Time: 2 1/2 Hours **Total Marks: 75**

N.B. (1) All questions are compulsory with internal choice.

(2) Round off upto 2 decimals unless specified in the question.

Q1A Match Column (Any 8)

Column A	Column B	
1. NPV	a. Selection of investment Proposal under constraints	
2. Optimum Capital Structure	b. Added to the last year cash inflow	
Close End Fund	c. Bad Debts	
Hybrid Scheme	d. Principal Plus Interest	
Relevance Approach	e. Source of Credit Information	
Credit Bureau	f. Walter and Gordon	
7. Maturity Value	g. Equity Shares and Debentures	
8. Default cost	h. Stipulated Maturity Period	
Scrap Value	i. Maximum EPS	
10. Capital Rationing	j. Discounted cash inflow	
	k. Opportunity Cost	

10. Capit	tal Kationing	J. Discounted cash inflow	1	
		k. Opportunity Cost		
	e Choice Questions (Any 7			(07)
1. The m	ethod which uses accrual ac	ccounting	There is for a second	
b. AF				
c. NF				
d. IR				
2. Part of	f income which is not distrib	buted to shareholders		
a. Pro				
b. Lo	SS			
c. Di	vidend			
d. Re	tained Profit			
-				
	T is more than financial bre	eakeven point then	1.4	
	S will be Positive			
	S will be Negative			
	effect on EPS			
d. Ca	sh of debt increases			
4.	is not an examp	le of modern method of capital	budgeting.	
	t Present Value		0 0	
	ernal rate of return			
0 10	counting note of metal			

- c. Accounting rate of return
- d. Profitability Index
- assumes to reinvest only positive cash inflows at the firm cost of Capital.
 - a. MIRR
 - b. IRR
 - c. NPV
 - d. Discounted Payback

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	vance theory of dividend was	supported by			
a. Walter					
	ani and Miller				
c. Gordon	L				
d. Fayol			100 mm		
7. The differen	nce between NAV and re purc	chase price is			
a. Entry L	oad				
b. Exit Los	ad				
c. Expense					
d. Divider	nd Stripping				
	ximisation means				
	isation of net worth				
b. NPV					
c. IRR					
d. Profit					
9. A	is a graphical depiction	of a decision and every	potential outcome of		
making that					
a. Sensitivi					
b. Scenario					
c. Breakev					
d. Decisio	n tree analysis				
10 Returns on	bonds are termed as				
a. Interest					
b. Divide					
c. Premiu					
d. Bonus					
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Ily avalueive projects T	he finance director		
2A A company	v is considering the two mutua project with higher NPV shou	Ily exclusive projects. I	ne managing director		
nsiders that the	th higher rate of return should	he considered Roth the	projects have got a		
inks that one wi	in higher rate of feturii should	of the initial antlantia	Projecto		
eful life of 5 year	and the cost of conital is il	1 % The initial outlay is	Rs 20 lakhs.		
	ars and the cost of capital is 10	Project Y (in Rs)	Rs 20 lakhs. PV Factor @10%		
	Project X (in Rs)	Project Y (in Rs)	RS 20 lakiis.		
Year	Project X (in Rs) Cash Inflow	Cash Inflow	RS 20 lakiis.		
Tear	Project X (in Rs) Cash Inflow 3,50,000	Cash Inflow 6,00,000	PV Factor @10%		
Year	Project X (in Rs) Cash Inflow 3,50,000 8,00,000	Cash Inflow 6,00,000 8,00,000	PV Factor @10% 0.91		
Year	Project X (in Rs) Cash Inflow 3,50,000 8,00,000 9,00,000	Cash Inflow 6,00,000 8,00,000 7,00,000	PV Factor @10% 0.91 0.83		
Year	Project X (in Rs) Cash Inflow 3,50,000 8,00,000 9,00,000 7,50,000	Cash Inflow 6,00,000 8,00,000 7,00,000 1,40,000	PV Factor @10% 0.91 0.83 0.75 0.68 0.62		
Year 122 3 4	Project X (in Rs) Cash Inflow 3,50,000 8,00,000 9,00,000 7,50,000	Cash Inflow 6,00,000 8,00,000 7,00,000 1,40,000	PV Factor @10% 0.91 0.83 0.75 0.68 0.62		
Year 1 2 3 4 5 You are required	Project X (in Rs) Cash Inflow 3,50,000 8,00,000 9,00,000 7,50,000 2,00,000 to evaluate the projects and ex	Cash Inflow 6,00,000 8,00,000 7,00,000 1,40,000 1,30,000 xplain the inconsistency	PV Factor @10% 0.91 0.83 0.75 0.68 0.62 if any in the ranking of (15)		
Year 2 3 4 5 You are required ne projects	Project X (in Rs) Cash Inflow 3,50,000 8,00,000 9,00,000 7,50,000 2,00,000 to evaluate the projects and ex	Cash Inflow 6,00,000 8,00,000 7,00,000 1,40,000 1,30,000 xplain the inconsistency	PV Factor @10% 0.91 0.83 0.75 0.68 0.62		
Year 2 3 4 You are required the projects Pay Back Perior	Project X (in Rs) Cash Inflow 3,50,000 8,00,000 9,00,000 7,50,000 2,00,000 to evaluate the projects and exod 2. ARR (Based on Original Projects)	Cash Inflow 6,00,000 8,00,000 7,00,000 1,40,000 1,30,000 xplain the inconsistency al Investments) 3. N	0.91 0.83 0.75 0.68 0.62 if any in the ranking of (15)		
Year 2 3 4 You are required the projects Pay Back Perior	Project X (in Rs) Cash Inflow 3,50,000 8,00,000 9,00,000 7,50,000 2,00,000 to evaluate the projects and exod 2. ARR (Based on Original Projects)	Cash Inflow 6,00,000 8,00,000 7,00,000 1,40,000 1,30,000 xplain the inconsistency all Investments) 3. N OR Illowing cash flow:	0.91 0.83 0.75 0.68 0.62 if any in the ranking of (15)		
Year 2 2 3 4 You are required ne projects Pay Back Perio 22B X Ltd is con	Project X (in Rs) Cash Inflow 3,50,000 8,00,000 9,00,000 7,50,000 2,00,000 to evaluate the projects and example of the control	Cash Inflow 6,00,000 8,00,000 7,00,000 1,40,000 1,30,000 xplain the inconsistency al Investments) 3. N	0.91 0.83 0.75 0.68 0.62 if any in the ranking of (15) NPV (08) Savings		
Year 1 2 3 4 5 You are required the projects Pay Back Perior Q2B X Ltd is conyear	Project X (in Rs) Cash Inflow 3,50,000 8,00,000 9,00,000 7,50,000 2,00,000 to evaluate the projects and exod 2. ARR (Based on Original Insider in a project with the following Purchase of Plant	Cash Inflow 6,00,000 8,00,000 7,00,000 1,40,000 1,30,000 xplain the inconsistency all Investments) OR Howing cash flow: Running Cost	PV Factor @10% 0.91 0.83 0.75 0.68 0.62 if any in the ranking of (15) PV (08) Savings		
Year 1 2 3 4 5 You are required he projects 1.Pay Back Perio	Project X (in Rs) Cash Inflow 3,50,000 8,00,000 9,00,000 7,50,000 2,00,000 to evaluate the projects and example of the control	Cash Inflow 6,00,000 8,00,000 7,00,000 1,40,000 1,30,000 xplain the inconsistency all Investments) 3. N OR Illowing cash flow:	0.91 0.83 0.75 0.68 0.62 if any in the ranking of (15) NPV (08) Savings		

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The cost of capital is 8%. Measure the sensitivity of the project to changes in the level of running cost, savings and plant cost. Which factor is the most sensitive?

The present values of Rs at 8% for year 1 and year 2 are respectively 0.9259 and 0.8573.

Q2C Total available fund for capital expenditure in a year is estimated at Rs. 2 lakhs. The mutually exclusive investment proposals along with profitability index are given below (07)

Project	A	В	C	D	E	F	G
Initial Outlay (Rs '000)	25	35	25	80	20	30	20
PI	0.94	1.16	1.14	1.25	1.05	1.09	1.19

Which of the above project should be accepted?

Q3A One-up Ltd. Has equity share capital of ₹50,00,000 dividends into shares of ₹100 each. It wishes to raise further ₹30,00,000 for expansion-cum-modernization scheme. The company plans the following alternatives:

- · By issuing equity shares only.
- ₹10,00,000 by issuing equity shares and ₹20,00,000 through debentures or term loan @10% per annum.
- By raising term loan only at 10 % per annum.
- ₹10,00,000 by using equity shares and ₹20,00,000 by issuing 8% Preferences Shares.

They are required to suggest the best alternative giving your comment assuming that the estimated are interest and taxes (EBT) after expansion is ₹15,00,000 and corporate rate of tax is 50 %

(15)

OR

Q3B Details regarding three Companies are given below:

(15)

A Ltd.	B Ltd.	C Ltd.
R = 8%	R = 10%	R = 15%
Ke = 10%	Ke = 10%	Ke = 10%
E = ₹10	E = ₹10	E = ₹10

By Using Walter's Model, you are required to calculate the value of an equity share of these companies when dividend payout ratio is:

- a) 30%
- b) 40%
- c) 10%
- d) 90%

Q4A Radiance Garments Ltd. Manufactures readymade garments and sells them on credit basis through a network of dealers. Its present sale is 6 lakhs per annum with 20 days' credit period. The company is contemplating an increase in the credit period with a view to increasing sales. Present variable costs are 70% of sales and the total fixed costs 80000 per annum. The company expects pre-tax return investment @25%. Some other details are given as under:

Average Collection **Expected Annual Sales Proposed Credit Policy** Period (days) (Lakh) I 40 7 II 50 7.4 Ш 60 7.5 IV 70 7.6

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Required: Which credit policy should the company adopt? Present Your answer in a tabular form. Assume 360 days a year. Calculations should be made upto two digits after decimal. (15)

OR

Q4B Sundar Raman Mutual Fund's Sunrise Mutual fund (A growth fund) held following securities as on 31st March, 2024:

Company Name	No. of shares held	Marker values as on 31/03/2018
A Ltd.	25,000	15
B Ltd.	10,000	23
C Ltd.	5,000	68
D Ltd.	17,500	13
E Ltd.	27,000	10
F Ltd.	30,000	12
G Ltd.	4,000	98

Outstanding liability = ₹ 1, 52,500.

Cash = ₹ 1,50,000

Other current assets = ₹ 2, 50,000. Compute the Net Asset Value per unit if current outstanding units are 10,000.

Q4C Calculate the value of the Bond Given:

(07)

(08)

Particulars	Bond A	Bond B
Par Value	Rs 1,000	Rs 1,000
Coupon Rate	13%	11%
Maturity Period	3 years	7 years
Required Rate of return on Bond	10%	14%

Recommend which Bond should be purchased

Q5 A Explain the functions of strategic Financial Management? (08)

B What are merits and demerits of NPV? (07)

O5C Write Short Notes (Any 3)

(15)

- a. Capital Rationing
- b. Net Income Approach
- c. Walter Model
- d. Net Asset Value
- e. Types of Return.
