

INDIRA UNIVERSITY, PUNE

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS – B.COM

Term End Examination (2025 Pattern) December – 2025 - Semester – I

Subject Name: Financial Markets - I
Subject Code: 25COM121T

Max. Marks: 50
Time: 2:30 Hrs

Instructions

- Attempt all the questions
- Question No. 2 is compulsory

CO #	Cognitive Ability	Course Outcome
CO1	Remember	Recall and describe the fundamental concepts, structure and components of the Indian financial System, covering the Indian Financial Market, Money Market, Capital Market, Financial Regulators and Financial Instruments.
CO2	Understand	Explain the inter relationship and functioning of the Indian Financial Market, Money Market and Capital Market. Describe the role of financial regulators and instruments in promoting financial stability and development.
CO3	Apply	Apply knowledge of the Indian Financial System, Money Market and Capital Market to identify how financial instruments and regulatory mechanisms facilitate liquidity, investment and savings in the economy.
CO4	Analyse	Analyse the structure, evolution and integration of the Indian Financial System, Money Market and Capital Markets. Examine the impact of financial regulators, instruments and reforms on Market efficiency.
CO5	Evaluate	Evaluate the functioning, effectiveness and contributions of Indian Financial Markets, Instruments, Capital Markets, Money Markets and regulators in mobilizing resources and ensuring transparency in Indian Financial System.

Q1.	<p>Solve any 6 questions: (6 Marks)</p> <p>1. Mutual funds help investors by</p> <p>A) Providing insurance coverage B) Pooling small savings for investment C) Offering fixed deposits D) Granting personal loans</p> <p>2. The money market deals with which type of funds?</p> <p>A) Long-term funds B) Short-term funds C) Foreign currency funds D) Equity capital</p>	CO1
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	<p>3. The Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) introduced by RBI involves: A) Repos and Reverse Repos B) Only Treasury Bills C) Commercial Papers D) Certificates of Deposit</p> <p>4. SEBI was given statutory powers through A) Banking Regulation Act, 1949 B) SEBI Act, 1992 C) Companies Act, 1956 D) Securities Act, 2000</p> <p>5. NABARD focuses primarily on A) Urban housing development B) Rural and agricultural development C) Stock exchange supervision D) Insurance and pension funds</p> <p>6. Which of the following is not a financial regulatory body in India? A) SEBI B) RBI C) IRDAI D) IMF</p> <p>7. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of an organized financial market? A) High liquidity B) Formal regulation C) Informal agreements D) Standardized contracts</p>	
Q2.	Answer the following : (Compulsory Question) (8 Marks) Explain the structure of the Indian financial system. Discuss the role of its key components.	CO2
Q3.	Attempt any 1 (12 Marks) 1. Identify and explain different submarkets of the Money Market? 2. Distinguish between Capital Market and Money market in detail.	CO3
Q4.	Attempt any 1 (12 Marks) 1. Evaluate the role of SEBI in regulating and protecting investors in the Capital Market. 2. Compare the characteristics of an Unorganized and Organized Financial Markets	CO5
Q5.	Attempt any 1 (12 Marks) 1. List the various Advantages and Disadvantages of any 2 Money Market Financial Instruments in detail. 2. Examine the role of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) with suitable Example.	CO4
