

QP Code: D141638		Total Pages: 3		Name:	
				Register No.	
SECOND SEMESTER (CUFYUGP) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026					
MANAGEMENT STUDIES					
BBA2MN101 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT					
2024 Admission onwards					
Maximum Time :2 Hours				Maximum Marks :70	
Section A					
All Questions can be answered. Each Question carries 3 marks (Ceiling : 24 Marks)					
1	What do you mean by Time value of money?				
2	Define WACC.				
3	Define PBP?				
4	Define Dividend.				
5	Y Ltd issued 2,00,000, 9% debentures at a premium of 10%. The costs of floatation are 2%. The tax rate is 50%. Compute the after-tax cost of debt.				
6	What is meant by angel investor?				
7	Find the compound interest on ₹1,000 at 10% per year for 2 years.				
8	What do you mean by Residual's Theory of Dividend?				
9	What is meant by EBIT – EPS analysis?				
10	Define Venture Capital.				
Section B					
All Questions can be answered. Each Question carries 6 marks (Ceiling : 36 Marks)					
11	A company issues 10,000, 10% preference shares of Rs. 100 each. Cost of issue is Rs. 2 per share. Calculate the cost of preference capital, if these shares are issued a) at par b) at a premium of 10% c) at a discount of 5%.				
12	Briefly explain the role of working capital in business.				
13	Explain different types of dividend policy.				
14	Determine the Average rate of return from the following data.				
	Particulars	Machine A	Machine B		
	Original Cost	56,125	56,125		
	Addl. Investment in Net Working Capital	5,000	6,000		
	Estimated life in years	5	5		
	Estimated Salvage Values	3,000	3,000		

	<table><tr><td>Average income-tax rate</td><td>55%</td><td>55%</td></tr><tr><td>Annual estimated income after depreciation and tax</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>3,375</td><td>11,375</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>5,375</td><td>9,375</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>7,375</td><td>7,375</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>9,375</td><td>5,375</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>11,375</td><td>3,375</td></tr></table>	Average income-tax rate	55%	55%	Annual estimated income after depreciation and tax			1	3,375	11,375	2	5,375	9,375	3	7,375	7,375	4	9,375	5,375	5	11,375	3,375															
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	Depreciation has been charged on a straight-line basis.																																				
15	Explain the NI & NOI Theories of capital structure.																																				
16	A Ltd is considering the purchase of a new machine which would carry out some operation at present performed by manual labour. Two alternative models A and B are available for the purpose. From the following information, prepare a profitability statement using payback period for submission to management. <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Machine A</th><th>Machine B</th></tr><tr><td>Estimated Life</td><td>5 Years</td><td>6 Years</td></tr><tr><td>Cost of Machine</td><td>80,000</td><td>1,50,000</td></tr><tr><td>Estimated additional cost</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> Maintenance per month</td><td>500</td><td>750</td></tr><tr><td> Indirect materials per annum</td><td>2,000</td><td>3,000</td></tr><tr><td> Supervision per quarter</td><td>3,000</td><td>4,500</td></tr><tr><td>Estimated Savings</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> Savings in scrap</td><td>8000</td><td>12000</td></tr><tr><td>Estimated savings in direct wages per annum</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td> Employees not required</td><td>10</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td> Wages per employees</td><td>7200</td><td>7200</td></tr></table> Depreciation is calculated using straight line method. Taxation may be taken@ 50% of profit.	Particulars	Machine A	Machine B	Estimated Life	5 Years	6 Years	Cost of Machine	80,000	1,50,000	Estimated additional cost			Maintenance per month	500	750	Indirect materials per annum	2,000	3,000	Supervision per quarter	3,000	4,500	Estimated Savings			Savings in scrap	8000	12000	Estimated savings in direct wages per annum			Employees not required	10	15	Wages per employees	7200	7200
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17	Differentiate the Walter's model & Gordon's model of dividend policy.																																				
	A company has to make a choice between two projects, namely A and B. The initial capital outlays of two projects are Rs. 1,60,000 and Rs. 2,60,000, respectively, for A and B. The discount factor is 10%. The annual income is as under:																																				

18	Year	Project A	Project B	D.F at 10%
	1	-	50,000	0.909
	2	45,000	70,000	0.826
	3	1,22,000	86,000	0.751
	4	80,000	99,000	0.683
	5	90,000	80,000	0.621
	You are required to calculate for each project:			
a) Net Present value b) Profitability index				
Section C				
Answer any ONE. Each Question carries 10 marks (1x10=10 Marks)				
19	X Ltd has the following amount and specific costs of each type of capital:			
	Type of Capital	Book Value	Market Value	Specific Cost
	Preference Shares	1,50,000	1,75,000	13%
	Equity Shares	3,00,000	14,00,000	18%
	Retained Earnings	2,00,000	0	0
	Debt	1,00,000	1,20,000	11%
	Determine the weighted average cost of capital using book-value and market-value weights.			
20	Explain the different sources of finance.			

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BBA			
BBA2CJ102 / BBA2MN101- FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT			
2024 Admission onwards			
Maximum Time :2 Hours			Maximum Marks :70
Section A			
All Questions can be answered. Each Question carries 3 marks (Ceiling: 24 Marks)			
1	What is Angel Investing?		
2	A firm issue ₹15,00,000 in 9% debentures at a discount of 5%. If the tax rate is 30%, find the cost of debt after tax.		
3	Define the Capital Asset Pricing Model		
4	How is ROI different from ROE?		
5	What is the present value of ₹50,000 to be received after 7 years, if the discount rate is 6% per annum?		
6	What is Capital Budgeting?		
7	A person receives ₹8,000 per year as a perpetuity. If the discount rate is 8%, find the present value.		
8	What does the Walter's Model state?		
9	A company retains earnings instead of paying dividends. If the cost of equity is 12% and tax on dividends is 5%, find the cost of retained earnings.		
10	A firm has total equity of ₹10,00,000 and earns ₹1,50,000 after tax. Find ROE.		
Section B			
All Questions can be answered. Each Question carries 6 marks (Ceiling: 36 Marks)			
11	A company is considering two financing options: Option 1: ₹5,00,000 equity (50,000 shares) Option 2: ₹2,50,000 equity (25,000 shares) & ₹2,50,000 debt at 12% interest. If EBIT is ₹1,20,000, find EPS for both options (assume no tax).		
12	State the assumptions of the Modigliani-Miller (MM) approach.		
13	A firm issues debenture of ₹2,00,000 at a 10% coupon rate. If the tax rate is 30%, calculate the after-tax cost of debt.		
14	What is the role of venture capital in business growth?		
15	If a stock's beta (β) is 1.5, the risk-free rate is 5%, and the market return is 10%, what is the cost of equity using CAPM?		
16	How does the Net Operating Income (NOI) approach differ from the Net Income (NI) approach?		
17	A sum of ₹1,00,000 is invested at 12% interest. After how many years will it double under compound interest?		
18	How does the Gordon Model justify the relevance of dividends?		

Section C	
Answer any ONE. Each Question carries 10 marks (1x10=10 Marks)	
19	A project has the following cash inflows and outflows: Initial Investment = ₹8,00,000 Expected Cash Flows: ₹3,00,000, ₹3,50,000, ₹2,50,000, ₹2,00,000 over 4 years Discount Rate = 12% Compute Modified Internal Rate of Return (MIRR) assuming reinvestment at 10%.
20	A company has a WACC of 11% and is considering two projects: Project A: Expected Return 10% Project B: Expected Return 14% Should the company accept or reject these projects based on WACC? Justify your answer.