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PRINCIPLES & PRACTICES OF BANKING

MEMORY-BASED QUESTIONS

OCTOBER–NOVEMBER 2023

SHIFT 1 | 100 QUESTIONS

English + Hindi • Answers • Detailed Explanations

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Principles & Practices of Banking

JAIB • October–November 2023 • Paper 2 • Shift 1 • 100 Questions

Q1. Which statements about warehouse receipts are correct?

1. Advances can be made against acceptable Central and State Government warehouse receipts.
2. Stocks graded I, II and III are all automatically ineligible for advances.
3. Receipts endorsed to the borrower should ordinarily be avoided.
4. Every warehouse receipt is necessarily negotiable.
5. RBI selective-credit-control directions apply to covered goods.

गोदाम रसीदों पर अग्रिम के बारे में कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

1. केंद्रीय और राज्य सरकारी गोदामों की रसीदों पर अग्रिम दिया जा सकता है।
2. ग्रेड I, II और III खाद्यान्न की रसीदों पर कभी अग्रिम नहीं दिया जाता।
3. उधारकर्ता के पक्ष में पृष्ठांकित रसीदों से सामान्यतः बचना चाहिए।
4. प्रत्येक गोदाम रसीद केवल परक्राम्य होती है।
5. चयनात्मक ऋण नियंत्रण वाले माल पर RBI के निर्देशों का पालन आवश्यक है।

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

Correct answer: C. 1, 3 and 5

Explanation

1. Government warehouse receipts can support advances subject to the bank's acceptance policy and controls.
2. The bank checks the borrower's title, grade and condition of goods. Grade I stocks are not excluded by statement 2.
3. Warehouse receipts can be negotiable or non-negotiable, and RBI's selective-credit-control directions must be observed where applicable.

Q2. SIEM is a platform for detecting, analysing and responding to security threats of the next generation. What does SIEM stand for?

SIEM का पूरा नाम क्या है?

- A. Systematic Incident Evaluation Module
B. Security Information and Event Management
C. Security Information and Evaluation Module
D. Surveillance and Incident Event Management

Correct answer: B. Security Information and Event Management

Explanation

1. SIEM stands for Security Information and Event Management.
2. It combines security-event collection, correlation and analysis.
3. It helps detect threats and support response, but does not replace every other security control.

Q3. Which statements about a cash recycler are correct?

1. It can only accept cash.
2. It may permit cardless deposits within the bank's specified limits.
3. Cash deposits can be made using a debit card.

नकद पुनर्चक्रण मशीन के बारे में कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

1. यह केवल नकद स्वीकार कर सकती है।
2. इसमें बैंक की निर्धारित सीमा के भीतर कार्ड रहित जमा सुविधा हो सकती है।
3. डेबिट कार्ड से नकद जमा किया जा सकता है।

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

Correct answer: B. 2 and 3

Explanation

1. A cash recycler can both accept and dispense cash, so statement 1 is false.
2. Debit-card and cardless deposit facilities depend on the machine and the bank's configuration.
3. Cardless limits are operational limits and should not be treated as one universal RBI ceiling for every machine.

Q4. To whom is the Currency Declaration Form submitted?

मुद्रा घोषणा फॉर्म किस प्राधिकरण को प्रस्तुत किया जाता है?

- A. Reserve Bank of India
- B. Securities and Exchange Board of India
- C. Customs Authorities
- D. Embassy or Consulate

Correct answer: C. Customs Authorities

Explanation

1. Currency brought into India is declared to Customs when the applicable thresholds require declaration.
2. RBI sets the foreign-exchange framework but is not the receiving counter for the traveller's form.
3. The traveller must separately observe applicable foreign-exchange and customs requirements.

Q5. Which of the following is the most important advantage of Land and Building as a security?

ऋण की प्रतिभूति के रूप में भूमि और भवन का एक संभावित लाभ कौन-सा है?

- A. Its value generally increases with time
- B. The release of such securities involves very little expense and formality.
- C. They have a ready market and can be easily sold.
- D. Valuation can be easily done.

Correct answer: A. Its value generally increases with time

Explanation

1. Land and buildings may appreciate over time, although appreciation is not guaranteed.
2. Their valuation, title verification and enforcement can be complex.
3. The bank must assess realistic realisable value rather than assume a ready market or cost-free sale.

Q6. Which method normally allows an e-RUPI beneficiary to redeem the voucher?

e-RUPI वाउचर का सामान्य विमोचन किस माध्यम से किया जाता है?

- A. A conventional digital payment app is compulsory
- B. Internet banking is compulsory
- C. A bank card is compulsory
- D. The authorised SMS or QR-code voucher

Correct answer: D. The authorised SMS or QR-code voucher

Explanation

1. An e-RUPI beneficiary presents the authorised QR-code or SMS voucher at an eligible service provider.
2. A conventional payment app, bank card or internet banking is not necessarily required for that redemption.
3. The voucher is intended for a specified person and purpose under its issuing arrangement.

Q7. What advantages does a seller gain from using a Letter of Credit?

साख पत्र से विक्रेता को कौन-सा लाभ मिल सकता है?

- A. Advance payment is to be made to the seller.
- B. On shipment of the goods, the seller can draw bills and negotiate them with a bank in their country, getting immediate payment.
- C. The buyer cannot induce the seller to give credit.
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: B. On shipment of the goods, the seller can draw bills and negotiate them with a bank in their country, getting immediate payment.

Explanation

1. A complying documentary presentation allows the beneficiary to seek payment or negotiation under the credit.
2. This can reduce reliance on the buyer's willingness to pay after shipment.
3. An LC does not inherently guarantee advance payment before shipment in every case.

Q8. Which transmission medium is immune to electromagnetic interference?

कौन-सा प्रसारण माध्यम विद्युतचुंबकीय हस्तक्षेप से अप्रभावित होता है?

- A. Optical Fibre
- B. Twister Pair cables
- C. Coaxial cables
- D. UTP Cables

Correct answer: A. Optical Fibre

Explanation

1. Optical fibre carries information using light rather than an electrical signal in a conductor.
2. It is therefore immune to electromagnetic interference affecting metallic transmission media.
3. Its installation, connectors and physical protection still require appropriate handling.

Q9. is the prosecuting authority for money laundering crime.

धनशोधन अपराध की जाँच और अभियोजन में कौन-सी संस्था प्रमुख प्राधिकरण है?

- A. RBI
- B. SEBI
- C. FIU
- D. ED

Correct answer: D. ED

Explanation

1. The Enforcement Directorate investigates money-laundering offences under the applicable law.
2. FIU-IND receives and analyses financial intelligence reports.
3. The functions of investigation, reporting analysis and judicial adjudication are distinct.

Q10. Which of the following is not a mandatory feature for cheques under CTS 2010 standards?

CTS-2010 मानकों में चेक की कौन-सी विशेषता अनिवार्य नहीं है?

- A. Pre-filled account field
- B. Security thread
- C. Field placement
- D. Watermark

Correct answer: B. Security thread

Explanation

1. CTS-2010 standardises cheque layout and specified security features, including the watermark.
2. A security thread is not a mandatory feature in the stated standard.
3. Standardisation supports image capture and fraud detection but does not replace signature and mandate verification.

Q11. Which services can a suitably equipped multifunction ATM provide?

1. Utility bill payment
2. Cheque-book requests
3. Insurance-premium payment
4. Opening a term deposit
5. Selected customer-profile updates

एक सक्षम बहु-कार्य ATM द्वारा कौन-सी सेवाएँ दी जा सकती हैं?

1. उपयोगिता बिल भुगतान
2. चेकबुक अनुरोध
3. बीमा प्रीमियम भुगतान
4. सावधि जमा खोलना
5. चुनिंदा ग्राहक विवरण अपडेट करना

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

Correct answer: D. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Explanation

1. ATMs can provide services beyond cash withdrawal when the bank and terminal support them.
2. These can include bill payments, service requests and selected deposit or profile functions.
3. The available menu is bank-specific, not every ATM provides every listed service.

Q12. Which categories may fall under statutory RTI exemptions, subject to the applicable conditions?

1. Cabinet papers
2. Commercial-confidence information
3. Information whose disclosure would breach the privilege of a State Legislature

RTI अधिनियम में किन सूचनाओं पर वैधानिक अपवाद लागू हो सकते हैं?

1. मंत्रिमंडल के कागजात
2. वाणिज्यिक विश्वास संबंधी सूचना
3. ऐसी सूचना जिसका प्रकटीकरण राज्य विधानमंडल के विशेषाधिकार का उल्लंघन करे

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

Correct answer: A. 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

1. Section 8 of the RTI Act contains these categories of exemptions.
2. Their application is subject to the statutory wording, conditions and relevant public-interest provisions.
3. An exemption category should not be read as permission for arbitrary refusal of every related record forever.

Q13. A person acquires a negotiable instrument for consideration before it is payable and without notice of a relevant defect in title. What is that person ordinarily called?

समय से पहले प्रतिफल देकर, दोष की जानकारी के बिना लिखत प्राप्त करने वाला व्यक्ति सामान्यतः क्या कहलाता है?

- A. A mere possessor
B. The original maker
C. A holder in due course
D. The drawee

Correct answer: C. A holder in due course

Explanation

1. A holder in due course acquires the instrument for consideration before it becomes payable, without notice of a relevant defect in title.
2. Mere possession alone does not establish that status.
3. The status carries statutory protections subject to the NI Act's requirements.

Q14. Alexa, Siri, and Cortana are examples of:

Alexa, Siri और Cortana किसके उदाहरण हैं?

- A. Virtual Assistant
B. Artificial intelligence
C. Augmented reality
D. Virtual reality

Correct answer: A. Virtual Assistant

Explanation

1. These products are virtual assistants that interact with users through spoken or written language.
2. They can use AI, speech recognition and natural-language processing.
3. The product category is virtual assistance, the underlying technology is not the same as augmented or virtual reality.

Q15. To undertake issue-management business for corporate clients, banks require which SEBI registration?

बैंकों को कॉर्पोरेट ग्राहकों के निर्गम प्रबंधन का व्यवसाय करने के लिए SEBI में किस श्रेणी का पंजीकरण आवश्यक है?

- A. Category I merchant banker
B. Stock exchange itself
C. Insurance intermediary only
D. No registration

Correct answer: A. Category I merchant banker

Explanation

1. Issue management is a merchant-banking activity governed by SEBI's regulatory framework.
2. A bank undertaking that activity must hold the applicable Category I merchant-banker registration.
3. Ordinary lending is a separate activity and does not itself constitute issue management.

Q16. Which statements about an Account Aggregator are false?

1. It is an RBI-regulated NBFC-AA.
2. It may share information without individual consent.
3. Its NBFC-AA licence is regulated by the Central Government.
4. Sharing requires the individual's consent.
5. It obtains financial information from Financial Information Providers.
6. It may retain the customer financial information as its own stored database.

अकाउंट एग्रीगेटर के बारे में कौन-से कथन गलत हैं?

1. यह RBI द्वारा नियंत्रित NBFC-AA होता है।
2. यह व्यक्ति की सहमति के बिना डेटा साझा कर सकता है।
3. इसका NBFC-AA लाइसेंस केंद्र सरकार द्वारा विनियमित होता है।
4. व्यक्ति की सहमति के बिना डेटा साझा नहीं किया जा सकता।
5. यह वित्तीय सूचना प्रदाताओं से ग्राहक की वित्तीय जानकारी प्राप्त करता है।
6. यह साझा किए जाने वाले ग्राहक डेटा को अपने पास संग्रहीत रख सकता है।

- A. 2 and 3
B. 1, 4 and 5
C. 2, 3 and 5
D. 2, 3 and 6

Correct answer: D. 2, 3 and 6

Explanation

1. An Account Aggregator is an RBI-regulated NBFC-AA that facilitates consent-based financial-information sharing.
2. It is not permitted to treat the customer's financial data as information freely shareable without consent.
3. The AA framework does not allow it to retain customer financial information as its own stored database, statements 2, 3 and 6 are false.

Q17. What is the norm for banks to extend financial assistance to Factoring Companies?

- I. The financial assistance extended by the Factoring Companies is secured by hypothecation or assignment of receivables in their favour.
- II. At least 75% of income is from factoring activity.
- III. Receivables purchased/ financed, on a 'with recourse' or 'without recourse' basis, form at least 50% of the assets.

NBFC-फैक्टर को बैंक वित्त के लिए कौन-से मानदंड पूरे करने होते हैं?

1. उसके अग्रिमों पर प्राप्य राशियों का वैध हाइपोथिकेशन या असाइनमेंट होता है।
2. कम-से-कम 75% आय फैक्टरिंग से होनी चाहिए।
3. खरीदी या वित्तपोषित प्राप्य राशियाँ कम-से-कम 50% परिसंपत्तियाँ हों।

- A. I, and II
B. II and III
C. I and III
D. I, II, and III

Correct answer: C. I and III

Explanation

1. In the 2023 RBI framework, the applicable factoring income and asset tests were at least 50%, not 75%.
2. Finance extended by the factoring company must have the prescribed security in receivables.
3. Thus statements 1 and 3 are correct, while statement 2 uses an outdated threshold.

Q18. On what grounds can an the appeal be filed against an order approving a resolution plan?

अनुमोदित समाधान योजना के विरुद्ध अपील का कौन-सा आधार हो सकता है?

- A. The insolvency resolution process costs have been placed in priority over all other debts.
- B. Material irregularity in the exercise of powers by the RP during the CIRP.
- C. When the debts are not acknowledged by the operational creditors.
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: B. Material irregularity in the exercise of powers by the RP during the CIRP.

Explanation

1. A material irregularity in the resolution professional's exercise of powers can be a statutory ground of appeal.
2. The insolvency code specifies the grounds and procedure for challenging a resolution-plan approval.
3. Merely stating that insolvency costs receive statutory priority does not by itself show an appealable defect.

Q19. A product seller does not include ____ .

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम के तहत उत्पाद विक्रेता की परिभाषा में कौन शामिल नहीं होता?

- A. A service provider
- B. A person who acts only in a financial capacity with respect to the sale of the product.
- C. E-commerce platforms
- D. A person who is a retailer

Correct answer: B. A person who acts only in a financial capacity with respect to the sale of the product.

Explanation

1. A person acting only in a financial capacity regarding the product's sale is excluded from the specified product-seller definition.
2. A retailer or qualifying participant in distribution may be a product seller.
3. The legal definition must be applied to the person's actual role, not merely the business label.

Q20. If a person owes several debts, any payment where neither party has made any appropriation will be applied towards:

यदि देनदार और लेनदार दोनों भुगतान का विनियोजन न करें, तो भुगतान अलग-अलग ऋणों में किस क्रम से लगाया जाता है?

- A. In order of time, whether or not barred by the limitation of suits
- B. Proportionately towards all debts
- C. Towards the largest debt first
- D. Towards the smallest debt first

Correct answer: A. In order of time, whether or not barred by the limitation of suits

Explanation

1. Section 61 of the Indian Contract Act applies payment in order of time when neither party appropriates it.
2. This includes a debt barred by the law of limitation.
3. Where debts are of equal standing, the statutory rule provides proportionate application.

Q21. In respect of accounting disclosure, banks have to comply with various Accounting Standards notified under ____ .

बैंकों के लेखांकन प्रकटीकरण में संबंधित मानक किस नाम के नियमों में अधिसूचित हैं?

- A. Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021
- B. Banking (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2020
- C. Banking Business (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021
- D. Banking Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2019

Correct answer: A. Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021

Explanation

1. The Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 notify the relevant accounting standards for the stated framework.
2. Banks also follow sector-specific statutory and RBI disclosure requirements.
3. Applying accounting standards does not remove those additional banking obligations.

Q22. Cash-out at any ATM of more than ____ hours in a month attracts a flat penalty of ____ per ATM.

ATM में महीने में कितने घंटे से अधिक नकद न होने पर ₹10,000 की समतल दंड राशि लगती थी?

- A. 5 hours; ₹5,000
- B. 10 hours; ₹10,000
- C. 10 hours; ₹5,000
- D. 5 hours; ₹10,000

Correct answer: B. 10 hours; ₹10,000

Explanation

1. Under the RBI scheme, cash-out beyond ten hours in a month attracted a ₹10,000 penalty per ATM.
2. The requirement encouraged timely cash replenishment and service availability.
3. For white-label ATMs, the designated cash-providing bank was charged under the prescribed arrangement.

Q23. Which advances fall within the weaker-sections categories in the stated 2023 PSL framework?

1. SHGs
2. Individual women beneficiaries up to ₹1 lakh each
3. All individual women beneficiaries up to ₹2 lakh each
4. All artisans with individual limits up to ₹2.4 lakh
5. Distressed farmers indebted to non-institutional lenders
6. Beneficiaries of specified government-sponsored schemes
7. DRI beneficiaries

प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र में कमज़ोर वर्गों के अंतर्गत कौन-से अग्रिम आते हैं?

1. स्वयं सहायता समूह
2. प्रति उधारकर्ता ₹1 लाख तक व्यक्तिगत महिला लाभार्थी
3. प्रति उधारकर्ता ₹2 लाख तक सभी व्यक्तिगत महिला लाभार्थी
4. ₹2.4 लाख तक व्यक्तिगत ऋण सीमा वाले सभी कारीगर
5. गैर-संस्थागत ऋणदाताओं के ऋणी संकटग्रस्त किसान
6. निर्दिष्ट सरकारी योजनाओं के लाभार्थी
7. DRI योजना के लाभार्थी

- A. 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7
- B. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7
- C. 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7
- D. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7

Correct answer: A. 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7

Explanation

1. The eligible categories include SHGs, specified government-scheme and DRI beneficiaries, and distressed farmers indebted to non-institutional lenders.
2. The individual-women threshold in the stated 2023 framework was ₹1 lakh.
3. The other two statements use incorrect thresholds, so the matching combination is 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7.

Q24. Which of the following is not a central bank digital currency?

I. Ripple

II. e-Rupee

III. Litecoin

निम्न में से कौन केंद्रीय बैंक डिजिटल मुद्रा नहीं है?

1. Ripple

2. e-Rupee

3. Litecoin

A. I, and II

B. I, and III

C. II and III

D. I, II, and III

Correct answer: B. I, and III

Explanation

1. The e-rupee is India's central-bank digital currency.
2. Ripple-related crypto-assets and Litecoin are not liabilities issued by RBI as Indian legal tender.
3. The correct combination of non-CBDC choices is 1 and 3.

Q25. Section 31 of the Negotiable Instruments Act requires a bank to pay the cheque if:

NI अधिनियम की धारा 31 के अनुसार बैंक को चेक कब भुगतान करना चाहिए?

A. The cheque is presented within six months from the date of its issue.

B. The amount mentioned in words and figures differs, but the difference is not material.

C. The drawer has sufficient balance, and funds are properly applicable.

D. The drawer has sufficient balance in fixed deposits.

Correct answer: C. The drawer has sufficient balance, and funds are properly applicable.

Explanation

1. A drawee bank must honour a duly payable cheque when it has sufficient funds properly applicable to payment.
2. The bank must also consider mandate, validity and lawful restrictions.
3. An unjustified failure can create liability to the drawer under the Act.

Q26. Which of the following is not a norm for SHGs to be eligible for loans?

I. Active existence for at least 6 months as per its books of account.

II. Existing defunct SHGs if revived if active for at least 6 months.

III. Qualified as per grading norms fixed by RBI.

DAY-NRLM में SHG ऋण पात्रता के कौन-से कथन गलत हैं?

1. समूह कम-से-कम छह महीने से सक्रिय हो।

2. पुनर्जीवित निष्क्रिय समूह को छह महीने सक्रिय रहना अनिवार्य है।

3. समूह की ग्रेडिंग के मानदंड RBI तय करता है।

A. I, and II

B. I and III

C. II and III

D. I, II, and III

Correct answer: C. II and III

Explanation

1. The normal active-existence test is at least six months under the scheme.
2. A revived defunct group can qualify after the specified shorter active period of at least three months.
3. Grading norms are linked to NABARD's criteria, so statements 2 and 3 are incorrect.

Q27. Which of the following statements is true about co-branded credit cards?

को-ब्रांडेड क्रेडिट कार्ड के बारे में कौन-सा कथन सही है?

A. A co-branded card is a credit card issued by a retailer.

B. Co-branded cards usually earn merchandise discounts, points, or other rewards when used with the sponsoring merchant.

C. Co-branded cards can be used only at the sponsoring merchant's store.

D. Co-branded cards only bear the logo of the retailer.

Correct answer: B. Co-branded cards usually earn merchandise discounts, points, or other rewards when used with the sponsoring merchant.

Explanation

1. A co-branded card is issued in an arrangement between a card issuer and a co-branding partner.
2. It can provide partner-related rewards, points or discounts.
3. The partner is not automatically the regulated card issuer, and the card need not be usable only at that partner's outlet.

Q28. Banking service through smart watches is possible through _____.

स्मार्टवॉच से बैंकिंग सेवाएँ किस प्रकार की तकनीक का उदाहरण हैं?

- A. Wearable technology
- B. Virtual/Augmented Reality
- C. Blockchain technology
- D. RPA technology

Correct answer: A. Wearable technology

Explanation

1. A smartwatch is a wearable device through which supported banking functions may be accessed.
2. It communicates through wireless or linked mobile connectivity.
3. Wearable technology describes the device category, while its services also depend on secure software and payment infrastructure.

Q29. Which of the following statements defines the term Ethics?

नैतिकता की उपयुक्त परिभाषा कौन-सी है?

- A. It is a set of moral standards and values acceptable in a society and guides human behaviour.
- B. It is a set of expectations of proper behaviour and not the requirements of that behaviour.
- C. It is a set of internalized standards or principles, which evaluate - what is embraced by an individual.
- D. It is a set of thoughts considered to be true by a person.

Correct answer: A. It is a set of moral standards and values acceptable in a society and guides human behaviour.

Explanation

1. Ethics concerns moral standards that guide behaviour and judgement.
2. It helps assess whether conduct is fair and appropriate, beyond the pursuit of immediate gain.
3. A bank's code of conduct translates ethical expectations into institutional responsibilities.

Q30. Which statements about a demand promissory note are correct?

1. It necessarily specifies a fixed future maturity rather than demand payment.
2. Its form must comply with the NI Act.
3. Applicable stamp duty is required.
4. The borrower promises payment to the bank.

मांग वचनपत्र के बारे में कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

1. मांग वचनपत्र आवश्यक रूप से एक निश्चित भविष्य की तारीख पर देय होता है।
2. उसका स्वरूप NI अधिनियम के अनुरूप होना चाहिए।
3. उस पर लागू स्टाम्प शुल्क लगता है।
4. उधारकर्ता बैंक को भुगतान का वचन देता है।

A. 1, 2 and 3

B. 1, 3 and 4

C. 2 and 3

D. 2, 3 and 4

Correct answer: D. 2, 3 and 4

Explanation

1. A demand promissory note contains the maker's undertaking to pay on demand.
2. It must comply with the NI Act and applicable stamp requirements.
3. A note payable at a fixed future maturity is not correctly described by statement 1 as a demand note.

Q31. What lesson does the SATYAM case study provide regarding the effectiveness of auditors in detecting unethical or fraudulent practices?

सत्यम प्रकरण लेखापरीक्षक की प्रभावशीलता के बारे में कौन-सा सबक देता है?

- A. Auditors are always effective in detecting unethical practices.
- B. Auditors with strong audit skills may be ineffective or complicit.
- C. Auditors have no impact on unethical practices.
- D. Unethical practices are easily detected by internal checks.

Correct answer: B. Auditors with strong audit skills may be ineffective or complicit.

Explanation

1. Technical audit skills alone do not ensure detection or prevention of fraud.
2. Independence, professional scepticism and integrity are also essential.
3. An auditor can become ineffective or complicit when these safeguards fail.

Q32. In which of the following cases, the bank has properly exercised the right of general lien?

I. If Aman, the customer of the Bank, has availed a clean overdraft and recently he has delivered the stolen goods to his bank.

II. Raman, a customer of the Bank, has availed a clean overdraft and he has deposited some valuable documents with the bank for a specific purpose, intending to retrieve them after a few months.

III. Saurabh, a customer of the Bank, has availed a clean overdraft from a bank and he has a certain fixed deposit with the bank.

IV. Raman, a customer of the Bank, has availed a clean overdraft and negligently left some articles in bank premises.

किस स्थिति में बैंक के सामान्य ग्रहणाधिकार का आधार उपलब्ध हो सकता है?

1. उधारकर्ता ने चोरी का माल दिया हो।
2. वस्तुएँ किसी विशिष्ट प्रयोजन के लिए जमा हों।
3. उधारकर्ता का अपने नाम और क्षमता में बैंक के पास सावधि जमा हो।
4. ग्राहक भूल से बैंक में वस्तुएँ छोड़ गया हो।

A. I, II, III, IV

B. Only III

C. II, III

D. II, III, IV

Correct answer: B. Only III

Explanation

1. A banker's general lien requires property or security lawfully held in the ordinary course of banking and no inconsistent purpose.
2. Stolen goods, items left accidentally and articles held for a specific incompatible purpose do not create the stated general right.
3. An eligible fixed-deposit security can support the bank's rights, subject to contract, mutuality and lawful conditions.

Q33. What form of banking record is ordinarily accepted under the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, subject to proper certification and lawful directions?

बैंकर्स बुक्स एविडेंस अधिनियम के तहत रिकॉर्ड प्रस्तुत करने में सामान्यतः कौन-सा रूप स्वीकार किया जाता है?

- A. Original books in every case
- B. Certified copies of relevant entries
- C. An unsigned oral summary only
- D. A social-media screenshot only

Correct answer: B. Certified copies of relevant entries

Explanation

1. The Act permits properly certified copies of entries in bankers' books to be received as evidence.
2. This avoids unnecessary production of original banking records in ordinary cases.
3. Certification and any lawful court direction must still meet the statutory requirements.

Q34. Which controls help protect banking systems and data?

- 1. Least-privilege access
- 2. Secure password management
- 3. Maintenance access restricted to authorised personnel
- 4. Periodic review of access rights
- 5. CISO oversight of relevant implemented controls

सिस्टम और डेटा की सुरक्षा के लिए कौन-से नियंत्रण उपयुक्त हैं?

- 1. काम के लिए आवश्यक न्यूनतम पहुँच
- 2. सुरक्षित पासवर्ड प्रबंधन
- 3. अधिकृत कर्मियों तक रखरखाव की पहुँच
- 4. पहुँच अधिकारों की नियमित समीक्षा
- 5. CISO द्वारा प्रासंगिक सुरक्षा नियंत्रणों का कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करना

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

Correct answer: D. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Explanation

1. Least privilege limits access to what each role needs.
2. Controlled maintenance and periodic access review reduce unnecessary exposure.
3. Security ownership and sound authentication practices are complementary controls, so all listed measures are appropriate.

Q35. _____ technology is used to build chatbots.

चैटबॉट बनाने में कौन-सी तकनीकें उपयोग की जा सकती हैं?

- A. Natural Language Processing
- B. Voice recognition
- C. Artificial intelligence
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D. All of the above

Explanation

1. Chatbots can use AI, natural-language processing and speech recognition.
2. The exact combination depends on whether the system handles text, voice or both.
3. Technology should be paired with escalation and data-protection controls for banking use.

Q36. During remittance of cash sent from one branch to another, it will be proper to:

शाखाओं के बीच नकद परिवहन करते समय कौन-सी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था उचित है?

- A. Securely chained the box and locked it to a staple or other fixed object in the van in which the remittance is carried.
- B. Transport it in the van provided by a third party.
- C. Transport it on nights.
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: A. Securely chained the box and locked it to a staple or other fixed object in the van in which the remittance is carried.

Explanation

1. A cash-remittance container should be secured and locked to a suitable fixed point in the authorised transport vehicle.
2. The bank should also follow its custody, route and personnel controls.
3. Transport at night or reliance on an unspecified third party is not automatically a sound security measure.

Q37. Mr X is executor of Mr Y's estate. Which account title most clearly records his fiduciary capacity?

Y की संपत्ति के निष्पादक X द्वारा खोले गए खाते का उपयुक्त शीर्षक क्या होगा?

- A. Mr X, Executor for the Estate of Mr Y
- B. Mr X — Personal Savings
- C. Mr Y — Trading Account
- D. Mr X and all branch staff

Correct answer: A. Mr X, Executor for the Estate of Mr Y

Explanation

1. An executor account should identify both the executor and the estate being administered.
2. The title 'Mr X, Executor for the Estate of Mr Y' makes the fiduciary capacity clear.
3. The bank must verify the executor's authority and keep estate money distinct from personal funds.

Q38. Which statement about a BSBDA is correct?

1. A person may have only one BSBDA in the same bank.
2. A minimum of five free withdrawals is compulsory.
3. Every full-KYC BSBDA has a ₹1 lakh monthly deposit ceiling.

BSBDA के बारे में कौन-सा कथन सही है?

1. एक व्यक्ति उसी बैंक में एक ही BSBDA रख सकता है।
2. न्यूनतम पाँच निःशुल्क निकासी अनिवार्य हैं।
3. सभी पूर्ण-KYC BSBDA में मासिक जमा ₹1 लाख तक सीमित है।

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

Correct answer: B. 1 only

Explanation

1. A customer may have only one BSBDA in a particular bank and cannot keep another savings account in that same bank.
2. The basic minimum was at least four free withdrawals per month, not five.
3. Small-account restrictions apply when the account is opened under simplified small-account KYC, not automatically to every full-KYC BSBDA.

Q39. _____ is the standard of security of payment card data.

भुगतान कार्ड डेटा की सुरक्षा के मानक का संक्षिप्त नाम क्या है?

- A. PCI MSS
- B. PCI DSS
- C. PCI SSD
- D. PCI SSM

Correct answer: B. PCI DSS

Explanation

1. PCI DSS stands for Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard.
2. It sets requirements for protecting payment-card account data.
3. Compliance supports security but does not mean every breach risk has disappeared.

Q40. Which of the following is a difference between Term Loans and Working Capital Facilities?

सावधि ऋण और कार्यशील पूंजी सुविधा में कौन-सा अंतर सामान्यतः सही है?

- A. Term loans are usually of medium- or longterm duration with periodic instalments, while working capital finance is typically granted for a one-year duration and is renewable.
- B. Term loans are repayable on demand, while working capital finance is repaid over a fixed period.
- C. Term loans involve frequent drawings and credits, while working capital finance is disbursed in a single tranche.
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: A. Term loans are usually of medium- or longterm duration with periodic instalments, while working capital finance is typically granted for a one-year duration and is renewable.

Explanation

1. A term loan generally finances a defined longer-term need and is repaid through a scheduled structure.
2. Working-capital facilities support the operating cycle and are commonly reviewed or renewed periodically.
3. The actual terms depend on the sanction, so neither category should be described by an absolute repayment rule covering every case.

Q41. Which of the following are the major causes of unethical behaviour at the workplace?

कार्यस्थल पर अनैतिक व्यवहार को बढ़ावा देने वाले कारण कौन-से हो सकते हैं?

- A. Non-availability of Code of Ethics Manual
- B. Lack of fear of Action
- C. Unrealistic Targets
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D. All of the above

Explanation

1. Unrealistic targets, weak enforcement and absence of a clear ethics framework can all encourage misconduct.
2. Controls should address incentives as well as written rules.
3. Management's conduct and credible accountability strongly influence workplace behaviour.

Q42. Which of the following statements are correct in relation to the Simple Mortgage?

I. The mortgagee has no power to sell the property without the intervention of the Court.

II. The mortgagor binds himself personally to pay the mortgage money.

III. Registration is mandatory if the principal amount secured is Rs. 100 and above.

IV. The mortgagor does not deliver possession of the mortgaged property to the mortgagee.

साधारण बंधक के बारे में कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

1. बिक्री के लिए सामान्यतः न्यायालय का हस्तक्षेप आवश्यक है।
2. बंधककर्ता व्यक्तिगत चुकौती का वचन देता है।
3. ₹100 या अधिक मूलधन पर पंजीकरण आवश्यक है।
4. संपत्ति का कब्जा बंधकग्राही को नहीं दिया जाता।

- A. I, II, III
- B. II, III, IV
- C. I, II, III, IV
- D. I, III, IV

Correct answer: C. I, II, III, IV

Explanation

1. A simple mortgage combines personal repayment liability with a right to cause sale through the court.
2. Possession remains with the mortgagor.
3. For the stated statutory threshold of ₹100 or more, the mortgage is effected by a registered instrument meeting the legal requirements.

Q43. NBFCs have a competitive edge over banks because of _____.

NBFC को स्थानीय ऋण बाज़ार में कौन-सा संभावित प्रतिस्पर्धी लाभ मिल सकता है?

- A. Superior understanding of regional dynamics
- B. Exclusive government partnerships
- C. Large capital reserves
- D. Advanced technology infrastructure

Correct answer: A. Superior understanding of regional dynamics

Explanation

1. Some NBFCs develop detailed knowledge of local customers and regional business patterns.
2. This can support tailored products and effective delivery.
3. It is a possible business advantage rather than a guarantee that every NBFC is safer or more efficient than every bank.

Q44. Which of the following statements is correct about RTGS?

- I. The minimum amount for RTGS is Rs. 1 lakh.**
- II. It is an electronic payment environment where payment instructions are processed on a 'continuous' basis.**
- III. The receiving bank has to ensure that the beneficiary account is credited within 30 minutes of receiving the RTGS message.**
- IV. The credit of RTGS is afforded solely based on the beneficiary's account number.**

RTGS के बारे में कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

- 1. न्यूनतम राशि ₹1 लाख है।
- 2. निर्देश निरंतर आधार पर संसाधित होते हैं।
- 3. प्राप्तकर्ता बैंक सामान्यतः संदेश मिलने के 30 मिनट में लाभार्थी खाते को जमा करे।
- 4. लाभार्थी खाते की संख्या अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि जमा उसी के आधार पर होता है।

- A. I, II, III, IV
- B. I, II, III
- C. II, III, IV
- D. II, IV

Correct answer: C. II, III, IV

Explanation

- 1. The RTGS minimum was ₹2 lakh, making statement 1 false.
- 2. RTGS processes transfers continuously and the receiving bank has the prescribed customer-credit obligation.
- 3. Beneficiary account details must be checked carefully because credit is based on the account number supplied.

Q45. What is the maximum principal amount covered under the Interest Subvention Scheme for Crop Loans?

2023 में अल्पकालीन फसल ऋण की ब्याज सहायता के लिए सामान्य अधिकतम मूलधन सीमा कितनी थी?

- A. ₹2 lakh
- B. ₹2.4 lakh
- C. ₹3 lakh
- D. ₹5 lakh

Correct answer: C. ₹3 lakh

Explanation

- 1. The concessional short-term crop-loan framework covered eligible loans up to ₹3 lakh in 2023.
- 2. The borrower and loan must satisfy the scheme's conditions.
- 3. This historical limit should not be replaced by a subsequently announced ceiling in a 2023 paper.

Q46. Which of the following entities qualify for eligibility under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme?

I. Sohan, a minor resident individual.

II. AB&C Partnership Firm.

III. Ravi, a resident individual.

IV. G&G Private Limited, a company registered in New Delhi.

LRS के तहत कौन पात्र हो सकते हैं?

- 1. निवासी नाबालिग सोहन
- 2. AB&C साझेदारी फर्म
- 3. निवासी व्यक्ति रवि
- 4. G&G निजी कंपनी

- A. II, III, IV
- B. II, IV
- C. III, IV
- D. I, III

Correct answer: D. I, III

Explanation

- 1. LRS is available to resident individuals, including minors subject to the prescribed guardian requirements.
- 2. It is not the remittance route for companies or partnership firms as entities.
- 3. Therefore Sohan and Ravi are the eligible listed persons.

Q47. Identify the topology in which all the nodes are connected to the master node by a separate medium.

किस टोपोलॉजी में सभी नोड अलग-अलग लिंक से केंद्रीय नोड से जुड़ते हैं?

- A. Bus Topology
- B. Star Topology
- C. Ring Topology
- D. Tree Topology

Correct answer: B. Star Topology

Explanation

1. In a star topology, each node has a link to the central hub or switch.
2. This differs from a shared bus or a node-to-node ring.
3. The central device requires suitable protection because its failure can affect the whole network.

Q48. Which aspect is relevant for ethics relating to information security?

I. Familiarizing employees with the profiles of attackers.

II. Advising on prevalent cybercrime types.

III. Identifying potential cyber threats.

सूचना सुरक्षा संबंधी नैतिक जागरूकता में कौन-से विषय प्रासंगिक हैं?

1. हमलावरों की कार्यप्रणाली का परिचय
2. प्रचलित साइबर अपराधों की जानकारी
3. संभावित साइबर खतरों की पहचान

- A. I, II
- B. II, III
- C. I, III
- D. I, II, III

Correct answer: D. I, II, III

Explanation

1. Employees should recognise likely threats and understand safe handling of information.
2. Awareness of attacker methods and prevalent cybercrime supports that responsibility.
3. Training should lead to practical reporting and control behaviour rather than encourage unauthorised investigation.

Q49. Which of the following is included in the working capital requirements of a manufacturing enterprise?

विनिर्माण इकाई की कार्यशील पूंजी आवश्यकता में सामान्यतः कौन शामिल होता है?

- A. Payment of long-term debts.
- B. Payment of wages to employees.
- C. Purchase of machinery.
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: B. Payment of wages to employees.

Explanation

1. Wages form part of the recurring operating cost of a manufacturing business.
2. Machinery acquisition is ordinarily capital expenditure rather than a routine working-capital item.
3. Repayment of long-term debt is also distinct from financing the day-to-day production cycle.

Q50. Which losses can follow a cyberattack?

1. Financial loss

2. Reputational damage

3. Critical-data loss

4. Compensation liabilities

साइबर हमले से कौन-से नुकसान हो सकते हैं?

1. वित्तीय हानि
2. प्रतिष्ठा को नुकसान
3. महत्वपूर्ण डेटा की हानि
4. ग्राहकों को मुआवज़ा देने की देयता

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

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

Explanation

1. A cyber incident can affect finances, data and customer confidence simultaneously.
2. Recovery, legal claims and compensation may add further costs.
3. The consequences should therefore be assessed across operational, financial and reputational dimensions.

Q51. Which of the following is not a key Custodial Services provided by a bank?

बैंक की सामान्य अभिरक्षा सेवा में कौन-सा कार्य शामिल नहीं होता?

- A. Safekeeping of cash
- B. Reporting of marketable securities
- C. Settlement of transactions
- D. Lending money to customers

Correct answer: D. Lending money to customers

Explanation

1. Custody services include safekeeping, settlement and reporting related to customers' assets.
2. Lending money is a separate banking service.
3. A bank may provide both, but granting a loan is not itself a custody function.

Q52. Which of the following documents is NOT considered an Officially Valid Document (OVD) for KYC purposes?

KYC के लिए निम्न में से कौन आधिकारिक रूप से वैध दस्तावेज़ नहीं है?

- A. Passport
- B. Driving Licence
- C. Pan Card
- D. Job card issued by NREGA

Correct answer: C. Pan Card

Explanation

1. PAN is separately relevant for tax identification but is not an OVD under the stated KYC definition.
2. A passport, driving licence and duly signed NREGA job card are recognised OVD categories.
3. The bank must satisfy both the applicable identity/address and PAN or Form 60 requirements.

Q53. Which of the following statements about Brown Label ATM is not correct?

ब्राउन-लेबल ATM के बारे में कौन-सा कथन गलत है?

- A. The brand used on 'Brown label' ATMs belongs to the sponsor bank.
- B. The sponsor bank takes care of hardware maintenance and connectivity.
- C. The sponsor bank is responsible for cash management in a 'Brown label' ATM setup.
- D. The sponsor bank is responsible for the connectivity of ATM to the banking network.

Correct answer: B. The sponsor bank takes care of hardware maintenance and connectivity.

Explanation

1. In a typical brown-label arrangement, the service provider supplies and maintains hardware.
2. The sponsoring bank provides its branding and the banking-side responsibilities, including cash arrangements.
3. Assigning all hardware maintenance to the sponsor bank misstates the usual distinction.

Q54. Which savings-interest crediting interval is consistent with the applicable NRE deposit framework?

NRE बचत जमा पर ब्याज जमा करने की कौन-सी अवधि नियमानुकूल थी?

- A. Only once every five years
- B. Quarterly or shorter intervals
- C. Never during the account's life
- D. Only when a cheque is issued

Correct answer: B. Quarterly or shorter intervals

Explanation

1. Interest on savings deposits is credited at quarterly or shorter intervals.
2. NRE/NRO rates must comply with RBI's deposit-interest rules and the applicable comparable-deposit restrictions.
3. The statement does not imply that any chosen foreign-deposit rate can exceed every comparable domestic rate.

Q55. What is phishing?

गोपनीय विवरण प्राप्त करने के लिए नकली बैंक ईमेल भेजना किसका उदाहरण है?

- A. Making phone calls pretending to be from a bank
- B. Sending spoofed emails to extract confidential details
- C. Sending mobile phone text messages with an automated voice response system
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: B. Sending spoofed emails to extract confidential details

Explanation

1. Phishing uses deceptive electronic communication to obtain confidential information or induce an unsafe action.
2. The attacker impersonates a trusted source such as a bank.
3. Customers should verify the genuine channel and avoid entering credentials through unsolicited links.

Q56. In return for C's guarantee, A agrees not to sue debtor B for one year. What is the consideration for C's promise?

C की गारंटी के बदले A, B पर एक वर्ष मुकदमा न करने को सहमत होता है। C के वचन का प्रतिफल क्या है?

- A. A's forbearance from suing
- B. C's handwriting alone
- C. The bank's stationery
- D. No consideration can exist

Correct answer: A. A's forbearance from suing

Explanation

1. The creditor's agreed forbearance from suing is valid consideration in the stated guarantee example.
2. The promise benefits the principal debtor by delaying enforcement.
3. A guarantee requires examination of consideration and its contractual terms, not merely the identity of the surety.

Q57. What is the purpose of the "Signed Intent & QR" feature in UPI 2.0?

UPI 2.0 में Signed Intent और QR की मुख्य भूमिका क्या है?

- A. Provides additional security during payment
- B. Generates QR codes for transactions
- C. Enables non-verified entities to make payments
- D. Reduces the need for digital signatures

Correct answer: A. Provides additional security during payment

Explanation

1. The feature provides additional assurance about the merchant or payment destination in the supported flow.
2. It helps address tampering or substitution risks around payment initiation.
3. The payer should still verify the displayed recipient and amount before authorising the debit.

Q58. Where is the central hub of the INFINET (Indian Financial Network) located?

INFINET के केंद्रीय केंद्र का ऐतिहासिक स्थान कौन-सा है?

- A. New Delhi
- B. Hyderabad
- C. Mumbai
- D. Bengaluru

Correct answer: B. Hyderabad

Explanation

1. INFINET was established for the Indian banking and financial sector through IDRBT.
2. Its central hub was associated with Hyderabad.
3. It supported banking-sector connectivity and should not be confused with an individual bank's branch LAN.

Q59. Which statements about an EEFC account are correct?

- 1. A rupee withdrawal cannot simply be re-credited as eligible foreign-currency earnings.**
- 2. It is a non-interest-bearing account.**
- 3. Insurance claims settled in rupees qualify as foreign-currency credits.**
- 4. Only fund-based loans must be granted against its balance.**

EEFC खाते के बारे में कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

1. रुपये में निकासी की गई राशि दोबारा उसी आधार पर जमा नहीं की जा सकती।
2. खाता ब्याज-रहित होता है।
3. रुपये में चुकाए गए बीमा दावे विदेशी मुद्रा क्रेडिट माने जाते हैं।
4. इस शेष के विरुद्ध केवल निधि-आधारित ऋण दिया जाना चाहिए।

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

Correct answer: B. 1 and 2

Explanation

1. An EEFC account is a non-interest-bearing foreign-currency account for eligible exchange earnings.
2. A rupee withdrawal cannot be treated as an eligible fresh foreign-currency earning for re-credit.
3. Rupee insurance settlements and the proposed borrowing restriction do not make statements 3 and 4 correct.

Q60. What is Bharat QR primarily used for?

Bharat QR का मुख्य उपयोग किस प्रकार के भुगतान में होता है?

- A. Person to Person (P2P) transactions
B. Person to Merchant (P2M) transactions
C. Merchant to Merchant (M2M) transactions
D. All of the above

Correct answer: B. Person to Merchant (P2M) transactions

Explanation

1. Bharat QR supports interoperable merchant payments by scanning a displayed QR code.
2. Its primary classification is person-to-merchant payment.
3. The payer must verify the merchant and amount, since QR convenience does not remove authorisation risk.

Q61. What relationship is created when the bank pays insurance premiums on behalf of the customers?

बैंक ग्राहक के निर्देश पर बीमा प्रीमियम का भुगतान करता है। कौन-सा संबंध बनता है?

- A. Debtor-Creditor
B. Principal-Agent
C. Bailor-Bailee
D. Trustee-Beneficiary

Correct answer: B. Principal-Agent

Explanation

1. The customer appoints the bank to perform the payment instruction.
2. For this service, the relationship is principal and agent.
3. It is different from the ordinary debtor-creditor relationship arising from a money deposit.

Q62. Which situation creates a clear insider-trading risk?

कौन-सी स्थिति सामान्यतः अंदरूनी व्यापार का जोखिम पैदा करती है?

- A. An employee obtains general public investment education
B. An employee trades while possessing material unpublished information about a listed borrower's impending default
C. An investor trades after public disclosure without possessing other unpublished sensitive information
D. A customer reads a published annual report

Correct answer: B. An employee trades while possessing material unpublished information about a listed borrower's impending default

Explanation

1. Trading while possessing material unpublished information can constitute insider trading.
2. The bank employee's confidential knowledge may be relevant even if obtained through lending work.
3. Trading after information is properly public is different from exploiting a confidential adverse event before disclosure.

Q63. What is the maximum amount permitted under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme in a financial year (April to March) per individual?

2023 में LRS की प्रति निवासी व्यक्ति वित्त वर्ष की सामान्य सीमा कितनी थी?

- A. USD 100,000
- B. USD 200,000
- C. USD 250,000
- D. USD 500,000

Correct answer: C. USD 250,000

Explanation

1. The LRS ceiling was USD 250,000 per financial year for a resident individual.
2. Eligible remittances were aggregated within that annual limit.
3. Prohibited transactions did not become permissible merely because their amount was below the ceiling.

Q64. What is the maximum loaded amount allowed for Small PPIs in a month?

2023 में छोटे PPI में मासिक लोडिंग की अधिकतम राशि कितनी थी?

- A. ₹5,000/-
- B. ₹ 15,000/-
- C. ₹10,000/-
- D. ₹20,000/-

Correct answer: C. ₹10,000/-

Explanation

1. Small PPIs had a monthly loading ceiling of ₹10,000.
2. An annual loading ceiling and an outstanding-balance ceiling also applied.
3. These limits differ from those of full-KYC PPIs.

Q65. In 2023, a single rupee term deposit of ₹2 crore or more in a scheduled commercial bank other than an RRB was classified as what?

2023 में अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों, RRB को छोड़कर, में ₹2 करोड़ या अधिक एकल रुपया सावधि जमा को क्या कहा जाता था?

- A. Special Deposits
- B. Premium Deposits
- C. Regular Deposits
- D. Bulk Deposits

Correct answer: D. Bulk Deposits

Explanation

1. In 2023 the applicable bulk-deposit threshold for these banks was ₹2 crore.
2. It concerned a single rupee term deposit, not simply the sum of unrelated deposits.
3. Later changes to the threshold must not be applied retrospectively to this paper.

Q66. Which risk can be covered under standard notified PMFBY terms?

1. War and nuclear risks
2. All wild-animal losses automatically
3. Notified localised risks

मानक PMFBY कवर में कौन-सा जोखिम शामिल हो सकता है?

1. युद्ध और परमाणु जोखिम
2. जंगली जानवरों से सभी नुकसान स्वतः
3. अधिसूचित स्थानीय जोखिमों से नुकसान

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

Correct answer: B. 3 only

Explanation

1. Notified localised risks can be covered under PMFBY.
2. War and nuclear risks are standard exclusions.
3. Wild-animal cover is not an automatic universal component, any optional notified add-on must be checked separately.

Q67. What type of processing is more suitable for Banks' Data Warehouses?

बैंक के डेटा वेयरहाउस में विश्लेषणात्मक प्रसंस्करण के लिए कौन-सी पद्धति अधिक उपयुक्त है?

- A. OLAP
- B. Batch processing
- C. Real-time processing
- D. OLTP

Correct answer: A. OLAP

Explanation

1. OLAP supports multidimensional analysis and management reporting.
2. OLTP focuses on recording and processing individual operational transactions.
3. A data warehouse is designed mainly for analysis rather than serving as the live transaction ledger.

Q68. In which scenario is hypothecation mode particularly suitable?

कौन-सी प्रतिभूति विधि उस स्टॉक के लिए उपयुक्त है जो उत्पादन या बिक्री के दौरान उधारकर्ता के कब्जे में रहता है?

- A. Loans against real estate
- B. Loans for agricultural purposes
- C. Loans against work-in-progress or goods in constant handling
- D. Loans for technological investments

Correct answer: C. Loans against work-in-progress or goods in constant handling

Explanation

1. Hypothecation creates a charge over movable assets while possession remains with the borrower.
2. It is therefore used for stock and work-in-progress that must stay in business use.
3. The bank needs stock monitoring and enforceable documentation because it lacks direct possession.

Q69. How many remittances are allowed in a year for cash transactions from walk-in customers or non-customers under the Indo Nepal Remittance Scheme?

2023 में भारत-नेपाल प्रेषण योजना के तहत गैर-ग्राहक की नकद प्रेषण संख्या की सामान्य वार्षिक सीमा कितनी थी?

- A. 9
- B. 10
- C. 12
- D. 15

Correct answer: C. 12

Explanation

1. The scheme permitted a maximum of twelve cash remittances in a year for a walk-in or non-customer.
2. The applicable amount ceiling and identification requirements also had to be observed.
3. This frequency restriction should not be confused with ordinary account-based NEFT transfers.

Q70. Which of the following is a value-added service offered by NFS?

I. Interoperable Cash Deposit (ICD)

II. Aadhaar Number Seeding (ANS)

III. Card-to-Card Fund Transfer (C2C)

IV. Statement Request (SR)

NFS की मूल्य-वर्धित सेवाओं में कौन शामिल हो सकते हैं?

1. अंतर-संचालनीय नकद जमा
2. आधार संख्या सीडिंग
3. कार्ड-से-कार्ड धन हस्तांतरण
4. स्टेटमेंट अनुरोध

- A. I, II and III only
- B. II and IV only
- C. I and IV only
- D. I, II, III and IV

Correct answer: D. I, II, III and IV

Explanation

1. NFS provides infrastructure for participating banks' interoperable ATM services.
2. Its supported value-added services include the listed facilities.
3. Availability to a particular customer depends on the participating bank and terminal implementation.

Q71. Which of the following statements is correct in the context of a Limited Liability Partnership?

- I. For opening a bank account of LLP, a Resolution by the Designated Partners is required.**
- II. Every partner of a LLP is, for the purpose of its business, an agent of the LLP, but not other partners.**
- III. A LLP has at least three Designated Partners appointed as per the LLP agreement.**
- IV. A "small limited liability partnership" means an LLP - the contribution of which does not exceed Rs. 20 lakh and the turnover of which, as per the Statement of Accounts and Solvency for the immediately preceding financial year, does not exceed Rs. 45 lakh.**
- V. A designated partner is responsible for the doing of all acts, matters and things as are required to be done by the LLP and as may be specified in it.**

LLP के बारे में कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

- 1. बैंक संचालन के लिए अधिकृत भागीदारों का उपयुक्त प्रस्ताव आवश्यक हो सकता है।
- 2. भागीदार LLP का एजेंट है, अन्य भागीदारों का नहीं।
- 3. कम-से-कम तीन नामित भागीदार अनिवार्य हैं।
- 4. छोटे LLP की सामान्य सीमाएँ ₹20 लाख अंशदान और ₹45 लाख कारोबार हैं।
- 5. नामित भागीदार वैधानिक अनुपालन के लिए ज़िम्मेदार है।

- A. I, II and IV only
- B. I, II and III only
- C. I, II and V only
- D. I and II only

Correct answer: C. I, II and V only

Explanation

- 1. An LLP requires at least two designated partners, not three.
- 2. A partner acts as an agent of the LLP for its business rather than as an agent of every other partner.
- 3. The stated small-LLP thresholds are incorrect, while authorisation and designated-partner compliance duties remain relevant.

Q72. In 2023, what was the general standard-asset provision for ordinary commercial real estate (CRE) advances?

2023 में सामान्य वाणिज्यिक रियल एस्टेट मानक अग्रिमों की सामान्य प्रावधान दर कितनी थी?

- A. 0.5%
- B. 1%
- C. 1.5%
- D. 5%

Correct answer: B. 1%

Explanation

- 1. Standard advances to the CRE sector generally required a 1% provision.
- 2. CRE residential housing had a distinct treatment that should not be confused with general CRE.
- 3. This is a standard-asset provision and differs from provisioning after the loan becomes NPA.

Q73. Which of the following statements is correct in the context of Legal Entity Identifier?

1. It is a 24-digit alpha-numeric code that uniquely identifies parties to financial transactions worldwide.
2. Entities can obtain LEI from any of the Local Operating Units (LOUS) accredited by the Global Legal Entity Identifier Foundation (GLEIF) - the global entity tasked to support the implementation and use of the LEI.
3. In India, the LEI code may be obtained from Legal Entity Identifier India Ltd. (LEIL).
4. Banks, including Scheduled Commercial banks (Other than RRBs), Local area Banks, and Small Finance banks, are required to make it mandatory for corporate borrowers having aggregate fund-based and non-fund-based exposure of Rs. 2 crore and above from any bank to obtain Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) registration and capture the same in the Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC).

LEI के बारे में कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

1. यह 24-अक्षर का कोड है।
 2. इसे GLEIF द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त LOU से लिया जा सकता है।
 3. भारत में LEIL इसे जारी करता है।
 4. सभी संबंधित कॉर्पोरेट उधारकर्ताओं के लिए ₹2 करोड़ की सीमा लागू थी।
- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
B. 2, 3 and 4 only
C. 1 and 4 only
D. 2 and 3 only

Correct answer: D. 2 and 3 only

Explanation

1. An LEI is a 20-character alphanumeric code, so statement 1 is wrong.
2. Accredited Local Operating Units issue LEIs, including LEIL in India.
3. The stated ₹2 crore universal threshold is incorrect, so the correct listed statements are 2 and 3.

Q74. Which checks are relevant before lending against a life-insurance policy?

1. It is in force with premiums paid up to date.
2. Premiums continue to be serviced during the advance.
3. Restrictive clauses are examined.
4. Special policies such as children's endowments are assessed for acceptability.

जीवन बीमा पॉलिसी पर अग्रिम देते समय किन बातों की जाँच करनी चाहिए?

1. पॉलिसी चालू हो और प्रीमियम अद्यतन हों।
2. ऋण अवधि में प्रीमियम नियमित चुकाए जाएँ।
3. प्रतिबंधात्मक शर्तों की जाँच हो।
4. बच्चों की एंडोमेंट पॉलिसी जैसी शर्तयुक्त पॉलिसियों की स्वीकार्यता जाँची जाए।

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

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

Explanation

1. The bank needs a policy that is in force and validly available as security.
2. Ongoing premium payment preserves the policy and its security value.
3. Restrictive clauses and special policy types can affect assignment, surrender or realisation and must be reviewed.

Q75. Calculate net working capital from these details.

- 1. Cash ₹50,000**
- 2. Receivables ₹80,000**
- 3. Inventory ₹1,20,000**
- 4. Prepaid expenses ₹5,000**
- 5. Accounts payable ₹60,000**
- 6. Short-term loans ₹40,000**
- 7. Accrued expenses ₹10,000**

दिए गए चालू परिसंपत्ति और चालू देयता विवरण से शुद्ध कार्यशील पूंजी ज्ञात कीजिए।

1. नकद ₹50,000
2. प्राप्य खाते ₹80,000
3. स्टॉक ₹1,20,000
4. अग्रिम खर्च ₹5,000
5. देय खाते ₹60,000
6. अल्पकालीन ऋण ₹40,000
7. अर्जित खर्च ₹10,000

- A. ₹2,55,000
B. ₹2,45,000
C. ₹1,25,000
D. None of the above

Correct answer: D. None of the above

Explanation

1. Current assets total ₹50,000 + ₹80,000 + ₹1,20,000 + ₹5,000 = ₹2,55,000.
2. Current liabilities total ₹60,000 + ₹40,000 + ₹10,000 = ₹1,10,000.
3. Net working capital is ₹1,45,000, fixed assets and long-term financing are not included in this subtraction.

Q76. In TReDS, a factoring unit can be created by __

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TReDS में फैक्ट्रिंग यूनिट कौन बना सकता है?

- A. MSME seller
B. Buyer
C. Bank acting solely as financier
D. Both A and B

Correct answer: D. Both A and B

Explanation

1. The MSME seller or the buyer can create a factoring unit in TReDS.
2. Seller initiation is factoring, while buyer initiation is reverse factoring.
3. The buyer need not itself be an MSME, describing the second role only as an 'MSME buyer' is unnecessarily restrictive.

Q77. _ _ _ _ _ can be appointed as a Business Correspondent.

I. NGOs

II. Post offices

III. Individuals who own Petrol Pumps

कौन व्यवसाय प्रतिनिधि के रूप में नियुक्त किया जा सकता है?

1. पात्र NGO
2. डाकघर
3. पेट्रोल पंप का व्यक्तिगत मालिक

- A. I and II only
B. I only
C. I and III only
D. I, II and III

Correct answer: D. I, II and III

Explanation

1. The eligible BC categories include qualifying NGOs, post offices and specified individuals such as petrol-pump owners.
2. Appointment remains subject to the bank's due diligence and contractual controls.
3. Being in an eligible category does not remove fitness, monitoring or customer-protection requirements.

Q78. Which is a wired networking technology widely used to connect devices in a LAN?

LAN में उपकरण जोड़ने के लिए कौन-सी नेटवर्क तकनीक उपयोग होती है?

- A. Virtual Private Network
- B. Hypertext Markup Language
- C. HDMI
- D. Ethernet

Correct answer: D. Ethernet

Explanation

1. Ethernet is a family of wired networking technologies widely used in LANs.
2. HDMI carries audiovisual signals, while HTML defines web-page structure.
3. A VPN creates a protected logical connection and is not the same physical networking technology.

Q79. Which basis is central to NPA recognition for ordinary loans under the applicable prudential rules?

ऋण को NPA वर्गीकृत करने में मुख्यतः किस आधार की जाँच होती है?

- A. Only expected future recovery
- B. Prescribed overdue or out-of-order tests
- C. Only the asset's trade name
- D. Only the borrower's reputation

Correct answer: B. Prescribed overdue or out-of-order tests

Explanation

1. For ordinary loans, NPA recognition is based on the prescribed delinquency or out-of-order tests.
2. For a term loan, interest or principal overdue for more than 90 days is the usual test.
3. Agricultural advances and other specified categories have distinct rules, so future recovery expectations alone do not determine recognition.

Q80. Which of the following is a capital account transaction under FEMA?

I. Expenses in connection with foreign travel.

II. Investment by an Indian resident in foreign securities.

III. Transfer of immovable property outside India by an Indian resident.

FEMA के तहत कौन-से पूंजी खाता लेनदेन हैं?

1. विदेश यात्रा के सामान्य खर्च
2. निवासी द्वारा विदेशी प्रतिभूतियों में निवेश
3. निवासी द्वारा विदेश में अचल संपत्ति का हस्तांतरण

- A. II and III only
- B. III only
- C. I only
- D. I and II only

Correct answer: A. II and III only

Explanation

1. Capital-account transactions alter specified assets or liabilities across borders.
2. Foreign-security investment and transfer of overseas immovable property fall within that concept.
3. Ordinary travel expenses are current-account transactions.

Q81. Under Priority Sector Lending, what is the agricultural infrastructure ceiling for sanctioned limit per borrower from the banking system?

2023 में कृषि अवसंरचना ऋण के प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र वर्गीकरण हेतु प्रति उधारकर्ता बैंकिंग प्रणाली की स्वीकृत सीमा कितनी थी?

- A. Rs. 50 crore
- B. Rs. 10 crore
- C. Rs. 75 crore
- D. Rs. 100 crore

Correct answer: D. Rs. 100 crore

Explanation

1. Eligible agriculture-infrastructure loans had a ₹100 crore sanctioned-limit ceiling per borrower from the banking system.
2. Examples include permitted storage and specified infrastructure activities.
3. The ceiling concerns PSL eligibility, not an automatic right to receive a loan of that amount.

Q82. The Priority Sector Lending target of Regional Rural Banks to lend to Micro-enterprises is _____ per cent of ANBC or CEOBE, whichever is higher.

RRB का सूक्ष्म उद्यमों के लिए प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र उप-लक्ष्य ANBC या CEOBE, जो अधिक हो, का कितना था?

- A. 15
- B. 18
- C. 5
- D. 7.5

Correct answer: D. 7.5

Explanation

1. The micro-enterprise sub-target for RRBs was 7.5%.
2. It is distinct from their overall priority-sector and weaker-sections targets.
3. The denominator is ANBC or the relevant credit-equivalent off-balance-sheet amount, whichever is higher.

Q83. Match the bill types with their definitions.

1. Inland bill
2. Documentary bill
3. Clean bill
4. Usance bill

- i. Bill without documents of title to goods
- ii. Bill accompanied by documents of title to goods
- iii. Bill drawn in India and payable in India or drawn on an Indian resident
- iv. Bill payable after a specified period

बिल के प्रकारों को उनकी परिभाषाओं से मिलाइए।

1. अंतर्देशीय बिल
2. दस्तावेज़ी बिल
3. क्लीन बिल
4. मियादी बिल
- i. माल के स्वत्व दस्तावेज़ों के बिना बिल
- ii. माल के स्वत्व दस्तावेज़ों के साथ बिल
- iii. भारत में आहरित और भारत में देय या निवासी पर आहरित बिल
- iv. मांग के बजाय निर्धारित अवधि के बाद देय बिल

- A. 1-iii, 2-ii, 3-iv, 4-i
- B. 1-iii, 2-i, 3-ii, 4-iv
- C. 1-iii, 2-ii, 3-i, 4-iv
- D. 1-i, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-iv

Correct answer: C. 1-iii, 2-ii, 3-i, 4-iv

Explanation

1. An inland bill satisfies the stated Indian drawing and payment or residence conditions.
2. A documentary bill carries title documents, a clean bill does not.
3. A usance bill is payable after the specified time, giving the mapping 1-iii, 2-ii, 3-i, 4-iv.

Q84. Which statements about MMID are correct?

1. It is used in the mobile-number/MMID mode of IMPS.
2. It stands for Mobile Money Identifier.
3. It is a five-digit code.

MMID के बारे में कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

1. IMPS के मोबाइल नंबर और MMID वाले तरीके में इसका उपयोग होता है।
2. इसका नाम Mobile Money Identifier है।
3. यह पाँच-अंकों का कोड है।

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

Correct answer: D. 1 and 2

Explanation

1. MMID stands for Mobile Money Identifier and has seven digits.
2. It is used with the mobile-number/MMID mode of IMPS.
3. Account-number/IFSC IMPS is a different mode, so MMID is not compulsory for every IMPS transfer.

Q85. What is the general locker-loss rule for a natural calamity, in the absence of an independent breach of the bank's duties?

बैंक की लापरवाही के अभाव में प्राकृतिक आपदा से लॉकर की सामग्री को हुए नुकसान पर सामान्य नियम क्या है?

- A. The bank always insures the full contents value
B. Only the customer's negligence creates bank liability
C. Loss solely from the specified natural calamity is excluded from bank liability
D. Only earthquake losses are automatically insured

Correct answer: C. Loss solely from the specified natural calamity is excluded from bank liability

Explanation

1. The locker guidelines exclude bank liability for loss due solely to specified natural calamities or acts of God.
2. The bank still owes appropriate care in maintaining and operating the locker system.
3. This exclusion should not be used to excuse an independently established breach of the bank's duties.

Q86. According to RBI guidelines, how long should it take to issue a duplicate Demand Draft (DD) in lieu of the lost instrument?

खोए हुए मांग ड्राफ्ट के स्थान पर पात्र डुप्लिकेट जारी करने की RBI समय-सीमा कितनी है?

- A. Within one week
B. Within one month
C. Within 24 hours
D. Within a fortnight

Correct answer: D. Within a fortnight

Explanation

1. The prescribed period is a fortnight from receipt of the purchaser's or beneficiary's eligible request.
2. The bank checks non-payment and obtains the necessary safeguards.
3. Delay beyond the period attracts the prescribed compensation framework.

Q87. _____ is provided protection under Section 131 of the NI Act.

NI अधिनियम की धारा 131 किस बैंक को निर्दिष्ट संरक्षण प्रदान करती है?

- A. Collecting bank
B. Paying bank
C. Negotiating Bank
D. Drawee bank

Correct answer: A. Collecting bank

Explanation

1. Section 131 protects a collecting banker in the specified circumstances.
2. The bank must receive payment for a customer in good faith and without negligence, satisfying the statutory conditions.
3. It is not blanket immunity for careless collection of any cheque.

Q88. Mr. Sharma, a customer of ABC Bank, recently discovered that his bank locker had been subjected to theft, resulting in the loss of valuable contents. According to the bank's locker rules, the institution is held responsible for any loss caused by theft, burglary, or robbery. In the scenario described, what is the penalty amount that AAAAAA Bank is liable to pay Mr. Sharma for the loss of contents in the locker due to theft?

बैंक की ज़िम्मेदारी वाले चोरी के मामले में लॉकर सामग्री के नुकसान की निर्धारित देयता वार्षिक किराए की कितनी गुनी है?

- A. 50 times the annual rent
- B. 75 times the annual rent
- C. 100 times the annual rent
- D. 125 times the annual rent

Correct answer: C. 100 times the annual rent

Explanation

1. For the specified incidents attributable to the bank under the locker guidelines, liability is 100 times the prevailing annual locker rent.
2. The rule covers listed events such as theft, burglary or robbery and relevant employee fraud.
3. It is a prescribed liability measure, not insurance of the customer's declared full contents value.

Q89. For a farmer other than a marginal farmer, which additions apply to the first-year KCC crop-finance base?

गैर-सीमांत किसान की प्रथम वर्ष KCC अल्पकालीन सीमा की गणना में कौन-से अतिरिक्त घटक आते हैं?

- A. 10% post-harvest/household needs + 20% farm-asset maintenance + applicable insurance
- B. 50% post-harvest needs + 20% maintenance only
- C. 20% post-harvest needs + 50% maintenance only
- D. 20% post-harvest needs + 30% maintenance only

Correct answer: A. 10% post-harvest/household needs + 20% farm-asset maintenance + applicable insurance

Explanation

1. The crop-finance base is scale of finance multiplied by the cultivated area.
2. The formula adds 10% for post-harvest/household/consumption needs and 20% for repair and maintenance of farm assets.
3. Applicable crop or accident insurance is added separately to arrive at the first-year short-term limit.

Q90. Which of the following is a correct point of differentiation between a router and a hub?

हब और राउटर में कौन-सा सही अंतर है?

- A. A router is only a hub and a hub routes between networks
- B. A hub links a segment while a router forwards packets between networks
- C. A hub is always an encrypted VPN
- D. Both devices have exactly the same function

Correct answer: B. A hub links a segment while a router forwards packets between networks

Explanation

1. A hub connects devices within a segment and repeats incoming traffic.
2. A router forwards packets between networks using routing information.
3. Their networking-layer roles differ, so reversing these descriptions is incorrect.

Q91. Which is a settlement service rather than a comparable customer-initiated transfer or cheque-clearing system?

निम्न में से कौन सामान्य ग्राहक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक धन हस्तांतरण प्रणाली के बजाय निपटान सेवा है?

- A. NEFT
- B. RTGS
- C. CTS
- D. National Settlement Service

Correct answer: D. National Settlement Service

Explanation

1. NEFT and RTGS are electronic transfer systems, while CTS supports electronic cheque clearing.
2. A national settlement service concerns settlement arrangements rather than being a comparable customer-initiated retail transfer product.
3. The distinction is between initiating a customer's transfer and settling participants' obligations.

Q92. Which of the following statements is correct in the context of nomination facilities in locker services?

2023 में लॉकर नामांकन के बारे में कौन-सा कथन सही था?

- A. For a singly operated locker, nomination can be made in favour of only two individuals.
- B. Nomination forms have been prescribed under the Rules. In the case of thumb impressions, attestation by three witnesses is required.
- C. Two or more joint hirers can nominate only one person.
- D. Sec. 45 - ZC to Sec. 45 -ZZFF of the BR Act deal with the nomination facilities in lockers services.

Correct answer: D. Sec. 45 - ZC to Sec. 45 -ZZFF of the BR Act deal with the nomination facilities in lockers services.

Explanation

1. Sections 45ZC-45ZF of the Banking Regulation Act address nomination and related locker matters.
2. For a singly operated locker, the then-applicable rule permitted one individual nominee.
3. Thumb-impression attestation and joint-hirer nomination followed the prescribed rules, not the incorrect alternatives stated.

Q93. Which is a non-fund-based credit facility at the time of issue?

जारी करने के समय कौन-सी गैर-निधि आधारित ऋण सुविधा होती है?

- A. Overdraft
- B. Letter of credit
- C. Cash credit
- D. Bill discounting

Correct answer: B. Letter of credit

Explanation

1. An LC creates a contingent documentary undertaking rather than an immediate loan disbursement.
2. Overdraft, cash credit and bill discounting ordinarily involve deployment of funds.
3. A non-fund-based obligation can become funded if the bank must pay and the customer fails to reimburse it.

Q94. Which example most directly expands financial inclusion?

कौन-सा उदाहरण वित्तीय समावेशन को सबसे सीधे बढ़ाता है?

- A. A fourth account for an already well-served customer
- B. An additional luxury-car loan
- C. Opening another account for the same company
- D. An affordable first bank account for an unbanked rural woman

Correct answer: D. An affordable first bank account for an unbanked rural woman

Explanation

1. Financial inclusion expands access to useful, affordable formal financial services.
2. Bringing an unbanked person into the formal system directly addresses exclusion.
3. Effective inclusion also requires usable services, suitable access and customer understanding.

Q95. Which is a recognised stage in the financing of terrorism?

आतंकवाद वित्तपोषण का मान्यता प्राप्त चरण कौन-सा है?

- A. Liquidation
- B. Ordinary loan amortisation
- C. Depreciation
- D. Raising funds

Correct answer: D. Raising funds

Explanation

1. Terrorist financing can be described through raising, moving and using funds.
2. Funds can originate from lawful as well as unlawful sources.
3. The purpose and destination matter, so it cannot be identified solely by proof that the money was originally criminal.

Q96. In a traditional dual-key locker, which operating sequence is normally used?

पारंपरिक दो-चाबी लॉकर में सामान्य संचालन क्रम क्या होता है?

- A. Bank custodian's key followed by the customer's key
- B. Customer's key only
- C. A neighbour's key followed by the bank's key
- D. No key or access verification

Correct answer: A. Bank custodian's key followed by the customer's key

Explanation

1. Dual control requires the bank's custodian key and the customer's key.
2. The traditional sequence uses the custodian key before operation with the customer's key.
3. The bank must also verify the authorised hirer's identity and record access under its procedure.

Q97. Which is not a normal characteristic of a data warehouse?

डेटा वेयरहाउस की सामान्य विशेषता कौन-सी नहीं है?

- A. Subject-oriented
- B. Integrated
- C. Time-variant
- D. Volatile

Correct answer: D. Volatile

Explanation

1. A data warehouse is commonly described as subject-oriented, integrated, time-variant and non-volatile.
2. It preserves historical information for analysis.
3. Volatile transactional updating characterises operational systems more than the warehouse's analytical store.

Q98. Which statement about a bank demand draft is correct?

बैंक डिमांड ड्राफ्ट के बारे में कौन-सा कथन सही है?

- A. It is a bank-issued negotiable instrument payable to order
- B. It can freely be issued payable to bearer
- C. It is always the purchaser's personal cheque
- D. It is only a warehouse document

Correct answer: A. It is a bank-issued negotiable instrument payable to order

Explanation

1. A demand draft is drawn by one bank branch on another and is payable on demand to order.
2. It is not simply a cheque written by the purchaser.
3. Relevant NI Act provisions extend specified cheque protections to drafts, while RBI law restricts bearer demand drafts.

Q99. Which statement incorrectly describes a networking component?

कौन-सा कथन नेटवर्क घटक का गलत वर्णन करता है?

- A. A bridge links network segments
- B. A router forwards packets between networks
- C. A modem modulates and demodulates signals
- D. A VPN is the hardware device that regenerates a weakened signal

Correct answer: D. A VPN is the hardware device that regenerates a weakened signal

Explanation

1. A repeater regenerates or strengthens a signal for onward transmission.
2. A VPN creates a protected logical connection over a network.
3. Router, bridge and modem functions are distinct and should not be interchanged.

Q100. What can effective corporate cash management achieve?

- 1. Pool eligible balances across units**
- 2. Reduce avoidable borrowing**
- 3. Improve utilisation of available funds**

प्रभावी कॉर्पोरेट नकद प्रबंधन क्या कर सकता है?

1. पात्र इकाइयों के शेष एकत्र करना
2. अनावश्यक उधारी घटाना
3. उपलब्ध धन का उपयोग सुधारना

- 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. Pooling and visibility can help offset idle cash against funding needs where law and arrangements permit.
2. Better timing of receipts and payments can lower unnecessary borrowing costs.
3. The process improves fund productivity but does not eliminate foreign-exchange, legal or liquidity constraints.