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प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series
B

B.Com. (Honors) (Third Semester)
Examination, February/March-2022
BCHO-302
Banking Operations Management
(for Regular, B.P.& Ex Students)

Time : 1:30 Hours

Maximum Marks-100

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

- निर्देश : -
1. परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सीरीज का विवरण यथास्थान सही- सही भरे, अन्यथा मूल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
 2. इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से केवल 75 प्रश्नों के उत्तर परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा दिये जाने हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर प्रश्न के नीचे दिये गये हैं। इन चारों में से केवल एक ही उत्तर सही है। जिस उत्तर को आप सही या सबसे उचित समझते हैं, अपने उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) में उसके अक्षर वाले वृत्त को काले या नीले बाल प्वाइंट पेन से पूरा भर दें। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा निर्धारित प्रश्नों से अधिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये जाते हैं तो उसके द्वारा हल किये गये प्रथमतः यथा निर्दिष्ट प्रश्नोत्तरों का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।
 3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आप के जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
 4. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
 5. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाय।
 6. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी प्रश्नपुस्तिका बुकलेट एवं ओ०एम०आर० शीट पृथक-पृथक उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें।
 7. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।

महत्वपूर्ण : - प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्ष निरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

1. BCBS stands for
 - (A) Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
 - (B) Basel Committee on Banking Security
 - (C) Basel Corporation on Banking Security
 - (D) Basel Corporation on Banking Supervision
2. BIS stands for
 - (A) Board of International Settlement
 - (B) Bureau of Interbank Settlement
 - (C) Bureau of International Security
 - (D) Bureau of International Settlement
3. NBFC stands for
 - (A) Non Banking Financial Corporations
 - (B) Non Banking Financial Companies
 - (C) Non Banking Finance Corporations
 - (D) Non Banking Finance Companies
4. Collateral security for a bank is:
 - (A) A liability of the lender
 - (B) Owned by the lender
 - (C) An asset of the borrower
 - (D) A liability of the borrower
5. Which of the following is known as the third pillar of basel-II accord?
 - (A) Minimum capital requirement
 - (B) Supervisory review process
 - (C) Standard approach
 - (D) Market discipline

6. To calculate capital adequacy ratio, the banks are required to take into account which of the following risks?
- (A) Credit risk and operational risk
 - (B) Credit risk and market risk
 - (C) Market risk and operational risk
 - (D) Credit risk, market risk, operational risk,
7. What is the full form of NSFRR?
- (A) Net stable fund ratio
 - (B) Net sustainable funding ratio
 - (C) Net stable funding ratio
 - (D) Net stable fundable ratio
8. As per Basel III, the risk of losses in on balance sheet and off balance sheet positions arising from movements in market prices is called_____
- (A) Credit risk
 - (B) Market risk
 - (C) Pricing risk
 - (D) Liquidity risk
9. How many pillars is the Basel II Framework based?
- (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4
10. Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from various types of;
- (A) Human error
 - (B) System failed in the bank
 - (C) Breakdown in internal control
 - (D) All of the above

11. Which of the following is the risk of default on a debt that may arise from a borrower failing to make required payments?
- (A) Market Risk
 - (B) Credit Risk
 - (C) Operational Risk
 - (D) Forex Risk
12. The relationship between a banker and customer is _____
- (A) That of a debtor and creditor
 - (B) That of a creditor and debtor
 - (C) Principal and agent
 - (D) All of these
13. In executing the standing instructions, there exists a relationship of _____
- (A) Debtor and creditor
 - (B) Trustee and Beneficiary
 - (C) Bailee and Bailor
 - (D) Agent and Principal
14. The banker has a statutory obligation to _____
- (A) Honour customer's cheque
 - (B) Exercise lien
 - (C) Maintain secrecy of his customers' accounts
 - (D) Honour customers' bill
15. The most undesirable customer is.
- (A) A minor
 - (B) A married Women
 - (C) An unregistered firm
 - (D) An undischarged bankrupt

16. The most important feature of a negotiable instrument is _____
- (A) Free transfer
 - (B) Transfer free from defects
 - (C) Right to sue
 - (D) (A) and (B) together
17. In the case of a negotiable instrument, The following person generally gets a good title _____
- (A) Finder of the lost instrument
 - (B) Holder of a stolen instrument
 - (C) Holder in due course
 - (D) Holder of a forged instrument
18. The reasonable period allowed in India for the presentation of a cheque is _____
- (A) 1 Year
 - (B) 3 Month
 - (C) 9 Month
 - (D) Depending upon banking custom
19. The safest form of crossing is
- (A) General crossing
 - (B) Special crossing
 - (C) Double crossing
 - (D) A/c Payee crossing
20. A cheque which is not crossed is called:
- (A) Uncrossed cheque
 - (B) Bearer cheque
 - (C) Order cheque
 - (D) Open cheque

21. Negotiability gives to the transferee _____ title of the transferor.
- (A) The same title
 - (B) No title
 - (C) No better title
 - (D) Better title
22. The best suited deposit for a trading community is
- (A) Savings deposit
 - (B) Fixed deposit
 - (C) Current deposit
 - (D) Recurring deposit
23. A savings bank A/c in the Sole name of a minor can be opened provided the completes _____
- (A) 10 Years of age
 - (B) 12Years of age
 - (C) 21 Years of age
 - (D) 18 Years of age
24. A banker's lien is _____
- (A) General lien
 - (B) Particular lien
 - (C) Negative lien
 - (D) Specific lien
25. Regional rural bank means a regional rural bank established under section 3 of the Regional Rural Banks Act.
- (A) 1974
 - (B) 1975
 - (C) 1976
 - (D) 1977

26. Expand NEFT
- (A) National Electronic Fund Transfer
 - (B) Neutral Electronic Fund Transfer
 - (C) Nominal Electronic Fund Transfer
 - (D) Natural Electronic Fund Transfer
27. Cheque is payable on
- (A) Demand
 - (B) Usage
 - (C) Fixed future date
 - (D) After sight
28. Where is the headquarter of state Bank of India located ?
- (A) New Delhi
 - (B) Mumbai
 - (C) Kolkata
 - (D) Chennai
29. _____ is a dead cheque
- (A) Post dated cheque
 - (B) Stale cheque
 - (C) Ante dated cheque
 - (D) Pre dated cheque
30. A cheque dated subsequent to the date of its issue is
- (A) Post dated cheque
 - (B) Blank cheque
 - (C) Crossed cheque
 - (D) Account payee cheque

31. Banks are required to maintain SLR under which act?
- (A) Section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act
 - (B) Section 35 of the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881
 - (C) Section 24 of RBI Act
 - (D) Section 40 of Indian Contract Act, 1872
32. FATCA stands for
- (A) Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act
 - (B) Foreign Account Trade Company Act
 - (C) Financial Account Tax Compliance Act
 - (D) Fiscal Account Tax Compliance Act
33. Contingent Liabilities in case of banking Companies are included in_____
- (A) Schedule 9
 - (B) Schedule 10
 - (C) Schedule 11
 - (D) Schedule 12
34. Banking company means any company which transacts the business of _____
- (A) Banking only
 - (B) Banking & Insurance
 - (C) Banking & Foreign Exchange
 - (D) Banking & Manufacturing
35. In CAMELS rating model L stands for
- (A) Liability
 - (B) Less NPAs
 - (C) Large NPAs
 - (D) Liquidity

36. When CRR is reduced
- (A) Banks have more money to lend
 - (B) Interest rates go up
 - (C) Disadvantage to borrowers
 - (D) Banks will have less money to lend
37. Which is not regulated by the RBI
- (A) Private money lenders
 - (B) NBFC
 - (C) Private banks
 - (D) Commercial Banks
38. Who is the present Governor of RBI?
- (A) D K Mittal
 - (B) Raghuram Rajan
 - (C) K.C. Chakrabarty
 - (D) Shaktikanta Das
39. Bank having maximum number of branches in India
- (A) Reserve Bank of India
 - (B) State Bank of India
 - (C) Punjab National Bank
 - (D) Bank of Baroda
40. TDS means
- (A) Time Deposit Scheme
 - (B) Total Deposit Scheme
 - (C) Tax Deducted of Source
 - (D) None of above

41. MGNREGS stands for
- (A) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Scheme
 - (B) Mahatma Gandhi Nutrition & Rural Employment Generation Scheme
 - (C) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
 - (D) None of above
42. Maximum tenure of Fixed Deposit is a
- (A) 5 Years
 - (B) 7 Years
 - (C) 8 Years
 - (D) 10 Years
43. SLR refers to
- (A) Statutory Liquidity Ratio
 - (B) Stability Liquidity Ratio
 - (C) Safety Liquidity Ratio
 - (D) None of these
44. ECS refers to
- (A) Easy Cash Service
 - (B) Electronic Clearing Service
 - (C) Electronic cash Service
 - (D) Easy Clearing Service
45. Which bank is known as banker's bank?
- (A) RBI
 - (B) SBI
 - (C) PNB
 - (D) NABARD

46. SWIFT stands for _____
- (A) Society for Worldwide Internet Financial Telecommunications
 - (B) Solution for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications
 - (C) Society for Worldwide Internet Financial Telecommunications
 - (D) Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications
47. Uberrimae fidei means that _____
- (A) Principle of utmost good faith
 - (B) Principle of insurable interest
 - (C) Principle of indemnity
 - (D) Principle of subrogation
48. Which principle means that make good or compensate the loss?
- (A) Principle of contribution
 - (B) Principle of subrogation
 - (C) Principle of indemnity
 - (D) Principle of insurable interest
49. Which of the banking asset are treated as performing asset?
- (A) Loss asset
 - (B) Standard asset
 - (C) Doubtful asset
 - (D) Sub standard asset and standard asset
50. A banking system where business is carried on by a bank through a network of branches spread throughout the country is known as _____
- (A) Unit Banking
 - (B) Branch Banking
 - (C) Chain Banking
 - (D) Group Banking

51. Which of the following is the apex bank of India?
- (A) RBI
 - (B) SBI
 - (C) SBP
 - (D) PNB
52. The ratio of total deposits that a commercial bank has to keep with RBI is called:
- (A) Statutory liquidity ratio
 - (B) Deposit ratio
 - (C) Cash reserve ratio
 - (D) Legal reserve ratio
53. Demand deposits include
- (A) Saving account deposits and fixed deposits
 - (B) Saving account deposits and current account deposit
 - (C) Current account deposits and fixed deposits
 - (D) All type of deposits
54. Deposits accepted by the Commercial Banks:
- (A) Current Deposits
 - (B) Saving Deposits
 - (C) Time Deposits
 - (D) All of these
55. Which is the Agency Function of Commercial Banks?
- (A) Advancing Loans
 - (B) Accepting Deposits
 - (C) Act as Trustee
 - (D) Locker Facility

56. Credit Multiplier is:
- (A) $1/\text{SLR}$
 - (B) $1/\text{CRR}$
 - (C) $\text{Cash} \times \text{CRR}$
 - (D) None of these
57. Which is the major objective of credit control?
- (A) To maintain Price Stability
 - (B) To stabilize Exchange Rate
 - (C) To production and Employment
 - (D) All the above
58. Which is not a quantitative method of credit control?
- (A) Bank Rate
 - (B) Moral Suasion
 - (C) Open Market Operations
 - (D) Change in CRR
59. Reserve Bank of India was established in:
- (A) 1947
 - (B) 1935
 - (C) 1937
 - (D) 1945
60. Monetary policy is related with:
- (A) Public Expenditure
 - (B) Taxes
 - (C) Public Debt
 - (D) Open market operations

61. Which of the following is a qualitative method of credit control?
- (A) Variation in cash reserve ratio of banks
 - (B) Restriction on consumer credit
 - (C) Open market operations
 - (D) Variation in bank rate
62. With which Narsimham Committee is related to?
- (A) Tax Reforms
 - (B) Banking Reforms
 - (C) Agriculture Reforms
 - (D) Infrastructure Reforms
63. Banking Ombudsman Scheme was announced in the year:
- (A) 1990
 - (B) 1995
 - (C) 1997
 - (D) 2000
64. 14 Big scheduled commercial bank in India were nationalized in:
- (A) 1949
 - (B) 1955
 - (C) 1969
 - (D) 2000
65. Which of the following statements is true of SLR?
- (A) It Is to be maintained by all Financial Institutions
 - (B) It is to be maintained as liquid assets
 - (C) These need to be kept in non-cash form
 - (D) All of the above.

66. Quantitative easing is the common name for?
- (A) Asset selling by a central bank
 - (B) Asset purchasing by a central bank
 - (C) Lowering of the interest rate for commercial bank lending
 - (D) When a central bank reduces rates
67. In bills of exchanges, how many parties are involved:
- (A) One
 - (B) Two
 - (C) Three
 - (D) Four
68. In a Promissory Note. how many parties are involved:
- (A) One
 - (B) Two
 - (C) Three
 - (D) Four
69. Where the holder of an instrument endorses it in a manner that does not incur any liability as an endorser, such endorsement is called as:
- (A) Sans recourse Endorsement
 - (B) Conditional endorsement
 - (C) Facultative endorsement
 - (D) Restrictive Endorsement
70. The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 is an Act to define and amend the law relating to:
- (A) Cheques
 - (B) Bills of exchange
 - (C) Promissory notes,
 - (D) All of the above

71. Which is NOT an example of “Promissory Note”:
- (A) “I acknowledge myself to be indebted to B in Rs. 1.000,to be paid on demand, for value received.”
 - (B) Mr B, 1.0. U Rs. 1,000.”
 - (C) “I promise to pay B or order Rs. 500”.
 - (D) None of the above
72. A ‘Chedque’ is a Bills of exchange and has been defined under:
- (A) The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
 - (B) The General Clauses Act, 1897
 - (C) The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
 - (D) The Banking Regulation Act,1949
73. When a bill is said to be dishonoured:
- (A) Where presentment is excused and the bill is not accepted
 - (B) One of several drawees makes default in acceptance upon being duly required to accept the bill.
 - (C) By non-acceptance by the drawee
 - (D) All of the above.
74. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to order, is negotiable:
- (A) By endorsement and delivery thereof.
 - (B) By the holder by endorsement
 - (C) By delivery thereof
 - (D) None of the above.
75. When the day non which a promissory note r bill of exchange is at maturity is a public holiday, the instrument shall be deemed to be due:
- (A) On the same day.
 - (B) On the next preceding business day.
 - (C) On the next business day.
 - (D) On the next succeeding business day.

76. A negotiable instrument, dated 30th August, 2017, is made payable three months after date. what will be the maturity date:
- (A) The instrument is at maturity on the 1 December,2017.
 - (B) The instrument is at maturity on the 2nd December,2017.
 - (C) The instrument is at maturity on the 3 December, 2017.
 - (D) The instrument is at maturity on the 4 December, 2017.
77. Instrument entitled to 'period of grace' is:
- (A) A bill or note payable on demand
 - (B) A cheque
 - (C) A bill or note in which no time is mentioned.
 - (D) A bill or note payable 'after sight'
78. A 'Holder in due course' of a Negotiable Instrument:
- (A) Can sue on the instrument in his own name.
 - (B) Can sue only if permitted by the competent court of law.
 - (C) Can sue on the instrument if permitted by the payee.
 - (D) Cannot sue on the instrument in his own name.
79. The maker of a bill of exchange or cheque is called:
- (A) The drawee
 - (B) The payee
 - (C) The drawer
 - (D) The banker
80. What is NOT True about the "bills of exchange":
- (A) It is an instrument in writing
 - (B) It is signed by the maker
 - (C) Certain sum of money is mentioned on the instrument.
 - (D) It contains a conditional order

81. A Holder in due course is a person who becomes the possessor of the instrument.
- (A) Before maturity,
 - (B) For consideration,
 - (C) Without any notice as to the defect in title of the Transferor
 - (D) All of the above
82. The person named in the instrument, to whom or to whose order the money is by the instrument directed to be paid, is called the:
- (A) Banker
 - (B) Drawee
 - (C) Drawer
 - (D) Payee
83. What is NOT True about a cheque.
- (A) It may contain a conditional order.
 - (B) Cheque must be signed by the maker
 - (C) The cheque must contain the date.
 - (D) The amount must be specifically mentioned in figures and words.
84. The NI Act, 1881 came into force with effect from:
- (A) First day of April, 1882
 - (B) First day of April, 1881
 - (C) First day of March, 1882
 - (D) First day of March, 1881
85. Who is primarily liable on a promissory note?
- (A) Holder
 - (B) Maker
 - (C) Drawee
 - (D) Endorser

86. Unlike most other business, a bank's balance sheet is made up mainly of:
- (A) Real assets and financial liabilities.
 - (B) Real liabilities and financial liabilities.
 - (C) Real assets and real liabilities.
 - (D) Real assets and real liabilities.
87. When a bank raises funds in the international financial markets to fund new lending growth, it is involved in:
- (A) Asset management.
 - (B) Off-balance sheet business.
 - (C) Liability management
 - (D) Derivative management.
88. The assets on a bank's balance sheet are:
- (A) The source of funds.
 - (B) The uses of funds.
 - (C) The different types of deposits the bank offers.
 - (D) Equal to the liabilities of the banks.
89. The liabilities on a bank's balance sheet are:
- (A) The sources of funds.
 - (B) The uses of funds.
 - (C) The different types of loans the bank offers.
 - (D) Equal to the assets of the banks.
90. Which of the following is a bank liability?
- (A) Consumer loans
 - (B) Lease finance
 - (C) Bills receivable
 - (D) Certificates of deposit

91. As a depositor shifts funds from current deposits to term deposits in a bank, generally the depositor's:
- (A) Liquidity increases and credit risk increases.
 - (B) Liquidity decreases and interest income increases.
 - (C) Liquidity decreases and interest income decreases.
 - (D) Implicit interest increases and explicit interest decreases.
92. The term 'negotiable' in relation to a security means:
- (A) Its price can be bargained for when sold.
 - (B) It can be sold and transferred easily in the secondary market.
 - (C) Its buyer can negotiate its price when buying.
 - (D) Its buyer can negotiate its price when buying.
93. The advantage/s of a certificate of deposit (CD) to a bank is/are:
- (A) Its rate of interest may be adjusted quickly
 - (B) It can be sold quickly in the money market for cash.
 - (C) It is a negotiable instrument.
 - (D) All of the given choices.
94. Commercial banks take part in the money markets as:
- (A) Lenders of funds only
 - (B) Borrowers of funds only
 - (C) Both lenders and borrowers of funds
 - (D) Underwriters only
95. ALM stand for:
- (A) Assets and Liquidity Management
 - (B) Assets Liability Management
 - (C) Assured Liability Management
 - (D) Asset Liability Measurement

96. DICGC stands for:
- (A) Deposits Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation
 - (B) Deposits Insurance and Credit Guarantee Company
 - (C) Deposits Insurance and Credit Governance Corporation
 - (D) Deposits Insurance and Credit Governance Company
97. Time value of money indicated that
- (A) A unit of money obtained today is worth more than a unit of money obtained in future
 - (B) A unit of money obtained today is worth less than a unit of money obtained in future
 - (C) There is no difference in the value of money obtained today and tomorrow
 - (D) None of the above
98. Time value of money supports the comparison of cash flows recorded at different time period by
- (A) Discounting all cash flows to a common point of time
 - (B) Compounding all cash flows to a common point of time
 - (C) Using either (A) or (B)
 - (D) None of the above
99. Relationship between annual nominal rate of interest and annual effective rate of interest, if frequency of compounding is greater than one:
- (A) Effective rate $>$ Nominal rate
 - (B) Effective rate $<$ Nominal rate
 - (C) Effective rate = Nominal rate
 - (D) None of the above.
100. NABARD stands for
- (A) National Agricultural Bank of Rural Development
 - (B) National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development
 - (C) National Bank for Agro and Rural Development
 - (D) National Bank for Rural Development

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION BOOKLET UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO

1. Examinee should enter his / her roll number, subject and Question Booklet Series correctly in the O.M.R. sheet, the examinee will be responsible for the error he / she has made.
 2. **This Question Booklet contains 100 questions, out of which only 75 Question are to be Answered by the examinee. Every question has 4 options and only one of them is correct. The answer which seems correct to you, darken that option number in your Answer Booklet (O.M.R ANSWER SHEET) completely with black or blue ball point pen. If any examinee will mark more than one answer of a particular question, then the first most option will be considered valid.**
 3. Every question has same marks. Every question you attempt correctly, marks will be given according to that.
 4. Every answer should be marked only on Answer Booklet (O.M.R ANSWER SHEET). Answer marked anywhere else other than the determined place will not be considered valid.
 5. Please read all the instructions carefully before attempting anything on Answer Booklet (O.M.R ANSWER SHEET).
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