

CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION

BANKING (SUBJECT CODE: 811)

MARKING SCHEME FOR CLASS XII (SESSION 2024-2025)

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 60

General Instructions:

1. Please read the instructions carefully.
2. This Question Paper consists of **24 questions** in two sections – Section A & Section B.
3. Section A has Objective type questions whereas Section B contains Subjective type questions.
4. **Out of the given (6 + 18 =) 24 questions, a candidate has to answer (6 + 11 =) 17 questions in the allotted (maximum) time of 3 hours.**
5. All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.
6. **SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS):**
 - i. This section has 06 questions.
 - ii. There is no negative marking.
 - iii. Do as per the instructions given.
 - iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.
7. **SECTION B – SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS):**
 - i. This section contains 18 questions.
 - ii. A candidate has to do 11 questions.
 - iii. Do as per the instructions given.
 - iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. No.	QUESTION	Source Material (NCERT/PSSCIVE/ CBSE Study Material)	Unit/ Chap. No.	Page no. of source material	Marks
Q. 1	Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions on Employability Skills (1 x 4 = 4 marks)				
i.	(b) Verbal Communication	NCERT	1	6	1
ii.	1. Be proactive 2. Learn from failure (or any other valid points)	NCERT	2	24-25	1
iii.	(a) Borderline	NCERT	2	35	1
iv.	(C) perseverance	NCERT	4	97	1
v.	(a) AIR	NCERT	5	116	1
vi.	(C) Slides	NCERT	3	69	1
Q. 2	Answer any 5 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)				
i.	(a) Cheque	CBSE Study Material	1	26	1
ii.	(C) Money Laundering	CBSE Study Material	2	85	1
iii.	(a) Tellers'	CBSE Study Material	3	91	1
iv.	(c) Interest rate in the future is lower	CBSE Study Material	4	123	1

v.	(b) Establish tax policies	CBSE Study Material	5	125	1
vi.	(a) Income	CBSE Study Material	6	149	1
vii.	Know your customer	CBSE Study Material	6	156	1
Q. 3	Answer any 6 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 6 = 6 marks)				
i.	(d) Can be changed	CBSE Study Material	1	18	1
ii.	(a) e-banking	CBSE Study Material	2	79	1
iii.	Manager	CBSE Study Material	3	90	1
iv.	(c) Income	CBSE Study Material	6	148	1
v.	Direct Action (any other valid tool)	CBSE Study Material	5	127	1
vi.	(a) Non-Performing Asset	CBSE Study Material	6	156	1
vii.	(d) Performance Guarantee	CBSE Study Material	1	28	1
Q. 4	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)				
i.	(a) Revolving Loan limit	CBSE Study Material	1	43	1
ii.	(b) Spoofing	CBSE Study Material	2	73	1
iii.	Direct Selling Agent	CBSE Study Material	3	99	1
iv.	Interest	CBSE Study Material	4	120	1
v.	(c) Fiscal Policy	CBSE Study Material	5	126	1
vi.	(a)Generally Accepted Accounting Principles	CBSE Study Material	6	139	1
Q. 5	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)				
i.	(b) Letter of credit	CBSE Study Material	1	33	1
ii.	Keyboard	CBSE Study Material	2	62	1
iii.	(c) Vault	CBSE Study Material	3	92	1
iv.	a) Fixed	CBSE Study Material	4	122	1
v.	(b) Bankers' Bank	CBSE Study Material	5	125	1
vi.	(b) Upfront Commission	CBSE Study Material	1	36	1
Q. 6	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)				
i.	(a) Cash	CBSE Study Material	1	17	1
ii.	Wireless Application Protocol.	CBSE Study Material	2	75	1

iii.	d) Impound the Note and issue receipt	CBSE Study Material	3	92	1
iv.	(b) Decrease	CBSE Study Material	4	120	1
v.	(a) Bank Rate	CBSE Study Material	5	135	1
vi.	(a) Sub-standard asset	CBSE Study Material	6	156	1

SECTION B: SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. No.	QUESTION	Source Material (NCERT/PSSCIVE/ CBSE Study Material)	Unit/ Chap. No.	Page no. of source material	Marks
Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions on Employability Skills in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6 marks)					
Q. 7	Stress is a state of feeling upset, annoyed and hopeless. To manage stress we need to be positive and Keep your thoughts in present.	NCERT	2	26	2
Q. 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective communication is a must even in everyday life and we should be alert to barrier in communication and do active listening • To communicate and cater to the customer's needs. 	NCERT	1	7	2
Q. 9	A presentation is a systematic display of information. He can systematically showcase the reports using technology and with graphical presentation	NCERT	3	70	2
Q. 10	<p>In the process of entrepreneurship, many fears serve as obstacles in taking action. If entrepreneurs don't confront them, the fears can ultimately consume them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear of failure • Fear of being pushed into uncomfortable situation 	NCERT	4	93	2

Q. 11	Recycling materials helps the environment by reducing wastages and improves the efficiency too	NCERT	5	115	2
Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6 marks)					
Q. 12	It is due to Online Banking that the physical movement of customers is reduced to bank branch and also time is precious where no customer is kept waiting for depositing their cheques (account payee) that's why drop box concept is introduced.	CBSE Study Material	2	79/80	2
Q. 13	In Debit card a person is spending his own money but in credit card it is borrowed funds. In debit card you need to be a accountholder of bank but it is not a necessity in credit card.	CBSE Study Material	1	44	2
Q. 14	Front office is responsible to take care of the customer needs and also to get new customers for the Bank. Their main activity is to sign up new customers for the Bank.	CBSE Study Material	3	93	2
Q. 15	Reverse Repo Rate is defined as the rate at which the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) borrows money from banks for the short term. It is an important monetary policy tool employed by the RBI to maintain liquidity and check inflation in the economy. The Reverse Repo Rate helps the RBI get money from the banks when it needs.	CBSE Study Material	5	130	2
Q. 16	BR stands for bank's base rate whereas MIBOR stands for Mumbai Inter Bank Offered Rate. BR does not change daily but changes as and when economic situations warrant. MIBOR is decided on a daily basis based on the demand for and supply of funds among banks.	CBSE Study Material	4	112	2

Answer any 2 out of the given 3 questions in 30– 50 words each (3 x 2 = 6 marks)

<p>Q. 17</p>	<p>1.He represents the bank as far as the customers are concerned and so he is entirely responsible for the smooth conduct of the branch. 2.The BM should take responsibility to ensure that the ambience in the branch premises is very pleasant for the customer to visit and conduct business. 3.He should conduct periodical meetings of all staff members to discuss the bank's performance, the branch's performance.</p>	<p>CBSE Study Material</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>90</p>	<p>3</p>								
<p>Q. 18</p>	<p>ATM is a computerized machine that provides the customers of banks the facility of accessing their account for dispensing cash and to carry out other financial & non-financial transactions without the need to actually visit their bank branch.</p> <p>Uses of ATM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 24-hour access to cash 2. View Account Balances & Mini-statements 3. Change your PIN 	<p>CBSE Study Material</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>81</p>	<p>3</p>								
<p>Q. 19</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Simple Interest</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Compound Interest</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less interest</td> <td>More Interest</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$P \times R \times T / 100$</td> <td>$P * (1 + R / 100)$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Constant principle</td> <td>Increased Principle</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Simple Interest	Compound Interest	Less interest	More Interest	$P \times R \times T / 100$	$P * (1 + R / 100)$	Constant principle	Increased Principle	<p>CBSE Study Material</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>104</p>	<p>3</p>
Simple Interest	Compound Interest												
Less interest	More Interest												
$P \times R \times T / 100$	$P * (1 + R / 100)$												
Constant principle	Increased Principle												

Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50– 80 words each (4 x 3 = 12 marks)

<p>Q. 20</p>	<p>Advantages of Demat Account</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Stamp duty on transfer of securities. • Immediate and fast transfer of securities. • Elimination of 'Bad Deliveries'. • Elimination of risk by loss, theft, mutilation etc. • Faster settlement and disbursement of Corporate benefits like Bonus, Rights, Dividends etc. 	<p>CBSE Study Material</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>46</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>Q. 21</p>	<p>1. Accept deposits of different types and maturities from the public, offering them interest on such deposits 2. Give different types of loans for different amounts and maturities to the public, depending upon their needs and creditworthiness; 3. Cash deposit / withdrawals by customers from their deposit accounts are allowed; 4. Exchange unusable currency notes with fresh/usable currency notes with the customers on behalf of the RBI;</p>	<p>CBSE Study Material</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>89</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>Q. 22</p>	<p>(a) M will get $115,762.5(P*(1+R/100)^N)$ (b) N will get 115000 $(P \times R \times T / 100)$ (c) M will get more interest because of compounding of amount.</p>	<p>CBSE Study Material</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>109</p>	<p>4</p>

<p>Q. 23</p>	<p>Monetary Policy operates on monetary magnitudes or variables such as money supply, interest rates and availability of credit. Monetary Policy ultimately operates through its influence on expenditure flows in the economy.</p> <p>Bank Rate: Bank rate is the standard rate at which RBI is prepared to buy or rediscount bills of exchange or other eligible commercial paper from Banks</p> <p>Base Rate: Reserve Bank of India introduced the Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) system which was introduced in 2003. BPLR was the rate at which a bank was willing to lend to its most trustworthy, low-risk customer.</p>	<p>CBSE Study Material</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>128-130</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>Q. 24</p>	<p>Liabilities are those items on account of which the bank is liable to pay others. They denote other's claims on the bank.</p> <p>Capital: Amount raised in market before the bank starts functioning.</p> <p>Reserve fund is the accumulated undistributed profits of the bank.</p> <p>The deposits of the public like demand deposits, savings deposits and fixed deposits constitute an important item on the liabilities side of the balance sheet.</p> <p>Borrowing from other banks: The bank takes loans from other banks, especially the Central bank, in certain extraordinary circumstances.</p>	<p>CBSE Study Material</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>152/153</p>	<p>4</p>