

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2025
SUBJECT NAME COST ACCOUNTING (Q.P. CODE 347)

General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark($\sqrt{}$) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “Extra Question” .

10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks _____(example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. • Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. • Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. • Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. • Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. • Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. • Wrong grand total. • Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. • Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. • Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) • Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for Spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

MARKING SCHEME

COST ACCOUNTING

- | | | | |
|----|-------|--|---|
| 1. | (i) | 05 | 1 |
| | (ii) | (C) Self Awareness | 1 |
| | (iii) | Obsessive – compulsive personality disorder | 1 |
| | (iv) | = | 1 |
| | (v) | Reusing scrap material, ensuring quality control, waste exchange, managing e-waste (any one) | 1 |
| | (vi) | (B) initiative | 1 |
| 2. | (i) | Production Account/Statement | 1 |
| | (ii) | False | 1 |
| | (iii) | Selling price | 1 |
| | (iv) | (C) Work Cost | 1 |
| | (v) | (D) Estimated Cost Sheet | 1 |
| | (vi) | (A) $1,00,000 + 25,000 - 40,000 = 85,000$ | 1 |
| | (vii) | (i) Data generated can be used for analysis and cost control by the management (ii) indicates the profitable or non-profitable jobs (iii) can be easily fitted into the double entry system. (Any one) | 1 |
| 3. | (i) | Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) | 1 |
| | (ii) | False | 1 |
| | (iii) | (B) ₹ 4,000 | 1 |
| | (iv) | (B) Pistachios | 1 |
| | (v) | False | 1 |
| | (vi) | Unknown contingencies | 1 |
| | (vii) | A provision in a contract for adjustment of prices quoted and accepted in the event of specified contingencies. | 1 |
| 4. | (i) | Zero/No profit | 1 |

- (ii) (C) 28,800 1
- (iii) Specific, predetermined 1
- (iv) By products are secondary products whose value is relatively small and are incidental to the production of the main product 1
- (v) (A) Working Backwards Method 1
- (vi) 1

Process Costing	Job Costing
Costs are calculated according to each process and the cost per unit is the average cost.	Costs are computed for each job separately which is the cost unit

- 5. (i) (A) abnormal gain of 120 kg 1
- (ii) Normal output – Actual Output 1
- (iii) False 1
- (iv) Per meal / Per person / Per dish (anyone) 1
- (v) A composite unit refers to both quantum and period of service Eg. Per tonne – km 1
- (vi) Method 1
- 6. (i) (D) Cost per passenger km 1
- (ii) False 1
- (iii) (C) debited to financial profit and loss A/c 1
- (iv) It is a reconciliation statement which is prepared in the form of an account. 1
- (v) LIFO, FIFO 1
- (vi) (C) Work in Progress Ledger 1

7. A complex sentence is one, which consists of two or more coordinate clauses, joined by a coordinating conjunction.

Example : Unless you make up your mind, nothing can be done. 1+1=2

8. The state of mental pressure or tension is called stress. 2
9. Insert > Shape > Basic > Square 2
10. Having a plan to reach the goal helps the person in knowing one's role in running a successful business and pushes everyone associated with it to work harder. Every entrepreneur wants a successful business. But without action plan, it may lead to chaotic situation. 2
11. (i) Construction – Building Planner, Architect
(ii) Renewable Energy – Roofer, Solar Panel Installation Technician 1+1
12. (i) Coal Cost (ii) Water Softener Cost
(iii) Labour Cost (iv) Other Overhead Cost (any two) 1+1
13. Abnormal effectives occur when the actual production exceeds the expected production. The excess of actual production is known as abnormal effectives. 2
14. Progress advice is prepared to ensure the timely completion of each job. This indicates the stages of completion of each job. 2
15. In batch costing, whenever a particular products is required, one unit of such product is not manufactured but a lot of say 500 or 1000 units of such products are produced. It is lot costing. 2
16. Gross Work Cost = Prime Cost + Factory Overhead 1+1
 $= ₹ 20,00,000 + ₹ 8,00,000$
 $= ₹ 28,00,000$
 Factory Cost = Gross Cost + Opening WIP – Closing WIP
 $= ₹ 28,00,000 + ₹ 20,00,000 - 1,40,000 = ₹ 28,60,000$
17. (i) Profit as per any set of books (cost or financial) may be taken as the base.

(ii) The effect of the particular cause of difference should be studied on the profit shown by the other set of books.

(iii) In case the cause resulted in an increase/decrease in the profit shown by other sets of book, the amount of such increase/decrease should be added/subtracted from the profit as per the former set of books, which has been taken as the base. 3

18. Profit to be credited to P &L A/C

$$= \text{National Profit} \times \frac{\text{Cash Received}}{\text{Work certified}} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= 79,000 \times \frac{3,30,000}{4,00,000} \times \frac{2}{3} = ₹ 43,450$$

National profit is an estimate of the potential profits that could be earned from a specific contract. 2+1

19. Economic Batch Quantity = $\sqrt{\frac{(2U \times P)}{S}}$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 18000 \times 220}{1250 \times 10\%}}$$

$$= 251.71 \text{ units} = 252 \text{ units}$$

20.

BASIS	JOB COSTING	CONTRACT COSTING
1.Scope	Ideal for small-scale short term projects	Used for large scale, long term projects
2. Industries	Common in manufacturing, services and small scale construction	Found in construction and civil engineering sectors
3. Duration	One financial year	Extend beyond one financial year

4. Cost Elements	Direct labour, material and overhead costs	Direct labour, Material extensive overheads sub-contractor fees and sale costs.
------------------	--	---

(any four points)

21.

M/S _____ Enterprises

4

COST SHEET

For the year ending 31st March _____

Production (in units) _____

Particulars	Total Cost Amt. (₹)	Per Unit Cost (₹)
(A) Purchases during the year		
(B) Add : Opening Stock of Raw Material		
(C) Less : Closing Stock of Raw Material		
(D) Direct Material Consumed (A + B + C)		
(E) Direct Labour		
(F) Direct Expenses		
(G) Prime Cost (D + E + F)	xxx	xxx
(H) Add : Factory Overheads		
(I) Gross Factory/Work Cost (G + H)	xxx	xxx
(J) Add : Opening w/p		
(K) Less : Closing w/p		
(L) Factory/Work Cost (I + J - K)	xxx	xxx
(M) Add : Office Administrative Overheads		
(N) Cost of Production/Office Cost (L + M)	xxx	xxx
(O) Add : Opening Finished Stock		
(P) Less : Closing Finished Stock		
(Q) Cost of Goods Sold (N + O - P)	xxx	xxx
(R) Add : Selling & Distribution Overheads		
(S) Total Cost/Cost of Sales (Q + R)	xxx	xxx

Particulars	Unit	Amt.	Particulars	Unit	Amt.
To Raw Material	1,000	4,000	By Normal Loss a/c	100	250
To Direct Wages		6,500	By Abnormal Loss a/c	50	750
To Indirect exp.		3,250	By transfer to Next process	850	12,750
	1,000	13,750		1,000	13,750

Working Notes:

Particulars	Units	Cost
Introduced	1000	13,750
Normal loss	100	250
Normal Output	900	13,500

Cost per unit for normal output = $\frac{13500}{900}$

= ₹ 15/-

Cost of abnormal loss = $15 \times 50 = ₹ 750/-$

M/S _____ Enterprises
Power House Operating Cost Sheet for the year ending _____

Steam produced: 15,000 lbs

Steam used for generation of electricity: 10,000 lbs

Electricity generated: 5000 units

Steam Production Cost :	Amt (₹)	Cost per unit
Coal cost	10,000	
Water cost	150	
Wages for coal handling	750	
Lubricating oil	50	
Repair of boiler	350	
Depreciation of boiler	850	
Supervisory labour	<u>400</u>	
Total steam production cost	<u>12,550</u>	0.836
Electricity Generation Cost :		
Cost of steam (0.836 % 10,000)	8,360	
Wages of operator	1,000	
Depreciation of generator	900	
Repairs	500	
Supervision charges	<u>500</u>	
Total Cost	<u>11,260</u>	2.252

Particulars	Items (+)	Items (–)
Profit as per Costing Account	35,000	
Add : Factory indirect expenses over-absorbed (4250 – 3500)	750	
Rent received from own building	2,750	
Dividend Received	550	
Less : Provisions for doubtful debts		2,000
Directors Remuneration		2,000
Income tax paid		9,250
Depreciation under charged (5450 – 4550)		1400
Administrative o/Hs (3900 – 2450)		1450
		16,100
Profit as per financial accounts		22,950
	39,050	39,050
