

Time: 2 ½ hrs

Marks:75

Note all questions are compulsory

Q1 A. State whether the following are True or False (any eight) (8)

1. Leveraged Buyouts are when the company expands via raising equity.
2. Buy back of share is way of rewarding the share holders
3. Merger is the combination of two or more companies
4. Rehabilitation of finance is a way of merging sick companies with healthy companies
5. Debentures carry a fixed repayment to the owners in the form of interest
6. LPG paved way to a strong corporate restructuring India
7. A reverse takeover, reverse merger, or reverse IPO is the acquisition of a public company by a private company so that the private company can bypass the lengthy and complex process of going public.
8. Synergy refers to a situation where the combined entity is valued is reduced
9. Preference Shares received dividends post the equity share holders
10. A poison pill makes a company shares cheaper to buy, for the acquirer.

Q1.B. Match the column (any seven) (7)

Group A	Group B
a. Rehabilitation finance	1. Expansion routed with the help of external borrowing of finance
b. Ex-Dividend	2. The core reason of survival of a company
c. Competitive Advantage	3.Using mainly debt to finance for sick companies
d. Leverage Buy out	4. offers shares in the new subsidiary to shareholders but they have to choose between the subsidiary and the parent company.
e. Spin-off	5. Purchasing a controlling stake in the company
f. Take over	6. Post which the shareholder purchasing the share would not get Divided benefit
g. Split - off	7. An agreement which decided how parties / companies would work together in an International Market
h. Disinvestment	8. distributes shares of the new subsidiary to existing shareholders
i Strategic Alliance	9. Government liquidating an asset

Q2. a. What is corporate restructuring? Explain its need and importance (8)

b. Define the term Leveraged Buy outs and state its characteristics (7)

OR

p. Explain Accounting aspect of Amalgamation in terms of (8)

q. i. Amalgamation in the nature of Purchase (7)

ii. Amalgamation in the nature of Merger

Q3.a. Describe the historical back ground of Corporate Restructuring. (7)

b. List and Explain the reasons of failure of mergers (8)

OR

p. Explain the term 'reduction of capital' and state the reasons for reducing the capital. (8)

q. What are the various financial products through which funding is done? (7)

Q4.a. Enumerate the economic aspects of mergers. (8)

b. Give the role of professionals in Corporate Restructuring? (7)

OR

P. Explain the process of a conglomerate merger? (8)

q. List and explain the reasons of a Share Buy Back. (7)

Q5.a. Distinguish between funding through Equity and Debentures (8)

b. What is forward integration and backward integration (7)

OR

Q5. Short Notes (any three) (15)

a. Joint Venture and Strategic alliance

b. Management Buy Outs

c. Capital Reduction

d. ADR and GDR

e. Disinvestment

- i) _____ is an instrument containing all the necessary details of transactions of supply of goods/services.
- i) Delivery challan ii) Invoice
- iii) E-Way bill iv) Sales voucher
- j) E-Way Bill can be cancelled within _____ from the time of generation.
- i) 12 hours ii) 4 hours
- iii) 1 day iv) 24 hours.

Q.1. (B) State whether the following statements are True or False (Any 7 / 10): (7)

- a) Union Finance Minister is the Vice-Chairperson of the GST Council.
- b) The state taxes to be subsumed in GST include State VAT, Luxury Tax, Entry tax, Central Sales Tax, Purchase Tax, etc.
- c) The person supplying exempted goods or services, or both shall not collect the tax in excess of the effective rate.
- d) Mrs. Sakshi supplied goods to Ms. Sudha from Delhi to Kolkata, this is treated as inter-state supply.
- e) When invoice has not been issued within the time limit, the date of receipt of payment is the time of supply.
- f) Aggregate turnover includes all taxable supplies and taxes thereon.
- g) The Registration certificate is issued to the tax deductor in form GST REG - 06 within a period of 3 working days from the date of submission of the application.
- h) Every e-commerce operator is required to compulsorily get registered under GST.
- i) Interest @18% is payable on excess claim of credit.
- j) The first 2 characters of the Goods and Services Tax Identification Number represent the state code.

Q.2. (A) As per provisions related to Goods and Services Tax, classify above items as taxable or non-taxable and calculate the value of taxable services. (8)

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Rent received for residential house	80,000
Vacant land used for animal husbandry	8,00,000
Loan Processing charges	3,00,000
Sale and purchase of forward contracts	2,00,000
Coaching to students for IIT exams	2,50,000
Up-Gradation of Software	4,00,000
Cosmetic surgery of patients on account of injury suffered during accidents	2,00,000

Q.2. (B) State the features of Goods & Services Tax. (7)

OR

Q.2. (C) Explain GST Council and its functions. (8)

Q.2. (D) Mr. Dilip acquired goods worth Rs. 70,800 which included amount of CGST @9% and SGST @9%. The seller incurred Rs. 2,500 towards testing expenses which were not included in the price. Further, Municipal taxes paid on such goods were Rs. 1,800. Discount of Rs. 3,000 was given as a trade discount. Mr. Dilip paid cargo charges expenses of Rs. 3,000 to bring the goods to his factory. Calculate the value of supply as per the provisions of section 15 of CGST Act. (7)

Q.3. (A) Determine the place of supply in each of the following independent cases: (8)

- a) Mr. X, a hair stylist registered in New Delhi, travels to Singapore to provide his services to Ms. Y, a resident of Singapore.
- b) Famous actress Patrina Saif went to London to avail plastic surgery services for her nose.
- c) Mr. C, an architect (New Delhi), provides professional services to Mr. Z of New York in relation to his immovable property in Pune.
- d) A circus team from Russia organizes a circus in new Delhi.
- e) A travel agent registered in Mumbai books a tour of famous Indian cities for a Dubai resident.
- f) If FM shipping co. located in India charges ocean freight charges for transportation of goods to Germany for a customer located in India.
- g) Air India flight departing from Mumbai to Paris providing food to its passengers.
- h) Mr. Ritesh of Mumbai went to Patna and purchased a Mobile Phone.

Q.3. (B) Find the time of supply in following cases as per CGST Act, 2017. (7)

Sr.no	Date of supply of services	Date of invoice	Date of receipt of payment
1	12.10.2023	01.11.2023	10.11.2023
2	08.11.2023	05.12.2023	25.12.2023
3	10.11.2023	20.12.2023	22.12.2023
4	17.11.2023	27.11.2023	03.11.2023
5	23.11.2023	29.11.2023	02.11.2023
6	10.11.2023	05.12.2023	15.12.2023
7	06.12.2023	10.12.2023	17.12.2023

Q.3. (C) From the following information determine the place of supply of goods as per section 10(1)(b) of IGST Act, 2017, where the goods are delivered by the supplier to a recipient on the direction of a third person during the course of movement of goods. Also determine the nature of supply – whether inter-state or intra-state supply? **(8)**

Supplier and his Location	Location of the buyer (third person)	Recipient and his location	Place of delivery of goods
Mr. Atul, Indore	Mr. Atul, Indore	Mr. Ramesh, Surat	Surat
Mr. Atul, Indore	Mr. Ramesh, Surat	Mr. Atul, Indore	Indore
Mr. Atul, Indore	Mr. Manthan, Mumbai	Mr. Ramesh, Surat	Surat
Mr. Atul, Indore	Mr. Ramesh, Surat	Mr. Subhash, Surat	Surat

Q.3.(D) Ms. Diksha commences business from 1st April 2023. She furnishes the following information and wants to find out from which month she will be liable for Registration and to pay GST as per the provisions of GST Act. **(7)**

Month/Year	Purchases		Sales	
	Taxable	Tax Free	Taxable	Tax Free
2023				
April to July	4,50,000	9,00,000	6,00,000	8,00,000
August	1,00,000	2,00,000	12,00,000	2,50,000
September	15,00,000	4,00,000	7,50,000	5,00,000
October	80,000	50,000	2,00,000	1,50,000
November	2,00,000	1,00,000	8,00,000	2,00,000
December	1,00,000	2,50,000	12,00,000	4,00,000

Q.4. (A) M/s Rajesh Enterprises runs a business relating to supply of various Goods and Services from Assam. You are provided with the following information relating to the business.

Date	Particulars	Rs.
01/01/2024	Intra-State Goods Taxable @18% (Exclusive of GST)	5,50,000
05/01/2024	Intra-State Goods Taxable @5% (Exclusive of GST)	90,000
10/01/2024	Intra-State Services Taxable @12% (Exclusive of GST)	1,40,000
12/01/2024	Intra-State Goods wholly exempt under GST.	90,000
14/01/2024	Exempt Supply of Services	80,000
16/01/2024	Exports made to England.	1,70,000

Comment whether he is required to register under relevant GST Laws. **(8)**

Q.4. (B) M/s Mittal and Co. did not pay the tax of Rs. 10,00,000 for the month of May 2023, on or before the due date which was 20.06.2023. They paid the tax due on 10.10.2023. Compute Interest payable on delay. (7)

OR

Q.4.(C) Mrs. Prapti is registered in State of Maharashtra provides following details for the month of March. (15)

Calculate her net Tax Liability for the month of March.

Closing Balance in Electronic Credit Ledger as on Last day of February was

IGST – Rs. 90,000

CGST – Rs. 1,20,000

SGST - Rs. Nil

Particulars	Rs.
Sold Goods @5% GST to Harsh in Satara	4,50,000
Sold Goods @12% GST to Hansika in Lonavala	6,70,000
Sold Goods @18% GST to Harshada in Nagpur	9,80,000
Sold Goods @28% GST to Deepa in Amravati	3,20,000
Inward Supplies @18% GST from Pune	2,75,000
Inward Supplies @12% GST from Latur	3,25,000
Inward Supplies @28% GST from Jammu	1,00,000
Inward Supplies @5% GST from Bhopal	90,000

Adjust the Excess of IGST credit first against SGST and then against CGST.

Q.5. (A) Explain the advantages of Goods & Services Tax. (8)

Q.5. (B) What is TDS? Who are the persons liable to deduct TDS. (7)

OR

Q.5. (C) Write Short Note on (Any 3) (15)

- Debit Note.
- Composite supply & Mixed supply.
- Levy of late fees as per sec 47.
- Casual taxable person.
- Electronic Liability Register.

Time : 2.30 hours

Total Marks : 75

Instructions:

All questions are compulsory & Figures to right indicate full marks.

Use of Simple Calculator is allowed.

Q 1) A) Match the columns **(Any 8)** (8)

Column A	Column B
1. NAV	a. 3 years lock in
2. Mutual fund regulator	b. Beta
3. Rupee Cost averaging	c. First mutual fund scheme
4. Distributor	d. Money market
5. Fund's securities in safe keeping	e. SIP
6. Tax Saving schemes	f. Total Assets – Total Liabilities
7. US'64	g. Withdrawal at fixed interval
8. Systematic Risk	h. Sells mutual fund schemes
9. Liquid Funds	i. SEBI
10. SWP	j. Custodian

Q 1) B) State whether True or False. **(Any 7)** (7)

- i. Mutual funds are risky investments.
- ii. Index funds continuously buy and sell securities.
- iii. Liquid funds are less risky compared to equity funds.
- iv. The debt funds focus on capital appreciation.
- v. HPR and AR are types of returns.
- vi. Trustees are appointed by AMC.
- vii. Beta of market is 1.
- viii. Value averaging means investing fixed amount periodically.
- ix. Close ended funds have maturity date.
- x. Gilt funds invest in corporate securities.

Q. 2 (A) Explain in detail role of Sponsor, AMC, Custodian, RTA in mutual fund in India. (8)

Q. 2 (B) What is Mutual Fund? Explain the characteristics of investment in mutual funds. (7)

OR

Q.2 (C) Explain the History of mutual funds in India. (8)

Q.2 (D) Explain objectives of AMFI in Mutual Fund industry. (7)

Q.3 (A) Explain Open Ended funds, Close Ended funds, Actively Managed funds, Passively Managed funds (8)

Q.3 (B) Explain in detail Equity funds. (7)

OR

Q.3 (C) Explain in detail Gold Exchange traded fund (8)

Q.3 (D) Explain various fees and expenses charged by Mutual fund companies. (7)

Q 4 (A) Calculate closing units & closing NAV assuming sales & repurchases NAV to be 20/-.

Opening NAV = Rs. 18/-

Outstanding Units = 75,000

Appreciate in portfolio = Rs. 10,000/-

Units subscribed = 3000 units

Units sold/redeemed = 1200 units

Dividend received = Rs. 1,000/-

Expenses = Rs. 850/- (8)

Q 4 (B) Mr. Akash purchased 50 units for Rs 700/- each on 1/3/2021. He received dividend of Rs 15 per unit. He sold all the units for Rs 850/- each on 1/6/2022. What is the holding period return and annualized return? (7)

OR

Q 4 (C) Scheme HDFC gives 12% p.a. returns and Scheme Axis gives returns 10% p.a. Risk free rate is 7% p.a. Standard Deviation of HDFC and Axis is 9% and 7% respectively and Beta of HDFC and Axis is 0.7 and 0.5 respectively. Find Sharpe Ratio and Treynor Ratio for both the funds and suggest which investment is better. (8)

Q 4 (D) Investment in ICICI mutual fund scheme on 1/9/2021 at an NAV of Rs 140.

On 1/9/2023 the NAV was Rs 210.

Investment in Kotak mutual fund scheme on 1/9/2021 at an NAV of Rs 240. On 1/9/2023 the NAV was Rs 320. Calculate CAGR for both the funds. (7)

Q 5 (A) Explain in detail the Valuation of Securities. (8)

Q 5 (B) What are the different risk measurements in mutual fund investment? (7)

OR

Q 5 (C) Write Short Notes (Any 3) (15)

1. Jensen's Measure
2. Growth & Dividend Option
3. SIP & STP
4. Rights of mutual fund investors
5. Bonus and Dividend Stripping

Duration: 2^{1/2} Hours

Max. Marks: 75

N.B.: 1) All the questions are compulsory.

2) Figures to the right indicate the marks.

- Q.1 (A) State whether the following statements are True or False (any Eight) **(08)**
- a) The path to change is likely to meet with obstacles and resistance of various kind.
 - b) The collegial model focuses on teamwork for the realization of organizational goals.
 - c) A Machiavellianism personality believes that it is appropriate to behave in any manner that will meet your needs.
 - d) Neglect is a passive-destructive response of dissatisfied employee.
 - e) The parties involved in distributive bargaining have opposing interest.
 - f) Employee engagement is a negative work-related attitude.
 - g) Theory Y managers believe that employees like to work.
 - h) The motive in integrative bargaining is to create a win/lose outcome.
 - i) Overeating is psychological effect of high levels of stress.
 - j) In the refreezing stage of change new ideas and practices are learned.

(B) Match the column (any Seven): **(07)**

Column A	Column B
1) Cause of Psychological resistance	a) Fear of unknown
2) Nondirective counseling	b) Identification with job
3) Sabbaticals	c) Work life balance
4) Personal power	d) Type A personality
5) Leadership	e) Extrovert
6) Friendly and Outgoing	f) Supportive Model
7) Individuals more prone to stress	g) Reduces stress
8) Millennial	h) Also known as client-centered counseling
9) Job involvement	i) Abraham Maslow
10) Need hierarchy theory	j) Referent power

Q.2 (A) What is perception? Explain various determinants of perception. **(08)**

(B) Define personality and describe the Big Five Model of Personality. **(07)**

OR

Q.2 (P) Explain Fredrik Herzberg's two factor model. **(08)**

(Q) "Job satisfaction is said to be multidimensional in nature." Explain. **(07)**

Q.3 (A) Explain advantages and disadvantages of conflict. **(08)**

(B) What is integrative bargaining? Explain measures to promote integrative bargaining. **(07)**

Duration : 2 ½ Hours

Marks : 75

NB: 1. All questions are compulsory

2. Figures to the right indicate total marks allotted to the question

Q1 A Multiple Choice Questions (Answer any 8)

8

1. Risk is defined as volatility of actual returns from _____.
a. Profit b. Saving c. Investment d. Deposit
2. Which of the following is the feature of uncertainty?
a. Controllable b. Uncontrollable c. Measurable c. Can't be reduced
3.risk arises from stock price volatility.
a. Country risk b. Political risk c. Market risk d. Equity risk
4. funds are suitable for small investors.
a. Mutual funds b. Hedge funds c. FoF d. ETF
5. is the total exposed amount that an organization wants to undertake on the basis of Risk return trade-off.
a. Risk Appetite b. Risk culture c. Risk tolerance d. Risk target
6. Which of the following is not a part of human resource risk?
a. Knowledge and skill labour b. Staffing c. Employee theft d. Market competition
7. _____ is not business risk.
a. Operational risk b. Reputation risk c. Strategic risk d. Credit risk
8. The Date of Repayment of A Bond Is Known As
a. Maturity date b. issue date c. landing date d. closing date
9. The main concern of government is to ensure company is fulfilling it's liability
a. Tax b. Jobs c. Credit d. Shares
10. _____ explains relation between systematic risk of a portfolio or security and market risk.
a. Beta b. Lambda c. Gamma d. Rho

B State whether True or False (Any Seven)

7

1. Impact cost is considered to be the most appropriate measure of liquidity of an asset.
2. Infrastructure Investment Trusts exist to finance, construct, own operate and maintain infrastructure projects.
3. LBO refers to Leverage Buy Outs.
4. Liquidity risk is the risk business suffer by extending credit to the customers
5. Providing training is not important for employees who are into daily operational work.

6. Real estate investment helps to hedge against inflation.
7. Corporate bonds have lower risk compared to government bonds.
8. Term Structure risk arises if there is mismatch in maturity between liabilities and offsetting assets.
9. Sensitivity refers to change in output due to change in one or more input variables.
10. Technological risk includes Scams and phishing

- Q2**
- A** Explain the concept of risk management and state its objectives. **8**
- B** Explain the methods to mitigate financial risk **7**
- OR**
- C** Define and classify strategic risk. **8**
- D** Write a note on organizations ability to bear risk **7**

- Q3** **A** From the given information calculate Expected returns and Standard Deviation: **8**

State of Economy	Probability	Stock A	Stock B
Normal	0.40	35%	23%
Boom	0.20	40%	35%
Recession	0.60	10%	15%

- B** With the help of the following information determine which stocks are overvalued and which are undervalued **7**

Stock	Actual Return(%)	Beta
A	22	1.5
B	18	0.9
C	20	1.3

Return on Market Portfolio 20%

Risk free return 15%

OR

- C** Calculate the value of the bond based on the information given below: **8**
- Face Value - Rs 1000
 Coupon Rate- 15% per annum paid annually
 Maturity – 8 years
 Required rate of return – 16 %
 The bond is redeemed at a premium of 14%
- D** A bond is trading at Rs 1200 and has a face value of Rs 1000. Maturity of the bond is 10 years and the coupon rate is 12 percent paid annually. Calculate the yield to maturity. **7**

- Q4** A What is liquidity risk? What are its types. **8**
- B Explain the role of risk manager and risk committee. **7**
- OR**
- C Explain the term Alternative Investment Funds and give its characteristics. **8**
- D What are the different types of foreign exchange risk **7**
- Q5** A Discuss the reasons for investing in debt markets. **8**
- B What are the different types of bonds? **7**
- OR**
- C Short notes (**answer any three**) **15**
1. Hedging through futures
 2. Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)
 3. Stakeholders in business
 4. Currency convertibility in India
 5. Participants in Debt Market
-

Duration 2 ½ Hrs

Marks: 75

- Note: 1) All questions are compulsory
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks

Q.1. A) Match the Column:- (any 8) 08

	Group A		Group B
1	Start-up Financing	a	Private Equity Fund
2	Limited Partner	b	Funding for Expansion
3	Second Stage Funding	c	Sale to Other PE firm
4	Co-Investment Structure	d	Funding for Research & Development
5	Seed Financing	e	Examination of Potential Investment
6	Credit Risk	f	Launch phase
7	Due Diligence	g	Combination of offshore & domestic investment
8	Would be Manager	h	Laws & Regulation
9	Secondary Sale	i	General Partner
10	Regulatory Risk	j	Default in Payment

B) Multiple Choice Questions: (Any 7) 07

- _____ capital funds new ideas.
a. Venture b. Fixed c. Public d. Mutual
- Private equity investments are _____ stage investments.
a. early b. mature c. no particular stage d. decline
- _____ is the regulatory body for Venture Capital Funding in India.
a. SEBI b. IRDA c. FIMDA d. NABARD
- The risk that a given security or asset cannot be traded quickly enough in the market to prevent a loss is called as _____.
a. Legal risk b. Liquidity risk c. Regulatory risk
d. Technological Risk
- _____ is the acquisition of a company in which buyer puts up only a small amount of money and borrows the rest.
a. Leveraged Buyout b. Free Cash Flow c. Mezzanine capital
d. Distress Debt
- Amongst these which is NOT the essential of Leveraged Buyout.
a. Stable EBITDA b. Free Cash Flow c. Good Management Team
d. Industry Valuation Benchmarks
- Business Valuation is the act or process of assessing value or price of Financial _____.
a. Asset/Liability b. Return c. Risk Return d. Dividend
- In Right to First Offer the price is determined by _____.
a. Strategic Investors b. PE investors c. Promoters d. Public

9. In Stake swap strategy, the PE firm may _____ the stake it has in a subsidiary company with holding company for a stake in the holding company.
a. sell b. purchase c. swap d. offload
10. _____ results in true valuation of company.
a. IPO b. Promoter buyback c. Strategic sale d. Stake Swap

Q.2 A) Explain the difference between Private Equity & Venture Capital **08**
B) Define venture capital and explain its features **07**

OR

C) Explain various types of risks in Venture Capital **08**
D) What are the characteristics of private equity? **07**

Q.3 A) Explain Due diligence checklist for start-up companies **08**
B) Explain various players in private equity Market? **07**

OR

C) Discuss regulatory aspects of Venture Capital Investments in India **08**
D) Explain Stages of obtaining venture capital? **07**

Q.4 A) Explain types of legal structure of Venture capital in India. **08**
B) Explain advantage and disadvantage of IPO exit **07**

OR

C) How to prepare business plan for getting venture capital? **08**
D) Explain Exit strategies in brief for Venture Capital. **07**

Q.5 A) Explain leverage buyout? What are various advantage and disadvantage? **15**

OR

B) Write short notes (Any Three) **15**

1. Risk return Trade-off
2. Promoter Buyback.
3. Angel Investor
4. DTAA
5. General partner

Time: 2.30 Hrs

Marks: 75

Q1. A. State whether true of false. (Any 8) (8)

1. Leading an M&A deal is one of the functions of Strategic corporate finance.
2. Dividend Payout Ratio is Investment decision of corporate finance.
3. MVA and EVA are traditional profitability measures.
4. EVA is the difference between the net operating profits after tax and cost of capital employed.
5. Shareholders wealth is measure by the product of number of share owned and the current MPS.
6. EVA ignores inflation.
7. Life cycle costing ascertains the cost of the product over its projected life.
8. Zero based budgeting does not consider the past and actual happenings.
9. Stability or earnings and size of the business do not affect the capital structure decision.
10. According to Net Income approach the capital structure decision is relevant to the valuation of the enterprise.

Q1. B. Match the following. (Any 7) (7)

1	MBO	A	Share repurchase
2	MBI	B	Quality of earnings
3	Financial Due diligence includes	C	Outside Management Team
4	Diversification	D	Not affected by business decisions
5	NOI approach	E	Leasing of assets
6	Cost of Capital	F	K ₀ remains constant for all DOL
7	Maturity phase	G	Existing Management Team
8	Irrelevant costs	H	Declining percentage growth
9	Investment Decision	I	Credit Risk Management
10	Dividend Decision	J	Consideration for deciding capital structure

Q2. A. What is Wealth Maximization? How is it different from Profit Maximization? (8)

Q2. B. Explain Financing Decision of Strategic Corporate Finance Manager. (7)

OR

Q2. C. Differentiate between Traditional Costing and Activity Based Costing. (8)

Q2. D. Write a note on relevant costing and irrelevant costing. (7)

Q3. A. What are the factors affecting the Capital Structure decision? (8)

Q3. B. Calculate the WACC based on the information given below. (7)

Equity Shares (200,000 Shares)	Rs. 40, 00,000
8% Preference Share	Rs. 10, 00,000
8% Debentures	Rs. 30, 00,000
Cost of Equity	17%
Tax Rate	50%

OR

Q3. C. Explain Net Operating Income Approach of Capital Structure Theory. (8)

Q3. D. The following items have been extracted from the balance sheet of ABC Ltd as on 31st December, 2018. (7)

Equity Shares (400,000 Shares)	Rs. 40, 00,000
Reserves and Surplus	Rs. 60, 00,000
15% Debentures	Rs. 20, 00,000
14% Bank Loan	Rs. 60, 00,000
Cost of Equity	15%
Cost of Reserves and Surplus	15%
Tax Rate	50%

Q4. A. Explain Financial Due Diligence. (8)

Q4. B. From the following calculate Earnings per share (EPS) for both the companies,

Particulars	Z Ltd	X Ltd
Equity Share Capital (Rs. 100 each)	5, 00, 000	10, 00, 000
10% Preference Share Capital (Rs. 100 each)	4, 00, 000	5, 00, 000
8% Debentures	10, 00, 000	20, 00, 000
EBIT	4, 00, 000	9, 50, 000
Tax bracket	50 %	

(7)

OR

Q4. C. Write a note on advantages of MBO. (8)

Q4. D. Explain the objectives of due diligence. (7)

Q5. A. What is Value at Risk? Explain methods of calculating VaR. (15)

OR

Q5. Answer the following (Any three) (15)

1. Zero Based Costing
2. Net Income Theory
3. Dividend Vs Share repurchase policy
4. Asset Approach of Company Valuation
5. EVA
