



Name:

Enrolment No:

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End Semester Examination, May 2023

Course: BBA-BCOM-All

Program: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Course Code: FINC 1002

Semester: II

Time : 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

SECTION A
10Qx2M=20Marks

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	MCQ		
I.	Which of the following is the goal of financial management? a) Minimize shareholder value b) Maximize shareholder value c) Maximize sales revenue d) Minimize expenses	2	CO1
II.	Which of the following ratios measures the profitability of a company? a) Current ratio b) Debt-to-equity ratio c) Return on investment (ROI) d) Quick ratio	2	CO1
III.	Which of the following is the formula for calculating the present value of a future cash flow? a) Future value x (1 + interest rate)^number of periods b) Future value / (1 + interest rate)^number of periods c) Present value x (1 + interest rate)^number of periods d) Present value / (1 + interest rate)^number of periods	2	CO1
IV.	Which of the following is the formula for calculating the net present value (NPV)? a) Initial investment / net cash inflows per period b) Present value / (1 + interest rate)^number of periods c) Future value x (1 + interest rate)^number of periods d) The sum of the present value of cash inflows and the present value of cash outflows	2	CO1

V.	Which of the following is not a method of project evaluation? a) Payback period b) Net present value c) Internal rate of return d) Depreciation	2	CO1
VI.	Which of the following is an example of a long-term source of financing? a) Trade credit b) Accounts payable c) Bank loan d) Commercial paper	2	CO1
VII.	Which of the following is not a type of leverage? a) Operating leverage b) Financial leverage c) Market leverage d) Combined leverage	2	CO1
VIII.	What is capital structure? a) The proportion of debt and equity used to finance a company b) The amount of cash a company has on hand c) The total value of a company's assets d) The number of shares of stock a company has outstanding	2	CO1
IX.	What is financial distress? a) The inability of a company to meet its debt obligations b) The risk associated with using too much equity financing c) The cost of issuing new debt d) The cost of issuing new equity	2	CO1
X.	What is the primary goal of dividend decision? a). To maximize shareholder wealth b). To minimize shareholder wealth c). To increase the cost of equity d). None of the above	2	CO1
SECTION B 4Qx5M= 20 Marks			
Q2	Why money in the future is worth less than similar money today? Give the reasons and explain.	5	CO2
Q3	What impacts does inflation have on time value of money	5	CO2
Q4	Mr. Nadeem owes a total of \$4,000 which includes 10% interest for the three years he borrowed the money. How much did he originally borrow?	5	CO2
Q5	Calculate Degree of Operating Leverage for XYZ ltd. From the following information: Quantity produce: 6000 units	5	CO2

	<p>Variable cost per unit: Rs 250</p> <p>Selling price per unit: Rs 550</p> <p>Fixed operating: Rs 9,00,000</p>														
<p>SECTION-C</p> <p>3Qx10M=30 Marks</p>															
Q6	<p>A company is considering an investment proposal for installing a machine at a cost of Rs 100,000. The estimated life of the machine is 5 years with no scrap value at the end. The tax rate is 10%. The firm uses straight line method of depreciation and the same is allowed for tax purpose. The estimated Profit before depreciation and tax (PBDT) as follows:</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Year</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">1</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">2</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">3</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">4</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PBDT</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>25,000</td> <td>25,000</td> <td>34,000</td> <td>21,000</td> </tr> </table> <p>You are required to calculate a) Accounting Rate of Return and b) Pay-Back Period</p>	Year	1	2	3	4	5	PBDT	10,000	25,000	25,000	34,000	21,000	10	CO3
Year	1	2	3	4	5										
PBDT	10,000	25,000	25,000	34,000	21,000										
Q7	<p>Initial investment is Rs 20,000</p> <p>Net Cash Flow at the end of:</p> <p>1st year = Rs 10,000; 2nd year = Rs. 2,500; 3rd year =Rs. 7,000; 4th year= 6,000.</p> <p>Cost of Capital/Discount Rate is 10%.</p> <p>The present Value of Re 1 at 10% cost of capital from 1st year to 4th year are 0.909, 0.826, 0.751, and 0.683.</p> <p>Calculate Net-Present Value and comment on the same.</p>	10	CO3												
Q8	<p>ABC Co Ltd. Issues 1000, 10% debenture of Rs 100 each at a premium of 2% redeemable debenture after 10 years. If the marginal tax rate is 50%, find out the after-tax cost of debenture.</p>	10	CO3												

SECTION-D
2Qx15M= 30 Marks

Q9	<p>Mr. Aziz wanted to set up a business for which he has to plan his capital structure. What are the major criteria he must take into consideration for his capital structure planning?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Given a hypothetical scenario of a company operating in a highly competitive industry, can you identify and evaluate the various internal and external factors that influence its working capital management decisions, and propose appropriate strategies to optimize its working capital management practices?</p>	15	CO3																				
Q10	<p>Calculate weighted average cost of capital using a) Book value as a weight and b) market value as a weight from the following information:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="225 659 1232 1056"> <thead> <tr> <th>Types of Capital</th> <th>Cost (%)</th> <th>Book Value (%)</th> <th>Market Value (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Debenture</td> <td>15</td> <td>20</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Preference share</td> <td>10</td> <td>30</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Equity Share</td> <td>15</td> <td>40</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Retained Earnings</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Types of Capital	Cost (%)	Book Value (%)	Market Value (%)	Debenture	15	20	25	Preference share	10	30	15	Equity Share	15	40	45	Retained Earnings	8	10	15	15	CO4
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