Total No. of Questions : 5]			estions: 5]	30	SEAT No.:	
P6869			[5860] - (	202	[Total N	No. of Pages : 5
			M.B.A.	7		
		2	02 : GC - 08 : FINANCIA		ANAGEMENT	1
			(2019 Pattern) (Se	emes	ster - II)	
Tim	$e: 2^{1/_{2}}$	Ноит			ſΜ	lax. Marks : 50
			the candidates:		[172	
		_	testions are compulsory.			
			es to the right indicate full marks f simple calculator is allowed.	•		
	,				0-	
			200			
<i>Q1</i> )	Ans	wer t	he following Multiple Choice	Ques	tion (Any 5)	[10]
	i)	Fun	ds are financial resources in the	ne for	m of:	
		a) \	Corporate capital	b)	Business Funds	
		c)	Cash Equivalents	d) y	All of these	
	ii)	The	sum of short term and long the	ierm	sources of finance	is know as:
		a)	Capital structure	b)	Both of these	
		c)	Financial structure	(d)	None of these	
	iii)	The	decisions of investing in lon	gterr	n or fixed assets or	n the basis of
		cost	: - benefit analysis or risk - retu	urn ar	nalysis are known a	s:
		a)	Working capital decisions	b)	Financial Decision	ıs
		c)	Capital budgeting decision	d)	None of these	
	iv)		decisions relating to the use	e of p	profit or income of	an entity or
			anization are known.			
		a)	Finance decision	b)		IS A
		c)	Investment decision	d)	Any of these	3.
	v)		concept that value of a rupee			s less than the
			ne of a rupee on hand today is			
		a)	Recovery factor concept	b)	Time value of mor	ney
		c)	Compounding factor concep		- Y	
	vi)		method of converting the amo	unt o	f cash and cash equi	valents value
			resent is known as:	1 \	6.	
		a)	Compounding	b)	Annuity	
		c)	Discounting	d)	None of these	

*P.T.O.* 

- The decisions which are concerned with allocation of funds to the short term investment proposal are known as:
  - Capital investment a)
- Working Capital decisions
- Capital budgeting c)
- None of these
- viii) Through leaverage analysis the financial manager measure the relationship between.
  - a) Cost and earning
- Sales revenue and earning b)
- Cost and sales revenue c) d) Cost sales, revenue and earning
- **Q2**) Write short notes: (Any 2)

[10]

- Financial forecasting. a)
- Factoring. b)
- Operating cycle. c)
- Trading on equity. d)
- Q3) The following is the Balance Sheet of Global India Pvt. Ltd ..., Ahmednagar as on 31st March 2022. [10]

Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2022.

Liabilities		Amount	Assets	Amount	
Share capital		2,00,000	Land and Building	1,40,000	
Prof	fit and loss A/C	30,000	Plant and Machinery	3,50,000	
Gen	eral Reserve	40,000	Stock in Trade	2,00,000	
12%	Debenture	4,20,000	Debtors	1,00,000	
Creditors		1,00,000	Bills Receivable	10,000	
Bills payable		50,000	Bank	40,000	
	Total	8,40,000	Total	8,40,000	
Calc	Calculate:				
1)	1) Current Ratio.				
2)	Quick Ratio.				
3)	) Inventory to working capital.				
4)	Debt to Equity.				
5)	Proprietary Ratio.				
OR OR					
			2 .01.		

#### Calculate:

- Current Ratio. 1)
- 2) Quick Ratio.
- Inventory to working capital. 3)
- Debt to Equity. 4)
- Proprietary Ratio. 5)

# The following Balance Sheet of Amrish Ltd. in as follow:

## Balance Sheet As on 31.03.2022

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Equity capital	1,00,000	Goodwill	5,00,000
6% per share	5,00,000	Plant and Machinery	6,00,000
General Reserve	1,00,000	Land and Building	7,00,000
Profit and loss A/c	4,00,000	Further	1,00,000
provision for tax	7,76,000	Inventory	6,00,000
Bills payable	1,24,000	Bills Receivable	30,000
Bank o/d	20,000	Debtor	1,50,000
Creditors	80,000	Bank	2,00,000
12% Debenture	5,00,000	Short term Investment	20,000
Total	29,00,000	Total	29,00,000

# Calculate:

- i) Current Ratio.
- Liquid Ratio. ii)
- Current Asset to Fix Asset iii)
- Debt to Equity. iv)
- Proprietary Ratio. v)
- Swaraj Ltd. is considering investing in a project that is expected to cost **Q4**) a) ₹ 12,00,000 and has an effective life of 5 year. The projected cash inflow for this period is as follows:

Year	Amount (₹)
1	3,00,000
2	3,00,000
3	4,50,000
4	4,50,000
5	7,50,000

### Calculate:

- i) Pay Back Period.
- Net Present value @10% rate of discount. ii)
- Profitability Index. iii)

OR

A firm whom 10% is consider in to mutual exclusive proposal. X & Y. a) Then details of which are as follow.

	, v	
Year	Proposal X'	Proposal 'Y'
1	1,00,000	6,50,000
2	2,50,000	6,00,000
3	3,50,000	6,00,000
4	5,50,000	5,75,000
3	7,50,000	5,25,000

Calculate IRR of the following proposal X and Y. for an intial investment of ₹15,00,000.

[5]

Gaurav Ltd. has following capital structure. b)

Source Amount Equity capital (Expected divided 12%) 10,00,000 10% preference share 5,00,000 8% loan 15,00,000

Your required to calculate weighted Average cost of capital (WACC) Assuming that 50% as the rate of income Tax.

Calculate weighted average cost of capital from the following. b)

Source of Capital	Book value of capital rupee	Specific cost %		
Equity share	25,00,000	11		
Preferance share	18,00,000	13		
Bank loan	13,00,000	10		

Q5) The Board of Directors of sarthak limited request you to prepare a statement showing the working capital requirements for a level of activity of 30,000 units of output for the year.

units of output for the year.				
The cost structure for the company's product for the above mentioned				
activity level is given below.				
Particular Cost per unit (RS)				
Raw materials	20	(3) (3)		
Direct labor	5			
Overheads	15	O' 30'		
Total	40			
Profit	10			
Selling Price	50	%.*		

- a) Past experience indicates that raw materials are held in stock, on an average for 2 months.
- b) Work in progress (100% complete in regard to materials and 50% for labour and overhead) will be half a month's production.
- c) Finished goods are in stock on an average for 1 month.
- d) Credit allowed to supplier: 1 month.
- e) Credit allowed to debtors: 2 month.
- f) A minimum cash balance of ₹ 25,000 is expected to be maintained.
  Prepare a statement of working capital requirements. [10]

OR

Calculate the working capital requirement of "RJM Ltd,".

Particular	Cost per unit (Rs)
Raw materia	800
Direct labour	300
Over heads	600
Total cost	1700
Profit	300
Selling price	2000

Additional information.

- 1) Output 60,000 units per annum.
- 2) Raw material in stock 1 month.
- 3) W/P half month (consider 100% Raw material and 50% labour and OH).
- 4) Finish goods in stock 1 month.
- 5) Credit allowed by suppliers 1 month.
- 6) Credit allowed to debtors 2 month.
- 7) Delay in payment of wages half month.
- 8) Delay in payment of overheads half month.

Assume that production is carried out evenly throughout a year. All the sales are credit sales.