) freely (31-12-201+) -	Arrived .	Joint 2'	
Advanting	3,200	1. 4.	***************************************
Travelleis rage & commission	6,300	11-200	
cost of siles	1 AT -	1,52,800	
	× +	57,200	
(+) Porfit (B.f.) Bakanij Fryme		2,10,000	
enles	Fr -> *** : 1	32/21-1	
(i) Budget: A budget is a financial plan for a	defined &	eriod of lim	e,
although a year. It may also analyde stronged sales	volumes 4	Civous,	
resource gnantities, coste & expenses, assets, liabilities &	- cash flows	antivities of	7
Jorts. families 4 other organ most it to express strate events in measurable terms	igic part	1	
A bullet - the cum a more allocated for a part	ichlar purpos	e and the	
and will strong or pends harles a long with stronger le			- I
oray include a budget surplus, providing money: or a deficit in which expenses exceed income (OVE Following trues of later commonly)	for meal	a Jahre in	me
Talling to the second of the commonly	werett mu	e o grand	
and the med by			
over the course of a specified time period. In creat	bestieng in	come & laye	nses
operations budgets must again to factor und	er an accu	rate pichre	ود
coperating budgets must account for factors such Labour costs, Muterials costs, OH, Mfg, costs & Admin es	penses Apen	atin bridge	· ·
are zen'y created on weekly, Monthly, or Yearly basis	s. A Mar	might a	~~~
these report month after month to see of the co. is o	versendine e	m Inpolice	JA-
teles to eneure verify cois operational health	ر دادیه ا	11	
(1) Capital Budget - Is the planning process used to	determine.	whether as	n
you's L.T. investments such as new machinery, replacer	rent of mac	hinery ne	em
plants, new products and researches development priscots are cash through the firm's capitalisation structure (debt	e worth the	funding	
earning It is the process a allest a resource from	, equity or	retained	1 +
earnings). It is the process of allocating resources for n	to capital	a mvesti	ment,
expenditures. One of the pointing goals of capital budge increase the value of the firm to the shareh Deus. CA13	marre ECD M	scome Cap. Mai	intering.
Many formal methods are used in capital budgeting, incl	whire the to	chmigner And	اً لد
Many formal methods are used in capital bridgeting, inch as - Alz. rate of Rotton; Arg. aleg returns, Paylook period; Ne	t Present volu	e; Portitale	. 体.
		1 %	MAX

Internal Rate of Return; Mahifiel IRR; Eginahed Aromal Cost; Real option valuation East Endget - Estimates amount of cash received & the amount of cash proport and belance of cash during a specific budgeted period. It is brised on forecast of cash an exhibite of cash showing what fundamill be available at what time and whether that fund mill be sufficient to meet the regist, and the sufficient to meet the regist. can be prepared with the help of past information leagurence is my can forceast the future with the infort engenence of fast. Cash is very important for the bushos operation: It can help the Co, to determine whether it is maintains the cash misely Cash flow budgets considers factors suchas accounts payable & accounts receivable to assess whether a co. has ample cash on hand to continue openty. the extent to which it is using its cash probabilety, and its likelihood of generating cash in near future eg, ----Photo Budget - It is an aggregate of Co.'s individual budgets designed to present a complete picture of its financial activity & health. It Combines factors like sales, operating expenses, assets & incoming streams to allow cos. to establish jods of evaluate their overall performance, as well as that of individual cost centers within the age. Muster budgets are often used in larger cos. to keep all individual mojo aligned. - State budget - Is a fixed budget that remains wrattered gregardless of changes in the volume quachity (as such sales volume or resome). Flexible budget - Budget that adjusts or flexes for changes in the volume of activity. It is more sophisticated of useful than Static budget. CASH BUDGET: Ex: From the following data forecast the cash parition at theend of April, May and June 2015, wages (hg.) SALES EXPESES (Rs.) Prochase (Rs. Month, 2015 SALES Chs. 1,00,000 90,000 10,500 2,500 February March 1,10,000 1,00,000 2,600 11,000 1,10,000 April 60,000 2,000 1,15,000 10,500 May 3,000 1,20,000 2,200 90,000 8,500 80,000 Jane