

EXTERNAL EXAMINATION

SYBMS/IV/Subject Code _____

Subject: Foundation Course 4

Time: 2.5 Hrs.

Marks: 75

N.B 1. All the question are compulsory

2. Figures to the right indicate full marks

Q1.A) Choose the correct alternative :(Any 8)

8

1. The word ethics is drive from _____ word 'ethos character.
(English, Greek, Latin, American)
2. Deception is common place in _____.
(Advertising, creating, innovation, production)
3. _____ ethics refer to person's personal or self-created values and codes of conducts.
(Managerial, personal, professional, transactional)
4. An ethical advertisement creates _____ about a brand, in the minds of audience.
(Negative attitude, trust, bad image, distrust)
5. _____ are fraudulent schemes to trap and exploit investors.
(Forgery, Ponzi scheme, insider trading, whistle blowing)
6. No advertisement should show _____ on the basis of the gender.
(Lifestyle, discrimination, performance, status)
7. The primary stake holders are _____
(Customers, suppliers, shareholders, creditors)
8. A _____ sets the purpose and general direction for the organization.
(Mission statement, Purpose statement, vision, profit statement)
9. A valid definition of a business purpose is to _____.
(Create a customer, maximize profits, serve the society, increase the wealth of the firm)
10. _____ is the ethical behavior of business towards society.
(Business ethics, corporate governance, CSR, financial reporting)

Q1.B) Match the column :(Any 7)

7

	Group A		Group B
1.	Ethics	a	Rightness and wrongness of action
2.	Business Ethics	b	Universal application
3.	Normative Ethics	c	Moral language and moral facts
4.	Meta ethics	d	Character
5.	Code of conduct	e	Role models
6.	Leaders	f	Guiding Principles
7.	Workplace ethics	g	Conducts Ethics training
8.	HRM ethics	h	Respect employees
9.	German model	i	Principal and agent
10.	Agency theory	j	2 tier board model

Q2.A) Define ethics. What are its features?	8
B) State the eight rules for ethical thinking in business.	7
OR	
Q2.C) Distinguish between ethics and law.	8
D) State the objectives of Business ethics.	7
Q3.A) What are factors influencing ethics in marketing?	8
B) Elaborate all the ethical issues in advertising.	7
OR	
Q3.C) State the types of White collar crime.	8
D) Elaborate the role of SEBI in corporate governance.	7
Q4.A) Give the salient features of corporate governance.	8
B) How is Insider Trading Investigated and prosecuted?	7
OR	
Q4.C) Define good governance. Explain the origin and concept of good governance.	8
D) What are the features of stewardship theory of corporate governance?	7
Q5. A) Mention the three aspects of CSR.	8
B) Enumerate major issues in CSR.	7
OR	
Q5.C) Write Short notes on (any 3)	15
1. Steps of Social Accounting.	
2. Meta Ethics	
3. Types of corporate crime	
4. Cadbury Committee	
5.4V model of Ethical Leadership.	

EXTERNAL EXAMINATION

Class/ Semester IV / Subject Code:

Subject :ITBM

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

Time: 2.5 Hours
75 Marks

Q1A. Multiple Choice Questions

8 Marks

1. Which one is the disadvantage of MIS?
a. Expensive to set up b. Reliance on technology c. Risk of fraud d. All of them
2. Which is not an objective of MIS?
a. Capturing Data b. Removing Data c. Processing Data d. Summarizing Data
3. _____ Provides access to a series of decision oriented databases and small models.
a. Analysis Information System b. Data Analysis System c. File Drawer System
4. ERP stands for _____
a) Entrepreneurship resource planning b) Entrepreneurship Research planning
c) Enterprise Resource planning d) Enterprise Research planning
5. Which is not a phase of ERP Life Cycle
a. Acquire phase b) Adoption phase c) Implementation phase d) Evolution phase
6. Allowing for two different ERP systems operating separately
a) One tier architecture of ERP b) Three tier architecture of ERP c) Two tier architecture of ER
d) All of the above
7. SAP stands for _____
a) System Application Products b) Service Application Products c) System Analysis Products
d) Service Analysis Products
8. Which of the following is an example of Cross application component of SAP
a) DBMS b) Classification c) Product Management d) None of these
9. Which of the following are features of E-CRM
a) Account Management b) Case Management c) Report and analysis d) All of the above

Q1B State whether the following statements are True or False. (Any 7)

7 Marks

1. Redundancy refers to accuracy of data.
2. Knowledge Management is a component of DSS.
3. Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP) is an example of a single user database.
4. The basic idea of CRM is to treat different customer differently.
5. Surveys and market research are the examples of inbound services.
6. In 3 tier ERP architectures, the server handles both the application and database duties.
7. Payroll processing is an example of Marketing module of an ERP.
8. TPS is an Information system application that assists decision making.
9. GDSS stands for Group Decision Support Systems.

Q2.

- A. Discuss the characteristics of MIS 8 Marks
- B. What is MIS ? Explain in detail the MIS Cycle 7 Marks

OR

- C. Distinguish between MIS and IMRS 7 Marks
- D. Explain in detail the Layout of MIS 8 Marks

Q3.

- A. Explain with the help of neat labeled diagram the concept of ERP Life Cycle 8 Marks
- B. Define E-CRM. How does it differ from CRM 7 Marks

OR

- C. Write in detail the concept of ERP? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of ERP 15 Marks

Q4.

- A. Explain outsourcing What are the drawbacks of Outsourcing 8 Marks
- B. What is BPO? Explain the advantages of BPO 7 Marks

OR

- C. Define BPO. Explain the various types of BPO vendors. 8 Marks
- D. Distinguish between Data and Information 7 Marks

Q5.

- A. Explain Data Warehouse and features of data warehouse 8 marks
- B. Explain the concept of data mining tools and techniques 7 Marks

OR

- C. Write Short Notes on Any 3 15 Marks
 - i) Outsourcing
 - ii) MIS cycle
 - iii) KPO
 - iv) BPO
 - v) Customer Life cycle

Class / Semester/Subject Code: SYBMS/Sem IV

Subject: Business Economics

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

Time: 2.5 hrs
Marks: 75 marks

Q1) (A) Choose the correct answer and rewrite the statement attempt (Any 8)

- 1) In a circular flow house hold supply

(a) Labour	(b) Goods and services
(c) Land	(d) None of the above
- 2) GGDP stands for _____

(a) Global green domestic product	(b) Green gross domestic product
(c) Gross global domestic product	(d) Gross gain domestic product
- 3) According to Keynes, as Income increases both APC and MPC

(a) rise	(b) Fall
(c) remains constant	(d) is zero
- 4) _____ lose during inflation

(a) Farmers	(b) Debtors
(c) Creditors	(d) all of the above
- 5) Loans taken from institution and individuals within the country are known as

(a) external debt	(b) foreign debt
(c) internal debt	(d) personal debt
- 6) Bank rate is the Interest charged by the _____

(a) Commercial Bank	(b) Central Bank
(c) Co-operative Bank	(d) none of the above
- 7) If government expenditure exceeds government revenue it is called _____ budget

(a) balanced budget	(b) surplus budget
(c) equal budget	(d) deficit budget
- 8) FRBM act has _____ major objectives

(a) 4	(b) 3
(c) 2	(d) 5
- 9) MNC may

(a) create environmental problems	(b) secure monopoly
(c) exploit the host country	(d) all of the above
- 10) Hedgers enters forward exchange to

(a) cover the risk	(b) to earn commission
(c) to earn profit	(d) to regulate the transaction

Q1 (B) State true or false for the following (Any 7)

- 1) Microeconomics studies about general price levels
- 2) Consumption do not depends upon income
- 3) Circular helps to know the problem of disequilibrium.
- 4) $M2 = CC +$ other deposits
- 5) Fiscal policy is related to government expenditure and government revenue
- 6) According to Modern demand for money theory $MV = PT$
- 7) Deficit financing and Credit creation reduces inflation

- 8) Foreign Investment in India has no disadvantage
- 9) Export and Import of goods are part of Trade account under BOP
- 10) Free Trade policy helps infant industries to grow

Q2 Answer any one (a and b) or (c and d) of the following. (15)

- a) Explain Phases of Business cycle in detail
- b) What is national income? Distinguish between GDP AND GNP

OR

- c) Explain Consumption function with the help of diagram and schedule
- d) Discuss the concept of Aggregate demand price and Aggregate supply price.

Q3 Answer any one (a and b) or (c and d) of the following. (15)

- a) Discuss the components of money supply
- b) What is Inflation? Explain the concept of demand pull inflation

OR

- c) Explain the various instruments of Monetary policy
- d) Discuss Keynes modern theory of Demand for money in detail

Q4 Answer any one (a and b) or (c and d) question from the following (15)

- (a) Write a note on Public debt
- (b) What do you mean by Fiscal policy Discuss the various instruments of Fiscal policy

OR

- (c) What is government Budget? State and explain any two types of budget deficit
- (d) Write a note on Capital account and revenue account with examples

Q5 Attempt A and B or Write short notes on the following. (15)

- A) Write advantages of protective trade
- B) Explain the structure of Balance of Payment

OR

Q5) Write short notes on any three of the following (15)

- 1) Three sector Economy
- 2) MEC
- 3) Liquidity trap
- 4) Money supply
- 5) Advantages of Foreign Investment to host country
- 6) Arbitrage

EXTERNAL EXAMINATION

Class / Semester / Subject Code: SYBMS A& B/ IV/ Subject : Business Research Method

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

**Time: 2.5 Hours
75 Marks**

Q.1 A) True or False

(7)

1. A research problem should be specific, clear, and well-defined.
2. Cross-sectional studies collect data over a long period.
3. Pilot studies help identify issues in research design before conducting the main study.
4. A null hypothesis states that there is a significant effect or relationship.
5. Random sampling ensures that every individual in a population has an equal chance of being selected.
6. Ethical approval is not necessary for research involving human participants.
7. A well-defined research objective helps in selecting the appropriate research method.

B) Fill in the Blanks

(8)

1. A hypothesis can be classified as _____ or _____.
2. A structured set of questions used for collecting data is called a _____.
3. The process of converting raw data into meaningful information is called _____.
4. _____ refers to the consistency of a research instrument over time.
5. A study that observes subjects without influencing them is called _____ research.
6. A group selected for a study from a larger population is called a _____.
7. The numerical representation of data is analyzed using _____ techniques.
8. A research paper should always follow a proper _____ style for citations.

Q.2 Answer the Following Questions

- A) Define research and explain its significance in business. (8)
B) Discuss the different types of research with suitable examples. (7)

OR

- C) What are the key elements of a good research design? (8)
D) Explain the difference between exploratory and descriptive research. (7)

Q.3 Answer the Following Questions

- A) Explain the primary methods of data collection. (8)
B) Discuss the role of observation and interviews in research. (7)

OR

- C) What is sampling? Explain probability and non-probability sampling. (8)
D) What are the sources of secondary data? Discuss their advantages and disadvantages. (7)

Q.4 Answer the Following Questions

- A) Explain the concept of data tabulation with examples. (8)
- B) Describe different techniques of data coding. (7)

OR

- C) Discuss various types of charts and graphs used in data representation. (8)
- D) What is the significance of data analysis in decision-making? (7)

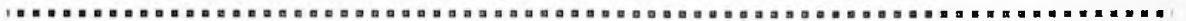
Q.5 Answer the Following Questions

- A) Discuss the importance and challenges of data interpretation. (8)
- B) Explain the role of conclusion and recommendations in a research report. (7)

OR

C) Write short notes on (Any 3 out of 5): (15)

- a. Role of hypothesis in research
- b. Difference between data analysis and data interpretation
- c. Key components of a research report
- d. Importance of plagiarism check in research
- e. Limitations of statistical analysis in research



EXTERNAL EXAMINATION

SYBMS / Semester IV/ Subject Code:

N.B. 1. All the questions are compulsory

2. Figures to the right indicate full marks

Subject : PTQM

Time: 2.5 Hours

75 Marks

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions: (ANY 8)

(8)

- a) _____ is a measure of the success of an operation in producing outputs that satisfy customers.
a. Quality Assurance b. Effectiveness c. Quality d. Profitability
- b) The flow of product in _____ layout will be smooth and logical.
a. Product b. Mixed c. Project d. Production
- c) _____ refers to the quantity ordered to be purchased at the lowest total cost.
a. EOQ b. AEC c. XYZ d. FSN.
- d) _____ is the extra units held in inventory to reduce stock outs.
a. Safety stock b. Buffer stock c. JIT d. TQM
- e) _____ is the precision with which the product or service meets the specified standards.
a. Conformance b. Aesthetics c. Durability d. Appraisal
- f) Value Analysis is a _____ reduction technique.
a. Service Quality b. Cost c. Demand d. Supply
- g) _____ means determining the shape, standard and pattern of the product.
a. Project Design b. Product Design c. Product Process d. Product Sale
- h) Batch production has _____ production runs.
a. Infinite b. Shorter c. Medium d. Longer
- i) _____ should be aimed at the needs of the customer present and future.
a. Process b. Quality c. Quantity d. Productivity
- j) Kepner Tregoe Problem Analysis can be divided into _____ steps.
a. Six b. Five c. Four d. Three

B) State True or False: (ANY 7)

(7)

- a) A good/ideal layout is the one that involves backtracking.
- b) Purchasing consists of sourcing and procuring.
- c) Quality circles may not be supported by the top management.
- d) Material handling cost decreases as the size of the unit load increases.
- e) Generally Functional Design follows Form Design.
- f) Philip Crosby formulated PDCA Cycle.
- g) Material forms the major proportion of the final product and total cost of production.
- h) Construction of Mumbai Coastal Tunnel is an example of project type production.
- i) Sale of finished goods is not the function of Integrated Materials Management.
- j) Productivity can be measured only on labor, energy, material and capital.

Q. 2 A) Explain briefly the scope of the production function. (8)

Q. 2 B) What are the types of Plant Layout? (7)

OR

Q. 2 C) What do you mean by production system? Mention the different types of production systems. (8)

Q. 2 D) Distinguish between intermittent and Continuous Production System. (7)

Q. 3 A) NTPC Green Energy Ltd. Purchase Machinery parts at the rate of Rs. 30 each. The annual consumption of parts 30,000 units. If the ordering cost is Rs. 240 per order and carrying cost is 20% p.a. What would be the EOQ and Total Cost?

If the supplier offers a discount of 15% for ordering 12,000 units per order, do you accept the discount offer?

(8)

Q. 3 B) Explain the importance of inventory management. (7)

OR

Q. 3 C) JSW Steel Ltd. Purchase Machinery parts at the rate of Rs. 100 each. The annual consumption of parts is 18,000 units. If the ordering cost is Rs. 300 per order and carrying cost is 25% p.a. What would be the EOQ and Total Cost?

If the supplier offers a discount of 10% for ordering 9,000 units per order, do you accept the discount offer? (8)

Q. 3 D) Explain the objectives of Material Management (7)

Q. 4 A) What is Quality Circle? Explain the characteristics of Quality Circle. (8)

Q. 4 B) From the given data find Total productivity; Labour productivity; Material productivity; Capital & Energy Productivity. Unit selling price 200; Total units sold 20,000; Labour hours 800; Labour cost/hr. Rs. 10; Material usage 9,000 Kg.; Material cost/kg. Rs. 50; Capital cost Rs. 20,000; Energy 10,000. (7)

OR

Q. 4 C) Discuss the Philosophy of Edward Deming (8)

Q. 4 D) What do you mean by TQM? Discuss the principles of TQM. (7)

Q. 5 A) Explain in Brief ISO 14000 (8)

Q. 5 B) Explain Taguchi's quality experiment. (7)

OR

Q. 5 C) Write Short notes on (Any 3 out of 5) (15)

a. Inventory control techniques - FSN

b. Inventory control techniques - XYZ

c. ISO 9000

d. Philosophies of TQM - Edward Deming

e. SERVQUAL

- Q.2.A) What is the role of IMC in marketing. (8 Marks)
B) What are the promotional tools for IMC? (7Marks)
OR
C) Explain the model of IMC Planning Process. (8 Marks)
D) Explain communication process. (7Marks)
- Q.3.A) What are the reasons for the growth of sales promotion in IMC. (8 Marks)
B) Write a detailed note on different types of advertising. (7Marks)
OR
C) Explain Push and pull strategies for consumer and trade promotion. (8 Marks)
D) Explain the different types of media used for IMC. (7 Marks)
- Q.4.A)) What is selling ? Explain the steps in selling process. (8 Marks)
B) What are the different tools for Direct marketing (7 Marks)
OR
C) What is managing PR and its role in IMC. (8Marks)
D) Explain the different tools for PR. (7Marks)
- Q.5.A) What are the 4 types of research used in evaluation process of IMC? (8 Marks)
B) Explain some of the unethical practices in marketing communication. (7 Marks)
OR
C) Write Short notes on: (Any 3) (15 Marks)
a) Purchase Simulation Test b) Sponsorship
c) FOPAI d) Copy testing
e) Features of Personal Selling f) Catalogues
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External Examination

SYBMS/IV/Subject Code _____

Subject: Rural Marketing

Time: 2.5 hrs.

Marks:75

N.B 1.All the questions are compulsory.

2. Figures to the right indicates full marks.

Q1.A) Fill in the blanks with correct alternative :)(Any 8)

8

1. _____ are weekly markets where markets from where rural people buy the items of daily necessities, garment, farm inputs etc.

(Haats, melas, Dashavtars)

2. Scattered nature is a feature of _____.

(Rural markets, urban markets, semi-rural market)

3. E-chopul was started by _____.

(ITC, Uniliver, P&G)

4. Consumer behavior is the result of interaction of consumer with _____ forces.

(Environmental, marketing, political)

5. In rural India the basic _____ values have not faded.

(Cultural, ethical, moral)

6. _____ pricing strategy is being widely used by many marketers.

(Low Cost, Refills, Value Engineering.)

7. _____ makes products familiar even walk possessiveness.

(Branding, Pricing, Sales Promotion)

8. Rural Consumer are highly influenced by local _____.

(Government, Reference Groups, Planning Commission)

9. Colgate and Dairy milk are examples of _____ products.

(Fake, Genuine, Substitute)

10. STP stands for Segmenting, Targeting and _____.

(Public relation, Positioning, Targeting)

Q2.B) State whether the following statements True or false :)(Any 7)

7

1. Consumers are highly brand conscious.

2. Refrigerators and toasters are white goods.

3. Skimming pricing strategy is used primarily in rural markets.

4. Cinema is an important medium for communication.

5. Technology has no impact on rural consumer behavior.

6. AMUL is an example of cooperative business model.

8. Rural market is growing twice as fast as urban market for durable products.

9. The SHG approach helps the middle class to build their self-confidence through community actions.

10. Sales of fakes and spurious product is a major challenge in the rural market.

- Q2.A) What is rural marketing? Discuss its scope. 8
B) Discuss the features of rural Market in brief. 7

OR

Q2.C) What are the recent initiatives under taken by the government focused on rural development? 8

D) Explain demographics with respect to rural market environment. 7

Q3.A) Define Consumer behavior and explain its features. 8

B) Explain the different stages of individual buying process. 7

OR

Q3.C) What is a rural product? Explain the product life-cycle with respect to rural market. 8

D) Explain in detail the concept of Contract or Remunerative Farming 7

Q4.A) Discuss various pricing strategies of rural marketing. 8

B) What are the different product and pricing strategies used by leading consumer goods companies in rural market? 7

OR

Q4.C) Explain the steps in rural market segmentation. 8

D) Explain in details types of sales promotion. 7

Q5.A) Explain the role of regulated market in Marketing of Agricultural produce. 8

C) What are the challenges faced in rural communication? 7

OR

Q5.C) Write short notes: Any 3 15

1. Public Distribution System
2. Rural Infrastructure.
3. Transportation problem in Rural Areas.
4. Syndicate Distribution.
5. Consumer Durables.

Subject code =

EXTERNAL EXAMINATION

1. SYBMS - SEM - IV

Subject: S.C.M.

N.B. 1. All the questions are compulsory

2. Figures to the right indicate full marks

Time: 2.5 Hours

75 Marks

Q.1

A) TRUE OR FALSE ATTEMPT ANY EIGHT

(8)

1. Prime cost is also known as direct cost.
2. office overheads are fixed cost.
3. Marginal costing analyses profitability.
4. total cost means total fixed cost and variable cost.
5. Material cost variance= SC - AC.
6. Flexible budget evaluate variable and fixed cost.
7. MOS stands for margin of sociology.
8. material costing evaluates variation in actual material and standard material.
9. PVR stands for profit volume ratio
10. CPU is significant in valuing variable cost.

B) FILL IN THE BLANKS ATTEMPT ANY SEVEN .

(7)

A	B
1. JIT	Just Insta
2. Variable Cost	Just In Time
3. Fixed Cost	Value Engineering
4. Mos	Fixed Cost
5. Total Cost	Standard Costing
6. Break-Even Point	Mix Variance
7. Variance Analysis	No Profit No Loss
8. Revised Quantity	Administration Overheads
9. Target Costing	Increase Shareholder Value
10. Financial Perspective	Present Sales Less Bep Sales

Q. 2 A) The trading results of James Bond & Co., for the last two Quarters are: (15)

The Quarter	Sales Rs.	Cost Rs.
March	50,000	40,000
June	75,000	55,000

Calculate:

- Profit-Volume Ratio.
- Fixed Costs.
- Break Even Sales Volume.
- Sales to earn a profit of Rs. 15,000.
- Profit when sales are Rs. 40,000.
- Revised BEP if Fixed Cost increases by 30%.

OR

Q. 2 B) Amrit Company produces 3 products A, B and C. The company follows Activity Based Costing system. Information related to various costs of these products for the last year (15)

Particulars	A	B	C
Production and Sales (Units)	15000	12000	18000
Selling Price p.u. (Rs.)	7.5	12	13
Raw Material Usage (kg) p.u.	2	3	4
Direct labour hours p.u.	0.1	0.15	0.2
Machine Hours p.u.	0.5	0.7	0.9
No. of Production runs p.a.	16	12	8
No. of purchase orders p.a.	24	28	42
No. of deliveries to retailers p.a.	48	60	32

The price of Raw materials remained constant throughout the year at Rs. 1.2 per kg and the labour cost was Rs. 14.8 per hour. The annual Overhead costs are as follows:

Overheads	Rs
Machine set up costs	26550
Machine running costs	66400
Procurement Costs	48000
Delivery costs	54320

Q. 3 A) Standard material cost for 200 units of output is:

(15)

Material	Kg	Rate per kg
A	50	12
B	100	9
C	100	10

The actual cost for 8000 units is as follows:

Material	Kg	Total cost
A	2100	28,350
B	3750	30,750
C	4150	46,480

Calculate material cost variance, material price variance and material usage variance.

OR

Q. 3 B) Elaborate on the process of balance scorecard.

(15)

Q. 4 A) The information relating to the budget prepared for two levels of capacity utilization is given below:

(15)

Capacity	60%	100%
Output	36000U	60000 U
Materials	3,60,000	6,00,000
Direct wages	2,16,000	3,60,000
Production overhead	5,40,000	7,56,000
Administrative o/h	1,80,000	1,80,000
Selling overhead	1,44,000	1,92,000

Prepare a flexible budget for 70%, 80% and 90% capacity utilization showing clearly the unit fixed cost and variable unit cost and total cost.

OR

Q. 4 B) A, B & C are three similar plants under same management who want them to be merged to better operation. The details are as under

(15)

Plant	A	B	C
Capacity operated	100	70	60
	%	%	%
Turnover (in lakhs)	300	280	180
Variable cost (in lakhs)	200	210	90
Fixed cost (in lakhs)	70	50	62

You are required to find out:

- The capacity of merged plant for break even
- The profit at 85% capacity of the merged plant
- The turnover from the merged plant to give a profit of rs 38 lakhs

Q. 5 A) Explain Total Quality Management with Example. (8)

Q. 5 B) Explain Marginal Costing with Formulas. (7)

OR

Q. 5 C) Write Short notes on (Any 3 out of 5) (15)

- Kaizen Costing
- Material Variances
- Back Flush Accounting
- Economic Value Added
- Transfer Pricing

6. ADR and GDR are related to foreign investment.
7. SIDBI primarily supports small-scale industries.
8. The financial system in India remained unchanged since independence.
9. Stock indices help investors gauge market performance.
10. Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) regulates insurance policies.

- Q.2 A) How does the financial system contribute to the economy? (08)
 Q.2 B) Explain Importance of Micro finance (07)

OR

- Q.2 P) How are banks categorized based on their structure and services? (08)
 Q.2 Q) How do banks help with savings, investments, and financial stability. (07)

- Q.3 A) How does the RBI regulate and manage the Indian banking system? (08)
 Q.3 B) What are the essential roles and powers of SEBI in ensuring market integrity. (07)

OR

- Q.3 P) How does the capital market facilitate economic progress in India. (08)
 Q.3 Q) Explain the key aspects of secondary markets. (07)

- Q.4 A) What are the recent changes in the Indian capital market. (08)
 Q.4 B) What makes commodity markets a good investment option? (07)

OR

- Q.4 P) Explain the Post Brexit Era in the UK. (08)
 Q.4 Q) Explain Bank Oriented System Versus Market oriented System. (07)

- Q.5 A) Write Stakeholder Concept. (08)
 Q.5 B) Explain the Securities and Exchange Commission. (07)

OR

- Q.5 C) Write Short Notes:(Any 3) (15)**
1. Money Markets
 2. Capital Market
 3. RBI
 4. SEBI
 5. Organisational Structure of RBI