

Time Allowed: 2.5 Hours.

Total Marks: 75

- N.B: 1. All questions are compulsory
2. Figures to the right indicate marks.

1. A. Fill in the Blanks Re write statement (Any 8)

(8)



1. The settlement cycle now is _____.
a) T+1 b) T+2 c) T+3 d) T+4
2. The screen based trading system introduced by the NSE is called as _____.
a) BOLT b) NEAT c) Bloomberg d) Reuters
3. The law governing companies in India is _____.
a) Indian Companies Act, 1956 b) Company Law Board c) Securities and Contract Regulations Act, 1956
d) Industrial Disputes Act, 1932
4. _____ Issue is when a listed company proposes to issue fresh securities to its existing shareholders.
a) Initial Public Offering b) Dividend c) Rights Issue d) Sweat Equity
5. One of the following is a Macroeconomics factor affecting share prices : _____.
a) Management Profile b) PE Ratio c) Dividend d) Government Interference
6. _____ relies on charts on past data and volume.
a) Fundamental Analysis b) Technical Analysis c) Value Analysis d) None of the above
7. _____ refers to a valuation of a firms current share price compared to its earnings per share.
a) PE Ratio b) Dividend c) Yield d) Volume
8. According to _____ approach, the cost of equity shares is based upon the stream of unchanged earnings earned by the company.
a) Earning to Price b) P/E c) Dividend Cover d) Price to book value
9. The _____ form of the EMH states that the current price fully incorporates all existing information, private and public.
a) Semi Strong b) Weak c) Strong d) None of the above.
10. _____ settles trade executed at the NSE.
a) NSCCL b) BSCCL c) CCIL d) NSDL

B. State whether True or False: (Any 7)

1. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 was enacted by the Government of India.
2. RBI came into existence on 1st April, 1935.
3. A Professional Clearing Member is also a Trading Member.
4. There are 13 Clearing banks of the NSE.
5. Share prices would gradually increase during recovery conditions and fall during recession.
6. Under multiple growth mode, changing growth rates are applied to different time period.
7. Resistance levels are prices where selling is thought to be strong enough to prevent prices from rising higher.
8. According to circuit breaker system of the SEBI, if market volatility crosses a certain limit, trading will be stopped for a defined time period.
9. According to technical analysis 'history repeats itself'.
10. RBI is the regulator of the equity markets.

2. A) what is Dematerialization? What are its advantages and disadvantages? (8)

B) Explain Register and Transfer Agents and their regulatory role. (7)

OR

C) Explain Volatility Index VIX. What are the causes of Volatility? (8)

D) Explain the powers and functions of SEBI in the equity markets. (7)

3. A. What is Fundamental Analysis? What are its strength and weakness? (8)

B. Explain Technical Analysis and its methods. (7)

OR

C. What are the factors affecting share prices? (8)

D. Explain the IPO Process in detail. (7)

4. A. Explain the Brownian motion and its limitations. (8)

B. Explain the three forms of the Efficient Market Hypothesis (7)

OR

C. Explain the stochastic models in equity markets. (8)

D. Explain the concept of Beta in the equity markets. (7)



5. A. Explain brokers and their registration process in the SEBI.

(8)

B. Explain the objectives and the types of market in the NEAT system.

(7)

OR

5. Write short notes on : (Any three)

(15)

- a) BOLT
- b) NSCCL
- c) Private Placement
- d) Role of SEBI
- e) Disinvestment.