0 9 DEC 2020

CODE: 3313

M.COM-SEMESTER-3 EXAMINATION

DECEMBER-2020

Paper No. 303 Finance & Accounts Paper No. V (Financial and Cost Accounting-I)

Time: 2 hours.

Marks: 70

Q.1.(A)	સચિન કંપની એક મૂડી યોજનામાં રૂ. 3,60,000 નું રોકાણ કરવાનું વિચારી રહી છે. ઘસારા પછી પરંતુ કરવેરા પહેલાની વાર્ષિક અપેક્ષિત આવક નીચે મુજબ છે.										
	Year	1	2	3	4						
	Rs.	1,80,000	1,44,000	1,0,8000	72,000						
	ર૦% લેખે ઘટતી જતી બાકીની રીતે ઘસારો ગણવાનો છે (WDV). કંપનીનો જરૂરી વળતરનો દર 10% છે અને 40% કરવેરા ચુકવે છે.										
	નીચેની પદ્ધતિઓ દ્વારા યોજનાનું મુલ્યાંકન કરવા વિનંતી										
	1) પરત આપ સમય પદ્ધતિ										
	2) સરેરાસ વળતર દર પદ્ધતિ										
	3) ચોખ્ખા વર્તમાન મૂલ્યની પદ્ધતિ										
	4) નફાકારતાના આંકની પદ્ધતિ										
	રૂ. 1 નું 10ના વટાવદરે વર્તમાન મુલ્ય નીચે મુજબ છે										
	વર્ષ 1 2 3 4										
0.0	વર્તમાન મુલ્ય	0.909 0.	826 0.751	0.683							
OR				0 0	. 0		0 6 6				
Q.1(A) (I)						ાયદાઓ અને મર્યાદાઓ		9			
Q.1(A) (II)	1		કઈ પદ્ધતિ શ્રેષ્ઠ	છે? મૂડીઅંદાજ	૪૫ત્રના નાિ	ર્ગયના સંદર્ભમાં NPV	પદ્ધતિ અને IRR પદ્ધ	ાતિ 9			
	વચ્ચેના તફાવત ની ચર્ચા કરો.										
Q.2.(A)	વિરાટ કંપનીની ચોખ્ખી કાર્યકારી આવક રૂ. 2,40,000 છે. જયારે તેનું કુલ રોકાણ રૂ. 15,00,000 છે. જયારે પેઢી મૂડીમાળખામાં										
	દેવાનો સમાવેશ ન કરે ત્યારે ઇક્વિટી મૂડીકરણનો દર 12% છે. પણ જયારે પેઢી ઇક્વિટી શેરના બદલે 8%નાં રૂ.5,00,000નાં										
	ડીબેન્ચર બહાર પડે ત્યારે ઇક્વિટી મૂડીકરણનો 12.5% થાય છે.જયારે ઇક્વિટી શેરના બદલે 10%ના રૂ. 9,00,000નાં ડીબેન્ચર										
	બહાર પાડવામાં ત્યારે ઇક્વિટી મૂડીકરણનો દર 15% થાય છે.રૂઢિગત અભિગમ મુજબ ત્રણેય પરીસ્થિતમાં મૂડીની પડતર અને										
	પેઢીનું બજાર મુ	લ્ય શોધો.									
OR											
Q.2.(A)(I)	તટસ્થબિંદુ એટ	લે શું? ઇસ્ટતમ ય	મૂડીમાળખના લઘ	ક્ષણોની અભિવ્ય	ક્તિ કરો			9			
Q.2.(A)(II)	મૂડીમાળખાના સંદર્ભમાં NI અને NOI અભિગમની યોગ્ય ઉદાહરણ સાથે નોંધ લખો							9			
Q.3.(A)	અસ્મિતા લીમીટેડ નું તારીખ 31-3-2019 રોજનું પાકું સરવૈયું નીચે મુજબ હતું										
	મૂડી					મેલકત-લેણાં	3 .				
	સતા	વાર શેરમૂડી		15,	00,000						
	3.10)નો એક એવા 10,	,000 ઇક્વિટી શેર	1,0	0,000	૪મીન-મકાન	79,840				
	પ્રેફર	ન્સ શેર પુરા ભર	પાઈ	1,4	0,000	ગૌણ કંપની ના શેર	32,000				
	શેર ઉ	પ્રેમીયમ		2.	2,440	-લાન્ટ-યંત્રો	1,60,000				
	નફા	નુકશાન ખાતું		1,0	94,800 2	રોકાણ (લાંબા ગાળાના)	28,000				
	સામા	ાન્ય અના મત		50	5,000 8	ન્ટોક	76,800				
	9%0	ા ડીબેન્યર	-	1	1,200	દેવાદારો	2,40,000				
	લેણક	દારો		1,5	3,000	મેંક સિલક	8,000				
	બેંક (——————— લોન (લાંબા ગાળ	ાની)	4	,000,	પ્રાથમિક ખર્ચા	2,000				
	સ્ચિત ડીવીડન્ડ 13,600										
	દેવી	ું ડી		2	1,600						
				6,3	26,640		6,26,640				

-	વધારાની મ	હિત <u>ી</u>			T :		
	1) જમીન-મકાનની પુનઃસ્થાપના કિંમત રૂ. 1,45,400 2) ગૌણ કંપનીના શેરની કિંમત અત્યારે રૂ. 40,000 આંકી શકાય						
' I							
	3) રોકાણોની કિંમત રૂ. 31,200 અંક્વામાં આવી છે 4) કરવેરા પહેલાનો ચોખ્ખો નફો રૂ. 1,20,000 5) દર વર્ષે રૂ, 400 નો સ્ટોક નકામો થાય છે. જે માંડી વાળવાનો છે.						
	5) દર વધ રૂ. 400 ના સ્ટાક નકામાં ચાવ છે. જ માડા વાળવાના છે. 6) જમીન- મકાન પર પુનઃસ્થાપના કિંમતના આધારે વધારાનો ઘસારો રૂ. 4,560 માંડી વાળવાનો છે 7) ગયા વર્ષના વેચાણ પર થયેલ રૂ. 2,000 નો નફો આ વર્ષના નફામાં સમાયેલ છે						
	8) મોટર વેચાણની ખોટ રૂ. 200 નફા નુકશાન ખાતે ઉધારેલ છે						
	નક્કી કરો 1) કુલ રોકાચેલ મૂડી પર વળતરનો દર						
		2) ચોખ્ખી રોકાચેલ મૂડી પ 3) માલિની રોકાચેલ મૂડી પ					
00		<i>3) मासना राज्यस मूज प</i>			1		
OR				2.20	 		
Q.3.A (I)			ાટે નું મહત્વ છં? આ ઉપરાંત	રોકાયેલી મૂડીપર વળતરનું મહત્વ અને	9		
	ઉપયોગીતાની અભિવ્ય			3.2.2	-		
Q.3.A (II)		લ શુ? આ ઉપરાત આતર પઢા તુ	લનાના હતુઆ અન ાહસાબા	ગુણોતરના મહત્વની ચોકસાઈ પૂર્વક	8		
0.4(0)	અભિવ્યક્તિ કરો.	0 20 in 0 in 20 2010 all	ນ ຄວາດ ນາວີ ວັນນຸ ນ່ຽນຄວາມ	ວັນນາ ເຄີ	17		
Q.4(A)	નીચેની માહિતી પરથી એક કંપનીનું માર્ચ -2019 થી મે 2019 માટે રોકડ અંદાજપત્ર તૈયાર કરો માસ ખરીદી (રૂ.) શરુ સ્ટોક (રૂ) શિરોપરી ખર્ચા (રૂ.)						
	માસ ફેબ્રુઆરી	ખરીદી (રૂ.) 2,40,000	20,000	40,000			
	માર્ચ	2,80,000	30,000	50,000			
	એપ્રિલ	3,20,000	50,000	60,000			
	મે	3,60,000	60,000	70,000			
	જુન	4,00,000	55,000	80,000			
	વધારાની માહિતી						
ı	1) તા: 1-03-2019 ના રોજ રોકડ અને બેંક સિલક રૂ. 60,000						
ı	2) પડતર પર કાચા નફાનો દર 50% છે 3) 60% ખરીદી અને વેચાણ શાખ પર થાય છે. રોકડ ખરીદી અને રોકડ વેચાણ બંને પર રોકડ વટાવનો દર 5% છે.						
	3) 60% ખરાદા અને વેચાણ શાખ પર વાવ છે. રારૂડ ખરાદા અને રાજ્ડ વેચાણ ખર્મ પર રાજ્ડ વટાવના દર ૩% છે. 4) એપ્રિલ-2019 માં એક નવું મશીન રૂ. 2,40,000 માં ખરીદવાનું છે, જેની ચુકવણી ડિલિવરી વખતે 50% કરવાની છે અને						
	બાકીની રકમ પછીના મહિનામાં ચુકવવાની છે						
	5) એપ્રિલ-2019 માં એક બીજં મશીન રૂ. 1,00,000ની કિમતે હપ્તા પદ્ધતિથી ખરીદવાનું છે.કરાર વખતે 20% રકમ ચુકવવાની						
	છે અને બાકીની રકમ ચાર સરખા માસિક હપ્તાઓમાં વાર્ષિક 12% વ્યોજ સાથે ચુકવવાની છે.						
	6) સમયગાળો : (1) ઉધાર વેચાણ 1 માસ						
	(2) ઉધાર ખરીદી ¹ / ₂ માસ						
	(3) શીરોપારી ખર્ચા ¹ / ₄ માસ 7. કાયમી મિલકતો પરના માસિક ઘસારા રૂ. 10,000 નો સમાવેશ શિરોપરી ખર્ચામાં થયેલ છે.						
	7. કાયમાં મિલકતા	. પરના માાસક ઘસારા રૂ. 10,000	ના સમાવશ ાશરાપરા ખચામા થ ય	ર્ચ છ.	+		
OR					1		
Q.4(A) (I)				ા મહત્વનું વર્ણન ચોકસાઈ પૂર્વક કરો	9		
Q.4(A) (II)	l มมเล บงลว บรยโล :	બેટલે શું? સમાન પડતર પ ^હ દ્તીન	ມີ ອ້ານມີຕີໄລເລີ ສີພລາຍ ຄວາ	i eni	8		

नोधः

- પ્રશ્નપત્રનો સમય ૧.૩૦ કલાકનો રહેશે.
- પ્રશ્નપત્રમાં ૪ પ્રશ્નોમાંથી કોઇ પણ ત્રણ પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ આપવાનો રહેશે. દરેક પ્રશ્નના ગુણ એકસરખા (૧૪ માર્કના) રહેશે. પ્રશ્નપત્ર કુલ ૪૨ માર્કસ નું રહેશે.

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M.COM-SEMESTER-3 EXAMINATION



0 9 DEC 2020

Paper No. 303 Finance & Accounts Paper No. V (Financial and Cost Accounting-I)

Time: 2 hours. Marks: 70

Q.1.(A)	Sachin company is considering to invest Rs.3,60,000 in a capital project. The expected annual income after depreciation but before tax is as follow							
	Year 1 2	3	4					
	Rs. 1,80,000 144000 1,08,000 72,000							
	Depreciation may be taken at 20% as per written down value (WDV) method. The company's							
	required rate of return is 10% and pays tax at 40% rate. You are requested to evaluate the							
	project according to each of the following methods							
	1) Payback period methods 2) Rate of return on average investment method 3) Not present value method							
	3) Net present value method 4) Profitability index method Present value of Re. 1 at 10% discount rate is as follows:							
	Present value of Rs. 1 at 10% discount rate is as follow							
	Year 1 2		4					
_	Present Value 0.909 0	.826 0.751	0.683					
OR								
Q.1(A) (I)	What is accounting rate of return method? Also explain the benefits and limitations of accounting rate of return method							
Q.1(A) (II)	Which method is superior NPV of	r IRR? Also d	iscuss the difference between N	IPV Method	9			
. , , , ,	and IRR method in context of cap	ital budgeting	decision					
Q.2.(A)	Net operating earning of VIRAT company is Rs. 2,40,000 while its total investment is Rs.							
Q.2.(/ t)	15,00,000. The rate of equity capitalization is 12% when its capital structure does not include							
Z.=-(: ·/				does not include				
Δ-1(ε-γ	15,00,000. The rate of equity car	oitalization is 1	2% when its capital structure					
Δ.Ξ.()	15,00,000. The rate of equity car debts. But the rate of equity cap	oitalization is 1 italization is 1	.2% when its capital structure of 2.5% when the company issue:	s 8% debentures				
X-1(**)	15,00,000. The rate of equity cap debts. But the rate of equity cap of Rs. 5,00,000 in exchange of its	oitalization is 1 italization is 1 equity shares	.2% when its capital structure of 2.5% when the company issue and it is 15% when it issues 10	s 8% debentures % debentures of				
S-V 7	15,00,000. The rate of equity cap debts. But the rate of equity cap of Rs. 5,00,000 in exchange of its Rs.9,00,000 in exchange of its ed	oitalization is 1 italization is 1 equity shares uity shares. Co	.2% when its capital structure of 2.5% when the company issue: and it is 15% when it issues 10 ompute cost of capital and ma	s 8% debentures % debentures of				
	15,00,000. The rate of equity cap debts. But the rate of equity cap of Rs. 5,00,000 in exchange of its	oitalization is 1 italization is 1 equity shares uity shares. Co	.2% when its capital structure of 2.5% when the company issue: and it is 15% when it issues 10 ompute cost of capital and ma	s 8% debentures % debentures of				
OR	15,00,000. The rate of equity can debts. But the rate of equity can of Rs. 5,00,000 in exchange of its Rs.9,00,000 in exchange of its ecompany under threes three situ	oitalization is 1 italization is 1 equity shares uity shares. Co ations accordi	.2% when its capital structure of 2.5% when the company issue and it is 15% when it issues 10 compute cost of capital and maing to traditional approach	s 8% debentures % debentures of rket value of the				
	15,00,000. The rate of equity cap debts. But the rate of equity cap of Rs. 5,00,000 in exchange of its Rs.9,00,000 in exchange of its ed	oitalization is 1 italization is 1 equity shares uity shares. Co ations accordi	.2% when its capital structure of 2.5% when the company issue and it is 15% when it issues 10 compute cost of capital and maing to traditional approach	s 8% debentures % debentures of rket value of the	9			
OR	15,00,000. The rate of equity can debts. But the rate of equity can of Rs. 5,00,000 in exchange of its Rs.9,00,000 in exchange of its ecompany under threes three situ	pitalization is 1 italization is 1 equity shares uity shares. Cations according explain charac	2.2% when its capital structure 2.5% when the company issue and it is 15% when it issues 10 ompute cost of capital and mang to traditional approach	s 8% debentures % debentures of rket value of the cucture				
OR Q.2.(A)(I)	15,00,000. The rate of equity cap debts. But the rate of equity cap of Rs. 5,00,000 in exchange of its Rs.9,00,000 in exchange of its ecompany under threes three situ. What is indifference point? Also	pitalization is 1 italization is 1 equity shares uity shares. Coations according explain characoach in contex	2.2% when its capital structure of 2.5% when the company issue and it is 15% when it issues 10 ompute cost of capital and mang to traditional approach of capital structure with suital tof capital structure with suital	s 8% debentures % debentures of rket value of the cucture	9			
OR Q.2.(A)(I) Q.2.(A)(II)	15,00,000. The rate of equity can debts. But the rate of equity can of Rs. 5,00,000 in exchange of its Rs.9,00,000 in exchange of its ecompany under threes three situ. What is indifference point? Also Write a note on NI and NOI approach.	pitalization is 1 italization is 1 equity shares uity shares. Coations according explain characoach in contex	2.2% when its capital structure of 2.5% when the company issue and it is 15% when it issues 10 compute cost of capital and mang to traditional approach eteristics of optimum capital structure with suital conditional approach. Assets	s 8% debentures of when the second se	9			
OR Q.2.(A)(I) Q.2.(A)(II)	15,00,000. The rate of equity can debts. But the rate of equity can of Rs. 5,00,000 in exchange of its Rs.9,00,000 in exchange of its ecompany under threes three situ. What is indifference point? Also Write a note on NI and NOI approach The balance sheet of Ashmita line.	pitalization is 1 italization is 1 equity shares uity shares. Contained at italizations according explain characoach in context nited as on 31-	2.2% when its capital structure of 2.5% when the company issue and it is 15% when it issues 10 compute cost of capital and mang to traditional approach exteristics of optimum capital structure with suital 4.03-2019 is as under	s 8% debentures of ket value of the ructure ole illustration	9			
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OR Q.2.(A)(I) Q.2.(A)(II)	15,00,000. The rate of equity cap debts. But the rate of equity cap of Rs. 5,00,000 in exchange of its Rs.9,00,000 in exchange of its ecompany under threes three situ. What is indifference point? Also Write a note on NI and NOI approached The balance sheet of Ashmita ling. Liabilities Authorized capital 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up Fully paid up Fully paid preference share capital Share premium Profit & Loss Account General reserve 9% Debentures Creditors	explain characoach in contex nited as on 31- Rs. 15,00,000 1,40,000 1,40,000 22,440 1,04,800 56,000 11,200 1,53,000	2.2% when its capital structure 2.5% when the company issue and it is 15% when it issues 10 ompute cost of capital and mang to traditional approach cteristics of optimum capital structure with suital 03-2019 is as under Assets Land & building Share of subsidiary company Plant and Machinery Investment (Long-term) Stock Debtors	88% debentures of rket value of the ructure ole illustration Rs. 79,840 32,000 1,60,000 28,000 76,800 2,40,000	9			
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OR Q.2.(A)(I) Q.2.(A)(II)	15,00,000. The rate of equity cap debts. But the rate of equity cap of Rs. 5,00,000 in exchange of its Rs.9,00,000 in exchange of its ecompany under threes three situ. What is indifference point? Also Write a note on NI and NOI approached The balance sheet of Ashmita line. Liabilities Authorized capital 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up Fully paid preference share capital Share premium Profit & Loss Account General reserve 9% Debentures Creditors Long-term bank loan Proposed dividend	ritalization is 1 italization is 1 equity shares uity shares uity shares. Coations according explain characoach in context in the day of the context in the c	2.2% when its capital structure 2.5% when the company issue and it is 15% when it issues 10 ompute cost of capital and mang to traditional approach cteristics of optimum capital structure with suital 4.03-2019 is as under Assets Land & building Share of subsidiary company Plant and Machinery Investment (Long-term) Stock Debtors Bank balance	88% debentures of rket value of the ructure ole illustration Rs. 79,840 32,000 1,60,000 28,000 76,800 2,40,000 8,000	9			
OR Q.2.(A)(I) Q.2.(A)(II)	15,00,000. The rate of equity cap debts. But the rate of equity cap of Rs. 5,00,000 in exchange of its Rs.9,00,000 in exchange of its ecompany under threes three situ. What is indifference point? Also Write a note on NI and NOI approached The balance sheet of Ashmita line. Liabilities Authorized capital 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up Fully paid preference share capital Share premium Profit & Loss Account General reserve 9% Debentures Creditors Long-term bank loan	Rs. 15,00,000 1,40,000 1,200 1,53,000 4,000 4,000 4,000	2.2% when its capital structure 2.5% when the company issue and it is 15% when it issues 10 ompute cost of capital and mang to traditional approach cteristics of optimum capital structure with suital 4.03-2019 is as under Assets Land & building Share of subsidiary company Plant and Machinery Investment (Long-term) Stock Debtors Bank balance	88% debentures of rket value of the ructure ole illustration Rs. 79,840 32,000 1,60,000 28,000 76,800 2,40,000 8,000	9			

	Additional information (1) Replacem		lding is Rs. 1.45.400					
	1	· · · · · ·						
	 3) Investment is valued at Rs. 31,200 4) Net Profit before tax is Rs. 1,20,000 5) Stock of Rs. 400 becomes obsolete every year and it is to be written off. 							
	5) Stock of I	itten off.						
	6) Additional depreciation of Rs. 4,560 because of replacement of land and building is to be written off							
	7) Profit of Rs. 2,000 made on last year's sales is included in current year's profit							
	8) Loss of Rs. 200 on the sales of motor is debited in profit and loss account							
	9) Interest of	the current year's profit						
	Calculate 1)							
	2)	Rate of return on net cap	oital employed					
	[]	Rate of return on owner	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ţ				
					-			
OR				* 1 10 A1	 			
Q.3.A (I)	l -		-	eturn on capital employed? Also	9			
			eturn on capital employe		 			
Q.3.A (II)		-		of intern firm comparison and	8			
	•		mparisons precisely.					
Q.4(A)				for March-2019 to May 2019.	17			
	Month	Purchase (Rs.)	Opening stock (Rs.)	Over heads(Rs.)				
	February March	2,40,000	20,000 30,000	40,000 50,000				
	April	2,80,000 3,20,000	50,000	60,000				
	May	3,60,000	60,000	70,000				
	June	4,00,000	55,000	80,000				
	Other information							
	1) Cash and	d Bank balance on 1-3	-2019 Rs. 60,000		ŀ			
	11 '	gross profit on cost 50			}			
	3) 60% of purchase and sales are on credit terms. The rate of cash discount both for the cash							
		es and cash sales is 5%		il 2019 the payment of which is to				
	be made 50% against delivery and the remaining amount in the subsequent month							
	5) Another machine costing Rs. 1,00,000 is to be purchased by installments in April,2019, 20% amount is to be paid at the time of agreement and the rest amount is to be paid by four equal							
		-	-	amount is to be paid by four equal				
	monthly installments with 12% interest per annum							
	6) Time lag: Credit Sales 1 Month							
	Credit purchases ½ month							
	Overheads ¹ / ₄ month 7) Monthly depreciation on fixed assets Rs. 10,000 is included in the overheads							
OR	1 /) Wonting	depreciation on fixeu	assets Rs. 10,000 is ilicitud	ica iii die overneaus	+			
	What are the most	hade of each budget	preparation? Also descri	he importance of each hudget year	9			
Q.4(A) (I)	What are the methods of cash budget preparation? Also describe importance of cash budget very precisely							
Q.4(A) (II)	What is uniform costing? Also critically evaluate the usefulness of uniform costing.							

નોધ:

- પ્રશ્નપત્રનો સમય ૧.૩૦ કલાકનો રહેશે.
- પ્રશ્નપત્રમાં ૪ પ્રશ્નોમાંથી કોઇ પણ ત્રણ પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ આપવાનો ૨હેશે.
- દરેક પ્રશ્નના ગુણ એકસરખા (૧૪ માર્કના) રહેશે. પ્રશ્નપત્ર ફુલ ૪૨ માર્કસ નું રહેશે.