Paper / Subject Code: 85501 / Central Banking

[Marks : 75] (2 1/2 Hours) Note: 1) All questions are compulsory. 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks (8)(1) (A) Choose the correct alternative. (Any Eight) is one of the important objectives of monetary policy. 1) Growth with price stability d) Supervision a) inflation b) profit c) 2) The Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India consist of _____ members. b)20 members c)15 members d)10 members a) 30 members 3) Forecasting or fixing rate of inflation is called exchange d) b) inflation targeting c) deflection a) reflection 4) The money market is divided into and a) primary & secondary b) organized and unorganized c) asset & liquid d) dependent and interdependence 5) The Bretton woods Conference led to the establishment of _ a) RRA b) RBI c) IBF d) IMF 6) Which of the following function of a central bank may potentially conflict with its monetary policy role? a) Manager of the national debt b) Banker to the banking system c) Issuer of currency d) Banker to the government. 7) Who works as RBI's agent at places where it has no office of its own? a) State Bank of India b) Ministry of Finance c) Government of India d) International Monetary Fund The Bank for International Settlements is located at_ a) Zurich, Switzerland b)Basel, Switzerland c)Lucerne, Switzerland d) Bern, Switzerland 9) Monetary policy in India is formulated by a) monetary policy b) monetary policy committee c) monetary policy fund d) monetary policy value 10) Managed float system involves the intervention of the_____ in the forex market. a) Federal Bank b) World Bank c) Central Bank d) RBI (1) (B) State whether the following statements are true or false (Any Seven) (7) 1) The Reserve Bank of India competes with all other banks of the country. 2) The affairs of the Reserve Bank of India are managed by the Central Board of Directors. 3) Transparency refers to the degree of public understanding of Central Bank's policies of decision-making process.

Paper / Subject Code: 85501 / Central Banking

4)	An electronic payment is any kind of non-cash payment that doesn't involve a	paper
	check.	
5)	World Bank is playing main role of providing loans for development works to)
	member countries,	
6)	The RBI can increase the money supply in the market by selling government	
	securities	
7)	A financial system is a network of financial institutions, financial markets, fin	nancial
	instruments and financial services to facilitate the transfer of funds.	
8)	Inspection is a tool that helps RBI to stabilize money supply and prices of	
	Government securities.	
9)	The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. (FERA) passed by the government	
	empowered RBI to have full control over management of foreign exchange.	
10) India is a member of the International Monetary Fund.	
Q	2) (A) Evaluate the important functions of RBI from the point of view of the o	verall
de	velopment of Indian financial system.	(8)
(B) Analyse the factors limiting RBI's autonomy.	(7)
	OR	
(C	E) Enumerate the factors responsible for the changing face of central banking	(8)
in	India.	
(D) Define Inflation targeting and asses its role in controlling inflation.	(7)
Q	3 (A) Summarize the functions of various departments of RBI.	(8)
(B	Define monetary policy and examine the significant objectives of monetary policy	policy in
th	e context of economic development.	(7)
	OR	
(0	c) Elaborate and summarise various instrument of monetary policy.	(8)
(L) Evaluate the limitations of Fiscal policy.	(7)
-	4 (A) Explain important provisions of Banking Regulation Act of 1949.	(8)
(B	3) Summarise the changing trends witnessed in the banking sector in the post	
lił	peralised era.	(7)
	OR	

Paper / Subject Code: 85501 / Central Banking

(C) Enumerate core principles for effective supervision applicable for the super	visors.
(Any eight)	(8)
(D) Evaluate the benefits of OSMOS to central bank and other banks.	(7)
Q5 (A) Explain the structure and functions of the Euro System.	(8)
(B) Define e-banking and explain the advantages of e-banking.	(7)
OR	
Q5 (C) Write short notes on (Any three)	(15)
1) IMF	
2) World Bank	
3) E- payments	
4) IBRD	
5) Federal Reserve System	