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ALAGAPPA BANKERS' QUEST

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

Banks, as financial intermediaries act as catalysts for economic growth. the success of bank no doubt, depends upon efficiency of human resources. As such, injecting professionalism into the organizational setup of banks was pronounced as one of the major objectives of the first phase of nationalization of banks in India in 1969. but the objectives could not be fulfilled in to even after three decades of nationalization. One of the important reasons for this problem was the inability of banks to identify rights persons with specialized knowledge in the field of banking for recruitment at various levels. Academic institutions, the main supplier of personnel, confined themselves to exposing learners on traditional and legal aspects of banking in their curriculum; specialized courses in banking enabling the students to acquire knowledge about contemporary banking were lacking. In this background the Department of Bank Management was establishment in Alagappa University, Karaikudi in 1989. Discipline, Perfection and Dynamism are the watch words of the Department. Learners are fine –turned to face challenges of the ever growing financial sector through hands on experience duly supported by the needed theoretical edifice. The distinguished track record of the Alumni speaks for the academic credentials of the department.

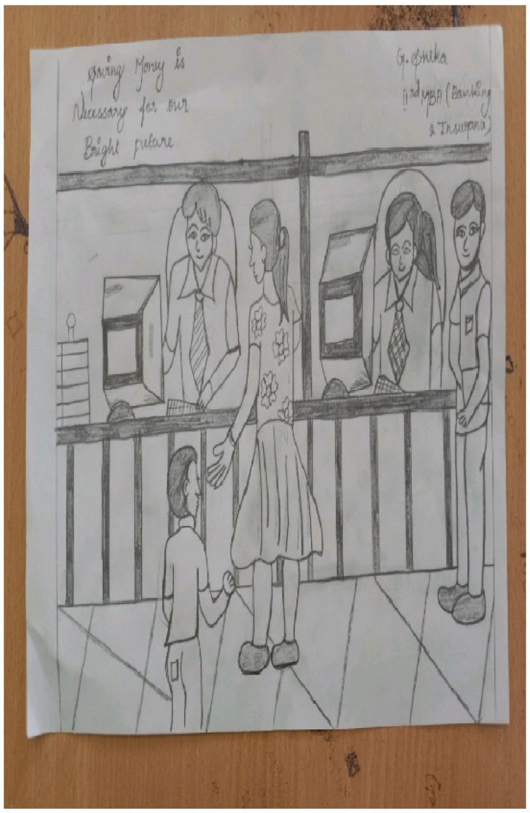
Course Offered: The Department offers a unique 4 semester MBA programme in banking and insurance. In order to enrich banking research, the Department also offers M.Phil and Ph.D programme in Bank Management through part time and full time modes.

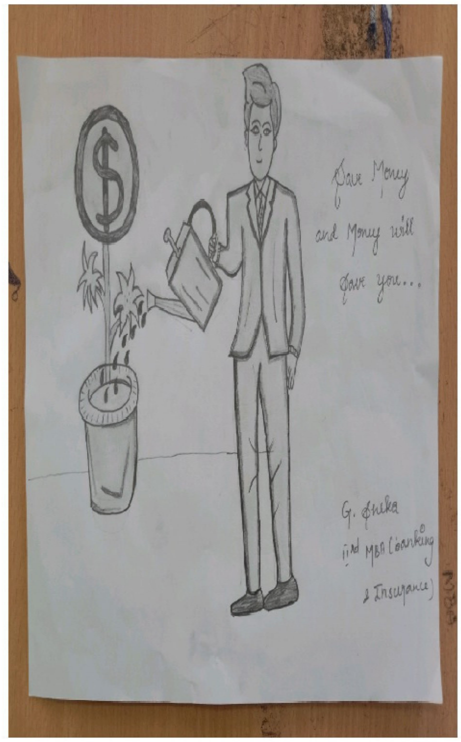
Events organized in our Department on 2022

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON BEYOND COVI-19: TOWARDS A STRONGER INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE BANKING, APRIL 12TH, 2022

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ABCD TECHNOLOGIES IN THE INDIAN FINANCIAL SERVICES SECTOR- APRIL, 2022

OUR STUDENTS PORTRAYALS ABOUT BANKING





IS CRYPTOCURRENCY A THREAT TO THE BANKS?

Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies seem to be changing the way the banking system is seen around the world.Some banks have started the process of adapting by creating central bank digital currency to fill in the gap, while some have placed bans on cryptocurrency

The cryptocurrency transfer has been secured and it has difficult to fake. The important feature of cryptocurrency as it cannot be by the central authority. Each decentralized control cryptocurrency has functioned as distributed ledger technology.

Cryptocurrency created a threat to the banking system, because the cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin store all the transactions in the ledger, and its record would be accurate, the ledger uses cryptographic techniques, and all owner's identity had encrypted. We are far away from the days when modern banking would be replaced by crypto transactions.

It is a cashless peer-to-peer transaction. We pay the tax for our money because there is no safe place to keep the cash other than the banks. But if we couldn't keep up the least balance banks may charge a penalty amount.

In this system, there is no need to pay the tax or penalties and it would be safe our money through the software and it is secure that no one knows about our savings and transactions. Instead of identifying the transaction by an individualbank account through a financial institution, transactions are simply linked to the transaction ID on the blockchain.

This creates worries for many banks who are concerned about the lack of Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Know Your Customer (KYC) regulations surrounding digital currency transactions. Banks often assume that cryptocurrency transactions cannot be tracked for AML and KYC considerations, which could lead to illegal activity and scams on the network.

Volatility is also the major reason that the price of cryptocurrencies (bitcoin specifically) has generally been volatile over their short life. There are many reasons, including market size, liquidity, and the number of market participants. So, Banks see this as a risk because the price hasn't been stable, so they believe the currency might not remain a stable investment vehicle over time.

Transaction costs in some blockchains are far more affordable than what is obtainable in the traditional financial system. This poses a big issue for banks.

Crypto transactions will affect the banking industry by injecting efficiency into the following transactions:

- Payments

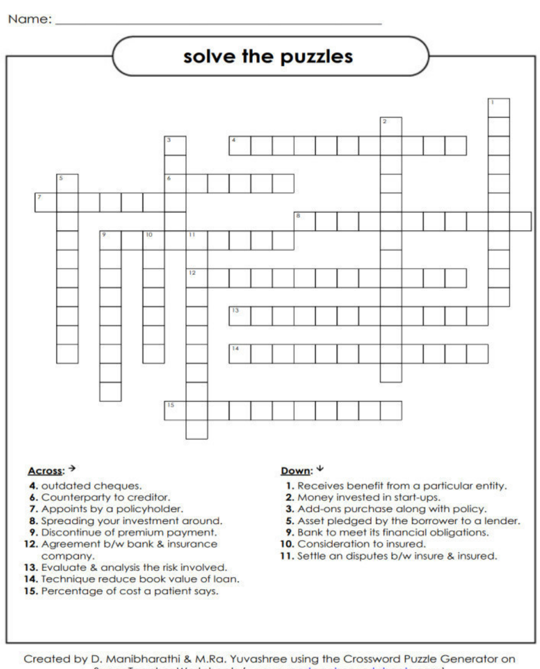
- Loans
- Securities
- Fundraising
- Clearance and Settlement system
- Credit system
- Trade finance
- Customer KYC and fraud prevention

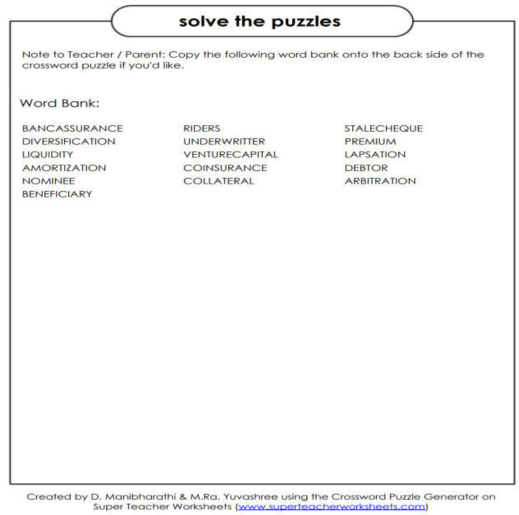
CONCLUSION

Banks need to up their game if they are to compete with the innovations that blockchain technology and cryptocurrencies offer. Instead of fighting crypto and blockchain technology, banks should consider utilizing their functionalities and use cases to their advantage.

MANI BHARATHI D

MBA (BANKING AND INSURANCE)





EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW ABOUT E-VEHICLE INSURANCE POLICY

In recent years, automotive electrical technology has been the subject of great enthusiasm. This may be due to reasons such as rising fuel prices and tackling critical issues such as climate change, but it has opened new avenues for the future of the automotive industry. India's mobility-related energy demand could be saved by 64% and CO_2 emissions by 37% by 2030 by adopting policies for the future of shared, electric, and connected mobility, according to a report by NITI Aayog. The internal combustion engine was a breakthrough technology a century ago, and so was electric vehicle technology, which is becoming more and more prevalent in automobiles. Many car buyers are considering purchasing an electric vehicle as their next upgrade. The government is also working hard to create the new infrastructure needed for charging and battery technology for these electric vehicles. According to a report by Tomorrow Makers, the electric vehicle market is expected to grow by 26.8% by the end of 2030. The government also provides subsidies to encourage the purchase of electric vehicles under FAME (Fast Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric and Hybrid Vehicles in India). The Motor Vehicles Act 1988 requires a policy of insurance for all vehicles registered in the country. It doesn't matter if it's a conventional gasoline car or an electric car. Therefore, finding car insurance is a requirement that cannot be skipped. It helps cover legal liability financially in addition to covering repairs. Crisps about EV insurance policy: Until a few years ago, there was no separate car insurance policy covering electric vehicles. However, as more and more electric vehicles enter the market, insurance companies are developing electric vehicle insurance plans specifically for electric vehicles. The regulator, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), mandates separate premium rates for third-party plans based on battery capacity. Additionally, the regulator has proposed discounts on motor insurance prices of 15% for electric vehicles and 7.5% for hybrid electric vehicles in its latest draft notification on liability tariffs for the fiscal year 2022/23. EV insurance plans: As with conventional gasoline vehicles, there are two types of insurance plans available: third-party insurance plans and all-inclusive plans. A third-party plan covers liability that may arise in the event of an accident. This may be due to injury to third parties or damage to their property. On the contrary, the all-inclusive tariff also covers the repair of your vehicle. A comprehensive plan that compensates for repair costs such as natural disasters and theft, as well as third-party liability. Because all-inclusive plans offer more coverage, your electric vehicle will also cost more to insure. Benefits of EV insurance: However, since you have already done your part to reduce pollution, it is also important to protect yourself from unexpected losses and damages. The benefits of having EV insurance for your electric four-wheeler include:

• Economic Guarantee: When you buy electric car insurance, you get a financial guarantee because the insurance company will pay for any kind of loss or damage to your car on your behalf.

• Extended Insurance: Third-party liability insurance is required, but full coverage depends on the vehicle owner. Car owners are advised to purchase a comprehensive insurance plan for better coverage. You can always extend your coverage with additional benefits from your insurance company, but you will have to pay an additional amount in your premium.

• Fast Damage Repair: Electric car insurance can help you repair damage faster than usual. Sometimes you can't afford to pay for repairs, so an insurance policy works and saves you a day.

• Legal Compliance: Under the Motor Vehicles Act 1988, it is compulsory to have motor vehicle insurance in India. So, with EV insurance you stay on the safe side of the law.

• Peace of mind: Buying electric car insurance gives you peace of mind knowing that you don't have to worry about unforeseen costs that may arise after a car accident.

M.Ra.Yuvashree II MBA (B&I)

Insurance: NCB

No Claim Bonus (NCB) is a reward or discount offered by insurance companies to policyholders who do not make any claims during the policy period. NCB is one of the most important factors that determine the premium of a car or bike insurance policy. The more NCB a policyholder has, the lower the premium they have to pay.

NCB is a reward for safe and responsible driving. If you have not made any claims during the policy period, you are entitled to receive an NCB. The amount of NCB you receive depends on the type of policy and the number of claim-free years.Typically, NCB starts at 20% of the own damage premium and increases every year up to a maximum of 50% after five consecutive claim-free years. If you make a claim during the policy period, your NCB will be reset to zero, and you will have to start over again.

NCB can be transferred from one insurance company to another. If you are planning to switch your insurance provider, you can ask for an NCB certificate from your current insurer. This certificate will have details of the number of claim-free years and the corresponding NCB percentage. You can use this certificate to claim your NCB discount from your new insurer.

BENEFITS OF NCB

The following are some of the benefits of NCB:

- **Lower premiums:** NCB can significantly reduce the premium of your insurance policy. The higher the NCB, the lower the premium.
- **Encourages safe driving:** NCB encourages safe driving as policyholders who drive carefully and responsibly are less likely to make claims.
- **Transferable:** NCB is transferable from one insurance company to another. This means that you can switch your insurance provider without losing your NCB discount.
- **No claim bonus protection:** Some insurance companies offer a no claim bonus protection add-on, which protects your NCB in case you make a claim during the policy period. This add-on comes at an additional cost, but it can be beneficial if you want to protect your NCB.

CONCLUSION

No claim bonus is a reward for safe and responsible driving. It encourages policyholders to drive carefully and avoid making claims. NCB can significantly reduce the premium of your insurance policy, and it is transferable from one insurance company to another. If you are a safe driver, make sure you take advantage of NCB and enjoy the benefits it offers.

Despite these challenges, the opportunities presented by robotics in banking are immense. Robotics has the potential to improve operational efficiency and enhance customer experience.

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