1: Financial Management - Meaning, Objectives and Functions

Study Guide & Work-Book to Accompany Financial Institutions, Investments, & Management: An Introduction [Herbert B. Mayo] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.

What is a Financial Market? A market is a place where two parties are involved in transaction of goods and services in exchange of money. The two parties involved are: Buyer Seller In a market the buyer and seller comes on a common platform, where buyer purchases goods and services from the seller in exchange of money. A place where individuals are involved in any kind of financial transaction refers to financial market. Financial market is a platform where buyers and sellers are involved in sale and purchase of financial products like shares, mutual funds, bonds and so on. Let us go through the various types of financial market: Capital Market A market where individuals invest for a longer duration i. In a capital market various financial institutions raise money from individuals and invest it for a longer period. Capital Market is further divided into: Primary Market is a form of market where stocks and securities are issued for the first time by organizations. Secondary market is a form of capital market where stocks and securities which have been previously issued are bought and sold. Types of Capital Market Stock Markets: Stock Market is a type of Capital market which deals with the issuance and trading of shares and stocks at a certain price. Bond Market is a form of capital market where buyers and sellers are involved in the trading of bonds. A market which facilitates the sale and purchase of raw goods is called a commodity market. Commodity market like any other market includes a buyer and a seller. In such a market buyer purchases raw products like rice, wheat, grain, cattle and so on from the seller at a mutually agreed rate. As the name suggests, money market involves individuals who deal with the lending and borrowing of money for a short time frame. The market which deals with the trading of contracts which are derived from any other asset is called as derivative market. Future market is a type of financial market which deals with the trading of financial instruments at a specific rate where in the delivery takes place in future. Insurance market deals with the trading of insurance products. Insurance companies pay a certain amount to the immediate family members of owner of the policy in case of his untimely death. Foreign exchange market is a globally operating market dealing in the sale and purchase of foreign currencies. Private market is a form of market where transaction of financial products takes place between two parties directly. A type of market where various financial organizations are involved in providing loans to individuals on various residential and commercial properties for a specific duration is called a mortgage market. The payment is made to the individual concerned on submitting certain necessary documents and fulfilling certain basic criteria.

2: What is a Financial Market

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Financial Management - Meaning, Objectives and Functions Financial Management - Meaning, Objectives and Functions Meaning of Financial Management Financial Management means planning, organizing, directing and controlling the financial activities such as procurement and utilization of funds of the enterprise. It means applying general management principles to financial resources of the enterprise. Investment in current assets are also a part of investment decisions called as working capital decisions. Financial decisions -They relate to the raising of finance from various resources which will depend upon decision on type of source, period of financing, cost of financing and the returns thereby. Dividend decision - The finance manager has to take decision with regards to the net profit distribution. Net profits are generally divided into two: Dividend for shareholders- Dividend and the rate of it has to be decided. Retained profits- Amount of retained profits has to be finalized which will depend upon expansion and diversification plans of the enterprise. Objectives of Financial Management The financial management is generally concerned with procurement, allocation and control of financial resources of a concern. The objectives can be- To ensure regular and adequate supply of funds to the concern. To ensure adequate returns to the shareholders which will depend upon the earning capacity, market price of the share, expectations of the shareholders. To ensure optimum funds utilization. Once the funds are procured, they should be utilized in maximum possible way at least cost. To ensure safety on investment, i. To plan a sound capital structure-There should be sound and fair composition of capital so that a balance is maintained between debt and equity capital. Functions of Financial Management Estimation of capital requirements: A finance manager has to make estimation with regards to capital requirements of the company. This will depend upon expected costs and profits and future programmes and policies of a concern. Estimations have to be made in an adequate manner which increases earning capacity of enterprise. Determination of capital composition: Once the estimation have been made, the capital structure have to be decided. This involves short- term and long- term debt equity analysis. This will depend upon the proportion of equity capital a company is possessing and additional funds which have to be raised from outside parties. Choice of sources of funds: For additional funds to be procured, a company has many choices like- Issue of shares and debentures Loans to be taken from banks and financial institutions Public deposits to be drawn like in form of bonds. Choice of factor will depend on relative merits and demerits of each source and period of financing. The finance manager has to decide to allocate funds into profitable ventures so that there is safety on investment and regular returns is possible. The net profits decision have to be made by the finance manager. This can be done in two ways: Dividend declaration - It includes identifying the rate of dividends and other benefits like bonus. Retained profits - The volume has to be decided which will depend upon expansional, innovational, diversification plans of the company. Finance manager has to make decisions with regards to cash management. Cash is required for many purposes like payment of wages and salaries, payment of electricity and water bills, payment to creditors, meeting current liabilities, maintainance of enough stock, purchase of raw materials, etc. The finance manager has not only to plan, procure and utilize the funds but he also has to exercise control over finances. This can be done through many techniques like ratio analysis, financial forecasting, cost and profit control, etc.

3: Financial Institutions, Investments, and Management: An Introduction: Study Guide and Workbook

Study Guide and Workbook to accompany Foundations of Financial Management (6) This valuable resource, created by Dwight C. Anderson, provides chapter summaries, outlines with page references, and additional problems and multiple-choice questions with solutions for practice.

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