

BA LLB  
THIRD SEMESTER  
BANKING LAW  
BLB – 306 H<sub>1</sub> BL  
(USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

**SET  
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

**(Objective)**

Marks: 20

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

**1 × 20 = 20**

1. Which among the following banks form the "Imperial Bank of India" in 1921-
  - a. Bank of Bombay
  - b. Bank of Madras
  - c. Bank of Bengal
  - d. All of the Above
2. Which among the following is correct
  - a. State Bank of India originated as the Bank of Calcutta in June 1806
  - b. "Bank of Calcutta" was renamed as "Bank of Bengal"
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. None
3. The Largest and Oldest Bank, still in existence is-
  - a. Punjab National Bank
  - b. Reserve Bank of India
  - c. State Bank of India
  - d. None
4. First Bank established in India was-
  - a. Bank of India
  - b. Bank of Hindustan
  - c. General Bank of India
  - d. None of The Above
5. Currency notes are issued by-
  - a. RBI
  - b. NABARD
  - c. Public sector banks
  - d. Central Government
6. Who can open a bank account?
  - a. Minor
  - b. Married women
  - c. Lunatic
  - d. Only a and b
7. The drawee of a Cheque is the-
  - a. Payee
  - b. Endorser
  - c. Customer
  - d. Banker
8. A stale cheque is-
  - a. Older than 3 months
  - b. Not yet due
  - c. Not presented to bank
  - d. Unconfirmed
9. Negotiable Instrument is defined under ..... of The Negotiable Instrument Act
  - a. Section 12
  - b. Section 13
  - c. Section 15
  - d. Section 16

10. Which bank is known as banker's bank? -
  - a. RBI
  - b. SBI
  - c. PNB
  - d. NABARD
11. A banking system where business is carried on by a bank through a network of branches spread throughout the country is known as-
  - a. Unit banking
  - b. Branch banking
  - c. chain banking
  - d. group banking
12. Banking Regulation Act came into existence-
  - a. 1949
  - b. 1934
  - c. 1956
  - d. 1949
13. RBI Act was comes in to existence-
  - a. 1934
  - b. 1935
  - c. 1948
  - d. 1945
14. A cheque bears a date which is yet to come it is called as-
  - a. ante -dated cheque
  - b. crossed cheque
  - c. self cheque
  - d. post-dated cheque
15. When a deposit of money is received by the banker , the banker becomes the-
  - a. Creditor
  - b. Debtor
  - c. Receiver
  - d. Customer
16. The primary relationship between banker and customer is-
  - a. Giver and receiver
  - b. debtor and creditor
  - c. insurer and insured
  - d. All of the above
17. A ..... is a person to whom the management of a particular property is entrusted for the exclusive benefit of a third party
  - a. customer
  - b. beneficiary
  - c. trustee
  - d. agent
18. .... is the right of a creditor to retain possession of the property belonging to the debtor until certain demands of the person in possession are satisfied.
  - a. Lien
  - b. Returning
  - c. Surrender
  - d. None
19. In which year Negotiable Instrument Act was passed?
  - a. 1981
  - b. 1956
  - c. 1881
  - d. 1984
20. .... is a person who draws or makes a cheque
  - a. Drawer
  - b. Drawee
  - c. Payer
  - d. Payee

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**(Descriptive)**

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

*[ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ]*

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|---|----|
| 1. What are the powers and functions of Reserve Bank of India?                            | 10 |
| 2. Explain the Evolution of Banking System in India.                                      | 10 |
| 3. Explain the functions of a Commercial bank.  | 10 |
| 4. What is Branch Banking? Distinguish between Branch banking and Unit Banking.           | 10 |
| 5. What is Negotiable Instrument? What are the types of Negotiable Instruments?           | 10 |
| 6. What are the obligations of a Banker towards his customers?                            | 10 |
| 7. Explain briefly the different types of relationship between a banker and his customer. | 10 |
| 8. Write a detail note on Hypothecation.  | 10 |

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