

STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI – 86
(For candidates admitted from the academic year 2025 – 2026)

B. COM. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026
BANKING, FINANCE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
SECOND SEMESTER

COURSE : CORE
PAPER : STRATEGIC FINANCIAL PLANNING
SUBJECT CODE : 25BF/MC/SF25
TIME : 3 HOURS

MAX. MARKS: 100

SECTION A																			
Q. No.	Answer all the questions not exceeding 50 words:	(4 x 2.5 = 10)	CO KL																
1.	What is strategic financial planning?	1	K1																
2.	Recall the meaning of cash flow.	1	K1																
3.	Write a short note on Activity Based Budgeting.	1	K1																
4.	What is time series?	1	K1																
SECTION B																			
Q. No.	Answer all the questions:	(4 x 5 = 20)	CO KL																
5.	Calculate Gross Profit Ratio from the following figures: Sales – Rs.10,00,000 Sales Return – Rs.1,00,000 Gross Profit – Rs.3,15,000	2	K2																
6.	Prepare production budget for the half year ending June 2023 from the following information. <table border="1" style="margin: 5px auto; width: 80%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Product</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Budgeted Sales Quantity (Units)</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Actual Stock on 31/12/2022 (Units)</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Desired Stock on 30/06/2023 (Units)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">S</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">T</td> <td style="text-align: center;">50,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Product	Budgeted Sales Quantity (Units)	Actual Stock on 31/12/2022 (Units)	Desired Stock on 30/06/2023 (Units)	S	20,000	4,000	5,000	T	50,000	6,000	10,000	2	K2				
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7.	Calculate trend value by the method of semi averages. <table border="1" style="margin: 5px auto; width: 80%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Year</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2017</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2018</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2019</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2020</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2021</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2022</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2023</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Production</td> <td style="text-align: center;">102</td> <td style="text-align: center;">105</td> <td style="text-align: center;">114</td> <td style="text-align: center;">110</td> <td style="text-align: center;">108</td> <td style="text-align: center;">116</td> <td style="text-align: center;">112</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Production	102	105	114	110	108	116	112	2	K2
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023												
Production	102	105	114	110	108	116	112												
8.	From a bag containing 10 black and 20 white balls, a ball is drawn at random. What is the probability that the ball is black?	2	K2																
SECTION C																			
Q. No.	Answer any two questions (theory answers not exceeding 500 words)	(2 x 10 = 20)	CO KL																
9.	Discuss the various classifications of budgets.	3	K3																
10.	Given below are the figures of production in a sugar factory. Fit a trend line by the method of least squares. <table border="1" style="margin: 5px auto; width: 80%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Year</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2017</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2018</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2019</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2020</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2021</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2022</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2023</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Production</td> <td style="text-align: center;">80</td> <td style="text-align: center;">90</td> <td style="text-align: center;">92</td> <td style="text-align: center;">83</td> <td style="text-align: center;">94</td> <td style="text-align: center;">99</td> <td style="text-align: center;">92</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Production	80	90	92	83	94	99	92	3	K3
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11.	From the following balance sheet, prepare cash flow statement.	3	K3																																				
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Q. No.	SECTION D Answer any two questions: (2 x 10 = 20)	CO	KL																																				
12.	Below given are the figures of production (in thousand tonnes) of coal mine: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2022</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Production(*000 tonnes)</td> <td>80</td> <td>95</td> <td>104</td> <td>93</td> <td>100</td> <td>110</td> <td>108</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. Fit a straight line trend by the method of the least squares and calculate trend values.</p> <p>b. What is the monthly increase in production of coal?</p> <p>c. Eliminate the trend.</p>	Year	2013	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2022	Production(*000 tonnes)	80	95	104	93	100	110	108	4	K4																				
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13.	A company which supplies its output on contract basis as component to an assembling firm has a contract to supply 10,000 units of its only product during 2023. The following were the budgeted expenses and revenue. Material Rs.15/unit Wages Rs.10/unit Work Expenses – Fixed Rs.40,000 Variable Rs.4/unit General Expenses (all fixed) Rs.60,000 Profit is 20% on sale price. Prepare fixed budget for 2023 showing cost and profit.	4	K4																																				
14.	A bag contains 5 white and 3 black balls. Two balls are drawn at random one after the other without replacement. Find the probability that both balls drawn are black.	4	K4																																				
Q. No.	SECTION E Answer any two questions : (2 x 15 = 30)	CO	KL																																				
15.	From the following data, obtain regression equation of Y on X and regression equation of X on Y. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>X</th> <th>6</th> <th>2</th> <th>10</th> <th>4</th> <th>8</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <th>Y</th> <td>9</td> <td>11</td> <td>5</td> <td>8</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	X	6	2	10	4	8	Y	9	11	5	8	7	5	K5																								
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16.	From the data given below, calculate seasonal indices using average method for I, II, III, and IV quarters assuming that the trend is absent. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year /Quarter</th> <th>I</th> <th>II</th> <th>III</th> <th>IV</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>40</td> <td>35</td> <td>38</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>42</td> <td>37</td> <td>39</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>41</td> <td>35</td> <td>38</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>45</td> <td>36</td> <td>36</td> <td>41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023</td> <td>44</td> <td>38</td> <td>38</td> <td>42</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year /Quarter	I	II	III	IV	2019	40	35	38	40	2020	42	37	39	38	2021	41	35	38	40	2022	45	36	36	41	2023	44	38	38	42	5	K5						
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17.	<p>A company furnishes its balance sheet for the years 2022 and 2023 and requests you to prepare a comparative balance sheet for those years.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="231 405 1273 819"> <thead> <tr> <th>Liabilities</th> <th>2022</th> <th>2023</th> <th>Assets</th> <th>2022</th> <th>2023</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity share capital</td> <td>80,000</td> <td>80,000</td> <td>Land & Building</td> <td>80,000</td> <td>74,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8% Debenture</td> <td>80,000</td> <td>90,000</td> <td>Plant & Machinery</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>54,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Retained earnings</td> <td>40,000</td> <td>49,000</td> <td>Furniture</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>28,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sundry Creditors</td> <td>50,000</td> <td>70,000</td> <td>Inventory</td> <td>40,000</td> <td>60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bills payable</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>15,000</td> <td>Debtors</td> <td>40,000</td> <td>80,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Cash</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>8,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2,60,000</td> <td>3,04,000</td> <td></td> <td>2,60,000</td> <td>3,04,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Liabilities	2022	2023	Assets	2022	2023	Equity share capital	80,000	80,000	Land & Building	80,000	74,000	8% Debenture	80,000	90,000	Plant & Machinery	60,000	54,000	Retained earnings	40,000	49,000	Furniture	20,000	28,000	Sundry Creditors	50,000	70,000	Inventory	40,000	60,000	Bills payable	10,000	15,000	Debtors	40,000	80,000				Cash	20,000	8,000		2,60,000	3,04,000		2,60,000	3,04,000	5	K5
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18.	<p>A company produces and sells a product for which total capacity of 2000 units exists. The following expenses are for the production of 1000 units of the product which is sold at Rs.130 per unit.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="347 965 1155 1227"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Per Unit (Rs)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Direct Materials</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct Wages</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administrative Overheads (Constant)</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selling expenses (50% Fixed)</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Distribution expenses (25% Fixed)</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>You are required to prepare a flexible budget for the production and sale of 1200 units, 1600 units and 2000 units, showing clearly the marginal (Variable) cost and total cost at each level.</p>	Particulars	Per Unit (Rs)	Direct Materials	20	Direct Wages	30	Administrative Overheads (Constant)	20	Selling expenses (50% Fixed)	10	Distribution expenses (25% Fixed)	20		100	5	K5																																		
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