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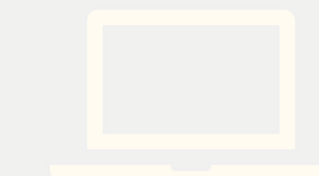
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## ASBA-

- ASBA stands for application supported by blocked amount. Here application is valid if amount is **blocked in customers own account**. When company allot share than amount directly get debited from customers own account and share get credited to customers Demat account. It is used **under primary market**.
- एसबीए अवरोध राशि द्वारा समर्थित आवेदन के लिए खड़ा है। यहां आवेदन मान्य है यदि राशि ग्राहकों के अपने खाते में अवरोध है। जब कंपनी सीधे ग्राहकों से डेबिट हो जाती है तो ग्राहकों के अपने खाते से डेबिट हो जाती है और शेयर ग्राहकों को डीमैट खाते में जमा हो जाता है। इसका उपयोग प्राथमिक बाजार के तहत किया जाता है।



## Demat Account-

- Previously share should be issued in material form (like fixed deposit) but to provide more liquidity its materialised form converted as dematerialised form.

- पहले शेयर सामग्री के रूप में जारी किया जाना चाहिए (फिक्स्ड डिपॉजिट की तरह) लेकिन अधिक तरलता प्रदान करने के लिए अपने मूर्त रूप को डिमैटेरियलाइज्ड फॉर्म के रूप में परिवर्तित किया जाता है।

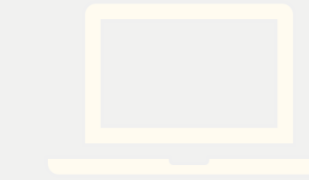


# MUTUAL FUND

- **Mutual fund**- It is an instrument to collect money from public and invest in different market (Share, Debt, Gold, Money Market) according to the choice of public.
- **म्युचुअल फंड**- यह जनता से धन इकट्ठा करने और जनता की पसंद के अनुसार विभिन्न बाजार (शेयर, ऋण, सोना, मुद्रा बाजार) में निवेश करने के लिए एक साधन है।
- **NAV**- Net Asset Value. Per unit cost of investment in mutual fund is known as NAV.
- $\text{Total assets} / \text{Total outstanding number of share}$



- Hedging- It is a procedure to diversify risk by using different investment or tools. Like Bond, Equity Share, Currency, Gold etc.
- हेजिंग- यह विभिन्न निवेश या उपकरणों का उपयोग करके जोखिम में विविधता लाने की एक प्रक्रिया है। जैसे बॉन्ड, इक्विटी शेयर, करेंसी, गोल्ड आदि।
- Arbitrage- It is a procedure to generate profit by using two different markets price fluctuation.
- आर्बिट्राज- यह दो अलग-अलग बाजारों मूल्य में उतार-चढ़ाव का उपयोग करके लाभ उत्पन्न करने की प्रक्रिया है।





- Bull market- If share market is moving positively on upward direction is known as bull market.
- Bear market- If share are moving negatively or downside is known as bearish market.
- Blue chip companies / Large cap companies - Those companies having market capital of more than 10000 cr is known as Blue-Chip companies.



# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA (SEBI)

- It constituted by Govt of India during 1992.

Objective-

1. Protect investors interest.
2. Promote security market.
3. To regulate security mkt.





# INDEX

- **Index-** it is a sample of overall share market like nifty, sensex etc.
- **Sensex-** it is an index of Bombay stock exchange of best shares. It is managed by standard and poor's (s&p) and alters time to time according to their performance.
- **Nifty-** nifty is the index of NSE where few thousand shares are listed. CRISIL rating agency managed index with best 50 shares and alter if required.



# AMERICAN DEPOSITORY RECEIPT

- When any reputed Indian corporate want huge money for long period of time (opening airlines business, petrochemical refinery ) and if it is not possible to collect huge fund from India than they fulfil all criteria of both stock exchange (*usa* and India) and get permission to issue American depository receipt in *usa* for fund collection.



# DERIVATIVE-

- When the value of any assets depends upon the value of underlying assets is known as derivative.
- Underlying assets- interest rate, foreign exchange rate, stock market index, price of securities of goods, index of prices etc.



# FORWARD CONTRACT-

- It is an **informal over the counter contract** between two parties to deliver certain assets at pre agreed price after certain period of time. Because there is no regulatory body if **counterparty risk** arises than settlement done with the help of court.



## Future contract

- It is and **standardise contract** between two parties where buyer/seller **having both right and obligation** to settle that deal at pre agreed price and period. Because of regulatory there is no counterparty risk.



## OPTION-

- It is a standardised contract where buyer/seller **having right but no obligation** to settle that deal at pre agreed period because here loss is limited up to the extent of investment amount.

**Q. Which among the following is true about BSE?**  
**बीएसई के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सच है?**

- 1) It is first and largest market in India established in 1875**
- 2) It was also known as native share and brokers association**
- 3) The index of BSE is SENSEX**

- 1. Only (2)**
- 2. Both (1) & (3)**
- 3. All of the above**
- 4. None of these**
- 5. Only (1)**

**Q. NSSCL is a wholly owned subsidiary of:**  
एनएसएससीएल की पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली सहायक कंपनी है:

- 1. SEBI**
- 2. CDSL**
- 3. NSE**
- 4. BSE**
- 5. None of these**

NSE Clearing Limited (NSE Clearing) (formerly known as National Securities Clearing Corporation Limited, NSCCL), a wholly owned subsidiary of **NSE** is responsible for clearing and settlement of all trades executed on NSE and deposit and collateral management and risk management functions.





**Q. Derivative is a product whose value is derived from the value of underlying assets is called-**

डेरिवेटिव एक ऐसा उत्पाद है जिसका मूल्य अंतर्निहित परिसंपत्तियों के मूल्य से प्राप्त होता है, कहा जाता है-

- 1. Product**
- 2. Service**
- 3. Factors**
- 4. Bases**
- 5. None of these**

**Q. Which among the following is true regarding CDSL?**

सीडीएसएल के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सच है?

**(a) It stands for Central depository services limited**

**(b) It is promoted by BSE**

**(c) Its head office is in New Delhi**

- 1. Only (a)**
- 2. All of the above**
- 3. Both (b) and (c)**
- 4. Both (a) and (b)**
- 5. None of the above**



**Q. A process where purchasing and selling the same security at same time in different markets to take advantage of price difference between the two separate markets?**

एक प्रक्रिया जहां दो अलग-अलग बाजारों के बीच मूल्य अंतर का लाभ उठाने के लिए विभिन्न बाजारों में एक ही समय में एक ही सुरक्षा की खरीद और बिक्री?

- 1. Hedging**
- 2. Arbitrage**
- 3. Buyback of shares**
- 4. Warranty**
- 5. None of these**



**Q. Which among the following is not a credit rating agency?**

**निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी क्रेडिट रेटिंग एजेंसी नहीं है?**

- 1. CRISIL**
- 2. ICRA**
- 3. CARE**
- 4. ONICRA**
- 5. CIBIL**



**Q. What does 'T' mean in ETF?**

ईटीएफ में 'टी' का क्या मतलब है?

- 1. Transfer**
- 2. Trade**
- 3. Term**
- 4. Technology**
- 5. None of these**



**Q. Who is the regulator of Indian capital market?**

**भारतीय पूंजी बाजार का नियामक कौन है?**

- A. RBI**
- B. SIDBI**
- C. NABARD**
- D. NHB**
- E. SEBI**



**Q. The shares issued by the companies to their share holders free of cost by capitalization of accumulated reserves from profit earned in earlier year is called?**

कंपनियों द्वारा अपने शेयर धारकों को पहले वर्ष में अर्जित लाभ से संचित भंडार के पूँजीकरण द्वारा निशुल्क जारी किए गए शेयरों को कहा जाता है?

- A. Equity shares**
- B. Preferential shares**
- C. Sweat shares**
- D. Bonus shares**
- E. None of the above**



**Q. Which among the following is true regarding ASBA?**

**ASBA के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सच है?**

- (1) ASBA stands for Application supported by blocked amounts**
  - (2) It is a process developed by SEBI for applying to IPO**
  - (3) An IPO applicants account doesn't get debited until shares are allotted to them**
- A. Only 2**
  - B. Both 1&2**
  - C. Both 2&3**
  - D. All of these**
  - E. None of these**





**Q. Securities are held electronically which account thereby eliminating the need for physical paper needs?**

प्रतिभितियों को इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से आयोजित किया जाता है जिससे भौतिक कागज की जरूरतों को समाप्त किया जा सके?

- A. Flexi account**
- B. Capital account**
- C. Trading account**
- D. Demat account**
- E. Current account**



**Q. Which market is known as Further market?**

**कौन सा बाजार आगे बाजार के रूप में जाना जाता है?**

- A. Primary market**
- B. Secondary market**
- C. Derivative market**
- D. Debt market**
- E. Commodity market**

**Q. A receipt which is a negotiable financial instrument issued by a bank to represent a foreign company's publically traded securities on a local stock exchange?**

एक रसीद जो एक बैंक द्वारा एक स्थानीय स्टॉक एक्सचेंज पर एक विदेशी कंपनी की सार्वजनिक रूप से कारोबार प्रतिभूतियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए जारी किया गया एक परक्राम्य वित्तीय साधन है?

- A. Security receipts**
- B. Depository receipts**
- C. Participatory notes**
- D. Promissory notes**
- E. None of these**



**Q. Which among the following is true regarding Future contract?**

**निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा भविष्य के अनुबंध के बारे में सच है?**

- (1) It is a legal agreement to buy or sell a particular commodity or asset at a predetermined price at a specified time in future**
  - (2) The buyer of contract is taking on obligations to buy underlying assets when contract expires**
  - (3) The seller is taking on obligation to provide underlying asset at the expiration date**
- A. All of the above**
  - B. Both 1&3**
  - C. Only 2**
  - D. Only 1**
  - E. Both 1&2**

**Q. The shares issued by a company to employees or directors at a discount or for consideration other than cash for providing know how or making available rights in nature of intellectual property additions or value additions is?**

किसी कंपनी द्वारा कर्मचारियों या निदेशकों को छुट पर या नकदी के अलावा अन्य विचार के लिए जारी किए गए शेयर यह जानने के लिए कि बौद्धिक संपदा परिवर्धन या मूल्य परिवर्धन की प्रकृति में कैसे या उपलब्ध अधिकार उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं?

- A. Preferential shares**
- B. Equity shares**
- C. Sweat shares**
- D. Bonus shares**
- E. None of the above**

