Total number of printed pages: 02 2ND SEMESTER BACK EXAMINATION, 2016 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT BRANCH: MBA QUESTION CODE: W348 Max marks: 70 Time: 3 Hours Answer Question No.1 which is compulsory and any five from the rest. [The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks] Q.1 Answer the following: (a) If you deposit Rs.10,000 today in a bank that offers 8% compound interest, in how many years, will this amount double? (b) Mr. Anant purchases a bond whose face value is Rs.1000, maturity period 5 years completed with a noninial interest rate of 8%. The required rate of return is 10%. What is the price he should willing to pay now to purchase the bond? (c) Explain the relationship between the required rate of interest (Kd) and the discount rate in case of bond. (d) If a stock is purchased for Rs.120 and held for one year during which a dividend of Rs.15 per share is paid and the price decreases to Rs.115, what is the return on the share? (e) What is the approach which establishes a relationship between the required rate of return of a security and the systematic risks. (f) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What are the three strategic elements in all capital budgeting decisions? What is tEFR? State its relevance. (g) What is tEFR? State its relevance. (h) What is TEFR? State its relevance. (g) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (g) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad debt losses would be 10%. The											
2ND SEMESTER BACK EXAMINATION, 2016 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT BRANCH: MBA QUESTION CODE: W348 Max marks: 70 Time: 3 Hours Answer Question No.1 which is compulsory and any five from the rest. [The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks] Q.1 Answer the following: (a) If you deposit Rs.10,000 today in a bank that offers 8% compound interest, in how many years, will this amount double? (b) Mr. Anant purchases a bond whose face value is Rs.1000, maturity period 5 years completed with a nominal interest rate of 8%. The required rate of return is 10%. What is the price he should willing to pay now to purchase the bond? (c) Explain the relationship between the required rate of interest (Kd) and the discount rate in case of bond. (d) If a stock is purchased for Rs.120 and held for one year during which a dividend of Rs.15 per share is paid and the price decreases to Rs.115, what is the return on the share? (e) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (h) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (i) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (ii) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (iii) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (iv) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (iv) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (iv) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (iv) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (iv) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (iv) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (iv) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (iv) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (iv) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (iv) What is cannibalization? (iv) What is cannibalization? (iv) What is cannibalization of Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securi	Registration No:										
2ND SEMESTER BACK EXAMINATION, 2016 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT BRANCH: MBA QUESTION CODE: W348 Max marks: 70 Time: 3 Hours Answer Question No.1 which is compulsory and any five from the rest. [The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks] Q.1 Answer the following: (a) If you deposit Rs.10,000 today in a bank that offers 8% compound interest, in how many years, will this amount double? (b) Mr. Anant purchases a bond whose face value is Rs.1000, maturity period 5 years completed with a nominal interest rate of 8%. The required rate of return is 10%. What is the price he should willing to pay now to purchase the bond? (c) Explain the relationship between the required rate of interest (Kd) and the discount rate in case of bond. (d) If a stock is purchased for Rs.120 and held for one year during which a dividend of Rs.15 per share is paid and the price decreases to Rs.115, what is the return on the share? (e) What is the approach which establishes a relationship between the required rate of return of a security and the systematic risks. (f) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (i) What is CFFR? State its relevance. (i) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (ii) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad	Total number of printed pages : 02										
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT BRANCH: MBA QUESTION CODE: W348 Max marks: 70 Time: 3 Hours Answer Question No.1 which is compulsory and any five from the rest. [The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks] Q.1 Answer the following: (a) If you deposit Rs.10,000 today in a bank that offers 8% compound interest, in how many years, will this amount double? (b) Mr. Anant purchases a bond whose face value is Rs.1000, maturity period 5 years completed with a nominal interest rate of 8%. The required rate of return is 10%. What is the price he should willing to pay now to purchase the bond? (c) Explain the relationship between the required rate of interest (Kd) and the discount rate in case of bond. (d) If a stock is purchased for Rs.120 and held for one year during which a dividend of Rs.15 per share is paid and the price decreases to Rs.115, what is the return on the share? (e) What is the approach which establishes a relationship between the required rate of return of a security and the systematic risks. (f) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What are the three strategic elements in all capital budgeting decisions? (h) What is TEFR? State its relevance. (i) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (j) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad											
BRANCH: MBA QUESTION CODE: W348 Max marks: 70 Time: 3 Hours Answer Question No.1 which is compulsory and any five from the rest. [The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks] Q.1 Answer the following: (a) If you deposit Rs.10,000 today in a bank that offers 8% compound interest, in how many years, will this amount double? (b) Mr. Anant purchases a bond whose face value is Rs.1000, maturity period 5 years completed with a nominal interest rate of 8%. The required rate of return is 10%. What is the price he should willing to pay now to purchase the bond? (c) Explain the relationship between the required rate of interest (Kd) and the discount rate in case of bond. (d) If a stock is purchased for Rs.120 and held for one year during which a dividend of Rs.15 per share is paid and the price decreases to Rs.115, what is the return on the share? (e) What is the approach which establishes a relationship between the required rate of return of a security and the systematic risks. (f) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What are the three strategic elements in all capital budgeting decisions? (h) What is TEFR? State its relevance. (i) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (j) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad	2 ND SEMESTER BACK EXAMINATION, 2016										
QUESTION CODE: W348 Max marks: 70 Time: 3 Hours Answer Question No.1 which is compulsory and any five from the rest. [The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks] Q.1 Answer the following: (a) If you deposit Rs.10,000 today in a bank that offers 8% compound interest, in how many years, will this amount double? (b) Mr. Anant purchases a bond whose face value is Rs.1000, maturity period 5 years completed with a nominal interest rate of 8%. The required rate of return is 10%. What is the price he should willing to pay now to purchase the bond? (c) Explain the relationship between the required rate of interest (Kd) and the discount rate in case of bond. (d) If a stock is purchased for Rs.120 and held for one year during which a dividend of Rs.15 per share is paid and the price decreases to Rs.115, what is the return on the share? (e) What is the approach which establishes a relationship between the required rate of return of a security and the systematic risks. (f) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What are the three strategic elements in all capital budgeting decisions? (h) What is TEFR? State its relevance. (i) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (j) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad											
Max marks: 70 Time: 3 Hours Answer Question No.1 which is compulsory and any five from the rest. [The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks] Q.1 Answer the following: (a) If you deposit Rs.10,000 today in a bank that offers 8% compound interest, in how many years, will this amount double? (b) Mr. Anant purchases a bond whose face value is Rs.1000, maturity period 5 years completed with a nominal interest rate of 8%. The required rate of return is 10%. What is the price he should willing to pay now to purchase the bond? (c) Explain the relationship between the required rate of interest (Kd) and the discount rate in case of bond. (d) If a stock is purchased for Rs.120 and held for one year during which a dividend of Rs.15 per share is paid and the price decreases to Rs.115, what is the return on the share? (e) What is the approach which establishes a relationship between the required rate of return of a security and the systematic risks. (f) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What are the three strategic elements in all capital budgeting decisions? (h) What is TEFR? State its relevance. (i) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (j) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad											
Time: 3 Hours Answer Question No.1 which is compulsory and any five from the rest. [The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks] Q.1 Answer the following: (a) If you deposit Rs.10,000 today in a bank that offers 8% compound interest, in how many years, will this amount double? (b) Mr. Anant purchases a bond whose face value is Rs.1000, maturity period 5 years completed with a nominal interest rate of 8%. The required rate of return is 10%. What is the price he should willing to pay now to purchase the bond? (c) Explain the relationship between the required rate of interest (Kd) and the discount rate in case of bond. (d) If a stock is purchased for Rs.120 and held for one year during which a dividend of Rs.15 per share is paid and the price decreases to Rs.115, what is the return on the share? (e) What is the approach which establishes a relationship between the required rate of return of a security and the systematic risks. (f) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What are the three strategic elements in all capital budgeting decisions? (h) What is TEFR? State its relevance. (i) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (j) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad	·										
Answer Question No.1 which is compulsory and any five from the rest. [The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks] Q.1 Answer the following: (a) If you deposit Rs.10,000 today in a bank that offers 8% compound interest, in how many years, will this amount double? (b) Mr. Anant purchases a bond whose face value is Rs.1000, maturity period 5 years completed with a nominal interest rate of 8%. The required rate of return is 10%. What is the price he should willing to pay now to purchase the bond? (c) Explain the relationship between the required rate of interest (Kd) and the discount rate in case of bond. (d) If a stock is purchased for Rs.120 and held for one year during which a dividend of Rs.15 per share is paid and the price decreases to Rs.115, what is the return on the share? (e) What is the approach which establishes a relationship between the required rate of return of a security and the systematic risks. (f) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What are the three strategic elements in all capital budgeting decisions? (h) What is TEFR? State its relevance. (i) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (j) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad											
Q.1 Answer the following: (a) If you deposit Rs.10,000 today in a bank that offers 8% compound interest, in how many years, will this amount double? (b) Mr. Anant purchases a bond whose face value is Rs.1000, maturity period 5 years completed with a nominal interest rate of 8%. The required rate of return is 10%. What is the price he should willing to pay now to purchase the bond? (c) Explain the relationship between the required rate of interest (Kd) and the discount rate in case of bond. (d) If a stock is purchased for Rs.120 and held for one year during which a dividend of Rs.15 per share is paid and the price decreases to Rs.115, what is the return on the share? (e) What is the approach which establishes a relationship between the required rate of return of a security and the systematic risks. (f) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What are the three strategic elements in all capital budgeting decisions? (h) What is TEFR? State its relevance. (i) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (j) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad	210			21							
Q.1 Answer the following: (a) If you deposit Rs.10,000 today in a bank that offers 8% compound interest, in how many years, will this amount double? (b) Mr. Anant purchases a bond whose face value is Rs.1000, maturity period 5 years completed with a nominal interest rate of 8%. The required rate of return is 10%. What is the price he should willing to pay now to purchase the bond? (c) Explain the relationship between the required rate of interest (Kd) and the discount rate in case of bond. (d) If a stock is purchased for Rs.120 and held for one year during which a dividend of Rs.15 per share is paid and the price decreases to Rs.115, what is the return on the share? (e) What is the approach which establishes a relationship between the required rate of return of a security and the systematic risks. (f) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What are the three strategic elements in all capital budgeting decisions? (h) What is TEFR? State its relevance. (i) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (j) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad	• • • • •										
 (a) If you deposit Rs.10,000 today in a bank that offers 8% compound interest, in how many years, will this amount double? (b) Mr. Anant purchases a bond whose face value is Rs.1000, maturity period 5 years completed with a nominal interest rate of 8%. The required rate of return is 10%. What is the price he should willing to pay now to purchase the bond? (c) Explain the relationship between the required rate of interest (Kd) and the discount rate in case of bond. (d) If a stock is purchased for Rs.120 and held for one year during which a dividend of Rs.15 per share is paid and the price decreases to Rs.115, what is the return on the share? (e) What is the approach which establishes a relationship between the required rate of return of a security and the systematic risks. (f) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What are the three strategic elements in all capital budgeting decisions? (h) What is TEFR? State its relevance. (i) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad 			[I he tigures in the right hand margin indicate marks]								
 (a) If you deposit Rs.10,000 today in a bank that offers 8% compound interest, in how many years, will this amount double? (b) Mr. Anant purchases a bond whose face value is Rs.1000, maturity period 5 years completed with a nominal interest rate of 8%. The required rate of return is 10%. What is the price he should willing to pay now to purchase the bond? (c) Explain the relationship between the required rate of interest (Kd) and the discount rate in case of bond. (d) If a stock is purchased for Rs.120 and held for one year during which a dividend of Rs.15 per share is paid and the price decreases to Rs.115, what is the return on the share? (e) What is the approach which establishes a relationship between the required rate of return of a security and the systematic risks. (f) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What are the three strategic elements in all capital budgeting decisions? (h) What is TEFR? State its relevance. (i) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad 	Q.1		Answer the following: 2x10)							
 (b) Mr. Anant purchases a bond whose face value is Rs.1000, maturity period 5 years completed with a nominal interest rate of 8%. The required rate of return is 10%. What is the price he should willing to pay now to purchase the bond? (c) Explain the relationship between the required rate of interest (Kd) and the discount rate in case of bond. (d) If a stock is purchased for Rs.120 and held for one year during which a dividend of Rs.15 per share is paid and the price decreases to Rs.115, what is the return on the share? (e) What is the approach which establishes a relationship between the required rate of return of a security and the systematic risks. (f) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What are the three strategic elements in all capital budgeting decisions? (h) What is TEFR? State its relevance. (i) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad 	-	(a)	If you deposit Rs.10,000 today in a bank that offers 8% compound								
period 5 years completed with a nominal interest rate of 8%. The required rate of return is 10%. What is the price he should willing to pay now to purchase the bond? (c) Explain the relationship between the required rate of interest (Kd) and the discount rate in case of bond. (d) If a stock is purchased for Rs.120 and held for one year during which a dividend of Rs.15 per share is paid and the price decreases to Rs.115, what is the return on the share? (e) What is the approach which establishes a relationship between the required rate of return of a security and the systematic risks. (f) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What are the three strategic elements in all capital budgeting decisions? (h) What is TEFR? State its relevance. (i) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (j) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad	210	(h)	interest, in how many years, will this amount double?								
required rate of return is 10%. What is the price he should willing to pay now to purchase the bond? (c) Explain the relationship between the required rate of interest (Kd) and the discount rate in case of bond. (d) If a stock is purchased for Rs.120 and held for one year during which a dividend of Rs.15 per share is paid and the price decreases to Rs.115, what is the return on the share? (e) What is the approach which establishes a relationship between the required rate of return of a security and the systematic risks. (f) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What are the three strategic elements in all capital budgeting decisions? (h) What is TEFR? State its relevance. (i) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (j) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad		(D)									
(c) Explain the relationship between the required rate of interest (Kd) and the discount rate in case of bond. (d) If a stock is purchased for Rs.120 and held for one year during which a dividend of Rs.15 per share is paid and the price decreases to Rs.115, what is the return on the share? (e) What is the approach which establishes a relationship between the required rate of return of a security and the systematic risks. (f) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What are the three strategic elements in all capital budgeting decisions? (h) What is TEFR? State its relevance. (i) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (j) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad			required rate of return is 10%. What is the price he should willing to pay								
the discount rate in case of bond. (d) If a stock is purchased for Rs.120 and held for one year during which a dividend of Rs.15 per share is paid and the price decreases to Rs.115, what is the return on the share? (e) What is the approach which establishes a relationship between the required rate of return of a security and the systematic risks. (f) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What are the three strategic elements in all capital budgeting decisions? (h) What is TEFR? State its relevance. (i) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (j) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad		•									
dividend of Rs.15 per share is paid and the price decreases to Rs.115, what is the return on the share? (e) What is the approach which establishes a relationship between the required rate of return of a security and the systematic risks. (f) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What are the three strategic elements in all capital budgeting decisions? (h) What is TEFR? State its relevance. (i) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (j) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad		(0)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •								
what is the return on the share? (e) What is the approach which establishes a relationship between the required rate of return of a security and the systematic risks. (f) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What are the three strategic elements in all capital budgeting decisions? (h) What is TEFR? State its relevance. (i) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (j) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad	210	(d) If a stock is purchased for Rs.120 and held for one year during v									
(e) What is the approach which establishes a relationship between the required rate of return of a security and the systematic risks. (f) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What are the three strategic elements in all capital budgeting decisions? (h) What is TEFR? State its relevance. (i) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (j) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad		·									
(f) What is optimal capital structure? Give example. (g) What are the three strategic elements in all capital budgeting decisions? (h) What is TEFR? State its relevance. (i) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (j) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad		(e)									
(g) What are the three strategic elements in all capital budgeting decisions? (h) What is TEFR? State its relevance. (i) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (j) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad		required rate of return of a security and the systematic risks.									
(h) What is TEFR? State its relevance. (i) What is cannibalization? Does it involve any cost? (j) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. (c) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? (d) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? (e) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad											
(j) Working capital cycle includes other two cycles. What are they? Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad		(h)	What is TEFR ? State its relevance.								
Q.2 (a) Mysore Lamps Ltd. Requires Rs.30 lakh to meet its quarterly cash requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad	210		•	21							
requirements. The annual return on the marketable securities which are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad		U)	vvolking capital cycle includes other two cycles. vvilat are they :								
are of the tune of Rs.30 lakh is 20%. The conversion of the securities into cash necessitates a fixed cost of Rs.3000 per transaction. Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. (c) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? (d) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad	Q.2		(a) my solo = ampo = tan noquinos nonce tamin to most ito quantomy salon								
210 Compute the optimum conversion amount. (b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad											
(b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a company. Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad			·								
Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad	210		Compute the optimum conversion amount. 210 210	21							
Q.3 a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30? b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad			(b) What strategies are generally adopted to manage cash in a								
b) A company is considering relaxation of its credit policy. Such relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad			company.								
relaxation would increase the sales by Rs.15 million on which bad	Q.3		a) What is the meaning of 2/10 net 30 ?								
210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210											
	210		210 210 210 210 210 210 210	21							
firm is 20%. Average collection period is 40 days. Post tax cost of			firm is 20%. Average collection period is 40 days. Post tax cost of								
funds is 10%. The rate applicable is 30%. Assume 360 days in a year. Examine the effect of relaxing credit policy.			· ·								

Q.4	(a) Discuss different forms of dividends.(b) What are the main motivation of a stock split.							
Q.5 210	Explain at least two appraisal methods under DCF and Non DCF methods of investment appraisal. Discuss the relevant merits and demerits.							
Q.6	Discuss the maximization principles in financial management. Which principle is most appropriate now a days ? Why? justify.							
Q.7	What is WACC? How do you compute WACC? Explain what weights are generally used to compute WACC with an imaginary data. Write short notes (any two): a) Evaluation of IRR b) Episodic finance c) Techniques to explain Time Value of Money.							
Q.8								
210	210	210	-000-	210	210	210		
210	210	210	210	210	210	210		
210	210	210	210	210	210	210		
210	210	210	210	210	210	210		
210	210	210	210	210	210	210		