



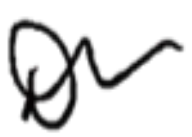
PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS
(Government Aided & Affiliated to University of Mumbai & AICTE, New Delhi)
NAAC Re-accredited with 'A' Grade (III Cycle) ISO 21001:2018 Certified
University of Mumbai Recognised Research Centre
in Accountancy, Commerce & Business Economics
A Government Approved Hindi Linguistic Minority Institute
54 Years of Sterling Performance in Education

NOTICE

Date: 22/08/2026

This is to inform all TYBBI students that the **internal assessment for the course “Project Management in Banks” (40 marks)** will be on the following criteria:

1. **Mandatory class test for 20 marks (conducted in the month of August, 2026).**
2. **1 assignment for 20 marks (Hard copy – 10 marks and Viva Voce - 10 marks) will be conducted during the lecture on:**
 - a) **TYBBI - A - 11th September, 2026 during lecture timings AND**
 - b) **TYBBI - B - 12th September, 2026 during lecture timings.**
3. **Instructions for Assignments:**
 - a) Students have to be present in person for the submission of their assignment.
 - b) Submission of assignment to be done on A4 size ruled paper ONLY. **The entire assessment must be handwritten by the student himself in legible handwriting** and stapled together in a booklet format.
 - c) **The Front page (top right hand side) should contain details:**
 - Name of the student
 - Roll no.
 - Class and Division
 - Semester
 - Course (Subject)
 - Date
 - Name of the assignment
 - d) Assignment must be of maximum 10 pages.
4. **If the student fails to present himself on the given date and time for submission of project and assignment he/she will be marked ABSENT for the said submission and no further chance will be given.**

		
CA Durgesh Kenkre	Ms. Subhashini Naikar	Prof. Dr. D. N. Ganjewar
Coordinator	Vice Principal – SFC	Principal

Assignment Questions

Students are required to choose any five (5) topics from the list of assignment topics provided below and prepare a detailed assignment on the selected areas.

- 1. Meaning and Definition of Projects in Banks** – Examine the meaning, definition, and essential characteristics of a project in the banking sector. Explain how banking projects differ from routine banking operations, with suitable examples from Indian banks.
- 2. Characteristics of Banking Projects** – Analyze the major characteristics of banking projects, including time-bound objectives, budget constraints, regulatory requirements, technological dependence, risk, and customer orientation. Illustrate your answer with suitable banking examples.
- 3. Types of Projects in Banks** – Examine the different types of projects undertaken by banks, such as IT system upgrades, branch expansion, financial inclusion initiatives, new product launches, digital banking projects, and regulatory implementation projects. Explain their objectives and significance with suitable examples.
- 4. Importance of Project Management in Banks** – Discuss the importance of effective project management in the banking sector. Analyse how project management helps banks improve operational efficiency, control costs and risks, comply with regulations, adopt new technologies, and meet changing customer expectations.
- 5. Phases of the Project Life Cycle** – Explain the different phases of the project life cycle, namely initiation, planning, execution, monitoring and control, and closure. Analyze the activities, decisions, and deliverables associated with each phase in the context of a banking project.
- 6. Project Identification in Banks** – Examine how banking needs, customer expectations, technological developments, regulatory changes, competition, and digital transformation requirements lead to the identification of new projects. Discuss the process of identifying and prioritizing projects in banks with suitable examples.
- 7. Feasibility Studies in Banking Projects** – Explain the concept and importance of feasibility studies in banking projects. Analyse technical, financial, economic, operational, and regulatory feasibility and demonstrate how these assessments help banks determine whether a proposed project should be undertaken.
- 8. Stakeholders and Work Breakdown Structure in Banking Projects** – Identify and analyse the major internal and external stakeholders involved in banking projects and explain their respective roles and responsibilities. Also, explain how a Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) can be used to divide a banking project into manageable activities and tasks, with a suitable example.

- 9. Gantt Charts and Network Diagrams in Banking Projects** – Explain the concept and purpose of Gantt charts and network diagrams as project scheduling tools. Analyze how these tools help banks plan activities, establish timelines, identify dependencies, and monitor the progress of projects such as core banking system upgrades or branch expansion.
- 10. Critical Path Method (CPM) and PERT in Banking Projects** – Examine the concepts of CPM and PERT and explain their application in banking projects. Demonstrate how these techniques can be used to identify critical activities, estimate project completion time, and manage delays in projects such as banking system upgrades or branch expansion.
- 11. Resource Allocation and Cost Estimation in Banking Projects** – Analyze the importance of effective resource allocation in banking projects. Explain how human, technological, and financial resources are planned and allocated, and examine bottom-up, top-down, and parametric cost estimation methods with suitable banking examples.
- 12. Project Budgeting Processes in Banks** – Examine the process of preparing and managing project budgets in banks. Explain the major components of a project budget and analyze how budgeting helps control expenditure and allocate funds effectively for technology, infrastructure, and operational projects.
- 13. Cost-Benefit Analysis of Banking Projects** – Explain the concept and process of cost-benefit analysis in project management. Analyze how banks can compare the expected costs and benefits of a proposed project to evaluate its financial viability, with a suitable example such as implementation of a digital banking platform.
- 14. Financial Appraisal Techniques for Banking Projects** – Examine the major financial appraisal techniques used for evaluating banking projects, including Net Present Value (NPV), Internal Rate of Return (IRR), and Payback Period. Explain their application with suitable numerical or practical examples from banking projects.
- 15. Execution Framework for Banking Projects** – Examine the project execution framework in banks and explain how project plans are translated into actual activities. Analyze the importance of team coordination, resource utilization, milestone achievement, quality control, and regulatory compliance during project execution.
- 16. Vendor Management in Banking Projects** – Explain the concept and importance of vendor management in banking projects. Analyze the process of selecting, evaluating, contracting, monitoring, and managing technology and service providers, with suitable examples from Indian banking projects.
- 17. Communication Management in Banking Projects** – Examine the role of effective communication in successful banking projects. Analyze the different communication channels, reporting structures, stakeholder communication methods, meetings, MIS reports, and escalation mechanisms used during project implementation.

- 18. Quality Assurance in Banking Projects** – Explain the concept of quality assurance in project management and analyze its importance in banking projects. Discuss how quality assurance processes help ensure accuracy, reliability, security, regulatory compliance, and customer satisfaction in banking systems and services.
- 19. Types of Project Risks in Banks** – Identify and analyze the major risks associated with banking projects, including operational, financial, technological, cyber-security, reputational, human-resource, and regulatory risks. Explain their potential impact on project objectives with suitable examples.
- 20. Risk Assessment Techniques in Banking Projects** – Examine the major techniques used for assessing project risks in banks, including risk registers, probability-impact scoring, risk matrices, risk mapping, and qualitative and quantitative assessment. Demonstrate their application through a suitable banking project example.
- 21. Risk Mitigation Strategies in Banking Projects** – Analyze the various strategies used by banks to mitigate project risks, including preventive controls, contingency planning, backup systems, risk transfer, monitoring mechanisms, and business continuity measures. Explain their application with suitable examples.
- 22. Regulatory Risk Management in Banking Projects** – Examine the importance of regulatory risk management in banking projects. Analyze how banks incorporate RBI guidelines, KYC and AML requirements, cybersecurity requirements, customer-data protection, and other applicable regulatory requirements into project planning and implementation.
- 23. Performance Measurement Tools in Banking Projects** – Examine the major tools used to measure project performance, including Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), dashboards, milestones, variance analysis, and financial performance metrics. Explain how these tools help banks monitor project progress and achieve project objectives.
- 24. Progress Reporting in Banking Projects** – Explain the importance of systematic progress reporting in project management. Analyse different methods of tracking and communicating project status, including MIS reports, progress reports, milestone reports, dashboards, review meetings, and exception reports.
- 25. Change Management in Banking Projects** – Examine the concept and importance of change management in banking projects. Analyse how project managers handle changes in scope, cost, timelines, technology, customer requirements, and regulatory provisions while minimising disruption to project objectives.

- 26. Audit and Compliance Checks in Banking Projects** – Analyse the role of internal and external audits and compliance checks in banking projects. Explain how audit mechanisms help ensure adherence to approved procedures, financial controls, regulatory requirements, information-security standards, and project objectives.
- 27. Project Evaluation Techniques in Banks** – Examine the techniques used for evaluating banking projects after implementation. Discuss post-implementation review, cost analysis, benefit realization, performance evaluation, stakeholder feedback, customer impact, and achievement of project objectives.
- 28. Documentation and Reporting in Banking Projects** – Explain the importance of systematic documentation and reporting throughout the project life cycle. Analyze the types of documents maintained in banking projects, including project proposals, feasibility reports, budgets, contracts, risk registers, progress reports, approvals, audit records, and closure reports.
- 29. Lessons Learned from Banking Projects** – Examine the concept and importance of lessons learned in project management. Explain how banks can identify successful practices, project failures, challenges, and areas for improvement and use these lessons to enhance the performance of future banking projects.
- 30. Project Closure Activities in Banks** – Examine the major activities involved in formally closing a banking project. Discuss final deliverables, testing and acceptance, approvals, documentation, financial closure, contract closure, transfer of responsibility, release of resources, post-implementation review, and lessons learned, with a suitable banking example.