

(Autonomous Institute under Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi)

Course Code	M	B	A	2	0	2
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FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Max. Marks: 100

3. Missing data, if any, may be suitably assumed

<u><i>Q. No</i></u>	<u><i>Question</i></u>	<u><i>Marks</i></u>	<u><i>(RBTL:CO:PO)</i></u>
1.	a. Interpret the term financial services.	03	(3 :1 :1)
	b. Examine the scope of financial management.	07	(3 :1 :1)
	c. Explain the emerging areas of financial management.	10	(3 :1 :1)
2.	a. Mention any three factors affecting time value of money.	03	(3 :2 :2)
	b. Describe the process of calculating the future value of an annuity with relevant formulas.	07	(4 :2 :2)
	c. Mr. A borrowed home loan of Rs. 50,00,000 from SBI which is repayable annually for a period of 10 years at an interest rate of 10% per annum . Calculate instalment amount and prepare loan amortization scheduled for the same.	10	(4 :2 :2)
3.	a. What is the cost of equity and how is it calculated?	03	(3 :3 :3)
	b. XYZ & Co. Ltd. issues 2,000, 10 % preference shares of Rs.100 each at Rs. 95 each . Calculate the cost of preference shares.	07	(4 :3 :3)
	c. ABC Ltd. issued 20,000, 10 % preference shares of Rs.100 each redeemable after 10 years . Calculate cost of preference capital if these shares are issued at (i) par (ii) a premium of 10 % and (iii) a discount of 5 % and redeemable a premium of 5 % .	10	(4 :3 :3)
4.	a. Explain the concept of opportunity cost with an example.	03	(3 :3 :4)
	b. A business invests Rs. 5,00,000 in a project that generates annual accounting profits of Rs. 90,000 for 7 years . Calculate the ARR if there is no residual value at the end of the project.	07	(4 :3 :4)
	c. Calculate the discounted payback period for an initial investment of Rs. 2,00,000 with the following uneven cash flows over 5 years . Assume a tax rate of 20 % and annual straight-line depreciation of Rs. 30,000 . Year 1: Rs. 40,000 ; Year 2: Rs. 50,000 ; Year 3: Rs. 60,000 Year 4: Rs. 70,000 ; Year 5: Rs. 80,000	10	(4 :3 :4)
5.	a. Interpret the terms operating leverage and financial leverage.	03	(3 :5 :5)
	b. Calculate operating leverage, financial leverage and combined leverage from the following data: Sales 80,000 units at Rs. 12 Rs. 9,60,000 Variable cost Rs. 5,60,000 Fixed cost Rs. 2,40,000 Interest Rs. 60,000	07	(4 :5 :5)

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- c. **Arunodaya Ltd.** has equity capital of **Rs. 10,00,000** divided into shares of **Rs. 100** each. For its expansion the company desires to raise additional capital **Rs. 10,00,000**. Financial advisor gives the following alternatives:

- Equity shares of **Rs. 100** each
- **Rs. 8,00,000** **10 %** debentures and remaining in equity shares
- **Rs. 6,00,000** **16 %** preference shares and remaining in equity shares

The company's EBIT is **Rs. 4,80,000** and the tax rate is **30 %**. Determine EPS in each plan and comment. Suggest suitable plan.

6. a. Show how operating cycle works in working capital management. **03** **(3 :4 :5)**
- b. Discuss the importance of working capital management for a business. **07** **(4 :4 :5)**
- c. Calculate operating cycle of a company which gives the following details to its operations. **10** **(4 :4 :5)**

Raw materials consumption per annum	8,42,000
Annual cost of production	14,25,000
Annual cost of sales	15,30,000
Annual sales	19,50,000
Average value of current assets held	
Raw materials	1,24,000
Work-in-progress	72,000
Finished goods	1,22,000
Debtors	2,60,000

The company gets 30 days credit from its suppliers. All sales made by the firm are on credit only. You may make one year as equal of 365 days.

7. a. Show the meaning of property dividend and bonus shares. **03** **(3 :5 :4)**
- b. What do you mean by capital market? Brief its functions. **07** **(4 :5 :4)**
- c. Explain the factors affecting working capital of a company. **10** **(3 :4 :4)**

8. Case Study

PQR Ltd. is considering an investment proposal to install a new machine at a cost of **Rs. 50,000**. The machine has expected life of **5 years** and no salvage value. The company pays **35 %** tax. The company uses STLM of depreciation which assume is allowed for tax purpose. The cash flows before depreciation and tax are as under:

Year	PV Factor@10%	Cash Flows (CFBDT)
1	0.909	10,000
2	0.826	15,000
3	0.751	14,000
4	0.683	17,000
5	0.621	20,000

- a. Calculate PBP and ARR. **10** **(4 :3 :4)**
- b. Calculate NPV at **10 %** discount rate and IRR. **10** **(4 :3 :4)**

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