rtmnuonline.com

## Fourth Semester LL.B. Three Years Course (C.B.S.) Examination **BANKING LAW**

			Optional	Paper-	— <b>l</b>
Tin	ne : T	hree F	Hours]		[Maximum Marks : 80
	Note:—(1) Attempt all Sections. Section 30 marks Section C consists of				
	(2) Follow the instructions given				ection.
(3) 1			(3) Marks are indicated against each	h quest	ion.
			SECTI	ION—A	A
1.	Choose the correct alternative (any TEN) :—				1×10=10
	(i) Reserve Bank of India was established in the year			rve Bank of India was established in	ear :
		(a)	1934	(b)	1935
		(c)	1945	(d)	1949
	(ii) is a tool used by RBI to control credit and			is a tool used by RBI to cont	dit and monetary situations of the market.
		(a)	RTGS	(b)	NEFT
		(c)	CRR	(d)	ECS
	(iii)	Regio	onal Rural Banks are classified as _		·
		(a)	Subsidiaries of NABARD	(b)	Subsidiaries of sponsor banks
		(c)	Scheduled Commercial Banks	(d)	None of the above
	(iv) Fixed deposits and Recurring deposits are			d deposits and Recurring deposits ar	·
		(a)	Repayable after agreed period	(b)	Repayable as demand
		(c)	Repayable on loan	(d)	None of the above
	(v) is the bailment of goods as security			is the bailment of goods as	y for payment of debts or performance of a
		prom	ise.		
		(a)	Mortgage	(b)	Hypothecation
		(c)	Pledge	(d)	None of the above
	(vi)	COR	E Banking system stands For	_	

(b) Customer online Rupee exchange

(d) None of the above

(a) Channel of Rupee exchange

(c) Centralized online Rupee exchange

rtmnuonline.com is the minimum limit for RTGS transaction in India. (b) Rs. 2.5 lakh (a) Rs. 1 Lakh (c) Rs. 3 Lakh (d) None of the above (viii) \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the organisation that works solely to monitor and arrange flow of agriculture credit in India. (a) NABARD (b) SIDBI (c) RBI (d) SEBI (ix) For how many days the cheque can remain in circulation? (a) 3 months (b) 6 months (c) 9 months (d) 12 months (x) In banking terminology bad loans are referred as \_\_\_\_\_ (a) Bad debts (b) Underwriting asset (d) None of the bove (c) Ficticious assets (xi) \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the name of Private Sector Bank in India. (b) UCO Bank (a) IDBI Bank (c) Axis Bank (d) All the above (xii) \_\_\_\_\_\_ recognises promissory note, bills of exchange and cheque as a negotiable instrument. (a) Reserve Bank of India Act (b) Banking Regulation Act (c) Negotiable Instruments Act (d) Banking Books of Evidence Act (xiii) \_\_\_\_\_ are the principles of good lending.

(a) Capacity (b)

(b) (d) (b) Character (d) All of the above (xiv) R.B.I. was established on the recommendations of \_\_\_\_\_\_. (a) Narshiam Committee (b) Malimatth Committee (c) Hilton Young Committee (d) Whitley Commission (xv) Noting is done by \_\_\_\_\_.

(b) Magistrate

(d) Public Servant

(a) Notary

(c) Executive

## SECTION—B

**Note:**—Both the questions in this Section are compulsory.

2. Answer the following (any **THREE**):—

 $5 \times 3 = 15$ 

- (a) Discuss the powers of jurisdiction of Banking Ombudsman.
- (b) What are the duties of Banker?
- (c) What do you mean by Garnishee order?
- (d) Discuss the principles of good lending.
- 3. Write short notes on (Any **THREE**) :—

 $5 \times 3 = 15$ 

- (a) Banker's lien.
- (b) Composition of Local Board.
- (c) Difference between Current and Saving Account.
- (d) Internet Banking.

## **SECTION—C**

**Note:**—Answer any **FIVE** questions of the following.

 $8 \times 5 = 40$ 

- 4. Elaborate the historical development of Banking System in India.
- 5. Discuss in detail the role and functions of RBI with regard to economical growth of nation.
- 6. Explain the composition of Central Board. State the grounds for removal of members from office.
- 7. Define endorsement. Describe the various types of endorsement.
- 8. Explain the circumstances for dishonour of cheque. State the consequences of wrongful dishonour.
- 9. Discuss in detail the various functions of Commercial Bank.
- 10. Explain:
  - (a) Material alteration.
  - (b) Noting and Protest.
- 11. Explain the general relationship of Banker and Customer.