



**PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE
OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS**
ISO 9001: 2015 Certified

EXTERNAL EXAM MARCH, 2023

PROGRAM: BBI	SEMESTER: IV
CLASS: S.Y.BBI	COURSE/ SUBJECT: FOUNDATION COURSE IV – SET 2
MARKS: 75	TIME: 2Hours and 30 Minutes.

Note: 1) All questions are compulsory carrying 15 marks each
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks

Q.1. (A) State statements are true or false: (Any 8)

(8)

1. Insurance Provide Protection Against Financial Loss.
2. Third party insurance is compulsory in India.
3. Comprehensive and medical insurance are part of motor vehicle insurance.
4. Cargo insurance used in shipping industry more.
5. Burglary insurance taken for life insurance.
6. Home insurance protect from property destruction by natural calamities.
7. Indian insurance market is bigger than USA.
8. In India buying insurance is compulsory.
9. We can take loan also by giving insurance as collateral.
10. On time of pregnancy women's can buy insurance.

(B). Match the Column: (Any 7)

(7)

Column A	Column B
1. Maternity act	a) Comprehensive insurance
2. Provident Fund act	b) Protect property
3. Workmen Compensation act	c) Supervising insurance sector
4. ULIP	d) Banking and insurance company
5. Insurance Act	e) Subrogation
6. Principle of insurance	f) 1938
7. SBI	g) Unit Linked Plan
8. IRDAI	h) 1923
9. Home insurance	i) 1952
10. Vehicle insurance	j) 1961

Q.2. (A) Explain home insurance claim process.

(8)

(B) Explain different riders in life insurance and benefits.

(7)

OR

(C) Write traditional life insurance products.

(8)

(D) Explain forms and procedure of ULIP life insurance.

(7)



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EXTERNAL EXAM, MARCH 2023

PROGRAM: BBI	SEMESTER: IV	DATE
CLASS: SYBBI	COURSE/ SUBJECT: Entrepreneurship management Set 2	
MARKS: 75	TIME: 2 ½ HOURS	

Q1) A) State whether the following statements are true or false (any 8) (8 marks)

- 1) Finance is rightly called the life blood of every business activity
- 2) A person can become a professional manager by acquiring knowledge
- 3) Entrepreneurship can improve employment in the country
- 4) A business plan describes all the relevant external and internal elements involved in starting a new venture
- 5) Once the venture is positioned, successful enterprise will experience a start-up stage
- 6) Project report increases the wastage of resources in the business
- 7) Building layout refers to the arrangement of machines, equipment and other physical facilities within the factory premises
- 8) Quality control is a technique by means of which products of uniform acceptable quality are manufactured
- 9) A product with better distribution will never win over a superior product with poor distribution
- 10) SIDBI operates single window scheme

Q2) B) Choose the most appropriate answer and rewrite the statements (any 7) (7 marks)

- 1) Entrepreneurship involves _____ as its activities are subject to uncertainties.
(Innovation, Risk – taking, Planning)
- 2) An entrepreneur should have _____ skills to maintain good human relations.
(Technical, Leadership, Human relations)
- 3) _____ is the ability to bring something new into existence.
(Innovation, Entrepreneurship, Leadership)
- 4) The _____ is brief outline of the basic operation of the organisation
(Operations plan, Business, Financial)
- 5) _____ refers to the choice of region and the selection of a particular site for setting up of a private limited company
(Plant location, Layout segmentation, Barrier)
- 6) Inability to dream is a _____ to entrepreneurship
(Barrier, Benefit, Not related)
- 7) The period exceeding _____ years is regarded as long term
(Three, Four, Five)
- 8) _____ works as an apex body which looks after the financial needs of agriculture and rural development
(NABARD, SIDBI, IDBI)
- 9) _____ system should make goods easily available to avoid artificial scarcities
(Price, Promotion, Distribution)
- 10) Innovation is the specific tool of _____
(Businessman, Entrepreneur, Bankers)

- Q2) A) Define entrepreneur & explain the qualities of an entrepreneur. (8 marks)
Q2) B) Need and importance of entrepreneurship. (7 marks)

OR

- Q2) C) Explain the meaning & features of partnership firm. (8 marks)
Q2) D) What is environmental scanning? Explain the types of environmental scanning. (7 marks)

- Q3) A) Explain the various pricing strategies. (8 marks)
Q3) B) Explain the concept of marketing mix. (7 marks)

OR

- Q3) C) Explain barriers to entrepreneurship. (8 marks)
Q3) D) Explain the ethical issues in HR. (7 marks)

- Q4) A) Explain the essentials of entrepreneurship. (8 marks)
Q4) B) Explain the areas to be covered in a business plan. (7 marks)

OR

- Q4) C) Explain the selection criteria for location. (8 marks)
Q4) D) Explain the employee code of conduct at work place. (7 marks)

- Q5) A) Explain the areas where entrepreneurs need institutional support. (8 marks)
Q5) B) Explain need for achievement theory of McClelland. (7 marks)

OR

- Q5) C) Write short note (Any 3) (15 marks)

- 1) Quality control
- 2) The factories act, 1948
- 3) Franchising
- 4) Product life cycle (PLC)
- 5) Employee provident fund act



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EXTERNAL EXAM MARCH, 2023

PROGRAM: BBI	SEMESTER: IV
CLASS: S.Y. BBI	COURSE/ SUBJECT: Information Technology in Banking and Insurance - II
MARKS: 75	TIME: 2 Hours and 30 Minutes.

- NOTE: 1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures are right to indicate full marks.

Q:1 A. Multiple Choice Question. (Any 8)

(08)

- _____ bears digital signature
(a) E-Cheque (b) E-Cash (c) E-Wallet (d) Entity Mail
- _____ contains an embedded microprocessor.
(a) Debit Card (b) Credit Card (c) Smart card (d) Electronic Bags
- _____ redefine the concept of "Anywhere, anytime Banking"
(a) CTS (b) CBS (c) CHI (d) Digital Link
- UPI stands for _____
(a) Universal Payment Interface (b) Uniform Payment Interface (c) Unified Payment Interface
(d) Unity Payment Interface
- _____ handles bulk and repetitive payment requirement of corporate and other institutions
(a) ECS (b) EDI (c) EFT (d) EMP
- _____ is known as unsolicited emails
(a) Phishing (b) Spam (c) Data Doodling (d) DIT
- In _____ you receive information about the state of your bank account
(a) Account management (b) Finance management (c) Information management (d) E-banking management
- _____ Messages are those that a bank sends out to a customer mobile phone.
(a) Push (b) Pull (c) POP (d) PC
- RTGS Stands for _____.
(a) Real Time Great Settlement (b) Real Time Gross Settlement (c) Real Talk Gross Settlement (d) Real Time Grant Settlement
- ACH stands for _____.
(a) Automated Clearing Home (b) Automated Clearing House (c) Automated Clearing House
(d) Automatic Clearing Home

Q:1 B. State True and False (Any 7)

(07)

- Settlements in RTGS is done in real time .
- A data centres provides uninterrupted power supply.
- Data mining is done only on data warehouse
- There are 10 phases in project management.
- Smart card is like a Post-Paid Services.
- Credit cards are the same as loyalty cards
- In CTS an electronic image of cheque is transmitted.
- Data Mining stores Functional data.
- An individual cannot access his own CIBIL score.
- Website is collection of Webpages.



PRABHADRAI DALMIA UDAIPUR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS
UDIPUR 30001 | 2018 ESTABLISHED

TERM END EXAMINATION MARCH 2023

DEPARTMENT: BHI

CLASS: SYBHI

MARCH: 78

SEMESTER: IV

SUBJECT: Financial Management - II (Sem 7)

TIME: 2.5 HRS

NOTE: 1) Check whether you have got the correct question paper.
2) There are five questions each carrying 10 marks.
3) Suitable assumptions and working notes must form the part of your answer.

Q.1) A) Rewrite the question and fill in the blanks with the correct answer (any 8):
1) If total of current assets are Rs.30 and total of current liabilities are Rs.18 then capital will be _____.

- 2) Working capital needed to meet seasonal fluctuations is called _____ working capital.
- 3) _____ is prepared to show cash position at the end of each month.
- 4) _____ is a system, which ensures providing right quantity of materials at the right source with minimum amount of cost.
- 5) _____ budget is also called Summary budget.
- 6) _____ budget does not change.
- 7) _____ leverage deals with financial risk.
- 8) If financial leverage is 3 and combined leverage is 12 then operating leverage is _____.
- 9) Working capital disclosed by the income statement is called _____ working capital.
- 10) Income from investment is recorded under _____ in a cash budget.

B) Rewrite the following questions and state whether it is true or false (any 7):

- 1) If total of current assets exceed the total of current liabilities it is called _____ capital.
- 2) Working capital needed on a continuous basis is called Temporary working capital.
- 3) Costs that arise if customers fail to meet their obligation on the due date are called Delinquency cost.
- 4) Condition is one of the C in Credit analysis.
- 5) Operating leverage is the second stage leverage.
- 6) Reorder level is between minimum level and maximum level.
- 7) Machinery purchased in March for Rs.1,00,000, payable in five equal instalments, Rs.20,000 per month is recorded under receipts.
- 8) Contribution is Rs.6,000 and EBIT is Rs.1,000 then combined leverage is _____.
- 9) Financial Plan is a systematic plan of action for the entire organisation covering all areas of business.
- 10) Strategic financial management refers to the study of finance with a long-term view considering the strategic goals of the enterprise.

- Q.3. a) Discuss objectives of fiscal policy. (8)
b) What is inflation? Explain various causes of inflation. (7)
OR
c) What is meant by public expenditure? Explain causes of increasing. (8)
d) Explain advantages and disadvantages of Direct taxes. (7)

- Q.4. a) What is meant by disequilibrium? Explain various causes of disequilibrium. (8)
b) Explain various objectives of monetary policy. (7)
OR
c) Explain the role of MNC in developing countries. (8)
d) Discuss advantages and disadvantages of fixed exchange rate system. (7)

- Q.5. a) What is meant by FRBM Act? Explain its features in detail. (8)
b) Explain the structure of union budget. (7)
OR

Write short notes on (ANY 3):

- a) Free trade policy
- b) Capital budget
- c) Liquidity trap
- d) Types of public debt
- e) Advantages of FDI

(15)



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TERM END EXAMINATION MARCH, 2023

DEPARTMENT: BBI	SEMESTER: IV
CLASS: SYBBI	SUBJECT: Financial Management- II (Set 2)
MARKS: 75	TIME: 2.5 hrs

Note: 1) Check whether you have got the correct question paper.

2) There are five questions each carrying 15 marks.

3) Suitable assumptions and working notes must form the part of your answer.

Q.1) A) Rewrite the question and fill in the blanks with the correct answer (any 8): (08)

- 1) If total of current assets are Rs.30 and total of current liabilities are Rs.18 then gross working capital will be ____.
- 2) Working capital needed to meet seasonal fluctuations is called ____ working capital.
- 3) ____ is prepared to show cash position at the end of each month.
- 4) ____ is a system, which ensures providing right quantity of materials at the right time, from the right source with minimum amount of cost.
- 5) ____ budget is also called Summary budget.
- 6) ____ budget does not change.
- 7) ____ leverage deals with financial risk.
- 8) If financial leverage is 3 and combined leverage is 12 then operating leverage will be ____.
- 9) Working capital disclosed by the income statement is called ____ working capital.
- 10) Income from investment is recorded under ____ in a cash budget.

B) Rewrite the following questions and state whether it is true or false (any 7): (07)

- 1) If total of current assets exceed the total of current liabilities it is called Negative working capital.
- 2) Working capital needed on a continuous basis is called Temporary working capital.
- 3) Costs that arise if customers fail to meet their obligation on the due date is called Delinquency cost.
- 4) Condition is one of the C in Credit analysis.
- 5) Operating leverage is the second stage leverage.
- 6) Reorder level is between minimum level and maximum level.
- 7) Machinery purchased in March for Rs.1,00,000, payable in five equal installment from April onwards, Rs.20,000 per month is recorded under receipts.
- 8) Contribution is Rs.6,000 and EBIT is Rs.1,000 then combined leverage is 6 times.
- 9) Financial Plan is a systematic plan of action for the entire organisation drawn in all functional areas of business.
- 10) Strategic financial management refers to the study of finance with a long term view considering the strategic goals of the enterprise.

Q.2) A) From the following information determine the amount of working capital to finance a level of 144,000 units per annum: (15)

Cost data: Materials Rs.50 per unit, Wages Rs.15 per unit and Overheads Rs.10 per unit.

Selling price was Rs.90 per unit.

Other information:

- i) Materials remain in stores for 2 months before issue for production.
- ii) Process period is 1.5 months.
- iii) Finished goods remain in warehouse for 3 months before sale.
- iv) Creditors allow a credit of 3 months.
- v) Debtors are allowed a credit of 2 months.
- vi) Desired cash balance Rs.2,00,000.
- vii) Lag in payment of overheads and wages is 1 month and 0.5 month respectively.

OR

B) Venus Ltd. has given you the following information relating to cost at a capacity level of 50,000 units:

Materials	Rs.25,000 (fully variable)
Wages	Rs.15,000 (100% variable)
Power	Rs.1,500 (20% fixed)
Repairs and maintenance	Rs.2,000 (75% variable)
Stores	Rs.1,000 (100% variable)
Inspection charges	Rs.2,500 (20% variable)
Depreciation	Rs.8,000 (fully fixed)
Administrative expenses	Rs.4,000 (75% fixed)
Selling expenses	Rs.6,000 (40% fixed)

Prepare a flexible budget for 50,000 units, 60,000 units and 80,000 units.

(15)

Q.3) A) From the following information prepare a Cash budget for the period April to June: (15)

Month	Sales	Purchases	Factory expenses	Office expenses	Selling expenses
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan	12,000	4,000	1,000	1,200	800
Feb	15,000	5,000	2,000	1,400	900
Mar	16,000	7,000	1,500	1,500	1,000
April	20,000	8,000	2,500	1,800	1,200
May	18,000	6,000	3,000	1,200	800
June	14,000	8,000	3,300	1,600	900

Other information:

- 10% of the sales are for cash and balance on a credit of 2 months.
- 15% of the purchases are for cash and balance on a credit of 1 month.
- Lag in payment of:
Factory expenses: $\frac{1}{4}$ month
Selling expenses: $\frac{1}{5}$ month
Office expenses: $\frac{1}{2}$ month
- Dividend on shares of Rs.1,000 is expected to be paid in the month of June.
- Selling commission (not included in selling expenses above) was 10% of sales and payable in the month following the month of sales.

Cash balance on 1st April was Rs.5,000.

OR

B) A trader whose current annual sales are Rs.6,00,000 and an average collection period of 30 days wants to adopt a more liberal policy to improve sales and profit. A study made by management reveals the following information:

Credit policy	Increase in collection period (in days)	Increase in Sales (in units)	Default percentage
FY	10	30,000	1.5
SY	20	48,000	2
TY	30	75,000	3
KY	45	90,000	4

Selling price per unit is Rs.3. Total cost per unit is Rs.2.25 (out of which variable cost is Rs.2 per unit). Current default percentage is 1%. Required return on investment is 30%. Assume 360 days in a year.

Which of the above policies do you recommend?

(15)

Q.4) A) Annual consumption 12,000 kgs., cost per kg Rs.100, carrying cost 12% and ordering cost Rs.20 per order. Calculate EOQ.

(05)

B) Minimum consumption 200 units per day, maximum consumption 300 units per day, reorder quantity 3000 units per day, minimum period for receiving materials 8 days, maximum period for receiving materials 16 days.

Calculate minimum stock level, maximum stock level, reorder stock level and average stock level.

(10)

OR

C) From the following information prepare the income statement for all the companies below:

(15)

Particulars	Mars	Jupiter	Uranus
Financial leverage	3	3	5
Operating leverage	4	2	3
Profit volume ratio	30%	40%	50%
Interest (Rs.)	200	200	400

Q.5) A) Explain how size of business, expansion and diversification of business, seasonal demand and credit terms affect the quantum of working capital required.

(08)

B) List the advantages of budget.

(07)

OR

C) Write short notes on (any 3):

(15)

- Permanent working capital
- Costs associated with receivables
- Functions of strategic financial management
- Speedy cash collection techniques
- Zero based budgeting



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PROGRAM: BBI	SEMESTER: III
CLASS: SY	COURSE/ SUBJECT: Cost Accounting SET 2
MARKS: 75	TIME: 2Hrs 30 Mins.

Note: (1) All questions are compulsory subject to internal choice.
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1(A): Choose the correct Alternative and Rewrite the Sentence. (Any Eight) (8)

- Salary to office staff is classified as _____ overheads.
(a) Factory (b) Office (c) Selling and Distribution (d) Direct
- Cost that changes with the level of output is called cost.
(a) 100% Fixed (b) Variable (c) 50% Fixed (d) 75% Fixed
- Donations paid are recorded in _____ accounts only.
(a) Cost (b) Financial (c) Trading (d) Appropriation
- As units manufactured decreases, fixed cost per unit will _____.
(a) Decrease (b) Increase (c) remain rigid (d) not be affected
- Dividend received is recorded in _____ accounts only.
(a) Financial (b) Cost (c) Appropriation (d) Trading
- _____ cost is a pre-determined cost and relate to each element of cost.
(a) Standard (b) Actual (c) Future (d) Next
- Sales – contribution = _____.
(a) Profit (b) Variable cost (c) fixed cost (d) Loss
- If opening stock is valued at Rs. 10,000 in cost sheet and Rs.12,000 in financial accounts then profit of cost sheet will be _____.
(a) More (b) Less (c) equal (d) same
- Profit is Rs 20,000, profit volume ratio is 25%, margin of safety will be Rs _____. (a) 80,000 (b) 90,000 (c) 70,000 (d) 1,00,000
- Salaries to salesman is recorded as _____ overheads.
(a) Administrative (b) Selling (c) direct cost (d) factory

Q.1 (B): State whether the following statements are true or false after rewriting the same. (any 7) (7)

- A location, person for which cost may be ascertained and use for the purpose of cost control are called cost centres.
- Sunk cost are historical cost.
- A cost unit is a unit of a product, service or time in term of which cost are expressed or ascertained.
- Cost Accounting and Financial Accounting Are Same.
- Non- Cost items are not included in cost sheet.
- Bad Debts recovered are recorded on the debit side of Financial profit and Loss account.
- Purchase manager is responsible for efficient of material.
- Labour rate variance is adverse when actual rate is lower than standard rate.
- Marginal cost is a fixed cost.
- At break- even point Total revenue = Total cost.

Q.2(A): The following data have been extracted from the books of Shri Ganesh industries Ltd. for the year 2019 (15)

Particulars	Rs
Opening stocks of Raw materials	25,000
Purchases of Raw materials	85,000
Closing stock of Raw materials	40,000
Carriage Inwards	5,000
Wages (Direct)	75,000
Wages (Indirect)	10,000
Other Direct Charges	15,000
Rent and rates :	5,000
- Factory	500
- Office	500
Indirect consumption of material	1,500
Depreciation on plant	100
Depreciation on office furniture	
Salary :	2,500
- Office	2,000
- Salesman	5,700
Other factory expenses	900
Other office expenses	12,000
Managing Director's remuneration	1,000
Other selling Expenses	1,100
Travelling Expenses of salesman	1,000
Carriage outwards	2,50,000
Sales	15,000
Advance Income tax paid	2,000
Advertisement	

The managing director's Remuneration is to be allocated Rs. 4,000 to factory Rs. 2,000 to the office and Rs 6,000 to selling department. From the above information prepare a statement of cost showing (a) Prime cost; (b) works cost; (c) cost of production; (d) cost of sales; (e) Net profit.

OR

Q.2(B): The net profit of Dhura Ltd. shown by cost accounts for the year ended 31st march 2019 was Rs 10,35,000 and by financial accounts for the same periods was Rs 5,00,200

A scrutiny of the figures of the financial accounts and the cost accounts revealed the following facts:

Particulars	Rs
1. Administrative overhead under recovered in cost accounts	14,800
2. Factory overhead over-recovered in cost accounts	20,000
3. Depreciation over charges in financial accounts	40,000
4. Interest in investment	20,000
5. Loss due to obsolescence charged in financial accounts	24,000
6. Abnormal labour wastages charged in financial accounts	2,00,000
7. Income tax provided in financial accounts	2,80,000
8. Bank interest credited in financial accounts	4,000
9. Stocks adjustment credited in financial accounts	28,000
10. Loss due to depreciation in stock value charged in financial accounts	48,000

(15)

Prepare reconciliation statement :

Q.3(A): From the following information, compute labour cost variance, Labour rate variance, labour efficiency variance, labour mix variance and labour yield variance. (15)

Labour	Standard		Actual	
	Hours	Rate	Hours	Rate
X	100	2	150	3
Y	200	3	150	6
Z	300	6	300	5

OR

Q.3 (B): From the following particulars, calculate material variance including material sub-variance. The standard mix required for the product is, material A – 60% at standard price Rs 40 per kg and material B – 40% at standard price Rs 60 per kg. normal loss 10% of total input

Actual output obtained during the period was 3,600 units for which actual consumption of materials are: Material A – 2,550 kgs @ Rs 42 per kg
Material B – 1,750 kgs @ Rs 59 per kg. (15)

Q.4 (A): From the following particulars, you are required to calculate : (15)

- Fixed cost
- Profit volume ratio
- Break even sales
- Sales to earn profit of Rs 6,00,00
- Margin of safety of the year 2012

Particulars	2012 (Rs.)	2013 (Rs.)
Total cost	12,96,000	18,72,000
Sales	14,40,000	21,60,000

OR

Q.4 (B): A company made a profit of Rs 20,000 by selling 4,000 units. Its variable cost per unit is Rs 8 and fixed cost amounted to Rs 12,000. (15)

Find :

- Profit volume ratio
- Break-even profit (units)
- Profits when company sells 2,000 units
- Sales required to earn a profit of Rs 12,000
- If selling price decreases by 15% what will be the new profit volume ratio ?

Q.5 (A) Give the classification of cost on the basis of behavior (with examples). (8)

(B) Budgetary control vs. standard costing. (7)

OR

Q.5 (C) Write Short notes on (any Three): (15)

- Advantage of Cost Accounts
- Cost of Production
- Reason for Difference between Cost and Financial A/c.
- Cause of Variance
- MOS



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EXTERNAL EXAM, MARCH 2023

PROGRAM: BBI	SEMESTER: IV	DATE
CLASS: SYBBI	COURSE/ SUBJECT: Corporate & Securities Law SET 2	03/04/23
MARKS: 75	TIME: 2 ½ HOURS	

- NOTE: 1. All questions are compulsory
2. Figures to the right indicate marks
3. Mention relevant case laws where necessary

Q1 (A) State whether the statements are True or False and write the statements: (Any 8) (08)

1. Every person who deals with the company is presumed to have inspected its public documents- is known as perpetual succession.
2. Stamp duty is to be paid for DEMAT transactions.
3. Corporatisation is recognition of stock exchange as body corporate.
4. SEBI can permit insider trading.
5. CDSL is the first and largest depository in India.
6. Central Government has the right to terminate the services of Chairman of SEBI.
7. ICDR Regulations apply to Public Issue.
8. Options are contracts which have immediate payment and delivery.
9. A company which has control over another is called as subsidiary.
10. All the provisions of Companies Act apply to Banking and Insurance Sector companies.

Q.1 (B) Multiple choice questions: (Any 7) (07)

1. Every company has to compulsorily _____ themselves.
a) Register b) Value c) Realize d) Check assets
2. The case of Saloman v/s Saloman & Co Ltd is a case of _____.
a) Registration b) Limited Liability c) Separate Legal Entity d) Artificial Person
3. The investor who opts to keep his securities in electronic format is:
a) Depository Participant b) Depository
c) Beneficiary d) Issuer Company
4. Foss v/s Harbottle is a leading case on:
a) who can take action for wrong doing of company b) ultra vires transaction
c) insider trading d) independent corporate existence
5. Among the members of SEBI _____ members are officials of RBI.
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

6. Any stock exchange which wants to be recognized needs to apply to the _____.
a) State Government b) Central Government c) RBI d) NCLT
7. The SEBI has _____ Chairman.
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
8. When a Stock Exchange refuses to list a company, an appeal needs to be made to Supreme Court within _____ days from the date of order of SAT.
a) 75 b) 90 c) 60 d) 120
9. Promoter's Contribution should not be less than _____.
a) 15% b) 20% c) 25% d) 35%
10. All securities held by the depository should be in _____ form.
a) Offline b) Online c) Listed d) Fungible

Q.2(A) Explain the concept of Lifting of Corporate Veil in detail (15)
OR

Q.2(B) Explain the various classification of companies. (15)

Q.3(A) What is the procedure for Listing & Delisting of Securities in SCRA, 1956? (15)
OR

Q.3 (B) What are the rights of Minority shareholders? (08)

(C) Write and explain the doctrine established in case of Royal British Bank vs Turquand (07)

Q.4(A) What are the provisions of Establishment and Management of SEBI from Sections 3 to 7 of SEBI Act, 1992? (15)
OR

Q.4(B) What are the common conditions of Public Issue & Rights Issue? (08)

(C) What are the rules governing ESOP under ICDR Regulations, 2009? (07)

Q.5(A) What is the process of working of Depository System? (08)

(B) What are the obligations of Depositories under Depositories Act, 1996? (07)

OR

Q.5. (C) Short Notes: (Any 3) (15)

1. NSDL
2. Salomon vs Salomon
3. Securities Appellate tribunal
4. E-IPO
5. Objectives of SEBI