

D 140023

(Pages : 2)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**SIXTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2026**

B.B.A.

BBA 6B 15—FINANCIAL SERVICES (FINANCE ELECTIVE)

(2020 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A*Answer all questions.*

1. What do you mean by a capital market ?
2. What is meant by open-ended and closed-end funds ?
3. What is the difference between Angel investing and crowdfunding ?
4. List out any *four* functions of merchant banking.
5. What do you mean by a pension fund ?
6. Who is a factor, and what is factoring ?
7. Who are the parties to a contract of lease financing ?
8. What is meant by credit rating ?
9. What is a Demat account ?
10. What do you mean by a secondary market ?
11. Define Financial Services.
12. What is meant by risk capital ?
13. Who is a merchant banker, and what is merchant banking ?
14. What is meant by loan syndication ?
15. What is NAV in mutual funds ?

(15 × 2 = 30, Maximum ceiling 25 marks)

Turn over

Part B

Answer all questions.

16. Write a note on SEBI.
17. Briefly explain international factoring.
18. How are Merchant banks different from commercial banks ?
19. Write a note on Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs).
20. What are the various functions or services performed by a factor ?
21. Differentiate between fund-based and fee-based financial services.
22. List out the pros and cons of crowdfunding.
23. Briefly explain the various credit rating agencies in India.

(8 × 5 = 40, Maximum ceiling 35 Marks)

Part C

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. What is meant by venture capital ? What are the various stages involved in venture capital financing ? Also, list out the advantages and limitations of venture capital.
25. What is meant by forfaiting ? What are its features ? Also, explain how is it different from factoring ?
26. Discuss the major capital market services in India with special reference to stock broking and depository services. Also, explain the regulatory framework governing capital market services in India.
27. What are the various categories or types of mutual fund schemes ? Differentiate between ETF and mutual fund. Also, list out the advantages and limitations of mutual funds.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

D 140023–A

(Pages : 4)

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B.B.A.

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(2020 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes**Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

BBA 6B 15—FINANCIAL SERVICES (FINANCE ELECTIVE)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Which of the following is not a regulatory institutions in Indian financial system.
 - (A) RBI.
 - (B) CIBIL.
 - (C) SEBI.
 - (D) IRDA.
2. _____ is the suitable method where small companies issue shares.
 - (A) Public issue.
 - (B) Placement.
 - (C) Offer for sale.
 - (D) None of these.
3. _____ The facility to carry forward a transaction from one settlement period to another is known as transaction.
 - (A) Badla.
 - (B) Arbitrage.
 - (C) Cornering.
 - (D) Trading inside.
4. _____ of shares in the first step in the depository process.
 - (A) Registration.
 - (B) Listing.
 - (C) Rematting.
 - (D) Immobilisation.
5. _____ is the first development financial institution in India.
 - (A) IDBI.
 - (B) ICICI.
 - (C) IFCI.
 - (D) RBI.
6. IDBI was established in _____.
 - (A) 1948.
 - (B) 1954.
 - (C) 1992.
 - (D) 1964.
7. ICICI was set up in _____.
 - (A) 1955.
 - (B) 1964.
 - (C) 1989.
 - (D) 1935.

8. Which of the following gives long term finance ?
- (A) IDBI. (B) ICICI.
(C) IFCI. (D) All the above.
9. Money lent in the inter-bank market for 15 days or more is called _____.
- (A) Call money. (B) Term money.
(C) Money at short notice. (D) All the above.
10. _____ is also known as "G. Secs".
- (A) Gold Traded Fund (GTF). (B) General Securities.
(C) Govt. Securities. (D) Growth oriented fund.
11. In India, forfaiting services are offered by :
- (A) RBI. (B) SBI.
(C) EXIM bank. (D) All the above.
12. _____ fund invests in highly liquid securities like commercial paper.
- (A) Open ended fund. (B) Close ended fund.
(C) Balanced fund. (D) MMMF.
13. In India, the company which deals with the corpus of mutual fund is called :
- (A) Sponsor company. (B) Trustee company.
(C) Asset management company. (D) Mutual fund company.
14. The market which helps commercial banks to maintain their SLR requirement is :
- (A) Call loan market. (B) T-bills market.
(C) Acceptance market. (D) Commercial bill market.

Turn over

15. The facility to carry forward a transaction from one settlement period to another is called _____ transaction
- (A) Hand delivery. (B) Badla.
(C) Cornering. (D) Arbitrage.
16. _____ is the process of selling securities without owning them.
- (A) Short selling. (B) Long selling.
(C) Margin trading. (D) Price rigging.
17. SIDBI is fully owned subsidiary of :
- (A) IDBI. (B) RBI.
(C) SEBI. (D) IFCI.
18. The whole sale market segment for NSE is meant for :
- (A) Corporate securities.
(B) Govt. securities.
(C) Securities of MNCs.
(D) Securities of Financial Institutions.
19. The group of shares which are not permitted for short selling are :
- (A) A group. (B) B group.
(C) T group. (D) None of these.
20. Role of merchant bankers _____.
- (A) Mobilisation of funds. (B) Promotional function.
(C) Innovation. (D) All of these.