		Γ	Reg. No.											
Question Paper Code13089														
MBA - DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, NOV / DEC 2024														
Third Semester														
Master of Business Administration														
20MBF302 - MERCHANT BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES														
Regulations - 2020														
Duration: 3 Hours								Ν	Max. Marks: 100					
PART - A $(10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ Marks})$ Answer ALL Questions							Marks $\frac{K}{Level}$ CO							
1.	. Define Investment Banking.										2	K1	CO1	
2.	Explain the role of Merchant Banking in capital rising.									2	K2	CO1		
3.	What is Book Building?										2	K1	<i>CO2</i>	
4.	Explain prospectus.										2	K2	<i>CO2</i>	
5.	Recall the term credit rating.									2	K1	CO3		
6.	Infer credit syndication.									2	K2	CO3		
7.	List out the various types of lease.									2	K1	<i>CO4</i>		
8.	Interpret the term 'Swap leasing'.									2	K2	<i>CO4</i>		
9.	. Relate how forfeiting is different from factoring.									2	K1	CO5		
10.	Define venture capital.								2	K2	<i>CO5</i>			

PART - B $(5 \times 13 = 65 \text{ Marks})$

Answer ALL Questions

11. a) Demonstrate in detail of the regulatory framework available for ¹³ K² CO1 merchant banking in India.

OR

- b) Outline the recent developments and challenges ahead of merchant ¹³ K2 CO1 bankers in India.
- 12. a) Classify the activities undertaken by merchant bankers in pre and post- 13 K4 CO2 issue management.

OR

- b) Categorize the general obligations and responsibilities of the registrar to 13 K4 CO2 as issue.
- 13. a) Model the rating methodology used by rating companies for ¹³ K3 CO3 manufacturing and finance companies.

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- b) Organize the structure of the mutual fund operation in India. Also ¹³ K³ CO³ describe the various schemes that can be offered by it.
- 14. a) Appraise briefly the role played by various participants in lease finance ¹³ K5 CO4 services.

OR

- b) Determine the different kinds of leasing. Enumerate and explain the ¹³ K⁵ CO⁴ advantages and disadvantages of leasing.
- 15. a) Examine the need for regulating the growth of venture capital funds in 13 K4 CO5 India.

OR

b) Classify the safeguards to be followed by a banker while granting ¹³ K4 CO5 consumer credit.

PART - C (1 × 15 = 15 Marks) (Compulsory)

16. a) **PNB enters Factoring Business**

Picks up 30% stake in IFFSL; to focus on SMEs initially.

Punjab National Bank (PNB) has forayed into factoring business through the joint venture route. The joint venture company, India Factoring & Finance Solutions Pvt Ltd (IFFSL), on Wednesday commenced commercial operations simultaneously in New Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai.

To begin with, IFFSL will focus on domestic factoring and provide this financing solution primarily to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and small-scale industries, PNB Chairman and Managing Director, Mr K. R. Kamath, said.

Factoring is a financial transaction where a business sells its accounts receivable to a third party called 'factor', which undertakes the activity of financing the receivables, administration of debt and collection of debt.

PNB has a 30 per cent stake in IFFSL and has already pumped in 30 crore into the venture. IFFSL has commenced operations with an initial paid-up capital of 100 crore, according to Mr Mohan Tank sale, Chairman of IFFSL, and an Executive Director of PNB.

Malta-based FIM Bank Plc has 49 per cent stake in IFFSL. The remaining stake is with other joint venture partners - Italy-based Banca IFIS and Blend Financial Services of Mumbai .Mr Kamath also said that regulatory approvals have been sought for IFFSL to provide international factoring/forfeiting. "Once the regulatory approval is received, IIFSL will provide both domestic and international factoring," he said.

Legal Framework

K1 – Remember; K2 – Understand; K3 – Apply; K4 – Analyze; K5 – Evaluate; K6 – Create

15 K5 CO5

He also highlighted that factoring business in India has not made much progress due to lack of consolidated legal framework for the business. However, there has been growing realisation that factoring can be a solution for receivable management of the SME sector, Mr Kamath noted. In India, SMEs employ about 60 million people and account for about45 per cent of total exports (in value terms) from the country.

Question:

Discuss the impact of factoring on bank's business