Prahladrai Dalmia Lions College of Commerce & Economics

(Government Aided & Affiliated to University of Mumbai & AICTE,New Delhi)
NAAC Re-accredited with 'A' Grade (III Cycle) ISO 21001:2018 Certified
University of Mumbai Recognised Research Centre in Accountancy,Commerce & Business Economics A Government Approved Hindi Linguistic Minority Institute
54 Years of Sterling Performance in Education

NOTICE

Date: 17/08/2026.

This is to inform all SYBBI students that the **internal assessment for the course Laws Governing Banking & Insurance (20 marks)** will be on the following criteria:

1. **Mandatory class test for 10 marks (conducted in the month of August, 2026) &**
2. **1 Home Assignment for 05 marks to be submitted during lecture timings only on:**
   Thursday 03rd September, 2026 for division A and B

3. 1 Case Study for 05 marks to be submitted during lecture timings only on:
Thursday 03rd September, 2026 for division A and B

4. Instructions for Assignments: (Individual submission)

a) Students have to be present in person for the submission of their assignment
b) Submission of assignment to be done on A4 size ruled paper ONLY. **The entire assessment must be handwritten by the student himself in legible handwriting** and stapled together in a booklet format.
c) The Front page (top right hand side) should contain details:

- Name of the student
- Roll no.
- Class & Division
- Semester
- Course (Subject)
- Date
- Name of the assignment.

a) Assignment must be of minimum 5 pages and maximum 8 pages.

5. Instructions for Case Study: (Individual submission) **-Answer format for Case Study-**

1. Identification of the Case/Problem
Briefly explain what happened and identify the main problem.
2. Legal Issue(s)
What legal or regulatory question arises from the case?
3. Applicable Law/Regulation
Mention the relevant Act, provision/concept, and/or regulatory authority.
4. Analysis/Application
Explain how the law or principle applies to the facts of the case.
5. Conclusion & Suggested Action
State your conclusion and suggest what action/remedy should be taken.
6. **References:** Students may refer to the relevant Act, regulatory authority, or prescribed textbook. If they use online sources, they should mention the source.

If the student fails to present himself on the given date and time for submission of assignment and case study he/ she will be marked ABSENT for the said submission and no further chance will be given.

CA Durgesh Y. Kenkre Coordinator	Ms. Subhashini Naikar Vice Principal (SFC)	Prof.(Dr.) D.N Ganjewar Principal

DI/N-STD/GEN/0

TOPICS FOR HOME ASSIGNMENT WORK 5 Marks (EACH STUDENT TO SELECT ANY 3) (At least 4 pages, handwritten by student on A4 size paper)

SR.NO.	TOPICS FOR HOME ASSIGNMENTS
1	Explain the main objectives of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. How does it help in controlling banks' operations?
2	What are the important provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 that give RBI its regulatory powers?
3	Explain how the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is applicable to third-party insurance claims.
4	Explain the rules relating procedure and criminal penalties in case of Dishonour of Cheque in Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
5	What are the main objectives of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002? What are the punishments prescribed under PMLA for persons found guilty of money laundering?
6	Write a note on the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 and how it helps insurance policyholders.
7	What are the common types of fraud in banking and insurance, and what legal actions can be taken against them?
8	Explain how the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is applicable to third-party insurance claims.
9	What is the role of IRDAI in regulating insurance companies? Mention at least three regulatory functions.
10	Explain the influence of SEBI on financial regulations and how it impacts investors and banks.

CASE STUDY ANALYSIS – 5 Marks (EACH STUDENT TO SELECT ANY 2) (At least 3 pages, handwritten by student on A4 size paper)

Suggested common instruction to students

Read the following case carefully and answer the questions that follow. Support your answers with relevant provisions/concepts from the syllabus wherever applicable.

CASE 1 — Unauthorized Online Banking Transaction

Case:
Riya receives a message stating that her bank account will be blocked unless she updates her KYC details. She clicks on the link and enters her login credentials and OTP. Shortly afterwards, ₹60,000 is transferred from her account without her knowledge. She immediately informs the bank and requests a refund. The bank argues that she herself disclosed the OTP and therefore the bank is not responsible.

Questions:

1. What is the main legal issue in this case?
2. What responsibilities do the bank and customer have in such a situation?
3. What consumer protection/grievance-redressal mechanism may Riya use?

Topics: RBI, consumer protection, cybercrime, banking regulation.

CASE 2 — Cheque Dishonour

Case:
Amit purchases goods worth ₹1,50,000 from a supplier and issues a cheque for the amount. When the supplier deposits the cheque, it is returned unpaid because of insufficient funds in Amit's account. The supplier contacts Amit several times, but Amit refuses to make the payment.

Questions:

1. Which legislation is primarily relevant to this case?
2. What legal consequences may arise from dishonour of the cheque?
3. What remedy may be available to the supplier?

Topics: Negotiable Instruments Act, banking law.

CASE 3 — Suspicious Banking Transactions and PMLA

Case:
A customer opens a savings account by stating that he is a small retailer. Within three months, the account receives multiple large-value deposits and transfers involving several unrelated persons. The transactions are inconsistent with the customer's stated business activity. When the bank asks for clarification, the customer cannot satisfactorily explain the source of the funds.

Questions:

1. Why might these transactions be considered suspicious?
2. What is the relevance of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002?
3. What should the bank do from a compliance perspective?

Topics: PMLA, banking compliance, regulatory framework.

CASE 4 — Bank Charges and Customer Complaint

Case:
Neha notices several charges deducted from her bank account. She approaches the bank and asks for an explanation. The bank gives her an unclear response and does not resolve the complaint despite several follow-ups. Neha wants to approach an external grievance-redressal mechanism.

Questions:

1. What rights does Neha have as a banking customer?
2. What is the role of the Banking Ombudsman framework?
3. What steps should Neha take to resolve the dispute?

Topics: RBI, Banking Ombudsman, consumer protection.

CASE 5 — Insurance Claim Rejection

Case:
Priya purchases a health insurance policy and pays premiums regularly for two years. She later makes a claim for hospitalisation expenses. The insurance company rejects the claim, stating that the treatment falls under an exclusion mentioned in the policy. Priya says that she was not properly informed about the exclusion when she purchased the policy.

Questions:

1. What is the main legal issue?
2. What role does IRDAI play in regulating insurance companies?
3. What options may be available to Priya if she believes the rejection is unfair?

Topics: Insurance Act, IRDAI, Consumer Protection Act.

CASE 6 — Motor Vehicle Third-Party Insurance

Case:
A driver causes an accident in which another person suffers serious injuries. The injured person claims compensation. The vehicle owner argues that the driver was responsible and therefore the owner should not have to bear any liability. The insurer also examines whether the policy conditions were complied with.

Questions:

1. Why is third-party motor insurance important?
2. Which legislation governs this situation?
3. What rights does the injured third party have?

Topics: Motor Vehicles Act, third-party insurance, insurance law.

CASE 7 — Cybercrime Against a Financial Institution

Case:
An employee of an insurance company receives an email that appears to be from the company's IT department. The employee clicks on an attachment, allowing criminals to access certain company systems. Some customer information is subsequently stolen.

Questions:

1. What legal and security issues arise from this incident?
2. Who may be responsible for protecting customer information?
3. What measures should financial institutions take to prevent such incidents?

Topics: Cybercrime, data protection, compliance.

CASE 8 — Corporate Governance Failure in a Bank

Case:
The senior management of a bank approves several large loans to companies connected with members of the bank's management. Proper risk assessment and internal checks are not followed. Some of these loans later become difficult to recover, causing significant losses to the bank.

Questions:

1. What corporate-governance issues can you identify?
2. Why are internal controls and independent oversight important in banking?
3. What could the bank have done to prevent the situation?

Topics: Corporate governance, banking regulation, ethics and compliance.