S H D U B E Y

कक्षा कोड का कोड  
College Code

E W O 2			
A	A	0	0
B	1	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	K	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	N	7	7
U	T	8	8
U	9	9	9

परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड  
Exam Centre Code

E W O 2			
A	A	0	0
B	1	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	K	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	N	7	7
U	T	8	8
U	9	9	9

परीक्षा का प्रकार  
Type of Exam

Regular  Ex-Student  
 Private  Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.  
**5908117**  
Paper Code : C 0 1 0 3 0 2 T



Enrolment Number : C S J M A 2 3 0 0 0 1 3 1 9 7 7  
 Candidate's Roll Number : 2 3 0 7 2 0 0 0 2 9 7

2 3 0 7 2 0 0 0 2 9 7									
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
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C 0 1 0 3 0 2 T									
A	0	0	0	0	N				
B	1	1	1	1	P				
2	2	2	2	2	R				
E	3	3	3	3	3				
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G	5	5	5	5	5				
Z	6	6	6	6	6				
7	7	7	7	7	7				
8	8	8	8	8	8				
9	9	9	9	9	9				



Akshati  
 Signature of Candidate  
  
 Signature of Invigilator  
 परीक्षा केंद्र - EW-02  
 C S Facsimile  
  
 COE Facsimile

नोट- 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण पाने को पृष्ठ धारा पर अधिक सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।  
 2. परीक्षा में भरी जाने वाली प्रतिक्रिया वाली तालिका से शुरू की जायें। 3. मोबाई को बालने या नीले बॉलपेन से भरा जायें।

### INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

### INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in  boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.

**5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.**

### IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM ( UNFAIR MEANS ) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tampering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/electronic/digital/ watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

### अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को छेदकर अनुसूचित एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का प्रयोग नहीं करेंगे।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बाहरी कवच उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद करके करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जाएगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में फ्लैश लाइट, मोबाइल, कैमरे, डिजिटल डिवाइस, डिजिटल वॉच, ब्लॉग, पुराने या नए कम्प्यूटर जो अनुचित साधन के अंतर्गत आती है। कोशल संचालित प्रणाली में ही कंप्यूटर लेस सॉफ्टवेयर को चलाने को अनुमति दी जाएगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में कल्पित या नहीं भी उत्तर पुस्तिका में विवरणों। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

### प्रश्नपत्रों को रिक्त नितें

1. प्रश्नपत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिव्य यंत्र निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनो तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्नपत्र पर अपने अनुसूचक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्नपत्र कोड एवं प्रश्नपत्र ID सफलतापूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी विधिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तरपुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ ( 1-24) से कम है या कटे हुए हैं, तो पत्र शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उससे परीक्षा होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्ष निरीक्षक को वाकाल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विचारविमल्य प्राप्त कोई भी नहीं की जाएगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. बी कोपी का अतिरिक्त डाक नहीं दिया जाएगा।

### INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages ( 1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, S. Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex- Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

### INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in  Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

	1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	●	1	●	1	1	1	1	●	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	●	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	●	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	●	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	●	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	●	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	●	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	●

Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns.



Paper Code

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1

Ques. 1

SECTION

(A)

(a)

# COSTING

The term costing, cost Accounting, and cost accountancy are majorly considered as same but all these three have different meaning -

Costing refers to the day to day process of ascertaining the cost of any product or services.

As per Prof. Alfred Williams,

Costing refers to day to day or routine job of knowing or identifying every element of cost in the product or any service.





Paper Code

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2

# Cost Accounting

Cost Accounting is the process of identifying, recording and summarising the data related to cost in particular books.  
ex. making of cost sheet etc.

# Cost Accountancy

Cost Accounting refers to the process of increasing the data collected from costing and cost accounting for using it to reduce the cost of goods or services.





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(b) Economic Order Quantity

Economic order quantity refers to the quantity which is decided to be ordered in such a way that the ordering cost as well as the storage or carrying cost is minimum.

Economic order quantity consist of two cost mainly

Ordering cost

Storage cost or carrying cost

ordering cost → It is the cost which is incurred on every order.

carrying cost → It is the cost which is incurred on storing the stock in warehouse.



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4

## Formula of Economic Order Quantity -

Economic Order Quantity

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times A \times O}{C (\% \text{ of per unit cost})}}$$

A = Annual units used.

O = order cost per unit order.

C = carrying cost per unit.





(c) units manufactured in 1 week = 200 units  
Actual work in that week = 44 hours.

Per hour rate = 1.50 per hour.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Estimated time} &= 15 \text{ min} \times 200 \text{ units} \\ &= 3000 \text{ minutes or} \\ &= 3000/60 = 50 \text{ hrs.}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Standard time} &= (20\% \times 50 \text{ hrs}) + 50 \text{ hrs} \\ &= \frac{20}{100} \times 50 + 50 \\ &= 10 \text{ hrs} + 50 \text{ hrs} \\ &= 60 \text{ hrs.}\end{aligned}$$

(d) Gross wages under Rowan Premium method of remuneration -

remuneration = wages + Bonus

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Bonus} &= \frac{\text{Actual time}}{\text{standard time}} \times \left( \frac{\text{time saved} \times \text{time}}{\text{rate}} \right) \\ &= \frac{44}{60} \times \left( (60 - 44) \times 1.5 \right) \\ &= \frac{44}{60} \times 24 \Rightarrow 176\end{aligned}$$

~~176~~

→



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$$\begin{aligned} \text{Wages} &= \text{Actual time} \times \text{time rate} \\ &= 44 \text{ hrs} \times 1.5 = 66 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total wages} &= 66 + 176 \\ &= ₹ 242 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\text{Total remuneration}}{\text{cross wages}} = ₹ 242$$

© Cross wages under Halsey Premium method of remuneration ✓

$$\text{Total remuneration} = \text{wages} + \text{Bonus}$$

$$\text{Bonus} = \frac{50}{100} \times (\text{time saved} \times \text{time rate})$$

$$= \frac{50}{100} \times (16 \text{ hrs} \times 1.5)$$

$$= ₹ 12$$

$$\text{Wages} = \text{Actual time} \times \text{time rate}$$

$$= 44 \text{ hrs} \times 1.5$$

$$= 242 \quad 66$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total remuneration} &= 66 + 12 \\ &= ₹ 78 \end{aligned}$$



(d)

## Difference of Cost Sheet & Cost Statement

Basis	Cost Sheet	Cost Statement
Definition	Cost sheet is a document which is made to ascertain the profit or sales of the product by filling all the expenses.	Cost statement is a statement of cost which is made to ascertain the cost of the product in the initial stage.
Contents	Its contents are → Direct material, Labour, expenses, overheads, factory exps, office expenses etc.	Its contents are material, Labour and expenses incurred on product initially.

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Paper Code

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8

Scope - Cost sheets scope is wider as compared to cost statements.

Cost statement scope is narrower as compared to cost sheet scope.

used for

used for getting information to the manager regarding the profit on sales.

used for accompanying along with cost sheet to help ascertaining the cost.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



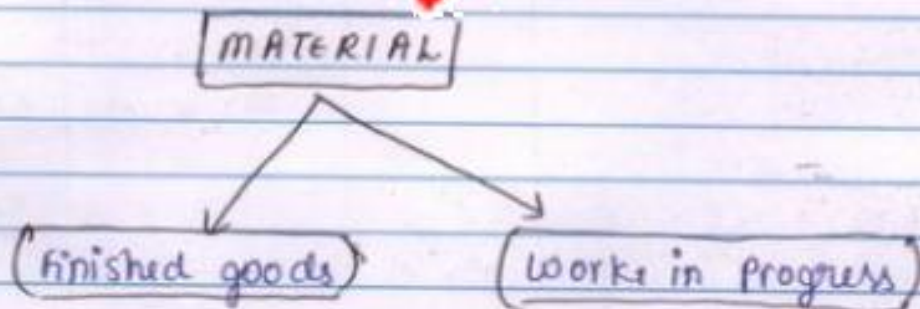
(e)

# Work in Progress

work in progress refers to the material or product on which work is not finished yet.

As per Cosviam Balta,

work-in-Progress refers to the work which is not finished.



Example of work in progress is -

Process A transferred 3000 units in Process B and Process B transferred 2000 units & remaining are still in process, so these 200 unit are know as WIP.





Paper Code

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10

# WIP in Balance Sheet

work in program is a part of stock or inventory hence it is shown on the Asset side in the Balance sheet.

## Balance sheet

Liability	₹	Assets	₹
		Work in Program	xxx
To Balance	xxx		xxx
	xxx		xxx

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



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(f) Difference between  
Joint Product & By product

**Joint Product** - Joint

Product is a product which is made from both fixed as well as variable cost of two or both the products.

For example - Raw material includes Product X and Product Y then product Z produced, so it is a Joint product.

**By Product** - By product

and Joint product are two different products, By product is a product which is generated as an extra product in the main process of making the main product.

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Paper Code

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12

Example of By Product-

During a process A company is mining the petroleum from the mine. While this process Petroleum Jelly is produced.

So that petroleum Jelly is a By product of petrol.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion





(9)

# OPERATING COSTING

- ① operating costing is one of the method of costing ✓
- ② Operating costing refers to the process of costing for services and jobs operated in the course of business.
- ③ Operating costing means ascertaining the cost of giving a particular service to the customers.
- ④ Example - operating costing is used for the following organisations →
  - Cinema hall
  - Railways
  - Telecommunication etc.
- ⑤ operating costing is also known as service costing. ✓



Paper Code

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14

e (h)

# LIFO METHOD

Lifo method full form is  
Last-in-first-out.

LIFO methods refers to a  
method which the latest  
purchased products are  
issued first.

For example - 1000 units purchased  
on 1 January @ 20 and 2000  
units of 2<sup>nd</sup> January @ 20

then producer will issue the  
units purchased on 2<sup>nd</sup>  
January instead of goods  
on 1<sup>st</sup> January.



Do Not Write anything in this Portion



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# FIFO METHOD

Full form of fifo method is  
first-in-first-out method.

Fifo method refers to the method  
in which the producer issues  
the ~~later~~ first purchased units  
first then he issues the remaining  
in the same way.

for example - 1000 units purchased for  
₹ 10 each on 1st Jan and  
1000 units purchased @ 20 on  
2nd Jan then the producer  
will issue the units i.e.  $1000 \times 10$   
₹ = 10000 which are purchased on  
1st Jan.





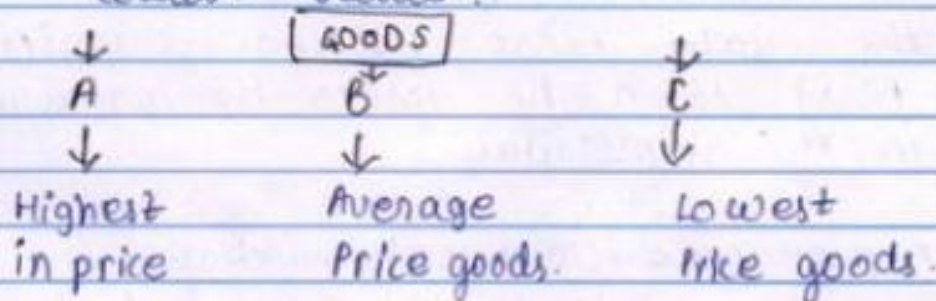
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2)

# ABC Analysis

ABC Analysis is a technique of classifying the goods in three categories of highest value, medium value and lowest value.



This classification is done so that the owner can give more focus on higher price goods and less focus on lowest price goods.





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# SECTION (B)

Ques-3. company manufactures = 5000 units

The ordering cost per order = ₹100

The Price ✓ Raw material = ₹10 per kg.

minimum re order period = 4 weeks

maximum re order period = 8 weeks

minimum consumption = 100 kg

maximum consumption = 450 kg

Average consumption = 275 kg

Average re-order period =  $\frac{4+8}{2} = \frac{12}{2} = 6$  weeks ✓

① Re-order quantity =

$$\text{Economic order quantity} = \sqrt{\frac{Q \times A \times O}{C}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 60000 \times 100}{20\% \times 10}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 60000 \times 100}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{6000000} = \text{₹ } 2450 \text{ units or kgs} \rightarrow$$



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$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i)} \quad \text{Re-order Level} &= \text{Maximum consumption} \times \\ &\quad \text{maximum re-order period} \\ &= 450 \text{ kg} \times 8 \text{ weeks} \\ &= 3600 \text{ kgs.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad \text{Maximum Level} &= \text{Re-order level} + \\ &\quad \text{Re-order quantity} - \\ &\quad (\text{Minimum re-order consumption} \times \\ &\quad \text{minimum re-order period}) \\ &= 3600 \text{ kg} + 2450 \text{ kgs.} - \\ &\quad (100 \times 4) \\ &= 3600 + 2450 - 400 \\ &= 5650 \text{ kgs.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iv)} \quad \text{Minimum Level} &= \text{Re-order level} - \\ &\quad (\text{Avg consumption} \times \text{Avg} \\ &\quad \text{reorder period}) \\ &= 3600 - (275 \times 6) \\ &= 3600 - 1650 \\ &= 1950 \text{ kgs.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(v)} \quad \text{Average stock level} &= \frac{\text{Minimum stock level} + \\ &\quad \text{Maximum stock level}}{2} \\ &= \frac{1950 + 5650}{2} \\ &= \frac{7600}{2} = 3800 \text{ kgs} \end{aligned}$$



Paper Code

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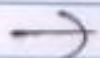


19

# SECTION (C)

Ques. 6. Cost sheet

particulars -	Per unit ₹	Total ₹
Direct material	₹	96000
Direct Labour	0.60	14400
Direct Expenses	—	—
PRIME COST	₹ 4.6	110400
+ Factory overheads	1	24000
WORK COST	5.6	134400
+ Administrative expenses	1.167	28000
Cost of Goods produced	6.767	162400
+ Selling expenses	1.37	33056
Cost of Goods sold	8.14	195456
+ Profits	1.02	24480
Sales Price	9.164	219936





Paper Code

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20

working note for Selling Price =

Let per unit selling Price =  $x$

then, Selling Price = Profit + Cost of goods sold

$$x = 1.02 + (15\% \text{ of } x) + 6.767$$

$$x = 1.02 + 0.15x + 6.767$$

$$x = 7.79 + 0.15x$$

$$x - 0.15x = 7.79$$

$$0.85x = 7.79$$

$$x = \frac{7.79}{0.85} = 9.164$$

$$\text{Selling price} = 9.164 \times 24000 \\ = ₹ 219936$$

Selling Price - Profit = Cost of goods sold

$$\Rightarrow 219936 - 24480 \\ = 195456$$

$$\text{Selling expense} = 195456 - 62400 \\ = ₹ 133056$$

X

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



Paper Code

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21

X



Paper Code

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22

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

X



Paper Code

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X



23

X



Paper Code

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24

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

X

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= 1.02 + 6.76 + (15 \times x) \\
 x &= 1.02 + 6.76 + (15 \times 100 \times x) \\
 x &= 1.02 + 6.76 + 1.5x \\
 .05x &= 7.78 \\
 x &= 155.6
 \end{aligned}$$

X