(1) (A) Choose the correct alternative. (Any Eight) (8)
1) Growth with is one of the important objectives of monetary policy. a) inflation b) profit c) price stability d) Supervision
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 The Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India consist of members.
a) 30 members b)20 members c)15 members d)10 members
3) Forecasting or fixing rate of inflation is called a) reflection b) inflation targeting c) deflection d) exchange
4) The money market is divided into and market. 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
8) The Bank for International Settlements is located at a) Zurich, Switzerland b)Basel, Switzerland c)Lucerne, Switzerland a) 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 1. **Transport of the committee
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.

check.	
5) World Bank is playing main role of providing loans for development works	s to
member countries,	
6) The RBI can increase the money supply in the market by selling government	nt
securities	
7) A financial system is a network of financial institutions, financial markets,	[inancial
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.	
Q2) (A) Evaluate the important functions of RBI from the point of view of the	verali
development of Indian financial system.	(8)
(B) Analyse the factors limiting RBI's autonomy.	(7)
OR	
(C) 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)
Q3 (A) Summarize the functions of various departments of RBI.	(8)
(B) Define monetary policy and examine the significant objectives of monetary	policy in
the context of economic development.	(7)
OR	
(C) Elaborate and summarise various instrument of monetary policy.	(8)
(D) Evaluate the limitations of Fiscal policy.	(7)
Q4 (A) Explain important provisions of Banking Regulation Act of 1949.	(8)
(B) Summarise the changing trends witnessed in the banking sector in the post	
liberalised era.	(7)
OR	

4) An electronic payment is any kind of non-cash payment that doesn't involve a paper

(C) Enumerate core principles for effective supervision applicable for the s	supervisors.
(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	1
5) Federal Reserve System	
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