

JAIB PPB Practice Questions (Set -1)

Q1. Alok, a salaried employee, is concerned about the financial security of his family in case of any unforeseen events. He wants to opt for a government scheme that provides life insurance coverage along with affordable premiums. Which government scheme would be the most suitable choice for Alok to ensure financial protection for his family?

- (a) Alok should enroll in the Atal Pension Yojana to secure his family's financial future in case of any unforeseen events which offers a pension component
- (b) Alok should consider the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), which offers accidental death and disability coverage at affordable premiums
- (c) Alok should purchase RBI Bonds, which are government securities that offer a fixed interest rate and is a secure investment option
- (d) He should opt for a life insurance policy that includes financial inclusion and providing life insurance coverage

Q2. Which of the following is not a function of a bank?

- (a) Banker's function is to provide loans to the public
- (b) Banker's function is to provide various financial services to the public
- (c) Banker's function is to provide a safe place for the deposit of money
- (d) Banker's function is to provide a safe place for the deposit of money (s).

Q3. What are the functions of a bank under Sec 131?

- (i) Acts in good faith and with reasonable care and diligence
 - (ii) Receive deposits from the public
 - (iii) The bank is not to be liable for the loss of or damage to the coin or for the loss of or damage to the coin or for the loss of or damage to the coin
- (a) Only i
 - (b) Only i and ii
 - (c) Only i and iii
 - (d) All from above

Q4. Which of the following statements accurately describes the nature of preference shares?

- Statement 1: Preference shares are not entitled to a share in the dividend and are not entitled to a share in the capital repayment.
 - Statement 2: Preference shares are entitled to a share in the dividend and are not entitled to a share in the capital repayment.
- listed preference shares, are accepted as collateral only in specific situations.

- (a) Only Statement 1
- (b) Only Statement 2
- (c) Both Statements 1 and 2
- (d) Neither Statement 1 nor 2

Q5. If the working capital gap for a borrowing unit is ₹4,00,000, what is the maximum amount that the bank can finance using the first method of lending?

- (a) 1,00,000
- (b) 3,00,000
- (c) 2,00,000
- (d) 3,50,000

Q6. The bank shall report to the Central Government within _____ any transaction in respect of receipt or utilization of any foreign contribution by any person whether or not such person is registered or granted prior permission under the FCRA.

- (a) 12 hours
- (b) 24 hours
- (c) 48 hours
- (d) 72 hours

Q7. For a fiscal year, the company reported an Opening Stock of FG of ₹50,000 and a Closing Stock of FG of ₹60,000. If the Annual Cost of Production was ₹200,000 and they incurred an Excise Duty of ₹40,000

- (a) ₹3,30,000
- (b) ₹3,40,000
- (c) ₹3,20,000
- (d) ₹3,10,000

Q8. Who are the beneficiaries of a nation's transaction?

- A. Traders, who generate revenue.
- B. Individuals who conduct transactions.
- C. Investors who put money in their deposits.
- D. Students who study abroad.

- (a) A, B, and C
- (b) B, C, and D
- (c) A, C, and D
- (d) All of the above

Q9. Under the KYC norms, what are the primary obligations of a bank?

- (a) To provide services to customers
- (b) To authenticate the identity of customers and beneficial owners
- (c) To ensure customers maintain a minimum balance
- (d) To monitor the daily withdrawal limit of customers

Q10. In the scenario where a cheque goes missing during the clearing process or at the paying bank's branch, what immediate actions should the bank take?

- (a) Notify the account holder to halt payment and prevent dishonored cheques.
- (b) Advise the drawer of the cheque to take necessary actions.
- (c) Ensure that the lost cheque's amount is not credited to avoid dishonored cheques.
- (d) All of the above.

- (a) To ensure that only the management is aware of the complaint handling process.
- (b) To enhance customer service and ensure that all employees are aware of the complaint handling process.
- (c) To restrict the information to senior-level employees only.
- (d) To keep the document as a reference for auditors only.

(a) Large multinational banks
(b) Full Fledged Money Changers (FFMCs) that have been upgraded
(c) Non-Bank Financial Companies (NBFCs)
(d) Insurance companies

(a) To avoid
(b) To ensure
(c) To avoid
(d) Stamp la

(a) 1.5
(b) 2.4
(c) 3.45
(d) 2.89

(a) Gross stock value
(b) Net stock value
(c) Paid-up stock value
(d) Residual stock value

(a) Payee
(b) Drawee
(c) Drawer
(d) Endorser

Q17. The Presiding Officer (PO) holds office until which of the following occurs first?

- (a) Completion of 5 years of service or attaining the age of 65 years.
- (b) Completion of 5 years of service or attaining the age of 60 years.
- (c) Completion of 6 years of service or attaining the age of 60 years.
- (d) Completion of 4 years of service or attaining the age of 65 years.

Q18. Which of the following statements best captures the essence and impact of Open Banking on the financial industry?

In the evolving landscape of the financial industry, Open Banking is gaining traction as a transformative initiative. By utilizing Application Programming Interfaces (APIs), banks and non-bank financial institutions are enabling secure access to consumer banking data. This allows consumers to link their accounts across different platforms, facilitating seamless service provision and data sharing among financial entities. As a result, the system, the potential for innovation and collaboration is immense, shaping the way financial institutions manage their operations and interact with customers.

- (a) Open Banking is a system that mandates banks to share all their data private and inaccessible to third parties, thereby maximizing security.
- (b) Open Banking is a system that allows consumers to share their financial data with third-party providers, enabling them to offer personalized financial services to their customers.
- (c) Open Banking is a system that allows customers to share their banking services through physical channels, thereby reducing the need for digital services.
- (d) Open Banking is a system that allows banks to share their financial services with a few large institutions, thereby reducing the need for third-party providers.

Q19. XYZ Corporation enters into a contract to import machinery from Europe. The supplier with deferred payment terms offers a discount of 10% of the total cost of the machinery if XYZ Corporation provides a letter of credit. The supplier is secured by a Deferred Payment Guarantee.

Which of the following risks might the supplier face in the contract with XYZ Corporation, despite the deferred payment terms being secured by a Deferred Payment Guarantee?

- (a) The supplier may face exchange rate fluctuations, which could affect the value of payments received in the supplier's currency over the five-year period.
- (b) XYZ Corporation may default on the installment payments, leading to potential delays in the supplier receiving the full payment.
- (c) The Deferred Payment Guarantee may not cover the full amount of the installments, leaving the supplier exposed to partial non-payment.
- (d) The supplier may not receive the advance payment on time, which could delay the production and shipment of the goods.

Q20. Which statement(s) accurately describe regulations related to foreign currency transactions and remittances under RBI guidelines?

Statement 1: Individuals are allowed to open and maintain foreign currency accounts with banks outside India for remittances under LRS without RBI approval, and these accounts can be used for related transactions.

Statement 2: Outward remittance in the form of a Demand Draft is permitted in the name of the individual or the beneficiary for permissible transactions during a private visit abroad, with a self-declaration by the remitter.

- (a) Only Statement 1
- (b) Only Statement 2
- (c) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2
- (d) Neither

Q21. What

- (i) To uplift
- (ii) To mob
- (iii) To assi

- (a) Only ii
- (b) Only ii and
- (c) Only i and
- (d) All of the

Q22. A farmer is allowed to claim a deduction for the expenditure incurred on the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and other inputs for the purpose of cultivation. The scale of financial assistance for the purpose of the expenditure is ₹25,000 per acre. What is the maximum amount of expenditure that can be claimed for the purpose of the expenditure towards post-harvest operations, including the cost of repairs and maintenance of the farm?

- (a) ₹1,96,000
- (b) ₹2,31,000
- (c) ₹2,05,000
- (d) ₹2,27,500

Q23. Why a

- (a) To protect the interests of the bank in the event of a loss of the instrument received lost

- (b) To ensure that customers have sufficient funds to cover the cost of lost instruments
- (c) To limit the amount of liability that the bank may have to pay in the event of a lost instrument.
- (d) To provide customers with a guarantee that they will not be held responsible for lost instruments

Q24. In the context of leasing capital assets, what is the primary financial rationale behind a sale and leaseback arrangement for the lessee?

- (a) It allows the lessee to write off the full value of the asset through depreciation
- (b) It provides the lessee with liquidity by converting a fixed asset into cash while retaining the right to use the asset
- (c) It enables the lessee to transfer the risk of asset depreciation to the lessor
- (d) It gives the lessee ownership of the asset at the end of the lease term without any upfront payment

Q25. A bank has an infrastructure loan classified as 'Sub-standard (unsecured ab initio)' that has been an NPA for 5 months. The loan amount is 150,000. What is the regular provisioning percentage and the corresponding monetary value?

- (a) 25%, 37,500
- (b) 20%, 30,000
- (c) 15%, 22,500
- (d) 40%, 60,000

Q26. When a bank receives an order under Section 133 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, to furnish specific information, what must the bank do?

- (a) The bank can refuse to provide the information if it considers it confidential.
- (b) The bank must provide the information as requested.
- (c) The bank must provide the information as requested, but only if it is specific.
- (d) The bank must provide the information as requested, but only if it is relevant.

Q27. Who is the authority for the purpose of the Public Information Act?

- (a) The government
- (b) The Prime Minister
- (c) The public
- (d) The Central Information Commission

Q28. If an individual sends the original document to the domestic wire transfer, how long must the bank retain that information?

- (a) One year
- (b) Three years
- (c) Five years
- (d) Indefinitely

Q29. What can be recovered by the indemnity holder from the member?

- (a) All costs
- (b) Only costs
- (c) Costs related to the claim
- (d) None of the above

Q30. Fill in the Blanks:

1. RegTech or regulatory technology refers to technological solutions that _____ and improve regulatory processes.
 2. Financial institutions are often overwhelmed by the number of _____, rules, and regulations they need to implement, execute, and monitor.
 3. Fintechs and regulators are currently using RegTech to address increasingly _____ compliance processes.
- (a) streamline, laws, cumbersome
 - (b) enhance, orders, streamlined
 - (c) build, directives, simple
 - (d) modernize, instructions, clear

Q31. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the debtor-creditor relationship when a customer deposits money with a bank?

- (a) The bank is obligated to use the money in a way most beneficial to the customer.
- (b) The customer should make a demand for payment in a specified manner.
- (c) The customer does not have any security from the bank for the deposited amount.
- (d) The law of limitation does not begin to run until a demand has been made for repayment.

Q32. A minor, Rohan, approached a bank for a loan to cover his educational expenses, which were considered necessities. The bank, aware of the legal implications, approved the loan. However, Rohan's guardian disputes the repayment, claiming the loan was unnecessary. The bank is now contemplating recovering the loan amount from Rohan's estate under the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

If the bank is successful in recovering the loan amount from Rohan's estate, which provision of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 would this recovery be based on?

- (a) The bank is liable for Rohan's financial obligations as a creditor.
- (b) The bank is liable for Rohan's financial obligations as a lender.
- (c) The bank is liable for Rohan's financial obligations as a guarantor.
- (d) The bank is liable for Rohan's financial obligations as a principal debtor.

Q33. During the process of terrorism financing, which of the following is NOT a step in bank accounts or transactions?

- (a) To ensure the funds are not used for terrorism.
- (b) To generate the financial statements for the terrorist organizations.
- (c) To conceal the origin and purpose of the raised funds.
- (d) To accumulate large sums of money for carrying out acts of terrorism.

Q34. A company has a useful life of 5 years with a straight-line method?

- (a) \$12,000
- (b) \$18,000
- (c) \$12,500
- (d) \$17,500

Q35. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. The UCP 600 was approved by the ICC Banking Commission on 25 October 2006.
- B. UCP 600 contains 59 articles, the same as UCP 500.
- C. UCP 600 introduces new provisions for the discounting of deferred payment credits.

- (a) A, and C
- (b) B only
- (c) A, and B
- (d) B, and C

Q36. What is the difference between Ordinary Term deposits and Reinvestment or Special Term deposits?

- (a) Interest is paid periodically in Ordinary Term Deposit, while it is paid on maturity in Reinvestment or Special Term Deposit
- (b) Interest is paid on maturity in Ordinary Term Deposit, while it is paid periodically in Reinvestment or Special Term Deposit
- (c) Ordinary Term Deposit is for a shorter duration, while Reinvestment or Special Term Deposit is for a longer duration
- (d) There is no difference between Ordinary Term Deposit and Reinvestment or Special Term Deposit

Q37. If a company has a net non-cash expenses of Rs. 3,50,000 and a net cash payment commitment of Rs. 1,50,000, the net cash sum up to

- (a) 1.5
- (b) 2.8
- (c) 1.7
- (d) 0.8

Q38. What is the primary purpose of the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) Credit Redressal Mechanism (CRM)?

- (a) To provide a platform for grievance redressal
- (b) To redress the grievances of the borrowers
- (c) To monitor the performance of the banks
- (d) To evaluate the performance of the banks

Q39. When making payments for commercial dealings or transactions, which of the following is the most familiar and commonly used method?

- (a) Postal Bank Order
- (b) Checks issued by the payee
- (c) Drafts Drawn on the payee's bank
- (d) Automated Clearing House (ACH) Direct Deposit.

Q40. Which groups in the Indian economy are in need of financial literacy?

1. Financially excluded and resource-poor individuals.
2. Individuals from lower and middle-income brackets.
3. High net worth individuals.

- (a) 1, 2, and 3
- (b) Only 2 & 3
- (c) Only 1 & 3
- (d) Only 1 & 2

Q41. Under which of the following circumstances will XYZ Bank be entitled to protection under Section 128 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, after paying a crossed cheque in due course?

XYZ Bank received a crossed cheque from one of its customers, Mr. P, who requested the amount be credited to his account. The cheque was crossed generally and was drawn on ABC Bank. XYZ Bank, after verifying the cheque, made the payment in due course. Later, a dispute arose questioning whether XYZ Bank was entitled to protection under Section 128 of the Negotiable Instruments Act.

- (a) XYZ Bank pays the cheque in due course, but the cheque was crossed specially, and the payment was made to a different bank.
- (b) XYZ Bank pays the cheque in due course, and the cheque was crossed generally with payment made to a banker.
- (c) XYZ Bank pays the cheque in due course, but the cheque was crossed specially, and the payment was made to the customer.
- (d) XYZ Bank pays the cheque in due course, and the cheque was crossed generally with payment made to the customer.

Q42. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the liability of a guarantor under a contract of indemnity?

Statement 1: A guarantor is liable to indemnify the creditor for the loss suffered by the creditor due to the default of the debtor.

Statement 2: A guarantor is liable to indemnify the creditor for the loss suffered by the creditor due to the default of the debtor, but only if the guarantor has received notice of the default from the creditor.

Statement 3: A guarantor is liable to indemnify the creditor for the loss suffered by the creditor due to the default of the debtor, but only if the guarantor has received notice of the default from the debtor.

Statement 4: A guarantor is liable to indemnify the creditor for the loss suffered by the creditor due to the default of the debtor, but only if the guarantor has received notice of the default from both the creditor and the debtor.

- (a) Statement 1 and 2 only
- (b) Statement 2 and 4 only
- (c) Statement 3 and 4 only
- (d) Statement 1 and 3 only

Q43. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the registration of a partnership under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932?

- (a) Registration of a partnership is compulsory throughout India
- (b) Registration is optional, except in the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra
- (c) Registration is mandatory only for businesses earning above a certain threshold
- (d) Registration is optional but grants no legal benefits to an unregistered partnership

Q44. If a borrower from "All other eligible category of borrowers" defaults on Rs. 200 lakh, how much will be considered in default according to the policy?

- (a) 100 lakh
- (b) 150 lakh
- (c) 160 lakh
- (d) 200 lakh

Q48. What banking services are required to be provided to visually impaired individuals without discrimination, as per the directives of the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) and the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities?

- (a) Exclusive provision of cheque book services
- (b) Access to both cheque book and ATM services
- (c) Availability of cheque book, ATM, and net banking services
- (d) Comprehensive access to cheque book, ATM, net banking, locker facilities, retail loans, credit cards, etc.

Q49. Which of the following statements can be inferred regarding (SHGs) with

- 1. SHGs, which are not registered with banks only if they are provided with a bank account.
- 2. Banks are not allowed to open accounts for SHGs which cannot exceed 1:4.
- 3. The interest on loans to SHGs are not to be charged and cannot be repaid by the SHG.
- 4. No service charges are to be levied on SHGs for a member for eligible priority sector loans.

- (a) Only 3, 4
- (b) Only 2, 3
- (c) Only 1, 3
- (d) Only 1, 4

Q50. What is the main objective of the

- (a) Ownership of property by a single individual.
- (b) An obligation arising from confidence for the benefit of a person.
- (c) Legal documentation of property transfer.
- (d) Declaration of assets.

Q51. The SHG members of the Uplift Together group, who are all required to follow the guidelines of the DAY-NRLM scheme, their third business expansion phase, they plan to apply for their third term loan under the DAY-NRLM scheme, armed with a detailed Micro Credit Plan and a good credit history. What is the minimum amount they can request, and what factors will influence the approval?

- (a) They can apply for a minimum loan amount of Rs. 6 lakhs, and the loan amount will be determined based on their existing corpus, being a fixed criterion for the third dose of term loan.
- (b) The group has the choice to apply for a loan amount that is a minimum of Rs. 1 lakh, considering their credit history and the evaluation of their Micro Credit Plan by the Federations/Support agency.
- (c) Uplift Together can request a term loan where the minimum amount is set at Rs. 2 lakhs, relying heavily on their previous credit history to decide the final amount sanctioned.
- (d) The SHG can apply for a minimum loan of Rs. 6 lakhs. The determining factor for the approved loan amount will be the details and strategies laid out in their Micro Credit Plan, coupled with the appraisal by Federations/Support agency and their previous credit history.

Q52. What is the bank required to do immediately upon receiving a garnishee order from a court or an attachment order from the Income Tax Authorities under section 226 of the Income-tax Act?

- (a) Announce the order to the media
- (b) Increase the interest rate on the attached account
- (c) Proceed with the account's operations as normal
- (d) Cease debit transactions in the specified account

Q53. Which of the following individuals does not require prior permission from the Central Government to accept foreign hospitality while visiting abroad?

Mr. Gupta, a judge in India, received an invitation to attend a legal conference in the United States, with all expenses covered by the host organization. Mr. Gupta's wife, who is also a judge, accompanied him. They are both members of the Indian judicial service and have not received any prior permission from the Central Government to accept foreign hospitality while visiting abroad.

- (a) A member of the Indian judicial service
- (b) An officer of the Indian judicial service
- (c) A judge of the Indian judicial service
- (d) An employee of the Indian judicial service

Q54. Kumar, a member of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC), has seen the transmission mechanism of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) and then to the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC), and then to the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC). In March 1, 2023, he has seen the transmission mechanism of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) and then to the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC). Which of the following is the correct answer?

- (a) Suggest that the MPC should opt for a loan with an interest rate based on the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) and then to the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC), arguing it's a more robust system.
- (b) Advocate for a loan based on the Base Rate system, emphasizing that it's a more robust system.
- (c) Encourage the MPC to opt for a loan with an interest rate based on the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) and then to the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC), arguing it's a more robust system.
- (d) Recommend opting for a loan with an interest rate guided by an external benchmark, citing RBI's latest guidelines encouraging the switch to external benchmarks for a more realistic and market-aligned rate determination.

Q55. What is the significance of Section 148 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, in the context of the bailee-bailor relationship between a bank and its customer?

- (a) It establishes the bank as a trustee of the customer's securities.
- (b) It makes the bank liable for any loss caused to the customer due to its negligence as a bailee.
- (c) It exempts the bank from liability in case of loss or damage caused due to circumstances beyond its control.
- (d) It defines the procedure for resolving disputes between the bank and the customer in case of loss or damage to the securities.

Q56. How long do banks have to resolve customer complaints regarding wrongful debit on account of ATM transactions in India, and what penalty shall be charged by the customer from the bank in case of any delay?

- (a) T+1 working day; Rs. 50 per day of delay
- (b) T+3 working days; Rs. 100 per day of delay
- (c) T+5 working days; Rs. 100 per day of delay
- (d) T+7 working days; Rs. 50 per day of delay

Q57. GlobalTech Corp, a multinational corporation with subsidiaries across five continents, implements an advanced cash management strategy to optimize liquidity. By pooling cash surpluses from its profitable subsidiaries and offsetting them against the debt of less profitable ones, the company's treasury department is able to reduce its overall cost of capital. The CFO's primary objective is to ensure the company is always in a strong financial position. The CFO's department is tasked with managing the company's cash flow to maintain a competitive financial position. Which of the following best describes the company's strategy of pooling cash surpluses from its profitable subsidiaries and offsetting them against the debt of less profitable ones?

- (a) The pooling of cash surpluses from profitable subsidiaries and offsetting them against the debt of less profitable ones is a strategy used to optimize liquidity and reduce the overall cost of capital. This is particularly if the cash surpluses are used to pay down the debt of the less profitable subsidiaries.
- (b) The centralization of cash surpluses from all subsidiaries into a single pool, which is then used to pay down the debt of the less profitable subsidiaries, is a strategy used to optimize liquidity and reduce the overall cost of capital. This is particularly if the cash surpluses are used to pay down the debt of the less profitable subsidiaries.
- (c) The strategy of pooling cash surpluses from profitable subsidiaries and offsetting them against the debt of less profitable ones is a strategy used to optimize liquidity and reduce the overall cost of capital. This is particularly if the cash surpluses are used to pay down the debt of the less profitable subsidiaries.
- (d) The relationship between the cash surpluses of profitable subsidiaries and the debt of less profitable subsidiaries is a strategy used to optimize liquidity and reduce the overall cost of capital. This is particularly if the cash surpluses are used to pay down the debt of the less profitable subsidiaries.

Q58. What is the primary objective of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA)?

- (a) To encourage worldwide financial transparency and discourage tax evasion by U.S. citizens and entities holding U.S. accounts.
- (b) To mandate financial institutions (FIs) to carry out thorough due diligence on U.S. accounts.
- (c) To ensure regular reporting of U.S. accounts to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) by the relevant government.
- (d) To simplify the process of reporting U.S. accounts to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) by the relevant government.

Q59. Who is eligible to open a Non-Resident Indian (NRI) bank account?

- (a) Only Non-resident Indians (NRIs)
- (b) Only Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)
- (c) Non-residents of any nationality
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Q60. What is the relationship between the customer and the bank when the customer deposits money with the bank?

- (a) Customer and banker
- (b) Debtor and creditor
- (c) Promiser and promisee
- (d) None of the above

Q61. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Standing Committee on Customer Service, as recommended by the Committee on Procedures and Performance Audit of Public Services (CPPAPS)?

1. The Standing Committee is a permanent body within banks tasked with evaluating customer service and implementing feedback across various departments.
2. The Committee acts as a link between different bank departments and the Board/Customer Service Committees, which review and modify customer service initiatives.
3. The Standing Committee must be chaired by a non-official member to ensure independent feedback and compliance with RBI customer service instructions.

(a) Only 1 and 2 are correct

(b) Only 2 and 3 are correct

(c) Only 1 and 3 are correct

(d) All 1, 2, and 3 are correct

Q62. Which of the following situations are considered forgery of a signature?

(a) When the signature is written by the customer on the document

(b) When the signature is written by the customer on the document for signature

(c) When the signature is written by the customer on the document in the presence of a witness

(d) When the signature is written by the customer on the document in the presence of a witness and the signature is not verified by the bank

signature

Q63. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the judgment in Kharavela Industries Ltd. v. Financial Corporation Ltd. (2017) 153 (A) 153 (A)?

- A. The Court held that the agreement between the debtor and the creditor regarding the order of payments must be applied towards the principal amount first and then towards the interest.
- B. The ruling established that unless otherwise agreed, any payment by the debtor is to be applied first towards the accrued interest, with the remainder, if any, going towards the principal.

C. The judgment held that the order of payments is to be applied as per the agreement between the debtor and the creditor.

D. The case established that the order of payments is to be applied as per the general legal principle that favors reducing the outstanding principal before setting interest dues.

(a) Only A, C and D are correct

(b) Only B and D are correct

(c) Only C, D and A are correct

(d) Only A, B, and D are correct

Q64. Who can invest in Security Receipts (SRs) issued by an ARC?

(a) Only Qualified Buyers (QBs)

(b) Only institutional investors

(c) Only non-institutional investors

(d) Individuals are also allowed to invest

Q65. A borrower in the MSME sector takes a loan of ₹150 lakh without any collateral security. Is this loan amount covered by MLIs?

- (a) Yes, the loan is covered because it is less than ₹200 lakh.
- (b) No, the loan is not covered because it is without collateral security.
- (c) Yes, the loan is covered only if it is fund-based.
- (d) No, the loan is not covered because it is more than ₹100 lakh.

Q66. When a bank receives a garnishee order from a court, what are the required steps regarding a customer's account that has a credit balance?

- (a) The bank must immediately freeze debit transactions in the affected account and notify the customer about the order.
- (b) If the amount is not frozen, the balance must be moved to a sundry deposit account.
- (c) The bank must ensure that the order does not apply to subsequent transactions.
- (d) Garnishee orders are not applicable to banks.

Q67. What are the measures to be taken to prevent water-related damage?

- (a) Ensure that the building is properly waterproofed.
- (b) Install flood detection systems.
- (c) Regularly inspect the building for leaks.
- (d) Use fire-resistant materials for the construction of lockers.

Q68. What are the steps to be taken to address customer complaints?

- (a) The RBI has issued guidelines for banks to ensure that the bank employees are not liable for any loss or damage.
- (b) The RBI has issued guidelines for banks to ensure that the cost of addressing complaints will be borne by the banks whose maintainable complaints exceed the peer group average.
- (c) The RBI has issued guidelines for banks to ensure that the cost of addressing complaints will be borne by the banks whose maintainable complaints exceed the peer group average.
- (d) The RBI has issued guidelines for banks to ensure that the cost of addressing complaints will be borne by the banks whose maintainable complaints exceed the peer group average.

Q69. According to the RBI, what are the steps to be taken to ensure that an individual who has accepted foreign contributions is properly monitored?

- (a) The specific dates on which the foreign contributions were received.
- (b) The identification details of the beneficiary organization.
- (c) The intended use of the received foreign contributions.
- (d) A comprehensive account of how the foreign contributions were calculated.

Q70. Under Rule 13 of the mentioned rules, where is an individual, who has received a certificate of registration or prior approval, mandated to publish information about foreign contributions?

- (a) On their social media profiles.
- (b) On a personal blog or their own website.
- (c) On an official website as directed by the Central Government.
- (d) None of the above

Q71. How can a person competent to enter into a contract authorize another person to open and operate a bank account on their behalf?

- (a) By providing a verbal agreement
- (b) By obtaining a notarized certificate
- (c) By issuing a mandate or a power of attorney
- (d) By signing a blank cheque

Q72. What is the minimum amount of default for matters relating to the insolvency and liquidation of corporate debtors under IBC?

- (a) One thousand rupees
- (b) One lakh rupees
- (c) One crore rupees
- (d) One billion rupees

Q73. Who is the nodal agency for the National Financial Education Scheme for Private Sector Employees?

- (a) The Central Bank
- (b) The Ministry of Finance
- (c) The Reserve Bank of India
- (d) The Department of Financial Services

Q74. Which of the following is not a form of promissory note?

- (a) Demand note
- (b) Overdraft note
- (c) Commercial note
- (d) Treasury note

Q75. Which of the following statements are not correct regarding Local Area Networks (LANs)?

1. LAN is a computer network that links computer, network device, and peripherals within a localized area.
2. LAN use optical fibre as transmission medium between computers.
3. The distance between nodes is less than 100 meters.
4. LAN usually extends beyond 100 meters for Cat5e cables.

- (a) 1,2, and 3
- (b) Only 4
- (c) 1, 2, and 4
- (d) Only 1, 2

Q76. What defines a general crossing on a cheque?

- (a) Drawing two parallel transverse lines on the cheque's face.
- (b) The crossing may contain specific words or directives.
- (c) Its purpose is to enhance security and restrict unauthorized transfers.
- (d) It signifies that the cheque needs to be deposited into a bank account.

Q77. Fill in the blanks:

Cash management has evolved significantly due to factors like ___ and ___. Firstly, there was ___ in interest rates, which increased the ___ of holding cash. Secondly, the advancement in ___ technologies, especially ___ mechanisms, has transformed financial transactions.

(a) an upward trend, technological developments, a decrease, cost of opportunity, computerized, electronic funds transfer.

(b) a downward trend, technological stagnation, an increase, cost of opportunity, manual, traditional banking.

(c) an upward trend, technological developments, an increase, opportunity cost, computerized, electronic funds transfer.

(d) a downward trend, technological stagnation, an increase, opportunity cost, manual, electronic funds transfer.

Q78. For a bank to be considered a primary bank, which of the following criteria must be met?

A. The bank must have a large capital base and diligent risk management practices.

B. The bank must have a high level of customer satisfaction and a strong reputation.

C. The individual bank branches must be profitable and have a strong local presence.

D. The check clearing process must be efficient and have a low error rate.

(a) Only B, C, and D.

(b) Only A, B, and C.

(c) Only A, C, and D.

(d) All of the above.

Q79. In a computer network in a tree topology, what would be the most effective way to manage communication and data flow between different hierarchical levels, considering the structure of the network?

A large corporate network with a central root node managing communication and data flow between intermediate nodes and leaf nodes. The root node is the central hub, and the intermediate nodes are the branches. The leaf nodes are the individual employees, who do not have any further subordinates or child nodes under them.

(a) Assigning dedicated communication channels between leaf nodes to prevent overloading the root node and ensuring direct data transfers between employees.

(b) Implementing a protocol where intermediate nodes communicate directly with the root node, bypassing child nodes, to reduce the communication burden on lower levels.

(c) Allowing any node, including leaf nodes, to establish direct connections with any other node in the network to improve flexibility and data flow.

(d) Ensuring that communication and data flow follow the hierarchical structure, where leaf nodes communicate through their respective intermediate nodes, which relay the data to the root node when necessary.

Q80. What is lease financing?

- (a) A type of financing that involves leasing out assets owned by a bank to other companies
- (b) A type of financing that involves lending money to a company to purchase assets
- (c) A type of financing that involves leasing out assets owned by a company to other companies
- (d) A type of financing that involves leasing out assets owned by an individual to other companies

Q81. What is the total limit for repairs and maintenance expenses, crop insurance, and accident insurance for a farmer cultivating 4 acres of land with a scale of finance of Rs. 30,000 per acre in the first year?

- (a) Rs. 15,000
- (b) Rs. 36,000
- (c) Rs. 18,000
- (d) Rs. 24,000

Q82. Which of the following is not a valid purpose for surrender of foreign currency notes?

- (a) Foreign currency notes received for the purpose of exchange to Indian rupees
- (b) A resident foreigner who has received, in India, foreign currency notes for the purpose of exchange to Indian rupees
- (c) An Authorized Dealer who has received foreign currency notes for the purpose of exchange to Indian rupees
- (d) After returning from abroad, a resident foreigner can keep foreign currency notes up to a limit of Rs. 10,000 without any limit, for future international travel

Q83. Why would the Reserve Bank of India require the collection of local/outstation instruments withdrawn by the Reserve Bank?

- (i) Due to technological progress in payment and settlement systems
- (ii) Due to operational changes in operational system and procedures
- (iii) Due to the need for a more efficient and secure system
- (a) Only i
- (b) Both i and ii
- (c) Both i and iii
- (d) All from i to iii

Q84. Which of the following statements accurately describe the conditions for claims under the Schemes of CGTMSE?

Statement 1: MLIs (Member Lending Institutions) are required to inform the date on which the account is classified as NPA within the quarter of it becoming an NPA.

Statement 2: The guarantee can be invoked within 3 years from the date the account is classified as NPA or the end of the lock-in period, whichever is earlier.

Statement 3: The Trust will pay 75% of the guaranteed amount within 30 days if the claim is found in order and complete, and the remaining 25% will be paid upon conclusion of recovery proceedings or when the decree gets time-barred.

Statement 4: Action for recovery must be initiated by the lending institution after issuing the loan recall notice before invoking the guarantee.

- (a) Statements 1 and 3 only
- (b) Statements 2 and 4 only
- (c) Statements 1, 3, and 4 only
- (d) Statements 2 and 3 only

Q85. What is the upper limit for paying in cash in Indian Rupees for acquiring foreign currency notes and/or travelers' cheques from a resident?

- (a) Up to INR 1,000 or its equivalent
- (b) Up to INR 3,000 or its equivalent
- (c) Up to INR 5,000 or its equivalent
- (d) Up to INR 10,000 or its equivalent

Q86. What is the correct sequence of steps for legal authorization of a company's financial statements?

- A. General meeting of shareholders
- B. Specific authorization by the board of directors
- C. Dual or multiple authorization
- D. Comprehensive authorization by the board of directors

- (a) C, and D only
- (b) A, and B only
- (c) B, and C only
- (d) None of the above

Q87. How often should a company's financial statements be audited?

- (a) Quarterly
- (b) Semi-annually
- (c) Annually
- (d) Biennially

Q88. A company's financial statements are audited by a Chartered Accountant. What is the maximum tenure for an account?

- (a) 2.5 years
- (b) 3.7 years
- (c) 3.4 years
- (d) 2.8 years

Q89. What is the maximum tenure for an account?

- (a) The tenure of the account is indefinitely extendable without any specific limit.
- (b) The account can be maintained for a maximum of ten years, with automatic renewals.
- (c) The account's tenure is aligned with the contract period or the account holder's business operation, but not exceeding seven years, unless specified otherwise.
- (d) The account duration is fixed at five years, with possibilities for extension based on the account holder's request.



Q90. Why can't a demand draft be payable to the bearer?

- (a) Because it would incur additional fees
- (b) Because it would be considered a currency note and violate Sec.31 of the RBI Act 1934
- (c) Because it is not a negotiable instrument
- (d) Because it must be endorsed by a bank manager

Q91. What is a key requirement for firearms used by armed guards according to the guidelines?

- (a) Firearms should be replaced annually regardless of their condition
- (b) Firearms must always be kept in a secure vault and only used when necessary
- (c) Firearms should always be in working condition, regularly cleaned, and maintained
- (d) Firearms can be used without maintenance as long as they are licensed

Q92. A fintech app aggregates a user's financial data from various banks and offers personalized recommendations based on the aggregated data across different accounts. However, the app does not have proper security measures in place, leading to a data breach. Which of the following is the primary concern with this app?

- (a) Increase in the number of bank accounts, leading to the need for multiple logins
- (b) Enhanced security measures by the app leading to better services for consumers
- (c) The potential for unauthorized access to sensitive financial data, as the app aggregates data from multiple sources
- (d) Simplified access to financial data, leading to aggregated consumer data

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Q93. Which of the following scenarios best exemplify the misuse of financial data by an employer?

- (i) An employee submitting expenses for official trips for reimbursement.
 - (ii) An employer using employee data for targeted marketing.
 - (iii) An employer using employee data for credit assessment.
 - (iv) An employer using employee data for insurance underwriting.
- (a) ii and iii
 - (b) iii and iv
 - (c) ii and iv
 - (d) ii, iii, and iv

Q94. Why does Section 25(3) of the Indian Contract Act not govern a mortgage by deposit of title deeds made in lieu of a barred debt, as per the Calcutta High Court's decision?

- (a) Because the debt is barred and cannot be acknowledged.
- (b) Because the mortgage discharges the debt by assigning an interest in the property.
- (c) Because the mortgage does not constitute a valid contract.
- (d) Because Section 25(3) only applies to secured debts.

Q95. Statement 1: Merchant bankers assist in the preparation of a detailed project report and market survey report, help in obtaining regulatory clearances, and plan the timing of the IPO or FPO. They also handle underwriting, selection of brokers, and the printing and distribution of prospectus/application forms.

Statement 2: Merchant bankers are primarily responsible for managing the company's operational activities and overseeing its daily financial transactions during the IPO process. They also handle all investor relations and are responsible for securing long-term debt financing for the company.

Which of the following statements correctly describe the role and functions of merchant bankers in the context of an Initial Public Offering (IPO) or Follow-on Public Offering (FPO)?

(a) Only Statement 1 is correct.

(b) Only Statement 2 is correct.

(c) Both statements are correct.

(d) Neither statement is correct.

Q96. If the surety is liable for the loss of the principal, what happens to the surety's liability?

(a) The surety is liable for the loss of the principal.

(b) The surety is not liable for the loss of the principal.

(c) The surety is liable for the loss of the principal, but only if the principal is not solvent.

(d) The surety is liable for the loss of the principal, but only if the principal is not a citizen of the United States.

Q97. In relation to the OVD, what does an OVD refer to?

(a) A document that is used to verify the identity of the individual in name.

(b) A document that is used to verify the identity of the individual in name.

(c) A document that is used to verify the identity of the individual in name.

(d) A document that is used to verify the identity of the individual in name.

Q98. A loan is classified as 'non-fund' if the loan has been in the form of a loan for a period of 10 years. If the loan amount is Rs. 100,000, what would be the revised accelerated provisioning requirement in monetary terms?

(a) 150,000

(b) 300,000

(c) 200,000

(d) 100,000

Q99. Mr. Verma filed an RTI request seeking details about a contract awarded to XYZ Ltd. The Central Public Information Officer (CPIO) found that some of the requested information was provided by XYZ Ltd. as confidential. Before disclosing the information, the CPIO decided to consult with XYZ Ltd. to assess whether public interest justifies the disclosure.

Under what condition can the CPIO disclose the third-party information provided by XYZ Ltd.?

(a) If XYZ Ltd. gives explicit consent for disclosure.

(b) If the information is classified as a trade secret by XYZ Ltd.

(c) If the public interest in disclosure outweighs potential harm to XYZ Ltd.

(d) If the contract details are more than five years old.

Q100. Under MCLR, when can the spread charged to an existing borrower be increased?

- (a) On account of any reason
(b) On account of deterioration in the credit risk profile of the customer
(c) On account of appreciation in the credit risk profile of the customer
(d) None of the above

Solutions

S1. Ans.(a)

Sol. Atal Pension Yojana not only offers a pension component but also provides life insurance coverage in case of the death of the subscriber. It is similar to the Atal Bhikash Yojana which provides financial protection for subscribers in case of their untimely death. Additionally, it also provides life insurance coverage or financial support to the subscriber's family in case of their untimely death. The scheme that offers life insurance coverage is primarily focused on providing financial security to the subscriber's family in case of their untimely death.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. Banker's drafts, money orders, international transactions, and other banking instruments or foreign drafts.

S3. Ans.(d)

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S4. Ans.(c)

Sol. The following statements provide accurate information about preference shares:

- Preference shares enjoy a preference in both dividend payments and capital repayment when compared to equity shares.
- Banks usually accept listed equity shares as collateral, and they may also consider listed preference shares as security. However, unlisted shares, whether they are common equity or preference shares, are typically accepted as collateral only in specific circumstances.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. The first method of lending allows a bank to finance a maximum of 75% of the working capital gap.
 $= 4000000 \times 75/100 = 3,00,000$

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. The bank shall report to the Central Government within **48 hours** any transaction in respect of receipt or utilization of any foreign contribution by any person whether or not such person is registered or granted prior permission under the FCRA.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. Calculate the Annual Cost of Sales (CoS):

Annual Cost of Sales (CoS) = Annual Cost of Production + Excise Duty + Selling expenses + Opening Stock of FG – Closing Stock of FG

Annual Cost of Sales (CoS) = 300,000 + 40,000 + 10,000 + 50,000 – 60,000 = ₹3,40,000.

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. The primary purpose of the FCRA is to regulate the foreign contributions and investments made by individuals and institutions for earning foreign exchange for the country. It is not meant for earning foreign exchange for the country.

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. Under the FCRA, the banks are required to verify the documents of the individuals and ensure that the individuals are not involved in money laundering or terrorist financing. Banks use specified procedures for authentication, passport verification, and other documents for the purpose of the FCRA.

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. When a bank receives a lost cheque, it should promptly take the following actions:

- (a) Notify the bank to stop payment, which is done by issuing a stop payment order.
- (b) Inform the holder of the cheque to take necessary actions to stop payment.
- (c) Ensure that the bank is not liable for other transactions.

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol. Making the policy document available at all branches and ensuring that all employees are informed about the complaint handling process is intended to improve customer service and general awareness within the bank. This ensures that employees are equipped to handle complaints effectively, contributing to better overall customer satisfaction.

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. Entities under **Authorised Dealer Category II** include **upgraded Full Fledged Money Changers (FFMCs)**, select **Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)**, **Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs)**, and other entities designated by the RBI. These entities are authorized to perform non-trade related current account transactions and activities specific to FFMCs, such as foreign exchange services. They play an important role in facilitating financial transactions that are non-commercial in nature.

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. Stamp laws are revenue laws and there for changes. One should keep oneself posted about the latest changes to ensure compliance with the law.

S14. Ans.(d)

Sol.

To find the DSCR, use the formula:

$$\text{DSCR} = \frac{\text{Net Profit} + \text{Depreciation} + \text{Other Non-Cash Expenses} + \text{Interest on Term}}{\text{Total Payment Commitment}}$$

Substituting the given values:

$$\text{DSCR} = \frac{₹8,00,000 + ₹1,50,000 + ₹50,000 + ₹3,00,000}{₹4,50,000} = \frac{₹13,00,000}{₹4,50,000} \approx 2.89$$

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. The drafter is responsible for removing the value of the bill from the total stock value. The stock value is the total value after subtracting the value of the bill from the total value of the stock. The borrower maintains the stock value by paying the loan amount.

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. The drafter is responsible for removing the value of the bill from the total stock value. The stock value is the total value after subtracting the value of the bill from the total value of the stock. The borrower maintains the stock value by paying the loan amount.

S17. Ans.(a)

Sol. The President of the Board of Directors (BoD) holds office for a term of five years from the date of his appointment. The tenure of the BoD is capped either by a fixed term or by a limit of fresh leadership.

S18. Ans.(b)

Sol. Open Banking represents a paradigm shift in the financial industry, characterized by the use of APIs to facilitate data sharing between banks and third-party service providers. Here's a detailed explanation of why **Option (b)** is the correct choice:

- **APIs as Connectors:** Open Banking leverages APIs to allow secure access to consumer banking data, enabling third-party developers to create innovative financial products and services that integrate seamlessly with existing banking systems.
- **Fostering Innovation:** By opening access to financial data, Open Banking encourages a competitive environment where numerous fintech companies can provide tailored solutions, enhancing consumer choice and driving industry innovation.

S22. Ans.(d)

Sol.

1. **Scale of finance** = ₹25,000 per acre
2. **Total area cultivated** = 7 acres
3. **Total scale of finance** = ₹25,000 × 7 = ₹1,75,000
4. **Add 10% for post-harvest/household/consumption** = ₹1,75,000 × 10% = ₹17,500
5. **Add 20% for repairs and maintenance, insurance, etc.** = ₹1,75,000 × 20% = ₹35,000
6. **Total short-term limit** = ₹1,75,000 + ₹17,500 + ₹35,000 = ₹2,27,500

S23. Ans.(a)

Sol. The banks require indemnities from customers who have lost demand drafts, travelers' cheques, FDRs, or pay orders because the bank needs to replace these instruments. Since the bank has received these instruments, it is not liable for the loss.

S24. Ans.(b)

Sol. In a sale leaseback transaction, the asset is sold to a lessor and then leased back to the lessee. The lessor receives cash inflow from the sale and the lessee continues to use the asset and receive benefits from the lease.

S25. Ans.(b)

Sol. The loan is classified as 'Secured' category and is eligible for a 20% regular provision. The provision is calculated as 150,000 × 20% = ₹30,000.

S26. Ans.(b)

Sol. Upon request, the bank is required to furnish the information collected for by the authorized officer. Additionally, the bank must notify the customer about the request, ensuring transparency in the process.

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. The responsibility for ensuring the accuracy of the information lies with the public. The bank is required to receive and respond to the information disclosure laws.

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. Regulatory requirements dictate that if an intermediary bank is unable to send the originator information with a related domestic wire transfer, it must retain this information for a minimum of five years. This retention period is critical for several reasons:

- **Compliance:** Maintaining records for five years helps banks comply with regulations and facilitates audits and investigations by regulatory authorities.
- **Fraud Prevention:** Retaining this information aids in the detection and prevention of fraudulent activities and money laundering.
- **Customer Transparency:** It allows banks to provide necessary information to customers regarding their transactions over an extended period.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. The costs paid to solicitors, travelling expenses, and also costs reasonably incurred in resisting or reducing, or ascertaining the claim, may be recovered.

S30. Ans.(a)

Sol. RegTech or regulatory technology refers to technological solutions that **streamline** and improve regulatory processes. Financial institutions are often overwhelmed by the number of **laws**, rules, and regulations they need to implement, execute, and monitor. Fintechs and regulators are currently using RegTech to address increasingly **cumbersome** compliance processes.

S31. Ans.(a)

Sol. The bar

S32. Ans.(c)

Sol. Under S... loans taken to meet the... the lo... expenses, which are considered... in rec... state. Option (c) correctly

S33. Ans.(a)

Sol. Funds a... financial investme... of terrorism financing to... of terrorist organ... an extended period. This... inter... operations, including re... acts. It contributes to the sus... ability of their activities ov...

S34. Ans.(a)

Sol. Depreci... Cost of E... / Usefi...
= \$60,000 /
= \$12,000

S35. Ans.(a)

Sol. The statements are as follows:

True - The UCP 600 was approved by the ICC Banking Commission on 25 October 2006.

False - UCP 600 reduces the number of articles from 49 in UCP 500 to 39.

True - UCP 600 does introduce new provisions for the discounting of deferred payment credits.

S36. Ans.(a)

Sol. Interest on fixed deposits is paid periodically, normally at quarterly intervals. But it may also be paid, at the customer's choice, on maturity along with the principal amount. In the latter event, the interest is compounded at quarterly rests. Based on these modes of interest payment, fixed deposits are of two types viz. Ordinary Term Deposit, and Reinvestment or Special Term Deposit.

S37. Ans.(a)

Sol. To find the DSCR, use the formula:

$$\text{DSCR} = \frac{\text{Net profit} + \text{Depreciation} + \text{Other Non - Cash Expenses} + \text{Interest on term loan}}{(\text{Interest on term loan} + \text{Instalments of term loan})}$$

$$\text{DSCR} = \frac{500000 + 100000 + 50000 + 200000}{200000 + 350000}$$

$$\text{DSCR} = \frac{850000}{550000} = 1.5$$

S38. Ans.(b)

Sol. The purpose of the grievance redressal mechanism is to address complaints about service quality, resolve customer issues, and seek timely resolution of customer grievances.

S39. Ans.(c)

Sol. For security, the government issues Treasury Drafts, which function analogously to bank drafts, denominated in Indian Rupee. They provide a secure mode for remittance of funds for foreign remittance methods like Postal Bank and Air Mail Remittance. However, for the remittance modes, they are subject to fluctuations or considerable variations in scenarios.

S40. Ans.(a)

Sol. In the financial literacy programme, the focus is on a diverse range of financial products and services for a diverse range of financial holders. This includes not only financial products and services for poor individuals, who often lack basic financial knowledge and skills, but also those in the lower and middle income groups with high net worth individuals. These groups require different levels and types of financial education to make informed decisions and navigate the financial landscape effectively. Moreover, for financial literacy extension, financial institutions, government, and other market players, ensure that the financial literacy programme is effective.

S41. Ans.(b)

Sol. Section 128 of the Negotiable Instruments Act provides protection to a drawee bank that pays a crossed cheque in due course, placing it in the same position as if the payment was made to the true owner of the cheque. For the protection to apply, certain conditions must be met: when a cheque is crossed generally, the payment must be made to a banker; when crossed specially, the payment must be made only to the specified banker. **Option (b)** is correct because XYZ Bank followed the rule by paying the cheque to a banker after confirming it was crossed generally.

- **Option (a)** is incorrect because the cheque was crossed specially, and payment should have been made to the specific banker mentioned.
- **Option (c)** is incorrect as it shows negligence on the bank's part, and Section 128 protection wouldn't apply.
- **Option (d)** is incorrect because a crossed cheque must involve a bank in the payment process to qualify for protection.

S42. Ans.(d)

Sol.

1. **Statement 1:** Incorrect. In a contract of indemnity, there are only two parties: the indemnifier and the indemnified.
2. **Statement 2:** Correct. In a contract of guarantee, the surety's liability is secondary, and the principal debtor is primarily liable.
3. **Statement 3:** Correct. A contract of indemnity involves contingent risk, while a contract of guarantee involves a subsisting liability.
4. **Statement 4:** Correct. A contract of guarantee involves at least three separate contracts, whereas a contract of indemnity involves only one contract.

S43. Ans.(b)

Sol. As per the Consumer Protection Act, 1930, the Consumer Protection Act, 1930 is applicable to all states in India, including Gujarat and Maharashtra. The Consumer Protection Act, 1930 provides for the legal benefit of consumers in the event of a dispute.

S44. Ans.(b)

Sol. Although the Consumer Protection Act, 1930 is subject to the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1930, it is not applicable to the Consumer Protection Act, 1930.

S45. Ans.(b)

Sol. Security of electronic transmission of data is a critical issue in the context of electronic transmission of data. Sensitive data must be securely transmitted to prevent unauthorized access and fraud. Activities that can compromise financial and operational data are a major concern.

S46. Ans.(b)

Sol. The bar on the same account is in Mr. Kumar's sole account. The bar on the same account is in Mr. Kumar's sole account.

S47. Ans.(b)

Sol. The procedure for the BOD operations indicates that they are initiated as per the business days specified in the branch calendar, and according to the guidelines, days are always business days specified in Branch Calendars. Thus, even if a single branch is operational on a specific day, the BOD process should be executed, involving all standard procedures such as handling standing instructions, processing time deposit intricacies about interest and maturity, and others that are typical for a business day at that particular branch.

S48. Ans.(d)

Sol. The guidelines issued by the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) and the mandates from the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities stipulate that visually impaired persons must be provided with a full range of banking facilities without any discrimination. This includes not just basic services like cheque book and ATM facilities, but also extends to net banking, locker facilities, retail loans, and credit cards, among others. It is essential to ensure that visually impaired individuals have equal access to these services, acknowledging their legal capacity to enter into contracts. This approach reflects a commitment to inclusivity and equal opportunity in the financial sector, ensuring that visually impaired customers receive the same level of service and convenience as other clients.

S49. Ans.(d)

Sol.

- **Statement 1:** The minimum amount for opening a savings account is ₹100. **Incorrect.** The minimum amount for opening a savings account is ₹100.
- **Statement 2:** The minimum amount for opening a current account is ₹100. **Incorrect.** The minimum amount for opening a current account is ₹100.
- **Statement 3:** The minimum amount for opening a fixed deposit is ₹100. **Incorrect.** The minimum amount for opening a fixed deposit is ₹100.
- **Statement 4:** The minimum amount for opening a recurring deposit is ₹100. **Incorrect.** The minimum amount for opening a recurring deposit is ₹100.

S50. Ans.(b)

Sol. A trust is a legal entity created by a settlor for the benefit of one or more beneficiaries. It is a fiduciary arrangement where the settlor transfers assets to a trustee, who manages them for the benefit of the beneficiaries. The trust is a separate legal entity, distinct from the settlor and the beneficiaries.

S51. Ans.(d)

Sol. As per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, the maximum loan amount that a Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) can apply for is ₹10 crore. The MSME is defined as an enterprise that has a turnover of less than ₹5 crore and a number of employees less than 100. The MSME is eligible for a loan of up to ₹10 crore. The MSME is eligible for a loan of up to ₹10 crore.

S52. Ans.(d)

Sol. When a court or tax authority orders the freezing of a bank account, the bank is required to comply with the order. The bank must immediately halt all debit operations in the account that has been specified in the order. This action is taken to comply with the legal requirements set forth by the court or tax authorities, ensuring that the account's funds are preserved in accordance with the directives. The bank must then inform the account holder of the order, suspending any withdrawals or outgoing payment activities until the legal matters are settled, thereby preventing any transactions that could interfere with the execution of the court's or authority's decision.

S53. Ans.(d)

Sol. Option 4 is correct because the Act imposes restrictions on accepting foreign hospitality only for certain categories of individuals, including members of legislatures, office-bearers of political parties, judges, government servants, and employees of government-owned or controlled corporations. An employee of a private corporation does not fall under these restrictions and thus does not require prior permission from the Central Government to accept foreign hospitality.

S54. Ans.(d)

Sol. Following the sequence of transformations in the interest rate benchmark systems as outlined in the guidelines, RBI has been encouraging the shift to external benchmarks most recently, aiming for a more market-aligned and realistic determination of interest rates. While PLR, Base Rate, and MCLR have been used historically, Kumar, being aware of the recent trends, should guide Mrs. Patel towards the latest encouraged system for potential benefits, aligning with the market trends, which is an external benchmark according to the prevailing guidance from RBI. It is critical to always align with the most recent guidance and trends to ensure the best advisory.

S55. Ans.(b)

Sol. Section 4-103(1)(b) provides that a bank is not liable for conversion of a customer's securities account if the bank is not in possession of the securities and the bank is not in control of the securities. If the bank is not in possession of the securities and the bank is not in control of the securities, the bank may be exempt from liability for conversion. However, the bank may be liable for conversion if the bank is in possession of the securities and the bank is in control of the securities. In such cases, the bank is liable for conversion.

S56. Ans.(c)

Sol. RBI has	for complaints	amount of ATM
transactions	receiving custo	ay, the card
issuing bank	per Rs 100, per	be credited
to the custo	without any claim fre	

S57. Ans.(c)

Sol. When navigating international trade regulations, companies face varying challenges. Regulations differ across countries, and compliance requirements can be complex and constantly evolving. These challenges can complicate the supply chain and lead to increased scrutiny from legal and regulatory authorities. Ensuring compliance with these diverse regulations is crucial to the success of a company's international management strategy.

S58. Ans.(a)

Sol. FATCA, [REDACTED] global financial transparency and deter tax evasion by U.S. individuals. Its primary aim is to prevent U.S. taxpayers from using foreign banks and financial entities to evade U.S. tax obligations on income generated from their offshore assets. It achieves this by compelling foreign institutions to report these holdings to the U.S. government, thereby strengthening tax enforcement and closing tax evasion loopholes on a global scale.

S59. Ans.(d)

Sol. Non-Resident (External) Rupee Accounts (NRE Accounts) are specifically designed for Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs). These accounts allow them to deposit their foreign earnings in Indian Rupees. The key advantage of an NRE Account is the ease of fund repatriation, making it a favorable option for NRIs and PIOs to manage their income earned abroad and maintain financial connections with India.

S60. Ans.(b)

Sol. When a customer deposits money into a bank account, the bank becomes the debtor, and the customer becomes the creditor. This is because the bank now owes the customer the money that has been deposited, and the customer has the right to withdraw that money. Therefore, the relationship between the customer and the bank in this context is that of a debtor and creditor.

S61. Ans.(a)

Sol. Statement 1 is correct. The Standing Committee is a permanent body within banks responsible for evaluating customer service and ensuring feedback implementation across various departments.

Statement 2 is correct. The Committee acts as a bridge between different departments and the Board/Customer Service Committees, which oversee and review customer service initiatives.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Standing Committee is headed by the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (CEO/MD), with non-official members from various departments.

S62. Ans.(d)

Sol. If a cheque is dishonoured, the bank is not liable for payment, but this is not the case for cash payments. Cash payments are made directly to the payee, and the bank is not involved. Therefore, the bank is not liable for cash payments.

S63. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b). The bank is not liable for payment of a cheque if it is dishonoured. However, the bank is liable for payment of a cash payment. Therefore, the bank is not liable for payment of a cheque if it is dishonoured.

S64. Ans.(a)

Sol. Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs) are authorized to acquire Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) from banks and financial institutions. They are also authorized to sell these assets to Qualified Buyers (QBs) as defined by regulations. QBs are generally entities that meet certain criteria set by the regulator, which make them eligible to invest in such financial instruments.

S65. Ans.(a)

Sol. According to the MSME Credit Guarantee Scheme, Institutions (MLIs) to borrowers in the MSME sector, loans up to ₹200 lakh are generally covered without the need for collateral security. Since the loan amount of ₹150 lakh is less than ₹200 lakh and is without collateral security, it is covered by MLIs.

S66. Ans.(a)

Sol. Upon receipt of a garnishee order, a bank is obligated to halt all debit operations on the customer's account that have been targeted by the order and promptly inform the customer of this legal action. This step is crucial to ensure adherence to the legal directives while safeguarding the interests of the customer. Promptly notifying the customer about the garnishee order is essential for maintaining transparency, fostering trust, and facilitating a swift resolution of any issues leading to the issuance of the order. This procedure is designed to protect both the bank and its customers from potential fraudulent activities or other related concerns.

S67. Ans.(b)

Sol. To protect lockers from water-related damage, it is essential to install **flood barriers and proper drainage systems**. These measures are designed to prevent rainwater or flood water from entering the locker area, which could cause significant damage to the contents. While cleaning and lighting are general maintenance tasks, they do not specifically address the issue of water protection. Similarly, using fire-resistant materials is important for fire safety, not water protection.

S68. Ans.(b)

Sol. To ensure that banks effectively handle customer complaints, the RBI has implemented a policy where the cost of redressing complaints will be recovered from those banks against whom the number of maintainable complaints exceeds the peer group average. This creates a financial incentive for banks to improve their complaint handling mechanisms with their peers.

S69. Ans.(c)

Sol. The law requires banks to maintain records of all transactions, including the method of receipt, the amount received, and the utilization of the contribution. This ensures transparency and accountability in the handling of contributions.

S70. Ans.(c)

Sol. An individual can provide information about foreign contributions to the Central Government or only to the Reserve Bank of India. This measure is aimed at ensuring transparency and accountability in the handling of foreign contributions.

S71. Ans.(c)

Sol. A person who is not a partner in a firm can authorize another person to operate a bank account on their behalf by issuing a mandate or a power of attorney. These documents provide the necessary legal authority for the authorized person to act on behalf of the firm.

S72. Ans.(c)

Sol. The limit for the recovery of corporate debtors under IBC is one crore rupees.

S73. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) typically acts as the nodal agency for overseeing various aspects of banking regulation, including receiving complaints under the Protected Disclosures Scheme for Private Sector and Foreign Banks. This scheme is aimed at encouraging the disclosure of unethical behavior or malpractice in these institutions.

S74. Ans.(c)

Sol. Commercial paper is an unsecured money market instrument issued in the form of a promissory note. It enables highly rated corporate borrowers to diversify their sources of short-term borrowings and to provide an additional instrument to investors.

S75. Ans.(b)

Sol. A LAN is a computer network that connects computers, network devices, and peripherals within a localized area, such as a building. LAN uses network adapters that employ special techniques to share a common medium between connected nodes. The distance and the number of nodes supported in a LAN depend on the medium used to establish the network. However, LAN will not extend beyond 100 meters for Cat5e cables.

S76. Ans.(a)

Sol. A general crossing on a cheque is typically identified by two parallel transverse lines drawn across the face of the cheque, often accompanied by specific words or instructions. The addition of such a crossing serves to increase the security of the cheque, ensuring that it is deposited directly into a bank account and not cashed at the bank or a third party.

S77. Ans.(c)

Sol. Cash management involves the efficient use of cash resources. The opportunity cost of holding cash is the foregone interest that could have been earned if the cash were invested in interest-bearing assets. Electronic funds transfer (EFT) is a method of transferring funds electronically between financial institutions.

S78. Ans.(d)

Sol. Section 1(2) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 defines a banker as a person who is authorized to receive deposits of money from the public and to make advances of money. (a) act in good faith, (b) receive payments from the public, (c) act on behalf of their client, and (d) handle deposits and advances.

S79. Ans.(d)

Sol. Option (d) is correct. A tree topology is a hierarchical structure, where communication flows through intermediate nodes to the root, maintaining the integrity of the network and ensuring efficient data flow within the organizational framework.

S80. Ans.(a)

Sol. Lease financing is a method of raising capital where the lessor provides the asset to the lessee. The lessee pays a fixed amount to the lessor over a period of time. This is often used for equipment financing.

S81. Ans.(d)

Sol. 20% of the limit towards repairs and maintenance expenses = $30,000 \times 4 \times 20\%$
 $30,000 \times 4 \times 20\%$
 $= \text{Rs. } 24,000$

S82. Ans.(c)

Sol. The rule stipulates that an Authorized Person (AP) cannot refuse to purchase foreign exchange merely because it is surrendered after the prescribed period of 180 days. This means that the AP is still required to accept foreign exchange from individuals, even if it is surrendered beyond the 180-day limit, as long as there are no other grounds for refusal. The AP's obligation to purchase foreign exchange is not limited by the 180-day timeframe, and refusal cannot be based solely on the expiration of this period.

S83. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) withdrew earlier instructions regarding the immediate credit of local/outstation cheques and the time frame for collection mainly due to technological advancements in payment and settlement systems, as well as qualitative changes in operational systems and processes. These changes made the earlier guidelines obsolete, as they streamlined the process, reduced the time frame for settlement, and increased efficiency. There was no indication that these changes were due to a financial crisis in the banking industry.

S84. Ans.(c)

Sol.

- **Statement 1: Correct.** MLIs are required to inform the date of NPA classification by the end of the subsequent financial year.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** MLIs are required to inform the date of NPA classification by the end of the subsequent financial year.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** MLIs are required to inform the date of NPA classification by the end of the subsequent financial year.
- **Statement 4: Correct.** MLIs are required to inform the date of NPA classification by the end of the subsequent financial year.

S85. Ans.(a)

Sol. In India, the limit for cash transactions in Indian Rupees (INR) for individuals is INR 1,000 per day. This limit is applicable to all cash transactions, including payments made through cash. The limit is intended to prevent money laundering and to ensure that cash transactions are traceable and conducted through legitimate channels, which aids in monitoring and controlling foreign exchange transactions within the country.

S86. Ans.(b)

Sol. The two main reasons for acting in multiple transactions are: (i) to avoid detection of a specific transaction and (ii) to avoid detection of a specific transaction.

S87. Ans.(c)

Sol. Banks are required to undertake a risk assessment and implement effective measures to mitigate ML/TF risks from customers, products/services, regions/countries, delivery channels, and transactions. This exercise should be conducted at least once a year. It ensures that banks adapt to evolving risks and compliance requirements, maintaining the integrity of their anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing frameworks.

S88. Ans.(a)

Sol. Working Capital ratio = Current assets/ current liabilities
= 2,50,000/1,00,000
= 2.5

S89. Ans.(c)

Sol. The account's duration is concurrent with the tenure of the contract or the period of operation of the account holder's business. However, it places a cap on this duration, stating that it cannot exceed seven years, except for certain activities that were mentioned previously. This means the account's tenure can match the business's operational period or the contract's length, but this period is limited to a maximum of seven years unless there are specific exceptions. Renewal requires RBI (Reserve Bank of India) approval, indicating that it is not automatically extended beyond this period without regulatory consent.

S90. Ans.(b)

Sol. A demand draft cannot be payable to the bearer because it would amount to being a currency note, which is prohibited under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. Demand drafts are payable to order or to a specific account holder, not to the bearer of the instrument.

S91. Ans.(c)

Sol. According to the Companies Act, 2013, a company's financial statements must be audited by a Chartered Accountant (CA). The CA's report is essential for the company's financial health and is always in the interest of the company's shareholders. The CA's report is also a key factor in the company's maintenance of its financial records and is essential for the company's overall financial health.

S92. Ans.(c)

Sol. While the Companies Act, 2013, does not explicitly mention the term "personalized services," it does mention the term "personalized data." The Act states that a company must not disclose any personal data of its employees or customers without their consent. This is a major concern for companies, particularly those that provide personalized services, as it is a major concern for companies that provide personalized services. The Act also states that a company must not disclose any personal data of its employees or customers without their consent. This is a major concern for companies, particularly those that provide personalized services. The Act also states that a company must not disclose any personal data of its employees or customers without their consent. This is a major concern for companies, particularly those that provide personalized services.

S93. Ans.(b)

Sol. Utilizing a company's assets for personal objectives and for the benefit of individuals beyond the sanctioned business represents a misuse of one's professional position and a breach of the trust placed in the individual. This is a major concern for companies, particularly those that provide personalized services. The Act also states that a company must not disclose any personal data of its employees or customers without their consent. This is a major concern for companies, particularly those that provide personalized services.

S94. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Calcutta Mortgage Mortgagee's Act, 1920, provides that a mortgagee who deposits title deeds made in lieu of a barred debt because the mortgage effectively discharges the debt by assigning an interest in the property to the mortgagee. This transfer of interest is considered a payment or settlement of the debt, rather than a mere acknowledgment of the debt. Therefore, the situation falls outside the scope of Section 25(3), which typically applies to promises to pay a time-barred debt without any corresponding payment or discharge.

S95. Ans.(a)

Sol.

1. **Statement 1** is correct because merchant bankers play a crucial role in various aspects of the IPO or FPO process. They assist with the preparation of reports, obtaining regulatory clearances, planning the IPO timing, underwriting the public issue, selecting brokers, and handling the printing and distribution of prospectus/application forms.

