

Q6.	What are cost accounting, financial accounting, and management accounting? How are they different and why are they important?	5	CO2
Q7.	What are cost objects, cost centers, profit centers, and cost units? Give examples of each and explain how they're used.	5	CO2
Q8.	What is contract costing, and in what industries is it commonly used?	5	CO2
Q9.	How can marginal costing be applied in the make or buy decision-making process?	5	CO2

SECTION-C
2Qx10M=20 Marks

Q10.	Explain how the use of absorption costing versus marginal costing affects the calculation of product costs. Provide a comparative analysis of the two approaches.	10	CO3
Q11.	Selling price ₹ 150 per unit; variable cost ₹ 90 per unit; fixed cost ₹ 600000 (total). What is the break-even point? What is the selling price per unit if break even point is 12000 units? Or Explain how cost accounting can help businesses identify and manage different types of costs, such as direct costs, indirect costs, variable costs, and fixed costs. Provide real-world examples to demonstrate your understanding.	10	CO3

SECTION-D
2Qx25M= 50 Marks

Q12	Bombay Manufacturing company submits the following information on 31-3-2019	25	CO4																										
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 70%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Rupees</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sales for the year</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,75,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inventories at the beginning of the year-</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Raw Materials</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Work in Progress</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Finished Goods</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchase of materials</td> <td style="text-align: right;">65,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct Labour</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct Expense</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inventories at the end of the year -</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Raw Materials</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Work in Progress</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Finished Goods</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Particulars	Rupees	Sales for the year	2,75,000	Inventories at the beginning of the year-		Raw Materials	3,000	Work in Progress	4,000	Finished Goods	1,10,000	Purchase of materials	65,000	Direct Labour	6,000	Direct Expense	10,000	Inventories at the end of the year -		Raw Materials	4,000	Work in Progress	6,000	Finished Goods	8,000
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	Other expenses for the year –			
	Selling expenses	27,500		
	Administrative expenses	13,000		
	Factory overheads	40,000		
	Prepare statement of cost.			
Q13	<p>How can cost accounting methods such as job costing, batch costing, contract costing, and process costing be integrated to provide a comprehensive view of production costs in a manufacturing company? Provide examples to demonstrate the integration of these costing methods in cost accounting practices.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>“Batch costing is majorly used in pharmaceuticals or automotive manufacturing industries”. How do the advantages and limitations of employing batch costing in industries like pharmaceuticals or automotive manufacturing contribute to optimizing production efficiency and cost control? Provide a comprehensive analysis.</p>		25	CO4