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FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Paper: BBA-HC-4026

Full Marks: 80

Time: Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1.	Ans	wer the following: 1×10=10		
A.	Fill in the blanks:			
7	(i)	According to MM theory, the total value of the firm is		
	(ii)	Degree of operating leverage =		
	(iii)	Issue of bonus share is a remedial measures for		
	(iv)	When a firm is unable to earn a fair rate of return on its outstanding securities it is capitalised.		
20 ad	(v)	When a company's actual capitalisation is lesser than its proper capitalisation it is known as		

- B. State whether True or False:
 - (vi) Financial management should be concerned with maximisation of wealth.
 - (vii) Profit is a barometer for measuring the performance of a business.
 - (viii) Allocation of annual income is not an exclusive responsibility of the financial manager.
 - (ix) Convertable shares can be converted into ordinary equity shares without any terms and conditions.
 - (x) Debenture holders are the owners of the company.
- 2. Answer the following: (any five) 2×5=10
 - (i) What is cost of retained earnings?
 - (ii) What do you mean by trading on equity?
 - (iii) What is EOQ?
 - (iv) What is fixed working capital?
 - (v) What is explicit cost?
 - (vi) What do you mean by "danger level of inventory"?
 - (vii) What is "Time value of money"?
- 3. Answer the following: (any four) 5×4=20
 - (i) Differentiate profit maximisation and wealth maximisation.

- (ii) Write a note on MM hypothesis.
- (iii) What is cost of capital? Explain the rational behind the use of after tax weighted average cost of capital.
- (iv) What do you mean by stable dividend policy? Explain.
- (v) Write a note on ABC analysis with its advantages.
- (vi) "There is a rational in using wealth maximisation concept as an operating financial management policy." Do you agree ? Justify.
- (vii) What is finance function? What are its functional areas?
- (viii) Explain the relation between margin of safety and degree of operating leverage.
- 4. Answer the following: (any five) 8×5=40
 - (i) Explain the objectives of holding inventories. Also write a note on VED analysis.
 - (ii) What is working capital? Explain the factors affecting the determination of working capital requirements.
 - (iii) Explain the different kinds of leverage with its significance.
 - (iv) Discuss the traditional and modern method of capital budgeting.

- (v) Describe three main decisions to be taken under financial management.
- (vi) What is receivable management? Explain the different factors used in forecasting receivables.
- (vii) Two companies A and B are in the same type of business and hence have similar operating risk. However, the capital structure of each of them is different and following are the details:

	Company A	Company B
Equity share capital	5,00,000	6,00,000
(face value of ₹10 each)	ran nud ar sa	
Market value per share	20	12
Dividend per share	1.60	1.30
Debenture	NIL	1,00,000
(face value of debenture ₹100)	2 HJ (11) (12)	
Market value of debenture	NIL	110
Interest rate	NIL	10%
11% preference share	3,00,000	1,00,000
(face value of ₹10 each)	eleví	UIB

Assume that the current levels of dividend are generally expected to continue indefinitely and the income tax rate is 50%.

You are require to compute the weighted average cost of capital.