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**Presidency University**

**Bengaluru**

**SCHOOL OF COMMERCE**

**Make-Up Examinations, July 2024**

**Semester**: VI

**Course Code**: MGT161

**Course Name**: BANKING AND INSURANCE

**Program** : BBA

**Date**: 03 / July / 2024

**Time**: 9.30 AM-12.30PM

**Max Marks**: 100

**Weightage**: 50%

**Instructions:**

1. *Read the all questions carefully and answer accordingly.*
2. *Question paper consists of three parts.*
3. *Scientific and Non Programable Calculators are Permitted.*
4. *Do not write any information on the question paper other than roll number.*

**Part A**

**Answer any FIVE Questions. (5 Q x 2 M = 10 M)**

1. Define RTGS.  (C.O.No.1) [Knowledge]
2. Define Electronic Money. (C.O.No.4) [Knowledge]
3. Define reputational risk.   (C.O.No.3) [Knowledge]
4. Define Public sector Banks. (C.O.No.1) [Knowledge]
5. Define Debit Cards. (C.O.No.1) [Knowledge]
6. Define Market Risk. (C.O.No.1) [Knowledge]
7. Define Operational Risk. (C.O.No.2) [Knowledge]

**Part B**

**Answer any FIVE Questions. (5 Q x 10 M = 50 M)**

8. A Banking Company means any company which transacts the business of banking in India and includes a foreign company within the meaning of the Companies Act. These companies can have different forms depending upon their size, regulation and profit targets. Discuss the different types of banks in India. (C.O. No.1) [Comprehension]

9. Certain banks exist just to serve a certain purpose, like assisting small businesses or agriculture; or facilitating the export and import in a country. Highlight briefly, the functions of such banks. (C.O. No.1) [Comprehension]

10. A very basic yet important function of all the commercial banks is mobilising public funds, providing safe custody of savings and interest on the savings to depositors, providing loans for investment, and other such activities, and thereby they perform all financial needs of the customer under one Umbrella” – Substantiate. (C.O. No.1) [Comprehension]

11. Banking reforms are the cornerstone for banking business development and growth in India. How far do you think to have the Financial Sector Reforms of 1991 brought improvements in the Indian Banking Sector? (C.O. No.1) [Comprehension]

12. Explain Universal Banking and its importance. (C.O. No.2) [Comprehension]

13. “Insurance mitigates Risk.” Justify the above statement. (C.O. No.4) [Comprehension]

14. “KYC helps the banks for its own sustainability.” Justify the above statement.

(C.O. No.4) [Comprehension]

**Part C**

**Answer any TWO Questions. (2 Q x 20 M = 40 M)**

15. The central bank of a country functions under the jurisdiction of the Central Government. The central bank is responsible for the issue and supply of the currency and the regulation of the banking system. It also manages the country's main payment systems and works to promote its economic development. In the light of the above statements, explain the objectives and the functions of the central bank. (C.O. No. 1) [Comprehension]

16. Most of the insurance providers whether private or government will have similar products for their customers. There are 2 categories of insurance products which covers customer’s financial risks. In the above context, classify Life Insurance product category and General insurance category and their requirement. (C.O.No. 5)[Comprehension]

17. The primary goals of RBI are to regulate issue of Bank notes, and to secure monetary stability in India. It originally established with capital of Rs 5 crores. It is the apex financial institution of the country financial system. The Reserve bank of India influences commercial banks through its policies. Outline the functions of commercial banks. (C.O.No.1)[Comprehension]