



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 5908126

Roll No. 23072000277
Total Mark 51/75.00

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 4/5

1C 3/5

1D 4/5

1E 4/5

1F 4/5

1G 4/5

1H 4/5

1I 4/5

2 NA/15

3 NA/15

4 NA/15

5 9/15

6 7/15

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)										
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(g)										
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(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: 04/01/2025 Shift: 2nd Room No.: kt-02
 Paper Code: C010302T Subject: Cost Accounting Year/Sem: 3rd
 Name of Candidate: DISHA PORWAL
 Roll No.: 23072000277

Disha Signature of Candidate	Shaili Signature of Invigilator	Disha COE Facsimile
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Course: B.COM
 Session: 2024-25 Year/Semester: 3rd
 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: D I S H A P O R W A L
 Father's Name: D R A V E E N P O R W A L

कॉलेज 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

एग्जाम सेंटर 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

एग्जाम का प्रकार
Type of Exam

Regular
 Ex-Student
 Private
 Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

5908126

C 0 1 0 3 0 2 T
Paper Code



एनरोलमेंट नंबर
Enrollment Number: C S J M A 2 3 0 0 0 1 3 1 5 0 7
 उम्मीदवार की रोल नंबर
Candidate's Roll Number

पेपर कोड
Paper Code

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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
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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	
F	4	4	4	4	
G	5	5	5	5	
Z	6	6	6	6	
M	7	7	7	7	
W	8	8	8	8	
9	9	9	9	9	

Disha
Signature of Candidate

Shaili
Signature of Invigilator

परीक्षा क्र. 2-EVV-02
C S Facsimile

Disha
COE Facsimile

नोट- 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि उत्तरावधि करने को पूर्व भरण पर अंकित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानी पूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. परीक्षा में धरती जाने वाली उम्मीदवारों को तदनुसार शुल्क भी जमा करना पड़ेगा। 3. रोलों को बदलने का नीचे बोलचाल से धरा जाये।

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 tempering 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 को निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर खोलकर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कभी और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिह्न न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बायोमेट्रिक अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद धार करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में स्लिप बल्ब/ साइकल लैंप, जैसे निम्ने हुए सामान को टुकड़ों, मोबाइल, डिजिटल घड़ी, डिजिटल सॉफ, कांटे, कुल्ला सह सभी बल्ब/ जो अनुचित साधन की श्रेणी में आते हैं। कक्षा संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही केबलेरी लेस काल्क्युलेटर को प्रयोग करने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रुपये न चिपें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिपिकारों। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

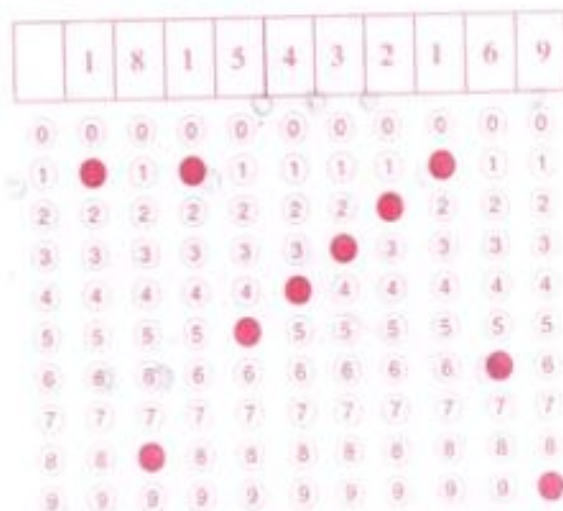
1. प्रश्न पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिखे गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर कोई भी चिह्न न लिखें।
4. उत्तर पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. उत्तर पत्र कोड एवं उत्तर पत्र ID सफलतापूर्वक पूर्णक लिखें।
6. अपनी विषय लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए हैं, तो शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. उत्तरपत्र को देख, यदि उत्तरपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा उत्तर पत्र में कोई त्रुटि है तो उससे पूर्व होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्ष निर्देशक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विधिवततया प्राप्त की जायेगी।
9. उत्तरों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेनिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. की कोई भी अतिरिक्त धाक नहीं दिया जायेगा।

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, 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.



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



SECTION - A

Answer 1(a)

Costing - Costing refers to the techniques and methods to ascertain the cost of goods or services produced in the industry.

There are different type of costing methods are adopted based on the nature of production.

- a) Job costing
- b) Batch costing
- c) Process costing
- d) Multiple costing
- e) Single output costing
- f) Cost plus costing ✓
- g) Target costing
- h) Operating costing.

Cost Accounting - Cost Accounting refers to the classification, recording and appropriate allocation of expenses to determine the cost of particular job, batch, process, department etc. in the systematic and statistical manner.

The objectives of costing accounting

- To determine the cost under different situation through different methods
- To determine closing stock of Material
- To determine the selling price
- To help the management.



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Cost Accountancy - It refers to the application of costing and cost accounting principles, methods and techniques to science, art & practice of cost control with the objective to improve the profitability of the goods or services produced in the industry.

It includes all the principles regarding costing & cost accounting.

The purpose to do this is to control the element of cost.



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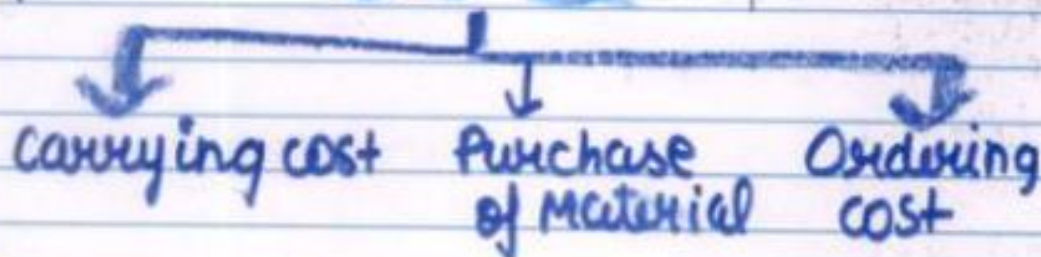


Answer-2(b)

Economic Order Quantity

It refers to the situation when company goes below the maximum order quantity of goods then it is required to ascertain the economic order quantity of goods as it depends on the carrying cost or ordering cost of goods.

EOQ depends on



$EOQ[\text{Ordering cost} + \text{Carrying cost} + \text{Purchase of Materials}] \Rightarrow \text{Total cost of goods.}$

Ordering cost - The cost of placing an order
Carrying cost - The cost of carrying and handling the stock/inventory.

Economic order quantity (EOQ)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{2 \times A \times C_o}}{C_H \times P}$$

A = Annual Rate of Consumption

C_o = the cost of placing an order

$C_H \Rightarrow$ handling cost of an order

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4

$P =$ Price per unit of goods.

~~Answer 1 (C)~~

~~Row 1~~

X

✓

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Answer 1 (c)

Particulars	Halsey			Rowan		
	Time	Quantity	Rate/hr	Time	Quantity	Rate
Standard time	50 hr	200	1.5/hr	50 hr	200	1.5
Actual time	44 hr	200	1.5	44	200	1.5
Save Time	6 hr	200	1.5	6 hr	200	1.5
Add: Bonus						
$\Rightarrow 10 \times 1.5 \times \frac{50}{100} = 7.5$		200	7.5			
$10 \times 1.5 \times \left(\frac{50}{44}\right)$						

Halsey Remuneration method

\Rightarrow Total Earning = Wages + Bonus

wages \Rightarrow Actual time taken \times time rate

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{50} \times 1.5 \times \frac{50}{100} \times 1.50 \Rightarrow 44 \times 1.50$$

$$\Rightarrow 50 \times 1.5 \Rightarrow 75 \text{ ₹} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{66 \text{ ₹}}}$$

Bonus = [time saved \times time rate] \times 50%

$$\Rightarrow 10 \times 1.5 \times \frac{50}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow = 1.5 \text{ ₹}$$

Total Earning = 66 + 1.5 ₹ \Rightarrow 67.5

\Rightarrow [Wages + Bonus]

$$60 = 4 = \frac{60}{200} \times 200 = 3000$$



Answer 1(d) -

Basis	Cost Sheet	Cost Statement
Definition	Cost sheet is the sheet prepared to ascertain the cost of production	Cost statement is the statement which includes Balance sheet & Profit & Loss account to show the profitability of the goods produced
Objectives	The objective of cost sheet is to allocate the expenses with the respective area & to ascertain the cost of goods produced & manufactured	The objective of cost statement is to ascertain the information regarding cost of goods produced for ascertaining the profitability ratio of the goods produced
Person who prepares	The person who prepared the cost sheet is the cost accountant of the industry	The person who prepared the cost statement is the chartered accountant of the particular industry.
Includes Items	Overhead's, material cost, labour cost, opening stock of finished goods etc..	It includes the items related to cost invoice, Bills of exchange etc..



Answer 1(e)

Works in progress - It refers to the material which remains in the production process and later on utilised for selling in the market.

Work in Progress can also be defined as the material which remained and still utilised and processing to make it into finished goods for the selling purpose.

Anything which resides in the manufacturing process is known as work in progress.

The treatment of work in progress in cost sheet as -

closing stock of work in progress is deducted from works cost or factory cost of cost sheet

opening stock of work in progress is added in the works cost or factory cost of cost sheet.

The treatment of work in progress in the financial statement i.e. Balance sheet of company are as follow -

(1) opening Balance of work in progress is presented in the assets side under Material purchased and it is



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added in the material purchased of the Balance sheet.

(2) The closing stock or Balance of the work in progress is presented in the asset side and will be deducted from Materials of the Balance sheet.



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Answer 1(f) Joint Product & By-Product

Basis	By-Products	Joint Products
Definition	By-product is nothing but subsidiary product which emerged in the production of main product	Joint Product is the product which produced consisely with one another product with raw material, labour & overheads
Production	By-product is produce subsequently or consequently	Joint Product is produce consisely or intently
Raw material	By-product is made from the scrap value of main product	Joint Product is made with equitable material, labour, overheads of another product.
Extra Investment	It doesnot required extra investment to sell	It does required proper investment for further sell
Valuation	It has quite less value than main prod.	It has equitable value that another product have
Intention	It (By product) made out unintently from the main product.	Joint product are made out intently with the another product

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10





Answer 1 (g) OPERATING COSTING

Operating costing refers to the costing of any services which rendered or operated by the industry.

It refers to the method in which cost is collected and accumulated, or ascertained of the services which rendered or operated by an organisation.

It includes some nature of business as follows -

- (1) Electricity services
- (2) Transportation services
- (3) Gas services
- (4) Railways services
- (5) Other services

Operating costing is the method through which an organisation ascertain the cost of services which is rendered and the organisation which it operated.

Operating costing can be used by the electrical services, transportation services, gas services, railway services and other services organisation.

The company organisation used this method to ascertain the cost of its operating activity for the purpose of cost of services rendered.



Objectives of Operating Costing

- (1) To ascertain the cost of its operating activity
- (2) To ascertain or determines the selling price of cost of service rendered.
- (3) To know the profitability in this activity
- (4) To help the management to take decision regarding it which will be beneficial for the organisation





1(h)

Answer(h) of 1 :-

LIFO Method

LIFO stands for Last in First out method. It refers to the method which is performed for pricing the issued material.

In this method, the rate of material issued is taken from the last purchase value of material. and it will change against it until the receipt quantity of particular material value will exhausted.

It is the method to control the Pricing of Issued material by the Factory.

It is the method through which the quantity of material issued against the last coming or purchasing quantity of material value. As this method provide liquidity or smooth flow of storage or inventory / stock of Purchased material.

This method applied in the perishable goods industry where the material at which value it issued will be changed against the purchased value of material which has be lastly purchase.





FIFO METHODS

FIFO stands for First in First Out method.

It refers to the method of control inventory by issuing material at value of first purchased material value. It refers to the method in which the first purchased material will exhaust until & unless it is fully issued first by the cost accountant.

It is a practical method through which we present the pricing of issued material.

FIRST IN FIRST OUT METHOD OBJECTIVES-

Its objectives is to first issued material at value of first purchased material.

Its applicable in the perishable goods industry whose life span is short.





Answer 1(i) ABC ANALYSIS

ABC Analysis stands for Always Better Control Analysis.

It refers to the technique to control or manage over inventory by categorize the inventory into three parts i.e.

- A category
- B-category
- C category

A Category - 'A' category

goods are highly controllable and needs highest carefulness in the inventory which have the highest value in the inventory of the manufacturing industry.

B category - 'B' category

goods/inventories are quite less or medium controllable in the category of inventory. It includes the medium value in the production of goods produced in the manufacturing industry.



C category-

- 'C' category inventory are less controllable and have less value in the production of goods in the manufacturing industry.
- 'C' category inventory have very less value in purchase of material as it take very less share in cost of goods produced.





SECTION-B

Answer-5

Manufactured units = 5000 units

Cost of Placing order = ₹100

Purchase Price of Raw Material = ₹10/kg

Re-order Period \Rightarrow 4 to 8 weeks

Maximum consumption \Rightarrow 450kg/week

Minimum consumption \Rightarrow 100 kg/week

Average consumption \Rightarrow 275 kg/week

Carrying cost \Rightarrow 20% p.a.

Re-order Quantity OR Economic Order Quantity

$$EOQ \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{2 \times A \times C_o}{C_H}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{2 \times (5000 \times 12) \times 100}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 5000 \times 100}{(10 \times 0.2)}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{12000000}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{10\% \times 5000 \times 100}{10 \times 0.2}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{6000000} \Rightarrow 2449.48 \text{ or } \underline{\underline{2450 \text{ units}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{500000}$$

$$\Rightarrow 707 \text{ units OK } 707.10 \text{ units}$$

whereas

A = Annual manufacture or consumption

C_o = cost of Placing Order / Ordering cost

C_H = Carrying cost

$C_H \Rightarrow$ Price per unit \times cost of inventory

$$\Rightarrow 10 \times \frac{20}{100} = \underline{\underline{2 \text{ ₹}}}$$

1000000
500000



(ii)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Re-order level} &= \text{Maximum Consumption} \\ &\quad \times \text{Maximum Reorder Period} \\ &\Rightarrow 450 \times 8 \\ &\Rightarrow 3600 \text{ unit- Ans}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{(iii) maximum level} &\Rightarrow [\text{Reorder level} + \text{Reorder} \\ &\quad \text{quantity}] - [\text{Minimum} \\ &\quad \text{consumption} \times \text{Minimum Reorder} \\ &\quad \text{period}] \\ &\Rightarrow [3600 + 2450] - [100 \times 4] \\ &\Rightarrow 6050 - 400 \\ &\Rightarrow 5650 \text{ Ans}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{(iv) minimum level} &\Rightarrow \text{Reorder level} - [\text{Average} \\ &\quad \text{consumption} \times \text{Average} \\ &\quad \text{Reorder period}] \\ &\Rightarrow 3600 - [275 \times 6] \\ &\Rightarrow 3600 - 1650 \\ &\Rightarrow 1950 \text{ unit Ans}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{(v) Average stock level} &\Rightarrow \text{Minimum stock level} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}(\text{Reorder Quantity}) \\ &\Rightarrow 1950 + \frac{1}{2}(2450) \\ &\quad + 1950 + 1225 \\ &\Rightarrow 1950 + 1225 \\ &\Rightarrow 3175 \text{ units Ans}\end{aligned}$$



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SECTION-C

Answer-6

COST SHEET

Particulars	Units	Cost/unit	Total Cost
Direct Materials/Material	24,000	4.0	96,000
Direct Labour	24,000	0.6	14,400
Prime cost		4.6	1,10,400
Factory overheads	24,000	1.00	24,000
Factory cost		5.6	1,34,400
Administrative expenses	24,000	1.16	28,000
Cost of Production	-	6.76	1,62,400
Selling expenses	24,000	0.15	3,600
Cost of goods sold		6.91	1,66,000
Profit	24,000	1.02	24,480
Selling		7.93	1,90,480

Prime cost = Direct material + Direct labour
+ Direct Expenses

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X

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23

X



Paper Code

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24

$$\sqrt{\frac{5000 \times 100 \times 2}{10 \times 0.2}}$$

275

X

X

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