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FIFTH SEMESTER B.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2013

(UG-CCSS)

Commerce

| BC 5B 11—FINA | NCIA | AL MANAGEMENT | | | |
|---|--------|--|--|--|--|
| (Common with B.Com. | 200 | 9 and 2010 admissions) | | | |
| Time : Three Hours | | Maximum: 30 Weightage | | | |
| 1 | Part | A | | | |
| This part consists of three bunches of four questions each. Each question carries a weightage of 1. Answer all questions. | | | | | |
| I. Choose the correct answer from the follow | ving : | _ | | | |
| 1 Working capital is the difference betw | veen | current assets and ———. | | | |
| (a) Fixed assets. | (b) | Tangible assets. | | | |
| (c) Current liabilities. | (d) | Goodwill. | | | |
| 2 Dividend is the share of profits of a company divided among its: | | | | | |
| (a) Shareholders. | (b) | Debenture holders. | | | |
| (c) Workers. | (d) | None of these. | | | |
| 3 The capital expenditure decisions are projects. | for l | ong period and they require ———— in different | | | |
| (a) Large investment. | (b) | Minimum investment. | | | |
| (c) Optimum investment. | (d) | None of these. | | | |
| 4 The period in which we get the investe | ed an | nount back is called ———. | | | |
| (a) Payback period. | | | | | |
| (b) Post payback period. | | | | | |
| (c) Average rate of return technique | ıe. | | | | |
| (d) Profitability index technique. | | | | | |
| Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: | | | | | |
| 5 Cost of capital is the ——— rate of r | eturr | n expected by the investors. | | | |
| 6 Greater the size of a business unit, — | | - will be the requirements of working capital. | | | |
| 7 Bonus issue amounts to — in the | e am | ount of accumulated profits and reserves. | | | |
| 8 ——— refers to the proporti | on of | different sources of finance to total capitalization | | | |

Turn over

П.

- III. State whether the following statements are True or False:
 - 9 Profit maximization and wealth maximization are essentially the same thing.
 - 10 Interest factor helps in incorporating the time value of money in financial analysis.
 - 11 Cash flows and accounting profits are different.
 - 12 Walter's model supports the view that dividend is relevant for value of the firm.

 $(12 \times \frac{1}{4} = 3 \text{ weightage})$

Part B

- IV. Answer all the questions. Each question carries 1 weightage:
 - 13 What do you understand by dividend?
 - 14 What is trade credit?
 - 15 Define capital structure.
 - 16 Write a short note on cost of retained earnings.
 - 17 What is operating leverage?
 - 18 Name the two main theories of dividend.
- 19 What do you understand by retained earnings?
 - 20 Give a brief note on IRR.
- 21 Give any two assumptions of Miller and Modigliani's "dividend irrelevance theorem".

 $(9 \times 1 = 9 \text{ weightage})$

Part C

- V. Answer any five questions. Each question carries 2 weightage:
 - 22 Describe the significance of financial management.
 - 23 What are the major steps involved in capital budgeting?
 - 24 What is cost of capital? Explain the significance of cost of capital.
 - 25 What are the factors determining capital structure?
 - A project costs Rs. 5,00,000 and yields annually a profit of Rs. 80,000 after depreciation @ 12 % per annum but before tax of 50 %. Calculate the payback period.
- A project requires an investment of Rs. 5,00,000 and has a scrap value of Rs. 20,000 after five years. It is expected to yield profits after depreciation and taxes during the five years amounting to Rs. 40,000, Rs. 60,000, Rs. 70,000, Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 20,000. Calculate the average rate of return on the investment.
- PQR Ltd. issues Rs. 50,000, 8 % debentures at par. The tax rate applicable to the company is 50 %. Calculate the cost of debt capital.

 $(5 \times 2 = 10 \text{ weightage})$

Part D

- VI. Answer any two questions from the following. Each question carries 4 weightage:
 - 29 Jolly Co. Ltd. has an investment opportunity costing Rs. 1,00,000 with the following expected cash inflows (i.e., after tax and before depreciation).

| Year | Net cash flows |
|------|----------------|
| | R_{S} . |
| 1 | 17,000 |
| 2 | 17,000 |
| 3 | 17,000 |
| 4 | 17,000 |
| 5 | 17,000 |
| 6 | 18,000 |
| 7 | 10,000 |
| 8 | 15,000 |
| 9 | 10,000 |
| 10 | 14,000 |

Using 10 % as the cost of capital, determine the (i) Net Present Value; and (ii) Profitability Index.

Note:

Year ... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Present value of Re. 1

at 10 % discount rate \dots 0.909 0.826 0.751 0.683 0.621 0.564 0.513 0.467 0.424 0.386

30 From the information given below, you are required to compute (i) Capitalisation ; (ii) Capital Structure ; and (iii) Financial Structure :

| Liabilities | | Rs. |
|-------------------------------|--|-----------|
| Equity Share Capital | | 10,00,000 |
| Preference Share Capital | | 5,00,000 |
| Long-term Loan and Debentures | | 2,00,000 |
| Retained Earnings | | 6,00,000 |
| Capital Surplus | | 50,000 |
| Current Liabilities | | 1,50,000 |
| | | 25,00,000 |

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31 What do you mean by capital budgeting? Elucidate the need and significance of capital budgeting.

 $(2 \times 4 = 8 \text{ weightage})$