

**Roll No.**

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**Total No. of Pages : 02**

**Total No. of Questions : 15**

**MBA / MBA(IB) (2012 & onward) (Sem.-2)**

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

**Subject Code : MBA-205**

**Paper ID : [C0250]**

**Time : 3 Hrs.**

**Max. Marks : 60**

**INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES :**

1. **SECTION-A** contains **SIX** questions carrying **FIVE** marks each and students has to attempt any **FOUR** questions.
2. **SECTIONS-B** consists of **FOUR** Subsections : Units-I, II, III & IV. Each Subsection contains **TWO** questions each carrying **EIGHT** marks each and student has to attempt any **ONE** question from each Subsection.
3. **SECTION-C** is **COMPULSORY** and consists of **ONE** Case Study carrying **EIGHT** marks.

## SECTION-A

1. Who is Financial Manager?
  2. What do you mean by wealth maximization?
  3. Define EVA.
  4. How gross working capital differ from net working capital?
  5. What do you mean by capital rationing?
  6. What do you mean by systematic risk?
- (4×5=20)

## SECTION-B

## UNIT-I

7. In most large corporations, ownership and management are separated. What are the main implications of this separation? Define the scope of financial management. What role should the financial manager play in a modern enterprise? (8)
8. What do you mean by long term financial resources? Discuss in detail method with which you can mobilizes your financial resources. (8)

## UNIT-II

9. How does discounting and compounding helps in determining the sinking fund and capital recovery? (8)
10. There are two projects A and B. A has a service life of one years. The initial cash outlay for both the projects assumed to be Rs. 20,000 each. The cash proceed from project A (at the end of first year) amounts to Rs 24,000. The cash generated by project B at the end of fifth year is likely to be Rs. 40,200. Assume that the required rate of return is 10 percent. Compute and compare NPV and IRR of the two projects. (8)

## UNIT-III

11. What do you mean by capital structure? Discuss in detail theories of capital structure with the help of examples. (8)
12. a) The earnings per share of a company are Rs.10 . It has an internal rate of return of 15 percent and the capitalization rate of its risk class is 12.5 percent. If Walter's model is used : (i) What should be the optimum payout ratio of the firm? (ii) What should be the price of the share at this payout? (iii) How shall price of the share be affected if a different payout were employed?
- b) What is Modigliani Miller's Irrelevance hypothesis? Critically evaluate its assumption. (4×2=8)

## UNIT-IV

13. Define working capital. Discuss in detail objectives of working capital. What are the factor affecting the composition of working capital? (8)
14. Why is credit policy management important? Explain the objectives of credit policy. Explain the steps involved in analysis of credit policy with the examples. Is the credit policy that maximizes expected operating profits an optimum credit policy? Explain. (8)

## SECTION-C

15. CA May 1990 The following annual figures relate to XYZ Co.

	Rs.
Sales (at two month's Credit)	3,600,000
Material consumed (suppliers extend two months credit)	900,000
Wages paid (month in arrear)	720,000
Manufacturing expenses outstanding at the end of the year (cash expenses are paid one month in arrear)	80,000
Total administrative expense, paid as above	240,000
Sales promotion expenses, paid quarterly in advance	120,000

The company sells its products at a gross profit of 25 percent counting depreciation as part of the cost of Production. It keeps one month's stock each of raw materials and finished goods, and cash balance of Rs. 100,000. Assuming a 20 percent safety margin, calculate the working capital requirements of the company on cash cost basis. Ignore work in process. (8)