Banking Act 1949 and History of Banking

 The liberalization of Indian Banking and Regulation was done based on recommendation of? a. R Gandhi Committee b. Narasimham Committee c. Basel Committee d. Khusro Committee
2) In April 1980, banks were nationalized in India? a. 3 b. 5 c. 6 d. 7
 3) How many banks were nationalized in India in the year 1969? a. 12 b. 29 c. 14 d. 6
 4) In which year were the Subsidiaries of SBI nationalized? a. 1955 b. 1949 c. 1959 d. 1969
5) Imperial Bank of India was nationalized in which year? a. 1945 b. 1955 c. 1949 d. 1965
 6) What was the State Bank of India called before it was created through SBI Act? a. Bank of Hindustan b. Bank of Madras c. Imperial Bank of India d. Imperial Bank of Calcutta
7) Which of the following was the first Indian bank to open a branch on foreign soil? a. Bank of Baroda b. Bank of India

c. Punjab National Bank d. Bank of Allahabad 8) In which year was The Banking Regulation Act passed in India? a. 1947 b. 1935 c. 1949 d. 1965 9) Original headquarters of RBI were located at which of the following place? a. Calcutta b. Bombay c. Delhi d. Chennai 10) On which date was the Reserve Bank of India established? a. April 1, 1935 b. July 12, 1982 c. January 1, 1949 d. August 15, 1947 11) In which year did the Hilton Young Commission submit its report? a. 1926 b. 1921 c. 1935 d. 1947 12) Oudh Commercial Bank was founded in the year ____? a. 1913 b. 1917 c. 1894 d. 1881 13) Which of the following is the Oldest Joint Stock Bank of India which is still working? a. Allahabad Bank b. Bank of Upper India c. Patiala Bank d. State Bank of India Answer Explanation 14) Which was the first bank to introduce savings account in India? a. Bank of Hindustan

b. General Bank of India

c. Presidency Banks

d. Bengal Bank

15) Which was the first bank to introduce cheque system in India?

a. Bengal Bank

b. Bank of Hindustan

c. General Bank of India

d. Presidency Bank

Government and Private Bank List

1) When did The RBI Act 1934, come into force?

a) 01 April 1935

b) 01 March 1934

c) 01 May 1934

d) 23 April 1935

2) Which section of The RBI Act 1934 deals with the Local Boards, their constitution, and functions?

a) Section 12 of The RBI Act 1934

b) Section 9 of The RBI Act 1934

c) Section 14 of The RBI Act 1934

d) Section 20 of The RBI Act 1934

3. Which section of The RBI Act 1934 deals with Business which the Bank may transact?

- a) Section 16 of The RBI Act 1934
- b) Section 14 of The RBI Act 1934
- c) Section 17 of The RBI Act 1934
- d) Section 18 of The RBI Act 1934

4.Section 25 of The RBI Act 1934deals with____?

- a) Re-issue notes
- b) Form of banknotes
- c) Assets of the Issue Department
- d) Obligation to supply different forms of currency

5.Bank to have the right to transact Government business in India is provided in section____ of The RBI Act 1934

- a) Section 24 of The RBI Act 1934
- b) Section 22 of The RBI Act 1934
- c) Section 21 of The RBI Act 1934
- d) Section 23 of The RBI Act 1934

6. Current account deposits are

- a) Non repayable
- b) Non repayable on demand
- c) Repayable on demand
- d) None of these

7.. What is Repo Rate?

a) Rate at which RBI allows temporary loan facilities to commercial banks against government securities only on the condition that the bank will repurchase the securities within a short period.b) Rate offered by banks to their prime customers.

c) When any bank has excess cash, securities are bought from RBI against cash with the condition that they will resell the securities to RBI on a pre fixed day and price.

d) When a bank is in need of cash it can discount bills of exchange and avail loan facilities from Reserve Bank of India.

8.. Which is the first commercial bank incorporated by the Indians in 1881?

- a) Imperial Bank Of India
- b) Awadh Commercial Bank
- c) Reserve Bank Of India
- d) State Bank Of India

9..By performing open market operation transactions, RBI regulates which of these factors

a) Borrowing power of the commercial banks

b) Inflation

- c) Money supply in the economy
- d) Both B & C

10.When RBI increases the cash reserve ratio (CRR), it will

- a) Decrease money supply in the economy
- b) Increase money supply in the economy
- c) Increase supply initially but decrease automatically later on.
- d) No impact on money supply in the economy
- 11.Co-operative movement originated first in
- a) Germany
- b) England
- c) France
- d) Spain

12 'One man one vote' principle was recommended by ------ Committee

- a) Gorwala
- b) Mac Lagan
- c) Minto Morley
- d) Montague Chelmsford

13 The members of a Co-operative Society have ------ liability

- a) Limited
- b) Unlimited
- c) Joint

d) Joint and Several

14 Which of the following organizational structure is followed by Co-operatives in India?

- a) Unitary Structure
- b) Federal Structure
- c) Centralized Structure
- d) Decentralized Structure

15. Anovel form of cooperative organization known as Producer Company was introduced by amending the

- a) Companies Act, 1956
- b) Companies Act, 1913
- c) Cooperative societies Act of 1904
- d) Cooperative societies Act of 1912

Nationalisation of Banking in India and HQ

- 1. All of the following are subsidiaries of the State Bank of India, except:
- (a) State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur
- (b) Central Bank of India
- (c) State Bank of Hyderabad
- (d) State Bank of Patiala
- 2. Consider the following events:
- 1. Conversion of Imperial Bank of India into S.B.I.
- 2. Establishment of NABARD
- 3. Setting up of RRBs
- 4. Nationalisation of R.B.I.

The correct chronological sequence of these events is :

- (a) 4, 1, 2, 3
- (b) 4, 1, 3, 2
- (c) 1, 4, 3, 2
- (d) 1, 4, 2, 3
- 3. Word Bull and Big are associated with which branch of commercial activity?
- (a) Foreign Trade
- (b) Banking
- (c) Share Market
- (d) Manufacturing

4. How do we define the terms bull and bear with regard to stock markets?

(a) A bull is an optimistic operator who first buys and then sells shares in expectation of the price going up; a bear is a pessimistic market operator who sells the shares in expectation of buying them back at a lower price

(b) There is nothing significantly different as both operate in the capital market

(c) Bull is one who first sells a share and then buys it at a lower price; bear means one who first buys and then sells it in expectation of prices going up

(d) A bull is ready to buy any share; a bear only deals in government securities

- 5. The first Bank established in India was
- (a) Punjab National Bank
- (b) Traders Bank
- (c) State Bank of India
- (d) Bank of Hindustan

6. In India, the first bank of limited liability managed by Indians and founded in 1881 was:

- (a) Hindustan Commercial Bank
- (b) Oudh Commercial Bank
- (c) Punjab National Bank
- (d) Punjab and Sind Bank

7. Which amidst the following rural banks has been named after a river?

(a) Prathama Bank

(b) Varada Grameen Bank

- (c) Thar Anchalik Grameen Bank
- (d) Aravali Kshetriya Grameen Bank
- 8. A Scheduled Bank is one which is included in the:
- (a) II Schedule of Banking Regulation Act
- (b) II Schedule of Constitution
- (c) II Schedule of Reserve Bank of India Act
- (d) None of the above
- 9. What is the animal on the insignia of the RBI?
- (a) Lion
- (b) Tiger
- (c) Panther
- (d) Elephant

10. For regulation of the Insurance Trade in the country the Government has formed: (a) SEBI

(b) Reserve Bank of India

- (c) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority
- (d) General Insurance Corporation

ANSWERS								
Banking Act 1949 and History of Banking								
1. (B)	2. (C)	3. (C)	4. (C)	5. (B)	6. (C)	7. (B)	8. (C)	
9. (A)	10. (A)	11. (A)	12. (D)	13. (A)	14. (C)	15. (A)		
<u>Government and Private Bank List</u>								
1. (A)	2. (B)	3. (C)	4. (B)	5. (C)	6. (C)	7. (A)	8. (B)	
9. (D)	10. (A)	11. (B)	12. (B)	13. (A)	14. (B)	15. (A)		
Nationalisation of Banking in India and HQ								
1. (B)	2. (B)	3. (C)	4. (A)	5. (D)	6. (B)	7. (B)	8. (A)	
9. (C)	10. (C)							