Duration: 3 hours
Max. Marks: 60

## SECTION - A

1. Answer the following:
$5 \times 2=10 \mathrm{M}$
a) Finance functions
b) Cost of capital
c) Bonus shares
d) Operating cycle
e) Management of receivables

## SECTION - B

## Answer the following:

2. a) Explain the difference between profit and wealth Maximization.

OR
b) A Company has to select one of the following two projects:

| Particulars | Project A | Project B |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Cost of the project | Rs 11,000 | Rs 10,000 |
| Cash inflows |  |  |
| Years |  |  |
| 1 | 6,000 | 1,000 |
| 2 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| 3 | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| 4 | 5,000 | 10,000 |

Using the IRR method, suggest which project is preferable?
3. a) Critically examine the net income and net operating income approaches to capital structure. What is the traditional view on this question?

## OR

b) From the following select data determine the value of the firms P and Q belonging to the homogenous Risk class under
i) the NI approach
ii) the NOI approach

| Particulars | Levered <br> Firm P | Unlevered <br> Firm Q |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| EBIT | $2,00,000$ | $2,00,000$ |  |  |
| Interest at $10 \%$ | 50,000 |  |  |  |
| Equity capitalization rate | $15 \%$ | $15 \%$ |  |  |
| Corporate tax rate | $50 \%$ | $50 \%$ |  |  |

Which of the 2 firms has an optimal capital structure under the
i) NI approach
ii)NOI approach
4. a) What factors determine the dividend policy of a company do you believe it will be justifiable for a company to obtain a short term loan from a bank to allow payment of a dividend?

## OR

b) Details regarding 3 companies are given below

| A ltd | B ltd | $\mathrm{C} \quad$ ltd |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{R}=15 \%$ | $\mathrm{R}=10 \%$ | $\mathrm{R}=8 \%$ |  |
| $\mathrm{~K} \mathrm{e}=10 \%$ | $\mathrm{~K} \mathrm{e}=10 \%$ | $\mathrm{~K} \mathrm{e}=10 \%$ |  |
| $\mathrm{E}=$ Rs 10 | $\mathrm{E}=$ Rs 10 | $\mathrm{E}=$ Rs 10 |  |

By using walters model you are required to
i) calculate the value of an equity share of each of these companies when dividend pay out ratio is a) $20 \%$ b) $50 \%$ c) $0 \%$ d) $100 \%$
ii) comment on the result drawn
5. a) What is meant by working capital management what are determinants of working capital needs of an enterprise? OR
b) A newly formed company has applied to the commercial bank for the $1^{\text {st }}$ time for financing its working capital requirements the following information is available about the projections for the current year: estimated level of activity $1,04,000$ completed units of production plus 4,000 units of working in progress based on the above activity estimated cost per units ?

| Particulars | Amount Rs |
| :--- | :--- |
| Raw materials | Rs 80 |
| Direct wages | Rs 30 |
| Overheads ( exclusive of <br> depreciation) | Rs 60 |
| Total cost | Rs 170 |
| Selling price | Rs 200 |

Raw material in stock: average of ' 4 ' weeks consumption Work in progress (assuming 50\% completion stage) in respect of conversion cost; materials issued at the start of processing.
Finished goods in stock 8,000 .
Credit allowed by supplier average ' 4 ' weeks
Credit allowed to debtors / receivable average ' 8 ' weeks
Lag in payment of wages average $11 / 2$ weeks
Cash at bank (for smooth operations) is expected to be Rs. 25,000
Assume that production is carried on evenly throughout the year ( 52 weeks) and wages and overheads accrue similar. All sales are on credit basis only.
6. a) What are the benefits of the credit sales maintaining accounting receivables?

## OR

b) Prepare a cash budget for the months of may, june and July 1998 on the basis of the following information.
Income and Expenditure forecasts:

| Months | Credit <br> sales | Credit <br> purchases | Wages | Manufacturing <br> expenses | Office <br> expenses | Selling <br> expenses |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| March | 60,000 | 36,000 | 9,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 |
| April | 62,000 | 38,000 | 8,000 | 3,000 | 1,500 | 5,000 |
| May | 65,000 | 33,000 | 10,000 | 4,500 | 2,500 | 4,500 |
| June | 58,000 | 35,000 | 8,500 | 3,500 | 2,000 | 3,500 |
| July | 56,000 | 39,000 | 9,500 | 4,000 | 1,000 | 4,500 |
| August | 60,000 | 34,000 | 8,000 | 3,000 | 1,500 | 4,500 |

1. Cash balance on $1^{\text {st }}$ May, 1998 Rs 8,000 .
2. Plant costing Rs 16,000 is due for delivery in july, payable $10 \%$ on delivery in july, payable $10 \%$ on delivery on the balance after 3 months
3. Advance tax of Rs 8,000 each is payable in march and june
4. Period of credit allowed by supplier 2 months and to customer 1 month .
5. Lag in payment of manufacturing expenses $1 / 2$ month
6. Lag in payment of office and selling expenses 1 month

## SECTION-C

## 7. Case Study

1x10=10 Marks
Following are the details regarding 3 projects $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and C you are required to evaluate each of three projects by the
i) Pay Back Period
ii) Average rate of return
iii) Net Present value ( cost of capital 5\%)

| Particulars | A | B | C |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Cost of the project | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Life of the Asset | 5 years | 2 years | 5 years |
| Cash inflow |  |  |  |
| 1 | 20,000 | 40,000 | 10,000 |
| 2 | 20,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 3 | 20,000 |  | 20,000 |
| 4 | 20,000 |  | 20,000 |
| 5 |  |  | 40,000 |

