LLB FIRST SEMESTER BANKING LAW LLB - 106 H1 BL IUSE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PARTI

2023/12

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

Objective]

Choose the correct answer from the following:

Marks: 20 $1 \times 20 = 20$

1. Imperial Bank of India was nationalized in which year? a. 1945 b. 1955

c. 1949

d. 1965

2. 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
- 3. In which year was The Banking Regulation Act passed in India?

a. 1947

b. 1935

c. 1949

- d. 1965
- 4. Original headquarters of RBI were located at which of the following place?

a. Calcutta

b. Bombay

c. Delhi

- d. Chennai
- 5. The first bank of India 'Bank of Hindustan' was established in the year-

a. 1880

b. 1870

c. 1770

- d. 1775
- 6. Which among the following is incorrect?

a. RBI is the bank of issue

c. RBI is banker's bank

b. RBI acts as banker to the Government d. RBI does not regulate the flow of

credit

7. The primary relationship between a banker and customer starts from the time-

8. The primary relationship between banker and customer is a ----- relationship

a. when customer visits that bank

b. when customer opens account

when customer visits that bank to

d. All of the above

- made queries

a. Mutual

b. Contractual

c. Personal

- d. None of the above
- 9. Dishonour of cheque by a banker without any justifiable reason is called
 - a. Valid dishonour of cheques
- b. Unmindful dishonour of cheques
- c. Negligence dishonour of cheques
- d. Wrongful dishonour of cheques

10.	Which one of them are correct in the case of a. Debtor and Creditor c. Drawer, Drawee and Payee	b.	rties involved in a cheque- Banker and customer Drawer and Payee
11.	While accepting deposit, a banker becomes a. Creditor and debtor c. Agent and principle	b.	and customer is Debtor and Creditor none of these
12.	In the case ofcheque, the payee need by mere delivery- a. Bearer cheque	b.	Order cheque
13.	c. Stale chequeis the instruction given by the custo banker not to honour the cheque-		None of these er of a bank in writing requesting the
	a. Crossed chequec. Countermanding instruction		General instruction None of the above
14.	Acannot be made payable to the bea a. Cheque c. Bill of exchange	b.	Draft None of these
15.	How many branches a unit bank have- a. one branch c. More than two branch		two branches No branches
16.	Which of the following is known as plastic ma. Credit card c. None of these	b.	ney- Debit card Both of these
17.	Unit banking is also called a. branch banking c. localized banking	b.	specialized banking none of these
18.	If a cheque presented for payment after thre known as		nonths from the date of the cheque is mutilated cheque
19.	c. local cheque d. stale cheque 19. Which of the following is an example of Branch banking-		
	a. RBI c. Both a and b	d.	SBI None
20.	20. In the case of a cheque the drawee will always be a specified with whom the drawer keeps an accountage b. partner		
	c. customer		banker

[Descriptive]

Time: 2 hrs. 30 min.

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

1. Discuss the powers and functions of RBI

2. What are the special types of banker's customers?

10

3. What is a Bill of Exchange? Distinct between a Promissory note and a Bill of Exchange.

4. Briefly explain the features of a Negotiable Instrument.

10

5. What is payment of Firm debt and Separate debt?

10

What are crossed cheques? Explain its types.

8. Explain Hindu Undivided Family as a Banker's Customer.

What are the obligations of a Banker?

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10

10

10

Marks: 50