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[5956]-201 M. Com. - I 201 : FINANCIAL ANALYSIS AND CONTROL (2019 CBCS Pattern) (Semester - II)

Time: 2 Hours J [Max. Marks: 70

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) All questions are Compulsory.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Use of calculator is allowed.
- Q1) Explain the meaning & importance of financial statement analysis. State its Limitations[15]

OR

From the following Income Statement of the Metro Ltd. Prepare a comparative income statement and interpret the Results.

Income Statement for the year ending 31-3-2021 and 2022

Particulars	2021 (Rs.)	2022 (Rs.)	Particulars	2021 (Rs.)	2022 (Rs.)
To Cost of	V		By Sales	4,00,000	4,20,000
Goods Sold	2,70,000	2,92,000	Less: Return	8,000	10,000
To Gross Profit	1,22,000	1,18,000			
0	3,92,000	4,10,000		3,92,000	4,10,000
ToAdministrative			By Gross profit b/d	1,22,000	1,18,000
Expenses	60,000	63,000			
To Selling Expenses	30,000	35,000			
To net Profit	32,000	20,000			
	1,22,000	1,18,000		1,22,000	1,18,000

Q2) Define Comparative Financial Statement. State its Uses and Limitations. [15] OR

From the following information provided you are required to prepare a cash flow statement. [8]

Balance Sheet

Labilites	2018 Rs.	2019 Rs.	Assets	2018 Rs.	2019 Rs.
Issued Share			Freehold		
Capital	1,00,000	1,50,000	Property at cost	1,10,000	1,30,000
Share Premium	15,000	35,000	Plant & Machinery	6:	
Profit and Loss	28,000	70,000	at Cost	1,20,000	1,51,000
Debentures	70,000	30,000	Fixture &	7	
Bank Overdraft	14,000	-	Fittings at cost	24,000	29,000
Creditors	34,000	48,000	Stock	37,000	51,000
Proposed			Debtors	43,000	44,000
Dividend	15,000	20,000	Bank Balance	-	16,000
Depreciation:	×	54,000	Premium on		
Plant	45,000		Redemption of		
Fixtures	13,000	15,000	Debentures	-	1,000
~	3,34,000	4,22,000		3,34,000	4,22,000

The Following additional information is relevant.

- i) There had been no disposal of freehold property in the year.
- ii) A machine tool which had cost of Rs. 8,000 and in respect of which Rs. 6,000 depreciations had been provided was sold of Rs. 3,000 and fixture which had cost Rs. 5,000 in respect of which depreciation of Rs. 2,000 had been provided were sold for Rs. 1,000. The profits and losses on these transactions had been dealt with through the profit and loss A/c.
- iii) The actual premium on the redemption of debentures was Rs. 2,000 of which Rs. 1,000 had been written off to the Profit and Loss A/c.
- iv) No Interim dividend had been paid.

OR
The following is the Balance Sheet of XYZ Limited, Pune.
Balance Sheet (as at 31.3.2029)

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	,	Amount Rs.
Share Capital:		Fixed Assets:		\sim
Equity shares of		At Cost	30,00,000	•
Rs. 10 each	5,00,000	Less Dep.	4,50,000	25,50,000
Reserve Fund	3,50,000	Stock		5,00,000
Profit and Loss		00		
Account	5,50,000	Debtors		4,00,000
Long term loans	17,50,000	Cash		1,00,000
Creditors	2,50,000)		
Other Current				
liabilities	1,50,000			
	35,50,000			35,50,000

Additional information:

- a) Profit earned during the year was Rs. 4,00,000.
- b) The company has declared 25% dividend.
- c) Market Price of Share is Rs. 560.
- d) Ignore provisions regarding taxation.

Calculate any Five of the following ratios:

- a) Debt Equity ratio
- b) Current ratio

- c) Acid test ratio
- d) Earnings per share
- e) Price earning ratio
- f) Dividend payout ratio
- g) Dividend yield ratio

Q4) Write short notes (Any Three)

[15]

- a) Parties interested in Analysis of Financial Statements.
- b) Sources of Funds.
- c) Importance of Ratio Analysis.
- d) Trend Analysis.
- e) Working Capital.

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