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MASTER OF COMMERCE (M.COM.)
EXAMINATION : MAY- 2016
FOURTH SEMESTER
Sub: International Banking (MCB - 411)

Date: 23/05/2016

Total Marks :60

Time: 2.00 pm to 4.30 pm

Instructions:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Answer the following questions. (Attempt any two) (32)

- 1 Explain the types of international banking structure?
- 2 Explain the importance of inter-bank banking?
- 3 List out the various remittance facilities available to an Indian resident? Explain only three.
- 4 What are the main types of R returns to be submitted by banks to RBI and why?

Q.2 Answer the following. (Attempt any one) (08)

- 1 Why FEMA is important to Indian banks?
- 2 How far EXIM bank has been able to fulfill its role?
- 3 Explain the types of Letters of Credit and its relevance to customers? Discuss.

Q.3 Write short notes. (Attempt any two) (10)

- 1 Relevance of 'International Financial Centers'
- 2 Objectives of DGFT
- 3 Role of ECGC
- 4 Correspondent Banking

Q.4 Select the Correct Alternatives (Attempt Any Ten) (10)

1. form of international banking constitutes an intermediate form of extension between representative office and branch.

a. Company branch	b. Subsidiary company
c. Agency	d. Representative office
2. The creation of is the simplest form of extension as it formed for an initial investigation of the foreigner banking market.

a. Company branch	b. Subsidiary company
c. Agency	d. Representative office
3. is an organization of 198 countries working to foster global monetary cooperation , secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world.

a. The World Trade Organisation	b. The International Monetary Fund
c. The International Finance Corporation	d. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
4. The mission of the is to serve central banks in their pursuit of monetary and financial stability to foster international cooperation in those areas and to act as a bank for central banks.

a. The Bank for International Settlement	b. The World Bank
c. The International Finance Corporation	d. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
5. are core pillars of International banking.

a. IMF & IFC	b. Risk & Returns
c. IDD & ADB	d. WTO & IBRD

6. is a Indian law “to consolidate and amend the law relating to foreign exchange with the objective of facilitating external trade and payments ad for promoting the orderly development and maintenance of foreign exchange market in India”.

- a. Foreign Exchange Regulatory Act 1973
- b. Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999
- c. Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002
- d. Companies Act 1956

7. refers to purchase of an asset in a low price market and its sale in a higher price market.

- a. Hedging
- b. Arbitrage
- c. Speculation
- d. Spot transaction

8. is a relationship between banks which have accounts with each other to settle their interbank transaction.

- a. Inter banking
- b. Correspondent baking
- c. International banking
- d. Corporate banking

9. In Macroeconomics & International Finance the reflects the nation’s net income and, the reflects net change in ownership of national assets.

- a. balance of trade, balance of payment
- b. cpital account,current account
- c. current account, capital account
- d. balance of payment, balance of trade

10. The is an organization that intends t supervise and liberalize international trade.

- a. IMF
- b. WTO
- c. IFC
- d. IBRD

11. is the provision of any form of financing that enables a trading activity to take place between domestic and foreign buyers / sellers.

- a. Foreign Trade Financing
- b. Domestic Trade Financing
- c. Bank Financing
- d. Trade Financing

12. There are two types of R>Returns, viz. R-Return and R-Return

- a. Import, Export
- b. NOSTRO, VOSTRO
- c. Domestic, Foreign
- d. Trade, Service
