| Name: <br> Enrolment No: |  |  |  |
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| UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM \& ENERGY STUDIES <br> End Semester Examination (Online) - July, 2020 |  |  |  |
| Program: MBA Spz (FIN, HRM, MKTG, O\&PM)  <br>  MBA (AVM, BA, IB) Semester: II <br> Subject/Course: Financial Management Max. Marks: 100  <br> Course Code: FINC 7011, FINC 2019 Duration: 3 Hours |  |  |  |
| IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS <br> 1. The student must write his/her name and enrolment no. in the space designated above. <br> 2. The questions have to be answered in this MS Word document. <br> 3. After attempting the questions in this document, the student has to upload this MS Word document on Blackboard. |  |  |  |
|  |  | Marks | COs |
| Q. 1 | A) "The profit maximization is not an operationally feasible criterion." Is the statement true? Comment on it. <br> And <br> B) "Retained earning does not involve any cost". Do you agree? Justify your answer. | $\begin{gathered} 15+5= \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{CO} 1, \\ \mathrm{CO} 2 \end{gathered}$ |
| Q. 2 | A) "Many financial problems involve cash flow accruing at different points of time for evaluating such cash flow an explicit consideration of time value of money is require". Justify this statement. <br> And <br> B) Why money in the future is worth less than similar money today? Give the reasons and explain. | $\begin{gathered} 15+5= \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | CO2 |
| Q. 3 | A) "Operating risk is associated with cost structure, whereas financial risk is associated with capital structure of a business concern." Critically examine this statement. <br> And <br> B) "Financing a business through borrowing is cheaper than using equity." Briefly explain. | $\begin{gathered} 15+5= \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | CO3 |
| Q. 4 | Explain the various implications of dividend theory given by Walters, by taking into consideration the following three situations: <br> a) When $\mathrm{r}>\mathrm{k}$; <br> b) When $\mathrm{r}=\mathrm{k}$; <br> c) When $\mathrm{r}<\mathrm{k}$, <br> Where, $r=$ Rate of return on investment and $\mathrm{k}=$ Cost of Capital | 20 | CO3 |


| Q. 5 | A company has to choose one of the following two mutually exclusive projects A\&B. Project A requires Rs.20,000/and Project B requires Rs. 15,000/- as initial investment. The NCFAT at the end of one life are Rs.12,000 (for project A) and Rs.15,000 (for Project B). The firms cost of capital is $10 \%$. The manager of the company has calculated both NPV and IRR of the project and ranked them accordingly. The outcome of his calculation are given below: |  |  |  |  | 20 | CO4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Projects | NPV | IRR | Rank under NPV | Ranked under IRR |  |  |
|  | A | 908 | 20\% | 2nd | 1st |  |  |
|  | B | 1089.3 | 18\% | 1st | 2nd |  |  |
|  | The above capital b project. detail ho in making | $t$ has co g metho an MBA will tack ct decisi | d him should ent of situatio | s not able to der for under ial managem that it will he | decide, which aking the best ent, explain in $p$ the manager |  |  |

## ANSWERS

