

[Time: 03.00 Hrs]

[Marks:60]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B:
1. Q.1 is compulsory and carries 20 Marks.
 2. Attempt any four questions from Q.2, Q.3, Q.4, Q.5, Q.6 and Q.7. Each of these questions carry 10 Marks.
 3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 (A) Select the correct option: (20)

1. Phase 4 of Mutual funds in India extended from _____.
a. 2003-2014 b. 2004-2013 c. 2004-2012 d. 2002-2011
2. The funds in which units can be purchased only during the initial offer period are called _____.
a. Open-Ended Funds b. Close-Ended Funds
c. Interval Funds d. Fixed maturity plan
3. In _____ funds, the money is invested primarily in short-term or very short-term instruments e.g., T-Bills, CPs etc.
a. Growth funds b. Income funds
c. Liquid funds d. Tax-Saving Funds (ELSS)
4. What is the purpose of the AMFI Code of Ethics (ACE)?
a. To define and maintain high ethical and professional standards in the mutual fund industry.
b. To regulate the conduct of intermediaries in the mutual fund industry.
c. To provide guidelines for the registration process of Asset Management Companies.
d. To promote sales of mutual fund products.
5. Which of the following statements is true regarding AMFI's role in regulating the conduct of distributors?
a. AMFI is a regulatory body for mutual fund distributors.
b. AMFI has the power to cancel the ARN of distributors for violations of the Code of Conduct.
c. AMFI is a Self-Regulatory Organisation (SRO) overseeing mutual fund distributors.
d. AMFI does not have the authority to take disciplinary action against distributors.
6. _____ are also known as the protectors of the fund and are employed by the fund sponsor.
a. Securities Exchange Board of India b. Asset Management Company

- c. Sponsor d. Trustees
7. Mutual funds are constituted in India as _____.
a. Trusts b. Limited liability partnership
c. Companies d. Non-Government organisations
8. AMFI was incorporated on _____.
a. 22nd August 1995 b. 12th April 1992
c. 1st April 1935 d. 15th August 1947
9. Net asset value is also called as _____.
a. Asset backing value b. Intrinsic value
c. Liquidation value d. All of the above
10. Rate of return on capital is exceptionally high in _____.
a. Under – capitalization b. Over – capitalization
c. Working capital d. Fixed capital
11. _____ is the decision related to composition of capital structure & also depends upon ability of the business to generate cash.
a. Market condition b. Flexibility c. Cash flow ability d. Control
12. Investors agree to invest in high- risk investments if only _____.
a. There are any true speculations
b. The predicted return is satisfactory for taking a risk
c. There are no safe options except for holding cash
d. The return is short
13. Investments would score high only if there is a protection to _____.
a. Real estate b. Preferred stock
c. Government bonds d. Common stock
14. A statistical measure of how closely two variables especially in stock returns move together _____.
a. variation coefficient b. certainty equivalent
c. variance d. covariance
15. Investors agree to invest in high- risk investments if only _____.
a. There are any true speculations
b. The predicted return is satisfactory for taking a risk
c. There are no safe options except for holding cash
d. The return is short
16. In Capital Market Line every investment is _____.
a. Finitely divisible b. Infinitely divisible
c. Both a & b d. None of the above
17. Dividend income received from mutual in the hands of unit holders is _____.

- a. Fully Taxable b. Fully Exempt c. Partly Exempt d. Partly Taxable

18. Which of the following are quantitative measures used by analyzing mutual funds?

- a. Standard Deviation b. Sharpe Ratio
c. Beta Coefficient d. All of the above

19. Which is major benefit of SCORES?

- a. Speedy redressal b. Reduces the turnaround time
c. Available 24 * 7 d. All of the above

20. The title of the RTI Act, 2005 seeks to promote the following qualities in the working of every public authority?

- a. Reputation b. Transparency
c. Punctuality d. Efficiency

Q.2

Any two from (a) or (b) or (c):

(10)

- (a) Describe the different Investment Avenue.
(b) What is the concept of Transaction Cost in Mutual Fund?
(c) Define Depository & Depository Participants.

Q.3

Any two from (a) or (b) or (c):

(10)

- (a) Explain the Portfolio Turnover Rate.
(b) What are the objectives of the Association of Mutual Fund in India (AMFI).
(c) Define Mutual fund accounting with a suitable example.

Q.4

Any two from (a) or (b) or (c):

(10)

- (a) How to Select the right investment products for investors?

(b) How can risk adjusted returns be calculated in Mutual Fund?

(c) Write a note on Portfolio Management.

Q.5 Any two from (a) or (b) or (c): (10)

(a) What are some of the Acts and laws related to investor protection?

(b) Explain the salient features of SCORES.

(c) What are the objectives of the Right to Information (RTI) Act?

Q.6 Any two from (a) or (b) or (c): (10)

(a) Which authorities can investors approach to address their grievances?

(b) What are some of the rights and obligations that investors have in relation to their investments?

(c) How to measure Mutual Fund Performance?

Q.7 Any two from (a) or (b) or (c): (10)

(a) Mention different kinds of Mutual Fund Distributor.

(b) What are the benefits of financial Planning?

(c) What is NAV (Net Asset Value) in the context of mutual funds, and how it is calculated?

