

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

1. Which of the following bank is the sponsor bank of Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank?

1. **Union Bank of India** 2. State Bank of India
3. Syndicate Bank 4. Punjab National Bank
Union Bank of India-Uttar Pradesh

2. Which of the following bank is the sponsor bank of Kerala Gramin Bank?

1. United Bank of India 2. State Bank of India
3. **Canara Bank** 4. Punjab National Bank
Canara Bank-Kerala

3. Which of the following bank is the sponsor bank of Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank?

1. United Bank of India 2. **State Bank of India**
3. Canara Bank 4. Punjab National Bank
State Bank of India-Assam

4. Which of the following bank is the sponsor bank of Madhyanchal Gramin Bank?

1. United Bank of India 2. **State Bank of India**
3. Canara Bank 4. Punjab National Bank
State Bank of India-Madhya Pradesh

5. Which of the following bank is the sponsor bank of Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank?

1. United Bank of India 2. State Bank of India
3. Canara Bank 4. **Punjab National Bank**
Punjab National Bank-Bihar

6. Which of the following bank is the sponsor bank of Maharashtra Gramin Bank?

1. Indian Overseas Bank 2. Indian Bank
3. **Bank of Maharashtra** 4. Canara Bank
Bank of Maharashtra-Maharashtra

7. Which of the following bank is the sponsor bank of Manipur Rural Bank?

1. Union Bank of India 2. **United Bank of India**
3. State Bank of India 4. Canara Bank
United Bank of India-Manipur

8. Which of the following bank is the sponsor bank of Meghalaya Rural Bank?

1. Union Bank of India 2. United Bank of India
3. **State Bank of India** 4. Canara Bank
State Bank of India-Meghalaya

9. Which of the following bank is the sponsor bank of Mizoram Rural Bank?

1. Union Bank of India 2. United Bank of India
3. **State Bank of India** 4. Canara Bank

State Bank of India-Mizoram

10. Which of the following bank is the sponsor bank of Nagaland Rural Bank?

1. Union Bank of India 2. United Bank of India
3. **State Bank of India** 4. Canara Bank
State Bank of India-Nagaland

11. The ATM that is present within the premises of its bank is called?

1. **On-site ATM** 2. Off-site ATM
3. In-Premises ATM 4. In-Line ATM

Such ATMs that are present within the premises of the bank are called On-Site ATMs

12. The ATMs that are not located within the premises of the bank and are located at some different place are known as?

1. On-site ATM 2. **Off-site ATM**
3. In-Premises ATM 4. Off-Line ATM

13. A _____ is an ATM, located within the premises of an organisation and is generally meant only for the employees of the organization.

1. On-site ATM 2. Off-site ATM
3. **Worksite ATM** 4. Off-Line ATM

14. _____ refers to an ATM that moves in various areas for the customers.

1. On-site ATM 2. Off-site ATM
3. **Mobile ATM** 4. Cash Dispenser

15. ATMs set up, owned and operated by non-banks are called _____.

1. Brown Label ATM 2. **White Label ATM**
3. Pink Label ATM 4. Blue Label ATM

ATMs set up, owned and operated by non-banks are called White Label ATMs. In White Label ATM scenario, logo displayed on ATM machine and in ATM premises pertain to WLA Operator instead of a bank.

16. An ATM in which cash management and connectivity to banking networks is provided by a sponsor bank is known as?

1. **Brown Label ATM** 2. White Label ATM
3. Pink Label ATM 4. Blue Label ATM

Brown Label ATM are those Automated Teller Machines where hardware and the lease of the ATM machine is owned by a service provider—but cash management and connectivity to banking networks is provided by a sponsor bank .

17. Which of the following ATM is provided for Agricultural Transaction?

1. Pink Label ATM 2. Orange Label ATM
3. Yellow Label ATM **4. Green Label ATM**

18. Which of the following type of ATM is exclusively for women?

- 1. Pink Label ATM** 2. Orange Label ATM
3. Yellow Label ATM 4. Green Label ATM

Pink Label ATM. Such ATM are monitored by guards who ensure that only women access these ATM. The sole purpose of such ATM is to mitigate the problem of women standing in long queues of ATM

19. The ATM that is connected to the database of the banks all the time is known as?

1. On-site ATM 2. Off-site ATM
3. On-Line ATM 4. Off-Line ATM

20. The ATMs which uses security features like fingerprint scanner and eye scanner of the customer to access the bank details are called?

1. Micro ATM **2. Biometric ATM**
3. Mini ATM 4. Domain ATM

21. Which of the following facility is available at White Label ATM?

1. Cash Deposit 2. Regular Bills Payment
3. Purchase of Re-load Vouchers for Mobiles

4. PIN change

s available at ATMS

Account Information

Cash Deposit (Acceptance of deposits are not permitted at WLAs)

Regular Bills Payment (not permitted at WLAs)

Purchase of Re-load Vouchers for Mobiles (not permitted at WLAs)

Mini/Short Statement

PIN change

Request for Cheque Book

22. Which of the following authentication method is used in ATMs?

1. 2FA **2. PIN** 3. DFA 4. PFA

For transacting at an ATM/WLA, the customer inserts /swipes his/her Card in the ATM/WLA and enters his/her Personal Identification Number (PIN).

23. What is the minimum free transactions that bank has to allow to its customers for using the bank's own ATMs at any location?

- 1.3 2.4 **3.5** 4.6

Transactions at a bank's own ATMs at any location: Banks must offer their savings bank account holders

a minimum of five free transactions (including both financial and non-financial) in a month, irrespective of the location of ATMs. *RBI has mandated only the minimum number of free transactions at ATMs. Banks may offer more number of transactions free of cost to their customers.

24. In the six metro locations a bank has to provide minimum of how many free transactions to customers of other bank at its ATM?

- 1.3** 2.4 3.5 4.6

Transactions at any other banks' ATMs at Metro locations: In case of ATMs located in six metro locations, viz. Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Hyderabad, banks must offer their savings bank account holders a minimum of three free transactions (including both financial and non-financial transactions) in a month. * RBI has mandated only the minimum number of free transactions at ATMs. Banks may offer more number of transactions free of cost to their customers.

25. In non-metro locations a bank has to provide minimum of how many free transactions to customers of other bank at its ATM?

- 1.3 2.4 **3.5** 4.6

Transactions at any other banks' ATMs at Non-Metro locations: At other locations, banks must offer the savings bank account holders a minimum of five free transactions (including both financial and non-financial transactions) in a month at other bank ATMs. So even a balance enquiry will be counted as a transaction. * RBI has mandated only the minimum number of free transactions at ATMs. Banks may offer more number of transactions free of cost to their customers.

26. What steps should a customer take in case of failed ATM transaction at other bank/white label ATMs, when his / her account is debited?

1. Inform the banking ombudsman of his area.
2. Inform the manager of the sponsor bank
3. Inform the security guard of the ATM

4. Inform the card issuing bank

The customer should lodge a complaint with the card issuing bank at the earliest. This process is applicable even if the transaction was carried out at another bank's/non-bank's ATM.

27. What is the time limit for the card issuing banks for re-crediting the customers account for a failed ATM/WLA transaction?

- 1.6 working days **2.7 working days**
3.21 working days 4.30 working days

As per the RBI instructions, banks have been mandated to resolve customer complaints by re-crediting the customer's account within 7 working days from the date of complaint.

28.If a bank fails to resolve the re-crediting issue of failed ATM transaction within 7 days of complain then what amount of penalty per day the bank has to pay to the customer?

- 1.Rs 100 2.Rs 50
3.10% of the debited amount 4.Rs 500

Effective from July 1, 2011, banks have to pay compensation of Rs. 100/- per day for delays in re-crediting the amount beyond 7 working days from the date of receipt of complaint for failed ATM transactions.

29.What is the limit after which a customer cannot lodge a complaint for failed ATM transaction?

- 1.10 days 2.30 days 3.60 days

4.No such limit

There is no such limit, however after 30 days if a customer lodges the complaint then he will not be entitled the penalty amount of Rs 100 even if the bank delays the re-credit for 7 days.

30.What does O stands for in WLAO?

- 1.Organiser **2.Operator** 3.Ordinary
4.Ordinance

White Label ATM Operator (WLAO)

31.Which of the following category does not comes under priority sector?

- 1.Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
2.Export Credit
3.Social Infrastructure

4.All come under priority sector

Priority Sector includes the following categories:

- (i) Agriculture
(ii) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
(iii) Export Credit
(iv) Education
(v) Housing
(vi) Social Infrastructure
(vii) Renewable Energy
(viii) Others

32.Foreign banks with 20 branches and above have to achieve the Total Priority Sector Target by a maximum of ?

- 1.March 31, 2020 2.March 31, 2019
3.March 31, 2018 4.March 31, 2021

Foreign banks with 20 branches and above have to achieve the Total Priority Sector Target within a maximum period of five years starting from April 1,

2013 and ending on March 31, 2018 as per the action plans submitted by them and approved by RBI.While for foreign banks with less than 20 branches to be achieved in a phased manner by 2020 .

33.Which of the following is not the sub-category under Agriculture in Priority Sector Lending?

- 1.Farm credit
2.Storehouse Infrastructure
3.Agriculture infrastructure
4.Ancillary activities

The activities covered under Agriculture are classified under three sub-categories viz. Farm credit, Agriculture infrastructure and Ancillary activities.

34.Bank loans up to _____ to Micro and Small Enterprises are eligible for classification under priority sector.

- 1.Rs 5 crore** 2.Rs 10 crore 3.Rs 15 crore
4.Rs 20 crore

35.Bank loans up to _____ to Medium Enterprises are eligible for classification under priority sector.

- 1.Rs 5 crore **2.Rs 10 crore** 3.Rs 15 crore
4.Rs 20 crore

Bank loans up to Rs 5 crore per unit to Micro and Small Enterprises and Rs 10 crore to Medium Enterprises engaged in providing or rendering of services and defined in terms of investment in equipment under MSMED Act, 2006 are eligible for classification under priority sector.

36.What is the applicable limit for social infrastructure loans under priority sector?

- 1.Rs 1 crore 2.Rs 2 crore 3.Rs 4 crore
4.Rs 5 crore

Bank loans up to a limit of Rs 5 crore per borrower for building social infrastructure for activities namely schools, health care facilities, drinking water facilities and sanitation facilities (including loans for construction/ refurbishment of toilets and improvement in water facilities in the household).in Tier II to Tier VI centres are eligible for classification under priority sector.

37.What is the applicable limit for renewable energy loans under priority sector?

- 1.Rs 5 crore 2.Rs 10 crore **3.Rs 15 crore**
4.Rs 20 crore

Bank loans up to a limit of Rs 15 crore to borrowers for purposes like solar based power generators, biomass based power generators, wind mills, micro-

hydel plants and for non-conventional energy based public utilities viz. street lighting systems, and remote village electrification are eligible to be classified under priority sector loans under 'Renewable Energy'. For individual households, the loan limit is Rs 10 lakh per borrower.

38. What is the loan limit for education under priority sector?

1. Rs 5 lakh **2. Rs 10 lakh** 3. Rs 15 lakh
4. Rs 20 lakh

Loans to individuals for educational purposes including vocational courses upto Rs 10 lakh irrespective of the sanctioned amount are eligible for classification under priority sector.

39. What is the limit for housing loans in metropolitan centers under priority sector?

1. Rs 15 lakh 2. Rs 20 lakh **3. Rs 28 Lakh**
4. Rs 35 lakh

40. What is the limit for housing loans in non-metropolitan centers under priority sector?

1. Rs 15 lakh **2. Rs 20 lakh** 3. Rs 28 Lakh
4. Rs 35 lakh

Loans to individuals up to Rs 28 lakh in metropolitan centres (with population of ten lakh and above) and loans up to Rs 20 lakh in other centres for purchase/construction of a dwelling unit per family, are eligible to be considered as priority sector provided the overall cost of the dwelling unit in the metropolitan centre and at other centres does not exceed Rs 35 lakh and Rs 25 lakh, respectively. Housing loans to banks' own employees are not eligible for classification under priority sector.

41. MSME is defined under which act?

1. MSME Act, 2004 **2. MSMED Act, 2006**
3. MSMED Act, 1999 4. MSME Act, 2001
MSME has been defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

42. In production sector, a micro enterprise is an enterprise where investment in plant and machinery does not exceed _____.

1. Rs 10 lakh 2. Rs 15 lakh 3. Rs 20 lakh
4. Rs 25 lakh

A micro enterprise is an enterprise where investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. 25 lakh;

43. In production sector, a small enterprise is an enterprise where the investment in plant and

machinery is more than Rs. 25 lakh but does not exceed _____

1. Rs 2 crore 2. Rs 3 crore **3. Rs 5 crore**
4. Rs 10 crore

A small enterprise is an enterprise where the investment in plant and machinery is more than Rs. 25 lakh but does not exceed Rs. 5 crore

44. In production sector, a medium enterprise is an enterprise where the investment in plant and machinery is more than Rs. 5 crore but does not exceed _____

1. Rs 8 crore **2. Rs 10 crore** 3. Rs 15 crore
4. Rs 20 crore

A medium enterprise is an enterprise where the investment in plant and machinery is more than Rs. 5 crore but does not exceed Rs. 10 crore.

45. In service sector, a micro enterprise is an enterprise where the investment in equipment does not exceed _____

- 1. Rs 10 lakh** 2. Rs 15 lakh 3. Rs 20 lakh
4. Rs 25 lakh

A micro enterprise is an enterprise where the investment in equipment does not exceed Rs. 10 lakh; (Service)

46. In service sector, a small enterprise is an enterprise where the investment in equipment is more than Rs. 10 lakh but does not exceed _____

- 1. Rs 2 crore** 2. Rs 3 crore 3. Rs 5 crore
4. Rs 10 crore

A small enterprise is an enterprise where the investment in equipment is more than Rs. 10 lakh but does not exceed Rs. 2 crore; (service)

47. In service sector, a medium enterprise is an enterprise where the investment in equipment is more than Rs. 2 crore but does not exceed _____

- 1. Rs 5 crore** 2. Rs 10 crore 3. Rs 15 crore
4. Rs 20 crore

A medium enterprise is an enterprise where the investment in equipment is more than Rs. 2 crore but does not exceed Rs. 5 crore (service)

48. A composite loan limit of _____ can be sanctioned by banks to enable the MSME entrepreneurs to avail of their working capital and term loan requirement through Single Window.

1. Rs 10 lakh 2. Rs 25 lakh 3. Rs 50 lakh
4. Rs 1 crore

A composite loan limit of Rs. 1 crore can be sanctioned by banks to enable the MSME entrepreneurs to avail of their working capital and term loan requirement through Single Window

49. Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) was set up by Government of India and which of the following bank?

1. RBI 2. NABARD 3. SIDBI
4. MUDRA

The Ministry of MSME, Government of India and SIDBI set up the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) with a view to facilitate flow of credit to the MSE sector without the need for collaterals/ third party guarantees.

50. Micro or Small Enterprise (as defined in the MSMED Act 2006) may be said to have become Sick, if

1. Any of the borrowal account of the enterprise remains NPA for ten months or more
2. Any of the borrowal account of the enterprise remains NPA for eight months or more
3. Any of the borrowal account of the enterprise remains NPA for five months or more
- 4. Any of the borrowal account of the enterprise remains NPA for three months or more**

51. How many banks got nationalized in 1980?

1. 8 2. **6** 3. 14 4. 15

52. How many banks got nationalized in 1969?

1. 8 2. 6 3. **14** 4. 15

On 19 July, 14 banks got nationalized

53. In 1969, those banks were nationalized whose reserves were more than ____.

1. Rs 10 crore 2. **Rs 50 crore** 3. Rs 100 crore
4. Rs 500 crore

54. In 1980, those banks were nationalized whose reserves were more than ____.

1. Rs 75 crore 2. Rs 100 crore 3. **Rs 200 crore**
4. Rs 500 crore

55. A person is said to be very senior citizen as per income tax law in India when ____.

1. A person who is 60 years and above
2. A person who is 65 years and above
3. A person who is 70 years and above
- 4. A person who is 80 years and above**

56. The stock market index of Bombay Stock Exchange is ?

1. Nifty 2. **Sensex** 3. FTSE 4. bearish
Bombay Stock Exchange- Sensex

57. The stock market index of National Stock Exchange is ?

1. **Nifty** 2. Sensex 3. FTSE 4. Bearish
NSE- Nifty

58. The stock market index of London Stock Exchange is ?

1. Nifty 2. Sensex 3. **FTSE** 4. Bearish
LSE- FTSE

59. When a stock market moves upwards it is said to be a ____ market.

1. Bear 2. **Bull** 3. Done 4. Narrow
Bull Market and market is said to be bullish

60. When a stock market moves downwards it is said to be a ____ market.

1. **Bear** 2. Bull 3. Done 4. Narrow
Bear market and the market is said to be bearish.

61. What does S stands for in ASCL with respect to credit limit?

1. Supply 2. System 3. Systematic
4. **Sanctioned**

Aggregate Sanctioned Credit Limit (ASCL) means the aggregate of the fund based credit limits sanctioned or outstanding, whichever is higher, to a borrower by the banking system. ASCL would also include unlisted privately placed debt with the banking system.

62. What does P stands for in NPLL with respect to credit limit?

1. Provisional 2. **Permitted** 3. Public 4. Provided
Normally permitted lending limit

63. What does T stands for in CPTC with respect to Gold Monetization Scheme?

1. Transfer 2. Total 3. **Testing** 4. Typical
Collection and Purity Testing Centre (CPTC)

64. What does G stands for in MLTGD?

1. Gold 2. **Government** 3. Governed
4. Guaranteed
Medium and Long Term Government Deposit (MLTGD)

65. What does R stands for in SFURTI (scheme) with respect to MSME?

1. Revenue 2. Reliable 3. **Regeneration**
4. Rate

Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)

66. What does F stand for in NOFHC?

1. Functional 2. Forwards 3. Futures

4. Financial

Non-Operative Financial Holding Company

67. What does V stand for in VCF with respect to fund management?

1. Value 2. **Venture** 3. Variable

4. Vendor

Venture Capital Funds (VCFs)

68. What does S stand for in WOS with respect to Overseas Direct Investments?

1. Sales 2. Scale 3. Schedule

4. Subsidiary

Wholly Owned Subsidiary (WOS) S

69. What does T stand for in REIT?

1. **Trust** 2. Transfer 3. Target

4. Tax

Real Estate Investment Trust

70. What does P stand for in CCPS with respect to investment instruments?

1. partial 2. partner 3. **preference**

4. passive

compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCPS)

71. A term loan is said to be non performing when interest and/ or installment of principal remain overdue for a period of more than _____

1. 30 days 2. **90 days** 3. 45 days

4. 180 days

Banks should, classify an account as NPA only if the interest due and charged during any quarter is not serviced fully within 90 days from the end of the quarter.

72. Any loan for short duration crops is classified as NPA when the installment of principal or interest there on remains overdue for _____ crop seasons

1. one 2. four 3. three 4. **two**

the instalment of principal or interest there on remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops

73. Any loan for long duration crops is classified as NPA when the installment of principal or interest there on remains overdue for _____ crop seasons

1. **one** 2. four 3. three 4. two

the instalment of principal or interest there on remains overdue for one crop season for long duration crops,

74. An account should be treated as _____ if the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power.

1. out of limit 2. **out of order** 3. out of drawing

4. out of line

An account should be treated as 'out of order' if the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power. In cases where the outstanding balance in the principal operating account is less than the sanctioned limit/drawing power, but there are no credits continuously for 90 days as on the date of Balance Sheet or credits are not enough to cover the interest debited during the same period, these accounts should be treated as 'out of order'.

75. A substandard asset is one, which has remained NPA for a period less than or equal to _____.

1. 6 months 2. **12 months** 3. 18 months

4. 24 months

With effect from 31 March 2005, a substandard asset would be one, which has remained NPA for a period less than or equal to 12 months.

76. An asset is classified as doubtful if it has remained in the substandard category for a period of _____.

1. 6 months 2. **12 months** 3. 18 months

4. 24 months

In simple words after an asset has remained NPA for more than 12 months is it a doubtful asset.

77. A _____ is one where loss has been identified by the bank or internal or external auditors or the RBI inspection but the amount has not been written off wholly.

1. Standard Asset 2. **Loss Asset**

3. By-stand Asset 4. Loan Asset

A loss asset is one where loss has been identified by the bank or internal or external auditors or the RBI inspection but the amount has not been written off wholly. In other words, such an asset is considered uncollectible and of such little value that its continuance as a bankable asset is not warranted although there may be some salvage or recovery value.

78. _____ is one where the bank, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, grants to the borrower concessions that the bank would not otherwise consider.

1. Renovated account 2. Reprimed account

3. Advance account 4. **Restructured account**

Restructuring would normally involve modification of terms of the advances / securities, which would

generally include, among others, alteration of repayment period / repayable amount/ the amount of instalments / rate of interest (due to reasons other than competitive reasons).

79. What does M stand for in SMA with respect to NPA?

1. Monetary 2. Monopoly 3. Money

4. Mention

SMA- Special Mention Accounts. Banks will categorise accounts as SMA when the money remains outstanding for 30-90 days after due payment date.

80. How many sub-categories are there in Special Mention Accounts (SMA)?

1.2 2.3 3.4 4.5

SMA-0 => Principal or interest payment not overdue for more than 30 days.

SMA-1 => Principal or interest payment overdue between 31-60 days

SMA-2 => Principal or interest payment overdue between 61-180 days

81. A 'Banking Outlet' as defined by RBI is a fixed point service delivery unit providing service for a minimum of _____ hours per day for at least _____ days a week

1. five, six 2. five, five 3. four, six

4. four, five

A 'Banking Outlet' for a Domestic Scheduled Commercial Bank (DSCB), a Small Finance Bank (SFB) and a Payment Bank (PB) is a fixed point service delivery unit, manned by either bank's staff or its Business Correspondent where services of acceptance of deposits, encashment of cheques/ cash withdrawal or lending of money are provided for a minimum of 4 hours per day for at least five days a week.

82. A banking outlet which does not provide delivery of service for a minimum of 4 hours per day and for at least 5 days a week will be considered a _____ .

1. Non-Operative Banking Outlet

2. Part-time Banking Outlet

3. Unofficial Banking Outlet

4. Off-Line Banking Outlet

A banking outlet which does not provide delivery of service for a minimum of 4 hours per day and for at least 5 days a week will be considered a 'Part-time Banking Outlet'.

83. Which of the following comes under Rural Center as per RBI?

(i) Tier 3 center

(ii) Tier 4 center

(iii) Tier 5 center

(iv) Tier 6 center

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

3. (ii), (iii) and (iv) 4. (iii) and (iv)

Tier 1 comprises metropolitan and urban centres, Tiers 2, 3, and 4 comprise semi-urban centres and Tiers 5 and 6 comprise rural centres.

84. An 'Unbanked Rural Centre' (URC) is a rural centre that does not have a _____ .

1. Automated ATM

2. Cash Deposit Machines (CDM)

3. CBS-enabled 'Banking Outlet'

4. E- lobbies

An 'Unbanked Rural Centre' (URC) is a rural (Tier 5 and 6) centre that does not have a CBS-enabled 'Banking Outlet' of a Scheduled Commercial Bank, a Small Finance Bank, a Payment Bank or a Regional Rural Bank nor a branch of Local Area Bank or licensed Co-operative Bank for carrying out customer based banking transactions.

85. As per The guidelines of RBI, At least _____ of the total number of 'Banking Outlets' opened during a financial year should be opened in unbanked rural centres.

1. 10 percent 2. 15 percent 3. 20 percent

4. 25 percent

At least 25 percent of the total number of 'Banking Outlets' opened during a financial year should be opened in unbanked rural centres

86. What is the time period given by RBI to banks (other than SFB) for opening 25% banking outlets in 'Unbanked Rural Centre' (URC)?

1. 1 year 2. 2 years 3. 18 months

4. 3 years

1 year from the date of issue of notification i.e from May 18, 2017.

87. For Small Finance Banks (SFBs) the time period given by RBI for opening 25% banking outlets in 'Unbanked Rural Centre' (URC)?

1. 1 year 2. 2 years 3. 18 months

4. 3 years

At the end of three years from the date of their commencement of business, all SFBs should have opened in URCs, at least 25 per cent of their total Banking Outlets failing which penal measures including restrictions on further expansion by such banks will be considered and imposed

88. What does L stand for in SLBC with respect to committees of Bank?

1. Life 2. Listed **3. Level** 4. Line
State Level Banker Committees

89. Tier-1 Center as per RBI is one that has population equal to or more than _____.

- 1.1,00,000** 2.50,000 3.25,000
4.1,50,000

90. Metropolitan centre as per RBI is one that has population equal to or more than _____.

- 1.1,00,000 2.5,00,000 3.2,50,000
4.10,00,000

Details of tier-wise classification of centres based on population

i) Classification of centres (tier-wise)	Population(as per 2011 Census)
Tier 1	- 1,00,000 and above
Tier 2	- 50,000 to 99,999
Tier 3	- 20,000 to 49,999
Tier 4	- 10,000 to 19,999
Tier 5	- 5,000 to 9,999
Tier 6	- Less than 5000

ii) Population-group wise classification of centres	
Rural Centre	- Population up to 9,999
Semi-urban centre	- from 10,000 to 99,999
Urban centre	- from 1,00,000 to 9,99,999
Metropolitan centre	- 10,00,000 and above

91. In which year first demonetization of Bank notes by RBI was done?

- 1.1946** 2.1947 3.1978 4.1982
12 Jan 1946

92. After Independence of India, how many times demonetization of bank note has been done by GOI/RBI?

- 1.1 **2.2** 3.3 4.4
16 Jan, 1978 and 9 November 2016. Overall 3 times, one in 1946

93. In which year Rs 5,000 note was demonitised?

- 1.1946 **2.1978** 3.1982 4.2016
1978- Rs 1,000, Rs 5,000 and Rs 10,000

94. RBI can withdraw the legal tender character of bank notes as per _____ of RBI Act, 1934

1. Section 24(1) 2. Section 24(2)
3. Section 26(2) 4. Section 28(2)

RBI can withdraw the legal tender character of bank notes as per Section 26(2) of RBI Act, 1934

95. During the grace period to exchange demonetized bank notes, the deposit facility is

available at how many RBI offices (Demonetization of 2016)?

- 1.4 **2.5** 3.6 4.7

Five; Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, and Nagpur

96. What is the deadline for non-resident Indians to deposit Specified Bank Notes(SBN) (Demonetization of 2016)?

1. July 1, 2017 2. July 31, 2017
3. June 1, 2017 **4. June 30, 2017.**

For non-resident Indians (Indian passport holders), the grace period to deposit SBN is till June 30, 2017.

97. What is the maximum amount of Specified Bank Notes(SBN) that non-resident Indians can deposit with RBI (Demonetization of 2016)?

1. Rs 20,000 2. Rs 50,000 **3. Rs 25,000**
4. Rs 35,000

Maximum Rs 25,000. This facility will not be available for Indian citizens resident in Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan and Bangladesh

98. After the expiry of grace period, what is the maximum number of Specified Bank Notes(SBN) that one can keep for study/ research/ numismatics purpose (Demonetization of 2016)?

- 1.5 2.10 3.15 **4.25**
25 for study/ research/ numismatics purpose; and maximum 10 for others

99. Who among the following RBI governors was not the governor of RBI during which demonitisation took place in India?

1. Urjit Patel 2. I. G. Patel **3. M. Narasimham**
4. C. D. Deshmukh
1946- C. D. Deshmukh; 1978- I. G. Patel ; 2017- Urjit Patel

100. During demonetization period, RBI instructed banks to provide at least ___ percent of cash to rural area (Demonetization of 2016)?

- 1.20% 2.25% 3.30% **4.40%**

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