

**BBA LLB
THIRD SEMESTER
BANKING LAW
BBLB – 306 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

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

- | | |
|---|----|
| 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 |

== *** ==