UNIT 1: Introduction to Accounting:
Need for Accounting - definition, features, objectives, functions, systems and bases and scope of accounting - Book keeping and Accounting - Branches of Accounting - Advantages and limitations - basic terminology used - Accounting concepts and Conventions.

UNIT 2: Subsidiary Books and Bank Reconciliation Statement:

UNIT 3: Trial Balance, Final Accounts, Errors and Rectification:
Errors and their Rectification - Types of Errors - Rectification before and after preparations of Trial balance - Suspense Account.

UNIT 4: Consignment:
Consignment - Features, Terms used Pro-forma invoice - Account sale - Delcredere commission - Accounting treatment in the books of the consignor and the consignee - Valuation of consignment stock - Normal and abnormal Loss - Invoice of goods at a price higher than the cost price.
UNIT 5 : Depreciation

RECOMMENDED BOOKS :
2. Accounting – 1 – S.P.Jain & K . L Narang Kalyani publishers
4. Introduction to Accountancy - T . S .Grewal S. Chand and CO
Bachelor of Business Administration
SEMESTER-II
ACCOUNTING FOR MANAGERS
MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time: 3 hours. Max. Marks: 75.

SECTION – A

Answer any FIVE of the following. (5X5=25)
1. Explain any three accounting concepts.
2. Trade discount.
3. Imprest system.
4. Explain methods of trial balance.
5. Suspense Account.
6. list out various errors which do not effect the agreement of trial balance.
7. Del-credere commission.
8. Define Depreciation.

SECTION – B

Answer one from each unit: (5X10=50)

UNIT - I
9. What are the advantages of double entry system of book-keeping?
   Or
10. Write opening entry with the following ledger balances:
    2014 Jan.,1  Cash in hand Rs. 5,000;  Cash at Bank Rs. 50,000;  Furniture Rs. 2,500
    Plant and machinery Rs. 8,000;  Debtors Rs. 30,000; Creditors Rs. 10,000
    B\R Rs. 4,000;  B\P Rs. 2,000;  Stock in trade Rs. 15,500

UNIT – II
11. Prepare a cash book with bank, cash and discount columns from the following transactions.

   2014 Jan.  Balance at bank  8,820
   1  Cash in hand  510
   2  Cash Sales  5,500
   3  Paid into Bank  5,000
   4  Stationery Purchased  200
   10  Paid Ramesh by Cheque Rs. 180, discount allowed Rs. 20
   11  Gave a cheque for Cash Purchases  1,000
   12  Withdrawn cash for Personal use  400
   15  Received from Ranga, a cheque for Rs. 1,920
       In full settlement of account for Rs. 2,000
   16  Draw from bank  500
20      Paid wages by cheque  
      200
31      Bank charges as per pass book  
      50

OR

12. From the following particulars prepare a bank reconciliation statement as on 31 – 3 – 2014. On 31 – 3 – 2014 a merchant’s pass book showed accredit balance of Rs. 5,400. A Comparison of entries with the cash book revealed that he had paid in cheques of the value of Rs. 600 on 30 – 3 – 2014 out of which cheques amounting to Rs. 240 were credited in the pass book on 2-4-2014. He had issued cheques of Rs. 1,500 before 31st March, but cheques amounting to Rs. 515 were debited to his account after 1 – 4 – 2014. There was a debit in the pass book of Rs. 30 in respect of bank charges and credit of Rs. 25 For interest on current account but it was not recorded in the cash book.

UNIT – III

13. From the following trial balance prepare final account:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Debit</th>
<th>credit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td></td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawings</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank overdraft</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes and insurance</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors</td>
<td></td>
<td>27,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening stock</td>
<td>44,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rents</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases</td>
<td>2,20,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Returns</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General expenses</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage on purchases</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad debts</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discounts</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjustments : 1. Closing stock is valued at Rs. 50,000
2. Outstanding salaries Rs. 500
3. Prepaid insurance Rs. 400
4. Allow interest on capital @ 5% p.a. And charge interest on drawing Rs. 100

OR

14. In taking out a trial balance a bookkeeper finds that the debit exceeds by Rs. 41. Being desirous of closing his books he places the differences to a newly opened suspense account. After recording the difference in a suspense account he discovers that:

a. A sum of Rs. 83 received from X was posted to his debit as Rs. 38
b. Rs. 62 written off as depreciation on furniture has not been posted to depreciation account.
c. Rs. 1,000 paid for new furniture has been charged to repairs.
d. A discount of Rs. 21 allowed to customer has been credited to his account as Rs. 20

e. The total of the sales returns book has been added one rupee short.
f. An item of sale of Rs. 68 was posted as Rs. 86 in the sales account.

You are required to give the journal entries for rectification of the above and to show the suspense account.

UNIT – IV

15. Mohan consigned lipsticks of 400 packets each containing 100 lipsticks. Cost price of each packet was Rs. 300. Mohan spent Rs 50 per packet, towards expenses. One packet was lost on the way and Mohan recovered from the insurance company only Rs. 270. Consignee took delivery of the rest of the packets and spent Rs 19950 as other non-recurring expenses and the Rs 11250 as recurring expenses. He sold 370 packets at the rate of Rs 6.50 per lipstick. He was entitled to 2% commission on the sales plus 1% del credere commission. Prepare ledger accounts in the books of Mohan.

OR

16. What are the differences between Consignment and sale?

UNIT – V

17. What are the causes of depreciation?

OR

18. On 1st January, 2010, a machinery was purchased by Prabhakar for Rs. 80,000. On 1st July, 2011, he made additions at a cost of Rs. 20,000. Again on 1st April, 2012, further additions were made at a cost of Rs. 10,000. Prabhakar closes books every year on 31st December. What would be closing balance of Machinery account on 31-12-2014, if he provides depreciation on diminishing balance method at 10% p.a. Show Machinery account.
Bachelor of Business Administration
SEMESTER-II
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

No. of Hours per week: 5
Credits: 4
Max. Marks: 100
External: 75
Internal: 25

UNIT – I : Framework of Business Environment
Concept, significance and Nature of Business Environment; Elements of Environment: Internal and External.

UNIT – II : Socio – Cultural and Technological Environment of Business
Elements of Socio – Cultural environment; Elements of Technological environment; Research and Development; overview of IPR (Intellectual Property Rights)

UNIT - III : Political and Legal Environment of Business
Elements of Political Environment; Government and Business; Legal Environment and Business: Consumerism and Consumer Protection Act.

UNIT - IV : Economic Environment of Business
Elements of economic environment; Economic systems; Economic planning in India; Fiscal policy: Monetary.

UNIT – V : International Business environment
Elements of International Environment; Multinational Corporations (MNCs);
Non – Resident Indians (NRIs) and Indian Corporate Sector.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

2. Francis Cherunilam, Business Environment, Himalaya Publications.
Answer any Five question of the following. (5X5=25)

1. Elements of External Environment.
2. Economic Reforms.
4. Consumerism
5. Objectives of Economic planning
6. NRI
7. Elements of International environment
8. MNCs

SECTION - B

Answer one question from each unit: (5X10=50)

UNIT - I
9. Explain the concept and significance of Business Environment.
   (OR)
10. Explain micro and macro environment of business.

UNIT - II
11. Explain different economic systems.
   (OR)
12. Explain the salient features of present Industrial policy of India.

UNIT - III
   (OR)

UNIT - IV
15. Explain the elements of technological environment.
   (OR)
16. Explain the Procedure of Fiscal Policy.

UNIT - V
17. Explain the salient features of present Economic Planning.
   (OR)
18. Discuss the Functions of Indian Corporate Sector.
KRISHNA UNIVERSITY
MACHILIPATNAM
Bachelor of Business Administration
SEMMESTER-II
QUANTITATIVE METHODS FOR MANAGERS

No. of Hours per week: 5 Max. Marks: 100
Credits: 4 External: 75

External: 75
Internal: 25

UNIT – 1: INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS:
Meaning-definition-functions-importance and limitations of statistics-Collection of data-
Primary and Secondary data-Schedule and questionnaire-Frequency distribution-Tabulation-
Diagram and graphic presentation of data (One Dimensional and Frequency curves)

UNIT – II: MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY AND DISPERSION:
Definition, objectives and characteristics of measures of central tendency- types of Averages –
Arithmetic Mean, Geometric Mean-Harmonic Mean-Median-Mode-Quartiles-Deciles-Percentiles-
Properties of averages and their application.
Meaning, definitions, objectives of Dispersion, Range Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation,
Standard Deviation- Co-efficient of variation:

UNIT – III: MEASURES OF CORRELATION AND REGRESSION:
Meaning, Definition and use of Correlation-Types of Correlation – Carl Pearson’s Correlation Co-
efficient-Spearman’s Rank correlation –Probable error- Meaning utility of regression analysis-
comparison between correlation and regression.

UNIT - IV: SET THEORY:
Set, Subset, Types of Sets- Operations on sets- Venn Diagram – De Morgan’s Laws- and its
applications.

UNIT – V: MATRIX:
Definition-Examples--Types of matrices- Matrix addition- Multiplication Determinant of
matrices- Minors - Co-factors-Inverse of a Matrix.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:
Answer any Five questions of the following. (5 x 5 = 25M)

1. Define Arithmetic mean in Individual Series.
2. Define Median in Discrete Series.
3. Write the relationship between mean, median and mode.
4. Define Range.
5. Define Rank – Correlation.
6. Define Covariance.
7. \[ P \cdot T (A \cup B) = (A - B) \cup B \]
8. Explain Applications of set theory.

Answer one question from each unit. (5 x 10 = 50M)

UNIT - I

9. Write the property of Arithmetic mean? And calculate the Arithmetic mean for the following data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(OR)

10. Explain the median in Continuous series and calculate the median for the following data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CI</th>
<th>0 – 5</th>
<th>5 – 10</th>
<th>10 – 15</th>
<th>15 -20</th>
<th>20 – 25</th>
<th>25-30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNIT - II

11. Explain any three types of measures of dispersion.

(OR)

12. Calculate the mean deviation for the following data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNIT - III

13. Calculate Rank Correlation to the below data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>32</th>
<th>45</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>28</th>
<th>46</th>
<th>46</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(OR)

14. Define Regression Coefficient. And write the properties of the Regression Coefficients.

UNIT - IV

15. A town has a total population of 50,000 out of it 28,000 read Economics Times and 23,000 read Times of India, while 4,000 read both the papers indicate. How many read neither economic times nor Times of India.

(OR)

16. If S = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 }, A = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 }, B = { 1, 4, 5 } then Apply De Morgan Laws to set theory.

UNIT - V

17. Solve 3x - 2y + z = 20, x + 2y - 3z = 5, -x - y + z = 10 using the matrix inverse.

(OR)

18. SOLVE 3x + 3y - z = 11, 2x - y + 2z = 9, 4x + 3y + 2z = 24 by using Cramer’s rule.