

Duration: 2 hours**Maximum Marks: 60****Instructions:**

- 1) Start each question on fresh page.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate maximum marks.
- 3) Q1 is compulsory
- 4) Answer any FOUR questions from Q2 to Q6

Q1. Write a Short note on any FIVE of the following:**(5*4=20 marks)**

- a. First Phase of Banking Reforms
- b. Secondary Functions of the Bank
- c. E- Banking
- d. Credit Cards
- e. Savings Account
- f. Know your Customer (KYC)

Q2. E-banking services allow customers to access their bank accounts, transfer funds, pay bills, and perform other financial transactions via the internet or mobile applications. The primary advantage of e-banking is convenience, as customers can perform banking transactions from anywhere and at any time. Additionally, e-banking reduces the need for customers to physically visit a bank branch, saving time and travel costs. However, e-banking also presents some challenges and risks. State and explain the threats associated with e-banking. **(10 Marks)**

Q3. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the central bank of India, established in 1935, and is responsible for regulating and supervising the banking system in the country. One of the primary functions of the RBI is to promote economic development and stability in India. In context to the above statement discuss the Promotional Functions performed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). **(10 marks)**

Q4. The concept behind secured loans is that the bank or other lender can use the collateral asset to recover the loan amount if the borrower fails to pay. It also motivates borrowers to pay the loan within the expected timeline so they do not lose their collateral assets and can avoid repossession or foreclosure. Some of the methods followed by banks are Pledge Hypothecation and mortgage. Explain and differentiate between the three concepts with the help of an example. **(10 marks)**

Q5. The Indian banking system has undergone significant reforms and transformations over the years, but there are still some weaknesses that need to be addressed. Discuss the challenges faced by the Indian banking system in the current scenario. **(10 marks)**

Q6. Private sector banks are banks that are owned and operated by private entities, such as individuals or corporations, and not by the government. These banks have become an integral part of the Indian banking system and bring several advantages to the economy. State and explain the advantages of Private Banks. **(10 marks)**
