21BCOM5C13



B.Com. V Semester Degree Examination, April/May - 2024 **COMMERCE**

DSC - 13: Financial Management

(NEP)

Time: 2 Hours Maximum Marks: 60

Note: Answer **all** sections according to internal choice.

SECTION - A

- Answer the following sub-questions, each sub-question carries one mark. 10x1=10 1.
 - Define Financial Management.
 - (b) What is a Financial plan?
 - What is Time Value of Money? (c)
 - Give the meaning of Doubling Period. (d)
 - Define capital structure. (e)
 - (f) Give the meaning of term Leverage.
 - Define Capital Budgetting. (g)
 - What is Net Present Value? (h)
 - (i) What do you mean by working capital?
 - Define cash management. (i)

SECTION - B

Answer any four of the following questions, each question carries five marks.

4x5=20

- Explain the Functions of Financial Management. 2.
- Determine the Future value at the end of 5 years of the following series of 3. payments at 8% rate of interest:

At the end of 1st year Rs. 1,000 At the end of 2nd year Rs. 2,000

At the end of 3rd year Rs. 3,000

At the end of 4th year Rs. 4,000

At the end of 5th year Rs. 5,000

4. Calculate operating leverage, Financial leverage and Combined Leverage from the following data:

Sales [1,00,000 units] Rs. 2,00,000

Variable cost Rs. 0.70 per unit

Fixed cost Rs. 65,000

Interest charges Rs. 15,000



5. A project required 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 taxes [PAT] during the five years are as follows:

| Year | Rs. |
|------|--------|
| 1 | 40,000 |
| 2 | 60,000 |
| 3 | 70,000 |
| 4 | 50,000 |
| 5 | 20,000 |

Calculate the Average Rate of Return.

6. From the following information, Estimate the amount of working capital by using operating cycle method. Taking 360 days in a year.

Sales 2,000 units at Rs. 500 Each.

Material cost Rs. 300 per unit.

Labour cost Rs. 100 per unit.

Overhead Rs. 50 per unit.

Customers are given 60 days of credit and 30 days credit is taken from creditors. Raw material for 30 days and Finished goods for 20 days are kept in stock production cycle period is 10 days.

7. The Initial cash outlay of the project is Rs. 1,00,000 and it generates cash inflows of Rs. 40,000, Rs. 30,000, Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 20,000.

Assume 10% rate of Discount. Calculate profitability Index:

| Year | Discount Factor @ 10% |
|------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 0.909 |
| 2 | 0.826 |
| 3 | 0.751 |
| 4 | 0.683 |

SECTION - C

Answer any three of the following questions, each question carries ten marks.

3x10=30

- **8.** Explain the Role of Financial Manager in India.
- **9.** Calculate the present value of the following cash flows of two projects and give a suggestion.

| Year | Project-1 | Project-2 |
|-------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 cai | Discount Rate @ 8% | Discount Rate @ 10% |
| 1 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 2 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| 3 | 10,000 | 30,000 |
| 4 | 5,000 | 25,000 |
| 5 | 20,000 | 40,000 |



- **10.** XYZ Co. Ltd., has currently having an all equity shares consisting of 15,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each. The management is planning to raise another Rs. 25,00,000 to finance a major expansion programme and is considering three alternative methods of financing:
 - (a) To issue 25,000, Equity shares of Rs. 100 each.
 - (b) To issue 25,000, 8% Debentures of Rs. 100 each.
 - (c) To issue 25,000, 8% preference shares of Rs. 100 each.

The companies expected Earnings Before Interest and Taxes [EBIT] will be Rs. 8,00,000. Assuming corporate tax rate is 50%.

Determine the Earnings Per Share [EPS] in each alternative and comment which alternative is best and why?

11. Venkateshwara Electronics Company Ltd., is considering the purchase of a Machine. Two machines P and Q each costing Rs. 50,000 is available. In comparing the profitability of these machines a discount rate of 10% is to be used. Company uses straight line method of depreciation.

Earnings After Taxes [EAT] are expected to be as follows:

| Voor | Machine 'P' | Machine 'Q' |
|------|-------------|-------------|
| Year | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | 15,000 | 5,000 |
| 2 | 20,000 | 15,000 |
| 3 | 25,000 | 20,000 |
| 4 | 15,000 | 30,000 |
| 5 | 10,000 | 20,000 |

The following are the present value factors at 10%:

| Year | P.V. Factor @ 10% |
|------|-------------------|
| 1 | 0.909 |
| 2 | 0.826 |
| 3 | 0.751 |
| 4 | 0.683 |
| 5 | 0.621 |

Evaluate the proposals under the following methods:

- (a) The Pay Back Period.
- (b) The Net Present Value.



12. Prepare a statement showing the working capital requirement of a company for a level of activity of 1,56,000 units of production.

The following information is available for your calculation:

(a) Elements of cost:

Raw-Materials

Direct Labour

Overheads

Total cost

Profit

Selling price

Rs. 90 per unit

Rs. 40 per unit

Rs. 75 per unit

Rs. 205 per unit

Rs. 60 per unit

Rs. 265 per unit

- (b) Raw-materials in stock on Average one month.
- (c) Raw-materials in process on an average 2 weeks.
- (d) Finished goods are in stock on an average one month.
- (e) Credit allowed by suppliers is one month.
- (f) Credit allowed to customers is 2 months.
- (g) Lag in payment of wages 1.5 weeks.
- (h) Lag in payment of overheads one month.

20% of the output is sold for cash, cash in hand and cash at bank is expected to be Rs. 60,000. It is assumed that production is carried out evenly throughout the year Wages and overhead accrue similarly and a time period of 4 weeks is equivalent to a month.

