Anekant Education Society's

Tuljaram Chaturchand College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Baramati

(Autonomous)

Three/Four Year Honours/Honours with Research B.Com. Degree

Program in Cost and Management Accounting

(Faculty of Commerce)

CBCS Syllabus

SYBCOM (Cost and Management Accounting)

For Department of Commerce

NEP-2.0

Choice Based Credit System Syllabus

(2024 Pattern)

(As Per NEP-2020)

To be implemented from Academic Year 2025-2026

Title of the Programme: SYBCOM (Cost and Management Accounting)

Preamble

AES's Tuljaram Chaturchand College has decided to change the syllabus of various faculties from June, 2023 by taking into consideration the guidelines and provisions given in the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020. The NEP envisions making education more holistic and effective and to lay emphasis on the integration of general (academic) education, vocational education and experiential learning. The NEP introduces holistic and multidisciplinary education that would help to develop intellectual, scientific, social, physical, emotional, ethical and moral capacities of the students. The NEP 2020 envisages flexible curricular structures and learning based outcomes for the development of the students. The credit structure and the courses framework provided in the NEP are nationally accepted and internationally comparable.

The rapid changes in science and technology and new approaches in different areas of Commerce and related subjects, Board of Studies in Cost and Management Accounting of Tuljaram Chaturchand College, Baramati - Pune has prepared the syllabus of FYBA Geography Semester - I under the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) by following the guidelines of NEP 2020, NCrF, NHEQF, Prof. R.D. Kulkarni's Report, GR of Gov. of Maharashtra dated 20th April, 16th May 2023 and 13th March, 2024 and Circular of SPPU, Pune dated 31st May 2023 and 2nd May, 2024.

A degree in Cost and Management Accounting prepares students for many rewarding career paths. Graduates find opportunities in financial analysis, management consulting, strategic planning, performance management, risk assessment, internal auditing, budgeting, and beyond. Throughout their three-year degree program, students delve into accounting and management principles at various scales, from individual enterprises to global corporations. They develop the ability to identify and analyze financial data, comprehend cost behaviors, and assess financial performance across different organizations.

The curriculum explores the complex relationship between financial decision-making and business strategy, revealing how financial insights drive managerial actions and contribute to organizational success. Specializing in this discipline, students gain insights into the processes that influence business financial health, the creation of budget plans, and resource allocation strategies. Armed with a comprehensive skill set and knowledge base, graduates are

well-equipped to enhance the financial understanding of businesses and tackle the challenges presented by our dynamic economic landscape.

Ultimately, updating the Cost and Management Accounting syllabus by NEP 2020 ensures that students receive an education that is relevant and thorough and equips them to adeptly navigate today's interconnected business world. It provides them with the knowledge, skills, and competencies necessary to contribute significantly to the corporate sector and pursue their academic and professional aspirations in an ever-evolving global economy.

Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

PSO1: Cost and Management Analysis: Showcase your ability to analyze complex business problems related to costs and management practices, proposing effective solutions for improved financial performance and resource allocation, particularly within rural and urban contexts. These skills you can immediately apply in your professional life, making you a valuable asset in any business setting.

PSO2: Socio-Economic Impact Assessment: Develop and conduct socio-economic survey projects that evaluate the financial health and development of specific communities or social groups, considering the impact of business activities.

PSO3: Effective Collaboration and Leadership: Develop and showcase your ability to collaborate effectively as individuals, team members, or leaders in diverse business settings, fostering multidisciplinary approaches to problem-solving and decision-making within cost and management accounting. This program will equip you with the necessary skills to lead and succeed in any business environment.

PSO4: Technology Integration: Apply modern technology tools and data collection methods appropriate for cost and management accounting practices in contemporary business environments.

PSO5: Business Communication and Reporting: Communicate effectively with stakeholders at local and global levels, utilizing modern communication tools and financial reporting practices to present cost and management accounting data clearly and concisely.

PSO6: Critical Thinking and Ethical Decision-Making: Develop critical thinking skills to analyze complex financial data, understand the ethical implications of cost and management accounting practices, and make sound decisions that contribute to organizational success while adhering to professional and ethical standards.

PSO7: Observation and Problem Identification: Cultivate strong observation skills through field experiences to identify local communities' socio-economic issues and business challenges, informing cost and management accounting solutions.

PSO8: Understanding Human Behavior in Business: Gain insights into human perception and behavior within business contexts to improve cost management and resource allocation decision-making.

PSO9: Sustainable Business Practices: Advocate for empathetic social and economic responsibility, champion equity-centered approaches in business development, and actively engage as future business leaders who promote sustainable practices. By doing so, you're not just benefiting your organization, but also making a positive impact on the community and the world at large.

PSO10: Management Skills for Cost Control: Develop a comprehensive understanding of management principles and their application to cost control strategies within organizations, functioning effectively as individuals and in collaborative teams.

PSO11: Professional Ethics and Integrity: Uphold high ethical standards by recognizing diverse value systems, considering the moral implications of cost and management accounting decisions, and taking responsibility for actions in both personal and professional life.

PSO12: Business Ethics and Sustainability Integration: Integrate an understanding of the societal and ethical impact of cost and management accounting practices, actively promoting sustainable business development strategies.

PSO13: Problem Detection and Business Sustainability: Utilize problem-solving skills to identify critical financial issues and spatial challenges that impact business sustainability, developing strategies to mitigate these risks.

Anekant Education Society's

Tuljaram Chaturchand College

of Arts, Science and Commerce Baramati, Dist-Pune

(Empowered Autonomous)

Board of Studies in Cost and Management Accounting

(Academic Year 2025-26 to 2027-28)

Sr.No.	Name of Member	Designation
1.	**Dr. Bale Vivek** Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, T. C. College, Baramati.	**Chairperson**
2.	**Dr. Pawar Janardhan K.** Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, T. C. College, Baramati.	Member
3.	**Dr. Shah Niranjan Ramesh** Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, T. C. College, Baramati	Member
4.	**Dr. Badve Megha Rajesh** Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, T. C. College, Baramati	Member
5.	**Dr. Gore Dinesh Sambhaji** Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, T. C. College, Baramati	Member
6.	**Ms. Borawake Shweta** Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, T. C. College, Baramati	Member
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9.	**Ms.Vhora Puja A.** Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, T. C. College, Baramati	Member
10.	**Dr. Bhosale Manisha B.** Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, T. C. College, Baramati	Member
11.	**Ms. Gawade Apeksha S.** Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, T. C. College, Baramati	Member
12.	**Dr.Devendra Ajit Dagade**	Vice-Chancellor Nominee Subject Expert from SPPU, Pune

13.	**Dr. Nazare Kalyani Sandip**	Subject Expert from Outside the Parent University
14.	**Dr. Suyog A. Amrutrao**	Subject Expert from Outside the Parent University
15.	**CMA Dhavalikar Anuradha Makarand**	Representative from industry/corporate sector/allied areas
16.	**Dr. Wable Bhagyashri Madhukar**	Member of the College Alumni
17.	**Dandavate Shravani Unmesh**	UG Student
18.	**Borate Pooja Sawata**	PG Student

Credit Distribution Structure for Three/Four Year Honours/Honours with Research Degree Programme
With Multiple Entry and Exit options as per National Education Policy (2024 Pattern as per NEP-2020)

Level/ Difficulty	Sem	Subject DSC-1				Subject DSC-2	Subject DSC-3	GE/OE	SEC	IKS	AEC	VEC	CC	Total
4.5/100	I	4(T)				4(T)	4(T)	2(T)	2 (T)	2(T) (Generic)	2(T)	2(T)	--	22
	II	4(T)				4(T)	4(T)	2(T)	2 (T)	--	2(T)	2(T)	2(T)	22
Exit option: Award of UG Certificate in Major with 44 credits and an additional 4 credits core NSQF course/Internship OR Continue with Major and Minor **Continue option**: Student will select one subject among the (subject 1, subject 2 and subject 3) as major and other as minor and third subject will be dropped.														
Level/ Difficulty	**Sem**	**Credits Related to Major**				**Minor**	--	**GE/OE**	**SEC**	**IKS**	**AEC**	**VEC**	**CC**	**Total**
		Major Core	**Major Elective**	**VSC**	**FP/OJT/CEP/RP**									
5.0/200	III	6(T)	--	2 (T)	2(FP)	4(T)	--	2(T)	--	2(T)	2(T)	--	2(T)	22
	IV	6(T)	--	2 (T)	2(CEP)	4(T)	--	2(T)	2 (T)	--	2(T)	--	2(T)	22
Exit option: Award of UG Diploma in Major and Minor with 88 credits and an additional 4credits core NSQF course/Internship OR Continue with Major and Minor														
5.5/300	V	12(T)	4(T)	2 (T)	2(FP/CEP)	2(T)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
	VI	12(T)	4(T)	2 (T)	4 (OJT)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
Total 3Years		**44**	**8**	**8**	**10**	**18**	**8**	**8**	**6**	**4**	**8**	**4**	**6**	**132**
Exit option: Award of **UG Degree in Major** with 132 credits OR Continue with Major and Minor														
6.0/400	VII	10 (T)	4(T)	--	4(RP)	4(RM)(T)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
	VIII	10 (T)	4(T)	--	6(RP)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
Total 4Years		**64**	**16**	**8**	**22**	**22**	**8**	8	**6**	**4**	**8**	**4**	**6**	**176**
Four Year **UG Honours with Research Degree** in Major and Minor with 176 credits														
6.0/400	VII	10 (T)	4(T)	--	--	4(RM) (T)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
	VIII	10 (T)	4(T)	--	4 (OJT)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
Total 4Years		**72**	**16**	**8**	**14**	**22**	**8**	8	**6**	**4**	**8**	**4**	**6**	**176**
Four Year **UG Honours Degree** in Major and Minor with 176 credits														

T = Theory **P** = Practical **DSC** = Discipline Specific Course **OE** = Open Elective **SEC** = Skill Enhancement Course
IKS = Indian Knowledge System **AEC** = Ability Enhancement Course **VEC** = Value Education Course **CC** = Co-curricular Course **VSC**= Vocational Skill Course
OJT= On Job Training **CEP**= Community Engagement Project **FP**= Field Project **RP**= Research Project

Course Structure for S.Y. B.Com. Commerce (2024 Pattern) as per NEP-2020

B.Com. in Cost and Management Accounting

Sem.	Course Type	Course Code	Course Title	Theory / Practical	Credits
III	Major Mandatory	COM-201-MRM (D)	Overhead Accounting and Cost Distribution	Theory	04
	Major Mandatory	COM-202-MRM (D)	Activity Based Costing and Job Costing	Theory	02
	Vocational Skill Course (VSC)	COM-203-VSC	Business Communication	Theory	02
	Field Project (FP)	COM-204-FP	Field Project	Practical	02
	Minor	COM-205-MN(A)	**Company Accounts- I**	Theory	04
	Open Elective (OE)	COM-206-OE	Basics of Commerce	Theory	02
	Subject Specific IKS	COM-207-IKS(D)/	Indigenous Cost Accounting	Theory	02
	Ability Enhancement Course (AEC)	MAR-210-AEC / HIN-210-AEC/SAN-210-AEC	Marathi OR Hindi OR Sanskrit	Theory (Choose any One out of 2)	02
	Co-curricular Course (CC)	YOG/PES/CUL/ NSS/NCC-211-CC	Co-curricular Course (CC)	T/P	02
				Total Credits	**22**

Sem.	Course Type	Course Code	Course Title	Theory / Practical	Credits
IV	Major Mandatory	COM-251-MRM	Cost Accounting Standards and Contract Costing	Theory	04
	Major Mandatory	COM-252-MRM	Modern Approaches to Costing	Theory	02
	Vocational Skill Course (VSC)	COM-253-VSC	Soft Skills and Modern Business Communication	Theory	02
	Community Engagement Project (CEP)	COM-254-CEP	Community Engagement Programme	Practical	02
	Minor	COM-255-MN(B)	Company Accounts- II	Theory	04
	Open Elective (OE)	COM-256-OE	Elements of Contemporary Commerce	Theory	02
	Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)	COM-257-SEC	Essentials of Business Management	Theory	02
	Ability Enhancement Course (AEC)	MAR-260-AEC / HIN-260-AEC/SAN-260-AEC	Marathi OR Hindi OR Sanskrit	Theory	02
	Co-curricular Course (CC)	YOG/PES/CUL/ NSS/NCC-261-CC	Co-curricular Course (CC)	T/P	02
				Total Credits	**22**

CBCS Syllabus as per NEP 2020 for S.Y. B.Com. Semester III (2024 Pattern)

Name of the Programme : **B.Com**
Programme Code : **UCCO**
Class : **S.Y.B.Com**
Semester : **III**
Course Type : **Major Mandatory**
Course Code : **COM-201-MRM (D)**
Course Name : **Overhead Accounting and Cost Distribution**
Credit : **04 Credits (Theory)**
No. of lectures : **60**

Course Objectives:

1. Understand the Basic Concepts of Overheads: Develop a clear understanding of overheads, including their types and significance in cost accounting.
2. Classify Overheads Efficiently: Learn to classify overheads based on functional, element-wise, behavior-wise, control-wise, and normality-wise categories.
3. Explore Cost Accounting Standards (CAS): Gain an introduction to Cost Accounting Standards and the Cost Accounting Standard Board, with a focus on their role in regulating cost accounting practices.
4. Master the Collection and Allocation of Overheads: Understand the principles and techniques involved in the collection and allocation of overheads within an organization.
5. Apportion and Reapportion Overheads Accurately: Learn the meaning, definition, and methods of apportionment and reapportionment of overheads, including numerical applications on primary and secondary distribution.
6. Absorb Overheads Effectively: Explore the various types and methods of overhead absorption, with a focus on calculating absorption rates and understanding the essentials of a good absorption rate.
7. Analyze Under and Over Absorption of Overheads: Understand the concepts of under and over absorption of overheads, including their reasons, accounting treatment, and related capacity concepts, along with an introduction to CAS 3 on Production and Operation Overheads.

Course Outcomes (COs):

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Students will be able to explain the basic concepts of overheads, including their definition, significance, and the various types of overheads involved in cost accounting.
CO2: Students will be able to classify overheads into functional, element-wise, behavior-wise, control-wise, and normality-wise categories and understand their relevance in cost allocation.
CO3: Students will demonstrate an understanding of Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) and the role of the Cost Accounting Standard Board in regulating cost accounting practices.
CO4: Students will be able to effectively apply methods for the collection and allocation of overheads within different cost accounting systems.
CO5: Students will gain the ability to perform apportionment and reapportionment of overheads, using primary and secondary distribution methods, including numerical calculations.
CO6: Students will demonstrate proficiency in determining and applying overhead absorption rates, and understand the essentials of an effective overhead absorption method.
CO7: Students will be able to analyze and account for under and over absorption of overheads, identify their causes, and suggest appropriate accounting treatments, including understanding the concepts related to capacity and CAS 3.

Topics and Learning Points

Unit I: Fundamentals of Overheads (10 Lectures)

1.1 Basic Concepts of Overheads
1.2 Classification of Overheads – Functional, Element-wise, Behaviour-wise, Control-wise, Normality-wise
1.3 Introduction to Cost Accounting Standards and Cost Accounting Standard Board
1.4 Collection and Allocation of Overheads

Unit II: Overhead Apportionment & Reapportionment (20 Lectures)

2.1 Apportionment and Reapportionment of Overheads-Meaning and definition
2.2 Bases of Apportionment of overheads
2.2 Numerical on Primary & Secondary Distribution of Overheads (Repeated Distribution Only)

Unit III: Absorption of Overheads (15 Lectures)

3.1 Meaning of Absorption of Overhead
3.2 Types of Overhead Rates
3.3 Essentials of a Good Absorption Rate
3.4 Methods of Absorption of Overheads
3.5 Numerical questions on Machine Hour Rate

Unit IV: Overhead Treatment & Costing Standards (15 Lectures)

4.1 Under and Over Absorption of Overheads – Meaning, Reasons, and Accounting Treatment (Problems)
4.2 Concepts Related to Capacity
4.3 Introduction to CAS 3 (Production and Operation Overheads)

Recommended Books:

1. Prof. Subhash jagtap -: Practice in Advanced costing and Management Accounting. Nirali Prakashan, Pune
2. Ravi Kishor -: Advanced Cost Accounting and Cost Systems Taxman's Allied Service Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
3. S.P. Lyengar -: Cost Accounting Principles and Practice, Sultan Chand & Sons Accounting, Taxman's, New Delhi.
4. Ravi Kishor -: Students Guide to Cost Accounting Taxman's, New Delhi.
5. M.N. Arora -: Cost Accounting Principles and Practice Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
6. S.N. Maheshwari and S.N. Mittal -: Cost Accounting, Theory and Problems, Mahavir book Depot, New Delhi.
7. B.L. Lall and G.L. Sharma -: Theory and Techniques of Cost Accounting. Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
8. V.K. Saxena and Vashista -: Cost Accounting – Text book. Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi
9. V.K. Saxena and Vashista -: Cost Audit and Management Audit. Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi
10. Jain and Narang -: Cost Accounting Principles and Practice. Kalyani Publishers
11. N.K. Prasad -: Principles and Practice of Cost Accounting Book Syndicate Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
12. N.K. Prasad -: Advanced Cost Accounting Syndicae Pvt Ltd., Calcutta.
13. R.K. Motwani -: Practical Costing. Pointer Publisher, Jaipur
14. R.S.N. Pillai and V. Bhagavati -: Cost Accounting.

Choice Based Credit System Syllabus (2024 Pattern)

(As Per NEP 2020)

Mapping of Program Outcomes with Course Outcomes

Class: S.Y.B.Com (Sem III) **Subject**: Overhead Accounting and Cost Distribution

Course: **Major Mandatory** **Course Code**: **COM-201-MRM(D)**

Weightage: 1= weak or low relation, 2= moderate or partial relation, 3= strong or direct relation

	PO 1	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO 7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO 10**	**PO 11**	**PO 12**	**PO 13**	**PO 14**	**PO 15**
CO 1	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
CO 2	2	3	3	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	2
CO 3	2	3	3	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	2
CO 4	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	2
CO 5	2	3	3	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	3
CO 6	2	3	3	1	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	2
CO 7	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	3	3	2

Justification for the Mapping

PO1: Knowledge and Critical Thinking

CO1: Understanding the basic concepts of overheads and their significance requires fundamental knowledge across multidisciplinary domains (e.g., accounting, management).

CO2: Classification and categorization of overheads demonstrate deeper procedural knowledge, linking theory with practical applications.

CO3: Mastery of Cost Accounting Standards requires critical thinking and analysis, contributing to stronger critical thinking abilities.

CO4: Practical application of cost allocation methods ties into foundational knowledge for business operations.

CO5: Apportionment and reapportionment of overheads require critical thinking to solve complex problems.

CO6: Absorption rate calculations and analysis of overhead absorption demonstrate knowledge application.

CO7: Analyzing and accounting for under and over absorption requires a high level of critical thinking to interpret real-world financial situations.

PO2: Procedural Knowledge for Skill Enhancement

CO1: Basic understanding of overheads involves procedural knowledge.

CO2: Classification and categorization involve a deeper procedural understanding.

CO3: Understanding and applying Cost Accounting Standards also requires procedural knowledge for regulation.

CO4: The application of methods for overhead collection involves strong procedural knowledge.

CO5: The methodical process of apportionment and reapportionment demonstrates skill enhancement.

CO6: Calculation and application of overhead absorption rates involve advanced procedural knowledge.

CO7: Identifying and addressing under and over absorption demonstrates mastery of the procedures.

PO3: Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving Skills

CO1: Understanding basic overhead concepts involves some application of problem-solving skills.

CO2: Classifying overheads and linking them to real-world scenarios requires critical thinking.

CO3: Mastery of CAS requires applying critical thinking and problem-solving skills.
CO4: Practical application of cost allocation methods involves real-life problem-solving.
CO5: Solving apportionment and reapportionment problems requires analytical and problem-solving skills.
CO6: Applying absorption rates requires critical problem-solving abilities.
CO7: Analyzing under and over absorption, and offering solutions, requires strong problem-solving and critical thinking skills.

PO4: Communication Skills

CO1: Explaining the basic concepts of overheads and their significance requires the ability to communicate effectively.
CO2: Communicating the classifications and relevance of overheads requires logical and clear communication.
CO3: Explaining the Cost Accounting Standards requires clear articulation of technical concepts.
CO4: The ability to explain the process of allocating overheads requires effective communication skills.
CO5: Clearly presenting the apportionment process to others requires strong communication.
CO6: Communicating complex overhead absorption calculations demands effective communication.
CO7: Communicating the causes and solutions for under/over absorption requires clear communication.

PO5: Analytical Reasoning Skills

CO1: Identifying and understanding different types of overheads requires analytical reasoning.
CO2: Analyzing different classifications of overheads and their relevance requires analytical skills.
CO3: Understanding CAS involves analyzing accounting standards.
CO4: Applying methods for collecting and allocating overheads requires analytical reasoning.
CO5: Reapportionment of overheads requires strong analytical reasoning.
CO6: Analyzing overhead absorption rates requires high-level analytical skills.
CO7: Analyzing under and over absorption requires the ability to critically evaluate the situation.

PO6: Innovation, Employability, and Entrepreneurial Skills

CO1: Understanding basic concepts enhances employability as students gain foundational knowledge.
CO2: Classifying overheads improves skill application in real business settings.
CO3: Mastery of CAS enables students to apply cost accounting standards in professional practice.
CO4: Understanding methods for overhead allocation makes students more employable in relevant sectors.
CO5: Proficiency in apportioning overheads improves employability through technical skills.
CO6: Absorption rate skills enhance students' capability to manage business operations efficiently.
CO7: The ability to solve complex overhead absorption problems aligns with entrepreneurial and employable skills.

PO7: Multidisciplinary Competence

CO1: Understanding the importance of overheads is relevant to multiple disciplines like accounting, management, and finance.
CO2: The classification of overheads ties into various disciplines, including accounting and business operations.
CO3: Knowledge of CAS connects multidisciplinary knowledge across accounting fields.
CO4: The application of cost allocation methods involves aspects of various business functions.
CO5: Applying methods of apportionment and reapportionment benefits various domains of business knowledge.
CO6: The skill to compute and apply overhead absorption rates connects business and accounting disciplines.
CO7: Multidisciplinary competence is crucial when analyzing and addressing under/over absorption in various contexts.

PO8: Value Inculcation through Community Engagement

CO1: Basic overhead understanding can be applied in community settings to improve business transparency.
CO2: The significance of overhead classification can be applied to improve financial decision-making within communities.
CO3: Knowledge of CAS can aid in ensuring ethical business practices in community engagements.
CO4: The ability to apply allocation methods ensures fairness and transparency in community-based projects.
CO5: Reapportioning overheads can be applied to local businesses and community projects for improved resource allocation.
CO6: Understanding and applying absorption rates supports ethical financial decision-making.
CO7: Identifying and resolving overhead issues supports ethical financial practices in community organizations.

PO9: Traditional Knowledge into Modern Application

CO1: Basic overhead concepts can be linked with traditional methods of business operations.
CO2: Applying traditional knowledge to modern overhead classifications benefits cost control systems.
CO3: Integrating CAS with traditional accounting methods bridges modern and traditional knowledge.
CO4: Applying overhead allocation methods ties modern techniques with traditional practices.
CO5: Reapportionment methods can link traditional business practices with contemporary cost allocation methods.
CO6: Overhead absorption methods can incorporate traditional knowledge with modern financial strategies.
CO7: Resolving under and over absorption issues can integrate traditional business wisdom with current practices.

PO10: Design and Development of System

CO1: Basic understanding of overheads helps in designing systems for cost allocation.
CO2: Classifying overheads supports the development of cost allocation systems.
CO3: Applying CAS to business systems aids in creating regulatory frameworks.
CO4: Cost allocation methods are essential for the design of efficient business accounting systems.
CO5: Reapportioning overheads enhances system design and optimization in business operations.
CO6: Overhead absorption methods are crucial for developing business systems that optimize costs.
CO7: Identifying and addressing under and over absorption can improve business system designs.

PO11: Ethical and Social Responsibility

CO1: Overhead understanding promotes ethical financial decision-making.
CO2: Classification of overheads ensures fairness in business operations, aligning with ethical standards.
CO3: CAS ensures ethical conduct within cost accounting practices.
CO4: Cost allocation methods ensure ethical and transparent financial practices.
CO5: Reapportionment of overheads ensures fair and ethical cost distribution.
CO6: Ethical responsibility is demonstrated when applying overhead absorption methods.
CO7: Addressing under/over absorption supports ethical financial practices.

PO12: Research-Related Skills

CO1: Basic understanding of overheads is foundational for research in cost accounting.
CO2: Researching and classifying overheads enables deeper insights into cost accounting.
CO3: Understanding CAS requires research-based exploration in accounting practices.
CO4: Researching and applying allocation methods contributes to the development of cost accounting knowledge.
CO5: Reapportionment of overheads can be a focus for research in cost accounting.
CO6: Absorption rate methods require research skills for accurate application.

CO7: Analyzing under/over absorption encourages research into more accurate accounting practices.

PO13: Teamwork

CO1: Explaining and understanding basic concepts requires collaboration.
CO2: Classification and application of overheads require effective teamwork.
CO3: Working with colleagues to understand and apply CAS fosters teamwork.
CO4: Applying methods to allocate overheads involves teamwork and collaboration.
CO5: Apportioning overheads requires cooperation for optimal resource distribution.
CO6: Working together to calculate overhead absorption requires collective effort.
CO7: Teamwork is essential to effectively resolve issues related to under/over absorption.

PO14: Area-Specific Expertise

CO1: Understanding overhead concepts enhances expertise in cost accounting.
CO2: Classification of overheads helps build specialized knowledge in the field.
CO3: Mastery of CAS provides area-specific expertise.
CO4: Applying overhead allocation methods builds expertise in cost accounting systems.
CO5: Reapportionment of overheads is an essential area-specific skill.
CO6: Absorption of overheads builds expertise in efficient cost management.
CO7: Addressing under and over absorption contributes to advanced expertise in cost accounting.

PO15: Environmental Awareness

CO1: Overhead management ensures environmental and operational sustainability.
CO2: Classifying and managing overheads supports environmental sustainability in cost practices.
CO3: CAS helps maintain eco-friendly business practices.
CO4: Managing overhead allocation supports environmental goals through efficient resource use.
CO5: Reapportionment methods can be applied to environmental cost management.
CO6: Overhead absorption supports sustainability in financial management.
CO7: Identifying under/over absorption can improve resource management from an environmental perspective.

CBCS Syllabus as per NEP 2020 for S.Y. B.Com. Semester III (2024 Pattern)

Name of the Programme : **B.Com**
Programme Code : **UCCO**
Class : **S.Y.B.Com**
Semester : **III**
Course Type : **Major Mandatory**
Course Code : **COM-202-MRM(D)**
Course Name : **Activity Based Costing and Job Costing**
Credit : **02 Credits (Theory)**
No. of lectures : **30**

Course Objectives:

1. Students will be able to understand the meaning and definition of Activity-Based Costing (ABC) and recognize its significance in modern cost management systems.
2. Students will be able to evaluate the purpose and benefits of Activity-Based Costing and how it enhances the accuracy of cost allocation compared to traditional costing methods.
3. Students will classify activities involved in Activity-Based Costing, and understand their role in cost allocation.
4. Students will learn the stages involved in implementing Activity-Based Costing and develop an understanding of cost pools and cost drivers.
5. Students will analyze the differences between the traditional approach and Activity-Based Costing to assess their applicability in different business environments.
6. Students will explore the fundamentals of Job Costing, including its meaning, features, applicability, advantages, and disadvantages, and learn how to prepare a job cost sheet.
7. Students will understand the concept of Batch Costing, including its features, applicability, and methods to calculate batch costs, unit costs, and economic batch quantity.

Course Outcomes (COs):

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Students will be able to explain the meaning and definition of Activity-Based Costing and describe its role in improving cost allocation systems.
CO2: Students will be able to identify the purpose and benefits of Activity-Based Costing and assess how it helps in more accurate cost assignment and decision-making.
CO3: Students will be able to classify activities in Activity-Based Costing and evaluate their impact on cost pools and cost drivers.
CO4: Students will be able to explain the stages involved in implementing Activity-Based Costing and the significance of cost pools and cost drivers in the costing process.
CO5: Students will compare and contrast the traditional costing approach with Activity-Based Costing and determine which method is more suitable for different types of organizations.
CO6: Students will be able to explain Job Costing, including its features, applicability, advantages, and disadvantages, and will be able to prepare job cost sheets for practical scenarios.
CO7: Students will be able to calculate the batch cost, unit cost, and economic batch quantity for Batch Costing, and assess its advantages and disadvantages in manufacturing environments.

Topics and Learning Points

Unit I: Fundamentals of Activity-Based Costing (10 Lectures)

1.1 Meaning & Definition of Activity-Based Costing
1.2 Purpose and Benefits of Activity-Based Costing
1.3 Classification of Activities
1.4 Stages in Activity-Based Costing
1.5 Cost Pools and Cost Drivers
1.6 Traditional Approach vs. Activity-Based Approach

Unit II: Job Costing (10 Lectures)

2.1 Introduction to Methods of Costing
2.2 **Job Costing**
2.2.1 Meaning, Features, Applicability
2.2.2 Advantages, Disadvantages
2.2.3 Preparation of Job Cost Sheet

Unit III: Batch Costing (10 Lectures)

3.3 **Batch Costing**
3.3.1 Meaning, Features, Applicability
3.3.2 Advantages, Disadvantages
3.3.3 Calculation of Batch Cost and Unit Cost
3.3.4 Economic Batch Quantity

Recommended Books:

1. Prof. Subhash jagtap -: Practice in Advanced costing and Management Accounting. Nirali Prakashan, Pune
2. Ravi Kishor -: Advanced Cost Accounting and Cost Systems Taxman's Allied Service Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
3. S.P. Lyengar -: Cost Accounting Principles and Practice, Sultan Chand & Sons Accounting, Taxman's, New Delhi.
4. Ravi Kishor -: Students Guide to Cost Accounting Taxman's, New Delhi.
5. M.N. Arora -: Cost Accounting Principles and Practice Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
6. S.N. Maheshwari and S.N. Mittal -: Cost Accounting, Theory and Problems, Mahavir book Depot, New Delhi.
7. B.L. Lall and G.L. Sharma -: Theory and Techniques of Cost Accounting. Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
8. V.K. Saxena and Vashista -: Cost Accounting – Text book. Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi
9. Jain and Narang -: Cost Accounting Principles and Practice. Kalyani Publishers
10. N.K. Prasad -: Principles and Practice of Cost Accounting Book Syndicate Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
11. R.K. Motwani -: Practical Costing. Pointer Publisher, Jaipur
12. R.S.N. Pillai and V. Bhagavati -: Cost Accounting.

Choice Based Credit System Syllabus (2024 Pattern)

(As Per NEP 2020)

Mapping of Program Outcomes with Course Outcomes

Class: S.Y.B.Com (Sem III) **Subject**: Activity Based Costing and Job Costing

Course: **Major Mandatory** **Course Code**: **COM-202-MRM(A)**

Weightage: 1= weak or low relation, 2= moderate or partial relation, 3= strong or direct relation

	PO 1	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO 7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO 10**	**PO 11**	**PO 12**	**PO 13**	**PO 14**	**PO 15**
CO 1	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
CO 2	2	3	3	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	2
CO 3	2	3	3	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	2
CO 4	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	2
CO 5	2	3	3	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	3
CO 6	2	3	3	1	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	2
CO 7	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	3	3	2

Justification for the mapping

PO1: A Fundamental Knowledge and Coherent Understanding

CO1: Activity-Based Costing (ABC) introduces students to a fundamental concept in cost accounting, establishing foundational knowledge in cost allocation and cost behavior.

CO2: Understanding the purpose and benefits of ABC requires students to explore key concepts in depth, which helps develop a broad understanding of costing methods.

CO3: Classifying activities and cost drivers builds upon basic concepts, enhancing students' understanding of cost structure.

CO4: The implementation stages of ABC require students to understand the fundamental steps in introducing a costing system, supporting the development of comprehensive knowledge in cost management.

CO5: The comparison between traditional costing and ABC encourages students to grasp how cost systems differ, helping expand their fundamental knowledge and understanding of the field.

CO6: Learning job costing systems contributes to the foundation of cost accounting knowledge by focusing on the allocation of costs to specific jobs or projects.

CO7: Understanding batch costing and its application provides students with fundamental knowledge of how to calculate and assess costs associated with batch production.

PO2: Procedural Knowledge for Skill Enhancement

CO1: Students acquire procedural knowledge related to the definition and role of ABC, equipping them with essential skills for cost allocation.

CO2: Identifying the purpose and benefits of ABC involves applying procedural knowledge to evaluate and analyze its impact on cost systems.

CO3: Classifying activities and cost drivers involves using procedural knowledge to identify and organize cost-related information.

CO4: Implementing ABC requires students to follow a defined procedural framework, enhancing their skills in applying cost management systems.

CO5: The ability to compare ABC with traditional costing techniques involves procedural understanding of both methods, allowing students to assess their application in different contexts.
CO6: Job costing techniques and the preparation of job cost sheets hone procedural skills in tracking and allocating costs to specific jobs.
CO7: The calculation of batch cost and economic batch quantity involves applying procedural knowledge to manage and assess production costs effectively.

PO3: Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving Skills

CO1: Analyzing the role of ABC in improving cost allocation fosters critical thinking by encouraging students to explore how better allocation can lead to more accurate cost management.
CO2: Assessing the benefits of ABC involves critical thinking to evaluate how this method enhances decision-making and cost assignments.
CO3: Classifying activities and understanding their impact requires students to think critically about how each activity drives costs in an organization.
CO4: Implementing ABC involves problem-solving as students apply their knowledge to real-world costing scenarios, addressing complex cost allocation issues.
CO5: The comparison between ABC and traditional costing requires critical thinking, as students assess the advantages and limitations of each method.
CO6: Job costing and preparing job cost sheets require critical problem-solving skills to allocate costs accurately in practical applications.
CO7: Analyzing batch costs and unit costs encourages students to think critically about cost control in production and how to optimize economic batch quantity.

PO4: Communication Skills

CO1: Explaining the meaning and role of ABC requires students to communicate complex cost accounting concepts effectively, fostering both written and verbal communication skills.
CO2: Articulating the benefits of ABC helps students practice constructing logical arguments, an essential skill in professional settings.
CO3: The classification of activities and cost drivers enhances students' ability to explain the connections between activities and costs clearly.
CO4: Communicating the stages of ABC implementation involves presenting a structured approach to cost allocation, improving students' technical and business communication.
CO5: Comparing ABC and traditional costing requires students to clearly communicate the advantages of one method over another, strengthening their communication abilities.
CO6: Job costing and preparing job cost sheets help students develop the ability to explain cost allocation methods clearly in both written reports and verbal presentations.
CO7: Explaining batch costing and economic batch quantity requires students to convey complex costing concepts in a structured and accessible manner.

PO5: Analytical Reasoning Skills

CO1: Analyzing the impact of ABC on cost allocation involves evaluating the reliability of cost data and selecting the most appropriate cost allocation methods.
CO2: Assessing how ABC enhances decision-making involves applying analytical reasoning to determine the most efficient cost allocation techniques.
CO3: Classifying activities and evaluating their impact on cost pools and cost drivers requires analytical skills to assess how different activities contribute to overall costs.
CO4: Implementing ABC involves analyzing the effectiveness of various cost allocation methods and their impact on overall cost efficiency.
CO5: Comparing ABC with traditional costing techniques encourages students to analyze both methods critically to determine which is more suitable for different organizations.
CO6: Job costing involves analyzing the specifics of each job to allocate costs accurately, which requires strong analytical skills.
CO7: Analyzing batch costing and economic batch quantity requires students to evaluate cost efficiency and identify areas for optimization in the production process.

PO6: Innovation, Employability, and Entrepreneurial Skills

CO1: Understanding ABC lays the foundation for innovative cost management solutions, a valuable skill for future entrepreneurs.

CO2: Assessing the benefits of ABC allows students to consider innovative ways to apply this method in different industries, enhancing employability.
CO3: Classifying activities and cost drivers helps students develop new strategies for more effective cost management, fostering innovation.
CO4: Implementing ABC requires students to think innovatively about how to design cost allocation systems that fit an organization's unique needs.
CO5: The ability to compare costing methods allows students to choose the most effective system for businesses, which is crucial for both entrepreneurial ventures and future employment.
CO6: Learning job costing equips students with practical skills that can be directly applied in employment settings, particularly in sectors where cost allocation is essential.
CO7: Understanding batch costing and economic batch quantity encourages entrepreneurial thinking in managing production costs efficiently.

PO7: Multidisciplinary Competence

CO1: ABC draws on knowledge from various disciplines, including finance, management, and operations, helping students appreciate the interconnectedness of these fields.
CO2: Understanding ABC's benefits requires interdisciplinary thinking, combining knowledge from economics, management, and accounting.
CO3: The classification of activities and cost drivers involves understanding how operations, management, and accounting interact, promoting multidisciplinary competence.
CO4: Implementing ABC requires considering various disciplines, such as logistics, human resources, and marketing, to ensure effective cost management.
CO5: Comparing ABC with traditional costing methods encourages students to integrate knowledge from multiple fields to evaluate the most suitable costing techniques.
CO6: Job costing involves multiple disciplines, such as finance, project management, and operations, promoting a comprehensive understanding of cost allocation.
CO7: Batch costing encourages students to apply knowledge from production, economics, and accounting to optimize cost management in manufacturing.

PO8: Value Inculcation through Community Engagement

CO1: Explaining ABC and its role in cost management can help students understand how ethical practices in cost allocation contribute to organizational success and societal well-being.
CO2: Evaluating ABC's benefits teaches students how ethical cost management practices can influence both business and community outcomes.
CO3: Classifying activities and cost drivers can help students appreciate the importance of ethical decision-making in cost management.
CO4: Implementing ABC encourages students to consider the broader social implications of cost allocation and business decisions.
CO5: Comparing ABC with traditional costing methods enables students to assess how different approaches can lead to more equitable and ethical business practices.
CO6: Job costing teaches students to allocate resources responsibly, reflecting an ethical approach to managing business costs.
CO7: Analyzing batch costs and unit costs encourages students to consider the ethical implications of cost-saving measures and their impact on the broader community.

PO9: Traditional Knowledge into Modern Application

CO1: ABC helps bridge traditional cost management practices with modern, more efficient approaches to cost allocation and analysis.
CO2: The study of ABC's benefits encourages students to apply traditional cost accounting knowledge in more innovative, modern business contexts.
CO3: Classifying activities and cost drivers enhances the application of traditional accounting concepts in a more sophisticated, modern framework.
CO4: Implementing ABC helps students apply traditional knowledge to new cost allocation methods, enhancing its relevance in modern business environments.
CO5: Comparing ABC with traditional costing systems encourages students to explore how traditional knowledge can evolve with new methodologies.
CO6: Job costing is a traditional practice that is enhanced by modern technology, equipping students to apply classic techniques in a contemporary context.

CO7: Batch costing methods integrate traditional cost analysis with modern production techniques, reflecting the ongoing evolution of accounting practices.

PO10: Design and Development of System

CO1: Designing ABC systems requires students to develop solutions for managing complex cost allocation processes.

CO2: The ability to assess ABC's benefits encourages students to design cost allocation systems tailored to specific organizational needs.

CO3: Classifying activities and cost drivers involves designing systems that accurately represent cost behavior, supporting the development of effective cost management tools.

CO4: Implementing ABC requires students to design processes that effectively allocate costs across different activities, contributing to system development.

CO5: Comparing ABC with traditional costing methods encourages students to design more efficient and effective cost allocation systems.

CO6: Job costing systems require the design of processes that allocate costs to specific jobs or projects, reflecting system development skills.

CO7: Batch costing involves designing systems that track production costs accurately, which is essential for efficient manufacturing processes.

PO11: Ethical and Social Responsibility

CO1: Understanding the role of ABC in cost allocation helps students recognize the ethical implications of fair and transparent cost management practices.

CO2: Assessing the benefits of ABC encourages students to consider ethical issues related to resource allocation and business practices.

CO3: The classification of activities and cost drivers encourages ethical decision-making by highlighting the importance of accurate cost tracking.

CO4: Implementing ABC requires students to make ethical decisions about how to allocate costs and manage resources effectively.

CO5: Comparing ABC with traditional costing methods teaches students the ethical considerations in selecting the best costing method for a business.

CO6: Job costing encourages ethical practices in resource allocation, ensuring fair and transparent cost assignment to specific projects.

CO7: Analyzing batch costing and unit costs helps students recognize the ethical responsibility of managing production costs in an environmentally and socially responsible manner.

PO12: Research-Related Skills

CO1: The basic understanding of overheads is foundational for research in cost accounting, offering a basis for investigating cost allocation methods.

CO2: Researching and classifying overheads enables students to delve deeper into cost accounting practices and understand their applications in various sectors.

CO3: Understanding CAS requires research-based exploration into accounting practices, fostering a deeper understanding of cost allocation.

CO4: Researching and applying allocation methods contributes to developing new knowledge and advancing cost accounting practices.

CO5: Reapportionment of overheads can be a focal point for research, providing opportunities for students to explore different allocation methods and their effectiveness.

CO6: Absorption rate methods require research skills to assess their application in different industries and ensure accuracy in cost allocation.

CO7: Analyzing under/over absorption encourages students to research and propose more accurate and efficient accounting practices.

PO13: Teamwork

CO1: Understanding ABC and its implementation encourages collaboration in group settings, where students can pool knowledge and skills to solve cost-related issues.

CO2: Working together to assess the benefits of ABC promotes teamwork, as students can debate and collaborate on the best ways to implement cost management systems.

CO3: Classifying activities and cost drivers in group projects encourages teamwork, allowing students to divide tasks and analyze cost-related data together.

CO4: Implementing ABC in team settings fosters collaborative problem-solving and efficient distribution of tasks related to cost allocation.
CO5: Comparing ABC with traditional costing methods promotes teamwork as students collaborate to assess the suitability of each method.
CO6: Job costing projects encourage teamwork as students work together to prepare cost sheets and allocate resources.
CO7: Analyzing batch costs and economic batch quantities in team environments encourages collaboration to solve complex cost problems efficiently.

PO14: Area-Specific Expertise

CO1: Understanding ABC builds specific expertise in cost accounting, focusing on allocating overhead costs and optimizing cost management practices.
CO2: The ability to assess the benefits of ABC enhances students' area-specific expertise, enabling them to apply this knowledge in diverse business environments.
CO3: Classifying activities and cost drivers improves students' understanding of the cost structure, deepening their area-specific expertise in cost allocation.
CO4: Implementing ABC fosters area-specific expertise in the application of costing methods in real-world settings.
CO5: Comparing ABC with traditional costing systems deepens expertise in cost management, allowing students to develop advanced costing knowledge.
CO6: Job costing enables students to acquire area-specific expertise in tracking and allocating costs, making them proficient in project-based cost management.
CO7: Batch costing methods provide area-specific expertise in managing production costs, offering students specialized knowledge in manufacturing cost allocation.

CBCS Syllabus as per NEP 2020 for S.Y. B.Com. Semester III (2024 Pattern)

Name of the Programme : **B.Com**
Programme Code : **UCCO**
Class : **S.Y.B.Com**
Semester : **III**
Course Type : **Minor**
Course Code : **COM-205-MN(D)**
Course Name : **Essentials of Cost and Management Accounting**
Credit : **04 Credits (Theory)**
No. of lectures : **60**

Course Objectives:

1. Students will be able to define and differentiate between the concepts of cost, costing, cost accounting, and management accounting.
2. Students will understand the objectives and scope of cost accounting, and recognize its importance in business management.
3. Students will compare and contrast financial accounting, cost accounting, and management accounting, and identify their distinct roles in an organization.
4. Students will learn the concepts of cost units and cost centres, and understand their significance in cost allocation.
5. Students will recognize the role of cost and management accountants in an organization and how their responsibilities contribute to effective cost management.
6. Students will understand the elements of cost (material, labour, and expenses) and how to classify costs based on nature, function, and behaviour, as well as prepare a cost sheet with simple problems.
7. Students will gain the ability to prepare cost estimates and tenders, understand their importance, and distinguish between tenders and quotations, applying the concepts through practical problems.

Course Outcomes (COs):

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Students will be able to explain the key concepts of cost, costing, cost accounting, and management accounting and identify their interrelationships.
CO2: Students will be able to identify the objectives and scope of cost accounting and assess its role in effective financial management within an organization.
CO3: Students will be able to differentiate between financial accounting, cost accounting, and management accounting and explain their individual contributions to business operations.
CO4: Students will be able to describe cost units and cost centres, and apply these concepts in cost allocation processes.
CO5: Students will be able to analyze the role of cost and management accountants and explain how they contribute to the cost control and decision-making processes in organizations.
CO6: Students will be able to classify costs (material, labour, and expenses) based on their nature, function, and behaviour, and prepare cost sheets with practical examples.
CO7: Students will be able to prepare cost estimates and tenders, understand the differences between tenders and quotations, and apply these techniques to real-life costing problems.

Topics and Learning Points

Unit I: Introduction to Cost and Management Accounting (10 Lectures)

1.1 Concept of Cost, Costing, Cost Accounting, and Management Accounting
1.2 Objectives and Scope of Cost Accounting
1.3 Difference between Financial Accounting, Cost Accounting, and Management Accounting
1.4 Cost Units and Cost Centres
1.5 Role of Cost and Management Accountant

Unit II: Elements and Classification of Cost (20 Lectures)

2.1 Elements of Cost: Material, Labour, and Expenses
2.2 Classification of Costs (Based on Nature, Function, and Behaviour)
2.3 Cost Sheet: Meaning, Components, and Preparation (Simple Problems)

Unit III: Estimates and Tenders (15 Lectures)

3.1 Meaning and Importance of Estimates, Tenders, and Quotations
3.2 Difference Between Tender and Quotation
3.3 Preparation of Cost Estimates and Tenders (Simple Problems)

Unit IV: Material Control (15 Lectures)

4.1 Material Control: Meaning and Importance
4.2 Methods of Pricing Material Issues: FIFO, LIFO, and Weighted Average (Simple Problems)
4.3 Purchase Process and Store Management (Bin Card & Store Ledger)

Recommended Books:

1. Cost Accounting-Principles and Practices, Jawahar Lal & Seema Shrivastava Tata by McGraw Hill New Delhi
2. Advanced Cost Accounting and Cost Systems, Ravi M Kishor by Taxman's, New Delhi
3. Cost Accounting Theory and Problems, S. N. Maheshwari by Mittal Shree Mahavir Book Depot, New Delhi
4. Horngren's Cost Accounting Managerial Emphasis, Srikant M Datar & Madhav V Rajan by Pearson, Noida, UP
5. Cost Accounting-Principles and Practices, Dr. M.N. Arora by Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi
6. Cost Accounting Principles and Practice, Jain Narang by Kalyani Publication, New Delhi
7. Cost Accounting Methods and Problems, B.K. Bhar by Academic Publisher, Kolkata
8. Cost Accounting, M.Y. Khan, P. K. Jain by Tata McGraw Hill Private Limited, New Delhi
9. Advanced Cost and Management Accounting, V. K. Saxena & C. D. Vashist, Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi
10. Study Materials of Cost and Management Accountants by ICMA, Kolkata
11. Study Materials of Company Secretary by ICSI, New Delhi

Choice Based Credit System Syllabus (2024 Pattern)

(As Per NEP 2020)

Mapping of Program Outcomes with Course Outcomes

Class: S.Y.B.Com (Sem III) **Subject**: **Essentials of Cost and Management Accounting**

Course: **Minor** **Course Code**: **COM-205-MN(D)**

Weightage: 1= weak or low relation, 2= moderate or partial relation, 3= strong or direct relation

	PO 1	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO 7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO 10**	**PO 11**	**PO 12**	**PO 13**	**PO 14**	**PO 15**
CO 1	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
CO 2	3	3	3	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
CO 4	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3
CO 5	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	3
CO 6	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	3
CO 7	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Jutification for the Mapping

PO1: A Fundamental Knowledge and Coherent Understanding

CO1: Understanding cost accounting and its interrelationship with other fields contributes to foundational knowledge, fostering a broader multidisciplinary perspective.

CO2: Recognizing the objectives and scope of cost accounting helps establish a solid foundation for financial management, reinforcing interdisciplinary connections.

CO3: Differentiating between various branches of accounting and their roles in business operations enriches students' fundamental understanding of accounting practices.

CO4: Identifying cost units and cost centres requires foundational knowledge in cost allocation, which is a core concept of cost accounting.

CO5: Understanding the role of cost accountants in decision-making strengthens the fundamental knowledge required to manage business operations effectively.

CO6: Classifying costs and preparing cost sheets develops a fundamental understanding of cost structure and management, laying the foundation for cost analysis.

CO7: Preparing cost estimates and understanding tenders contributes to a foundational understanding of the financial planning and costing process in business operations.

PO2: Procedural Knowledge for Skill Enhancement

CO1: Gaining a clear understanding of cost concepts helps enhance procedural knowledge for managing costs and financial activities in business.

CO2: Assessing the role and scope of cost accounting enhances students' procedural knowledge, improving their ability to make effective cost-related decisions.

CO3: Differentiating between financial and cost accounting methodologies improves procedural knowledge in applying the right techniques in business operations.

CO4: Applying cost units and centres to cost allocation processes develops procedural skills necessary for effective cost management.

CO5: Analyzing the role of cost accountants in decision-making improves procedural knowledge in how financial data influences business strategy.

CO6: Classifying costs according to nature, function, and behavior sharpens procedural knowledge for cost analysis and control.

CO7: Developing cost estimates and tenders enhances procedural skills in applying costing principles to business needs and financial planning.

PO3: Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving Skills

CO1: Understanding cost concepts and their interrelationships encourages critical thinking and problem-solving in cost management and financial decision-making.

CO2: Analyzing the role of cost accounting in financial management helps develop critical thinking in applying these principles to real-life business challenges.

CO3: Differentiating between financial accounting and cost accounting enhances problem-solving abilities in various business contexts.

CO4: Applying cost units and centres in real-world scenarios fosters critical thinking in cost allocation and problem-solving.

CO5: Analyzing the contributions of cost accountants to organizational decision-making helps develop the problem-solving skills needed for effective financial management.

CO6: Classifying costs and preparing cost sheets improves critical thinking in cost classification and decision-making related to cost management.

CO7: Preparing tenders and analyzing cost estimates fosters problem-solving skills in estimating costs and planning financial strategies.

PO4: Communication Skills

CO1: Explaining cost concepts and their relationships enhances students' ability to communicate complex accounting principles clearly and effectively.

CO2: Identifying the objectives and scope of cost accounting helps students communicate the role of cost accounting in financial management.

CO3: Explaining the differences between accounting domains improves communication skills by enabling students to discuss technical topics in simple terms.

CO4: Describing cost units and cost centres improves communication by teaching students to clearly present cost allocation processes.

CO5: Understanding the role of cost accountants in decision-making enhances communication of how cost-related decisions impact business operations.

CO6: Classifying costs and preparing cost sheets improves students' ability to communicate financial data and cost management strategies effectively.

CO7: Explaining the differences between tenders and quotations sharpens communication skills related to cost estimation and pricing.

PO5: Analytical Reasoning Skills

CO1: Understanding the relationships between cost concepts fosters analytical thinking in cost management and financial decision-making.

CO2: Analyzing the scope and objectives of cost accounting sharpens analytical skills in evaluating cost effectiveness and financial outcomes.
CO3: Understanding and differentiating between various accounting methods enhances analytical skills required for business problem-solving.
CO4: Applying cost units and centres in cost allocation enhances analytical reasoning by making data-driven decisions in cost management.
CO5: Analyzing how cost accountants contribute to business decision-making strengthens analytical skills in interpreting financial data and making strategic decisions.
CO6: Classifying costs based on their nature, function, and behavior strengthens analytical reasoning in cost allocation and cost control strategies.
CO7: Preparing cost estimates and understanding tenders requires strong analytical reasoning to make accurate financial forecasts and estimates.

PO6: Innovation, Employability, and Entrepreneurial Skills

CO1: Understanding cost accounting concepts equips students with the knowledge needed to innovate cost management solutions in business environments.
CO2: Identifying the objectives and role of cost accounting promotes employability by enhancing students' skills in cost analysis and financial management.
CO3: Differentiating between financial accounting and cost accounting encourages innovative thinking in applying cost control strategies across various sectors.
CO4: Understanding and applying cost units and centres fosters entrepreneurial skills by enabling students to effectively allocate costs in business ventures.
CO5: Understanding the role of cost accountants promotes employability by preparing students to apply cost management principles in various business contexts.
CO6: Classifying costs and preparing cost sheets builds entrepreneurial skills by improving students' ability to assess business performance and cost-effectiveness.
CO7: Preparing cost estimates and tenders develops entrepreneurial skills in managing costs, pricing strategies, and business negotiations.

PO7: Multidisciplinary Competence

CO1: Understanding the interrelationship between cost accounting and other fields, like finance, management, and marketing, broadens students' multidisciplinary perspectives.
CO2: The application of cost accounting concepts in financial management promotes multidisciplinary competence by linking accounting principles with business operations.
CO3: Differentiating between accounting domains enhances students' ability to apply cost management principles across different business disciplines.
CO4: Applying cost units and centres fosters multidisciplinary competence by demonstrating how cost allocation integrates with various business functions.
CO5: Understanding the role of cost accountants in decision-making helps students develop multidisciplinary competence by bridging cost accounting with overall business strategy.
CO6: Classifying costs and preparing cost sheets integrates knowledge from different business areas and strengthens multidisciplinary competence.
CO7: Developing cost estimates and tenders encourages students to apply cost management techniques across different areas of business operations, strengthening multidisciplinary competence.

PO8: Value Inculcation through Community Engagement

CO1: Understanding cost concepts helps inculcate values related to financial transparency and ethical decision-making, aligning with community welfare.
CO2: Analyzing the objectives and role of cost accounting emphasizes ethical financial practices, promoting values related to community welfare and organizational responsibility.

CO3: Differentiating between accounting methodologies enhances value-based decision-making in financial management and community-oriented activities.
CO4: Applying cost units and centres emphasizes ethical allocation of resources and promotes values of fairness in cost management practices.
CO5: Understanding the contributions of cost accountants in business decision-making encourages students to adopt ethical financial practices with a community focus.
CO6: Classifying costs and preparing cost sheets helps inculcate value-based decision-making in business operations and financial management.
CO7: Developing cost estimates and tenders teaches students how to balance business interests with ethical considerations in pricing and financial management.

PO9: Traditional Knowledge into Modern Application

CO1: Understanding basic cost accounting principles allows students to integrate traditional cost management methods with modern practices, providing a deeper understanding of accounting across various eras.
CO2: Recognizing the objectives and scope of cost accounting encourages the adaptation of traditional cost allocation practices into more contemporary business strategies.
CO3: Differentiating between accounting systems enables students to adapt traditional methods for modern business operations, combining both old and new approaches.
CO4: Applying traditional cost allocation methods (like cost units and cost centres) in contemporary businesses ensures the retention and adaptation of historical methods for modern-day practices.
CO5: By analyzing the role of cost accountants, students learn to combine traditional accounting roles with modern business needs and technological advancements.
CO6: Classifying costs and preparing cost sheets allows students to apply both traditional and modern techniques in managing financial data and business operations.
CO7: Developing cost estimates and tenders helps integrate traditional pricing and estimating methods with modern costing techniques used in businesses today.

PO10: Design and Development of System

CO1: Understanding cost accounting systems equips students with the ability to design and develop cost management solutions that meet the specific needs of businesses and industries.
CO2: Assessing the role of cost accounting in financial management prepares students to design cost systems that cater to the needs of various business operations, ensuring efficiency.
CO3: Differentiating between accounting systems provides students with the knowledge required to design and improve financial systems based on specific business requirements.
CO4: Applying cost units and centres helps students design cost allocation systems that address organizational needs in an efficient and organized manner.
CO5: Analyzing the role of cost accountants in decision-making fosters the ability to design effective accounting systems that contribute to informed financial decisions within organizations.
CO6: Classifying costs and preparing cost sheets enables students to design financial reporting systems that accurately reflect costs, aiding in business decision-making.
CO7: Developing cost estimates and tenders allows students to design systems for estimating and planning financial strategies, improving overall cost management.

PO11: Ethical and Social Responsibility

CO1: Understanding the key concepts of cost accounting promotes the importance of ethical financial practices and transparency in business operations.
CO2: Identifying the role of cost accounting in organizational management emphasizes the need for ethical decision-making, with a focus on fairness and transparency in financial reporting.

CO3: Differentiating between financial accounting, cost accounting, and management accounting encourages ethical considerations in the application of various accounting systems in businesses.
CO4: Applying cost units and centres in businesses promotes ethical distribution and transparency of costs, ensuring responsible financial management.
CO5: Understanding how cost accountants contribute to business decisions helps students recognize the importance of ethical behavior and accountability in financial management.
CO6: Classifying costs and preparing cost sheets ensures that students learn to manage financial information ethically, with an emphasis on transparency and accuracy.
CO7: Developing cost estimates and tenders promotes ethical responsibility in pricing and financial planning, encouraging fairness and integrity in the financial management process.

PO12: Research-Related Skills

CO1: Understanding the basic concepts of cost accounting encourages students to engage in research related to cost management and accounting systems, developing skills to analyze and present findings.
CO2: Assessing the role and objectives of cost accounting provides a basis for students to conduct research on the impact of cost accounting in various business environments.
CO3: Differentiating between accounting methodologies fosters research skills as students analyze the various methods and their impact on business operations and decision-making.
CO4: Applying cost allocation methods like cost units and centres gives students the tools needed to conduct research on the effectiveness of different cost allocation systems.
CO5: Understanding the role of cost accountants and their contributions helps students research the practical implications of cost accounting in organizations, contributing to knowledge in the field.
CO6: Classifying costs and preparing cost sheets encourages students to conduct research on cost behaviors and their impact on business performance, particularly in decision-making.
CO7: Preparing cost estimates and tenders allows students to engage in research activities related to financial planning, budgeting, and cost control strategies in business.

PO13: Teamwork

CO1: Understanding the key concepts of cost accounting helps students develop teamwork skills as they collaborate on financial analysis and decision-making in group settings.
CO2: Analyzing the scope of cost accounting in financial management fosters collaboration in teams, where students contribute to collective decision-making based on cost analysis.
CO3: Differentiating between different types of accounting enhances teamwork by promoting the collaboration of individuals with diverse areas of expertise in financial management.
CO4: Applying cost units and centres for cost allocation encourages teamwork in businesses where cost accountants and other departments work together to allocate resources effectively.
CO5: Understanding the role of cost accountants in decision-making promotes teamwork by encouraging collaborative efforts in financial analysis and business strategy formulation.
CO6: Classifying costs and preparing cost sheets builds teamwork skills as students work together to allocate costs and create financial reports.
CO7: Preparing cost estimates and tenders strengthens teamwork as students work together to develop accurate cost forecasts and pricing strategies.

PO14: Area-Specific Expertise

CO1: Understanding cost accounting concepts and their interrelationships builds expertise in the field of accounting, enhancing students' ability to apply accounting knowledge to various business situations.
CO2: Analyzing the scope and role of cost accounting within an organization enhances students' area-specific expertise in financial management and cost control.

CO3: Differentiating between accounting methodologies allows students to specialize in the area of cost accounting, applying this expertise in business operations.
CO4: Applying cost allocation methods and understanding cost units and centres increases students' area-specific expertise in cost accounting systems.
CO5: Understanding the role of cost accountants in decision-making develops area-specific expertise in cost analysis and business strategy formulation.
CO6: Classifying costs and preparing cost sheets improves students' expertise in cost analysis and financial reporting, making them proficient in the field of cost accounting.
CO7: Developing cost estimates and tenders allows students to apply area-specific expertise in cost estimation and pricing strategies within the business context.

PO15: Environmental Awareness

CO1: Understanding cost accounting principles promotes awareness of environmental and sustainability considerations in business operations, particularly in cost management.
CO2: Analyzing the role of cost accounting encourages students to consider the environmental impact of cost-related decisions in business operations.
CO3: Differentiating between accounting domains and their respective environmental considerations helps students integrate environmental factors into cost accounting and business operations.
CO4: Applying cost allocation methods helps students identify and assess the environmental impact of resource allocation decisions within businesses.
CO5: Understanding the role of cost accountants in decision-making fosters awareness of environmental and sustainability issues in financial management practices.
CO6: Classifying costs and preparing cost sheets encourages students to incorporate environmental considerations into cost management strategies.
CO7: Developing cost estimates and tenders promotes environmental awareness by encouraging businesses to consider the ecological and social impacts of their pricing strategies.

CBCS Syllabus as per NEP 2020 for S.Y. B.Com. Semester III (2024 Pattern)

Name of the Programme : **B.Com**
Programme Code : **UCCO**
Class : **S.Y.B.Com**
Semester : **III**
Course Type : **IKS**
Course Code : **COM-207-IKS(D)**
Course Name : **Indigenous Cost Accounting**
Credit : **02 Credits (Theory)**
No. of lectures : **30**

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the historical foundations of indigenous cost accounting practices in India, emphasizing their evolution in agriculture, trade, and manufacturing sectors.
2. To explore traditional cost control and budgeting techniques, and their application in rural and agricultural industries, with a focus on resource optimization and cost-efficiency.
3. To understand the influence of Indian indigenous knowledge systems on modern cost accounting frameworks, particularly in MSMEs.
4. To study the integration of indigenous cost management practices with contemporary financial management systems and their impact on business efficiency.
5. To examine sustainable costing practices rooted in indigenous knowledge, particularly in terms of environmental impact and resource management.
6. To analyze the role of community-based and family-run production systems in controlling costs and ensuring the economic stability of traditional Indian industries.
7. To evaluate case studies of traditional industries and MSMEs, illustrating the application of indigenous cost management practices in modern business environments.

Course Outcomes (COs):

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

CO1: Students will be able to explain the historical evolution of cost accounting in India, including early practices and the influence of ancient trade and manufacturing systems on modern practices.
CO2: Students will be able to identify and apply traditional cost control methods used in rural and agricultural industries and understand their relevance in the modern economic context.
CO3: Students will demonstrate an understanding of the role of indigenous knowledge systems In shaping contemporary cost accounting techniques.
CO4: Students will be able to integrate indigenous cost management practices into modern accounting systems and recommend innovations for resource-efficient cost control.
CO5: Students will gain the ability to assess the sustainability and environmental benefits of indigenous costing techniques and propose ways to incorporate these methods into modern business operations.
CO6: Students will analyze case studies of indigenous cost management systems in cottage industries and MSMEs to understand their effectiveness in controlling costs and ensuring profitability.
CO7: Students will be able to evaluate and compare modern and traditional cost accounting practices, and suggest improvements for MSMEs based on indigenous knowledge systems.

Topics and Learning Points

Unit 1: Historical Foundations of Cost Accounting in India (10 Lectures)

1. 1**Introduction to Indigenous Cost Accounting -**Overview of traditional cost accounting practices in India, Indigenous methods of accounting used in agriculture, trade, and manufacturing sectors

1.2 **Historical Evolution of Costing Practices -**Early practices of cost allocation in ancient India, Costing methods during the pre-industrial and industrial periods

1.3 Influence of ancient trade practices

- Indus Valley Civilization
- Mauryan period
- Medieval India

Unit 2: Indigenous Methods of Cost Control (10 Lectures)

2.1. Cost control practices in Indian farming and rural industries such as Cooperative, Poultry and Sugarcane farming

2.2 The role of family-based production systems in controlling costs

2.3 Resource optimization in traditional Indian systems

2.4. Case Study: Case study on traditional Indian cottage industries

2.4.1 Handloom weaving

2.4.2 Pottery

Unit 3: Modern Application of Indigenous Costing Principles (10 Lectures)

3.1. **Integrating Indigenous Practices with Contemporary Cost Accounting**

3.1.1 Modern applications of indigenous cost accounting practices

3.1.2 Incorporating indigenous wisdom into current financial management systems

3.1.3 Innovations in cost accounting using sustainable and resource-efficient methods

3.2. Sustainable and eco-friendly cost accounting techniques rooted in indigenous Knowledge

3.3.The importance of environmental and social costs in Indian traditional industries

Recommended Books:

1. Ancient Indian Economic Thought by T.R. Chidambaram, S. Chand & Company, New Delhi, 1st Edition, 2005
2. Indian Accounting History by D. R. K. Raju, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1st Edition, 2011
3. Economic History of India by R.C. Dutt, S. Chand & Company, New Delhi, Reprint Edition, 2018
4. The Indian Economy: A Historical Overview by R.C. Dutt, S. Chand & Company, New Delhi, 1st Edition, 2010
5. Cost Accounting: A Managerial Emphasis by S.N. Maheshwari, Pearson Education, New Delhi, 14th Edition, 2019
6. Cost Control and Financial Management in the Indian Context by C.L. Bansal, Atlantic Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi, 1st Edition, 2007
7. Indian Knowledge Systems and Economic Development by V.S. Gaitonde, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 1st Edition, 2016
8. Sustainable Costing and Resource Management by R.K. Mishra, Wiley India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1st Edition, 2015
9. Management Accounting: Indian Perspectives by S.P. Jain and K.L. Narang, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, 1st Edition, 2020
10. Cost Accounting for Small and Medium Enterprises by S.P. Gupta, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 1st Edition, 2014
11. History of Cost Accounting By Dr. D. V. Joshi

Additional Resources:

11. The Vedas and Accounting: Ancient Wisdom for Modern Accounting by S. Krishnan, New Age International, New Delhi, 1st Edition, 2012
12. Traditional Indian Knowledge and Modern Management by M.S. Rao, Excel Books, New Delhi, 1st Edition, 2008
13. Textiles and Costing in Ancient India by Shankar K. Bhat, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1st Edition, 2011

Choice Based Credit System Syllabus (2024 Pattern)

(As Per NEP 2020)

Mapping of Program Outcomes with Course Outcomes

Class: S.Y.B.Com (Sem III) **Subject**: **Indigenous Cost Accounting**

Course: **IKS** **Course Code**: **COM-207-IKS(D)**

Weightage: 1= weak or low relation, 2= moderate or partial relation, 3= strong or direct relation

COs \ POs	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12	PO 13	PO 14	PO 15
CO 1	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
CO 2	2	3	2	1	3	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	3	2	3
CO 3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3
CO 4	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3
CO 5	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2
CO 6	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
CO 7	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	2

Jutification for the Mapping

PO1: A Fundamental Knowledge and Coherent Understanding

CO1: Understanding the historical evolution of cost accounting in India provides foundational knowledge of its origin and connections to various fields of study such as Banking, Management, and Economics.

CO2: Identifying and applying traditional cost control methods in rural and agricultural industries establishes a multidisciplinary approach by integrating agricultural, economic, and business concepts.

CO3: Understanding the role of indigenous knowledge systems in shaping contemporary cost accounting connects traditional knowledge with modern applications, enhancing multidisciplinary knowledge.

CO4: Integrating indigenous cost management practices with modern accounting systems demonstrates a coherent understanding of both historical and contemporary accounting practices.

CO5: Assessing the sustainability and environmental benefits of indigenous costing techniques enhances the understanding of environmental impacts within the context of cost management.

CO6: Analyzing case studies of indigenous cost management systems in cottage industries develops a comprehensive understanding of practical applications across various sectors.

CO7: Evaluating and comparing modern and traditional cost accounting practices enhances the student's ability to understand and integrate different knowledge domains within the field of accounting.

PO2: Procedural Knowledge for Skill Enhancement

CO1: Explaining the historical evolution of cost accounting equips students with the procedural knowledge necessary for understanding how accounting practices have evolved and impacted current methods.

CO2: Applying traditional cost control methods enhances skills in practical cost management and helps students adapt older methods for current economic conditions.
CO3: Understanding the influence of indigenous knowledge systems equips students with the tools to apply traditional knowledge in modern cost management settings.
CO4: Integrating indigenous practices with modern systems enhances students' procedural knowledge in accounting, making them capable of adapting systems based on different historical contexts.
CO5: Assessing sustainability in cost accounting develops the procedural knowledge to evaluate and apply cost management techniques with a focus on long-term business and environmental impact.
CO6: Analyzing case studies sharpens procedural skills in the application of indigenous cost management systems to solve practical business challenges.
CO7: Evaluating modern versus traditional practices enhances skills in comparative analysis, allowing students to recommend improvements based on traditional knowledge systems.

PO3: Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving Skills

CO1: Explaining the evolution of cost accounting encourages students to critically assess how historical practices can be applied to modern issues, fostering problem-solving skills.
CO2: Identifying and applying traditional cost control methods in rural industries encourages students to think critically about how these methods can solve modern economic challenges.
CO3: Understanding the role of indigenous knowledge systems allows students to apply critical thinking to assess the effectiveness and relevance of these practices in contemporary cost management.
CO4: Integrating indigenous practices into modern accounting systems promotes problem-solving by suggesting innovative approaches to cost management using traditional knowledge.
CO5: Assessing sustainability encourages students to apply critical thinking in evaluating the environmental and business impacts of indigenous costing methods.
CO6: Analyzing case studies encourages problem-solving through real-world examples of how indigenous cost management practices are implemented successfully.
CO7: Evaluating and comparing accounting practices fosters critical thinking by encouraging students to analyze the effectiveness and efficiency of traditional versus modern methods.

PO4: Communication Skills

CO1: Explaining the historical evolution of cost accounting develops students' ability to communicate the significance of cost management practices to different audiences.
CO2: Identifying and applying traditional cost control methods helps students communicate the relevance of these methods in modern contexts, contributing to effective interpersonal communication.
CO3: Understanding indigenous knowledge systems enhances students' communication skills by enabling them to explain complex systems to diverse stakeholders in business and academic settings.
CO4: Integrating indigenous practices into modern systems develops students' ability to communicate effectively about hybrid accounting methods in professional settings.
CO5: Assessing sustainability allows students to communicate the environmental and business advantages of cost management systems to various stakeholders, improving written and verbal communication skills.
CO6: Analyzing case studies improves students' communication by encouraging them to present case-specific solutions and insights clearly.
CO7: Comparing accounting practices enables students to effectively communicate their insights and recommendations, strengthening their ability to articulate ideas persuasively.

PO5: Analytical Reasoning Skills

CO1: Understanding the evolution of cost accounting fosters analytical reasoning by encouraging students to evaluate the historical development and impact of different practices on modern systems.

CO2: Applying traditional cost control methods in rural industries develops students' analytical skills to assess how these practices contribute to current business challenges.
CO3: Understanding indigenous knowledge systems strengthens analytical skills by allowing students to critically examine the validity and applicability of traditional techniques in contemporary settings.
CO4: Integrating indigenous practices with modern systems enhances students' ability to analyze and propose solutions to complex business challenges using both traditional and modern methods.
CO5: Assessing sustainability and environmental impacts sharpens students' ability to analyze and evaluate the broader implications of cost management decisions.
CO6: Analyzing case studies develops students' analytical reasoning by providing them with real-life examples of how indigenous knowledge has been successfully applied to solve cost-related problems.
CO7: Comparing modern and traditional practices allows students to analyze strengths and weaknesses, helping them develop solutions based on sound reasoning.

PO6: Innovation, Employability, and Entrepreneurial Skills

CO1: Understanding the historical evolution of cost accounting fosters innovation by encouraging students to think about how past practices can influence new solutions in accounting.
CO2: Identifying and applying traditional cost control methods encourages entrepreneurial thinking, allowing students to consider how these methods can be adapted for new ventures in rural and agricultural industries.
CO3: Understanding indigenous knowledge systems fosters innovative thinking in the integration of traditional practices with modern systems, enhancing students' employability in diverse industries.
CO4: Integrating indigenous practices into modern accounting systems helps students develop innovative solutions for cost management, positioning them as valuable assets to modern businesses.
CO5: Assessing sustainability in cost accounting prepares students to propose innovative, environmentally responsible solutions in business practices.
CO6: Analyzing case studies of indigenous systems in MSMEs promotes entrepreneurial thinking by showcasing how small businesses can thrive through effective cost management.
CO7: Evaluating and comparing accounting practices encourages students to develop innovative solutions that cater to both traditional and modern business needs.

PO7: Multidisciplinary Competence

CO1: Understanding the evolution of cost accounting enhances students' ability to integrate knowledge from different disciplines, including economics, management, and history, into their accounting practice.
CO2: Identifying and applying traditional cost control methods builds multidisciplinary competence by encouraging students to consider how accounting principles apply to rural and agricultural sectors.
CO3: Understanding indigenous knowledge systems supports a multidisciplinary approach to accounting, integrating traditional practices with modern economic principles.
CO4: Integrating indigenous practices into modern systems encourages a cross-disciplinary approach, enhancing students' competence in using knowledge from various fields to solve accounting problems.
CO5: Assessing sustainability enhances students' understanding of the relationship between business and the environment, integrating ecological concerns with cost accounting.
CO6: Analyzing case studies of indigenous systems fosters multidisciplinary competence by allowing students to apply cost management strategies in diverse business environments.
CO7: Comparing modern and traditional practices broadens students' perspectives, helping them develop the ability to work across disciplines and enhance their practical application of accounting theories.

PO8: Value Inculcation through Community Engagement

CO1: Explaining the historical evolution of cost accounting fosters an understanding of how businesses can be ethical and socially responsible in their cost practices.
CO2: Identifying traditional cost control methods encourages students to engage with community values, promoting ethical and responsible business practices in rural and agricultural sectors.
CO3: Understanding indigenous knowledge systems emphasizes the value of sustainability and ethical decision-making, encouraging students to apply these principles in their professional lives.
CO4: Integrating indigenous practices into modern accounting systems encourages students to embrace community-oriented practices in business, aligning cost management with societal values.
CO5: Assessing sustainability enhances students' awareness of the social and environmental implications of cost accounting decisions, promoting responsible practices.
CO6: Analyzing case studies fosters community engagement by encouraging students to apply cost management solutions that benefit both business and society.
CO7: Evaluating modern and traditional practices enhances students' ability to engage in community-centered decision-making that balances economic and social goals.

PO9: Traditional Knowledge into Modern Application

CO1: Explaining the historical evolution of cost accounting connects traditional cost management practices with modern systems, allowing students to appreciate how traditional knowledge is applied in the contemporary business environment.
CO2: Identifying and applying traditional cost control methods in rural industries allows students to apply traditional knowledge in modern business contexts, demonstrating its relevance and application.
CO3: Understanding indigenous knowledge systems equips students to integrate traditional accounting practices into modern systems, enhancing their capacity to innovate by merging the two.
CO4: Integrating indigenous cost management practices into modern accounting systems encourages students to apply traditional knowledge creatively to modern problems, fostering innovation.
CO5: Assessing the sustainability of traditional costing techniques involves applying indigenous knowledge to environmental and resource-efficient business practices in modern settings.
CO6: Analyzing case studies of indigenous cost management systems allows students to see how traditional practices can be adapted to modern industries and businesses.
CO7: Comparing modern and traditional accounting practices helps students understand the process of incorporating traditional knowledge into contemporary business practices to create more effective solutions.

PO10: Design and Development of System

CO1: Explaining the evolution of cost accounting provides students with the foundational knowledge to design cost accounting systems that incorporate both historical and modern practices.
CO2: Identifying and applying traditional cost control methods equips students to design and develop systems tailored to rural and agricultural industries, considering unique cultural and economic factors.
CO3: Understanding indigenous knowledge systems helps students design accounting systems that integrate traditional and modern methodologies to optimize cost management.
CO4: Integrating indigenous cost management practices into modern systems allows students to design cost control solutions that meet contemporary business needs while considering cultural and traditional practices.
CO5: Assessing sustainability in traditional cost management systems equips students to design systems that prioritize environmental impact, improving cost efficiency and sustainability.
CO6: Analyzing case studies of indigenous cost management systems aids in the design and development of cost systems that align with real-world applications in small businesses and local industries.

CO7: Evaluating modern and traditional cost accounting practices helps students propose improved systems that integrate the best elements from both, enhancing the efficiency of cost control processes.

PO11: Ethical and Social Responsibility

CO1: Understanding the historical evolution of cost accounting involves ethical decision-making, as students examine how past practices shaped current ethical standards in cost management.
CO2: Identifying and applying traditional cost control methods in rural industries encourages students to consider ethical implications in cost management, particularly in relation to social responsibility in local contexts.
CO3: Understanding indigenous knowledge systems highlights the ethical responsibility of integrating cultural and environmental considerations into modern business practices.
CO4: Integrating indigenous cost management practices into modern systems encourages students to adopt ethical and socially responsible approaches to cost accounting, especially in relation to sustainability and community welfare.
CO5: Assessing the sustainability of traditional costing techniques involves evaluating their social responsibility aspects, encouraging students to promote ethical practices in business.
CO6: Analyzing case studies of indigenous systems in MSMEs encourages students to understand the ethical implications of cost management decisions in small, community-based businesses.
CO7: Evaluating modern and traditional practices helps students understand the ethical aspects of cost management, allowing them to propose solutions that balance financial goals with social responsibility.

PO12: Research-Related Skills

CO1: Explaining the historical evolution of cost accounting develops research-related skills as students investigate the origins of cost accounting practices and their evolution over time.
CO2: Identifying and applying traditional cost control methods in rural industries encourages students to conduct research on the effectiveness and applicability of traditional cost management practices.
CO3: Understanding indigenous knowledge systems involves research into how traditional knowledge can be applied in modern accounting practices.
CO4: Integrating indigenous practices into modern systems fosters research skills by encouraging students to examine and innovate traditional cost management techniques for contemporary use.
CO5: Assessing sustainability in traditional costing techniques requires students to research the environmental impact of cost management practices and propose solutions that align with sustainability goals.
CO6: Analyzing case studies sharpens research skills by allowing students to critically examine real-life applications of indigenous cost management systems and their outcomes.
CO7: Evaluating modern and traditional practices encourages students to engage in research that compares the effectiveness of traditional methods versus modern systems, promoting evidence-based decision-making.

PO13: Teamwork

CO1: Explaining the historical evolution of cost accounting requires teamwork as students collaborate to explore how different accounting practices evolved over time.
CO2: Identifying and applying traditional cost control methods in rural industries involves teamwork in researching, analyzing, and applying these methods to various sectors.
CO3: Understanding indigenous knowledge systems fosters teamwork by encouraging students to work together to explore how traditional knowledge can be applied to contemporary challenges.
CO4: Integrating indigenous practices into modern systems requires collaboration to assess how these practices can be effectively combined with modern accounting systems.
CO5: Assessing sustainability encourages teamwork as students collaborate to evaluate the environmental and business impacts of traditional costing methods and develop solutions for their integration.

CO6: Analyzing case studies promotes teamwork by encouraging students to work together to understand real-world applications of indigenous cost management systems.
CO7: Evaluating and comparing modern and traditional practices fosters teamwork by requiring students to collaborate on analyzing and proposing improvements based on traditional knowledge systems.

PO14: Area-Specific Expertise

CO1: Explaining the historical evolution of cost accounting helps students build expertise in cost management within the context of India's history, culture, and economic development.
CO2: Identifying and applying traditional cost control methods in rural industries develops students' expertise in applying cost accounting principles to agriculture and rural economies.
CO3: Understanding indigenous knowledge systems builds expertise in the role of traditional knowledge in shaping contemporary accounting and cost management practices.
CO4: Integrating indigenous practices into modern systems allows students to develop area-specific expertise in applying both traditional and modern cost management methods.
CO5: Assessing sustainability builds expertise in environmentally responsible cost management, with an emphasis on the integration of sustainable practices in cost accounting.
CO6: Analyzing case studies of indigenous systems in MSMEs fosters expertise in cost control systems within small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly in rural and cottage industries.
CO7: Evaluating modern and traditional practices enhances students' expertise in comparing cost accounting techniques and proposing improvements based on indigenous knowledge systems.

PO15: Environmental Awareness

CO1: Explaining the historical evolution of cost accounting includes considering the environmental impact of past and present cost accounting practices.
CO2: Identifying and applying traditional cost control methods encourages students to explore how indigenous cost practices may be more sustainable and environmentally friendly.
CO3: Understanding indigenous knowledge systems fosters environmental awareness by encouraging students to explore how traditional knowledge can contribute to sustainable cost management.
CO4: Integrating indigenous practices into modern systems allows students to consider the environmental implications of their cost management recommendations, promoting eco-friendly practices.
CO5: Assessing the sustainability of traditional costing techniques directly connects students with environmental awareness, encouraging them to integrate these practices into modern business operations.
CO6: Analyzing case studies sharpens students' understanding of how indigenous systems are environmentally sustainable and provides real-world examples of eco-friendly business practices.
CO7: Evaluating and comparing modern and traditional practices encourages students to consider the environmental impact of cost management systems and propose more sustainable solutions.