


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, May 2023			
Course: International Banking and Finance Program: LLM – International Business Law Course Code: CLIB 7003P		Semester: II Time : 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions:			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1.	Write a short note on the relationship between Banker and Customer Relations.	2	CO1
Q 2.	Write the full form of following abbreviations & its purpose. 1. MIGA – 2. NABARD – 3. ASEAN – 4. ICSID –	2	CO1
Q 3.	Explain the reasons for the failure of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)?	2	CO1
Q 4.	What are the reasons for the existence of New Development Bank and who is behind its establishment?	2	CO1
Q 5.	Why does the Regional Banking System evolved and how does it differ from International Banking System.	2	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q 1.	What is meant by inflation and deflation? how does it affect the banking sector?	5	CO2
Q 2.	Discuss the defects and measures of Banking Reforms in India.	5	CO2
Q 3.	Explain the Federal Reserve System and how does it differ from European Reserve System.	5	CO2
Q 4.	Examine the origin and growth of Banking System in India.	5	CO2
SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 1.	Elaborate the reasons for the creation of International Monetary Fund (IMF); and how does IMF differ from the World Bank Group – Explain with relevant illustration.	10	CO3

Q 2.	<p>The relationship between banker and customer is a legal relationship that begins with the formation of a contract when a person opens a bank account in the bank and the banker gives his acceptance for the account. It binds the banker and customer in a contractual relationship. The Banking and Regulation Act defines ‘bank as a financial institution’.</p> <p>‘Bank is a financial institution’ under the Banking Regulation Act – discuss in light of the above statement.</p> <p>If the customer does not have trust on Bankers or Banks due to bad-debts or bank panics, the legal relationship between Banker and Customer will be questionable. For instance, UK rulers’ non-payment of their debts led to bank panics among the public, in history – discuss.</p>	10	CO3
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			
Q 1.	<p>The nationalization of banks means taking over the ownership and management of commercial banks by the government. In the banking history of India, nationalization of commercial banks in July 1969 was a significant step by the Government of India with the principal objective of encouraging even the poorest to join the economy as an active participant in nation’s socio-economic development.</p> <p>In light of the above statement, explain the objectives and causes of Nationalization of Banking Sector in India, with necessary illustrations.</p>	25	CO4
Q 2.	<p>“A stable central bank would strengthen the world economy and bring a right balance between national and regional interests”. The failure of one bank creates a domino effect leading to the customers of other banks rushing to withdraw funds from their own banks in the fear that their banks would also face a similar fate.</p> <p>Explain the role of regional reserves in preventing financial panics in society and in avoiding further financial crisis. What are the major regional reserve systems across the globe? Discuss any specific regional reserve system with necessary illustrations.</p>	25	CO4