



First Semester MBA Degree Examination, June/July 2024
Accounting for Managers

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

- Note:** 1. Answer any **FOUR** full questions from Q.No.1 to Q.No.7.
 2. Question No. 8 is compulsory.
 3. M : Marks , L: Bloom's level , C: Course outcomes.

			M	L	C																																				
Q.1	a.	Define Green Accounting.	03	L1	CO1																																				
	b.	From the following information provided by Alfa Ltd., prepare the comparative statement and analyze it.	07	L4	CO3																																				
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Liabilities</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2022</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2023</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Assets</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2022</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2023</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Capital</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,30,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,60,000</td> <td>Fixed assets</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reserves & Surplus</td> <td style="text-align: right;">90,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,60,000</td> <td>Investment</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,40,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,40,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long term loans</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,10,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,00,000</td> <td>Current assets</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,10,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,40,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current liabilities</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,20,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">80,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">7,50,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,00,000</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">7,50,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,00,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Liabilities	2022	2023	Assets	2022	2023	Capital	3,30,000	3,60,000	Fixed assets	3,00,000	3,20,000	Reserves & Surplus	90,000	1,60,000	Investment	2,40,000	2,40,000	Long term loans	2,10,000	2,00,000	Current assets	2,10,000	2,40,000	Current liabilities	1,20,000	80,000					7,50,000	8,00,000		7,50,000	8,00,000			
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	c.	Use the below transactions to assess the equivalence of financial position interms of Assets and Liabilities. (i) Rajan commenced business with cash Rs.20,000 and bank Rs.30,000. (ii) Goods purchased on credit Rs.32,000. (iii) Outstanding salary Rs.3,0000. (iv) Prepaid rent Rs.300. (v) Withdraw for personal use Rs.300. (vi) Paid to creditors Rs.4,000. (vii) Received from debtors Rs.5,000. (viii) Paid bonus in advance Rs.300. (ix) Purchased furniture for cash Rs.20,000. (x) Sold goods costing Rs.20,000 for Rs.42,000.	10	L3	CO3																																				
Q.2	a.	Explain window dressing.	03	L1	CO1																																				
	b.	Discuss the various methods of Human Resource Accounting.	07	L2	CO1																																				
	c.	Briefly explain the Accounting Concepts.	10	L3	CO1																																				
Q.3	a.	Explain the 3 heads of activities in cash flow statement.	03	L3	CO1																																				
	b.	Explain the different types of Ratios.	07	L3	CO2																																				
	c.	From the following information, construct the suitable cash book. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">1-4-22</td> <td>Opening balance of cash Rs.2000, and bank Rs.3000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2-4-22</td> <td>Cash deposited into bank Rs.500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3-4-22</td> <td>Received a cheque from Mr.X in full settlement of Rs.2,250 less 5% discount and submit the cheque on same date.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1-4-22	Opening balance of cash Rs.2000, and bank Rs.3000	2-4-22	Cash deposited into bank Rs.500	3-4-22	Received a cheque from Mr.X in full settlement of Rs.2,250 less 5% discount and submit the cheque on same date.	10	L6	CO3																														
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Q.4	a.	Distinguish between straight-line method and written down value method of depreciation.	03	L2	CO1																																																						
	b.	State rule of recording Receipts and Payments in cash book and pass book.	07	L1	CO2																																																						
	c.	The following are the summaries of the balance sheet of a limited company as on 31 st March.	10	L6	CO3																																																						
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Q.5	a.	Difference between Trade Discount and Cash Discount.	03	L2	CO1																																																						
	b.	A manufacturing concern whose books are closed on 31 st March purchased machinery for Rs.1,50,000 on 1 st April 2019. Additional machinery was acquired for Rs.40,000 on 30 th September 2020 and for Rs.25,000 on 1 st April 2022. Certain machinery which was purchased for Rs.40,000 on 30 th September 2020 was sold for Rs.34000 on September 2022. Design the machinery account for the year ending 31 st March 2023 taking into account depreciation at 10% per annum on the written down value.	07	L6	CO2																																																						

	c.	Journalize and solve the following transactions in the books of Imran. 2022 Nov. 1 Started business with cash Rs.45,000 Nov. 2 Paid into bank Rs.25000. Nov. 4 Goods purchased for cash Rs.15,000 Nov. 5 Purchase of furniture and payment by cheque Rs.5000 Nov. 7 Sold goods for cash Rs.8,500 Nov. 8 Sold goods to Aravind Rs.4000 Nov. 10 Goods purchase from Amruth Rs.7000 Nov. 12 Goods returned to Amruth Rs.1000 Nov. 15 Goods returned by Aravind Rs.200 Nov. 18 Cash received from Aravind Rs.3,760 and allowed discount to him Rs.40 Nov. 21 Withdraw from bank for private use Rs.1000. Withdraw from bank for use in the business Rs.5000 Nov. 25 Paid telephone rent Rs.400 Nov. 28 Cash paid to Amrit in full settlement of his account Rs.5940 Nov. 30 Paid for: stationary Rs.200, rent Rs.1000, salaries to staff Rs.2500	10	L2	CO2																					
Q.6	a.	What is Sustainability Reporting?	03	L1	CO1																					
	b.	Briefly explain the need of IFRS.	07	L2	CO1																					
	c.	From the following particulars of Mr. Chand, solve bank reconciliation statement as on Mar 30, 2022. (i) Bank balance overdraft as per cash book Rs.80,000. (ii) Cheque recorded for collection but not sent to the bank Rs.10,000. (iii) Credit side of the cash book cast short Rs.1000. (iv) Premium on proprietors Life Insurance Policy (LIP) paid on standing order Rs.5000. (v) Bank charges recorded twice in the cash book Rs.100. (vi) Customers cheque returned by the bank as dishonored Rs.4000. (vii) Bills receivables collected by the bank directly on the behalf of company Rs.20,000. (viii) Cheque received entered twice in the cash book Rs.6000. (ix) Cheque issued but dishonored on technical grounds Rs.3000. (x) A cheque deposited into the bank of worth Rs.45000 but Rs.8000 cheque was not collected by bank.	10	L6	CO2																					
Q.7	a.	State the branches of Accounting System.	03	L1	CO1																					
	b.	From the following Trail Balance (Containing Some Errors), solve a correct Trail Balance.	07	L6	CO2																					
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c.	<p>Assess that a firms equity is Rs.100,00,000 and the ratio's of the firm are as follows:</p> <p>(i) Short term debt to total debt = 0.40 (ii) Total debt to owners equity = 0.60 (iii) Fixed assets to owner equity = 0.60 (iv) Total assets turnover = 2 times (v) Inventory turnover = 8 times</p> <p>From the above information, complete the following balance sheet.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Liabilities</th> <th>Amt</th> <th>Assets</th> <th>Amt</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Owners equity</td> <td>?</td> <td>Fixed assets</td> <td>?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long term debt</td> <td>?</td> <td>Inventory</td> <td>?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Short term debt</td> <td>?</td> <td>Cash</td> <td>?</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>?</td> <td></td> <td>?</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Liabilities	Amt	Assets	Amt	Owners equity	?	Fixed assets	?	Long term debt	?	Inventory	?	Short term debt	?	Cash	?		?		?	10	L2	CO1																																																
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Q.8	<p>Case Study: (compulsory)</p> <p>The following are the balance of Anush & Co. as on 31-3-23.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Dr</th> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Cr</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Premises</td> <td>30,72,000</td> <td>Share capital</td> <td>40,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plant</td> <td>33,00,000</td> <td>12% debentures</td> <td>30,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stock</td> <td>7,50,000</td> <td>Profit & loss a/c</td> <td>2,62,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Debtors</td> <td>8,70,000</td> <td>Bills payable</td> <td>3,70,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goodwill</td> <td>2,50,000</td> <td>Creditors</td> <td>4,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash & bank</td> <td>4,06,500</td> <td>Sales</td> <td>41,50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calls in arrear</td> <td>75,000</td> <td>General reserve</td> <td>2,50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interim dividend paid</td> <td>3,92,500</td> <td>Bad debts provision</td> <td>35,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchases</td> <td>18,50,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Preliminary expenses</td> <td>50,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wages</td> <td>9,79,800</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>General expenses</td> <td>68,350</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salaries</td> <td>2,02,250</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bad debts</td> <td>21,100</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Debenture interest paid</td> <td>1,80,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>124,67,500</td> <td></td> <td>124,67,500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Additional information:</p> <p>(i) Depreciation plant by 15%. (ii) Half year debenture interest is due. (iii) Create 5% provision on debtors for doubtful debts. (iv) Provision for income tax 50%. (v) Stock as on 31st March 2023 Rs.9,50,000. (vi) Write off Rs.5000 from preliminary expenses.</p> <p>Prepare final accounts for a company as per schedule III to the Company Act 2013.</p>	Particulars	Dr	Particulars	Cr	Premises	30,72,000	Share capital	40,00,000	Plant	33,00,000	12% debentures	30,00,000	Stock	7,50,000	Profit & loss a/c	2,62,500	Debtors	8,70,000	Bills payable	3,70,000	Goodwill	2,50,000	Creditors	4,00,000	Cash & bank	4,06,500	Sales	41,50,000	Calls in arrear	75,000	General reserve	2,50,000	Interim dividend paid	3,92,500	Bad debts provision	35,000	Purchases	18,50,000			Preliminary expenses	50,000			Wages	9,79,800			General expenses	68,350			Salaries	2,02,250			Bad debts	21,100			Debenture interest paid	1,80,000				124,67,500		124,67,500	20	L6	CO3
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