

**MARUTHI SCHOOL OF BANKING (MSB)**  
**GENERAL AND FINANCIAL AWARENESS (I of X)**

1. What is D in BSBDA?

1. Debit      2. Dual      **3. Deposit**  
 4. Draft

Full form of BSBDA is Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account. A BSBDA is an account which can be opened with simplified KYC document and with nil (zero) balance. So there is no need to maintain any balance in such accounts

2. A person having Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA) in a bank can have which of the following accounts in the same bank?

- (i) Savings Account  
 (ii) Fixed Deposit  
 (iii) Recurring Deposit  
 1. Only (i)      **2. Only (ii) and (iii)**

3. All (i), (ii), and (iii)      4. None of (i), (ii) and (iii)  
 A person having BSBDA in a bank cannot have a Savings Account in the same bank. But he can have other accounts such as fixed deposit and recurring deposit accounts, etc.

3. Who can get open a Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA) in a bank?

1. having annual income less than Rs 50,000  
 2. having annual income less than Rs 1,00,000  
 3. having annual income less than Rs 2,00,000

**4. Anybody can get open**

Banks are advised not to impose restrictions like age and income criteria of the individual for opening BSBDA. So anybody can get open a BSBDA.

4. At a particular time, what is the maximum balance limit in any individual's Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA) – Small Account?

1. Rs 10,000      **2. Rs 50,000**  
 3. Rs 1,00,000      4. There is no limit

Maximum balance in the BSBDA should not exceed fifty thousand rupees at any time.

5. A person having Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA) – Small Account can deposit a maximum of how much amount in a year?

1. Rs 50,000      **2. Rs 1,00,000**  
 3. Rs 2,00,000      4. Rs 2,50,000

Total sum of deposits in BSBDA cannot exceed Rs 1,00,000 in a year

6. In a Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA) – Small Account, what is the limit on amount of withdrawals and transfers in a month?

1. Rs 5,000      **2. Rs 10,000**  
 3. Rs 20,000      4. Rs 25,000

A person having BSBDA can withdraw only Rs 10,000 in a month. This includes cash withdrawal from bank, ATM withdrawals and transfers to any other accounts.

7. Which of the following banks can open a Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA) for an individual?

- (i) Public Banks  
 (i) Private Banks  
 (i) Foreign Banks  
 1. Only (i)      2. Only (i) and (ii)  
 3. Only (i) and (iii)      **4. All (i), (ii) and (iii)**

Any commercial bank including Foreign Banks can open a BSBDA.

8. If an individual has a savings account in a bank, and he/she gets open a Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA) in the same bank, in how many days the savings account will have to be closed?

1. 15 days      **2. 30 days**      3. 45 days  
 4. 60 days

A person having savings account can open a BSBDA in the same bank. But he will have to close the savings account within 30 days from the date of opening of BSBDA.

9. How many minimum free ATM withdrawals are permitted in a Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA)?

1. 3      **2. 4**      3. 5      4. 6

In BSBDA, banks are required to provide free of charge minimum 4 withdrawals, through ATMs and other mode including

RTGS/NEFT/Clearing/Branch cash withdrawal/transfer/internet debits/standing instructions/EMI etc It is left to the banks to either offer free or charge for additional withdrawal/s

10. In case of a Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA) – Small Account, the account is valid for how much period?

1. 6 months      **2. 12 months**      3. 1.5 years  
 4. 2 years

Small accounts are valid for a period of 12 months initially which may be extended by another 12 months if the person provides proof of having applied for an Officially Valid Document.

11. What does S stand for in SFMS in relation to NEFT payment method?

1. Statutory 2. Systematic 3. **Structured**  
4. Savings

SFMS – Structured Financial Messaging Solution  
NEFT SFMS message” means an electronic Structured Financial Messaging Solution (SFMS) message containing a batch of NEFT payment instructions for funds transfer, processed and consolidated in the manner specified for transmission of payment instructions from NEFT Service Centre to the NEFT Clearing Centre.

12. What is the maximum limit per transaction in NEFT?

1. Rs 1,00,000 2. **Rs 50,000**  
3. Rs 1,50,000 4. No Such Limit

Even though there is no upper limit for sending money in NEFT, but in a single transaction more than Rs 50,000 can not be transferred.

13. Which of the following statement is true about NEFT?

- (i) NEFT cannot be used to transfer funds from or to NRE and NRO accounts in the country.  
(ii) individuals who do not have a bank account can also deposit cash at the NEFT-enabled branches with instructions to transfer funds using NEFT.  
(iii) NEFT operates in half-hourly batches  
1. (iii) Only 2. (ii) Only  
3. **Both (ii) and (iii)** 4. None is true  
(i) is false. NEFT can be used to transfer funds from or to NRE and NRO accounts in the country.

14. How many digits are present in IFSC code?

- 1.8 2.9 3.10 4. **11**

IFSC – Indian Financial System Code  
This is an 11 digit code with the first 4 alpha characters representing the bank, and the last 6 characters representing the branch. The 5th character is 0 (zero).

15. What is the interest rate that bank has to pay to the customer as compensation if the credit is delayed to beneficiary account or if there is any delay in returning the transaction to the originator in case of NEFT?

1. Repo Rate +0.5% 2. Repo Rate + 1%  
3. Repo Rate + 1.5% 4. **Repo Rate +2%**

If the NEFT transaction is not credited or returned within the stipulated time then the banks are liable to pay penal interest to the affected customers. Banks are required to pay penal interest at the current RBI LAF Repo Rate plus two percent for the period of delay / till the date of refund as the

case may be to the affected customers' account without waiting for a specific claim to be lodged by the customer in this regard.

16. What is the minimum amount of money that can be transferred through RTGS?

1. **Rs 2 lakh** 2. Rs 2.5 lakh 3. Rs 3 lakh  
4. Rs 5 lakh

The minimum amount to be remitted through RTGS is Rs 2 lakh. There is no upper ceiling for RTGS transactions.

17. NEFT works on the principle of \_\_\_\_\_ .

1. Priority Net Settlement  
2. **Deferred Net Settlement**  
3. Gross Batch Settlement  
4. Domain Net Settlement

NEFT is an electronic fund transfer system that operates on a Deferred Net Settlement (DNS) basis which settles transactions in batches.

18. Which of the following is false?

- (i) RRBs can participate in NEFT settlement  
(ii) MMID has 7 digits  
(iii) **IMPS works even on holidays.**

1. (i) is false 2. (ii) is false  
3. (iii) is false 4. **None of them is false**  
All the three statements are true.

19. IMPS is functional through the \_\_\_\_\_ of NPCI

1. EFS 2. RTGS 3. **NFS** 4. ECS  
NFS – National Financial Switch . NFS is a network of shared ATMs in India. The National Financial Switch facilitates routing of ATM transactions through inter-connectivity between the Bank's Switches, thereby enabling the citizens of the country to utilize any ATM of a connected bank. IMPS utilizes this network.

20. What does N stand for in NUUP?

1. Network 2. Neutral 3. **National**  
4. Net

NUUP (National Unified USSD Platform) is a USSD based mobile banking service from NPCI that brings together all the Banks and Telecom Service Providers.

21. The apex institution in Banking System in India is?

1. **RBI** 2. SEBI 3. NABARD  
4. IRDA

22. The new lending rate MCLR introduced has come into effect from ?

1.1 June 2016  
**3.1 April 2016**

2.1 May 2016  
4.1 January 2016

23. The various disclosures in balance sheet of banks aims at \_\_\_ ?

1. Supervision      2. Inspection  
3. Monitoring      **4. Transparency**

24. Regional Rural Banks are managed by \_\_\_\_.

1. Sponsor Bank      2. NABARD  
3. RBI      **4. Board of Directors**  
Regulated by NABARD, Managed by Board of Directors. Share of Central Govt in RRB-50%, Share of State Govt. – 15%, Share of Sponsor bank- 35%

25. The word customer is defined in which of the following act?

1. RBI Act 1934  
2. The Banking Regulation Act, 1949  
**3. Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002**  
4. None of these  
Defined in PML Act : a person or entity that maintains an account and/or has a business relationship with the bank

26. Which of the following customer does not fall under low risk category under KYC guidelines?

1. Salaried employee  
2. Persons from lower strata of the society  
3. Government Department  
**4. Trusts**  
Trusts comes under high risk category

27. An account will be classified as dormant if there are no transactions in the account for a period of \_\_\_ months.

1. 12 months      2. 60 months      **3. 24 months**  
4. 36 months  
In 2 years

28. A money in bank account is treated as Unclaimed money deposit after \_\_\_ years?

1. 2 years      2. 5 years      **3. 10 years**  
4. No such limit  
After 10 years

29. What does P stands for in CNP?

1. Protect      **2. Present**      3. Part  
4. Portable

CNP – Card not Present.

A card not present transaction (CNP, MO/TO, Mail Order / Telephone Order, MOTOEC) is a payment card transaction made where the cardholder does not or cannot physically present the card for a

merchant's visual examination at the time that an order is given and payment effected

30. What is the paid up capital of Payment bank?

- 1. Rs 100 Crores**      2. Rs 500 Crores  
3. Rs 800 Crores      4. Rs 250 Crores

31. What is the present interest rate in Public Provident Fund (PPF) Scheme?

1. 7.5%      2. 7.6%      **3. 7.8%**      4. 7.7%

32. What is the maximum deposit limit allowed in a financial year in Public Provident Fund (PPF) Scheme?

- 1. Rs. 1,50,000/-**      2. Rs. 2,50,000/-  
3. Rs. 5,00,000/-      4. Rs. 1,00,000/-  
Minimum Deposit : Rs. 500/- in a financial year  
Maximum Deposit : Rs. 1,50,000/- in a financial year

33. What is the present interest rate in Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (SCSS)?

1. 8.2%      2. 7.7%      **3. 8.3%**      4. 8.5%

34. What is the maximum deposit allowed under Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (SCSS)?

1. Rs 10 lakh      2. Rs 5 lakh  
3. No such limit      **4. Rs 15 lakh**  
Minimum Deposit : Rs. 1000  
Maximum Deposit : Rs 15 lakh

35. What is the present interest rate in Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP)?

1. 7.0%      2. 7.7%      **3. 7.5%**      4. 7.4%

36. What is the maximum deposit allowed under Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP)?

1. Rs 5 lakh      2. Rs 50 lakh  
3. Rs 10 lakh      **4. No such limit**  
Minimum Deposit : Rs. 1000/-  
Maximum Deposit : No limit

37. What is the present interest rate in Sukanya Samridhi Accounts Scheme?

1. 7.9%      **2. 8.3%**      3. 8.5%      4. 8.0%

38. What is the maximum deposit allowed in a financial year under Sukanya Samridhi Accounts Scheme?

1. Rs. 1,00,000/-      **2. Rs. 1,50,000/-**  
3. Rs. 50,000/-      4. No such limit  
Minimum Deposit : Rs. 1000/- in a financial year  
Maximum Deposit : Rs. 1,50,000/- in a financial year

39. What is the present interest rate in National Savings Certificates (NSC) Scheme?

1. 8.0%      2. 7.7%      **3. 7.8%**      4. 7.5%

40. What is the maximum deposit allowed under National Savings Certificates (NSC) Scheme (5 years short term)?

1. Rs 5 lakh      2. Rs 10 lakh  
3. Rs 15 lakh      **4. No such limit**

Minimum Deposit : Rs. 100/-

Maximum Deposit : No Limit

41. A Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) is a company registered under the \_\_\_\_\_ .

1. Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

2. Banking Regulation Act, 1949

**3. Companies Act, 1956**

4. Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007

A Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) is a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 (Section 3) engaged in the business of loans and advances, acquisition of shares/stocks/bonds/debentures/securities issued by Government or local authority or other marketable securities of a like nature, leasing, hire-purchase, insurance business, chit business but does not include any institution whose principal business is that of agriculture activity, industrial activity, purchase or sale of any goods (other than securities) or providing any services and sale/purchase/construction of immovable property.

42. For a company to register as a NBFC it should have a minimum net owned fund of \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Rs 25 lakh      2. Rs 1 crores

**3. Rs 2 crores**      4. Rs 5 crores

The minimum net owned fund should be Rs 2 crore. Earlier it was Rs 25 lakh, however recently in January 2017 it was revised to Rs 2 crore.

43. Any NBFC is considered systemically important NBFC when its asset size is of Rs \_\_\_\_\_ or more.

1. Rs 100 Crore      **2. Rs 500 Crore**

3. Rs 250 Crore      4. Rs 750 Crore

NBFCs whose asset size is of Rs 500 cr or more as per last audited balance sheet are considered as systemically important NBFCs.

44. Which of the following is true about NBFC?

(i) NBFC cannot accept demand deposits  
(ii) NBFCs cannot issue cheques drawn on itself  
(iii) deposit insurance facility of DICGC is not available to depositors of NBFCs.

1. Only (i) and (ii)      2. Only (ii) and (iii)

3. Only (i) and (iii)      **4. All are true**

All the three points mentioned above are true. These points differentiate NBFC and banks

45. NBFCs are required to accept public deposit for a minimum period of \_\_\_\_\_ months?

1. 6 months      **2. 12 months**

3. 18 months      4. 24 months

The NBFCs are allowed to accept/renew public deposits for a minimum period of 12 months. They cannot accept deposits repayable on demand.

46. NBFCs are required to accept public deposit for a maximum period of \_\_\_\_\_ months?

1. 36 months      2. 48 months      **3. 60 months**

4. 120 months

The NBFCs are allowed to accept/renew public deposits for a minimum period of 12 months and maximum period of 60 months.

48. What is the present ceiling limit of interest rate that NBFCs can offer ?

1. 9%      2. 12%      **3. 12.5%**      4. 14.5%

NBFCs cannot offer interest rates higher than the ceiling rate prescribed by RBI from time to time. The present ceiling is 12.5 per cent per annum.

49. Identify the false statement.

1. NBFC should register under Section 3 of the companies Act, 1956

2. Nomination facility is available to the depositors of NBFCs

3. The deposits with NBFCs are not insured.

**4. The repayment of deposits by NBFCs is guaranteed by RBI.**

The repayment of deposits by NBFCs is not guaranteed by RBI.

50. For working as a NBFC a company must get itself registers with \_\_\_\_\_ .

**1. RBI**      2. SEBI      3. Finance Ministry

4. NHB

In terms of Section 45-IA of the RBI Act, 1934, no Non-banking Financial company can commence or carry on business of a non-banking financial institution without obtaining a certificate of registration from the Bank .

51. Chit Fund companies are regulated under the Chit Fund Act, \_\_\_\_\_ .

1. 1980      2. 1981      **3. 1982**      4. 1983

Chit Fund companies are regulated under the Chit Fund Act, 1982 Chit Funds comes under NBFC.

52. A Payments Bank is licensed under which Act?

1. Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

**2. Banking Regulation Act, 1949**

3. Companies Act, 1956

4. Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007

It will be registered as a public limited company under the Companies Act, 2013, and licensed under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949

53. A payments bank is licensed under \_\_\_\_\_ of Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

1. Section 6    2. Section 21    **3. Section 22**

4. Section 32

The payments bank will be licensed under Section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 .

54. What is the maximum balance that any account of payments bank can hold?

1. Rs 2,50,000    2. Rs 1,50,000

**3. Rs 1,00,000**    4. Rs 50,000

Payments bank will initially be restricted to holding a maximum balance of Rs. 100,000 per individual customer.

55. Identify the false statement.

1. Payments bank cannot accept NRI deposits

2. Payments banks cannot issue credit cards

**3. RBI envisage payments banks to be “virtual” banks or branchless banks.**

4. A payments bank may choose to become a BC of another bank

RBI does not envisage payments banks to be “virtual” banks or branchless banks.

56. The payments bank will be required to use the words \_\_\_\_\_ in its name in order to differentiate it from other banks.

1. “Payments”

**2. “Payments Bank”**

3. “Payments Branch”    4. “P Banks”

57. Payments Bank are required to invest minimum \_\_\_\_\_ per cent of its “demand deposit balances” in Government securities/Treasury Bills with maturity up to one year.

1. 25 %    2. 50 %    **3. 75 %**    4. 100 %

The payments bank cannot undertake lending activities. Apart from amounts maintained as Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) with RBI on its outside demand and time liabilities, it will be required to invest minimum 75 per cent of its “demand deposit balances” in Government securities/Treasury Bills with maturity up to one year that are recognized by RBI as eligible securities for maintenance of Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) and hold maximum 25 per cent in current and time / fixed deposits with

other scheduled commercial banks for operational purposes and liquidity management.

58. What is the minimum paid-up equity capital of the payments bank?

**1. Rs 100 crore**    2. Rs 200 crore

3. Rs 500 crore    4. Rs 800 crore

The minimum paid-up equity capital of the payment bank shall be Rs. 100 crore. The bank shall be required to maintain a minimum capital adequacy ratio of 15 per cent of its risk weighted assets (RWA)

59. A payments bank will be recognized as Systematically Important when the net worth of the bank reaches \_\_\_\_\_ .

1. Rs 350 crore    **2. Rs 500 crore**

3. Rs 550 crore    4. Rs 800 crore

When the payment bank reaches the net worth of Rs. 500 crore, and therefore becomes systemically important, diversified ownership and listing will be mandatory within three years of reaching that net worth.

60. Any shareholder’s voting rights in Payments bank are capped at 10 per cent. This limit can be raised to \_\_\_\_ %.

1. 15%    2. 20%    **3. 26%**    4. 40%

61. The promoter’s minimum initial contribution to the paid-up equity capital of payments bank shall at least be \_\_\_\_ per cent for the first five years from the commencement of its business.

1. 20%    2. 30%    **3. 40%**    4. 50%

The promoter’s minimum initial contribution to the paid-up equity capital of such payment bank shall at least be 40 per cent for the first five years from the commencement of its business.

62. The setting up of White Label ATMs is authorized under which Act?

1. Banking Regulation Act, 1949

**2. Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007**

3. Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

4. Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881

ATMs setup and owned by non-banks are called White Label ATMs. Non-bank ATM operators are authorized under PSS Act 2007.

63. Dishonour of cheque is covered in \_\_\_\_ of Negotiable instruments Act, 1881.

1. Section 21    2. Section 126    3. Section 134

**4. Section 138**

Dishonour of Cheque is defined in Section 138 of the Negotiable instruments Act

64. What does T stand for in CTS?

1. Transfer    **2. Truncation**    3. Transmit    4. Time  
CTS- Cheque Truncation System. CTS is an electronic method of clearing the cheque without the need for sending physical cheque. Rather the electronic image of cheque is sent online at the destination.

65. Indo-Nepal Remittance Facility comes under which type of transfer mechanism?

1. RTGS    **2. NEFT**    3. IMPS  
4. None of These

Indo-Nepal Remittance Facility is a cross border remittance scheme to transfer funds from India to Nepal, enabled under the NEFT scheme.

66. Under Indo-Nepal Remittance Facility what is the maximum number of times in a year that a person can remit money to Nepal?

1. 10    **2. 12**    3. 15    4. No such limit

An originator in India is allowed to remit a maximum of 12 remittances in a year under the scheme.

67. The promoter's minimum initial contribution to the paid-up equity capital of small finance bank should be at least \_\_\_\_\_ per cent.

1. 60 %    **2. 40 %**    3. 20 %    4. 10 %

The promoter's minimum initial contribution to the paid-up equity capital of such small finance bank shall at least be 40 per cent and gradually brought down to 26 per cent within 12 years from the date of commencement of business of the bank.

68. The small finance banks will be required to extend \_\_\_\_\_ per cent of its Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) to Priority Sector?

1. 50%    **2. 75%**    3. 25%    4. 10%

The small finance banks will be required to extend 75 per cent of its Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) to the sectors eligible for classification as priority sector lending (PSL) by the Reserve Bank.

69. Which of the following is not a valid tenor of T-bills in India?

1. 91 days    2. 182 days    3. 364 days  
**4. 45 days**

Presently in India T-bills are issued for 91, 182, 264 days (issued by GOI, managed by RBI)

70. What is the minimum amount for which T-bills can be issued?

1. Rs 10,000    **2. Rs 25,000**  
3. Rs 50,000    4. Rs 1,00,000  
Rs 25,000 and its multiple.

71. What is the full form of NDS?

1. Negotiated Dynamic System  
**2. Negotiated Dealing System**  
3. National Dealers System  
4. national Dynamic System

Negotiated Dealing System (NDS) is an electronic platform for facilitating dealing in Government Securities and Money Market Instruments.

72. A cheque is defined under which act?

1. Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007  
2. Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934  
3. Banking Regulation Act, 1949  
**4. Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881**

A cheque is defined under NI Act 1881

73. A cheque is defined under \_\_\_\_\_ of Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881.

1. Section 5    **2. Section 6**    3. Section 7  
4. Section 8  
Section 6 of NI Act 1881

74. A person who signs on the face of the cheque is known as \_\_\_\_\_

1. Drawee    2. Beneficiary    3. Payee  
**4. Drawer**

Drawer – A person who issues the cheque. He/she will sign the cheque

Drawee : Bank

Payee : recipient of the cheque amount.

75. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of stopping the flow of the physical cheque issued by a drawer at some point by the presenting bank.

1. Teleporting    2. Transport    3. Elimination  
**4. Truncation**

Truncation is the process of stopping the flow of the physical cheque issued by a drawer at some point by the presenting bank en-route to the paying bank branch. In its place an electronic image of the cheque is transmitted to the paying branch through the clearing house

76. A cheque which is payable to a person whosoever bears it is known as?

1. Blank Cheque    **2. Bearer Cheque**  
3. Order Cheque    4. Stale Cheque

A bearer cheque is one that does not have the word 'Bearer' on the cheque cancelled. Whoever carries this cheque to the bank will be paid the amount money mentioned in the cheque.

77. When the word Bearer is cancelled on a cheque the cheque becomes \_\_\_\_\_ cheque.

- 1.Semi Bearer      2.Stale      3.Hidden

**4.Order**

Order Cheque is a cheque whereby the printed word Bearer on the cheque is cancelled.

78.A truncated cheque is one which is \_\_\_\_ .

- 1.torn      2.photocopied      3.post dated

**4.scanned**

In CTS, a scanned copy of cheque is used for transmission.

79.In a cheque the amount written in in figures(numbers) is called \_\_\_\_ .

- 1.Legal Amount      2.Counting Amount  
**3.Courtesy Amount**      4.Numbered Amount

Amount in words is known as – legal amount. ; Amount in figures(number) is known as courtesy amount

80.A cheque with data written on it 01-02-2017 is presented in a bank on 05-02-2017. This cheque is an example of \_\_\_\_ .

- 1.Post-dated cheque      **2.Ante-dated cheque**  
3.Stale cheque      4.None of these

When a cheque bears a date with is earlier than the date on which it is presented in a bank it is known as Ante-dated cheque.Similarly when a cheque bearing a date which is yet to come, is presented in a bank it is known as Post-dated cheque

81.Which of the following is a process in which a cheque is transferred to a name of another person by signing on the cheque along with the name of person to whom cheque is being transferred is known as?

- 1.Truncation      **2.Endorsement**      3.Restriction  
4.Transfer

82.What is the full form of NABARD?

- 1.National Agriculture Bank for Rural Development  
2.Nationalised Agricultural Bank of Rural Development

**3.National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development**

- 4.Nationalised Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

NABARD – National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

83.In which year was NABARD established?

- 1.1969      2.1991      **3.1982**      4.1990  
NABARD came into existence on 12 July 1982

84.What is the paid up capital of NABARD?

- 1.Rs 100 crore      2.Rs 3000 crore  
**3.Rs 30,000 crore**      4.Rs 10,000 crore

Set up with an initial capital of Rs.100 crore, the paid up capital of NABARD stood at Rs. 5,000 crore as on 31 March 2016.The paid up capital **as on 31 May 2017**, stood at Rs.30,000 crore with Government of India holding Rs.30,000 crore (100% share).

85.The Reserve Bank of India holds \_\_ per cent of shares in NABARD

- 1.1 %      **2.0.40 %**      3.99 %      4.99.60 %

The Government of India today holds Rs. 4,980 crore (99.60%) while Reserve Bank of India holds Rs. 20.00 crore (0.40%).

86.What is the fullform of ARDC?

- 1.Agriculture Reform and Development Council  
**2.Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation**  
3.Agricultural Reformation and Developmental Council  
4.Agr. Refinance and Developmental Council

It must be notes that : NABARD came into existence on 12 July 1982 by transferring the agricultural credit functions of RBI and refinance functions of the then Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC)

87.NABARD was established on the recommendation of which committee?

- 1.A Ghosh Committee  
2.BD Shah Committee  
**3.B.Sivaraman Committee**  
4.C Rao Committee

NABARD was established on the recommendations of B.Sivaraman Committee

88.Where is the headquarter of NABARD located?

- 1.New Delhi      **2.Mumbai**      3.Lucknow  
4.Bangalore

89.In which year Rural Infrastructure Development Fund(RIDF) was created in NABARD ?

- 1.1991-92      2.1992-93      **3.1995-96**  
4.1996-97

90.NABARD was approved by the Parliament through \_\_\_\_\_ of 1981.

- 1.Act 57      2.Act 24      3.Act 65  
**4.Act 61**

91.Which of the following is not a role of NABARD?

1. Providing refinance to lending institutions in rural areas
2. Bringing about or promoting institutional development
3. Evaluating, monitoring and inspecting the client banks

**4. All are its role**

92. What does G stand for in DICGC?

1. General
- 2. Guarantee**
3. Guideline

4. Generation

Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC). In the event of a bank failure, DICGC protects bank deposits that are payable in India.

93. In which year DICGC was established?

1. 1961
2. 1969
- 3. 1978**
4. 1982

It was established on 15 July 1978

94. DICGC was established under the Act DICGC

1. 1960
- 2. 1961**
3. 1977
4. 1978

DICGC Act, 1961

95. Which two organisations were merged to form DICGC?

1. DIG & DGCI
2. DCI & CGCD
3. DIC & DGDI
- 4. DIC & CGCI**

With a view to integrating the functions of deposit insurance and credit guarantee, Deposit Insurance Corporation (DIC) and Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. (CGCI) were merged and the present Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) came into existence on July 15, 1978. Consequently, the title of Deposit Insurance Act, 1961 was changed to 'The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961'

96. What is the maximum deposit amount insured by the DICGC?

1. Rs 2,00,000
- 2. Rs 1,00,000**
3. Rs 3,00,000
4. No limit

Each depositor in a bank is insured upto a maximum of Rs.1,00,000 (Rupees One Lakh) for both principal and interest

97. Who acts as the Chairman of Board of Directors of DICGC?

1. Governor of RBI
- 2. Deputy Governor of RBI**
3. Appointed by Central Government
4. Chairman of NABARD

The management of the Corporation vests with its Board of Directors, of which a Deputy Governor of the RBI is the Chairman. Present Chairman is – Shri N.S. Vishwanathan (As updated on 25 February 2017)

98. What is the authorized capital of DICGC?

1. Rs 100 crore
- 2. Rs 50 crore**
3. Rs 150 crore
4. Rs 500 crore

99. What is Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s stake in DICGC?

1. 80%
2. 90%
3. 99.40%
- 4. 100%**

The authorized capital of the Corporation is 50 crore, which is fully issued and subscribed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

100. Identify the false statement

1. Regional Rural Banks are insured by DICGC.

2. DICGC insures current deposits

**3. DICGC insures Deposits of Central Government**

4. All are true

DICGC insures all bank deposits, such as saving, fixed, current, recurring, etc. except the following types of deposits.

- (i) Deposits of foreign Governments;
- (ii) Deposits of Central/State Governments;
- (iii) Inter-bank deposits;
- (iv) Deposits of the State Land Development Banks with the State co-operative banks;
- (v) Any amount due on account of and deposit received outside India;
- (vi) Any amount which has been specifically exempted by the corporation with the previous approval of the RBI.

101. Where is the Headquarter of DICGC located?

1. New Delhi
- 2. Mumbai**
3. Kolkata
4. Lucknow

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