is. T. BCBI Sem-III FC-III (Plain)

Seat Number:					
Dura	tion:		Marks: 75	larks: 75	
Note:	(1) A	All questions are compulsory.			
	(2) A	Il questions carry equal marks.			
Q.L	(A)	Fill the blanks with appropriate words. (Any Eight)	(CO-1,2- R)	(8M)	
	1	Co-operative banks have a tire setup in India. a)One b) Two c) Three d) Four			
	2	In Presidency banks were merged to form			
		Imperial Bank of India.			
		a)1935 b)1921 c)1911 d) 1929.			
	3	Who is the authority for payment and settlement system in			
		India			
		a)RBI b) Central Government c) Company Law Board			
		d) Commercial banks.			
	4	Letter of credit is important in trade.			
		a)inland b) state c)government d) international.			
	5	Lab stands for			
		a) Limited area Banks b)Local Area Banks c)Line Amount			
		Banks d) Level Area banks			
	6	E-Banking saves of the customers.			
	_	a) Time b) Money c)Risk d) None			
	7	is the apex institution for agriculture credit.			
	_	a) SHG b) SBLP c) MFI d) NABARD.			
	8	Full form of PMJDY.			
		a)President Main Jan-Dhan Yojana b) Prime Minister Jan-			
		Dhan Yojana c) Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan			
	0	Yojana d) Provide Main Jan-Dhan Yojana.			
	9	NEFT was introduced in			
	10	a) 2005 b) 2006 c) 2000 d) 2015.			
	10	The Banking Regulation Act 1949, Section define			
		the term Banking Company.			
Q.1	(D)	a)5 / b) 6 c) 7 d) 8	(OO13 B)	(53.6)	
) (CO1,2-R)	(/NI)	
	1	IDBI is one of the industrial banks operating in India.			
	2	Nationalisation leads a shift of emphasis from industry to			
	2	agriculture.			
	3	Foreign entries are not allowed to participate as a system provider.			
		DEUVIUCE.			

		4	Organidas & Caralla		
		5	Overdraft facilities given on saving accounts.		
		6	Portfolio manager has to register with SEBI.		
		7	Smart card is one of the delivery channels of bank service. Without KYC account cannot be opened in bank.		
		8	Micro finance does not provide finance to small		
			entrepreneurs.		
		9	low literacy level is the demand side barriers for financial		
			inclusion.		
		10	Narasimham committee (1991)'s one of the recommendation		
			is to set up the Asset Reconstruction Fund (ADE)		
	Q.2	(A)	Define banking and explain the principles of Banking	(CO1-U)	(03.f)
	Q.2	(B)	Distinguish between Public Sector Bank and Private Sector	(COI-AN)	(8M) (7M)
			Bank	(CO1-A11)	(7.191)
	0.0		OR		
	Q.2	(C)	Explain the features of Negotiable Instrument.	(CO1-U)	(8M)
		(D)	Explain the Current Developments in Banking Sector	(CO2-U)	(7M)
	Q.3	(A)	what is commercial bank? Explain the functions of	(CO1,2-U)	(8M)
	Q.3	(D)	commercial banks	,	(4)
	Q.5	(B)	Table of Return Banking.	(CO1-R)	(7 M)
	Q.3	(C)	OR Explain rural banking in India		
	Q.3	(D)	Define ombudemen and an India	(CO2-R)	(8M)
	٧.5	(0)	Define ombudsman and explain power and duties of banking ombudsman.	(CO1-U)	(7M)
	Q.4	(A)	What are the advantages and disadvantages of Universal		
		,	Banking?	(CO1,2-U)	(8M)
	Q.4	(B)		(CO1 D)	
		,	OR	(CO1-R)	(7M)
	Q.4	(C)	What is the difference between traditional and E-banking	(COLAND	(0.5.4)
	Q.4	(D)	explain the features of mutual funds	(CO1-AN) (CO2-R)	(8M)
	Q.5	(A)	What is the need of microfinance?	(CO2-R) (CO1-R)	(7M)
1	Q.5	(B)	Explain the advantages of financial inclusion.	(CO2-U)	(8M)
			OR	(002-0)	(7M)
(Q.5	(C)	Write short Notes. (Any Three)	(CO1.2 -	(15M)
				R,U)	(1301)
		1 2	Micro Finance and Women.	, - ,	
		3	Challenges in Micro Finance.		-
		4	Features in Co-Operative banks.		
		5	Bill of Exchange. NABARD		
		_	THEFTHE		