

Maximum Marks: 75

Duration: 2 ½ Hrs.

All questions are compulsory carrying 15 marks each.

Q1.a. Fill in the blanks (Any 8)

(8)

1. Depository is an organisation where the securities of an investor are held in an _____
a. Physical Form b. Script Form c. Electronic Form
2. A combination of forwards by two counter parties with opposite but matching needs is called _____
a. Swap b. Option c. Forward
3. The merchant bankers should register with _____
a. RBI b. SEBI c. Central Government
4. The process of managing the sales ledger of a client by a financial service company is called _____
a. Forfeiting b. Factoring c. Leasing
5. _____ funds do not carry any credit risk
a. Leverage fund b. Gilt fund c. Equity fund
6. _____ is the umbrella body of all the Mutual Funds registered with SEBI
a. AMFI b. AMC c. AMBI
7. _____ is the entity through which the securitization transaction is actually operated
a. SPV b. Originator c. Seller
8. _____ is a process by which physical share certificates of an investor are converted into electronic form
a. Dematerialization b. Rematerialization c. Depository
9. When there is no security offered by the consumer against which money is granted by financial institutions it is called as _____
a. Cash loan b. Unsecured finance c. Fixed Credit
10. DP stands for _____ --
a. Depository Participant b. Depository Partner c. Depository Panel

Q1.b. State True or False(Any 7)

(7)

1. The term consumer credit refers to a transfer of wealth
2. The most common method of public issue is through private placements
3. Merchant banking do the business of banking also
4. Custodial service is provided to foreign investors
5. In India, RBI regulates the functioning of the mutual fund
6. Forfeiting is nothing but international factoring
7. Securitization can be used as tool to improve the balance sheet by bringing out necessary changes in the capital adequacy norms
8. Forward contracts can be traded only in organised exchanges
9. Depository system provides liquidity in the Capital Market
10. Mutual Fund is a financial intermediary

- Q2.a.** What are the challenges faced by financial service sector in India (8)
b. Distinguish between Commercial Banks and Merchant banks (7)

OR

- c.** Define Merchant banking and explain various services offered by merchant bankers (8)
d. Distinguish between fund based and non -fund based financial services (7)

- Q3.a.** Explain various types of mutual fund (8)
b. What is export factoring? Explain its various types (7)

OR

- c.** Explain the advantages and disadvantages of Mutual Fund (8)
d. What is factoring and explain its modus operandi (7)

- Q4a.** Discuss the reasons for unpopularity of securitization (8)
b. Explain the concept of options along with its characteristics (7)

OR

- c.** What are securitization assets? Write are the benefits of securitization (8)
d. . Compare forward and future contract (7)

- Q5a.** Explain various sources of housing finance in India (8)
b. What are the various sources of consumer finance (7)

OR

- c. Short notes (any 3) (15)**
 a. NSDL
 b. Pledge
 c. Innovative Financial Instruments
 d. Net Asset Value (NAV)
 e. National Housing Bank (NHB)
