



INDEX

<u>CHAPTER</u>	<u>CHAPTER NAME</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
1	SEBI LAWS	13 - 20
2	Competition Act, 2002	21 - 30
3	FEMA, 1999	31 - 38
4	Laws and Regulations related to Banking Sector	39 - 43
5	Laws and Regulations related to Insurance Sector	44 - 50
6	Specific Legal Provisions related to MSME Sector	51 - 53
7	Law & Regulations related to Cyber Security and Data	54 - 58
8	Laws And Regulations Related To Anti - Money Laundering	59 - 61

CHAPTER – 1: SEBI LAWS (IPO + INSIDER TRADING + TAKEOVER)

1. Reliance Ltd. Co.'s Director is debarred from SEBI to enter into Securities Market. Reliance company is not allowed to bring:

- (a) IPO;**
- (b) FPO;**
- (c) Bonus Issue;**
- (d) Both a & b.**

Ans.: d

2. Following will not be considered as condition for eligibility to make an IPO:

- (a) In – Principle approval of recognised Stock Exchange.**
- (b) Fully paid up shares.**
- (c) Promoter's share holding in dematerialised form.**
- (d) Offer of Buy – Back of shares prior to offer of IPO.**

Ans.: d

3. Project financing can be done through IPO upto the limit of

- (a) 35%**
- (b) 15%**
- (c) 25%**
- (d) 51%**

Ans.: c

4. Offer of IPO should be open for at least but not more than

- (a) 5 days, 7 days.
- (b) 3 days, 10 days.
- (c) 3 days, 7 days.
- (d) None.

Ans.: b

5. What is the limit of minimum subscription?

- (a) 70%
- (b) 50%
- (c) 90%
- (d) 95%.

Ans.: c

6. Failing of Minimum Subscription will result into refund of received amount within Days.

- (a) 20
- (b) 10
- (c) 15
- (d) 30.

Ans.: c

7. Company can make IPO if its net tangible assets of at least Rs. 3 crores, in each of the preceding 2 full years of (12 months each) of which not more than 50% is held in monetary assets.

- (a) True.
- (b) False.
- (c) Depend o situaton.
- (d) None.

Ans.: b

8. TATA Co. wants to make IPO in C.F.Y. 2022-2023. Minimum average pre-tax operating profit is:

2021- 2022 : Rs. 10 Crores.

2020- 2021 : Rs. 20 Crores.

2019- 2020 : Rs. 2 Crores.

2018- 2019 : Rs. 11 Crores.

2017- 2018 : Rs. 15 Crores

Can TATA Co. bring IPO?

- (a) Yes.
- (b) No.
- (c) May be.
- (d) Yes but as per Regulation 6 (2)

Ans.: a

EXPLANATION: Average Pre tax - Operating Profit: It has a minimum average pre-tax operating profit of Rs. 15 crores, calculated on a restated and consolidated basis, during the 3 most profitable years out of the immediately preceding 5 years.

TATA Co. wants to make IPO in 2022 – 2023 C.F.Y.

Pre tax - Operating Profits:

2021- 2022 : Rs. 10 Crores.

2020- 2021 : Rs. 20 Crores.

2019- 2020 : Rs. 2 Crores.

2018- 2019 : Rs. 11 Crores.

2017- 2018 : Rs. 15 Crores.

Average Pre – tax Operating Profit: $10 + 20 + 15 / 3 = \text{Rs. 15 Crores.}$

TATA Co. can make IPO because out of 5 years, Average pf Pre- tax operating profit is Rs. 15 crores.

9. Which of the following condition not belong to Regulation 6(1):

- (a) Net worth must be Rs. 1 crore in each of the preceeding 3 years.**
- (b) Net tangible asset must be Rs. 3 crores in each of the preceeding 3 years.**
- (c) 50% Profit should be in the new name of company.**
- (d) None.**

Ans.: d

10. Fulfillment of all conditions of Regulation 6(1) give right to make offer of IPO through:

- (a) Fixed Price Method;**
- (b) Book Buildig Method'**
- (c) Both.**
- (d) None.**

Ans.: c

11. Minimum number of allottees in case of IPO must be at least

- (a) 100
- (b) 1000
- (c) 10000
- (d) All.

Ans.: b

12. If the issue size is more than Rs. 100 crores, a Bank/PFI shall monitor and report on basis till 95% utilisation of the proceeds.

- (a) Monthly;
- (b) Quarterly;
- (c) Weekly;
- (d) Any.

Ans.: b

13. Difference between Pricing in Public issue between QIB & RII should not be more than

- (a) 15%
- (b) 25%
- (c) 10%
- (d) 51%.

Ans.: c

14. Promoter's minimum contribution must be locked in for:

- (a) 3 years; (b) 5 years; (c) 8 years; (d) 1.5 years. **Ans.: d**

15. Mention the allocation in the net offer to public category:

- (a) Not less than 35 % to retail individual investors.**
- (b) Not less than 15 % to non institutional investors i.e. investors other than retail individual investors and qualified institutional buyers.**
- (c) Not more than 50% to Qualified Institutional Buyers; 5 % of which would be allocated to mutual funds.**
- (d) All.**

Ans.: d

MCQ'S FOR SELF EVALUATION

1. Maximum days for keeping an issue open is;

- a) 7**
- b) 8**
- c) 9**
- d) 10**

2. At the time of IPO, the issuer has to have a:

- a) CFO**
- d) MD**
- c) designated Compliance officer**
- d) at least one independent director**

d) All of the above

7. SEBI has three functions rolled into one body. Which of the following is not the function of SEBI?

- a) Quasi-legislative
- b) Quasi-judicial
- c) Quasi-executive
- d) Quasi-official

8. For the appointment, reappointment, remuneration and removal of the director of a banking company, prior approval of should be obtained.

- a) Chairman
- b) RBI
- c) Managing Director
- d) Finance Secretary

STATE TRUE OR FALSE:

- 1. SEBI regulations normally apply to public issues.
- 2. Promoters contribution is locked in for 3 years
- 3. Only Company secretary can be compliance officer.
- 4. Information relating to change in capital structure comes under “unpublished price sensitive information” under Insider Trading Regulation.
- 5. SEBI (SAST) regulation and takeover code is same.

FILL IN BLANKS:

1. In case of IPO, the minimum promoters contribution shall be.....percent of the post issue capital
2. When promoters of the target company voluntarily transfers shares, it is called.....takeover
3. In case of open offer, the account where payable amount to shareholders are kept is called.....
4. Identified date meansworking days after closure of the offer.
5. Minimum subscription is percentage of the issue size.

Answer:

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
d	b	c	c	c	d	d	b

True/False

1	2	3	4	5
T	T	F	T	T

Fill in the blanks

1	2	3	4	5
20	Friendly	Escrow account	10	90

1. When CCI was established?

- (a) 14th October, 2003.
- (b) 16th December, 2005.
- (c) 11th August, 2015.
- (d) None.

Ans.: A

EXPLANATION: To ensure that all the objectives of Act gets fulfilled, Competition Commission of India (CCI) was established on 14th October, 2003.

2. Competition Act, 2002 was applicable to:

- (a) Whole of Indian except J&K.
- (b) Whole of India.
- (c) Both
- (d) None.

Ans.: B

EXPLANATION: **Extent and applicability of the Act:** The Competition Act, 2002 extends to whole of India.

3. Which of the following is not the objective of competition Act?

- (a) to prevent practices having adverse effect on competition.
- (b) to promote and sustain competition in markets.
- (c) to protect the interests of consumers.
- (d) None.

Ans.: D

4. Who can establish CCI?

- (a) C.G.
- (b) RBI.
- (c) ROC.
- (d) Any authority.

Ans.: A

5. What is the composition of CCI?

- (a) Chairman and not less than 2 members.
- (b) Chairman and not more than 6 members.
- (c) Both.
- (d) None.

Ans.: C

6. Minimum experience of Years must be possessed by Chairman and Members of CCI.

- (a) 15.
- (b) 11.
- (c) 10.
- (d) 65.

Ans.: A

7. Who recommend the name of chairman and members of CCI?

- (a) C.G.
- (b) Selection committee.

- (c) Public.
- (d) Supreme Court.

8. Find false statement:

- (a) The Chairperson and every other Member shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.
- (b) And shall be eligible for re-appointment and shall hold office up to the age of 65 years.
- (c) In the event of the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of the Chairperson by reason of his death, resignation or otherwise, or due to or during the absence, the senior most member shall as the Chairperson.
- (d) None.

Ans.: D

9. Chairperson and members of CCI can resign instantly after giving resignation letter to C.G.

- (a) True.
- (b) False.
- (c) Depend on the consent of C.G.
- (d) Both A & C.

Ans.: B

10. Wrong or illegal appointment of Chairperson will the activities conducted by him.

- (a) Invalidate.
- (b) Not invalidte.

- (c) May be.
- (d) None.

11. Which of the following is not the type of unfair competition?

- a. Collusive price fixing.
- b. Creation of barriers to entry.
- c. Tie in Purchase.
- d. Predatory pricing.

Ans.: D

12. Unfair Competition under the Competition Act, 2002, means adoption of practices viz.

- a. Collusive price fixing.
- b. Allocation of markets.
- c. Discriminatory pricing, etc.
- d. All of the above.

Ans.: D

13. Appeal can be made to Appealte Tribunal against the order of CCI, within Days.

- (a) 60.
- (b) 10.
- (c) 15.
- (d) 35.

Ans.: A

14. Appeal cannot be made against the order of Commission appellate tribunal.

- (a) False.
- (b) True.
- (c) Approval of C.G. is required.
- (d) None.

Ans.: A

EXPLANATION: **Appeal to Supreme Court (Section 53T):** Any person aggrieved by any decision or order of the Appellate Tribunal may file an appeal to the Supreme Court within **60 days** from the date of communication of the decision or order of the Appellate Tribunal to them

15. Order of CCI must come within Days in case of combination, from the date application is made to CCI.

- (a) 210.
- (b) 215.
- (c) 225.
- (d) 125.

Ans.: A

EXPLANATION: Any combination for which notice has been filed with the Commission would not take effect for a period of **210 days** from the date of notification or till the Commission passes an order, whichever is earlier. If the Commission does not pass an order during the said period of **210 days**, the combination shall be deemed to have been approved.

MCQ'S FOR SELF EVALUATION

- 1. The Competition Act has replaced**
 - a) Companies Act, 1956**
 - b) Consumer Protection Act**
 - c) MRTP Act, 1969**
 - d) None**

- 2. The turnover threshold for individual company, operating in India, in combination is _____ crores.**
 - a) Rs. 4,000**
 - b) Rs. 6,000**
 - c) Rs. 8,000**
 - d) Rs. 10,000**

- 3. Which is not the objective of CCI.**
 - a) To promote start-up company**
 - b) promote and sustain competition,**
 - c) protect the interests of the consumers and**
 - d) prevent anti-competitive practices,**

- 4. Selling products/services below the cost is called _____.**
 - a) Undercut pricing**
 - b) Under invoicing**
 - c) Predatory pricing**
 - d) Introductory pricing**

5. The asset bases up to US \$..... in case of a group having presence out of India shall not be required to take CCI approval in case of merger.
- a) 2 billion
 - b) 3 billion
 - c) 4 billion
 - d) 10 billion
6. Which of the following is not the type of unfair competition?
- a) Collusive price fixing
 - b) Creation of barriers to entry
 - c) Tie in purchase A
 - d) Predatory pricing
7. Which of the following is not the objective of Competition Act, 2002?
- a) To prevent practices having adverse effect on competition.
 - b) To prevent competition in market A
 - c) To protect the interest of the consumers
 - d) To ensure freedom of trade carried on by the other participant in marketing India and for matter connected there with or incidental thereto.
8. Unfair competition under the Competition Act, 2002 means adoption of practices viz. -
- a) collusive price fixing.
 - b) allocation of markets.

- c) discriminatory pricing etc.
 - d) All of the above
9. An association of producers, sellers or distributors, traders or service providers who, by agreement amongst themselves, limit, control or attempt to control the production, distribution, sale or price of or trade in goods or provision of services is known as
- a) Acquisition
 - b) Agreement
 - c) Cartel
 - d) Pool
10. Which of the following is not the benefits of CSR Programme?
- a) Mutual trust
 - b) Attracting and retaining employees
 - c) Communities as suppliers
 - d) Enhancing corporate reputation
11. Any person aggrieved by any order of Competition Appellate Tribunal (COMPAT), may file an appeal to the Hon'ble Supreme Court within..... days, from the date of receipt of the order of Appellate Tribunal.
- a) 30 days
 - b) 45 days
 - c) 60 days
 - d) 90 days

12. The Chairperson and every other Member shall hold office for a term of years from the date

on which he enters upon his office.

- a) 2**
- b) 3**
- c) 5**
- d) 10**

13. The Commission also has the power to impose a fine which may extend up to of the total turnover or the assets of the combination, whichever is higher, for failure to give notice to the Commission of the combination

- a) 2%**
- b) 1%**
- c) 0.5%**
- d) 3%**

14. The Commission, may, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, by order in writing, direct division of an enterprise enjoying dominant position to ensure that such enterprise does not abuse its dominant position. The order may provide for the following matters, namely:

- a) the transfer or vesting of property, rights, liabilities or obligations.**
- b) the adjustment of contracts either by discharge or reduction of any liability or obligation or otherwise.**
- c) the creation, allotment, surrender or cancellation of any shares, stocks or securities.**

Fill in the blanks

1. The Competition Act is regulated by.....
2. Anti competitive agreements shall have presumed to have.....
3. If no approval for any merger is received, after..... days after application, it would amount to deemed approval.
4. The main office of CCI is located at
5. One of the basis of determination of combination, is

Answer:**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
c	b	c	c	c	c	b	d	c	a	c	c	b	d	a

State True or False

1	2	3	4	5
T	F	T	F	F

Fill in the blanks

1	2	3	4	5
Competition Commission of India	Appreciable adverse effect	210	New Delhi	Turnover

1. Dealing can be done in Foreign Exchange by an

- (a) Unauthorised Person.
- (b) Authorised person.
- (c) Both.
- (d) None.

Ans.: B

2. Payment of Commission on exports made towards equity investment in wholly owned subsidiary abroad of an Indian Company is

- (a) Permissible
- (b) Prohibited
- (c) Forwarded
- (d) Restricted

Ans.: D

EXPLANATION: According to the rules, drawal of foreign exchange for certain transactions are prohibited. In respect of certain transactions drawal of foreign exchange is permissible with the prior approval of Central Government. Payment of Commission on exports made towards equity investment in wholly owned subsidiary abroad of an Indian Company is prohibited.

3. Which act governs the foreign exchange management in India?

- (a) FEMA 1999
- (b) FEMA 1995
- (c) FEMA 1973
- (d) FEMA 2003

Ans.: A

EXPLANATION: The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA), is an Act of the Parliament of India “to consolidate and amend the law relating to foreign exchange with the objective of facilitating external trade and payments and for promoting the orderly development and maintenance of foreign exchange market in India”.

4. FEMA 1999 has been divided into ____ chapters and ____ sections.

- (a) 5, 29
- (b) 6, 37
- (c) 7, 49
- (d) 8, 91

Ans.: A

5. Name the authority that regulates the Foreign exchange in India?

- (a) Enforcement Directorate
- (b) RBI
- (c) Finance Ministry
- (d) SEBI

Ans.: B

6. Who investigates the contravention of provisions of FEMA 1999?

- (a) Enforcement Directorate
- (b) RBI

- (c) Finance Ministry
- (d) SEBI.

Ans.: A

FOR SELF

1. Automatic route in FDI means.

- a) Prior permission of RBI not required
- b) Prior permission of Central Govt. not required
- c) Prior permission of neither RBI nor Central Govt. is required
- d) None of the above

2. For investment in market securities, FIIs are to be registered with:

- a) Ministry of Corporate Affairs
- b) RBI
- c) SEBI
- d) none of the above.

3. DPIIT comes under :

- a) Industry and Commerce
- b) Finance
- c) Corporate affairs
- d) none of the above.

- 4. Sale of shares from a resident to non resident is:**
- a) current account transaction**
 - b) capital account transaction**
 - c) any of the above**
 - d) None of the above.**
- 5. FDI is prohibited in the which of the following sectors:**
- a) Lottery Business including Government/ private lottery, online lotteries.**
 - b) Gambling and betting including casinos.**
 - c) Chit funds**
 - d) All of the above.**
- 6. Individuals can avail of foreign exchange facility for the following purposes within the LRS limit on financial year basis for the following:**
- a) Private visits to any country (except Nepal and Bhutan)**
 - b) Gift or donation Going abroad for employment**
 - c) Emigration**
 - d) all of the above**
- 7. Eligible borrower can raise up tomillion US\$ through ECB in automatic route.**
- a) 500**
 - b) 750**
 - c) 1000**
 - d) 1250**

8. Total maximum remittance during a financial year under LRS scheme is:

- a) US \$ 1,00,000**
- b) US \$ 1.25.000**
- c) US \$ 1,50,000**
- d) US \$ 2,50,000**

9. The following remittance is prohibited.

- a) Remittance for any purpose specifically prohibited under Schedule-I (like purchase of lottery tickets/ sweep stakes, proscribed magazines, etc.) or any item restricted under Schedule II of Foreign Exchange Management (Current Account Transactions) Rules, 2000.**
- b) Remittance from India for margins or margin calls to overseas exchanges/overseas counterparty.**
- c) Remittances for purchase of FCCBs issued by Indian companies in the overseas secondary market.**
- d) All of the above**

10. Zenith Ltd. is accompany registered in UK, issues shares to citizen of UK. Under the Indian law, the shares are;

- a) foreign security**
- b) Indian security**
- c) any of the above**
- d) none of the above**

8. Total maximum remittance during a financial year under LRS scheme is:

- a) US \$ 1,00,000
- b) US \$ 1.25.000
- c) US \$ 1,50,000
- d) US \$ 2,50,000

9. The following remittance is prohibited.

- a) Remittance for any purpose specifically prohibited under Schedule-I (like purchase of lottery tickets/ sweep stakes, proscribed magazines, etc.) or any item restricted under Schedule II of Foreign Exchange Management (Current Account Transactions) Rules, 2000.
- b) Remittance from India for margins or margin calls to overseas exchanges/overseas counterparty.
- c) Remittances for purchase of FCCBs issued by Indian companies in the overseas secondary market.
- d) All of the above

10. Zenith Ltd. is accompany registered in UK, issues shares to citizen of UK. Under the Indian law, the shares are;

- a) foreign security
- b) Indian security
- c) any of the above
- d) none of the above

11. FEMA.....foreign currency transaction.

- a) encourages
- b) prohibits
- c) restricts
- d) none

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. FEMA has replaced.....
2. Security issued by any foreign entity is a.....security.
3. A resident Indian purchasing a house in London is a.....account transaction.
4. FEMA is regulated by.....
5. WOS stands for.....
6. In case of FEMA, Master directors are issued by.....
7. Any foreign exchange transaction which is not categorized as capital accounts is a..... account transaction.
8. In Case of FCCB, the bond is converted into equity shares of the.....company.
9. FPI stands for.....
10. RFC account denotes.....

Answers

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
c	c	a	b	d	d	b	d	d	d	c

Fill in the blanks

1	FERA	2	Foreign
3	capital	4	RBI
5	Wholly owned subsidiary	6	RBI
7	current	8	Indian
9	Foreign Portfolio Investment	10	Resident Foreign Currency Account

CHAPTER - LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATED TO BANKING SECTOR

1. NPA stands for:

- a) Non Productive asset**
- b) Non Performance Asset**
- c) National Productivity asset**
- d) none of the above**

2. Banking Regulation Act was enacted in the year:

- a) 1940**
- b) 1942**
- c) 1947**
- d) 1949**

3. Cash reserve ratio should bepercent of the total time and demand liabilities

- a) 1**
- b) 2**
- c) 3**
- d) 4**

4. SLR stands for:

- a) Special Liquidity Ratio**
- b) Statutory Liquidity Reserve**
- c) Special Liquidity Reserve**
- d) None of the above**

5. Banking companies cannot pay dividend unless following are completely written off.

- a) preliminary expenses**
- b) brokerage**
- c) commission**
- d) all of the above.**

6. Asset Reconstruction Companies are to be registered with:

- a) SEBI**
- b) RBI**
- c) MCA**
- d) none of the above**

7. The judicial authority under SARFESI is:

- a) SEBI**
- b) RBI**
- c) DRT**
- d) MCA**

8. Amalgamation of banking companies require..... % voting of shareholders;

- a) 3/4th**
- b) One half**
- c) two third**
- d) One fourth**

9. Every banking company shall maintain liquid assets not less than% of the total time and demand liabilities.

- a) 5
- b) 10
- c) 20
- d) 25

10. Every Banking Company incorporated in India shall prepare a balance sheet and profit and loss account as on the last working day of the:

- a) Calendar Year
- b) Accounting Year
- c) Month
- d) None of the above

11. According to Banking Regulation Act 1949, no Banking Company shall pay dividend on its shares until all its –

- a) Depreciation is fully written off.
- b) “Capitalized expenses” have been completely written off
- c) Bad debts are provided in full.
- d) Contingent liability is settled.

STATE TRUE OR FALSE

- 1. NBFCs come under Banking Regulation Act.
- 2. RBI approval is required for appointment of MD of a bank.

3. Banking companies cannot pay dividend unless it has written off capitalized expenses.
4. RBI can cancel banking license without any notice
5. Maintenance of cash reserve ratio by non scheduled bank do not come under the preview of Banking Regulation Act.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Banks can operate only with a licence by.....
2. From January 2019, banks are supposed to comply with Basel.....norms.
3. SLR stands for.....
4.can acquire shares of any bank in public interest
5. LAB stands for.....
6. OBU stands for
7. may acquire a banking company by compulsorily transferring shares or otherwise.
8. There is CBT cell in RBI. Here, CBT stands for.....

ANSWERS ON NEXT PAGE

Answer**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
b	d	d	b	d	b	c	c	d	b	b

State True or False

1	2	3	4	5
F	T	T	F	F

Fill in the blanks

1	RBI	2	III
3	Statutory liquidity ratio	4	Central Govt.
5	Local area banks	6	Offshore Banking Units
7	Central Govt	8	combating Finance for Terrorism

CHAPTER - LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATED TO INSURANCE SECTOR

1. Minimum paid up capital for a life insurance business is Rs. Crore
 - a) 50
 - b) 75
 - c) 100
 - d) 125

2. Banking Regulation Act was enacted in the year:
 - a) 1940
 - b) 1942
 - c) 1947
 - d) 1949

3. Officer appointed by Central Govt. is called:
 - a) IRDA
 - b) Controller of Insurance
 - c) Insurance Commissioner
 - d) None of the above.

4. in case of insurance company, % of assets have to be remained invested in Govt. securities.
 - a) 10
 - b) 15
 - c) 20
 - d) 25

5. Actuarial valuation on life insurance business has to be done once in

- a) 1 year**
- b) 2 years**
- c) 3 years**
- d) 4 years**

6. Insurance policy made by an insurer shall not be questioned afteryears.

- a) 1 year**
- b) 2 years**
- c) 3 years**
- d) 4 years**

7. Insurance business is regulated by:

- a) SEBI**
- b) RBI**
- c) MCA**
- d) none of the above**

8. IRDA was established in the year:

- a) 1999**
- b) 2000**
- c) 2001**
- d) 2002**

- 9. No insurer carrying on the business of life insurance and general insurance, shall be registered unless he has minimum paid up capital of_____.**
- a) 50 crores**
 - b) 200 crores**
 - c) 150 crores**
 - d) 100 crores**
- 10. The Chairman of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority shall hold office for a term of from the date on which he enters upon his office and should be eligible for reappointment.**
- a) 3 years**
 - b) 4 years**
 - c) 5 years**
 - d) 6 years.**
- 11. The amount credited to The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Fund shall consist of:**
- a) all Government grants, fees and charges received by the Authority;**
 - b) all sums received by the Authority from such other source as may be decided upon by the Central Government;**
 - c) the percentage of prescribed premium income received from the insurer;**
 - d) all of the above**
- 12. IRDA shall, within _____ after the close of each financial year, submit to the Central Government a report giving a true and full account of its activities including the activities for promotion and development. of the insurance business during the previous financial year.**

- a) nine months
- b) three months
- c) one month
- d) six months

13. The principle of _____ ensures that an insured does not profit by insuring with multiple insurers.

- a) Subrogation
- b) Contribution
- c) Co-insurance
- d) Indemnity

14. An actuary is expected to:

- a) Make an exact forecast of the future liabilities of policies
- b) Make a reasonable forecast of the future liabilities of policies
- c) Calculate the premium required to cover a risk on a long-term basis
- d) Find the probability of an insured event to happen in non-life policies

15. The Insurance Laws (Amendment) Act, was passed in the year

- a) 2015
- b) 2016
- c) 2017
- d) 2018

16. “life insurance business” means the business of effecting contracts of insurance upon human life, including any contract whereby the payment of money is assured on death (except death by accident only) or the happening of any contingency dependent on human life, and any contract which is subject to payment of premiums for a term dependent on human life and shall be deemed to include:

- a) the granting of disability and double or triple indemnity accident benefits, if so provided in the contract of insurance.**
- b) the granting of annuities upon human life, and**
- c) the granting of superannuation allowances and benefits payable out of any fund applicable solely to the relief and maintenance of persons engaged or who have been engaged in any particular profession, trade or employment or of the dependents of such persons.**
- d) all the above**

17. The amount of indemnity may be limited by certain conditions which may be:

- a) Injury or loss sustained by the insured has to be proved.**
- b) The indemnity is limited to the amount specified in the policy.**
- c) The insured is indemnified only for the proximate causes.**
- d) Any or all of the above.**

18. In the case of fire and motor accident insurance the insurable interest has to be present

- a) both at the time of taking the policy and at the time of the accident**
- b) At the time of taking the policy**
- c) At the time of happening of the event**
- d) None of the above**

STATE TRUE OR FALSE:

1. One of the principle of insurance is “indemnity and subrogation”.
2. Consumer protection Act do not apply to insurance.
3. An insurance agent can sign all documents relating to the policy.
4. Minimum paid up to capital for health insurance company is Rs.300 cr.
5. The insurance sector is monitored by IRDA.

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Insurance business is regulated by.....
2. Insurance of a part of one insurer risk by another insurer is called.....
3. Minimum paid up capital in for life insurance is ` crores.
4. Policy shall not be questioned on any ground after lapse of.....years from the commencement date.
5. Insurance company is the indemnifier where the policy holder is.....
6. The Life Insurance Corporation of India came into existence in the year
7. A contract of insurance is a contract ‘uberrimea fidei’ i.e., a contract of.....
8. The system of insurance of part of one insurer’s risk by another Insurer who accepts the risk for a mutually acceptable premium. Is called
9. “Controller of Insurance” is appointed by.....
10. No insurer shall be registered unless he has net owned funds of not less than rupees

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	d	b	d	a	c	d	a

State True or False

1	2	3	4	5
T	F	F	F	T

Fill in the blanks

1	IRDA	2	Reinsurance
3	100	4	3
5	Indemnified	6	1956
7	utmost good faith	8	Re-insurance
9	Central Government	10	five thousand Crore

CHAPTER – SPECIFIC LEGAL PROVISIONS RELATED TO MSME SECTOR

- 1. NSIC stands for:**
 - a) National Social Institute Corporation**
 - b) National Small Institute Corporation**
 - c) National Scheme for Industries and companies**
 - d) National Small Industries Corporation.**

- 2. IF a unit has investment in plant an equipment of ` 55 crore and turnover of ` 300 crore. It will be classified as:**
 - a) micro**
 - b) small**
 - c) medium**
 - d) none of the above**

- 3. While calculating the value of assets for ascertaining the classification, the value of the following is excluded.**
 - a) land**
 - b) furniture and fittings**
 - c) none of the above**
 - d) both of the (a) and (b)**

- 4. While calculating the value of assets for ascertaining the classification, the value of the following is excluded.**

- a) any sales
- b) domestic sales
- c) exports
- d) none of the above.

STATE TRUE OR FALSE

1. The apex policymaking body for MSME is Ministry of Industry and. Commerce.
2. The basis of categorization of MSME is investment in plant and machinery and turnover.
3. An entrepreneur shall require a license from The Central Govt. to start an MSME.
4. Delayed payments to MSME unit by any company is supposed to be reported in the annual report of the companies.
5. Banks are expected to provide subordinate loans to MSME 15% more than the existing loan limits.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The threshold limit of micro enterprise isof plant and machinery.
2. If payment to any MSME unit is delayed bydays, the buyer has to pay interest.
3. NSIC stands for.....
4. Govt. has recently earmarkedfor subordinate debt for stressed MSMEs.
5. SIDBI stands for.....
6. Under the new policy of the Govt., banks are expected to provide the subordinate-debt to promoters of such MSMEs equal to% of his existing stake in the unit.
7. PMEGP scheme relates to.....

8. The ECLGS stands for
9. Under the Secured Business Loan Scheme the maximum quantum of open term loan will be up to Rs.

Answer

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1	2	3	4
d	d	d	c

State True or False

1	2	3	4	5
F	T	F	T	T

Fill in the blanks

1	₹1 crore	2	45
3	National Small Industries Corporation	4	₹ 20,000 crores
5	Small Industries Development bank.	6	15
7	Employment	8	Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme
9	₹10 crore		

CHAPTER – LAW & REGULATIONS RELATED TO CYBER SECURITY AND DATA

1. Certifying Authority get licence to operate from:

- a) Ministry of IT**
- b) SEBI**
- c) Controller of Certifying Authority**
- d) none of the above**

2. Which among the following is not an offence under IT Act.

- a) tampering with computer source documents.**
- b) hacking: destruction, deletion, alteration of nay data in any computer with an intention of damage/ injury**
- c) misrepresentation to controller or certifying authorities**
- d) making a faulty contract**

3. Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices And Procedures And Sensitive Personal Data Or Information) Rules, was notified in the year:

- a) 2011**
- b) 2012**
- c) 2013**
- d) 2014**

4. OSBI stands for

- a) Operational source Business Inteeeligence.**

- b) Open source business Innovation
- c) Open source Business intelligence
- d) none

5. The key benefits that businesses can get from BI applications include the ability to:

- a) speed up and improve decision-making;
- b) optimize internal business processes;
- c) increase operational efficiency and productivity;
- d) all of the above

6. Decision of Cyber appellate Tribunal can be appealed to;

- a) High Court
- b) supreme Court
- c) None of the above
- d) not appealable

7. Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices And Procedures And Sensitive Personal Data Or Information) Rules, 2011.

- a) only apply to bodies corporate and persons located in India.
- b) only apply to bodies corporate and persons located out of India.
- c) Apply to individuals
- d) All of the above

8. Which among the following is not a Cyber crimes under the IT Act:

- a) Tampering with Computer source documents.
- b) Hacking with Computer systems, Data alteration.
- c) Publishing obscene information.
- d) Sending threatening messages by email.

9. Which of the following is not an cyber Offence to Public

- a) Terrorism:
- b) Warfare:
- c) Piracy
- d) Data alteration

10. Access someone's computer without the right authorization of the owner and does not disturb, alter, misuse, or damage data or system by using wireless internet connection, is called:

- a) Squatting
- b) Vandalism
- c) Hacking
- d) Trespass.

STATE TRUE OR FALSE

- 1. Tampering with source documents which will entered in a system is not a cyber offence.
- 2. Controller of Certifying authority is empowered to issue digital signature certificates.
- 3. In case of any dispute under the Act, the aggrieved party can to go to Cyber Appellate Tribunal as

appeal

4. Access to someone's computer system without authority is called trespass, which is an offence.

5. Business Intelligence process facilitates analytical querying of the prepared data.

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. CCA stands for

2. If someone is aggrieved with the decision of adjudicating authority, he can appeal to.....

3. Set of rules which aims to preserve privacy of information is called.....

4. Business Intelligence modules distributes KPIs. KPI stands for.....

5. OLAP stands for.....

6. The act of imputing any person to lower down the dignity of the person by hacking his mail account and sending some mails with using vulgar language to unknown persons is called

7. Business intelligence tools which put BI and data visualization functionality directly into business applications is called as

8. Digital certificates re issued by.....

9. The Information Technology (Reasonable security practices and procedures and sensitive personal data or information) Rules were notified in

10. The right to privacy in India was declared a fundamental right by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the year.....

Answer**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	d	a	c	d	a	a	d	d	d

State True or False

1	2	3	4	5
F	F	T	T	T

Fill in the blanks

1	Controller of Certifying authority	2	Cyber Appellate Tribunal
3	Data protection	4	Key performance indicators
5	Online analytical processing	6	Defamation
7	Embedded BI	8	Certifying Authority
9	2011	10	2017

CHAPTER – LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATED TO ANTI - MONEY LAUNDERING

1. Every reporting entity shall maintain record of:

- a) all transactions in cash of more than ` 10 lakhs.**
- b) All series of integrated transaction below ` 10 Lakh per month**
- c) All transaction of receipt of ` 10 lakhs and more on its equivalent foreign currency**
- d) All of the above**

2. FIU stands for:

- a) Financial Intelligence unit**
- b) Financial Issue unit**
- c) Featured Intelligence Unit**
- d) None of the above**

3) In part B of the schedule, offences involved a value of ` _____ is mentioned.

- a) 15 Lakh**
- b) 50 lakh**
- c) 75 lakh**
- d) One crore**

4. STR stands for:

- a) Suspicious Trade Report**
- b) Special Trade Reserve**
- c) Suspicious Transaction Reports**
- d) Special Trade Reports**

5. Reporting authority shall send the KYC data to Central Registry within ____ days.

- a) 5
- b) 10
- c) 15
- d) 20

6. The Money Launderer introduces the illegal funds into the financial systems. This is called:

- a) Placement
- b) Layering
- c) Integration
- d) None of the above.

7. The cases under PMLA can be tried n:

- a) Common courts
- b) High courts only
- c) Special designated courts
- d) none of the above.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1. The authority under PMLA is.....
- 2. Every scheduled offence is a.....offence under the act.
- 3. The maximum imprisonment in money laundering case is.....years.
- 4. FIU stands for.....

5. STR stands for
6. Under PMLA, every reporting entity shall maintain record of all transactions, including record of cash transaction of more than Rs.lakhs
7. Central KYC records Registry has been constituted in the year
8. The PMLA Record Rules were introduced in the year in

Answer

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
d	a	d	c	b	a	c

Fill in the blanks

1	Directorate of Enforcement, Ministry of Finance	2	Predicate
3	7	4	Financial Intelligence Unit
5	Suspicious Transaction report.	6	10
7	2015	8	2005