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PRINCIPLES & PRACTICES OF BANKING

MEMORY-BASED QUESTIONS

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OCTOBER–NOVEMBER 2023

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Principles & Practices of Banking

JAIBB • October–November 2023 • Paper 2 • Shift 2 • 100 Questions

Q1. The bank's customer-service nodal official provides a contact point for whom?

बैंक का ग्राहक सेवा नोडल अधिकारी किसके लिए संपर्क बिंदु प्रदान करता है?

- A. Only vendors
- B. Only the bank's shareholders
- C. Customers with grievances and the RBI/Ombudsman interface
- D. Only securities brokers

Correct answer: C. Customers with grievances and the RBI/Ombudsman interface

Explanation

1. A nodal department or official coordinates customer-service matters.
2. Customers can approach the stated grievance channel, and the official supports liaison with the regulator or Ombudsman.
3. The bank should publish clear contact and escalation information.

Q2. Which payment can fall within an AD-Category II's permitted non-trade current-account activity, subject to the applicable conditions?

लागू शर्तों के अधीन AD-श्रेणी II की अनुमत गैर-व्यापार चालू खाता गतिविधि में कौन-सा भुगतान आ सकता है?

- A. An overseas visa fee
- B. Remittance of lottery winnings
- C. Payment for banned lottery tickets
- D. An unrestricted capital investment for any company

Correct answer: A. An overseas visa fee

Explanation

1. AD-Category II entities can release foreign exchange for specified non-trade purposes such as visa fees.
2. Their authority is limited to the permitted list and conditions.
3. A prohibited transaction does not become permissible merely because an authorised entity handles it.

Q3. Where should a bank make its customer-complaint procedure available?

बैंक को ग्राहक शिकायत प्रक्रिया की जानकारी कहाँ उपलब्ध करानी चाहिए?

- A. Only in an inaccessible internal file
- B. Only after litigation
- C. Only to employees
- D. At branches, on its website and in appropriate customer information

Correct answer: D. At branches, on its website and in appropriate customer information

Explanation

1. Customers need to know where and how to complain and when to expect a response.
2. Publicly available channels support access and escalation.
3. The procedure should also explain the next step when the customer remains dissatisfied.

Q4. Which statements about a bill of lading are correct?

1. It can be a document of title to goods.
2. A charter-party bill of lading must always be accepted even when the LC excludes it.
3. The bank examines the required original set under the credit.

लदान बिल के बारे में कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

1. यह माल के स्वत्व का दस्तावेज़ हो सकता है।
2. LC में मनाही होने पर भी चार्टर-पार्टी लदान बिल हमेशा स्वीकार करना चाहिए।
3. बैंक क्रेडिट के अनुसार आवश्यक मूल दस्तावेज़ों के सेट की जाँच करता है।

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 2 only
- C. 1 and 3
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: C. 1 and 3

Explanation

1. A qualifying bill of lading acknowledges carriage and can represent title to goods.
2. The transport document must comply with the LC and applicable documentary-credit rules.
3. A charter-party bill cannot be accepted contrary to the credit merely because it is called a bill of lading.

Q5. Which statements about an ordinary partnership are incorrect?

- 1. Partnership arises from an agreement to share business profits.**
- 2. Mutual agency is an essential feature.**
- 3. Every partnership agreement must be written.**
- 4. Every co-ownership is automatically a partnership.**
- 5. Registration is universally compulsory under the Partnership Act.**

सामान्य साझेदारी के बारे में कौन-से कथन गलत हैं?

1. व्यवसाय का लाभ बाँटने के समझौते से साझेदारी बनती है।
2. पारस्परिक एजेंसी आवश्यक विशेषता है।
3. प्रत्येक साझेदारी समझौता लिखित होना चाहिए।
4. हर सह-स्वामित्व स्वतः साझेदारी है।
5. साझेदारी अधिनियम के तहत पंजीकरण हमेशा अनिवार्य है।

- A. 1 and 2
B. 2 and 3
C. 3 only
D. 3, 4 and 5

Correct answer: D. 3, 4 and 5

Explanation

1. A partnership agreement can be express or implied, writing is not universally essential to its existence.
2. Co-ownership alone does not establish mutual agency or a partnership business.
3. Non-registration has important legal consequences, but the Act does not make registration universally compulsory.

Q6. Under the RTI Act, who is the competent authority for other constitutional authorities in the applicable category?

RTI अधिनियम के अंतर्गत संबंधित श्रेणी की अन्य संवैधानिक संस्थाओं के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी कौन है?

- A. President or Governor, as applicable
B. Every branch manager
C. Every bank cashier
D. Only the local police

Correct answer: A. President or Governor, as applicable

Explanation

1. The RTI Act assigns different competent authorities for specified institutions.
2. For the relevant other constitutional-authority category, it identifies the President or Governor, as applicable.
3. Parliament and courts have their own expressly identified competent authorities.

Q7. Which entity cannot itself lend because of its payment-bank licensing model?

भुगतान बैंक लाइसेंस मॉडल के कारण कौन-सी संस्था स्वयं ऋण नहीं दे सकती?

- A. Regional Rural Bank
B. Eligible lending NBFC
C. Payments bank
D. Co-operative bank

Correct answer: C. Payments bank

Explanation

1. Payments banks can provide permitted deposit and payment services.
2. They are not permitted to undertake lending from their own balance sheet under that model.
3. Distribution of another institution's product must not be confused with the payment bank itself issuing a loan.

Q8. Which statement about India's CBDC is incorrect?

भारत की CBDC के बारे में कौन-सा कथन गलत है?

- A. It is issued by the central bank
- B. It can support digital payments
- C. It is a liability of RBI
- D. It is an uninsured private cryptocurrency

Correct answer: D. It is an uninsured private cryptocurrency

Explanation

1. The digital rupee is issued by RBI as central-bank money.
2. It can be used in the permitted digital payment arrangements.
3. It is different from a privately issued crypto-asset and should not be described as such.

Q9. A targeted phishing attack aimed at a chief executive is usually called what?

मुख्य कार्यकारी को निशाना बनाने वाला फ़िशिंग हमला सामान्यतः क्या कहलाता है?

- A. Whaling
- B. Cash recycling
- C. Cheque truncation
- D. Factoring

Correct answer: A. Whaling

Explanation

1. Whaling is targeted phishing directed at high-profile or senior individuals.
2. The attacker may exploit organisational knowledge to make a message convincing.
3. Independent verification and controlled approval processes help resist such impersonation.

Q10. Which is not a core banking software product?

कौन-सा कोर बैंकिंग सॉफ्टवेयर उत्पाद नहीं है?

- A. Finacle
- B. TCS BaNCS
- C. Oracle FLEXCUBE
- D. Adobe Photoshop

Correct answer: D. Adobe Photoshop

Explanation

1. Finacle, BaNCS and FLEXCUBE are core banking platforms.
2. Adobe Photoshop is an image-editing product.
3. A bank may use many software tools, but that does not make every tool part of its transaction-processing core.

Q11. Which transaction ordinarily requires consideration under the general contract rule, assuming no special statutory exception?

कोई विशेष वैधानिक अपवाद न होने पर सामान्य अनुबंध नियम में कौन-सा लेनदेन प्रतिफल की आवश्यकता रखता है?

- A. Creation of agency in every case
- B. A qualifying registered natural-love agreement under section 25
- C. An ordinary commercial contract
- D. None of these ever needs consideration

Correct answer: C. An ordinary commercial contract

Explanation

1. The general rule requires consideration for an enforceable ordinary commercial agreement.
2. Section 25 provides specified exceptions that must meet their stated conditions.
3. Under section 185, consideration is not necessary to create an agency.

Q12. Which records are typical parameter or master records in a CBS?

1. Permitted user roles

2. Exceptional-transaction authorisation rights

3. Scheme interest-rate tables

CBS में कौन-से रिकॉर्ड सामान्यतः पैरामीटर या मास्टर रिकॉर्ड होते हैं?

1. अनुमत उपयोगकर्ता भूमिकाएँ
2. अपवाद लेनदेन के अनुमोदन अधिकार
3. योजना की ब्याज दर तालिकाएँ

- A. 1 only
B. 2 only
C. 1 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: D. 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

1. Parameter and master records define how the system applies product and access rules.
2. User roles, authorisation levels and interest tables are examples.
3. Changes require controlled approval and an audit trail because they can affect many transactions.

Q13. Which are benefits of CTS?

1. Reduced physical movement of cheques

2. Faster electronic presentation

3. Improved standardisation and scope for clearing efficiencies

CTS के कौन-से लाभ हैं?

1. चेकों का भौतिक प्रेषण कम होना
2. तेज़ इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रस्तुति
3. बेहतर मानकीकरण और समाशोधन दक्षता

- A. 1 only
B. 2 only
C. 1 and 2 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: D. 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

1. CTS replaces routine movement of the original instrument with image and data transmission.
2. It supports faster presentation and standardised processing.
3. Efficiency gains still depend on reliable image capture, data quality and payment controls.

Q14. Which instrument was not allowed for cash withdrawal at PoS under the 2023 facility?

2023 की PoS नकद निकासी सुविधा में कौन-सा साधन अनुमत नहीं था?

- A. Debit card
B. Credit card
C. UPI
D. Full-KYC prepaid card

Correct answer: B. Credit card

Explanation

1. The facility permitted specified debit cards, full-KYC prepaid cards and UPI.
2. Credit cards were excluded from this cash-withdrawal arrangement.
3. Cash withdrawal at a merchant is distinct from a credit-card purchase of goods or services.

Q15. Which action is incorrect when a bank detects a counterfeit note?

बैंक नकली नोट पहचानता है तो कौन-सा कार्य गलत है?

- A. Return the counterfeit note to the tenderer after stamping it
B. Impound it under the prescribed procedure
C. Issue the required acknowledgement
D. Report to police under the applicable note-count rule

Correct answer: A. Return the counterfeit note to the tenderer after stamping it

Explanation

1. Detected counterfeit notes must not be returned to the tenderer or destroyed.
2. They are stamped, impounded and recorded, with an acknowledgement issued.
3. The prescribed consolidated-report or immediate-FIR procedure depends on the number detected in the transaction.

Q16. Which are objectives of bank computerisation?

1. Better customer service
2. Improved decision support
3. Better housekeeping and control
4. Improved productivity

बैंक कंप्यूटरीकरण के कौन-से उद्देश्य हैं?

1. बेहतर ग्राहक सेवा
2. बेहतर निर्णय सहायता
3. बेहतर रिकॉर्ड प्रबंधन और नियंत्रण
4. बेहतर उत्पादकता

- A. 1 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1, 2 and 3 only
D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct answer: D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Explanation

1. Computerisation improves processing, information availability and control.
2. It can support quicker service and more informed management decisions.
3. Staff reduction alone is not an adequate definition of its purpose.

Q17. In 2023, what PSL ceiling applied to eligible farm-credit loans to corporate farmers, agricultural firms and partnerships directly engaged in agriculture?

2023 में सीधे कृषि में लगे कॉर्पोरेट किसानों, कृषि फर्मों और साझेदारियों के पात्र कृषि ऋण पर प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र की सीमा कितनी थी?

- A. ₹1 crore
B. ₹2 crore
C. ₹5 crore
D. ₹10 crore

Correct answer: B. ₹2 crore

Explanation

1. The applicable aggregate limit for the specified farm-credit category was ₹2 crore per borrower.
2. The borrower must carry on the qualifying agricultural or allied activity.
3. This farm-credit ceiling differs from the separate agriculture-infrastructure ceiling.

Q18. Which statement about wire-transfer information is correct?

वायर हस्तांतरण जानकारी के बारे में कौन-सा कथन सही है?

- A. Cross-border transfers require prescribed originator and beneficiary information
B. Every cross-border transfer is anonymous by rule
C. A suspicious transfer below ₹50,000 needs no examination
D. Ordering institutions may discard required records immediately

Correct answer: A. Cross-border transfers require prescribed originator and beneficiary information

Explanation

1. The 2023 KYC framework prescribed information to accompany cross-border wire transfers.
2. Traceability of the originator and beneficiary supports AML controls.
3. Domestic-transfer thresholds do not create a blanket exemption from examining suspicious activity.

Q19. Which features describe a cheque?

1. It is in writing.
2. It is drawn on a specified banker.
3. It orders payment unconditionally.
4. It is payable on demand.

चेक की कौन-सी विशेषताएँ सही हैं?

1. यह लिखित होता है।
2. यह निर्दिष्ट बैंक पर आहरित होता है।
3. इसमें बिना शर्त भुगतान आदेश होता है।
4. यह मांग पर देय होता है।

- A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1, 2 and 4 only
D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct answer: D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Explanation

1. A cheque is a bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker and payable on demand.
2. Its order must satisfy the statutory requirements, including unconditional payment.
3. Electronic and truncated-cheque forms are also recognised under the relevant law.

Q20. Eligible stock is ₹100 lakh and the stipulated margin is 25%. What is the stock-based drawing power before applying the sanctioned limit?

पात्र स्टॉक ₹100 लाख है और निर्धारित मार्जिन 25% है। स्वीकृत सीमा लागू करने से पहले स्टॉक आधारित आहरण शक्ति कितनी है?

- A. ₹37.5 lakh
- B. ₹50 lakh
- C. ₹75 lakh
- D. ₹25 lakh

Correct answer: C. ₹75 lakh

Explanation

1. Stock-based drawing power is eligible stock value minus the stipulated margin.
2. The margin is $25\% \times ₹100 \text{ lakh} = ₹25 \text{ lakh}$.
3. Drawing power is ₹75 lakh, actual drawings must also remain within the sanctioned limit.

Q21. Which statements about PMEGP are correct?

1. KVIC is the national nodal agency.
2. It merged PMRY and REGP.
3. It supports new eligible self-employment ventures.

PMEGP के बारे में कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

1. KVIC राष्ट्रीय नोडल संस्था है।
2. इसने PMRY और REGP का विलय किया।
3. यह पात्र नए स्वरोज़गार उद्यमों को समर्थन देता है।

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: D. 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

1. PMEGP is a credit-linked subsidy programme supporting eligible new enterprises.
2. It was introduced by merging PMRY and REGP, with KVIC as national nodal agency.
3. Project eligibility, bank appraisal and scheme conditions remain necessary.

Q22. Calculate the first-year KCC short-term limit: paddy scale ₹43,000/ha on 1.5 ha, bajra scale ₹28,000/ha on 1 ha, plus 10% post-harvest needs, 20% maintenance and ₹1,000 insurance.

प्रथम वर्ष KCC अल्पकालीन सीमा निकालिए: धान ₹43,000 प्रति हेक्टेयर, क्षेत्र 1.5 हेक्टेयर; बाजरा ₹28,000 प्रति हेक्टेयर, क्षेत्र 1 हेक्टेयर; 10% कटाई बाद आवश्यकता, 20% रखरखाव और ₹1,000 बीमा जोड़ें।

- A. ₹92,500
- B. ₹93,500
- C. ₹1,21,250
- D. ₹1,20,250

Correct answer: C. ₹1,21,250

Explanation

1. The crop-finance base is $₹43,000 \times 1.5 + ₹28,000 \times 1 = ₹92,500$.
2. Adding 10% and 20% gives $₹92,500 \times 1.30 = ₹1,20,250$.
3. Adding ₹1,000 insurance produces ₹1,21,250.

Q23. What was the ordinary minimum tenor for a domestic rupee term deposit in 2023?

2023 में घरेलू रुपया सावधि जमा की सामान्य न्यूनतम अवधि कितनी थी?

- A. 7 days
- B. 15 days
- C. 30 days
- D. 180 days

Correct answer: A. 7 days

Explanation

1. The ordinary minimum tenor was seven days under the applicable deposit framework.
2. Special deposit categories and products can have additional conditions.
3. The minimum tenor should not be confused with a particular bank's promotional deposit duration.

Q24. How many days of grace normally apply to a bill payable otherwise than on demand, where the statutory rule applies?

मांग के अतिरिक्त अन्य प्रकार से देय बिल में वैधानिक नियम लागू होने पर सामान्यतः कितने अनुग्रह दिवस मिलते हैं?

- A. 2 days
- B. 3 days
- C. 5 days
- D. 7 days

Correct answer: B. 3 days

Explanation

1. The NI Act adds three days of grace to the stated maturity in the applicable case.
2. Instruments payable on demand, at sight or on presentment do not receive this ordinary extension.
3. Holiday rules can also affect the resulting due date.

Q25. Which statements about IMPS are correct?

1. It is operated through NPCI's payment infrastructure.
2. Different bank-account MMIDs may be linked to the same mobile number.
3. Participating banks can provide IMPS through multiple channels.

IMPS के बारे में कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

1. यह NPCI के भुगतान ढाँचे पर संचालित है।
2. एक मोबाइल नंबर से अलग बैंक खातों के MMID जुड़े हो सकते हैं।
3. भागीदार बैंक इसे कई चैनलों से उपलब्ध करा सकते हैं।

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: D. 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

1. IMPS enables immediate fund transfer through participating institutions.
2. The mobile-number/MMID route can distinguish different linked accounts.
3. Bank-supported mobile, internet and other channels provide access subject to their operational controls.

Q26. Which value is calculated from data to help detect accidental changes or transmission errors?

डेटा में आकस्मिक परिवर्तन या प्रसारण त्रुटि पहचानने के लिए कौन-सा मान गणना किया जाता है?

- A. Checksum
- B. Audit fee
- C. Locker rent
- D. Drawing power

Correct answer: A. Checksum

Explanation

1. A checksum is derived from data using a defined calculation.
2. Recalculation and comparison can reveal changes or corruption.
3. A simple checksum is not necessarily a secure cryptographic proof against deliberate tampering.

Q27. Which statements about cash credit are correct?

1. Drawings are limited by sanction and drawing power.
2. It commonly finances working capital.
3. Interest is ordinarily charged on the utilised outstanding.

नकद ऋण के बारे में कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

1. आहरण स्वीकृति और आहरण शक्ति से सीमित होते हैं।
2. यह सामान्यतः कार्यशील पूंजी का वित्तपोषण करता है।
3. ब्याज सामान्यतः प्रयुक्त बकाया पर लगता है।

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: D. 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

1. Cash credit provides a running borrowing facility within the permitted ceiling.
2. It supports the operating cycle rather than being simply a fixed capital-expenditure loan.
3. Stock statements, account conduct and periodic review help the bank monitor continued eligibility.

Q28. Which statement correctly distinguishes NRE and NRO deposits?

कौन-सा कथन NRE और NRO जमा में सही अंतर बताता है?

- A. Both are always foreign-currency deposits
- B. NRE term deposits ordinarily have a minimum one-year tenor, while NRO follows the applicable domestic rupee term-deposit tenor
- C. NRO can only be a recurring deposit
- D. NRE can never be a savings account

Correct answer: B. NRE term deposits ordinarily have a minimum one-year tenor, while NRO follows the applicable domestic rupee term-deposit tenor

Explanation

1. NRE and NRO accounts are denominated in Indian rupees.
2. NRE term deposits ordinarily have a minimum tenor of one year.
3. NRO follows the relevant domestic rupee term-deposit framework, so the one-year NRE minimum should not be imposed on every NRO deposit.

Q29. Many compromised computers flood one online service until genuine users cannot access it. What attack is this?

कई समझौता किए गए कंप्यूटर एक ऑनलाइन सेवा पर ट्रैफिक भेजते हैं, जिससे वास्तविक उपयोगकर्ता पहुँच नहीं पाते। यह कौन-सा हमला है?

- A. DDoS
- B. A routine backup
- C. A stock audit
- D. An LC confirmation

Correct answer: A. DDoS

Explanation

1. A distributed denial-of-service attack uses multiple sources to overwhelm a target.
2. It primarily disrupts availability of the service.
3. Traffic filtering, resilient infrastructure and response procedures help manage the attack.

Q30. In 2023, which request by the sole hirer of a locker could ordinarily be processed under the nomination rules?

2023 में एकल लॉकर धारक का कौन-सा अनुरोध नामांकन नियमों के तहत सामान्यतः संसाधित किया जा सकता था?

- A. Add two simultaneous nominees in that singly operated locker
- B. Demand automatic full-value compensation for every earthquake loss
- C. Cancel the existing nomination using the prescribed process
- D. Treat any neighbour as nominee without a record

Correct answer: C. Cancel the existing nomination using the prescribed process

Explanation

1. A locker hirer could cancel or vary nomination using the prescribed process.
2. The then-applicable singly operated locker rule permitted one nominee.
3. Nomination is separate from the bank's liability for loss of locker contents.

Q31. Which statements about the RBI Integrated Ombudsman Scheme, 2021 are incorrect?

1. The Central Government appoints its Ombudsman.
2. No urban co-operative bank can be covered.
3. Its CRPC is in Delhi.
4. General management grievances are outside its service-deficiency jurisdiction.

RBI एकीकृत लोकपाल योजना, 2021 के बारे में कौन-से कथन गलत हैं?

1. केंद्र सरकार लोकपाल नियुक्त करती है।
2. कोई भी शहरी सहकारी बैंक इसमें शामिल नहीं हो सकता।
3. इसका CRPC दिल्ली में है।
4. सामान्य प्रबंधन शिकायतें सेवा की कमी वाले अधिकारक्षेत्र से बाहर हैं।

- A. 1, 2 and 3
B. 2, 3 and 4
C. 4 only
D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct answer: A. 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

1. RBI appoints the Ombudsman and operates the integrated scheme.
2. Eligible urban co-operative banks can be covered, and the CRPC is at Chandigarh.
3. General management grievances are not converted into service-deficiency complaints merely by naming a regulated entity.

Q32. Which statements about cash-loadable small PPIs are incorrect?

1. Only banks may issue them.
2. Annual loading is limited to ₹10,000.
3. They are used for purchase of goods and services.
4. They are reloadable.

नकद लोडिंग वाले छोटे PPI के बारे में कौन-से कथन गलत हैं?

1. केवल बैंक जारी कर सकते हैं।
2. वार्षिक लोडिंग ₹10,000 तक सीमित है।
3. उनका उपयोग वस्तु और सेवा खरीद में होता है।
4. वे पुनः लोड किए जा सकते हैं।

- A. 1 and 2
B. 2 and 3
C. 3 and 4
D. 1 and 4

Correct answer: A. 1 and 2

Explanation

1. Authorised banks and non-banks can issue small PPIs.
2. The annual loading ceiling was ₹1,20,000, while ₹10,000 was the monthly loading limit.
3. They were reloadable but restricted to purchases rather than unrestricted fund transfers or cash withdrawals.

Q33. A deliberately monitored decoy system is deployed to attract attackers and study their methods. What is it?

हमलावरों को आकर्षित कर उनकी विधियाँ समझने के लिए निगरानी वाला नकली सिस्टम लगाया जाता है। इसे क्या कहते हैं?

- A. A virus
B. A deposit account
C. A honeypot
D. A crop loan

Correct answer: C. A honeypot

Explanation

1. A honeypot is a controlled decoy intended to attract suspicious activity.
2. Monitoring can provide information about attacker methods and behaviour.
3. It must be isolated and governed appropriately so that it does not expose production systems.

Q34. Which security system controls network traffic according to defined rules?

कौन-सी सुरक्षा प्रणाली निर्धारित नियमों के अनुसार नेटवर्क ट्रैफिक नियंत्रित करती है?

- A. Firewall
- B. Chatbot
- C. Payment gateway only
- D. A banker's cheque

Correct answer: A. Firewall

Explanation

1. A firewall applies rules to permitted and blocked network traffic.
2. It helps separate trusted resources from untrusted connections.
3. Its effectiveness depends on configuration, maintenance and the surrounding security architecture.

Q35. Which statement about a postal or courier receipt is generally incorrect?

डाक या कूरियर रसीद के बारे में सामान्यतः कौन-सा कथन गलत है?

- A. It evidences entrustment for transport
- B. It can relate to a small consignment
- C. It is ordinarily a negotiable document of title to goods
- D. It is different from a negotiable bill of lading

Correct answer: C. It is ordinarily a negotiable document of title to goods

Explanation

1. A courier or postal receipt evidences acceptance of an item for carriage.
2. It is ordinarily not a negotiable title document representing ownership of the goods.
3. A bank must distinguish proof of dispatch from a document giving control over delivery.

Q36. Which tool primarily distributes workload rather than being a dedicated intrusion-security control?

कौन-सा साधन मुख्यतः कार्यभार बाँटता है, न कि विशेष घुसपैठ सुरक्षा नियंत्रण है?

- A. Intrusion prevention system
- B. Intrusion detection system
- C. Next-generation firewall
- D. Load balancer

Correct answer: D. Load balancer

Explanation

1. A load balancer distributes traffic among servers to support availability and performance.
2. An IDS, IPS or firewall has a primary security-detection or enforcement role.
3. Some load balancers offer security features, but load distribution alone does not replace dedicated threat controls.

Q37. Which matters can be referred to a Lok Adalat under the applicable framework?

1. An eligible dispute the parties agree to refer
2. A pending matter the court finds suitable after the required process
3. An eligible pre-litigation matter considered by the organising authority

लागू व्यवस्था में कौन-से मामले लोक अदालत भेजे जा सकते हैं?

1. ऐसा पात्र विवाद जिसे पक्षकार भेजने पर सहमत हों
2. आवश्यक प्रक्रिया के बाद न्यायालय द्वारा उपयुक्त पाया गया लंबित मामला
3. आयोजक प्राधिकरण द्वारा विचार किया गया पात्र मुकदमे-पूर्व मामला

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: D. 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

1. Lok Adalats provide a settlement mechanism for eligible pending or pre-litigation disputes.
2. Referral can follow the parties' agreement or the prescribed court/authority process.
3. Non-compoundable offences and other excluded matters cannot be included merely by consent.

Q38. Which measures help manage conflicts of interest?

1. **Appropriate disclosure**
2. **Institutional controls**
3. **Identification and prevention of avoidable conflicts**

हितों के टकराव को कौन-से उपाय नियंत्रित करने में मदद करते हैं?

1. उचित प्रकटीकरण
2. संस्थागत नियंत्रण
3. टाले जा सकने वाले टकराव की पहचान और रोकथाम

- A. 1 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: D. 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

1. Conflicts should be identified before they distort a decision.
2. Disclosure and institutional safeguards can support independent judgement.
3. Recusal or restrictions may be needed where disclosure alone does not adequately manage the conflict.

Q39. Which is a recognised cable category used for wired Ethernet LANs?

तार वाले ईथरनेट LAN में कौन-सी मान्यता प्राप्त केबल श्रेणी उपयोग होती है?

- A. Cat5e
B. Can5e
C. RAM6a
D. Rod5a

Correct answer: A. Cat5e

Explanation

1. Cat5e is a recognised twisted-pair cabling category.
2. Suitable cable, connectors and installation support reliable Ethernet links.
3. The other listed names are not standard cable categories.

Q40. What is the main purpose of natural-language processing?

प्राकृतिक भाषा प्रसंस्करण का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है?

- A. Eliminate all human judgement
B. Enable computers to process and interpret human language
C. Issue currency automatically
D. Replace network cables

Correct answer: B. Enable computers to process and interpret human language

Explanation

1. NLP supports analysis and generation of human-language text or speech.
2. It is used in tasks such as classification, translation and conversational systems.
3. Understanding language in this computational sense does not guarantee flawless judgement or factual accuracy.

Q41. Which are possible banking uses of AI?

1. **Automating suitable repetitive tasks**
2. **Supporting personalised service**
3. **Assisting fraud-risk analysis**
4. **Removing all human oversight by definition**

बैंकिंग में AI के संभावित उपयोग कौन-से हैं?

1. उपयुक्त दोहराव वाले कार्यों का स्वचालन
2. व्यक्तिगत सेवा में सहायता
3. धोखाधड़ी जोखिम विश्लेषण में सहायता
4. परिभाषा के अनुसार सभी मानवीय निगरानी समाप्त करना

- A. 1, 2 and 3
B. 2, 3 and 4
C. 1 and 4
D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct answer: A. 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

1. AI can support pattern analysis, service personalisation and automation.
2. Applications still require validation, governance and controls suited to their risk.
3. Removing all human oversight is not an inherent objective or a safe conclusion about AI use.

Q42. Which is not one of the stated seven C's of credit appraisal?

ऋण मूल्यांकन के बताए गए सात C में कौन शामिल नहीं है?

- A. Character
- B. Capital
- C. Constitution
- D. Conditions

Correct answer: C. Constitution

Explanation

1. The stated framework includes creditworthiness, character, capacity, capital, collateral, conditions and cash flows.
2. These dimensions support appraisal of the borrower and repayment proposition.
3. The borrower's legal constitution still matters, but it is not one of the seven named C's in this particular list.

Q43. What is the principal purpose of an HSM?

HSM का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है?

- A. Act as a simple Ethernet hub
- B. Replace a modem
- C. Issue paper cheques
- D. Secure cryptographic keys and related operations

Correct answer: D. Secure cryptographic keys and related operations

Explanation

1. A Hardware Security Module provides protected storage and use of cryptographic keys.
2. It can support encryption, signing and authentication operations.
3. It is not primarily a LAN packet-forwarding device like a router or switch.

Original Practice Questions

Additional PPB practice • Prepared by Exam Prepp

Q44. A cash-credit limit is ₹7 lakh, while assessed drawing power is ₹9 lakh. What is the maximum permissible outstanding, assuming no other restriction?

नकद ऋण की स्वीकृत सीमा ₹7 लाख है और आहरण शक्ति ₹9 लाख है। अन्य प्रतिबंध न होने पर अधिकतम अनुमत बकाया कितना होगा?

- A. ₹9 lakh
- B. ₹16 lakh
- C. ₹7 lakh
- D. ₹2 lakh

Correct answer: C. ₹7 lakh

Explanation

1. Both the sanctioned limit and drawing power restrict utilisation.
2. The lower of the two amounts is the operational ceiling.
3. The borrower cannot use ₹9 lakh merely because sufficient stock supports that amount.

Q45. In a pledge of goods, which essential feature distinguishes it from hypothecation?

वस्तुओं के गिरवीकरण को हाइपोथिकेशन से अलग करने वाली आवश्यक विशेषता कौन-सी है?

- A. The borrower transfers ownership absolutely
- B. No debt exists
- C. Only immovable property is involved
- D. Possession is delivered to the lender or its agent

Correct answer: D. Possession is delivered to the lender or its agent

Explanation

1. Pledge requires delivery of possession, which may be actual or constructive.
2. The borrower ordinarily retains ownership of the goods.
3. In hypothecation, possession normally remains with the borrower.

Q46. A customer gives the bank a right over receivables by transferring the relevant claim. Which security method is used?

ग्राहक संबंधित दावा हस्तांतरित करके बैंक को प्राप्य राशियों पर अधिकार देता है। कौन-सी प्रतिभूति विधि प्रयुक्त होती है?

- A. Assignment
- B. Pledge of land
- C. Lease
- D. Novation of a cheque

Correct answer: A. Assignment

Explanation

1. Assignment transfers a right or claim, such as a debt receivable.
2. It differs from delivery-based pledge of tangible goods.
3. The bank should verify validity, notice requirements and competing claims over the assigned debt.

Q47. In an English mortgage, which combination is characteristic?

अंग्रेजी बंधक की मुख्य विशेषताओं का कौन-सा संयोजन सही है?

- A. No personal promise and no transfer
- B. Absolute transfer subject to retransfer on repayment, with a personal repayment promise
- C. Only deposit of a stock statement
- D. Transfer of possession without any repayment obligation

Correct answer: B. Absolute transfer subject to retransfer on repayment, with a personal repayment promise

Explanation

1. An English mortgage includes a personal undertaking to repay on a certain date.
2. The property is transferred absolutely subject to a proviso for retransfer on repayment.
3. The security should be distinguished from a simple or usufructuary mortgage.

Q48. Which mortgage is created by depositing title deeds with the intention of creating security, subject to legal requirements?

कानूनी आवश्यकताओं के अधीन प्रतिभूति बनाने के उद्देश्य से स्वत्व विलेख जमा करने से कौन-सा बंधक बनता है?

- A. Usufructuary mortgage
- B. Conditional-sale mortgage
- C. Mortgage by deposit of title deeds
- D. English mortgage only

Correct answer: C. Mortgage by deposit of title deeds

Explanation

1. The key elements are a debt, deposit of title deeds and an intention to create security.
2. The transaction must satisfy applicable location and legal requirements.
3. A mere deposit of papers for safekeeping does not automatically create a mortgage.

Q49. A guarantee expressly limits the surety's liability to ₹2 lakh. The borrower's unpaid debt is ₹3 lakh. What is the surety's maximum principal liability under that guarantee?

गारंटी में ज़मानतदार की देयता स्पष्ट रूप से ₹2 लाख तक सीमित है। उधारकर्ता का बकाया ऋण ₹3 लाख है। इस गारंटी के तहत ज़मानतदार की अधिकतम मूलधन देयता कितनी है?

- A. ₹2 lakh
- B. ₹3 lakh
- C. ₹5 lakh
- D. Zero automatically

Correct answer: A. ₹2 lakh

Explanation

1. A surety's liability is ordinarily co-extensive with that of the principal debtor unless the contract provides otherwise.
2. An express contractual cap restricts the covered principal liability.
3. The stated cap is ₹2 lakh, separate interest or costs depend on the guarantee's wording.

Q50. A continuing guarantee covers which kind of transactions?

निरंतर गारंटी किस प्रकार के लेनदेन को कवर करती है?

- A. Exactly one cheque only
- B. A series of transactions within its terms
- C. Only a completed gift
- D. Only cash withdrawn before execution

Correct answer: B. A series of transactions within its terms

Explanation

1. A continuing guarantee extends to a series of transactions.
2. Revocation normally affects future transactions rather than liability already incurred.
3. The bank must read the guarantee's scope, limit and termination provisions carefully.

Q51. A depositor has a loan and deposit in the same name and legal capacity. Which right may allow mutual debts to be adjusted, subject to conditions?

जमाकर्ता के ऋण और जमा एक ही नाम और कानूनी क्षमता में हैं। शर्तों के अधीन पारस्परिक देयताओं का समायोजन किस अधिकार से किया जा सकता है?

- A. Negotiation
- B. Subrogation only
- C. Set-off
- D. Truncation

Correct answer: C. Set-off

Explanation

1. Set-off adjusts mutual debts between the same parties in the same right and capacity.
2. The relevant debt must satisfy the conditions for exercise of the right.
3. A trustee's account cannot ordinarily be used to settle the trustee's personal debt.

Q52. Money in a trust account is held by a customer as trustee. Can the bank ordinarily set it off against that customer's personal borrowing?

ग्राहक न्यासी के रूप में न्यास खाते में धन रखता है। क्या बैंक सामान्यतः इसे ग्राहक के व्यक्तिगत ऋण से समायोजित कर सकता है?

- A. Yes, because the name is the same
- B. Yes, without examining capacity
- C. Yes, if the branch is the same
- D. No, the legal capacities differ

Correct answer: D. No, the legal capacities differ

Explanation

1. Mutuality requires debts in the same right and legal capacity.
2. Trust money belongs to the trust relationship, not the customer's unrestricted personal estate.
3. Matching names alone do not permit set-off across these different capacities.

Q53. A customer instructs the bank to stop payment of a particular cheque before it is paid. What should the bank do?

ग्राहक भुगतान से पहले किसी विशेष चेक का भुगतान रोकने का निर्देश देता है। बैंक को क्या करना चाहिए?

- A. Record and act on a valid stop-payment instruction
- B. Pay it because every cheque is irrevocable
- C. Ignore the instruction unless the payee agrees
- D. Convert it into a demand draft

Correct answer: A. Record and act on a valid stop-payment instruction

Explanation

1. A valid stop-payment mandate received before payment changes the paying bank's authority.
2. The bank should record identifying details and prevent payment through its control system.
3. The customer's underlying liability to the payee is a separate issue.

Q54. In 2023, a cheque was normally valid for presentation for how long from its date?

2023 में चेक की तारीख से सामान्यतः प्रस्तुतीकरण की वैधता कितनी थी?

- A. Six months
- B. Three months
- C. One year
- D. Thirty days

Correct answer: B. Three months

Explanation

1. The normal validity of cheques, drafts, pay orders and banker's cheques was three months.
2. An instrument presented after that period is ordinarily treated as stale.
3. The bank must also examine other reasons for return, not validity alone.

Q55. A cheque dated 15 August is presented on 10 August. What is its status on presentation?

15 अगस्त की तारीख वाला चेक 10 अगस्त को प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। प्रस्तुति के समय उसकी स्थिति क्या है?

- A. Stale
- B. Dishonoured by law in every case
- C. Post-dated
- D. Antedated

Correct answer: C. Post-dated

Explanation

1. A cheque with a future date is post-dated.
2. It should not be paid before the date shown on it.
3. It becomes eligible for ordinary presentation from its stated date, subject to other payment requirements.

Q56. When a cheque's amount in words differs from its amount in figures, which amount governs under the NI Act?

चेक में शब्दों और अंकों में लिखी राशि अलग होने पर NI अधिनियम के अनुसार कौन-सी राशि मान्य होती है?

- A. The larger amount
- B. The smaller amount
- C. The figures always
- D. The amount in words

Correct answer: D. The amount in words

Explanation

1. Section 18 of the NI Act provides that the amount stated in words prevails.
2. The rule does not remove the need to examine alterations, mandate and funds.
3. The bank should apply the statutory rule rather than choose the larger or smaller amount.

Q57. A cheque with a forged drawer's signature is paid without a valid mandate. What is the normal consequence for the bank?

जाली आहरणकर्ता हस्ताक्षर वाला चेक वैध आदेश के बिना भुगतान कर दिया जाता है। बैंक के लिए सामान्य परिणाम क्या है?

- A. It cannot ordinarily debit the customer's account for that unauthorised payment
- B. The customer always bears the loss
- C. Forgery makes the bank the cheque's payee
- D. The bank gains an automatic lien

Correct answer: A. It cannot ordinarily debit the customer's account for that unauthorised payment

Explanation

1. A forged drawer's signature does not ordinarily create the customer's payment mandate.
2. The paying bank therefore cannot simply debit the customer as if the cheque were authorised.
3. The precise outcome may also depend on legally relevant facts and established defences.

Q58. An endorsement containing only the endorser's signature is called what?

केवल पृष्ठांकनकर्ता के हस्ताक्षर वाला पृष्ठांकन क्या कहलाता है?

- A. Restrictive endorsement
- B. Blank endorsement
- C. Conditional endorsement
- D. Sans-recourse endorsement

Correct answer: B. Blank endorsement

Explanation

1. A blank endorsement does not name a specific endorsee.
2. A special endorsement names the person to whom payment is to be made.
3. The bank must consider the instrument's form and any crossing or other restriction before payment or collection.

Q59. An endorsement directs payment to a named person and is signed by the holder. What type is it?

धारक के हस्ताक्षर वाला पृष्ठांकन किसी नामित व्यक्ति को भुगतान का निर्देश देता है। यह किस प्रकार का पृष्ठांकन है?

- A. Blank
- B. Forged
- C. Special or full
- D. Inchoate

Correct answer: C. Special or full

Explanation

1. A special endorsement identifies the endorsee.
2. It transfers the instrument in accordance with its terms and the applicable negotiation rules.
3. It differs from a blank endorsement, which contains no named endorsee.

Q60. In a banker's cheque or pay order, who is the issuer?

बैंकर्स चेक या पे ऑर्डर का जारीकर्ता कौन होता है?

- A. The bank
- B. The customer personally
- C. The stock exchange
- D. The insurance company

Correct answer: A. The bank

Explanation

1. A banker's cheque is issued by the bank after receiving the required funds.
2. It is not the same as a customer-written cheque on a personal account.
3. Payment and duplicate-issue procedures follow the bank's instrument controls.

Q61. Which is the ordinary relationship when a bank receives valuables solely for safe custody?

बैंक केवल सुरक्षित अभिरक्षा के लिए मूल्यवान वस्तुएँ प्राप्त करता है तो सामान्य संबंध क्या होता है?

- A. Debtor and creditor for a deposit
- B. Bailor and bailee
- C. Seller and buyer
- D. Mortgagor and mortgagee

Correct answer: B. Bailor and bailee

Explanation

1. Safe custody involves delivery of identified goods for a specified purpose.
2. The customer is the bailor and the bank is the bailee.
3. This differs from a money deposit, where the ordinary relationship is creditor and debtor.

Q62. A minor signs an ordinary personal loan agreement without a legally valid special arrangement. What is the general rule?

कोई नाबालिग विशेष रूप से वैध कानूनी व्यवस्था के बिना सामान्य व्यक्तिगत ऋण अनुबंध करता है। सामान्य नियम क्या है?

- A. It binds the minor exactly like an adult
- B. It is valid if interest is high
- C. The minor's agreement is generally void
- D. It automatically binds the school

Correct answer: C. The minor's agreement is generally void

Explanation

1. A minor is generally not competent to contract under the Indian Contract Act.
2. An ordinary agreement with the minor is therefore void.
3. Rules concerning necessities and a minor's property must not be confused with a normal personal contractual liability.

Q63. A partnership deed authorises partners A and B to operate jointly. A cheque signed only by A is presented. What should the bank check first?

साझेदारी विलेख में A और B को संयुक्त संचालन का अधिकार है। केवल A के हस्ताक्षर वाला चेक प्रस्तुत होता है। बैंक को पहले क्या जाँचना चाहिए?

- A. The colour of the ink
- B. The payee's profession
- C. The partners' ages only
- D. Compliance with the recorded operating mandate

Correct answer: D. Compliance with the recorded operating mandate

Explanation

1. The account mandate controls who can authorise a debit.
2. Where joint signatures are required, one signature is insufficient unless a valid changed mandate applies.
3. The bank should seek a compliant instruction rather than infer authority from a partner's status.

Q64. A bank receives reliable notice of a customer's death before paying that customer's cheque. What normally happens to the mandate?

ग्राहक का चेक भुगतान करने से पहले बैंक को उसकी मृत्यु की विश्वसनीय सूचना मिलती है। भुगतान आदेश पर सामान्यतः क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है?

- A. The ordinary mandate is terminated
- B. The bank must pay every outstanding cheque
- C. The nominee becomes the cheque's drawer
- D. The cheque becomes a bank guarantee

Correct answer: A. The ordinary mandate is terminated

Explanation

1. Notice of death ordinarily ends the customer's authority for further cheque payments.
2. The balance is dealt with under succession, nomination and survivor procedures.
3. A nomination does not itself authorise the nominee to sign cheques on the deceased's account.

Q65. An account is operated under an 'either or survivor' mandate. One holder dies. Who may ordinarily operate the account, subject to the mandate and bank's checks?

खाता 'कोई एक या उत्तरजीवी' आदेश से संचालित है। एक धारक की मृत्यु हो जाती है। आदेश और बैंक की जाँच के अधीन सामान्यतः कौन संचालन कर सकता है?

- A. Any neighbour
- B. The surviving holder
- C. Only the local police
- D. Every creditor of the deceased

Correct answer: B. The surviving holder

Explanation

1. A survivor mandate facilitates operation or payment to the surviving holder.
2. The bank verifies death and the applicable mandate before acting.
3. Payment by the bank does not finally determine all inheritance rights among claimants.

Q66. In 2023, DICGC deposit insurance covered an eligible depositor in one bank up to what amount in the same right and capacity?

2023 में एक बैंक में समान अधिकार और क्षमता वाले पात्र जमाकर्ता को DICGC बीमा के तहत अधिकतम कितनी सुरक्षा थी?

- A. ₹1 lakh
- B. ₹2 lakh
- C. ₹5 lakh
- D. ₹10 lakh

Correct answer: C. ₹5 lakh

Explanation

1. The insurance ceiling was ₹5 lakh, including principal and interest.
2. Accounts across branches of the same bank in the same right and capacity are aggregated.
3. Different banks are considered separately, subject to the insurance framework.

Q67. A depositor has ₹4 lakh principal and ₹1.5 lakh accrued interest in one insured bank, all in the same capacity. What maximum amount is insured?

एक बीमित बैंक में समान क्षमता में जमाकर्ता के ₹4 लाख मूलधन और ₹1.5 लाख ब्याज हैं। अधिकतम कितनी राशि बीमित होगी?

- A. ₹4 lakh
- B. ₹5.5 lakh
- C. ₹1.5 lakh
- D. ₹5 lakh

Correct answer: D. ₹5 lakh

Explanation

1. Principal plus accrued interest totals ₹5.5 lakh.
2. The DICGC ceiling limits the insured amount to ₹5 lakh.
3. Splitting that money among branches of the same bank does not increase coverage in the same capacity.

Q68. Which money-laundering stage introduces criminal proceeds into the financial system?

धनशोधन के किस चरण में अपराध से प्राप्त राशि वित्तीय प्रणाली में प्रवेश करती है?

- A. Placement
- B. Layering
- C. Integration
- D. Liquidation

Correct answer: A. Placement

Explanation

1. Placement is the initial introduction of illicit funds into the financial system.
2. Layering then uses transactions to obscure their origin.
3. Integration seeks to present the funds as apparently legitimate wealth.

Q69. Repeated transfers through several accounts to obscure the origin of illicit funds illustrate which stage?

अवैध धन के स्रोत को छिपाने के लिए कई खातों के माध्यम से बार-बार हस्तांतरण कौन-सा चरण दर्शाता है?

- A. Placement only
- B. Layering
- C. Ordinary reconciliation
- D. Patent registration

Correct answer: B. Layering

Explanation

1. Layering creates distance between funds and their unlawful source.
2. Complex or purposeless transfers can be a warning sign requiring examination.
3. Suspicion is assessed using the full transaction pattern rather than account movement alone.

Q70. Which approach should guide the intensity of customer due diligence?

ग्राहक समुचित सावधानी की गहनता किस दृष्टिकोण से तय होनी चाहिए?

- A. The customer's favourite branch
- B. The number of bank advertisements
- C. A risk-based approach
- D. Uniform maximum restrictions on everyone

Correct answer: C. A risk-based approach

Explanation

1. Banks classify and monitor customers using relevant risk factors.
2. Higher-risk relationships require stronger examination and monitoring.
3. Risk classification should be supported by information and reviewed when circumstances change.

Q71. Who determines the identity of the natural person ultimately owning or controlling a legal-entity customer?

विधिक संस्था ग्राहक के अंतिम स्वामी या नियंत्रक वास्तविक व्यक्ति की पहचान किस प्रक्रिया से की जाती है?

- A. Cheque truncation
- B. Cash recycling
- C. Cheque crossing
- D. Beneficial-owner identification

Correct answer: D. Beneficial-owner identification

Explanation

1. Beneficial ownership looks beyond the legal entity's immediate name.
2. It identifies the relevant natural persons who ultimately own or control it.
3. Banks apply the prescribed ownership thresholds and control tests for the entity concerned.

Q72. What should a bank employee do when suspicious transactions are identified?

संदिग्ध लेनदेन पहचानने पर बैंक कर्मचारी को क्या करना चाहिए?

- A. Escalate through the bank's AML reporting process without tipping off the customer
- B. Warn the customer about the intended STR
- C. Post the details publicly
- D. Ignore transactions below the customer's usual balance

Correct answer: A. Escalate through the bank's AML reporting process without tipping off the customer

Explanation

1. Suspicious activity should be assessed and escalated through the authorised AML process.
2. Disclosure to the customer that an STR is being considered or filed can amount to tipping off.
3. A transaction is not automatically harmless because it is small or fits within available funds.

Q73. Which body primarily receives and analyses financial intelligence reports in India?

भारत में वित्तीय खुफिया रिपोर्ट मुख्यतः कौन-सी संस्था प्राप्त और विश्लेषित करती है?

- A. SEBI
- B. FIU-IND
- C. DICGC
- D. NPCI

Correct answer: B. FIU-IND

Explanation

1. FIU-IND receives prescribed reports from reporting entities and analyses financial intelligence.
2. It can disseminate relevant intelligence to authorised agencies.
3. Its role should be distinguished from the Enforcement Directorate's investigative functions.

Q74. In 2023, what annual credit ceiling applied to an RBI-defined small bank account?

2023 में RBI द्वारा परिभाषित छोटे बैंक खाते में वार्षिक जमा की अधिकतम सीमा कितनी थी?

- A. ₹50,000
- B. ₹75,000
- C. ₹1,00,000
- D. ₹2,00,000

Correct answer: C. ₹1,00,000

Explanation

1. Total credits in a financial year were limited to ₹1 lakh.
2. The small-account framework also imposed separate balance and monthly withdrawal/transfer limits.
3. A simplified small account is different from an unrestricted account opened after full KYC.

Q75. What was the normal maximum balance in an RBI-defined small account in 2023?

2023 में RBI द्वारा परिभाषित छोटे खाते में सामान्य अधिकतम शेष कितना था?

- A. ₹10,000
- B. ₹25,000
- C. ₹1,00,000
- D. ₹50,000

Correct answer: D. ₹50,000

Explanation

1. The normal small-account balance ceiling was ₹50,000.
2. Prescribed exceptions, including specified government-benefit credits, require separate consideration.
3. The ceiling is distinct from the annual credit and monthly debit limits.

Q76. What was the normal monthly ceiling for withdrawals and transfers from a small account in 2023?

2023 में छोटे खाते से मासिक निकासी और हस्तांतरण की सामान्य सीमा कितनी थी?

- A. ₹10,000
- B. ₹20,000
- C. ₹50,000
- D. ₹1,00,000

Correct answer: A. ₹10,000

Explanation

1. The total monthly withdrawals and transfers were limited to ₹10,000.
2. These restrictions form part of the simplified KYC small-account arrangement.
3. Opening such an account does not permit unlimited cash or electronic debits.

Q77. NEFT processing in 2023 was available during which period?

2023 में NEFT प्रक्रिया किस अवधि में उपलब्ध थी?

- A. Only 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- B. 24 hours a day on all days
- C. Only weekdays
- D. Only month-end

Correct answer: B. 24 hours a day on all days

Explanation

1. NEFT was available around the clock on all days.
2. It processed transfers in half-hourly batches.
3. Round-the-clock availability does not make NEFT identical to transaction-by-transaction RTGS settlement.

Q78. In 2023, full-KYC PPIs ordinarily permitted a maximum outstanding balance of what amount?

2023 में पूर्ण KYC वाले PPI में सामान्यतः अधिकतम बकाया शेष कितना अनुमत था?

- A. ₹2 lakh
- B. ₹10,000
- C. ₹50,000
- D. ₹5 lakh

Correct answer: A. ₹2 lakh

Explanation

1. The full-KYC PPI outstanding ceiling was ₹2 lakh.
2. The issuer could impose lower operational limits within the regulatory ceiling.
3. Separate transaction or transfer restrictions could also apply, so balance capacity alone does not determine every permitted payment.

Q79. What is the role of an IFSC in an electronic bank transfer?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बैंक हस्तांतरण में IFSC की क्या भूमिका होती है?

- A. It identifies the customer's PAN
- B. It identifies the relevant bank branch
- C. It is the customer's password
- D. It guarantees the account balance

Correct answer: B. It identifies the relevant bank branch

Explanation

1. IFSC is an 11-character code identifying a participating bank branch.
2. It supports routing in specified electronic payment systems.
3. It does not replace the beneficiary's account number or confirm that the intended person owns that account.

Q80. In a UPI payment, what is the main role of the UPI PIN?

UPI भुगतान में UPI PIN की मुख्य भूमिका क्या है?

- A. To receive every incoming credit
- B. To reveal the user's account statement publicly
- C. To authorise specified debit transactions
- D. To replace the bank's IFSC permanently

Correct answer: C. To authorise specified debit transactions

Explanation

1. The UPI PIN authenticates and authorises a debit request under the payment process.
2. A customer does not ordinarily need to enter a PIN merely to receive money.
3. A request to enter a PIN while supposedly receiving a refund should therefore be examined carefully.

Q81. An OTP should be shared with whom during ordinary banking authentication?

सामान्य बैंकिंग प्रमाणीकरण के दौरान OTP किसके साथ साझा करना चाहिए?

- A. Anyone claiming to be a bank officer
- B. A caller offering a refund
- C. A social-media support account
- D. No one, enter it only in the legitimate authentication flow

Correct answer: D. No one, enter it only in the legitimate authentication flow

Explanation

1. An OTP is an authentication secret, not information for an unsolicited caller.
2. The customer should enter it only within the legitimate transaction or sign-in process.
3. Sharing it can allow an attacker to complete an unauthorised action.

Q82. What distinguishes two-factor authentication from using two passwords of the same kind?

दो अलग-अलग पासवर्ड उपयोग करने की तुलना में द्वि-कारक प्रमाणीकरण को क्या अलग बनाता है?

- A. Use of independent factor categories, such as knowledge and possession
- B. Use of a longer username
- C. Use of two identical PINs
- D. Use of two branch counters

Correct answer: A. Use of independent factor categories, such as knowledge and possession

Explanation

1. Authentication factors include something known, possessed or inherent to the user.
2. Two independent categories provide greater protection than repeating one type.
3. The factors must be securely implemented, merely adding another field does not ensure independence.

Q83. Encrypting stored customer data primarily supports which security objective?

संग्रहीत ग्राहक डेटा को एन्क्रिप्ट करना मुख्यतः किस सुरक्षा उद्देश्य में सहायता करता है?

- A. Availability only
- B. Confidentiality
- C. Marketing
- D. Cash settlement

Correct answer: B. Confidentiality

Explanation

1. Encryption makes data unreadable without the appropriate cryptographic key.
2. It primarily protects confidentiality of stored or transmitted information.
3. Access control, integrity checks and backups are still required for other security objectives.

Q84. What should a bank test through a disaster-recovery drill?

आपदा पुनर्प्राप्ति अभ्यास से बैंक को क्या जाँचना चाहिए?

- A. Only the office paint
- B. Only advertisements
- C. Its ability to restore critical systems and services
- D. Only staff attendance

Correct answer: C. Its ability to restore critical systems and services

Explanation

1. Disaster recovery focuses on restoring technology and data after a disruption.
2. Testing reveals whether backups, alternate infrastructure and procedures actually work.
3. It supports the broader business-continuity plan for maintaining essential customer services.

Q85. Which backup practice best reduces the impact of ransomware encrypting production systems?

रैनसमवेयर द्वारा उत्पादन प्रणालियों को एन्क्रिप्ट करने का प्रभाव कम करने के लिए कौन-सी बैकअप व्यवस्था बेहतर है?

- A. Keep every backup writable from the same compromised account
- B. Never test restoration
- C. Keep only one live copy
- D. Maintain protected offline or immutable backups and test recovery

Correct answer: D. Maintain protected offline or immutable backups and test recovery

Explanation

1. A compromised production account should not be able to destroy every recovery copy.
2. Protected offline or immutable backups reduce that shared exposure.
3. Regular restoration tests confirm that the organisation can recover usable data rather than merely possess backup files.

Q86. In robotic process automation, which activity is a suitable initial candidate?

रोबोटिक प्रक्रिया स्वचालन में कौन-सी गतिविधि प्रारंभिक उपयोग के लिए उपयुक्त है?

- A. A repetitive task with clear rules and stable inputs
- B. Every complex credit decision without oversight
- C. Replacing all legal judgement
- D. A task with no defined process

Correct answer: A. A repetitive task with clear rules and stable inputs

Explanation

1. RPA automates structured, repetitive tasks governed by explicit rules.
2. Examples include transferring validated data between systems or producing routine reports.
3. Exceptions and judgement-heavy activities still need appropriate human review and controls.

Q87. How does a permissioned blockchain differ from a fully open public network?

अनुमति-आधारित ब्लॉकचेन पूरी तरह खुले सार्वजनिक नेटवर्क से कैसे अलग है?

- A. It has no access controls
- B. Participation is restricted to authorised entities
- C. It cannot store any transaction
- D. It is always a cryptocurrency

Correct answer: B. Participation is restricted to authorised entities

Explanation

1. A permissioned network controls who can participate and perform specified actions.
2. Its governance can suit institutional uses involving known organisations.
3. Blockchain is a recordkeeping technology and does not inherently require a public cryptocurrency.

Q88. What does B2B describe in electronic commerce?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाणिज्य में B2B किसे दर्शाता है?

- A. Bank to borrower only
- B. Buyer to branch only
- C. Business-to-business transactions
- D. Branch-to-bank messages only

Correct answer: C. Business-to-business transactions

Explanation

1. B2B refers to commercial dealings between businesses.
2. It differs from B2C, where a business supplies an individual consumer.
3. The classification concerns the parties to the transaction rather than the particular payment instrument.

Q89. Which practice most directly supports fair treatment of a retail borrower?

खुदरा उधारकर्ता के साथ निष्पक्ष व्यवहार को कौन-सी प्रक्रिया सबसे सीधे बढ़ावा देती है?

- A. Hide all fees until default
- B. Promise returns unrelated to the contract
- C. Use blank signed forms
- D. Explain material terms and charges before informed acceptance

Correct answer: D. Explain material terms and charges before informed acceptance

Explanation

1. Customers should receive understandable information about the loan's material terms.
2. Transparent charges and obligations support informed choice.
3. Fair treatment also requires appropriate sales conduct, complaint handling and adherence to the agreed contract.

Q90. A bank employee receives a valuable gift from a supplier while evaluating that supplier's bid. What is the appropriate response?

बोली का मूल्यांकन करते समय बैंक कर्मचारी को आपूर्तिकर्ता से मूल्यवान उपहार मिलता है। उचित प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

- A. Follow the gift policy, disclose the conflict and recuse where required
- B. Accept it secretly
- C. Approve the supplier automatically
- D. Treat the gift as collateral

Correct answer: A. Follow the gift policy, disclose the conflict and recuse where required

Explanation

1. A gift linked to a procurement decision creates an actual or perceived conflict of interest.
2. The employee should follow the institution's disclosure and gift rules.
3. Independent decision-making or recusal may be needed to protect the integrity of the process.

Q91. Which action best demonstrates confidentiality in banking?

कौन-सा कार्य बैंकिंग में गोपनीयता का सबसे अच्छा उदाहरण है?

- A. Discuss a customer's debt with friends
- B. Disclose customer information only on a valid authorised or legal basis
- C. Publish account balances in advertisements
- D. Share passwords with colleagues

Correct answer: B. Disclose customer information only on a valid authorised or legal basis

Explanation

1. Customer information should be used and disclosed only for authorised purposes.
2. Legal duties and valid consent can create specific grounds for disclosure.
3. Routine curiosity, marketing convenience or friendship does not justify disclosure of confidential account details.

Q92. A current ratio is calculated from current assets of ₹9 lakh and current liabilities of ₹6 lakh. What is the ratio?

चालू परिसंपत्तियाँ ₹9 लाख और चालू देयताएँ ₹6 लाख हैं। चालू अनुपात कितना है?

- A. 0.67:1
- B. 1:1
- C. 1.5:1
- D. 3:1

Correct answer: C. 1.5:1

Explanation

1. Current ratio equals current assets divided by current liabilities.
2. ₹9 lakh ÷ ₹6 lakh = 1.5.
3. The ratio is an indicator of short-term liquidity, but asset quality and timing also matter.

Q93. Current assets are ₹10 lakh, including inventory of ₹4 lakh. Current liabilities are ₹5 lakh. Ignoring other adjustments, what is the quick ratio?

चालू परिसंपत्तियाँ ₹10 लाख हैं, जिनमें ₹4 लाख स्टॉक है। चालू देयताएँ ₹5 लाख हैं। अन्य समायोजन छोड़कर त्वरित अनुपात कितना है?

- A. 2:1
- B. 0.8:1
- C. 1:1
- D. 1.2:1

Correct answer: D. 1.2:1

Explanation

1. Quick assets are current assets minus inventory in this simplified calculation.
2. They equal ₹10 lakh – ₹4 lakh = ₹6 lakh.
3. The quick ratio is ₹6 lakh ÷ ₹5 lakh = 1.2:1.

Q94. A legally enforceable loan is repaid in full. The bank still holds the borrower's pledged goods and has no other secured dues. What should ordinarily happen?

कानूनी रूप से प्रवर्तनीय ऋण पूरी तरह चुका दिया गया है। बैंक के पास गिरवी वस्तुएँ हैं और अन्य सुरक्षित बकाया नहीं है। सामान्यतः क्या होना चाहिए?

- A. The bank sells them without notice
- B. The goods become bank income
- C. The bank returns the pledged goods
- D. The borrower must repay the same principal again

Correct answer: C. The bank returns the pledged goods

Explanation

1. Pledge secures the relevant obligation rather than transferring permanent ownership.
2. After the secured debt and lawful charges are discharged, the security should ordinarily be released.
3. Any claimed continuing right must have a valid legal or contractual basis.

Q95. A customer receives a collect request in a UPI app from an unknown party. What does approval with the PIN ordinarily do?

ग्राहक को UPI ऐप में अज्ञात व्यक्ति से कलेक्ट अनुरोध मिलता है। PIN से अनुमोदन करने पर सामान्यतः क्या होता है?

- A. Authorises a debit to pay that party
- B. Credits an automatic reward
- C. Only checks the balance
- D. Cancels every future mandate

Correct answer: A. Authorises a debit to pay that party

Explanation

1. A collect request asks the payer to authorise a payment.
2. Entering the PIN and approving can debit the payer's account.
3. It should not be treated as a harmless step for receiving a refund or prize.

Q96. What is a primary purpose of account reconciliation?

खाता मिलान का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है?

- A. Increase every account balance
- B. Identify and resolve differences between corresponding records
- C. Remove the need for audit
- D. Convert a loan into a deposit

Correct answer: B. Identify and resolve differences between corresponding records

Explanation

1. Reconciliation compares records that should reflect the same transactions.
2. Unmatched entries are investigated for timing differences, omissions or errors.
3. It supports accuracy and control but does not by itself authorise changing a customer's balance.

Q97. Which control separates creation of a payment from its approval?

कौन-सा नियंत्रण भुगतान तैयार करने और उसे मंजूरी देने की भूमिकाओं को अलग करता है?

- A. Single-user override
- B. Public password sharing
- C. Maker-checker control
- D. Anonymous account access

Correct answer: C. Maker-checker control

Explanation

1. Maker-checker assigns initiation and approval to separate authorised roles.
2. It reduces the risk that one person can create and approve an improper transaction alone.
3. Effective implementation requires meaningful independent checking, not a routine rubber stamp.

Q98. A bank suspects a cheque alteration. What is the sound first response before payment?

बैंक को चेक में परिवर्तन का संदेह है। भुगतान से पहले उचित प्रारंभिक कदम क्या है?

- A. Pay first and verify next month
- B. Ignore it if the amount is small
- C. Ask an unrelated customer to approve it
- D. Verify authenticity and authorisation under the applicable cheque rules

Correct answer: D. Verify authenticity and authorisation under the applicable cheque rules

Explanation

1. An apparent alteration can change the drawer's payment instruction.
2. The bank must establish whether the instrument remains valid and payable.
3. Payment controls should follow the instrument's rules and verified mandate, not guesswork.

Q99. What does a credit bureau report primarily help a bank assess?

क्रेडिट ब्यूरो रिपोर्ट बैंक को मुख्यतः किसका आकलन करने में सहायता करती है?

- A. The applicant's credit history and repayment behaviour
- B. The applicant's political preference
- C. The future market price of land with certainty
- D. The exact profit on every future loan

Correct answer: A. The applicant's credit history and repayment behaviour

Explanation

1. Credit information records borrowings, payment performance and related credit events.
2. It supports appraisal of indebtedness and repayment behaviour.
3. It is one input and does not replace verification of income, purpose, affordability and security.

Q100. A customer's business cash flows are seasonal. Which repayment design is usually more suitable after appraisal?

ग्राहक के व्यवसाय के नकदी प्रवाह मौसमी हैं। मूल्यांकन के बाद सामान्यतः कौन-सी चुकौती व्यवस्था अधिक उपयुक्त होगी?

- A. Identical daily repayments regardless of receipts
- B. A schedule aligned with assessed cash-generation periods
- C. No repayment terms at all
- D. Payment only when the branch relocates

Correct answer: B. A schedule aligned with assessed cash-generation periods

Explanation

1. Repayment capacity depends on the timing and amount of cash generation.
2. A schedule aligned with assessed seasonal receipts can reduce avoidable stress.
3. The bank still needs a clear, enforceable repayment plan and suitable monitoring.