## **MB-104**

# M. B. A. (FIRST SEMESTER) MID SEMESTER EXAMINATION, Jan., 2023 ACCOUNTING FOR MANAGERS

Time: 11/2 Hours

**Maximum Marks: 50** 

- Note: (i) This question paper contains two Sections—Section A and Section B.
  - (ii) Both Sections are compulsory.
  - (iii) Answer any two sub-questions among(a), (b) and (c) in each main question of Section A.
  - (iv) Each question carries 10 marks.
  - (v) Section B consisting of case study is compulsory. Section B is of 20 marks.

Section-A  $2\times5=10$ 

1. (a) Discuss GAAP principles briefly. (CO1)

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- branches of the various (b) Describe (CO1) accounting.
- (c) "End users of accounting are people who are to be informed the end results of accounting." Justify the statement. (CO4)
- 2. (a) Explain the types of Accounts with (CO3) Golden Rules of Accounting.
  - (b) Journalise the following transactions:

(CO2)

- (i) Business commenced with a capital of ₹ 6,00,000.
- (ii) ₹ 4,50,000 deposited in bank account.
- (iii) ₹ 2,30,000 Plant and Machinery purchased by paying 30,000 cash immediately.
- (iv) Purchased goods worth ₹ 40,000 for cash and ₹ 45,000 on credit from Mohan.
- (v) Paid a cheque of ₹ 2,00,000 to the supplier for Plant and Machinery.
- (vi) ₹ 70,000 cash sales.

- (vii)Withdrawn by the proprietor ₹ 35,000 cash for personal use.
- (viii) Insurance paid by cheque of ₹ 2,500.
- (ix) Salary of ₹ 5,500 outstanding.
- (x) Furniture of ₹ 30,000 purchased in cash.
- (c) Following Trial Balance is given but it is not correct. Prepare correct Trial Balance.

(CO2)

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Debits Balances	Amount (₹)
Building	3,00,000
Machinery	85,000
Returns Outward	13,000
Bad Debts	14,000
Cash	2,000
Discount Received	15,000
Bank Overdraft	50,000
Creditors	2,50,000
Purchases	5,00,000
TENER E LIGHT	12,29,000

Credit Balances	Amount (₹)
Capital	3,68,000
Furniture	28,000
Sales	5,20,000
Debtors	3,00,000
Interest Received	13,000
	12,29,000

- 3. (a) Depreciation is a non-cash expense which is shown in the books of accounts. Explain the causes of depreciation. (CO3)
  - (b) The following balances were extracted from the books of Thomas as on 31st March, 2018: (CO3)

Particulars	₹
Purchases	75,000
Returns inward	2,000
Opening stock	10,000
Freight inwards	4,000
Wages	2,000
Investments	10,000

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1,000
30,000
30,000
25,000
18,000
4,000
2,11,000

Particulars	₹
Capital	60,000
Creditors	30,000
Sales	1,20,000
Returns outward	1,000
G. DUME, MARK ST. JUST	2,11,000

### Additional information:

- (i) Closing stock ₹ 9,000
- (ii) Provide depreciation @ 10% on machinery
- (iii) Interest accrued on investment ₹ 2,000.

Prepare Trading account, Profit and Loss
Account and Balance Sheet. (CO4)

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(c) Explore the various forms of business organization. (CO3)

#### Section-B

#### 5. Case Study:

20 Marks

A Conglomerate's Fixed Assets

ITC is one of India's foremost multi-business enterprise with businesses encompassing Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG), Hotels, Paperboards and Specialty Papers, Packaging, Agri-Business, and Information Technology—and having a market capitalization of over US \$ 40 billion. ITC is rated among the World's Most Reputable Companies by Forbes magazine. It is among India's 10 Most Valuable (Company) Brands, according to a study published by the *Economic Times*. We present in Annexure 2.4 the company's fixed assets details (on the OLC). You are required to answer the following questions based on the same:

(a) Give a summarized picture of ITC's fixed assets and the visible changes therein (within 250 words).

- (b) What are acquired intangible assets? And, why are they part of ITC's balance sheet? On the other hand, why are ITC's non-acquired intangible assets not included in its fixed assets? Give a few examples of the same.
- (c) Give a non-technical summary of the notes to the ITC's fixed assets (within 100 words).
- (d) Based on the figures available, can we confidently state that the biggest asset of ITC is its "plant and equipment"?

  Comment (within 100 words).