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PRINCIPLES & PRACTICES OF BANKING

MEMORY-BASED QUESTIONS

Includes 54 separately labelled original practice questions

MAY-JUNE 2023

SHIFT 1 | 100 QUESTIONS

English + Hindi • Answers • Detailed Explanations

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Principles & Practices of Banking

JAIB • May-June 2023 • Paper 2 • Shift 1 • 100 Questions

Q1. Which topology connects every computer directly to every other computer?

किस टोपोलॉजी में प्रत्येक कंप्यूटर सीधे अन्य सभी कंप्यूटरों से जुड़ा होता है?

- A. Mesh
- B. Ring
- C. Star
- D. Bus

Correct answer: A. Mesh

Explanation

1. A full mesh provides a direct link between each pair of nodes.
2. For n nodes, a full mesh requires $n(n-1)/2$ links.
3. Its redundancy improves resilience, but cabling and maintenance costs are high.

Q2. Which is not a standard Internet communication protocol?

निम्न में से कौन मानक इंटरनेट संचार प्रोटोकॉल नहीं है?

- A. TCP
- B. BPP
- C. SMTP
- D. HTTP

Correct answer: B. BPP

Explanation

1. TCP provides reliable transport between communicating systems.
2. SMTP carries electronic mail, while HTTP supports web communication.
3. BPP is the non-standard choice in this list and must not be confused with PPP.

Q3. Which account may be opened with simplified identification when the applicant has no officially valid document?

आवेदक के पास आधिकारिक रूप से वैध दस्तावेज़ न होने पर सरलीकृत पहचान प्रक्रिया से कौन-सा खाता खोला जा सकता है?

- A. Unrestricted current account
- B. Locker account
- C. Small savings account
- D. Letter of credit account

Correct answer: C. Small savings account

Explanation

1. A small account can be opened using a self-attested photograph and signature or thumb impression before a bank officer.
2. Such an account is subject to prescribed balance, credit and withdrawal limits.
3. Simplified opening does not provide an exemption from all monitoring or later KYC requirements.

Q4. Which statements correctly describe termination of a banking relationship?

- 1. A customer may request closure of an account.**
- 2. A bank may close an account with due notice, subject to applicable rules.**
- 3. Completion of a specific contract can end that contractual relationship.**

बैंकिंग संबंध की समाप्ति के बारे में कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

1. ग्राहक खाता बंद करने का अनुरोध कर सकता है।
2. लागू नियमों के अधीन बैंक उचित सूचना देकर खाता बंद कर सकता है।
3. किसी विशेष अनुबंध की पूर्णता से उस अनुबंध का संबंध समाप्त हो सकता 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. Account closure can be initiated by either the customer or the bank.
2. A bank must follow contractual notice and regulatory requirements rather than close an account arbitrarily.
3. Repayment ends a loan contract, although other banking relationships with the customer may continue.

Q5. Which norm need not restrict sanction of an education loan?

- 1. Repayment assessment**
- 2. Service area norms**
- 3. Recognition of the educational institution**

शिक्षा ऋण की मंजूरी में किस मानदंड की बाध्यता नहीं होती?

1. चुकौती क्षमता का आकलन
2. सेवा क्षेत्र मानदंड
3. शिक्षण संस्थान की मान्यता

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

Correct answer: A. 2 only

Explanation

1. Service area restrictions do not apply to education loans.
2. The bank still assesses the course, recognised institution and repayment prospects.
3. Exemption from service area norms does not remove credit appraisal requirements.

Q6. Which is primarily a centralised system for bulk recurring payments rather than a customer-initiated mobile transfer service?

कौन-सी प्रणाली मुख्यतः सामूहिक आवर्ती भुगतान के लिए है, न कि ग्राहक द्वारा शुरू किए जाने वाले मोबाइल हस्तांतरण के लिए?

- A. UPI
- B. IMPS
- C. NEFT
- D. NACH

Correct answer: D. NACH

Explanation

1. NACH supports bulk credits and debits such as salaries, pensions and instalments.
2. UPI, IMPS and NEFT can be accessed through participating banks' mobile channels.
3. The distinction concerns the payment system's primary function, not whether a mandate can be authorised electronically.

Q7. For domestic scheduled commercial banks in FY 2023-24, what were the PSL sub-targets for micro enterprises and weaker sections respectively?

वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में घरेलू अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के लिए सूक्ष्म उद्यमों और कमज़ोर वर्गों के प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र उप-लक्ष्य क्रमशः कितने थे?

- A. 7.5% and 12%
- B. 40% and 18%
- C. 12% and 18%
- D. 18% and 7.5%

Correct answer: A. 7.5% and 12%

Explanation

1. The micro-enterprise sub-target was 7.5% of ANBC or the credit-equivalent amount of off-balance-sheet exposure, whichever was higher.
2. The weaker-sections target reached 12% in FY 2023-24 under the phased schedule.
3. These figures must not be confused with separate targets for RRBs or urban co-operative banks.

Q8. Which groups can be eligible for a Kisan Credit Card?

- 1. Sharecroppers
- 2. Tenant farmers
- 3. Farmer SHGs
- 4. Farmer JLGs

किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड के लिए कौन-से समूह पात्र हो सकते हैं?

- 1. बटाईदार
 - 2. किरायेदार किसान
 - 3. किसानों के स्वयं सहायता समूह
 - 4. किसानों के संयुक्त देयता समूह
- A. 1 and 2 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. KCC eligibility extends beyond owner-cultivators.
2. Tenant farmers, oral lessees and sharecroppers can also be covered.
3. Eligible SHGs and JLGs of farmers may obtain credit subject to appraisal and scheme conditions.

Q9. An FCNR(B) account is maintained in which form?

FCNR(B) खाता किस रूप में रखा जाता है?

- A. Savings account
- B. Recurring deposit
- C. Foreign-currency term deposit
- D. Current account

Correct answer: C. Foreign-currency term deposit

Explanation

1. FCNR(B) deposits are term deposits denominated in permitted foreign currencies.
2. They are intended for eligible non-resident account holders.
3. They are not ordinary savings or current accounts, and exchange-risk treatment differs from rupee deposits.

Q10. Which remittances are prohibited under Schedule I of the FEMA Current Account Transactions Rules, 2000?

- 1. Remittance out of lottery winnings
- 2. Permitted payment of an overseas conference fee
- 3. Remittance of income from racing or another hobby

FEMA चालू खाता लेनदेन नियम, 2000 की अनुसूची I के तहत कौन-से प्रेषण निषिद्ध हैं?

- 1. लॉटरी की जीत की राशि का प्रेषण
 - 2. अनुमत विदेशी सम्मेलन शुल्क का भुगतान
 - 3. रेसिंग या किसी अन्य शौक से हुई आय का प्रेषण
- A. 1 and 2 only
 - B. 2 and 3 only
 - C. 1 and 3 only
 - D. 1, 2 and 3

Correct answer: C. 1 and 3 only

Explanation

1. Schedule I lists prohibited current account transactions, including remittance of lottery winnings and income from racing or hobbies.
2. A legitimate conference fee is not prohibited merely because it is payable abroad.
3. A transaction's permissibility must be checked before applying any general remittance limit.

Q11. Which information belongs in a company's memorandum of association?

1. State of its registered office
2. Liability of members
3. Authorised share capital, where applicable
4. Names of all current managers
5. Names of initial subscribers

कंपनी के संगम ज्ञापन में कौन-सी जानकारी होती है?

1. पंजीकृत कार्यालय का राज्य
2. सदस्यों की देयता
3. जहाँ लागू हो, अधिकृत शेयर पूंजी
4. सभी वर्तमान प्रबंधकों के नाम
5. प्रारंभिक अभिदाताओं के नाम

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

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

Explanation

1. The memorandum includes foundational clauses covering the registered-office state, objects, liability and capital.
2. Subscribers authenticate the company's formation through the subscription clause.
3. A changing list of current managers is not a memorandum clause.

Q12. A specially crossed cheque should ordinarily be paid to whom?

विशेष रूप से रेखांकित चेक का भुगतान सामान्यतः किसे किया जाना चाहिए?

- A. Named banker or its collecting agent
B. Any bearer
C. Payee across the counter
D. Any retailer

Correct answer: A. Named banker or its collecting agent

Explanation

1. Special crossing names a particular banker on the cheque.
2. The paying bank must route payment through that banker or its permitted collecting agent.
3. Special crossing therefore restricts the payment channel and does not authorise cash payment to any bearer.

Q13. Who is the nodal agency receiving complaints under the RBI Protected Disclosures Scheme for private-sector and foreign banks?

निजी क्षेत्र और विदेशी बैंकों के लिए RBI संरक्षित प्रकटीकरण योजना के अंतर्गत शिकायत प्राप्त करने वाली नोडल संस्था कौन है?

- A. Banking Ombudsman
B. SEBI
C. Income Tax Department
D. Reserve Bank of India

Correct answer: D. Reserve Bank of India

Explanation

1. The scheme provides a channel for protected disclosures about specified misconduct.
2. RBI is the designated nodal agency for the covered private-sector and foreign banks.
3. An ordinary service complaint follows the bank's grievance process and is distinct from a protected disclosure.

Q14. When can the indemnity-holder seek protection from the indemnifier once liability is certain?

देयता निश्चित होने पर क्षतिपूर्ति प्राप्त करने वाला व्यक्ति क्षतिपूर्तिकर्ता से संरक्षण कब मांग सकता है?

- A. When the liability becomes absolute
B. Only after the indemnifier gives notice
C. While the loss is wholly speculative
D. Only after ten years

Correct answer: A. When the liability becomes absolute

Explanation

1. Indemnity protects against covered loss or liability.
2. Where the indemnity-holder's liability has become absolute, relief need not always await actual payment of the loss.
3. The claim must fall within the scope of the indemnity agreement.

Q15. Which statement is incorrect for a small PPI with cash-loading facility under the 2023 framework?

2023 के नियमों के अनुसार नकद लोडिंग सुविधा वाले छोटे PPI के लिए कौन-सा कथन गलत है?

- A. Monthly loading may be ₹60,000
- B. Annual loading is limited to ₹1,20,000
- C. Outstanding balance is limited to ₹10,000
- D. It is used for purchase of goods and services

Correct answer: A. Monthly loading may be ₹60,000

Explanation

1. The monthly loading ceiling for this category was ₹10,000, not ₹60,000.
2. The annual loading ceiling was ₹1,20,000 and the maximum outstanding balance was ₹10,000.
3. Cash withdrawal and fund transfer were not allowed from small PPIs.

Q16. An ethical dilemma is most likely when which situation arises?

नैतिक दुविधा किस स्थिति में उत्पन्न होने की सबसे अधिक संभावना है?

- A. Two ethical duties conflict
- B. Employees discuss ethics
- C. A clear lawful choice has no competing duty
- D. The code of conduct is readily available

Correct answer: A. Two ethical duties conflict

Explanation

1. An ethical dilemma involves competing duties or values that cannot all be fully satisfied.
2. A conflict between individual and organisational expectations can create such a dilemma.
3. The employee should evaluate duties, disclose the conflict where appropriate and use the established ethics process.

Q17. Which factors should be considered together in designing an investment portfolio?

निवेश पोर्टफोलियो बनाते समय किन कारकों पर एक साथ विचार करना चाहिए?

- A. Risk
- B. Return
- C. Liquidity
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D. All of the above

Explanation

1. Portfolio decisions balance expected return against risk and liquidity needs.
2. Diversification can reduce concentration risk but does not eliminate all risk.
3. An apparently high return is unsuitable if the investor cannot tolerate the risk or access funds when required.

Q18. Under DAY-NRLM interest subvention in 2023, what rate applied to eligible women SHG loans up to ₹3 lakh?

2023 में DAY-NRLM ब्याज सहायता के तहत पात्र महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों के ₹3 लाख तक के ऋण पर कौन-सी दर लागू थी?

- A. 7% per annum
- B. 8% per annum
- C. 9% per annum
- D. 10% per annum

Correct answer: A. 7% per annum

Explanation

1. Eligible women SHGs received loans up to ₹3 lakh at 7% per annum under the interest-subvention arrangement.
2. Eligibility and servicing conditions still applied to the loan.
3. The stated borrower rate must be distinguished from the subsidy received by the lending bank.

Q19. Which statements about CTS are correct?

- 1. Cheque images and data replace routine physical movement to the paying bank.**
- 2. The presenting bank retains the physical cheque under the prescribed process.**
- 3. Positive Pay reconfirms key details of high-value cheques.**

CTS के बारे में कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

1. भुगतानकर्ता बैंक तक नियमित भौतिक प्रेषण के स्थान पर चेक की छवि और डेटा भेजा जाता है।
2. प्रस्तुतकर्ता बैंक निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार मूल चेक रखता है।
3. पॉज़िटिव पे बड़े मूल्य के चेकों के मुख्य विवरणों की पुनः पुष्टि करता है।

- A. 1 and 2 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. Truncation stops the routine physical movement of a cheque after image capture.
2. The presenting bank retains the instrument, it is not routinely stored by the clearing house.
3. Positive Pay adds a matching check using details supplied by the issuer.

Q20. At whose request is a letter of credit issued?

साख पत्र किसके अनुरोध पर जारी किया जाता है?

- A. Applicant or buyer
B. Beneficiary alone
C. Confirming bank alone
D. Customs officer

Correct answer: A. Applicant or buyer

Explanation

1. The applicant, ordinarily the buyer or importer, requests issue of the LC.
2. The issuing bank undertakes to honour a complying documentary presentation.
3. The beneficiary is ordinarily the seller or exporter who receives the benefit of that undertaking.

Q21. Which is a logical rather than a physical security control?

कौन-सा नियंत्रण भौतिक सुरक्षा के बजाय तार्किक सुरक्षा से संबंधित है?

- A. Access-controlled door
B. CCTV camera
C. Network firewall
D. Security guard

Correct answer: C. Network firewall

Explanation

1. A firewall filters network traffic according to configured rules.
2. Doors, guards and CCTV protect physical access to premises or equipment.
3. Effective security combines logical and physical controls rather than relying on either category alone.

Q22. Data integrity primarily means that data remains what?

डेटा अखंडता का मुख्य अर्थ है कि डेटा कैसा बना रहे?

- A. Accurate and consistent
B. Publicly accessible
C. Unencrypted
D. Duplicated everywhere

Correct answer: A. Accurate and consistent

Explanation

1. Integrity concerns the accuracy, completeness and consistency of information.
2. Authorisation controls and validation checks help prevent improper alteration.
3. Integrity is distinct from confidentiality, which controls who can view information.

Q23. Which globally recognised code identifies legal entities participating in financial transactions?

वित्तीय लेनदेन में भाग लेने वाली विधिक संस्थाओं की पहचान के लिए कौन-सा वैश्विक कोड उपयोग किया जाता है?

- A. LEI
- B. UCIC
- C. IFSC
- D. PIN

Correct answer: A. LEI

Explanation

1. The Legal Entity Identifier is a 20-character alphanumeric code.
2. It identifies a legal entity, whereas IFSC identifies a bank branch for specified payment purposes.
3. UCIC is a bank's customer identification mechanism and is not a substitute for the global LEI.

Q24. For delayed payment to a micro or small enterprise under the MSMED Act, interest is linked to the RBI bank rate at what multiple?

MSMED अधिनियम के तहत सूक्ष्म या लघु उद्यम को विलंबित भुगतान पर ब्याज RBI बैंक दर के कितने गुने पर लगता है?

- A. Two times
- B. Three times
- C. Four times
- D. Five times

Correct answer: B. Three times

Explanation

1. A written payment agreement cannot extend beyond 45 days from acceptance or deemed acceptance.
2. Delayed payment attracts compound interest with monthly rests at three times the RBI bank rate.
3. The protection concerns micro and small suppliers under the Act, not every enterprise without distinction.

Q25. Which statement about an HUF and its Karta is incorrect?

HUF और उसके कर्ता के बारे में कौन-सा कथन गलत है?

- A. The Karta manages the HUF's affairs
- B. Withdrawal of one coparcener automatically ends the HUF
- C. The bank should identify the Karta and authorised operations
- D. HUF borrowing requires attention to authority and purpose

Correct answer: B. Withdrawal of one coparcener automatically ends the HUF

Explanation

1. An HUF is not the same legal arrangement as an ordinary partnership firm.
2. A coparcener's departure does not by itself automatically end the HUF.
3. The bank must verify the Karta's authority and the proposed transaction's connection with HUF affairs.

Q26. Which statement about NPA classification is incorrect?

NPA वर्गीकरण के बारे में कौन-सा कथन गलत है?

- A. A substandard asset remains NPA for at most 6 months
- B. A substandard asset remains NPA for at most 12 months
- C. A doubtful asset has remained substandard for 12 months
- D. A loss asset is identified as uncollectible, though not fully written off

Correct answer: A. A substandard asset remains NPA for at most 6 months

Explanation

1. The substandard period is up to 12 months after the asset becomes NPA.
2. An asset becomes doubtful after remaining substandard for 12 months.
3. Identification of a loss asset is based on uncollectibility and should not be confused with a routine overdue-period test alone.

Q27. What is the permitted minimum SHG size in difficult, remote or predominantly tribal areas under DAY-NRLM?

DAY-NRLM के तहत कठिन, दूरस्थ या मुख्यतः आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में स्वयं सहायता समूह का अनुमत न्यूनतम आकार कितना है?

- A. 4 members
- B. 5 members
- C. 6 members
- D. 7 members

Correct answer: B. 5 members

Explanation

1. Normal SHGs generally have 10–20 members.
2. A minimum of five members can be permitted in specified difficult areas or special groups.
3. This exception should not be applied as the normal size requirement everywhere.

Q28. RuPay is primarily which kind of system?

RuPay मुख्यतः किस प्रकार की प्रणाली है?

- A. A cryptocurrency
- B. A bank deposit scheme
- C. A card payment network
- D. A credit-rating agency

Correct answer: C. A card payment network

Explanation

1. RuPay is NPCI's card payment network.
2. Banks and other eligible issuers issue cards that operate through this network.
3. A payment network is distinct from a cryptocurrency or a bank account product.

Q29. Apart from statutory exceptions such as fraud, an LLP partner's obligation to contribute is generally limited to what?

धोखाधड़ी जैसे वैधानिक अपवादों को छोड़कर LLP भागीदार का अंशदान दायित्व सामान्यतः किस तक सीमित होता है?

- A. All personal assets
- B. Agreed contribution
- C. The LLP's annual income
- D. Every other partner's debt

Correct answer: B. Agreed contribution

Explanation

1. An LLP has a legal personality separate from its partners.
2. A partner's contribution obligation follows the LLP agreement.
3. Limited liability does not excuse a partner's own wrongful act or the statutory consequences of fraud.

Q30. Which statements about the digital rupee are correct?

1. It complements existing forms of money.
2. It is a liability of RBI.
3. It is the same as an unregulated private cryptocurrency.

डिजिटल रुपये के बारे में कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

1. यह मुद्रा के मौजूदा रूपों का पूरक है।
2. यह RBI की देयता है।
3. यह अनियंत्रित निजी क्रिप्टोकॉरेंसी के समान है।

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

Correct answer: A. 1 and 2 only

Explanation

1. The digital rupee is central-bank money in digital form.
2. It is legal tender and a direct liability of RBI.
3. Private crypto-assets have a different issuer and legal character and are not equivalent to CBDC.

Q31. Under the bank-NBFC Co-Lending Model applicable in 2023, what minimum share had the NBFC to retain in each loan?

2023 में लागू बैंक-NBFC सह-ऋण मॉडल के तहत NBFC को प्रत्येक ऋण में न्यूनतम कितना हिस्सा रखना था?

- A. 5%
- B. 10%
- C. 20%
- D. 50%

Correct answer: C. 20%

Explanation

1. The NBFC had to retain at least 20% of each individual loan on its books.
2. The participating bank could take the remaining share under the agreed arrangement.
3. The model supported priority-sector credit to underserved borrowers and did not prescribe a universal 50:50 split.

Q32. Which are excluded risks under the standard PMFBY cover?

1. War and related perils
2. Nuclear risks and riots
3. Theft
4. Natural fire and lightning
5. Pests and diseases

मानक PMFBY कवर में कौन-से जोखिम अपवर्जित हैं?

1. युद्ध और संबंधित जोखिम
2. परमाणु जोखिम और दंगे
3. चोरी
4. प्राकृतिक आग और बिजली
5. कीट और रोग

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

Correct answer: B. 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

1. War, nuclear risks, riots and theft are standard exclusions.
2. Natural fire, lightning, pests and diseases can fall within notified crop-risk cover.
3. Actual protection remains subject to the crop, area, season and terms notified under the scheme.

Q33. Trading in securities while possessing unpublished price-sensitive information is generally called what?

अप्रकाशित मूल्य-संवेदनशील जानकारी रखते हुए प्रतिभूतियों में कारोबार को सामान्यतः क्या कहते हैं?

- A. Ordinary market making
- B. Public subscription
- C. Insider trading
- D. Dividend distribution

Correct answer: C. Insider trading

Explanation

1. Insider-trading restrictions address trading while in possession of unpublished price-sensitive information.
2. The information can affect investors' decisions and market prices.
3. Access to confidential customer or corporate information requires controls, restricted use and appropriate disclosure processes.

Q34. For a successful UPI transfer, the beneficiary ordinarily receives the credit when?

सफल UPI हस्तांतरण में लाभार्थी को सामान्यतः राशि कब मिलती है?

- A. In real time
- B. After seven working days
- C. Only at month-end
- D. Only during branch hours

Correct answer: A. In real time

Explanation

1. UPI supports immediate customer-level transfer of funds.
2. It operates beyond ordinary branch banking hours.
3. Customer credit timing must be distinguished from the separate interbank clearing and settlement process.

Q35. Which organisation developed e-RUPI with participating government agencies and banks?

भागीदार सरकारी संस्थाओं और बैंकों के सहयोग से e-RUPI किस संगठन ने विकसित किया?

- A. RBI
- B. SEBI
- C. NPCI
- D. IRDAI

Correct answer: C. NPCI

Explanation

1. NPCI developed the e-RUPI prepaid digital voucher system.
2. The voucher is delivered through a QR code or SMS and redeemed for the intended purpose.
3. It is different from the digital rupee issued by RBI.

Q36. Which is not an officially valid document under the RBI KYC definition?

RBI की KYC परिभाषा के अनुसार कौन-सा आधिकारिक रूप से वैध दस्तावेज़ नहीं है?

- A. Proof of possession of Aadhaar number
- B. Passport
- C. Driving licence
- D. PAN card

Correct answer: D. PAN card

Explanation

1. PAN is separately required for specified tax and KYC purposes, but is not an OVD in this definition.
2. Passport, driving licence and proof of possession of Aadhaar number are included among OVDs.
3. The bank should distinguish identity/address documents from the PAN or Form 60 requirement.

Q37. An unlimited garnishee order is served at 1:30 p.m. when the customer's credit balance is ₹1,50,000. Another ₹20,000 is deposited at 3:30 p.m. What amount is attached by that order?

असीमित गार्निशी आदेश दोपहर 1:30 बजे प्राप्त होता है, जब ग्राहक के खाते में ₹1,50,000 जमा हैं। दोपहर 3:30 बजे ₹20,000 और जमा होते हैं। इस आदेश से कितनी राशि संलग्न होगी?

- A. ₹1,50,000
- B. ₹1,30,000
- C. ₹20,000
- D. ₹1,70,000

Correct answer: A. ₹1,50,000

Explanation

1. A garnishee order attaches the debt due or accruing due at the time it is served, subject to its wording.
2. The bank then owes ₹1,50,000 to the customer.
3. A later fresh deposit is not automatically attached by that earlier order.

Q38. How many digits are normally present in the IMPS transaction reference number?

IMPS लेनदेन संदर्भ संख्या में सामान्यतः कितने अंक होते हैं?

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 14
- D. 16

Correct answer: B. 12

Explanation

1. The IMPS reference is normally a 12-digit transaction reference.
2. It assists tracing and reconciliation of a payment.
3. The format must not be confused with the 22-character RTGS UTR or the bank's internal reference.

Q39. ATMs owned and operated by authorised non-bank entities are called what?

अधिकृत गैर-बैंक संस्थाओं के स्वामित्व और संचालन वाले ATM क्या कहलाते हैं?

- A. Pink-label ATMs
- B. Grey-label ATMs
- C. White-label ATMs
- D. Branch ATMs

Correct answer: C. White-label ATMs

Explanation

1. White-label ATM operators are non-bank entities authorised by RBI.
2. The operator provides ATM infrastructure under the applicable payment-system framework.
3. The arrangement differs from an outsourced ATM carrying a sponsoring bank's brand.

Q40. What does the drawee bank normally receive for payment processing in CTS?

CTS में भुगतान प्रक्रिया के लिए अदाकर्ता बैंक को सामान्यतः क्या प्राप्त होता है?

- A. Only the physical cheque
- B. Only a deposit slip
- C. Cheque image and electronic data
- D. Only the customer's oral instruction

Correct answer: C. Cheque image and electronic data

Explanation

1. CTS sends the cheque image and associated electronic data to the paying bank.
2. The bank verifies payment requirements from this presentation.
3. Routine physical delivery of the original instrument is eliminated, subject to specified exceptions.

Q41. Which topology connects each workstation to a central hub or switch?

किस टोपोलॉजी में प्रत्येक कार्यस्थान एक केंद्रीय हब या स्विच से जुड़ा होता है?

- A. Star
- B. Bus
- C. Ring
- D. Full mesh

Correct answer: A. Star

Explanation

1. A star topology has separate links from nodes to a central connecting device.
2. Failure of one workstation link usually does not disconnect the others.
3. Failure of the central device can interrupt the network, so redundancy may be needed.

Q42. Which statement correctly distinguishes a hub from a router?

कौन-सा कथन हब और राउटर में सही अंतर बताता है?

- A. A hub repeats traffic within a segment, a router forwards packets between networks
- B. A hub selects routes between independent IP networks
- C. A router is only a passive cable connector
- D. Both devices always perform identical functions

Correct answer: A. A hub repeats traffic within a segment, a router forwards packets between networks

Explanation

1. A hub repeats received traffic to its other ports.
2. A router uses network-layer addressing and routing information to forward packets.
3. Their roles differ, so a hub cannot replace a router merely because both connect equipment.

Q43. Within what period should a bank issue a duplicate demand draft after receiving the purchaser's eligible request?

क्रेता का पात्र अनुरोध मिलने के बाद बैंक को कितने समय में डुप्लिकेट डिमांड ड्राफ्ट जारी करना चाहिए?

- A. 7 days
- B. 10 days
- C. A fortnight
- D. 21 days

Correct answer: C. A fortnight

Explanation

1. RBI prescribes a fortnight for the purchaser's or beneficiary's eligible request.
2. The bank checks non-payment and obtains required safeguards such as indemnity.
3. Delay beyond the prescribed period can attract compensation at the applicable deposit rate.

Q44. Under the cash-withdrawal-at-PoS facility applicable in 2023, what was the maximum cash withdrawal per transaction?

2023 में लागू PoS नकद निकासी सुविधा के तहत प्रति लेनदेन अधिकतम नकद निकासी कितनी थी?

- A. ₹500
- B. ₹1,000
- C. ₹1,500
- D. ₹2,000

Correct answer: D. ₹2,000

Explanation

1. The RBI FAQ updated in November 2022 specified ₹2,000 per transaction.
2. An overall monthly limit of ₹10,000 also applied.
3. This should not be confused with older tier-based daily limits or a purchase transaction at the merchant.

Q45. How many characters are there in an RTGS UTR?

RTGS की UTR संख्या में कितने अक्षर या अंक होते हैं?

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 14
- D. 22

Correct answer: D. 22

Explanation

1. The RTGS Unique Transaction Reference is a 22-character code.
2. It uniquely identifies the transfer for tracking and reconciliation.
3. A beneficiary can use the reference when enquiring about a payment with the bank.

Q46. What is the normal term of an Indian patent, counted from its filing date?

भारत में पेटेंट की सामान्य अवधि दाखिल करने की तारीख से कितनी होती है?

- A. 10 years
- B. 15 years
- C. 20 years
- D. 25 years

Correct answer: C. 20 years

Explanation

1. The normal patent term is 20 years from the filing date, subject to the applicable statutory provisions.
2. The patent owner can exclude others from specified commercial uses of the patented invention.
3. Keeping the patent in force also requires compliance with renewal-fee and other legal requirements.

Original Practice Questions

Additional PPB practice • Prepared by Exam Prepp

Q47. A business has current assets of ₹8 lakh and current liabilities of ₹5 lakh. What is its net working capital?

किसी व्यवसाय की चालू परिसंपत्तियाँ ₹8 लाख और चालू देयताएँ ₹5 लाख हैं। उसकी शुद्ध कार्यशील पूंजी कितनी है?

- A. ₹3 lakh
- B. ₹5 lakh
- C. ₹8 lakh
- D. ₹13 lakh

Correct answer: A. ₹3 lakh

Explanation

1. Net working capital equals current assets minus current liabilities.
2. Here, ₹8 lakh – ₹5 lakh = ₹3 lakh.
3. The result indicates the excess of short-term assets over short-term obligations.

Q48. Stock eligible for finance is ₹12 lakh and the bank stipulates a 25% margin. What drawing power arises from that stock before applying the sanctioned limit?

वित्तपोषण के लिए पात्र स्टॉक ₹12 लाख है और बैंक 25% मार्जिन रखता है। स्वीकृत सीमा लागू करने से पहले स्टॉक से कितनी आहरण शक्ति बनेगी?

- A. ₹3 lakh
- B. ₹9 lakh
- C. ₹12 lakh
- D. ₹16 lakh

Correct answer: B. ₹9 lakh

Explanation

1. The borrower must finance 25% of the eligible stock from its own resources.
2. The bank-finance portion is 75% of ₹12 lakh.
3. Drawing power is therefore ₹9 lakh, subject to the sanctioned limit and other deductions.

Q49. 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.

Q50. In a pledge of goods, which essential feature distinguishes it from hypothecation?

वस्तुओं के गिरवीकरण को हाइपोथेकेशन 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.

Q51. 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.

Q52. 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.

Q53. 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.

Q54. When taking a life-insurance policy as security, which value is normally relevant for lending assessment?

जीवन बीमा पॉलिसी को प्रतिभूति के रूप में लेते समय ऋण आकलन के लिए कौन-सा मूल्य सामान्यतः प्रासंगिक होता है?

- A. Any amount chosen by the customer
- B. Only the first premium paid
- C. The agent's commission
- D. Surrender value, subject to the bank's margin

Correct answer: D. Surrender value, subject to the bank's margin

Explanation

1. The bank assesses the policy's available surrender value and enforceability.
2. It generally applies a margin rather than lending solely on the sum assured.
3. The policy must be validly assigned and kept in force during the advance.

Q55. 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.

Q56. 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.

Q57. 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.

Q58. 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.

Q59. 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.

Q60. 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.

Q61. 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.

Q62. 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.

Q63. 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.

Q64. 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.

Q65. 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.

Q66. Which instrument is drawn by one bank branch on another branch of the same bank and made payable to order on demand?

कौन-सा लिखत बैंक की एक शाखा द्वारा उसी बैंक की दूसरी शाखा पर आहरित और मांग पर आदेशानुसार देय होता है?

- A. Promissory note
- B. Share certificate
- C. Warehouse receipt
- D. Demand draft

Correct answer: D. Demand draft

Explanation

1. A demand draft is a bank-issued payment instrument.
2. It differs from a customer's cheque drawn on a bank account.
3. RBI law restricts issue of a demand draft payable to bearer.

Q67. 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.

Q68. 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.

Q69. 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.

Q70. 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.

Q71. 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.

Q72. 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.

Q73. 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.

Q74. 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.

Q75. 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.

Q76. 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.

Q77. 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.

Q78. What was the RBI-prescribed minimum amount for an RTGS transfer in 2023?

2023 में RTGS हस्तांतरण की RBI द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम राशि कितनी थी?

- A. ₹50,000
- B. ₹1 lakh
- C. ₹2 lakh
- D. ₹5 lakh

Correct answer: C. ₹2 lakh

Explanation

1. RTGS had a minimum transfer amount of ₹2 lakh.
2. RBI did not prescribe an upper ceiling, though a bank's channel controls could apply.
3. RTGS settles eligible instructions individually rather than through netting batches.

Q79. What is the fundamental settlement feature of RTGS?

RTGS की मूल निपटान विशेषता क्या है?

- A. Only monthly net settlement
- B. Physical exchange of cash
- C. Only end-of-day settlement
- D. Individual real-time gross settlement

Correct answer: D. Individual real-time gross settlement

Explanation

1. Real-time means processing occurs continuously as eligible instructions are received.
2. Gross means each transaction is settled individually without netting against others.
3. Settlement in central-bank money provides finality under the applicable system rules.

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. 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.

Q82. 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.

Q83. 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.

Q84. 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.

Q85. In 2023, what were the investment and turnover ceilings for a micro enterprise?

2023 में सूक्ष्म उद्यम के निवेश और कारोबार की अधिकतम सीमाएँ कितनी थीं?

- A. ₹1 crore investment and ₹5 crore turnover
- B. ₹10 crore investment and ₹50 crore turnover
- C. ₹50 crore investment and ₹250 crore turnover
- D. ₹5 crore investment and ₹10 crore turnover

Correct answer: A. ₹1 crore investment and ₹5 crore turnover

Explanation

1. The 2020 MSME definition applicable in 2023 set the micro limits at ₹1 crore investment and ₹5 crore turnover.
2. The classification used both criteria, not turnover alone.
3. Subsequent changes to MSME thresholds should not be inserted into a historical 2023 question.

Q86. Which tribunal is the adjudicating authority for corporate insolvency under the IBC?

IBC के अंतर्गत कॉर्पोरेट दिवालियापन का निर्णायक प्राधिकरण कौन-सा अधिकरण है?

- A. DRT in every corporate case
- B. NCLT
- C. Motor Accident Claims Tribunal
- D. Consumer commission only

Correct answer: B. NCLT

Explanation

1. The National Company Law Tribunal acts as the adjudicating authority for the specified corporate-insolvency matters.
2. NCLAT is the relevant appellate forum, subject to the Code.
3. Corporate insolvency must be distinguished from the statutory framework for individuals and partnerships.

Q87. What was the fully phased-in Basel III capital conservation buffer for applicable Indian banks in 2023?

2023 में संबंधित भारतीय बैंकों के लिए पूर्ण रूप से लागू बेसल III पूंजी संरक्षण बफर कितना था?

- A. 1% of RWA
- B. 1.5% of RWA
- C. 2.5% of RWA
- D. 5% of deposits

Correct answer: C. 2.5% of RWA

Explanation

1. The capital conservation buffer was 2.5% of risk-weighted assets.
2. It is maintained in Common Equity Tier 1 capital above the regulatory minimum.
3. Failure to maintain the buffer attracts constraints on capital distributions rather than changing the denominator to deposits.

Q88. Which institution is associated with establishing INFINET for the Indian banking sector?

भारतीय बैंकिंग क्षेत्र के लिए INFINET स्थापित करने से कौन-सी संस्था जुड़ी है?

- A. DICGC
- B. IRDAI
- C. A local stockbroker
- D. IDRB

Correct answer: D. IDRB

Explanation

1. The Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology established INFINET for the banking and financial sector.
2. It provided a sectoral communications infrastructure.
3. A bank's internal branch LAN is a different network scope.

Q89. The principal purpose of a Debts Recovery Tribunal is to do what?

ऋण वसूली अधिकरण का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है?

- A. Adjudicate and facilitate recovery of eligible bank and financial-institution debts
- B. Issue passports
- C. Set every bank's deposit rate
- D. Register patents

Correct answer: A. Adjudicate and facilitate recovery of eligible bank and financial-institution debts

Explanation

1. DRTs were created for expeditious adjudication and recovery of covered debts.
2. Their jurisdiction follows the applicable law and notified thresholds.
3. They are not general-purpose authorities for every administrative or banking service complaint.

Q90. A bank collects a dividend for its customer under the customer's instruction. What relationship applies to that service?

बैंक ग्राहक के निर्देश पर उसका लाभांश एकत्र करता है। इस सेवा में कौन-सा संबंध लागू होता है?

- A. Buyer and seller
- B. Principal and agent
- C. Mortgagor and mortgagee
- D. Employer and employee

Correct answer: B. Principal and agent

Explanation

1. The customer appoints the bank to act on the customer's behalf for collection.
2. The customer is the principal and the bank is the agent for this activity.
3. Other services to the same customer can create different legal relationships.

Q91. What happens when a cardholder pays only the minimum amount due rather than the full statement balance?

कार्डधारक पूर्ण स्टेटमेंट शेष के बजाय केवल न्यूनतम देय राशि चुकाता है तो क्या होता है?

- A. All remaining principal is automatically waived
- B. The card becomes a savings deposit
- C. The unpaid balance can carry finance charges under the card terms
- D. Every future purchase is always interest-free

Correct answer: C. The unpaid balance can carry finance charges under the card terms

Explanation

1. The minimum payment is not a settlement of the whole outstanding debt.
2. The remaining balance may attract finance charges and affect the interest-free-period treatment.
3. The cardholder must read the disclosed terms, including how interest and other charges apply.

Q92. A certificate of deposit is primarily what kind of instrument?

जमा प्रमाणपत्र मुख्यतः किस प्रकार का साधन है?

- A. An equity share
- B. A non-negotiable insurance claim
- C. An ordinary cheque-book request
- D. A negotiable money-market instrument issued by an eligible institution

Correct answer: D. A negotiable money-market instrument issued by an eligible institution

Explanation

1. A CD is a negotiable money-market instrument issued under the applicable RBI framework.
2. It can mobilise eligible short-term funds in the permitted form.
3. It differs from an ordinary non-negotiable retail fixed-deposit receipt.

Q93. What is the principal purpose of the Bharat Bill Payment System?

भारत बिल भुगतान प्रणाली का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है?

- A. Provide an interoperable framework for bill payments
- B. Set all banks' loan rates
- C. Insure every deposit
- D. Issue passports

Correct answer: A. Provide an interoperable framework for bill payments

Explanation

1. BBPS integrates participating billers and payment channels through a common framework.
2. It supports interoperable collection of bills with confirmation and standardised processes.
3. The system facilitates payments and does not determine the underlying biller's price.

Q94. What is the main benefit of assigning a UCIC to a bank customer?

बैंक ग्राहक को UCIC देने का मुख्य लाभ क्या है?

- A. It guarantees every loan application
- B. It links the customer's relationships for identification and monitoring
- C. It replaces every legal-entity LEI
- D. It removes all KYC obligations

Correct answer: B. It links the customer's relationships for identification and monitoring

Explanation

1. A Unique Customer Identification Code helps identify one customer across relationships within the institution.
2. It supports a consolidated view for service and monitoring.
3. It is not the global LEI and does not eliminate customer due diligence.

Q95. In a co-branded credit-card arrangement, who remains the regulated card issuer?

को-ब्रांडेड क्रेडिट कार्ड व्यवस्था में विनियमित कार्ड जारीकर्ता कौन रहता है?

- A. The merchant in every case
- B. The advertising agency
- C. The bank or other authorised card issuer
- D. Every shop accepting the card

Correct answer: C. The bank or other authorised card issuer

Explanation

1. A co-branding partner can provide branding or commercial benefits under the arrangement.
2. The regulated issuer remains responsible for the card-issuing functions and applicable obligations.
3. A merchant's logo on the card does not by itself make the merchant a bank or card issuer.

Q96. Which is a suitable example of AI supporting a banking service?

बैंकिंग सेवा में AI सहायता का उपयुक्त उदाहरण कौन-सा है?

- A. Handwriting every ledger manually
- B. Replacing every law with a prediction
- C. Guaranteeing that no transaction can be fraudulent
- D. Using a validated model to flag unusual transaction patterns for review

Correct answer: D. Using a validated model to flag unusual transaction patterns for review

Explanation

1. AI can detect patterns across large datasets and support risk analysis.
2. A flagged transaction still needs an appropriate investigation and decision process.
3. Validation, monitoring and human oversight help manage false positives and model errors.

Q97. Bharat QR is primarily designed for which payment relationship?

Bharat QR मुख्यतः किस भुगतान संबंध के लिए बनाया गया है?

- A. Customer-to-merchant payment
- B. A bank's deposit-insurance reimbursement
- C. A patent registration fee waiver
- D. A corporate-insolvency court order

Correct answer: A. Customer-to-merchant payment

Explanation

1. Bharat QR enables interoperable QR-based merchant payment.
2. The customer scans the merchant code through a supported payment channel.
3. It is a payment-initiation mechanism, not a deposit account or insurance product.

Q98. Which is an external benchmark that can be used for eligible floating-rate retail or MSME bank loans?

पात्र परिवर्तनीय दर वाले खुदरा या MSME बैंक ऋण में कौन-सा बाहरी बेंचमार्क उपयोग किया जा सकता है?

- A. The borrower's private estimate
- B. RBI policy repo rate
- C. A branch's arbitrary internal target
- D. A supplier's profit margin

Correct answer: B. RBI policy repo rate

Explanation

1. The external-benchmark framework includes RBI's policy repo rate and prescribed FBIL-published market benchmarks.
2. It aims to strengthen transmission and transparency of floating lending rates.
3. The final lending rate can include a permitted spread, so it need not equal the repo rate itself.

Q99. Which fact is central to protection of a collecting banker under section 131 of the NI Act?

NI अधिनियम की धारा 131 में वसूली बैंक के संरक्षण के लिए कौन-सी बात आवश्यक है?

- A. It pays cash to every bearer
- B. It ignores the customer's title
- C. It acts in good faith and without negligence for a customer
- D. It accepts every instrument without checking

Correct answer: C. It acts in good faith and without negligence for a customer

Explanation

1. Section 131 provides conditional protection for collection of covered crossed cheques.
2. Good faith and absence of negligence are central statutory requirements.
3. The provision does not protect an institution simply because it describes itself as a collecting bank.

Q100. A crop-finance base is ₹60,000. Add 10% post-harvest needs, 20% maintenance and ₹1,000 insurance. What is the resulting first-year KCC limit?

फसल वित्त का आधार ₹60,000 है। 10% कटाई बाद आवश्यकता, 20% रखरखाव और ₹1,000 बीमा जोड़ने पर प्रथम वर्ष KCC सीमा कितनी होगी?

- A. ₹61,000
- B. ₹66,000
- C. ₹78,000
- D. ₹79,000

Correct answer: D. ₹79,000

Explanation

1. The two percentage additions are ₹6,000 and ₹12,000.
2. Adding them to the base gives ₹78,000.
3. The additional ₹1,000 insurance produces a limit of ₹79,000 under the stated formula.