Date: 18-04-2017
Time: 09:00-12:00

Dept. No.

## SECTION A

## ANSWERALL THE QUESTIONS.

(10X2 = 20 Marks)

1. Define the term financial management.
2. List out the finance functions.
3. What is time value of money?
4. What do you mean by EBIT?
5. Howwill you calculate EPS?
6. Define 'Leverage'.
7. What is Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)?
8. A project cost Rs.5,00,000 and yields annually a profit of Rs.80,000 after depreciation of $12 \%$ p.a. but before tax at $50 \%$. Calculate pay-back period.
9. Write a short note on Profitability Index.
10. List out the current liabilities.

## SECTIONB

## ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS.

11. 'Investment, financing and dividend decisions are all inter-related." - Comment.
12. Explain the objectives of financial management.
13. Elucidate the need for calculating time value of money in financial management.
14. Define capital structure. What should generally be the features of an appropriate capital structure?
15. Operating leverage -2 ; Financial leverage -3 ; The company has $12 \%$ debentures of Rs. 12,00,000. Calculate (i) Contribution (ii) Fixed cost (iii) EBIT (iv) Profit before tax and (v) Combined leverage.
16. A company issues Rs. $10,00,000$ by $12 \%$ debentures of Rs. 100 each. The debentures are redeemable after the expiry of fixed period of 7 years. The company is in $35 \%$ tax bracket.
a. You are required to calculate the cost of debt after tax if the debentures are issued (i) at par (ii) at $10 \%$ Discount (iii) at $10 \%$ Premium.
b. In the above case, what would be the cost of debt, if the company has paid the brokerage at $2 \%$ ?
17. Describe the factors affecting working capital.

## SECTIONC

## ANSWERANYTWOQUESTIONS.

18. Explain the factors affecting finance decisions.
19. XLtd a widely held company is considering a major expansion of its production facilities and the following alternatives are available:

| Source of finance | Alternatives (Rs. In Lakhs) |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | B | C |
| Share Capital | 100 | 40 | 20 |
| 14\% Debentures | - | 40 | 30 |
| Loan @ 18\%p.a. | - | 20 | 50 |

Expected rate of return before interest and tax is $25 \%$. The rate of dividend of the company is not less than $20 \%$. The company at present has no debt. Rate of corporate tax is $50 \%$. Which of the alternatives would you choose?
20. Examine critically the different approaches for computing the cost of equity. Discuss the merits and demerits of each.
21. A Ltd company is considering to invest in a project requiring a capital outlay of Rs.2,00,000. Forecast for annual income after depreciation but before tax is as follows:

| Year | Rs. |
| :---: | ---: |
| 1 | 100,000 |
| 2 | 100,000 |
| 3 | 80,000 |
| 4 | 80,000 |
| 5 | 40,000 |

Depreciation may be taken as $20 \%$ on original cost and taxation at $50 \%$ of net income. You are required to evaluate the project according to each of the following methods:
a. Pay-back period method
b. Accounting Rate of Return method
c. Net Present Value method taking cost of capital at $10 \%$
d. Internal Rate of Return method

NOTE: The discount factors at $10 \%$ cost of capital are 0.909 in Year 1; 0.826 in Year 2; 0.751 in Year 3; 0.683 in Year 4 and 0.621 in Year 5.

