



MBA 16 – A

**III Semester M.B.A. Examination, August 2011
(Elective – I) (Finance)
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions : *Question paper is divided into **three** groups.
Each group is of **25** marks.
Figure to the **right** in bracket indicates mark.
Assume suitable data if necessary.*

GROUP – A

Answer **any three** questions (Question No. **1** is **compulsory**).

1. Arun makes a deposit of Rs. 10,000 in HDFC bank which pays 10% interest compounded for 6 years calculate the amount to be calculated after six years. **(5)**
2. Explain the need of investment and also explain the various features of investment decisions. **(10)**
3. Explain MICHAEL PORTER's MODEL for analyzing the competitive position of a firm. **(10)**
4. What do you mean by Capital Budgeting. What are the various methods or techniques of capital budgeting ? **(10)**
5. What do you mean by risk and explain the risk involved in cash flow projection. **(10)**

GROUP – B

Answer **any three** questions (Question No. **6** is **compulsory**).

6. Difference between primary data and secondary data. **(5)**
7. What do you mean by the financial break even and differentiate between the operating and financial leverage ? **(10)**
8. What do you mean by risk and explain the risk involved in cash flow projection ? **(10)**

P.T.O.



9. The following are the cash inflows of M/S fortunate Stars Ltd.

Years	Cash inflows
Year 1	10,000
Year 2	5,000
Year 3	15,000
Year 4	8,000
Year 5	6,000

The discount rate is 10%. Calculate the net present value of the cash inflows. (10)

10. What do you mean by sensitivity analysis and what are the merits and demerits of sensitivity of analysis ? (10)

GROUP – C

All questions are **compulsory**.

11. Fill in the blanks (**Each** question carries **2** marks).

i) Possibility of incurring a loss in financial transaction is called as _____

ii) PEST stands for _____

iii) _____ is stream of equal annual cash flow.

iv) ARR is also called as _____

v) _____ signifies the event of elasticity in profits for a change in sales.

12. Multiple choice question. (**Each** question carries **2** marks).

i) NPV is defined as _____

a) P.V of cash outflow – P.V of cash inflow

b) P.V of cash inflow – P.V of cash outflow

c) P.V of cash outflow + P.V of cash inflow

d) P.V of cash inflow + P.V of cash outflow



ii) Inflation means _____

- a) Rise in income b) Rise in prices
- c) Fall in prices d) Fall in income

iii) Time series projection model is model for _____

- a) Capital budgeting b) Forecasting
- c) Demand estimation d) Supply estimation

iv) Decision rule for P.I is _____

- a) Accept the project if P.I is positive
- b) Accept the project if P.I is negative
- c) Accept the project if P.I is less than 1
- d) Accept the project if P.I is greater than 1

v) The process of going from today's value to future value is called as _____

- a) Discounting b) Annualizing
- c) Compounding d) None of these

13. **True or false. (Each question carries 1 mark)**

- i) Price inflation destroys the purchasing power of investment.
 - ii) Preference capital is hybrid between the equity capital and debt capital.
 - iii) Capital recovery factor is the ratio of constant annuity to future value of receiving that annuity.
 - iv) IRR is not a capital budgeting technique.
 - v) Dividend on equity capital is not a tax deductible expense.
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