

Name:

Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
Online End Semester Examination, May 2021

Course: **RURAL FINANCE**

Program: **MBA (FIN)**

Course code: **FINC2012**

Instructions: **Attempt all the questions**

Semester: **2ND**

Time: **03 Hours**

Max. Marks: **100**

SECTION A

(30 Marks)

1. Each Question will carry 5 Marks

2. Instruction: Complete the statement / Select the correct answer(s)

		Marks	
Q.1.	A small loan amount given to low-income households or groups is known as _____ . (A) Cash credit (B) Micro credit (C) Rural credit (D) Simple credit	5	CO1
Q.2.	Which of the following statements is not correct about Pradhan mantra kaushal vikas yojana? a) it was launched in March 2015 b) it will be implemented by the ministry of skill development and entrepreneurship c) it will provide training to 300 mn youths d) it will focus on class X and class XII students	5	CO1
Q.3.	Which of the following takes the decisions regarding loans and savings in a self-help group (SHG)? (A) Government (B) Non-government organisation (C) Bank (D) Group members	5	CO1
Q.4.	In India, which of the following organisations takes care of the agriculture and rural development credit needs?	5	CO1

	(A) IDBI (B) NABARD (C) ICAR (D) FCI		
Q.5.	The difference between a bank and a non-banking financial institution (NBFI) is that a) A bank interacts directly with customers, while an NBFI interacts with banks and governments b) A bank indulges in a number of activities relating to finance with a range of customers, while an NBFI is mainly concerned with the finances of foreign companies c) A bank deals with both internal and international customers, while an NBFI is mainly concerned with the finances of foreign companies d) A bank's main interest is to help in business transactions and savings/investment activities, while an NBFI's main interest is the stabilization of currency	5	CO1
Q.6.	Which option blocks the poor to get bank loans? (A) Absence of collateral (B) High rates of interest (C) Complexity of procedure (D) None of the above	5	CO1
SECTION B (50 Marks)			
1. Each question will carry 10 marks 2. Instruction: Write short / brief notes			
Q.7.	"Financial inclusion is an essential tool in pursuit of social justice." In light of the given statement, examine the role of digital technology in furthering the cause of financial inclusion.	10	CO2
Q.8.	Nachiket Committee has recommended Universal Electronic Bank Account (UEBA). How will it be achieved?	10	CO2
Q.9.	The NABARD has touched almost every aspect of rural economy in terms of Financial, Developmental and Supervision functions. Explain.	10	CO2
Q.10.	Cooperative banks have achieved many landmarks since their creation and have helped a normal rural Indian to feel empowered and secure. Elucidate.	10	CO3
Q.11	Regional Rural Banks are meant for rural areas, they can operate in urban areas also. Identify the objective and purpose of RRBs.	10	CO3

SECTION-C

(20 Marks)

1. Each Question carries 20 Marks.

2. Instruction: Write long answer.

Q.12.	<p>Agricultural credit becomes a <u>strong force to enhance the production level, productivity and income of the farmers, which play important role to alleviate rural poverty.</u></p> <p>The need of agriculture credit arises because capital is one of the vital inputs for the development of agriculture.</p> <p>As we know that Indian economy is based on agriculture, <u>so financial inclusion in agriculture may be a better way to empower the Indian farmer.</u></p> <p>Still most small and marginal farmers left out. In the last 10 years, <u>agriculture credit increased by 500% but has not reached even 20% of the 12.56 crore small and marginal farmers.</u></p> <p>Critically analyze the situation and draft solution for the same.</p>	<p>10 X 2 = 20</p>	<p>CO4</p>
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