

**TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH, PUNE**  
**BACHELOR OF COMMERCE (B.COM)**  
**EXAMINATION: MAY 2024**  
**SIXTH SEMESTER**  
**Subject: Banking & Finance III (BCOM19-309B)**

**Date: 15/05/2024**

**Total marks: 100**

**Time: 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.**

**Instructions:** 1) Attempt all Questions  
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks

**Q. 1. (A) Answer the multiple-choice questions (Any 10) (10)**

1. Transfer of a negotiable instrument to another person by signing on it, is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Endorser  
b) Payee  
c) Endorsee  
d) Endorsement
2. In a promissory note, the person who makes the promise to pay is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Drawer/Maker  
b) Endorser  
c) Payee  
d) Endorsee
3. A banker who makes payment of a negotiable instrument is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Paying banker  
b) Endorsee  
c) Collecting banker  
d) Banker
4. KYC means .  
a) Know Your Customer very well  
b) Know your prospective customer very well  
c) Know your existing customer very well  
d) Satisfy yourselves about the customer's identity and activities
5. Signing a document written, read and understood is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Execution  
b) Payee  
c) Endorsement  
d) Endorsee
6. A cheque must bear a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Name  
b) Stamp  
c) Date  
d) Time
7. The person to whom the amount mentioned in the promissory note is payable is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Endorser  
b) Payee  
c) Endorsee  
d) Banker
8. The relationship between a safe deposit locker holder in a bank and the bank is that of  
a) Debtor and creditor  
b) Trustee and beneficiary  
c) Lessor and lessee  
d) Bailor and bailee
9. Negotiable Instrument is defined in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Sec.13  
c) Sec.12
- b) Sec.11  
d) Sec.14
10. Identify the inappropriate one (Securities)
- a) It should be durable  
c) It should be subject to wider price fluctuations
- b) Its storing should not create problems  
d) It should be easily and freely transferable
11. Bank has considered the life policy of the borrower as security then the transaction will involve \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Pledge  
c) Hypothecation
- b) Assignment  
d) Both c and a
12. Banker has a right of automatic \_\_\_\_\_ on the death of the customer.
- a) Set-off  
c) Set on
- b) Off  
d) On
13. Garnishee order is issued by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Judgement Debtor  
c) Judgement Debtor's Debtor
- b) Judgement Creditor  
d) None of the above

**(B) Answer in one sentence (Any 5) (10)**

1. State the meaning of 'hundies'.
2. Define 'paying and collecting Banker'.
3. What is 'Garnishee Order'?
4. What do you mean by a 'customer'?
5. Define 'Banking; as per the Banking regulation Act 1949.
6. Define 'Promissory Note'.
7. Write any two types of negotiable instruments.

**Q. 2. Write Short Notes (Any 4) (20)**

1. KYC
2. Hypothecation
3. Endorsee
4. Rights of Holder
5. Specimen of Bills of Exchange
6. Specimen of Promissory note

**Q. 3. Answer in 150 words (Any 3) (30)**

1. What is the difference between a Promissory Note and Bill of Exchange?
2. Which are non-legal measures for recovery of loans?
3. Which are the various modes of Creating Change?
4. Explain the liability of the parties to Negotiable Instrument.
5. Explain the managerial aspect of project appraisal





ॡ. प्रकल्प ढूल्यढापनाचे व्यवस्थापकीय पैलू सांगा.

प्र. ॡ) खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे ३०० शब्दांत लिहा. (कोणतेही २)

(३०)

१. गहाण घेण्याऱ्याचे हक्क स्पष्ट करा.
२. ढुदत ठेव पावती स्पष्ट करा.
३. प्रदायी बँकेची कर्तव्ये व हक्क स्पष्ट करा.
- ॡ. बँक व्यवसायाची कंपन्यांच्या ँकत्रीकरणातील तरतुदी विशद करा

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