MADANAPALLE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE, MADANAPALLE
(UGC-AUTONOMOUS)
MBA I Year I Semester (R22) Supplementary End Semester Examinations, September - 2024
MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

Time: 3Hrs   Max Marks: 60

Attempt all the questions. All parts of the question must be answered in one place only.
In Q.no 1 to 5 answer either A or B only. Q.no 6 which is a case study is compulsory.

Q.No	Question	Marks	CO	BL
Q.1(A)	Discuss the role and responsibilities of a Managerial Economist.	10M	1	2
	OR			
Q.1(B)	Elucidate how Economics is interrelated with other Functional Areas.	10M	1	4
Q.2(A)	Define Law of Demand. Discuss its Assumptions and Exceptions.	10M	2	2
	OR			
Q.2(B)	Explain the various methods of Demand Forecasting with examples.	10M	2	3
Q.3(A)	Describe Cost and Output relation in Short run and Long run.	10M	3	2
	OR			
Q.3(B)	Explain the Law of variable proportions with illustration.	10M	3	2
Q.4(A)	Explain the various Pricing Methods with examples.	10M	4	2
	OR			
Q.4(B)	What is the difference between Monopoly and Monopolistic competition? Explain in detail.	10M	4	4
Q.5(A)	How is Gross National Product being different from Gross Domestic Product? Explain.	10M	5	4
	OR			
Q.5(B)	What are various economic indicators for measuring national performance? Explain.	10M	5	2
Q.6	**CASE STUDY**	10M		5

Q.6 **CASE STUDY**

A cardboard box manufacturing firm owned five printing presses to print labels on boxes. These presses differed in size and in the capacity to print multi-coloured labels. Some of the presses were better suited to printing large volumes than others. In the past management had been uncertain about the allocation of orders to the presses. In many cases it was clear that a certain large order of a certain multi-coloured label would go on a particular press. But there was uncertainty about the desirability of printing some small, simple orders on the large, complex presses when these presses were idle, especially when there was a backlog of small orders. An accounting firm was called in to advise the printing firm on this issue. Its advice was to compute an hourly rate on each press which would include an allocation of overhead. The hourly rate on the large, complex presses would be the higher labour costs (more pressmen per press), the higher depreciation charges on the

press, and the higher allocation of plant wise overhead. These hourly rates would prevent the use of expensive presses on low-value jobs.

Questions:

a. Evaluate the use of costs in the decisions with which the firm is faced.

b. Which cost concepts are more pertinent in this case situation?

END

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MBA I Year I Semester (R22) Supplementary End Semester Examinations, September - 2024

ACCOUNTING FOR MANAGERS

Time: 3Hrs

Max Marks: 60

Attempt all the questions. All parts of the question must be answered in one place only.
In Q.no 1 to 5 answer either A or B only. Q.no 6 which is a case study is compulsory.

Q.No	Question	Marks	CO	BL
Q.1(A)	Discuss the objectives and importance of accounting	10M	1	2
	OR			
Q.1(B)	Journalize the following Transactions, Post them into Ledger and Prepare the Trial Balance on 31st January 2015. • 1st Ram started business with cash Rs.50000 • 2nd Purchased furniture Rs.5000 • 3rd Bought goods on credit from Vinod Rs.8000 • 14th Sold goods to Suresh Rs.5000 • 15th Received cash from Suresh Rs.3000 • 18th Purchased goods for cash Rs.12000 • 25th Sold goods for cash Rs.8000 • 28th Paid rent Rs.1200 • 31st Cash paid to Vinod Rs.3000	10M	1	3
Q.2(A)	State the objectives of Trading account and Profit & Loss account.	10M	2	2
	OR			
Q.2(B)	Implement the final accounts and construct Trading and Profit and Loss account and Balance sheet from the following information for the year ended 31st March 2022	10M	2	3

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Capital	100000	Wages	50000
Creditors	12000	Bank	10000
Return outwards	5000	Repairs	500
Sales	164000	Stock (1-4-2021)	20000
Bills payables	5000	Rent	4000
Plant & Machinery	40000	Manufacturing	
Sundry debtors	24000	Expenses	8000
Drawings	10000	Trade Expenses	7000
Purchases	105000	Bad debts	2000
Return Inwards	3000	Carriage	1500
		Fuel & Power	1000

Additional Information:
1. Closing stock valued at Rs. 14500
2. Depreciation on plant & machinery Rs. 4000
3. Write off bad debts Rs. 4000
4. A sum of Rs. 400 is due for repairs.

| Q.3(A) | The balance sheet of SITI NET Ltd. For the years 2021 and 2022 are given below. Prepare Statements of Changes in Working Capital and Sources and Uses of Funds. | 10M | 3 | 3 |

Assets	2021 (Rs.)	2022 (Rs.)
Land and Buildings	8,00,000	6,40,000
Inventory	4,80,000	4,20,000
Investments	1,00,000	1,20,000
Cash	2,98,000	3,94,000

Accounts receivables	4,20,000	9,10,000
	20,98,000	**24,84,000**
Liabilities		
Share capital	9,00,000	9,00,000
Reserves	6,00,000	6,20,000
P&L account	1,12,000	1,36,000
Provision for Tax	1,50,000	20,000
Accounts payable	3,36,000	2,68,000
Loan on mortgage	-	5,40,000
	20,98,000	**24,84,000**

Notes:
1. Dividends paid during the year Rs. 80,000.
2. Net profit for the year was Rs. 1,24,000 after charging depreciation on fixed assets to the tune of 1,40,000 and provision for tax Rs. 20,000.
3. Investments worth Rs. 16,000 were sold during the year for Rs. 17,000 and new investments worth Rs. 36,000 were bought.
4. Fixed assets worth Rs. 20,000 were sold for Rs. 24,000 and the profit is included in P&L Account.

OR

Q.3(B)	What are the steps involved in the preparation of cash flow statement.	10M	3	2

Q.4(A)	What is meant by Break Even analysis? Discuss the assumptions and the limitations of the technique.	10M	4	2

OR

Q.4(B)	From the following data, you are required to calculate BEP and net sales at this point.	10M	4	3

- Direct material cost per unit Rs.10.
- Direct labour cost per unit Rs.5.
- Fixed over heads Rs.50,000.
- Variable overheads @60% on direct labour.
- Selling price per unit Rs.25.
- Trade discount 4%.
- If sales are 10% and 25% above the break even volume, determine the net profit.

Q.5(A)	Describe the merits and demerits of computerized accounting in detail.	10M	5	3

OR

Q.5(B)	Describe the role of Computerized Accounting in the modern business world.	10M	5	3

Q.6	**CASE STUDY**	10M	4	3

A Company produces a product which had the following costs:
- Variable manufacturing cost per unit Rs.4.
- The normal capacity is set at 1,00,000 units
- There is no work in process inventories.
- Fixed overhead rate is Rs.1 per unit.
- In 2014 the company produced 1,00,000 units and sold 90,000 units at price of Rs.8 per unit.
- In 2015 the company produced 1,10,000 units and sold
- 1,15,000 units at price of Rs.8 per unit.
- **You are required to prepare** income statement for 2014 and 2015 based on Absorption and Variable costing.

END

MADANAPALLE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE, MADANAPALLE
(UGC-AUTONOMOUS)
MBA I Year I Semester (R22) Regular & Supplementary End Semester Examinations, September - 2024
BUSINESS STATISTICS FOR MANAGERS

Time: 3Hrs   **Max Marks: 60**

> Attempt all the questions. All parts of the question must be answered in one place only.
> **In Q.no 1 to 5 answer either A or B only. Q.no 6 which is a case study is compulsory.**

Q.No	Question	Marks	CO	BL
Q.1(A)	The scores of two batsmen 'A' and 'B' in 10 innings are as follows:	10M	1	3

A	32	28	47	63	71	39	10	60	96	14	100	67
B	19	31	48	53	67	90	10	62	40	80	102	77

Which batsman is considered as more consistent?

OR

Q.No	Question	Marks	CO	BL
Q.1(B)	Calculate the Bowley's coefficient of skewness from the given data and interpret the result:	10M	1	3

Overtime hours	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
Number of employees	18	16	15	12	10	5	2

Q.No	Question	Marks	CO	BL
Q.2(A)	(i) A problem in Statistics is given to three students 'A', 'B', 'C' whose chances of solving are $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$ respectively. What is the probability that the problem will be solved? (ii) A bag contains 10 gold and 8 silver coins. Two successive drawings of 4 coins made such that: (i) with replacement and (ii) without replacement. Find the probability that the first drawing will give 4 gold and the second 4 silver coins.	10M	2	2

OR

Q.No	Question	Marks	CO	BL
Q.2(B)	A random variable X is the no. of defectives in a lot and it has the following probability distribution:	10M	2	3

X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
P(x)	0	2k	2k	3k	k^2	$2k^2$	$7k^2+k$

Find (i) k Value, (ii) Expected no of defectives, (iii) Variance

Q.No	Question	Marks	CO	BL
Q.3(A)	The probability of an individual suffering a bad reaction from an injection of Covid-19 vaccine is 0.001. Out of 2000 individuals, apply probability, to find (i) exactly 7 suffers, (ii) more than 3 suffer, (iii) at least 5 suffers.	10M	3	2

OR

Q.No	Question	Marks	CO	BL
Q.3(B)	If X is normally distributed with mean 1 and variance 4, find (a) $p(X<3)$ (b) $p(1<X<3)$ (C) $p(X>2)$.	10M	3	3
Q.4(A)	Before an increase in excise duty on tea, 800 persons out of a sample of 1000 persons were found to be tea drinker. After an increase in duty,	10M	4	3

900 people were tea drinkers in a sample of 1200 people. State whether there is a significant decrease in the consumption of tea after the increase in excise duty. Test whether there is any significant difference between the tea dinkers with respect to excise duty tat 5% level of significant.

OR

Q.4(B)   Given the following contingency table for hair colour and eye colour.   10M   4   3

		Hair colour		
		Fair	Brown	Black
Eye colour	Blue	15	5	20
	Grey	20	10	20
	Brown	25	15	20

Test the hypothesis that there is no association between eye colour and hair colour.

Q.5(A)   Three Judges in the following order rank ten competitors in a beauty   10M   5   3
contest. Use rank correlation which pair of Judges has the nearest approach to common tastes in beauty.

Priyanka	1	6	5	10	3	2	4	9	7	8
Prabhas	3	5	8	4	7	10	2	1	6	9
Mahesh Babu	6	4	9	8	1	2	3	10	5	7

OR

Q.5(B)   From the data given below construct the two regression equations. Also   10M   5   3
find the most likely marks in Statistics when marks in Economics are 30.

Marks in Economics :	25	28	35	32	31	36	29	38	34
Marks in Statistics :	43	46	49	41	36	32	31	30	33

Q.6   **CASE STUDY**   10M   4

An Insurance agent has claimed that the average age of Policy holders who insured through him is less than the average for all agents, which is 30.5 years. A random sample of 100 policy – holders who insured through him gave the following age distribution:

Age last birthday	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40
No. of persons	12	22	20	30	16

Calculate arithmetic mean and standard deviation of this distribution these values to test his claim at 5% level of significance.

END

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INDIAN ETHOS AND BUSINESS ETHICS

Time: 3Hrs   Max Marks: 60

Attempt all the questions. All parts of the question must be answered in one place only.
In Q.no 1 to 5 answer either A or B only. Q.no 6 which is a case study is compulsory.

Q.No	Question	Marks	CO	BL
Q.1(A)	Analyse the Relevance of Value Based Management in Global Change.	10M	1	4
	OR			
Q.1(B)	Discuss how stress management helps managers to accomplish the goals of an organization?	10M	1	3
Q.2(A)	Examine the Principles Practiced by Indian Companies.	10M	2	4
	OR			
Q.2(B)	Enumerate the Management Lessons that can be learnt fromKautilya'sArthashastra.	10M	2	3
Q.3(A)	Analyze how karma help the managers for achieving the objectives of an organization?	10M	3	4
	OR			
Q.3(B)	Identify and analyze the advantages and dis-advantages of applying the concept of karma.	10M	3	4
Q.4(A)	Describe the importance of ethics in personal and professional contexts, withexamples to illustrate.	10M	4	2
	OR			
Q.4(B)	Differentiate between the teleological and deontologicalapproaches to ethics.	10M	4	4
Q.5(A)	Identify and explain the key characteristics of ethical decision-making.	10M	5	2
	OR			
Q.5(B)	Evaluate the ethical considerations involved in whistleblowing.	10M	5	4
Q.6	**CASE STUDY**	10M		5

Mumbai Dabbawala Case Study

Mumbai dabbawala's believe that home-cooked food is the most hygienic food. This business started before 1890. Mumbai Dabbawala have been delivering food for more than a century nowsince 1890. In 1890, there was one dabbawala, one customer. As for today, there are 5,000 dabbawalasand 200,000 customers.

All Mumbai Dabbawalas are average eighth-grade schooling, and almost 50% are illiterate. They couldn't reador write, but suppose they want to deliver Lunchbox in SSN College, being illiterate, they know this is SSN,because tiffin should be delivered in SSN. That's the Literacy of work, traveling 60 kilometers, 70 kilometers,eight to nine hours, they believe ownership of eight to nine hours, but morning three hours are

overtime. TheirIdeology is Customer should take the delivery Lunchbox on time.

In 120 years, not a single time it ever happened that, lunchtime has started, and Mumbai dabbawala didn'tarrived yet. They will never make an excuse about anything.In every group, the highest aged member is the group leader. He controls the whole activities of the group, ofthe members. The group leader doesn't even get higher revenue via a single rupee. But he controls the wholeactivities. He gets an opportunity to become the group leader. There is no single error being noticed ever, outof millions of transactions.

They've earned six sigma certification. They've received Six Sigma phuket and without application. That too,without technology, because their technology is their brain. Everything is in the mind. There are more than 50customers' name, number, address, everything is in their mind. They charge Per month like 350 rupees. If wecalculate per day, it comes to 11-12 rupees. In Place like Mumbai, A courier man charges for a small delivery,15 rupees. Mumbai dabbawala do two deliveries and charging 11-12 rupees. Because They Believe TheCustomers should have economically feasible. If we increase the charge, customer will discontinue ourservices. Because customer should sustain, we charge less. And they earn about 5,000-6,000 per month, on anaverage.

The customer is God for Mumbai Dabbawala. And for them, Work is worship. Mumbai Dabbawal will neverdiscontinue the service on late payment because If they discontinue, then their customer will remain withoutfood. And that's the reason in 120 years, no strike record in the history. They don't do alcohol, or smokeduring working hours. Cap is compulsory. ID card is compulsory. No leaving without prior notice in business,otherwise 1,000 rupees fine. The Mumbai Dabbawalas are a close-knit group of 5,000 people of stamina,values, and ethics. Mumbai Dabbawala have zero attrition rate, not a single dabbawala left in last 120 years inthe organization.

Answer the following questions:

1. The Mumbai Dabbawala's have developed a strong framework of Ethical Business. Discuss any5 factors Code of Conduct which can be a part of their strategy.
2. List any 5 characteristics of business ethics displayed in above case

<p align="center">***END***</p>