

(2 ½ Hours)

[ Total Marks :75

- N.B. :** (1) All questions are **compulsory** each carrying 15 marks.  
 (2) Use of only simple calculator is permitted.  
 (3) Working notes should form part of your answer.

## 1. (A) Fill in the blanks: (Any 8)

- (1) The two main objectives of Financial Management are \_\_\_\_\_ maximisation and wealth maximisation.
- (2) Present Value is the current value of a \_\_\_\_\_ amount.
- (3) Sales - Variable Cost = \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_ leverage is also known as trading on Equity.
- (5) Fixed dividend is paid on \_\_\_\_\_ share capital.
- (6) \_\_\_\_\_ cost of capital is the cost of additional amount of capital which is raised by a firm for current/fixed capital investment.
- (7) Under \_\_\_\_\_ facility given by bank, customers are allowed to withdraw in excess of credit balance standing in their Current Account.
- (8) In \_\_\_\_\_ interest, interest is earned on the earlier interest as well as on the original principal.
- (9) The price at which the debentures are currently sold or bought is called the \_\_\_\_\_ value.
- (10) If earning before tax is Rs \_\_\_\_\_ and tax rate is 20% then earning after tax will be Rs.1, 60,000.

## (B) Match the Column ( any 7 )

- | A                              | B                                       |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Equity share capital        | (a) Affected by tax rate                |
| 2. Operating leverage          | (b) Minimum required rate of earning    |
| 3. Capital structure           | (c) No fixed dividend                   |
| 4. Simple interest earned      | (d) Par, premium or discount            |
| 5. Financial leverage          | (e) Can be secured or unsecured         |
| 6. Cost of capital             | (f) Shows different sources of finance. |
| 7. Debentures can be issued at | (g) Money market instrument             |
| 8. Commercial Paper            | (h) Affected by fixed cost              |
| 9. Loan taken                  | (i) Least costly source of finance      |
| 10. Retained earnings          | (j) On Principal amount                 |

[TURN OVER]

2. (A) Mr. Rohan has following investments in two Banks I and II:

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	Bank I	Bank II
Amount invested (₹)	1,20,000	6,00,000
Compounded Rate of Interest	10% p.a.	8% p. a.
Period	3 Years	3 Years

Calculate the Future value of investment at the end of 3<sup>rd</sup> year.

- (B) Calculate the present value of annuity of ₹10,000 received annually for five years when discounting factor is 10%

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OR

2. Find the present value of the Cash flow in following two Cases.

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Year	Cash Flow (₹)
1	10,000
2	15,000
3	18,000
4	14,000
5	12,000

Case I : Discount Factor 10%

Case II : Discount Factor 12%

P V factor of ₹ 1 :

Year	1	2	3	4	5
10%	0.909	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621
12%	0.893	0.797	0.712	0.636	0.567

[TURN OVER]

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3. Following are the details available of X Ltd.

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Annual Sales ₹ 6,00,000

Variable cost ₹ 4,00,000

Fixed cost :	Situation	I	₹	50,000
	Situation	II	₹	80,000
	Situation	III	₹	1,00,000

The company has 10% debentures of ₹ 1,00,000

Calculate the following in all three situation :

- (1) Operating Leverage
- (2) Financial Leverage
- (3) Combined Leverage

OR

3. Following are the details of two companies

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Particulars	Robot Ltd.	Matrix Ltd.
Number of units sold p.a.	60,000	70,000
Selling price per unit	₹ 30	₹ 40
Variable cost per unit	₹ 10	₹ 12
Fixed cost	₹ 2,00,000	₹ 3,00,000
The Company has 12% Debentures	₹ 1,00,000	₹ 1,50,000

Calculate :

- (i) Operating leverage
- (ii) Financial Leverage
- (ii) Combined Leverage.

4. Company 'P' issues 12% 2,000 Debentures of ₹ 100 each and company 'Q' issues 15% 3,000 Debentures of ₹ 100 each. 15

The debentures are redeemable after 8 years. Both companies are in tax bracket of 30% Calculate the cost of debt after tax for both companies if the Debentures are issued at.

- (1) Par
- (2) 10% discount
- (3) 10% premium

OR

[TURN OVER]

4. Following are the details of two companies A and B

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Sources of Finance	Company A		Company B	
	Amount (₹)	After tax cost of Capital	Amount (₹)	After tax cost of capital
Equity share capital	3,00,000	15%	4,50,000	15%
Debentures	1,00,000	6.3%	3,50,000	7.5%
Retained earnings	1,20,000	11%	1,00,000	13%
Preference share capital	80,000	8%	1,00,000	11%

Calculate Weighted Average Cost of Capital of two Companies A and B.

5. (A) What do you mean by Financial Management? Give its importance. 8  
 (B) Explain share capital as one of the sources of finance. 7

OR

5. Write short notes on (Any 3):

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- (1) Cost of capital
- (2) Financial Leverage
- (3) Concept of Time value
- (4) Retained earnings as a source of finance
- (5) Wealth maximisation

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