

Unit I -Auditing of Banking Companies

1. LFAR is mandatory for _____
2. Banks included in the second schedule of RBI are called _____.
3. A _____ asset is one which has been classified as NPA for a period of exceeding 2 year
4. Auditor of SBI is appointed by _____
5. Effective screening is to be done at the time of _____ credit cards.
6. An asset is called as _____ when it ceases to generate income of the bank.
7. _____ percent of provision is required in case of loss assets.
8. Balance of inter office adjustment shows _____ balance
9. For all types of deposits auditor should examine _____ procedure.
10. _____ is the percent of profit transferred to statutory reserve.
11. It is _____ to audit the Banking company accounts
12. _____ audit is conducted continuously as transaction takes place.
13. cash balance of the bank is physically counted _____
14. _____ is one of the advances by the bank.
15. Audit report of the Nationalised banks is submitted to _____
16. _____ helps to early detection of frauds and errors
17. Who does concurrent audit? _____
18. Remuneration of concurrent auditor is fixed by _____
19. Long form audit report is submitted by _____ along with Audit report
20. An asset becomes non-performing when it stops generating interest and / or instalment of principal remains overdue for a period of more than _____ days
21. Statutory Auditor is responsible for _____
22. The primary objective of Audit is _____
23. Information about client's business can be collected from _____.
24. In large organizations it is impossible to check each transaction and it is known as _____
25. Balance sheet audit includes verification of _____
26. Auditing starts when _____ ends
27. Auditor should be dutiful like a _____
28. Which of the following are you unlikely to see in the current file of auditors' working papers
29. _____ followed by the enterprise affect the audit plan.
30. _____ contains information pertaining to financial history, memorandum of association, articles of association of a company.

Unit II – Audit of Insurance Companies

1. The auditor of an insurance company is to be appointed at the _____ of the shareholders
 2. Reinsurance _____ means reinsurance accepted.
 3. IRDA refers to _____
 4. Premium received for succeeding accounting year is called as _____
 5. Every Insurance company has to create _____ reserve.
 6. In fire Insurance _____ percent of reserve is created for unexpired risk.
 7. In marine insurance _____ percent of reserve is created for unexpired risk.
 8. _____ is to be obtained by General Insurance companies before commencement of business.
 9. To become an Insurance agent one must possess necessary qualification and practical training for a period not exceeding _____ months.
 10. _____ policy holders can surrender the policy on inability to pay premium on policy in future.
 11. Revenue account of Insurance company is prepared as per _____
 12. Claim is _____ for insurance companies
 13. Premium is _____ for insurance companies
 14. Purchase of asset by Insurance company is _____
 15. Payment of legal expenses by insurance company is _____
 16. _____ report gives the details of different products and services sold in different geographical area.
 17. AS 9 deals with _____
 18. Segment reporting is prepared as per _____
 19. Claim intimated is _____
 20. Unearned premium appears in _____ side of the balance sheet.
 21. _____ refers to excess of assets over liabilities
 22. Premium received for succeeding accounting year is called _____
 23. Surrender value becomes part of _____ revenue account
 24. _____ is an agreement where the property of the insured is insured jointly by two or more insurance companies.
 25. Reserve for unexpired risk is _____ for the Insurance Company
26. Remuneration of an agent is paid by the way of commission which is calculated as a percentage of _____ collected by him.
26. The registers must be maintained as audited by the auditor in case of settlement of claim
27. Cost on Investment includes _____
 28. Cash proceeds from investment is _____ activity for the insurance company.
 29. _____ deals with Revenue recognition
 30. _____ is the main expense for the Insurance company

Unit III _ Audit of Limited Companies

1. Who have the authority to inspect the books of accounts?
2. Books of accounts of the company shall be kept at the _____ office of the company.
3. No _____ is declared if company fails to comply with provisions related to acceptance and repayment of deposits
4. Auditor should obtain _____ management representations to complement the audit procedures.
5. _____ is the amount of profit available for distribution of dividend
6. It is compulsory to maintain the books in _____ form
7. Books in electronic format is kept for _____ years.
8. First auditor of the company is appointed by the _____
9. An audit firm can be appointed for _____ term of maximum five consecutive years.
10. An auditor can audit maximum _____ companies
11. The auditor of company should be a registered _____
12. Remuneration of statutory auditor of Government Company is determined by _____
13. _____ has right of lien on working papers.
14. _____ of auditor to receive notice of Annual General Meeting
15. Direct contractual relationship between auditor and shareholder is called as _____
16. Fraud and deception is _____ liability in the Companies Act.
17. Auditor is liable for misstatement in the _____
18. Misfeasance is a _____ liability under Companies Act.
19. Auditor is liable to _____ on negligence of duty.
20. _____ is the most important objective of auditing.
21. It is the duty of the auditor to report to the _____
22. Auditor is _____ of a company.
23. Audit report is the instrument through which the auditor expresses his _____ to the shareholders.
24. When the auditor is not satisfied with major matters of financial statement, he gives _____ report.
25. _____ report is called as clean report.
26. Audit report is signed by the _____

27. The objective of tax audit is to assist the ----- in making the correct income tax assessment of the assessee concerned

28. Balance sheet audit is also known as _____

29. Which type of audit is conducted by the Internal audit staff:

30. Which of the following is an importance of vouching?

Unit IV – New areas in auditing

1. Profession misconduct is defined under section of _____ the Chartered Accountant Act, 1949
2. The main auditor do not have right to access the audit working papers of _____ auditors.
3. A person who wants to be member of the Institute of Chartered Accountant should be of the age of _____ years.
4. A member of the Institute of chartered accountant shall be “deemed to be in practice” if himself in the practice of _____.
5. A _____ is required to function as per the provisions of Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.
6. _____ to solicit or offer professional work done by chartered accountant.
7. _____ approach is also known as auditing around the computer
8. Sharing of _____ by a chartered accountant with a non member result into misconduct.
9. Part II of First Schedule deals with professional misconduct in relation to members in _____
10. _____ refers to the behaviour of a professional man towards other members of professional body and also towards members of the public.
11. A Chartered Accountant who has shared invitation of greeting card refers to _____
12. Clause 11 prohibits a Chartered Accountant to engage himself in any _____ other than that of a chartered accountant.
13. Accepting of position as an auditor without communicating in _____ to existing auditor is amounted to professional misconduct.
14. Part I of Second schedule deals with misconduct in relation to a member in _____
15. Retirement arrangements for employees is a part of _____
16. Social audit is assessment of _____ performance of an organization
17. Companies Act empowers _____ to order conduct of cost audit for certain companies.
18. In _____ approach of HR audit, results of model company are compared with the company under audit.
19. _____ means the auditor should not disclose this information of the client anywhere outside India

20. Audit conducted between two annual audits is called as _____.
21. _____ is a book, which is maintained by audit staff

22. Audit Planning refers to developing an overall plan for _____.

23. _____ is refer to record of observing, summaries, and comments of auditor
24. _____ means part of profit kept aside for future use
25. Process of checking the evidence of the entries called _____.
27. The balance of petty cash is _____
28. Which of the following payment is made from petty cash _____
29. For which of the following , Audit is optional
30. Auditor should see that the company concerned is the----- ____ of the concern
31. Auditor Should verify_----- system while checking all the balance sheet
32. Auditor should obtain list of ---- while verifying proposed dividend
33. Auditor should confirm that any ----- are not shown as reserves
34. Realization from Debtor's should be as per the ----- of the concern
35. Fictious assets are to be -----

HRM Sample Questions For

Bachelor of Commerce (Banking and Insurance) Regular

No Branch TYBBI Sem VI

Following questions are provided for the benefit of students. These are indicative only

Human Resource Management

1. _____ are the resources that provide utility value to all other resources.
2. The characteristics of human resource are _____ in nature.
3. Identify the managerial function out of the following functions of HR managers.
4. Scope of human resource management includes

5. Human resource management is usually _____ in nature.
6. HRM functions aim at _____
7. Which of the following aptly describes the role of line managers and staff advisors, namely HR professionals?
8. _____ is the process by which we understand the nature of job and its human requirements.
9. Job description. _____ is the purpose of Job Evaluation is to determine
10. Job Evaluation tries to make a systematic comparison between.
11.provides the essential information on which each job is evaluated.
12. A _____ is a written record of the duties, responsibilities and conditions of the job.
13. Job design is the consciously planned structuring of _____ performed by an individual or a team of persons.
14. The aim of Job design is to improve
15. The following is not a method of Job Design.
16. _____ interview helps to minimize personal bias and prejudice and provides uniformity and consistency.
17. _____ is the process of forecasting an organizations future demand for, and supply of, the right type of people in the right number.
18. A process that is used for identifying and developing internal people with the potential to fill key business leadership positions in the company is called _____.
19. Which of the following option is not the factor that hinders with the human resource planning process?
20. _____ is the process of estimating the quantity and quality of people required to meet future needs of the organisation.
21. _____ refers to the learning opportunities designed to help employees grow.
22. How does training and development offer competitive advantage to an organisation?

23. Which of the following is a benefit of employee training?
24. Which of these is the benefit of needs assessment?
25. Which of these is an off - the - job training method?
26. _____ is an objective assessment of an individual's performance against well-defined benchmarks.
27. _____ are also called 'payments by results'.
28. The following is paid only at the time of employees exit after serving more than five years
29. _____ is not an external source of recruitment.
30. Campus selection is a _____ source of recruitment.
31. Identifying the _____ candidates and _____ them to apply for the job is called recruitment.
32. Rearrange the following in steps of recruitment:
- I. Searching
 - II. Evaluation and control
 - III. Planning
 - IV. Screening
 - V. Strategy development
33. Which of the following factors state the importance of the Human Resource Planning?
1. Creating highly talented personnel
 2. International strategies
 3. Resistance to change and move
34. The following consideration(s) is (are) important human factor(s) relating to job design
1. Physiological
 2. Social
 3. Psychological

35. Work Design is concerned with the _____ and _____ of work system in any type of organisation or institution.

36. High levels of productivity result in.....

1. Good quality

2. Lower costs

3. Higher purchasing power

37. PERT and CPM are.....

38. Trained employees work with a feeling of _____ and _____.

39. _____ and _____ provides new information & knowledge to the managers.

40. What are the advantages of Incentive Based Compensations?

(i) Incentives are important for inducements and motivation of workers for higher efficiency & greater output

(ii) Increase in employee earnings, results in enhanced standard of living of employees

(iii) Productivity increases & production capacity too, with reduced supervision

(iv) Companies can reduce the burden of fixed costs by keeping a portion of the remuneration as variable

41. Wages represents _____ rates of pay.

42. _____ are also called 'payments by results'.

43. Incentives depends upon

44. The following is paid only at the time of employees exit after serving more than five years

45. The following is a perquisites.

46. 'A behaviour which has rewarding experience is likely to be repeated' is postulated by

47. 'A fair day work for fair day pay' denotes a sense of _____ felt by employees.

48. Any compensation plan must be_____.
49. The first step in the human resource planning process is _____
50. Which term describes the process of gathering, analysing and synthesizing information about the jobs that are being done and any new jobs that are envisaged?
51. Which of the following is a written statement of the skills, knowledge, abilities, and other characteristics needed to perform a job effectively?
53. Job _____ is the process of describing jobs and arranging their interrelationships
54. Increasing the number and variety of tasks assigned to a job is called _____
55. _____ is the process of collecting job related information.
56. Which of the following details is mentioned in job specification?
57. Job analysis is the _____ point of the whole process of recruitment and selection
58. Job simplification results in workers experiencing _____
59. Job-related information is, therefore, necessary for _____.
60. The meaning of the acronym HRM is _____.
61. HRM is a _____.
62. Which of the following is not an objective of the Human Resource Management Function?
63. An important goal of HRM is to _____ the human resource through adequate monetary and non-monetary incentives.
64. Performance appraisal is conducted for_____.
65. This among the followings is not a method of Performance Appraisal,
66. Forced choice method is_____
67. Critical incident technique provides _____ basis for conducting employee's performance.
68. Which among the following techniques of performance appraisal was developed to eliminate bias and the preponderance of high ratings that might occur in some organisation?
69. Essay evaluation method is_____ .

70. The management information system (MIS) responds to the need for_____ .

71. _____function of HRM includes activities and events that serve to protect organizations members from illness and physical dangers in the workplace and to assist them with their physical and emotional health.

72. HRM is _____ and _____ approach.

73. You could also look at strategic HRM as the _____ or _____, as his or her responsibilities are a little bit different from those of the other players.

74. Trained employees work with a feeling of _____ and _____.

75. Need assessment diagnoses _____ and _____ to be met through training and development.

76. In _____ there is a two-way dialogue between the subordinate & the supervisor.

77. _____ and _____ provides new information & knowledge to the managers.

78. The fruits of higher returns are shared between _____.

79. Statements:

(i) Fringe-benefits, nowadays are a significant component of 'compensation'.

(ii) Under piece rate plan employees are paid at a stipulated rate per hour of work done by them.

80. What are the steps in job analysis?

T.Y.BBI. – SEM - VI

Sub: International Business

Instructions: (1) All Questions are compulsory.

Multiple Choice Question:

1. The first phase of globalization started around 1870 and ended with

2. IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) also known as

- 3. Ultimatelywas replaced by theon 1st Jan 1995**
- 4. Which is the right sequence of stages of Internationalization**
- 5. Subsidiaries consider the regional environment for policy / Strategy formulation is known as**
- 6.is the application of knowledge which redefines the boundaries of global business**
- 7. Capitalistic, communistic, and Mixed are the types of**
- 8. Which is not an Indian Multinational Company_____**
- 9. Globalization refers to:**
- 10.....is the payment method most often used in International Trade which offers the exporter best assurance of being paid for the products sold internationally.**
- 11.corporation produces in the home country or in a single country and focuses on marketing these products globally or vice a versa.**
- 12. The _____-company produces, markets, invests and operates across the world**
- 13. WTO stands for**
- 14. NAFTA stands for**
- 15. IPR stands for**
- 16. The main promoter of trade liberalization was**
- 17. MNC Stands for**
- 18. _____ is the first step in the internationalization process.**
- 19. MEs stands for:**
- 20. The OECD stands for:**

21. _____ is consists of the totality of all factors within or outside the control of individual business firms.

22. There are two sets of factors which influence the business of an enterprise is

23. China is the biggest example

24. The term _____ relates to patent, trademarks, copyrights and trade secrets.

25. _____ analysis studies the impact of various environmental factors on the marketing mix.

26. _____ is the foundation of culture

27. NAFTA is a series of bilateral agreement between America, Canada and

28. _____ The headquarters of SAARC in

29. _____ is a bilateral trade agreement between two countries.

30. GATT agreements as modified by the _____ agreement

31. Someone who lives and works in a foreign country is a(n)

32. A major difference between International HRM and Domestic HRM is the

33. HRM as practised by multinational organisations is called

34. When the firms choose a strategy of recruiting the most suitable persons for the positions available in the firm, irrespective of their nationalities, it is called

35. The country where the headquarters of a multinational company is located is known as

36. Scope of HRM Includes

37. HRM is more _____ where as Personnel Management is slightly narrow

38. Which of the following function is not performed by HR Department

39. Anti-dumping and countervailing duties are imposed under

40. FMCG means

41. _____ refers to the return of an employee to their own country

42. Global assignments in which employees are sent to understand global operations and are required to have intercultural understanding are called:

43. High labour costs in an overseas operation can require a focus on efficiency and on HRM practices aimed at improving

44. Japanese firms stress the importance of what type of training

45. Exports create:

46. The major benefits of trade include:

47. _____ is the fastest growing trading bloc in the world.
48. Which of the following is a form of contractual agreement
49. Companies such as Coca-Cola and Disney have achieved growth through
50. Import means
51. What is the meaning of export _____
52. Export _____, the percentage of total revenues coming from exports, is not positively correlated with company size.
53. Which of the following best describes the reasons why a company might want to enter a market through exporting?
54. The probability of being an exporter:
55. Exporters use an export management company as part of:

56. A document that is a receipt for goods delivered to the common carrier for transportation, a contract for the services rendered by the carriers, and a document of title is known as a(n):
57. A bill for goods from the buyer to the seller that contains the description of the goods, the address of the buyer and seller, and delivery and payment terms is known as a:
58. Countries often use _____ to determine the specific tariff schedule for imports; it is a document that indicates where products originate.
59. A document that controls exports and is used to compile trade statistics is known as
60. A letter of credit:
61. A confirmed letter of credit:
62. A revocable letter of credit
63. The term that refers to any one of a number of different arrangements by which goods and services are traded for each other is:
64. A situation in which goods are traded for goods due to a shortage of foreign exchange is known as:
65. The exchange of goods and services are known as
66. Which of the following is not considered as factors of production?

67. Trade between two countries can be useful if cost ratios of goods are

68. Foreign trade creates among countries

69. _____ was commenced on January 1, 1994

70. _____ promotes the development friendly integration of developing countries into the world economy.

71. Balance of payments of a country includes:

72. Balance of payments of a country includes _____

73. Final balance of payments of a country is _____

74. Balance of payments of a country has parts:

75. A country that does not trade with other countries is called an economy _____

76. Invisible items in balance of payments include _____

77. It helps countries to meet deficit in balance of payments _____

78. IMF represents _____

79. IMF gives loans _____

80. In capitalistic system, prices of goods are determined by _____

81. _____ is the long term contracting out of non-core business

processes to an outside provider to help achieve increased shareholder value.

82. GATS operates on _____ levels

83. The process of globalization of the economy refers to

84. Globalization is based on the theory of

85. ASEAN was established by the five original member countries are

- a) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand
- b) India, Malaysia, Bhutan, Singapore, Thailand
- c) India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand
- d) India, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia

86. The exchange rate system under the IMF came to be known as

87. The SAARC countries comprise

88. The combined package of trade rules and Tariff concessions became known as the

89. OPEC means

90. First WTO Ministerial conference held in

91. The headquarters of ADB is

92. The highest policy making body of the ADB is

93. Which of the following does not belong to the World Bank group?

94. TRIP is one of the WTO agreements that deal with

95. OECD was established in _____

96. Govt. policy about exports and imports is called _____

97. What would encourage trade between two countries?

98. Gold standard means:

99. The industrial policy of the Government of India was declared by

100. WTO members abolished quotas on trade in _____

(SEM VI)

SUBJECT: TURNAROUND MANAGEMENT

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. It is through business _____ fresh ideas and innovations are given a shape and are transformed into useful products and services.
2. For a business to earn a place for itself in the market, _____ is the key factor.
3. _____ shifting of performance of an organization that leads towards improvement is called Turnaround.

4. Business growth means _____.
5. It is the organization _____ which binds managers together and brings proper adjustment and coordination in their work.
6. _____ occurs when one function previously carried over by a supplier is being taken over by the company in order to reduce Costs to gain control over scarce resources.
7. The _____ function carries out research, organizes advertising and product promotion.
8. _____ is a type of Horizontal integration.
9. When the firm diversifies into a business which is not related to its existing business both in terms of marketing and technology it is called _____ diversification.
10. _____ implies increasing sales by selling present products in new market.
11. Many organizations decline due to _____
12. Turnaround Management is an attempt to _____
13. When a firm diversities into business which is related with its present

business both in terms of marketing and technology it is called

14. A _____ concern will be an innovator and can easily face the risk of competition.

15. The process of bringing about a revival in the firm's fortunes is what is termed as _____

16. Supply of quality goods and services to customers is a _____ objective.

17. Building of dams is an activity done under _____ industry.

18. In PESTLE P stands for _____

19. This strategy aims at increasing the sale of present product in the present market through aggressive promotion. _____

20. Well-being of the employees is an _____ objective.

21. Industrial sickness contributes to _____ cost economy.

22. Sick industries refer to those units _____.

23. Manufacturing unit having an investment of Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 5 crores in plant and machinery is _____ enterprise.

24. Which of the following is not an internal reason that leads to industrial sickness?
25. In April 1997, the name of industrial reconstruction Bank of India has been changed to _____.
26. Under modernisation fund, the government of India provides financial assistance under Textile and _____ modernisation fund.
27. BIFR stands for _____.
28. In 1986, Government helped in formation of Small industries development fund (SIDF) under _____.
29. After the accounts are finalised, board of directors of the sick industrial company must make a reference to BIFR within _____ days after finalization of accounts.
30. _____ amongst the following is an internal cause that leads to industrial sickness.
31. The entire responsibility for diagnosing, identifying, investigating, rehabilitating, reviving, and ultimately recommending the winding of such a sick unit lies with the _____.
32. The main objective of _____ is to determine sickness and expedite the revival of potentially viable units or closure of unviable units.

33. _____ establishes an elaborate regime to deal with sick industrial units.

34. Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) was functional with effect from 15th May _____.

35. Locational problems lead to _____.

36. External factor that leads to industrial sickness is _____.

37. Internal factor that leads to industrial sickness is _____.

38. _____ loan is the loan policy given by government in 1989 to sick industrial units.

39. Government of India has initiated a _____ fund for modernization of sick units.

40. BIFR has been replaced by _____

41. The process of turning a loss-making organization into profit making is _____

42. _____ carries out actual job of implementation of BPR.

43. As per the principles of TQM, Roof of the TQM structure includes _____

44. _____ is a workflow diagram to bring forth a cleaner understanding of a process or series of parallel processes.
45. As per the principles of TQM, binding mortar of the TQM structure includes _____
46. The process involved in changing the organization of a business is called _____
47. Comparison one's business with processes and performances of other companies or industry leaders is called _____
48. _____ is the process of fundamental rethinking and radical redesign of business processes to achieve dramatic improvements.
49. JIT stands for _____
50. Which of the following is not the other name for BPR

51. _____ means to keep things in working order.
52. BPR follows a _____ approach.
53. The process of eliminating errors thereby improving the overall quality is _____
54. _____ means eliminating anything that is unnecessary for the equipment to work properly.

55. TQM was propounded by _____

56. _____ means to change for good.

57. _____ sponsors, authorizes and motivates the overall reengineering effort.

58. Short term liquidity problems revenue losses and operating losses are the sign of _____ units.

59. _____ is not one of the six C's of TQM.

60. _____ are accountable and responsible for the working of a process.

61. Outsourcing of Capital Market Services is an example of _____.

62. ICAI is an example of _____.

63. CIL is an example of _____.

64. Lions club is an example of _____.

65. LinkedIn is an example of _____.

66. Tyre store is an example of _____ franchising.

67. Pizza is an example of _____ franchising.

68. Payment of wages is a type of _____ capital.

69. _____ is the process of starting one's own business.

70. SOHO stands for _____.

71. A small office is usually the one with number of employees fewer than _____.

72. The term _____ means to contract out one or more business activities to an external agency.

73. Core Activities are _____ in nature.

74. _____ means transfer of one or more process task to a third party in order to save money.

75. The K in KPO stands for _____.

76. To _____ means to form groups or association or to make contacts and meet people.

77. The word Entrepreneur is derived from the French word Entreprende, which means _____.

78. _____ is a profession in which a the worker is self – employed and not committed to a particular employer.

79 . In economics, a _____ means a business cycle reduction.

80.The _____ writer is a person who is paid per piece or per word.

81. _____ takes the prime place in implementing turnaround strategy.

82. Deliberate or thoughtful changes are called _____ changes.

83. _____ style of decision making can also be termed as ‘Autocratic style’.

84. _____ is the ability of a manager to induce subordinates to work with confidence.

85. _____ style of decision making can also be termed as ‘Democratic style’

86. The term outfitting means _____ .

87. _____ style is also called as participative style of decision making

88. Corrective changes done in the organization is called _____ change .

89. _____ is the custodian of human capital

90. In _____ style of leadership managers considers alternative options to arrive at a decision.

91. Changes in response to sudden quitting of CEO from an organization can be an example of _____ change.

92. The process of modifying the organizations structure is called _____

93. Conflict -management is a type of _____ skill for leadership team.

94. Small improvements in the organisation is called _____ change.

95. Quality-management is a type of _____ skill for leadership team.

96. _____ helps in identifying various wastages in the production.

97. _____ is a process of modifying or altering one or more elements of the organization.

98. _____ is a technical skill needed by a turnaround agent.

99. _____ means the act of continuously doing something despite of difficulty or delay in achieving success.

100. Careful decision making is a quality of a _____ leadership style.

101. The important symptoms which characterize industrial sickness are

102. Elements of an Organisation for Business Process Reengineering are

103. _____ is an arrangement where one party grants or licenses some rights and authorities to another party.

104 . What is a reason for low success rate of BIFR?

105. The work of revival and rehabilitation has been entrusted to

_____.

106. The global objective of a business organisation is _____.

107. The _____, also called the Product/Market Expansion Grid, is a tool used by firms to analyse and plan their strategies for growth.

108. When the company or unit continues to accumulate cash losses for a period of several years in the past, its manufacturing processes have stopped, and it has no access to finances, its revival is just not possible. This is the _____ of closure or death of a unit.

109. _____, a firm sets up a business unit as a separate business through a distribution of stock or a cash deal.

110. Successful turnaround leaders are purveyors of _____ especially during down turn.

111. _____ should processes for visionary or futuristic aspect so as to judge the after result of the entire turnaround process.

112. _____ becomes shared with members and become the road map for the members.

113. Sales team must well versed with _____ of various customer.

114. Choose the right parameter from the following for the unit in the SICK category.

115 . The term Seiton of the 5S's improvement program stands for _____

116) _____ should processes for visionary or futuristic aspect so as to judge the after result of the entire turnaround process.

TYBBI SEMESTER 6 Subject: Central banking,

sample Questions 1) The exchange rate mechanism followed by India at present is _____

2) _____ is the apex bank of the banking sector of an economy.

3) Growth with _____ is one of the important objectives of monetary policy of the RBI

4) Forecasting or fixing rate of inflation is called _____

5) When exchange rate is pegged to another currency it is called _____

6) Inflation target for India is _____

7) _____ is considered as an alternative to central bank.

- 8) Managed float system involves the intervention of the _____ in the forex market.
- 9) Forecasting or fixing rate of inflation is called _____
- 10) The major weakness faced by central banks in emerging economies are _____
- 11) The RBI became operational in the year _____
- 12) Indian Rupee is fully convertible in the _____
- 13) The central bank of the USA is called the _____
- 14) The autonomy of a central bank is limited by _____
- 15) Transparency improves _____ of the central bank.
- 16) The RBI achieves stability in the foreign exchange market through _____
- 17) Forecasting or fixing rate of inflation is called _____
- 18) Repo and reverse repo are _____ instruments
- 19) Monetary policy in India is framed by _____
- 20) During the recession time the CRR is _____
- 21) The present governor of the RBI is _____
- 22) Inflation and recession are controlled by using _____
- 23) Under deficit financing, the central government borrows from the _____
- 24) _____ commission recommended the establishment of the RBI.
- 25) _____ was the first governor of the RBI.
- 26) There are _____ deputy governors in the RBI.
- 27) Public debt is mobilised during _____
- 28) _____ system of taxation helps to reduce inflation
- 29) The current reverse repo is _____
- 30) During recession time CRR is _____
- 31) Certificate of deposit is issued by _____
- 32) Capital market in India does not consist of _____
- 33) Licenses to start a bank are issued by _____
- 34) The number of public sector banks in India is _____
- 35) The Banking Regulation Act was passed in the year _____
- 36) Licenses to start a bank are issued by the _____
- 37) Bank nationalisation took place in _____
- 38) On-site inspection and _____ are used for effective supervision

- 39) India's financial sector has regulators _____
- 40) The Core Principles for Effective Supervision were framed by the _____
- 41) At present there are _____ core principles for banking supervision
- 42) Commercial banks are inspected by the RBI based on _____ model
- 43) OSMOS stands for _____
- 44) _____ market is the most volatile market
- 45) Corporates raise capital by using _____
- 46) The central bank of China is _____
- 47) IRDA Stand for 48) There are _____ countries in the European Union.
- 49) E-payments are increasing due to _____ shopping.
- 50) Guidelines for E-banking at the international level are issued by _____
- 51) RTGS stands for _____
- 52) There are _____ Federal Reserve Banks in the USA.
- 53) MICR stands for _____
- 54) The bank of England was established in the year _____
- 55) The first central bank, Risks Bank was established by _____
- 56) The Bretton woods conference led to the establishment of the _____
- 57) IMF provides _____ financial assistance to member countries.
- 58) NABARD Stand for 59) MIGA Stand for _____
- 60) The new bank of japan was established in the year _____

