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St Aloysius College (Autonomous)
Mangaluru
Semester I- P.G. Examination - M.Com.(Finance and Analytics)
February 2021
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ANALYSIS

Time: 3 hrs.

Max Marks: 70

SECTION - A**Answer any FIVE questions.****(5x4=20)**

1. List the qualitative characteristics and objectives of financial statement of a company.
2. Summarise the benefits and challenges of Global convergence of Accounting.
3. Illustrate the preparation of common size and comparative balance sheet with numerical figures.
4. Outline the limitations of ratio analysis and suggest the precautions that are to be taken in ratio analysis.
5. "Fund flow and cash flow statements are not substitute for the basic financial statements". Comment.
6. Highlight the need for Inflation Accounting.
7. Explain the significance of Social Accounting.

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SECTION - B**Answer any FOUR questions.****(4x10=40)**

8. Discuss the accounting concepts applicable to balance sheet and income statement. State the legal requirements of Financial statements.
9. a) Explain the utility and limitations of Environmental Accounting.
 b) Describe the various human resource valuation models.
10. ABC Limited has made plans for the next year. It is estimated that the company will employ total assets of ₹ 8,00,000; 50% of the assets being financed by the borrowed capital at an interest rate of 16% per year. The direct cost or estimated at ₹ 4,80,000 and all other operating expenses are estimated at ₹ 80,000. Goods will be sold at 150% of the direct cost. Income tax rate is assumed to be 50%. You are required to calculate the following ratios and also state the purpose of each ratio:
 - i. Net Profit Margin.
 - ii. Return on Assets.
 - iii. Assets Turnover Ratio.
 - iv. Return on owner's equity.
 - v. Interest Coverage Ratio.

11. From the following Balance sheet of PK Limited for the year ending 3-12-2014 and 31-12-2015, prepare cash flow statement as per AS-3

Liabilities	2014 ₹	2015 ₹	Assets	2014 ₹	2015 ₹
Equity Share Capital	2,15,000	2,75,000	Goodwill	-	20,000
Reserves	40,000	40,000	Plant & Machinery	1,12,950	1,16,200
Profit and Loss	39,690	41,220	Land and Building	1,48,500	1,44,250
Provision for Tax	40,000	50,000	Current assets	1,98,530	1,70,730
Bank Loan	59,510	-	Cash	7,500	7,700
Current Liabilities	73,280	52,660			
	4,67,480	4,58,880		4,67,480	4,58,880

The following information is also provided:

- A dividend of ₹ 26,000 was paid during the year 2015.
 - Profit before tax for the year was ₹ 62,530.
 - During the year 2015, the company paid tax of ₹ 25,000.
 - During the year, the company purchased assets of another company and paid 60,000 in share capital- Stock ₹ 21,640 and plant ₹ 18,360.
 - It purchases machinery costing ₹ 5,650 during the year.
12. The balance sheet of H limited and S limited as on 31st March 2020 are given below:

	H Limited (₹)	S Limited (₹)
I. Equity and Liabilities		
1. Share Holders Funds		
a. Share Capital:		
Authorized, issued, subscribed and paid up capital.		
Equity shares of 100 each, fully called up and paid up.	6,00,000	2,00,000
b. Reserves and surplus:		
General Reserve.	60,000	40,000
Profit and Loss	80,000	30,000
2. Current Liabilities:		
Trade payables	75,000	48,000
	8,15,000	3,18,000
II. Assets		
1. Non-current assets		
a. Fixed assets:		
Tangible fixed assets	5,91,000	3,18,000
b. Long term investment:		
1,600 shares in S limited (at cost)	2,24,000	-
	8,15,000	3,18,000

H Limited acquired S limited on 31st March 2020. The plant worth book value of 60,000 included in Sundry Assets of S limited was re-valued at ₹ 50,000 on this date. Prepare consolidated Balance sheet of H and S limited as on that date.

13. a) Calculate cost of sales adjustment from the following under CCA method:

Particulars	Historical Cost (₹)	Index number
Opening stock	50,000	100
Purchases	1,80,000	120
Total goods	2,30,000	(Average)
Less: Opening stock	84,000	140
Cost of sales	1,46,000	

- b) Calculate the monetary working capital adjustments from the following:

Particulars	Opening	Closing
Debtors	5,000	7,000
Creditors	4,000	4,600
Index Number	100	120
Average index for the year	110	

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SECTION - C

14. **Compulsory**

(10)

The actual ratios of a company compared to the industry standard are given below. Comment on each ratio and indicate in one or two sentences the nature of action to be taken by the company:

Ratio	Industry Standard	Actual for the company
Current ratio	2.2	2.7
Debtors turnover ratio	6	8
Stock turnover ratio	10	3
Net profit ratio	5%	2.4%
Total debt to total assets	7.5%	40%

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Mangaluru
Semester I- P.G. Examination - M.Com.(Finance and Analytics)
February 2021

WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Time: 3 hrs.

Max Marks: 70

SECTION - AAnswer any **FIVE** questions.

(5x4=20)

1. What are the components of working capital?
2. Write a note on 'Trade Credit' as a source of working capital finance.
3. What are the benefits of factoring?
4. Write a note on 'Ageing Schedule' in the context of monitoring of Receivable.
5. Why Inventory Management is important to an organisation?
6. The cash outgoings of a company are estimated to be ₹ 5,00,000 p.a., spread evenly throughout the year. The money on deposit earns 12 percent p.a. more than money in a current account. The switching cost per transaction is ₹ 150. Calculate the optimum amount to be transferred.
7. The annual demand for an item is 3,200 units. The unit cost is ₹ 6 and inventory carrying charges is 25 percent p.a. If the cost of one procurement is ₹ 150, determine:
 - a. Economic Ordering Quantity (EOQ)
 - b. Number of orders per year

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SECTION - BAnswer any **FOUR** questions.

(4x10=40)

8. Discuss the factors determining working capital requirement
9. List out the reasons for prolonged operating cycle. Explain how operating cycle can be reduced.
10. Discuss the important strategies of working capital management.
11. A company has given the following particulars. You are required to prepare a cash budget for three months ending 31st December 2019:

Months	Sales (₹)	Material (₹)	Wages (₹)	Overheads (₹)
August	40,000	20,400	7,600	3,800
September	42,000	20,000	7,600	4,200
October	46,000	19,600	8,000	4,600
November	50,000	20,000	8,400	4,800
December	60,000	21,600	9,000	5,000

- i) Sales/Debtors: 10 percent sales are on cash basis; 50 percent of the credit sales are collected next month and the balance in the following month. Creditors: Materials 2 months, wages 1 month, overheads 1 month.
- ii) Cash balance on 1st October 2019 is expected to be ₹ 8,000.
- iii) A machinery will be installed in August 2019 at a cost of ₹ 1,00,000.

Contd...2

- The monthly instalment of ₹ 5,000 is payable from October onwards.
- iv) Dividend at 10 percent on preference share capital of ₹ 3,00,000 will be paid on 1st December 2019.
- v) Advance to be received for sale of vehicle ₹ 20,000 in December.
- vi) Advance Income Tax to be paid in December ₹ 5,000.
12. X Ltd has current sales of ₹ 20,00,000. The company planning to introduce a cash discount policy of '2/10, net 30'. As a result, the company expects the average collection period to go down by 10 days and 80 percent of the sales opt for the cash discount facility.
- If the company's required return on investment in receivables is 20 percent, should it introduce the new discount policy?
13. Z Ltd produces a product which has a monthly demand of 4,000 units. The product requires a component which is purchased at ₹ 20. For every finished product, one unit of component is required. The ordering cost is ₹ 120 per order and the holding cost is 10 percent p.a.
- You are required to calculate the extra cost the company has to incur, over and above the cost at EOQ, if the minimum lot size to be supplied is 4,000 units.

SECTION - C (Compulsory)

(1x10=10)

14. The Board of Directors of Ruby Ltd requests you to prepare a statement showing the working capital requirements forecast for a level of activity of 1,56,000 units of production. The following information is available for your calculations:

Raw materials	₹ 90 p.u.
Direct labour	₹ 40 p.u.
Overheads	₹ 75 p.u.
Total cost	₹ 205 p.u.
Profit	₹ 60 p.u.
Selling price	₹ 265 p.u.

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- i) Raw materials are in stock, on average, one month
- ii) Materials are in process, on average, 2 weeks
- iii) Finished goods are in stock, on average, one month
- iv) Credit allowed by suppliers - one month
- v) Time lag in payment from debtors - 2 months
- vi) Lag in payment of wages - 1.5 weeks
- vii) Lag in payment of overheads - one month

20 percent of the output is sold against cash. Cash in hand and at bank is expected to be ₹ 60,000. It is to be assumed that production is carried on evenly throughout the year. Wages and overheads accrue similarly and a time period of 4 weeks is equivalent to a month.

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Mangaluru
Semester I – P.G. Examination - M.Com. (Finance and Analytics)
February 2021
INCOME TAX

Time: 3 hrs.

Max Marks: 70

Answer any **FIVE** of the following

SECTION - A

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1. Show how the following incomes are to be assessed in the hands of an assessee who is (a) Resident (b) Non-resident and (c) Not ordinary resident.

	₹
i) Salary drawn during the year for employment outside India from Government of India.	
ii) Salary drawn for employment in London Office of an Indian Company for three months.	93,500
iii) Profits earned abroad and received in India.	18,000
iv) Profit earned from business transactions outside India and kept in Bank there.	25,000
v) Dividend received from an Indian Company	18,000
	3,000

2. Mr. Suresh [resident] retired from ABC Ltd. on 1.11.2019 after serving the company for 25 years and 9 months. At the time of retirement his basic pay was ₹ 20,000 p.m. and D.A. of ₹ 800 p.m. [which is treated as salary for the purpose of all retirement benefits] but it was ₹ 18,000 p.m. Basic and ₹ 200 p.m. DA up to 31.7.2019.
He is entitled for 45 days of leave per year of service and has availed 55 days leave and encashed 20 days of leave throughout his service and received a leave salary ₹ 7,28,000. Compute taxable part of leave salary for the A.Y. 2020-21.
3. Archita Ltd. had a Plant and Machinery having a WDV of ₹ 25,00,000 on 1.4.2019. During the year an additional machinery costing ₹ 10,00,000 was purchased on 31.8.2019. On 31.10.2019, fire had broken in the premises of the Company destroying a considerable part of the plant and machinery. Insurance Company paid damages ₹ 12,50,000. Calculate the amount of depreciation chargeable to P&L A/c for the year ended 31.3.2020. Will it make any difference if the entire block of Plant destroyed? Plant and machinery is used in manufacturing Industry. Rate of depreciation 15%.
4. Sri. Suryaputhra has the following investments for the year ended 31.3.2020:
- ₹ 20,000 units of UTI [Income received ₹ 4,000].
 - ₹ 80,000 in Post office Savings Bank account which earns the Interest at 5% p.a.
 - ₹ 72,000 10% Tax free Debentures of Mysore Municipal Corporation.
 - 14% Karnataka State Electricity Board Bonds ₹ 30,000.
 - ₹ 50,000 Fixed deposits with Canara Bank Mysore at 8% p.a.
- Compute the Income from other Sources of Sri. Suryaputhra from the above investments for the Assessment Year 2020-21.
5. What are the provisions governing set-off of losses?

6. Mr. Saha furnishes the following details:
- Medical Insurance premium paid on own life ₹ 4,000.
 - Medical Insurance premium paid on father's life ₹ 43,000.
 - Cash payment for preventive health checkup on own life ₹ 2,000.
 - Cash payment for preventive health checkup on father's life ₹ 6,000.
 - Contribution to Central Government health scheme ₹ 4,000.
- Calculate the amount of deduction allowable u/s 80D for the AY 2020-21.
7. State any six incomes chargeable under Other sources.

SECTION - B

Answer any **FOUR** questions out of six questions.

(4×10=40)

8. The following is the Receipts and Payments Account of a Medical practitioner Dr. Hariprasad for the year ended 31.3.2020.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Balance b/d	1,20,000	By Clinic rent	25,000
To visiting fees	80,000	By Staff salaries	80,000
To consultation fees	65,000	By Rent and taxes	25,000
To sale of medicine	45,000	By Electricity and water charges	14,000
To Operation theatre rent	25,000	By Purchase of medical books [annual publication]	14,000
To Interest	25,000	By Purchases of surgical equipments	40,000
		By Motor car expenses	10,000
		By Medical association members fees	5,000
		By Audit fees	20,000
		By Staff welfare expenses	12,000
		By Diwali expenses	6,000
		By Entertainment expenses	12,000
		By Medicines purchased	30,000
		By Balance c/d	67,000
	3,60,000		3,60,000

Additional Information:

- Gift from patient ₹ 4,000 was given to him by a patient not included in the account.
 - ¼ of Motor car expenses relate to personal use.
 - The rate of depreciation on surgical equipments is 15%.
 - Interest received is on Bank deposits.
 - Audit fee include Income tax appeal expenses of ₹ 10,000.
- Compute his taxable Income from Profession for the Assessment year 2020-21.
9. Mr. Mohan [resident] had two houses. The first house was occupied by himself for his residence. He got this house from his uncle as a gift on 15th July, 1988. His uncle purchased this house in 1979 for ₹ 56,000. Its Fair Market Value as on 1st April 2001 was ₹ 70,000. Mohan spent ₹ 5,000 on its improvement on 10.9.2004 and sold it on 30.11.2019, for ₹ 10,00,000. He purchased another house for his residence on 25th Feb. 2020 for ₹ 2,00,000. He had purchased the Second house for ₹ 60,000 in 1987-88 and had let out for residential purpose. He sold this house on 15.06.2019 for ₹ 5,20,000. He had purchased some jewellery in 1987-88 for ₹ 75,000. On 22nd Feb. 2020 he sold this Jewellery for ₹ 6,00,000. [CII: 2001-02 - 100; 2004-05 - 113, 2018-19 - 280 and 2019-20 - 289.]
Compute the taxable Capital gains of Mr. Mohan for the A.Y. 2020-21.
10. Explain the different kinds of Provident Funds.

Contd...3

11. Mr. Partho Sahoo is offered an employment by a private company at a Basic salary of ₹ 5,000 per month, D.A. of ₹ 1,000 per month [forming part of salary], Bonus ₹ 10,000, CCA ₹ 300 per month. The Company gave Mr. Partho an option to take rent-free unfurnished house in Bengaluru for which the Company would pay a rent of ₹ 1,500 per month or to accept HRA of ₹ 1,500 per month and to find own accommodation. Mr. Partho Sahoo decided to accept the HRA and takes a house at Bengaluru at ₹ 1,200 per month. Has Mr. Partho Sahoo made a wise choice from the Income tax point of view?
12. From the Profit and Loss Account of Mr. Ramesh for the year ended 31.3.2020, compute the Income from Business for the AY 2020-21.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Office expenses	40,000	Gross Profit b/d	6,40,000
General expenses	16,000	Interest on Govt. Securities	11,200
Interest on Bank loan	4,000	Discounts received	16,000
Audit fees	4,000	Bad debts recovered [not written off earlier year]	800
Interest on capital	12,000	Sundry receipts	16,000
Rent	20,000	Dividend	16,000
Provision for Income tax	16,000		
Charity	8,000		
Legal expenses	4,000		
Compensation to retrench employees	20,000		
Extension of Building	36,000		
GST	8,000		
Net Profit	5,12,000		
	7,00,000		7,00,000

Additional Information:

- General charges included ₹ 8,000 towards purchase of computer.
 - Legal expenses include ₹ 1,600 penalty by customs authority.
 - Rent include ₹ 8,000 paid as rent of the house in which the assessee lives.
 - Depreciation allowed ₹ 12,000 as per Income tax rules [Excluding depreciation on computer purchased].
 - Income tax provision is excessive to the extent of ₹ 5,000.
13. Mr. Mukesh is owner of the three houses in Bengaluru.

Particulars	House A ₹	House B ₹	House C ₹
Fair rent	18,000	15,000	12,000
Municipal valuation	15,000	20,000	10,000
Let out [per month]	2,000	1,500	2,500
Use by tenant	Residential	Office	Residential
Construction started	30.5.2013	1.1.2012	2.3.2010
Construction completed	1.4.2016	1.6.2016	31.3.2011
Repair expenses	1,000	-	4,000
Collection charges	2,000	500	-
Interest on loan			
a) For Construction	10,000	-	-
b) For Marriage of daughter	-	6,000	-
c) For repair	-	-	-

Municipal tax is 10% of Municipal valuation. Municipal tax of House A was paid by owner, but Municipal tax of House B was not paid up to 31.3.2020. Municipal tax of House C was paid by the tenant. The House C has remained

vacant for 2 months. Compute his Income from House property for the Assessment year 2020-21 by making assumption that housing loan in respect of House A and House C was taken after 1.4.1999.

SECTION - C (Compulsory)**(1×10=10)**

14. Mr. Ganesh the manager of Maruthi Suzuki Ltd., Mumbai, has furnished the following details of his Income for the year ended 31.3.2020.

- a) Basic Salary ₹ 21,000 per month.
- b) Bonus at two months basic salary.
- c) Commission is 3% on sales. During the year he reached a sales of ₹ 5,00,000.
- d) Dearness allowance forming part of salary ₹ 7,000 per month. [Considered to retirement benefits].
- e) Medical allowances ₹ 1,400 per month.
- f) Entertainment allowances ₹ 3,000 per month.
- g) Children's Hostel allowance for his two children at ₹ 500 per month per child.
- h) RPF Company's Contribution ₹ 6,000 per month.
- i) RPF Own contribution ₹ 5,000 per month.
- j) Interest on RPF at 11% p.a. ₹ 44,000.
- k) Transport allowance ₹ 1,800 p.m.
- l) He has been provided Rent-free furnished accommodation at Mumbai whose fair rental value is ₹ 10,000 and cost of furniture ₹ 60,000.
- m) He paid professional tax of ₹ 2,400.

Compute his taxable salary for the Assessment Year 2020-21.

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Semester I- P.G. Examination - M.Com.(Finance and Analytics)
February 2021
BUSINESS STATISTICS

Time: 3 hrs.

Max Marks: 70

SECTION - A

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(5x4=20)

Answer any **FIVE** questions.

1. Explain the different methods of collecting primary and secondary data.
2. Write a note on different types of Regression.
3. List out the characteristics of Binomial Distribution.
4. Form a discrete frequency distribution from the following scores:
15, 18, 16, 20, 25, 24, 25, 20, 16, 15, 18, 18, 16, 24, 15, 20, 28, 30, 27, 16, 24, 25, 20, 18, 28, 27, 25, 24, 24, 18, 18, 25, 20, 16, 15, 20, 27, 28, 29, 16
5. Mean of 25 observations was found to be 78.4. But later it was found that 96 was misread as 69. Find the correct mean.
6. In the records of a hospital, following were the age (years) and number of patients found. Compute the median age of the patients.

Age (years)	Number of Patients	Age (years)	Number of Patients
More than 10	148	More than 50	30
More than 20	124	More than 60	30
More than 30	109	70-80	01
More than 40	71		

7. Find out mode from the following data:

Marks	Number of students	Marks	Number of students
55-60	7	35-40	30
50-55	13	30-35	33
45-50	15	25-30	28
40-45	20	20-25	14

SECTION - BAnswer any **FOUR** questions.

(4x10=40)

8. Discuss the growth of Statistics as a separate discipline. What are the areas in which Statistics is useful?
9. a) Write a note on different types of diagrams
b) Represent the following data by a suitable diagram showing the difference between revenue and cost:

Year	Total Revenue (₹ in crores)	Total Cost (₹ in crores)
2009	22.0	19.5
2010	27.3	21.7
2011	28.2	30.0
2012	30.3	25.6
2013	32.7	26.1
2014	33.3	34.2

10. a) Write a note on ogives.
b) Draw histogram and frequency curve for the following data:

Profit Range (₹ in lakhs)	Number of companies
0-15	3
15-30	7
30-45	18
45-60	25
60-75	20
75-90	12
90-105	6
105-120	5
120-135	2

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11. An analysis of monthly wages paid to workers in two firms A and B, belonging to the same industry, gives the following results:

	Firm A	Firm B
Number of wage earners	300	200
Average monthly wages	525	475
S.D. of the distribution of wages	10	11

- i) In which firm, A and B, is there greater variability in individual wages?
ii) Find the average monthly wages and the SD of the wages of all the workers in the two firms taken together?
12. In a beauty contest, ten contestants are ranked by three judges as under. Discuss which pair of judges have the nearest approach to common tastes in beauty:

Judge I	Judge II	Judge III
1	4	6
4	8	7
8	7	1
9	5	8
6	9	10
10	6	5
7	10	9
3	2	2
2	3	3
5	1	4

13. The scores made by a candidate in a certain test are normally distributed with mean 500 and SD 100. What percentage of candidate receive the scores between 400 and 600?

SECTION - C (Compulsory)

(1x10=10)

14. Given below are the figures of production (tons) of a sugar factory:

Year	Production
2009	400
2010	450
2011	460
2012	420
2013	470
2014	500
2015	460

Fit a straight line trend by the least squares method and tabulate the trend.

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Semester I- P.G. Examination – M.Com.(Finance and Analytics)
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FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND POLICY

Time: 3 hrs.

Max Marks: 70

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SECTION – A

(5x4=20)

Answer any **FIVE** questions.

1. "The main technical flaws of the profit criterion are ambiguity, timing of benefits and quality of benefits." Explain.
2. Differentiate between explicit and implicit cost of capital.
3. A company wishes to determine the optimum capital structure. From the following selected information supplied to you, determine the optimum capital structure of the company.

Situations	Debt Amount	Equity	After tax (Kd) (%)	Ke (%)
1	40,00,000	10,00,000	18	20
2	25,00,000	25,00,000	12	22
3	10,00,000	40,00,000	10	28

4. What is arbitraging? In what way does it provide the operational justification for the MM hypothesis regarding irrelevance of capital structure?
5. From the following information, determine the price per share as per Walter's model.

Internal rate of return	20%
Cost of capital	15%
Earnings per share	₹ 10
Dividends paid	₹ 4

Is it the optimum payout ratio? Give reasons.

6. Explain the CAPM approach for computing the cost of equity. State the merits and demerits of this approach.
7. What is meant by "Financial risk"? Explain the relationship between leverage and the cost of capital?

SECTION – B

Answer any **FOUR** questions.

(4x10=40)

8. Explain the Agency problem and elaborate how it can be resolved.
9. The Finance manager of a company has formulated various financial plans to finance ₹ 30,00,000 required to implement various capital budgeting projects:
(i) Either equity capital of ₹ 30,00,000 or ₹ 15,00,000, 10% Debentures and ₹ 15,00,000 equity.

Contd...2

PS 357.1

(ii) Either equity capital of ₹ 30,00,000 or 13% Preference shares of ₹ 10,00,000, and ₹ 20,00,000 equity.

(iii) Either equity capital of ₹ 30,00,000 or 13% Preference share capital of ₹ 10,00,000, (subject to dividend tax of 10%), ₹ 10,00,000 10% Debentures and ₹ 10,00,000 equity.

(iv) Either equity capital of ₹ 20,00,000 and 10% Debentures of ₹ 10,00,000 or 13% Preference share capital of ₹ 10,00,000, ₹ 8,00,000

10% Debentures and ₹ 12,00,000 equity.

You are required to determine the Indifference point for each financial plan, assuming 35% corporate tax rate and the face value of equity shares is ₹ 100.

10. Explain in detail the various determinants of capital structure of a company.
11. Describe the traditional view on the Optimum capital structure. Compare and contrast this view with the NI and NOI approaches.
12. Explain the significance of dividend policy. Discuss the factors influencing a firm's dividend policy in practice by taking an illustration of any existing Indian Company.
13. Company X and Company Y are in the same risk class and are identical in every respect except that company X uses debt, while company Y does not. The levered firm has ₹ 9,00,000 debentures, carrying 10% rate of interest. Both the firms earn 20% operating profit on their total assets of ₹ 15,00,000. Assume perfect capital markets, rational investors and so on; a tax rate of 35% and capitalization rate of 15% for an all-equity company.
 - (a) Compute the value of firms X and Y using Net income (NI) Approach.
 - (b) Compute the value of each firm using the Net Operating Income (NOI) Approach
 - (c) Using the NOI Approach, calculate the overall cost of capital (K_o) for firms X and Y.
 - (d) Which of these two firms has an optimal capital structure according to the NOI Approach? Why?

SECTION - C (Compulsory) (1x10=10)

14. Calculate (a) Operating leverage (b) Financial leverage and (c) Combined leverage from the following data under situations I and II and financial plans, A and B.

Installed capacity: 4000 units

Actual production and sales is 75% of the capacity.

Selling price, ₹ 30 per unit; Variable cost, ₹ 15 per unit

Fixed cost:

Under situation I - ₹ 15,000

Under situation II - ₹ 20,000
