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# MBA <br> (SEM I) THEORY EXAMINATION 2018-19 FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING FOR MANAGERS 

Time: 3 Hours
Total Marks: 70
Note: 1. Attempt all Sections. If require any missing data; then choose suitably.
2. Any special paper specific instruction.

## SECTION A

1. Attempt all questions in brief.
a. What are the golden rules of journalizing?
b. Define compound entry with an example.
c. "The rule of conservatism is essentially a rule of caution". Do you agree?
d. Define the term Depreciation and Amortization.
e. What is the use of Cash Book?
f. Classify the following accounts into personal, real or nominal:
2. Machinery
3. Patent
4. Bad debts written off
5. Rent outstanding
g. State four advantages of accounting standards.

## SECTION B

2. Attempt any three of the following:
a.

Explain the utility of accounting principles in financial accounting. Discuss any five principles with example.
b. What is the need for providing depreciation? Explain the factors which determine the amount of depreciation.
c. What are the ratios in which shareholders and potential investors of a company are interested? Explain them.
d. The following are the summaries of the balance sheets of the Bharat Vijay Ltd. as on 31-12-02 and 31-12-03.

| Liabilities | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 2002 \\ \text { Rs. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2003 \\ \text { Rs. } \end{array}$ | Assets | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 2002 \\ \text { Rs. } \end{array}$ | 2003 Rs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Share capital | 3,00,000 | 4,00,000 | Building | 1,20,000 | 2,50,000 |
| Debentures | 2,00,000 | 2,50,000 | Machinery | 3,00,000 | 2,60,000 |
| Profit \& Los | 40,000 | 60,000 | Stock | 90,000 | 80,000 |
| A/c | 70,000 | 80,000 | Debtors | 1,40,000 | 2,40,000 |
| Creditors | 25,000 | 25,000 | Prepaid | 15,000 | 25,000 |
| Bank overdraft |  |  | Expenses |  |  |
| Provision for taxation | 30,000 | 40,000 |  |  |  |
|  | 6,65,000 | 8,55,000 |  | 6,65,000 | 8,55,000 |

The following additional information is obtained:

1. The net profit for the year was Rs. 40,000 after charging depreciation.
2. During the year depreciation charged was Rs. 30,000 on building and Rs.

40,000 on machinery.
3. The company purchased during the year buildings worth Rs. 1, 60,000 .
4. Dividend paid during the year amounted to Rs. 20,000.

From the above information, prepare a statement of sources and application of funds for the year 2003.
e. Final Accounts with From the following Trial Balance of Gopinath prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended December 31, 1986 and Balance Sheet as on that date.

| Name of the Account | Dr. Balance | Cr. Balance |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Capital |  | 27,000 |
| Drawing | 4,260 |  |
| Furniture | 5,700 |  |
| Opening stock | 8,760 |  |
| Purchase \& sales | 62,172 | 71,436 |
| Return | 1,260 |  |
| Salaries | 2,640 |  |
| Rent | 720 |  |
| Carriage | 1,500 |  |
| Rates \& Taxes | 1,200 |  |
| Apprentice premium |  | 750 |
| Bank overdraft | 1,032 | 1,200 |
| Bad debts | 19,200 |  |
| Sundry debtors | 288 |  |
| Cash in hand |  | 6,000 |
| Sundry creditors | 1,440 | 600 |
| Provision for bad debts |  | 1,080 |
| Bills receivable |  | 360 |
| Bills payable | $\mathbf{1 , 1 0 , 1 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 0 , 1 7 2}$ |
| Discount |  |  |
|  |  |  |

You are required to consider the following adjustments:

1. Stock on December 31, 1986 was valued at Rs. 10,200.
2. Provide for doubtful debts at $5 \%$ on Sundry Debtors and for Discount on Creditors at $2 \%$.
3. Rent due was Rs. 160.
4. Taxes of Rs. 320 were paid in advance.
5. Depreciate Furniture at $10 \%$ per annum.
6. Apprentice Premium of Rs. 120 was to be carried forward.
7. Calculate interest on capital at $5 \%$ per annum.

## SECTION C

3. Attempt any one part of the following:
$7 \times 1=7$
(a) What is schedule of working capital changes? How is it different from fund flow statement?
(b) March 2017, Farhan Rahim, starts wholesaling business. Following transactions as follows:
March $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$. He started business with capital of Rs. 15,000 and Land worth Rs. 10,000.
March $\mathbf{8}^{\mathrm{rt}}$. Bought goods from Bilal and Friends Rs. 1,000 and by cash from XYZ Co. Rs 2,000.
March $\mathbf{1 3}^{\text {th }}$. Sold goods to Rehman \& sons Rs. 1,500 and sale by cash Rs. 5,000.

March $\mathbf{1 7}^{\text {th }}$. Gave away charity of cash Rs. 50 and merchandising worth Rs. 30.

March 21 ${ }^{\text {st. }}$. Paid Bilal and Friends cash Rs. 975; discount received Rs. 25.
March 28 ${ }^{\text {rt }}$. Received cash from Rehman \& Sons Rs. 1,450; allowed him discount of Rs. 50.
4. Attempt any one part of the following: $7 \times 1=7$
(a) Write the proforma for preparing cash flow statement as suggested by Indian accounting standard.
(b) Define the following Accounting terms with suitable example:

1. Debtors
2. Fixed Assets
3. Current liabilities
4. Inventory
5. Attempt any one part of the following: $7 \times 1=7$
(a) What is Profit and loss appropriation A/c? Give the proforma of Profit And Loss appropriation A/C.
(b) Explain the significance of the following ratios in financial analysis:
i. Inventory turnover ratio
ii. Acid test ratio
6. Attempt any one part of the following: $7 \times 1=7$
(a) X Ltd., has a current ratio of $3.5: 1$ and quick ratio of $2: 1$. If excess of current assets over quick assets represented by inventories is Rs. 24,000, calculate current assets and current liabilities.
(b) Write short notes on the following:
i. Revenue and capital expenditure
ii. Accounting process
7. Attempt any one part of the following: $7 \times 1=7$
(a) What do you mean by Human Resource Accounting? State the objectives and importance of human resource accounting.
(b) Explain International accounting standard.
