

1. Savings accounts contain some restrictions regarding
 - a. Number of withdrawals per quarter
 - b. Amount of withdrawals per transaction in the ATM
 - c. Number of deposits in to the account per quarter
 - d. **Both (a) and (b) above**

2. Which of the following products launched by most of the banks help farmers in getting instant credit for various agricultural purposes?
 - a) **Kisan credit card**
 - b) Personal loan
 - c) Business loan
 - d) ATM card
 - e) None of these

3. Banking sector comes under which of the following sectors?
 - a) Agriculture sector
 - b) **Service sector**
 - c) Manufacturing sector
 - d) Industrial sector
 - e) None of these

4. Overdraft is allowed generally by banks in...
 - a. Savings Accounts
 - b. Term Deposit Accounts
 - c. **Current Accounts**
 - d. Recurring Deposit Accounts

5. A bank's Fixed Deposits is characterized by...
 - a. Interest rate as agreed with the customer at the time of the deposit
 - b. Fixed period of the deposit
 - c. Periodical payment of interest
 - d. **All of the above**

6. Fixed Deposits cannot be
 - a. Renewed for a further period on maturity date
 - b. **Transferred to third parties**
 - c. Pre-paid before the maturity date
 - d. Cannot be pledged to the bank as security

7. Recurring deposit account requires the customer to.....
 - a. Deposit any amount at specified intervals for a specified period
 - b. Deposit a fixed amount at will for a specified period
 - c. Deposit a fixed amount at specified intervals for a any period
 - d. **Deposit a fixed amount at specified intervals for a specified period**

8. Principal functions of banks are:
 - a. Accepting deposits
 - b. Lending and investing
 - c. Non-fund business and remittance services
 - d. **All of above**



9. Demand Deposits are those which can be withdrawn:
- On request
 - On sanction by Manager
 - On Demand**
 - On persuasion
10. In saving account deposits, interest is paid on balance
- Maximum
 - Daily**
 - Minimum
 - Last balance at the end of month
11. Scheduled banks
- Can only be public sector banks.**
 - Include RRBs.
 - Do not include co-operative banks
 - None of the above
12. The Service Area Approach
- Requires banks to open branches in unbanked areas
 - Requires banks to expand banking facilities in under-banked areas
 - Requires banks to improve quality of rural credit so that rural income increases
 - All of the above**
13. The term customer has been defined in:
- Negotiable Instrument Act
 - RBI Act
 - Banking Regulation Act
 - Not Defined**
14. When a banker allows a overdraft to his customer, the relationship between his customer and him is that of..
- Bailor and bailee
 - Lessor and lessee
 - Debtor and Creditor
 - Creditor and Debtor**
15. When a customer takes a locker in the bank, what is the relationship between the bank and the customer..
- Lessor and lessee**
 - Principal and Agent
 - Trustee-Beneficiary
 - None of the above
16. When does the banker-customer relationship stand terminated?
- On the death of the customer
 - On customer becoming lunatic
 - On customer being declared insolvent
 - On closure of the account**
17. In deposit accounts, the main relationship between bank and customer is:
- Creditor-bank, debtor-customer
 - Debtor-bank, creditor-customer**

- c. Agent-principal
 - d. Only a and b
18. Bailor-bailee relationship is applicable in:
- a. Cash deposited with cashier by customer
 - b. Safe deposit locker
 - c. Demand draft issued by bank
 - d. Keeping articles in safe custody with bank**
19. What relationship is created when the bank collects a cheque in clearing?
- a. Clearing member and principal
 - b. Agent and Principal**
 - c. Collecting bank and holder
 - d. None of the above
20. When any FDR is lost by a customer of a bank, what document is executed..
- a. Guarantee Bond
 - b. Government bond
 - c. Promissory bond
 - d. Indemnity bond**
21. Working capital means
- a. Requirements for the day-to-day transactions**
 - b. Excess of current assets over current liabilities
 - c. Fixed assets – current assets
 - d. Current assets – current liabilities
22. Term loans means Loans
- a. Payable after one year to ten years
 - b. Repayments are done in instalments
 - c. Term loans are utilized for acquisition of fixed assets
 - d. All of above**
23. Kisan Cards are issued to farmers to enable them to
- a. Withdraw money from ATM in rural branches
 - b. Purchase farm equipments
 - c. Purchase agricultural implements on credit from dealers
 - d. Meet their cultivation needs and non-farm requirements, including purchase of inputs and other short term requirements and working capital requirements for allied activities**
24. Under farm mechanization scheme, loan is given for
- a. Providing irrigation facilities
 - b. Cultivation expenses
 - c. Purchase of farm equipments**
 - d. For digging wells
25. Define Financial Inclusion in one sentence.
- Ans:** The definition of financial inclusion currently in use is the delivery of financial services by the formal financial system at an affordable cost to vast sections of disadvantaged and low-income groups.
26. The following are a few of the root causes that prevent banks reaching out to the rural poor. (State what is incorrect)
- a. High transaction cost in banks.

- b. Poor credit discipline in the rural areas, making credit monitoring by banks more difficult.
 - c. Poor deposit-base in the rural branches.**
 - d. No willing takers among the bank employees for the rural postings.
27. The Regional Rural Banks are the best fitted to be the vehicle for financial inclusion in rural areas. (State what is incorrect)
- a. Their Regional character.
 - b. Their functioning in a homogeneous agro-climatic area.
 - c. Their employees, hailing from the same area, are best suited to relate with the rural customers.
 - d. They are managed by people from their parent banks.**
- 28.1 The initiatives of Reserve Bank of India towards financial inclusion of the rural poor include. (State what is incorrect)
- a. Introduction of basic 'no frills' savings accounts making them accessible to vast sections of the rural poor.
 - b. Issuance of simplified General Purpose Credit Card (GCC) without insistence on collateral or purpose.
 - c. Financing of SMEs on concessional terms.**
 - d. Relaxation of KYC norms for opening new relationship accounts in rural areas.
 - e. Intermediaries through whom banks reach-out to the rural poor in areas they have no branches include.
29. The scope of the activities to be undertaken by the Business Correspondents will not include
- a. Disbursal of small value credit
 - b. Recovery of principal and collection of interest from the borrower
 - c. Collection of small value deposits
 - d. Payment of Demand Drafts not exceeding Rs.1,000**
30. Banks cannot use the services of one of the following as intermediaries under BF/BC Model
- a. NGOs
 - b. SHGs
 - c. Village Sarpanch**
 - d. MFIs
31. State True or False:
- a. The single most important skill financial counselors have is their technical expertise
 - b. Interviewing, counseling and advising are all similar to and different from each other.
 - c. The purpose of advising clients in financial counseling is to convince them to do what counselors think they should do.
 - d. It is not particularly important for the counselor to convey an attitude of acceptance toward the client.
 - e. The client's resistance behaviours are unimportant to a successful financial counselor.
 - f. All advices offered in financial counseling should be tentative, with the client making the final decision.
 - g. Asking the client questions is usually appropriate only when it is an honest attempt to gather information what the counselor needs and the client can provide.
- Ans:
- (a) False. His ability to communicate is the most important skill.

- (b) True
- (c) False. The best advising is self-advising.
- (d) False. Without it, rapport will not be established with the client.
- (e) False. Resistance behaviours are always indicators that the client is having trouble relating to the counselor.
- (f) True
- (g) True

32. In a Bank's Balance Sheet, loans and advances will appear in Column

a. Liabilities

b. Assets

c. Capital

d. Income

33. Fill in the Blank:

a. Assets = Liabilities + (Ans: **Capital**)

b. Income – Operating Expenses = (Ans: **Operating Profit**)

34. XYZ Bank has financed a Term Loan to a farmer for purchase of a Tractor. The amount of Term Loan is Rs.7,50,000. The farmer's land holding is 20 acres where he mainly cultivates Sugarcane crop, where the yield of sugarcane is 40 tons per acre. The farmer supplies sugarcane to the sugar mill situated near his village, which gives advance for cultivation of crop at the rate of Rs.10,000 per acre. The loan given by the sugar mill is recovered from the crop proceeds, when the final bill is settled by the mill. Assuming that the bill amount settled by the Mill in a crop season is Rs.2,50,000 and the farmer's house hold expenses of Rs.1,25,000 a year, please suggest the tenor of Term Loan, with the yearly of loan repayment. (Assume the ROI at 12% PA)

Ans: Annual surplus is Rs. 2.50 lacs minus house hold expenses of Rs. 1.25 lacs. Thus, Net Surplus is Rs. 1.25 lacs. The principal plus interest at 12% PA over a period of 7 years (Rs.3 lacs approximately) will be Rs.10.50 lacs approximately, on reducing balance method. Thus, the loan has to be repaid over 10 years in 10 yearly instalments, with no moratorium for repayment.

35. Which of the following statements is not correct?

a. A cash flow statement is for a particular period.

b. In monthly cash flow statement, all cash inflows and cash outflows during that month are taken into account.

c. In a monthly cash flow statement, the closing cash balance is equal to profit in that month.

d. Cash inflows in a month may not always be more than the cash outflows in that month.

36. Which of the following statements is not correct?

a. Repayment of loan instalment is taken as a cash outflow in the cash flow statement.

b. Depreciation is taken as a cash outflow in the cash flow statement.

c. Interest payment to bank is taken as a cash outflow in the cash flow statement.

d. Cash received on sale of scrap is taken as a cash inflow in the cash flow statement.

37. Which of the following is not reflected as a cash outflow in the cash flow statement?

a. Transport charges paid on bringing the material to the factory.

b. Purchase of material by cash payment.

c. Purchase of material on credit.

d. Payment of telephone bill.

38. The following data is projected for ABC Enterprises for the next month – Sale of Rs.10,000 on cash basis and Rs.15,000 on credit basis. Purchase of Rs.8000 on cash basis and Rs.12,000 on credit basis. Cash paid for labour, transport, electricity, water and misc expenses, Rs.2000

Money realized from the debtors for sales of earlier months. Rs.20,000

Money paid to the creditors for purchases of earlier months. Rs.15,000

Instalment and interest paid to the bank. Rs.4000

If a cash flow statement is prepared for the next month, how much will be the cash surplus during the month?

- a. Rs. 3000
- b. Rs. 4000
- c. Rs. 1000**
- d. Rs. 6000

39. What is Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana?

- a. National Mission for Financial Inclusion**
- b. It ensures access to financial services in an affordable manner.
- c. It ensures Insurance, Pension in an affordable manner.
- d. All the above.

40. How is PMJDY different from the earlier Financial Inclusion Plan?

- a. FIP was for the bankers
- b. FIP coverage of households
- c. PMJDY focuses on coverage of rural as well as urban areas**
- d. None of the above

41. How many level of monitoring stages are there for PMJDY?

- a. 2
- b. 3**
- c. 4
- d. 5

46. Which one of the following is the slogan of the PMJDY?

- a. BinPaiseKeKhata Kholo, Aao Bank Se NaataJodo
- b. MeraKhata – BhagyaVidhaata (My Bank Account – The Creator of the Good Fortune)**
- c. Bank Me Sab Mil Khata Kholo, Apni Bank Se NaataJodo
- d. BetiBachao, BetiPadhao (Save girl child, educate girl child)

47. Under PMJDY, bank account can be opened at

- a. Business Correspondent Outlet only
- b. Bank branch only
- c. Designated bank branch only
- d. Any bank branch or Business Correspondent outlet**

48. PMJDY means

- a. Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana
- b. Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana**
- c. Pradhan Mantri Janandolan Yojana
- d. Primary Money Jodan Yojana

49. PMJDY is built on Pillars.

- a. 3

- b. 4
- c. 5
- d. 6**

50. The long term vision of Jan Dhan Yojana lay foundation of a Economy.

- a. Cash
- b. Barter
- c. Cashless**
- d. Planned

51. Which among the following is/ are the salient features of OD facility under PMJDY?

I. Overdraft facility up to Rs.5000/-

II. It is available to one account holder of PMJDY

III. It is available immediately after opening the account.

IV. If Aadhaar number is not available then Bank will do additional due diligence and also seek declaration from the beneficiary.

- a. I, II, III and IV
- b. I, II and III
- c. I, II and IV**
- d. II, III and IV

52. Whether Overdraft facility can be availed in more than one account under PMJDY?

a. Overdraft facility up to Rs.5000/- is available in only one account per household, preferably lady of the household.

b. Overdraft facility up to Rs.5000/- is available in one account per household.

c. Overdraft facility up to Rs.2500/- is available in all account per household.

d. No Overdraft facility is available.

53. Under PMJDY overdraft facility will be allowed in the SB accounts.....

a. As running OD facility for 36 months subject to annual review of account

b. As running OD facility for 12 months

c. As running OD facility for 24 months subject to annual review of account

d. As running OD facility as the account holder prefers

54. Who can sanction overdraft under PMJDY?

- a. BC agent
- b. Bank branch**
- c. Controlling office of the bank
- d. None of the above.

55. What is the extent of Guarantee cover in PMJDY?

a. up to 60% of default amount

b. up to 80% of default amount

c. up to 90% of default amount

d. up to 100% of default amount

56. Who has to pay for Credit Guarantee cover for Overdraft under PMJDY?

- a. BC agent
- b. Borrower
- c. Concerned Bank**
- d. Government

57. The sum assured for the Life Insurance cover provided under the PMJDY scheme is

- a. **Rs.30,000/-**
- b. Rs.5,000/-
- c. Rs.25,000/-
- d. Rs.1,00,000/-

58. Who among the following is not eligible for coverage under the scheme of life insurance cover under PMJDY?

- a. **A rural Person opening Bank account for the first time, with RuPay card in addition, during the period from 15.08.14 to 26.01.15.**
- b. Any person opening Bank account for the first time, with Rupay card in addition, during the period from 15.08.14 to 26.01.15.
- c. Any person including a minor opening Bank account for the first time, with RuPay card in addition, during the period from 15.08.14 to 26.01.15.
- d. All the above.

59. The age for coverage under the scheme of life insurance cover under PMJDY is

- a. Age group of 21 to 59
- b. **Age group of 18 to 59**
- c. Age group of 18 to 60
- d. Age group of 21 to 60

60. State whether the following statements are True or False?

a. The Death Claim benefit of Rs.30,000/- will be settled by the designated Pension & Group Scheme (P & GS) Office of LIC.

Ans: True.

b. Claim papers as per prescribed form will be submitted by the District branch / Nodal branch of the concerned Bank to the Head Office of the bank.

Ans: False.

c. The Claim will be paid to the nominee who is the nominee in the bank account.

Ans: True.

61. RuPay Debit Card is introduced by

- a. RBI
- b. **NPCI**
- c. IBA
- d. Govt. of India

62. NPCI stands for

- a. **National Payment Corporation of India**
- b. National Payment Company of India
- c. National Payment and receipt Card for Individuals
- d. None of the above

63. What is special advantage of RuPay Debit Card?

- a. **It provides accidental insurance cover upto Rs.1.00 lac.**
- b. It is on ATM card
- c. It is debit and credit card
- d. It is substitute for the KCC

64. What is the expansion of PIN?

a. Personal Identification Number

- b. Personal Information Number
 - c. Productive Information Number
 - d. Purposive Information Number
65. Which of the following is/ are the measures needed to keep RuPay Card safe?
- I. RuPay Card is to be kept in safe custody.
 - II. PIN should be changed at frequent intervals
 - III. PIN should never be shared with anyone.
 - IV. While using the card at ATM Machine or PoS, PIN should be entered in machine very secretly so that nobody could even guess about the PIN Number.
- a. **I, II, III and IV**
 - b. I, II and IV
 - c. I, III and IV
 - d. II, III and IV
66. How much interest savings would earn in PMJDY Account?
- a. **Interest rate applicable for Saving Bank Accounts (presently @ 4% in most of the banks)**
 - b. Interest rate will be decided by the Finance Ministry
 - c. No interest will be provided
 - d. Interest at 2% for the time being
67. Can a minor open an account under PMJDY?
- a. A minor of above the age of 18 years can open his/ her Savings Bank account in any bank.
 - b. **A minor of above the age of 10 years can open his/ her Savings Bank account in any bank.**
 - c. A minor of above the age of 12 years can open his/ her Savings Bank account in any bank.
 - d. A minor cannot open the account under the scheme.
68. Can a person get her PMJDY account transferred to other City/ State upon the transfer to other States?
- a. **All banks participating in PMJDY are on Core Banking Solution platform and the account can easily be transferred to any branch of the bank in any city/ town as per the request of the account-holder.**
 - b. All banks accounts can easily be transferred to any branch of the bank in any city/ town as per the request of the account-holder.
 - c. Accounts cannot be transferred to another branch of the bank in any city/ town as per the request of the account-holder.
 - d. Accounts can be transferred with special permission of the Regional head of the bank.
69. Which one of the following statements is incorrect as regards RuPay Debit Card?
- a. This card is accepted for cash withdrawal at all ATMs within India.
 - b. **This card is accepted for making cashless payment for purchases at all the PoS in the country.**
 - c. It is a debit card introduced by NPCI.
 - d. It is an indigenous domestic debit card.
70. Which of the following statements is correct with regard to Personal Identification Number?
- a. It is a bank account number given to financially excluded people.
 - b. It is for use of ATM card at the time of withdrawal of money from ATM machine.
 - c. It is for use at the time of making payment on PoS.

d. It is a randomly generated code :

- I. Only (a)
- II. Only (a) & (b)
- III. Only (a), (b) & (c)
- IV. Only (b), (c) & (d)**

71. Which of the following is India's own domestic card network?

- a. Visa
- b. Mastercard
- c. RuPay**
- d. Maestro

72. Expand 'NPCI'

- a. National Payments Corporation of India**
- b. National Payment Co-operative Institute
- c. New Payment Corporation of India
- d. New Payment Co-operative Institute

73. BSBDA refers to

- a. Basic Savings and Bank Deposit Account
- b. Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account**
- c. Bank Savings and Bank Deposit Account
- d. None of the above.

74. A Business Correspondent/ Bank Mitra is

- a. Retail agent engaged by banks for providing banking services at locations where opening of branch banking not viable.**
- b. Working for the recovery of the loan
- c. The name of bank staff
- d. None of the above.

75. Which of the following are falling under the scope of activities of Business Correspondents/ Bank Mitra?

- a. Creating Awareness about savings and other products and education and advice on managing money and debt counseling
- b. Identification of potential customers
- c. Collection and preliminary processing of various forms for deposits including verification of primary information/ data. Filling of applications/ account opening forms
- d. Collection and payment of small value deposits and withdrawals**
- e. All the above.

76. Who among the following cannot be Bank Mitra?

- a. Retired Bank Employees
- b. Retired Teachers
- c. Retired Govt. Employees
- d. Local Panchayat Secretary**

77. The scope of the activities to be undertaken by the Business Correspondents will not include

- a. Identification of potential customers
- b. Collection of small value deposits
- c. Sanctioning of loans not exceeding Rs.1000**

- d. Recovery of principal and collection of interest from the borrower
78. Expand 'AEPS'
- Account Enable Payment System
 - Aadhaar Enable Payment & Settlement
 - Aadhaar Enable Payment System**
 - Anywhere Electronic Payment Solution
79. A major technological development in banking sector is the adoption of the CBS. Here, the abbreviation 'CBS' refers to
- Core Banking Solution**
 - Combined Banking System
 - Collective Banking System
 - Core Business Solution
80. Aadhaar number is a digit number
- 8
 - 10
 - 12**
 - 15
81. Under e-KYC, the Aadhaar KYC service at UIDAI authenticates customer
- Data**
 - Movement
 - Only bank account number
 - None of the above.
82. What are the advantages of Mobile Banking?
- It enables the subscribers to manage their financial transactions (funds transfer) independent of place and time.
 - The subscriber can approach a retailer of mobile network for withdrawal/ deposit of money and the transaction takes place using SMS messages.
 - Various banking services like Funds Transfer, Immediate Payment Services, Enquiry Services (Balance enquiry/ Mini statement), Demat Account Services, Requests for Cheque Book, Bill Payments, etc. may be carried out through mobile banking
 - All the above**
83. Which of the following is not true regarding Micro-ATMs?
- Micro-ATMs are biometric authentication enabled hand-held device.
 - In order to make the ATMs viable at rural/ semi-urban centers, low cost Micro-ATMs would be deployed at each of the Bank Mitra location.
 - This device is not based on a mobile phone connection.**
 - This would enable a person to instantly deposit or withdraw funds regardless of the bank associated with a particular Bank Mitra/ Business Correspondent.
84. Which of the following are the major functionaries under Kiosk Banking Channel?
- Administrator – a bank official
 - Business Correspondent
 - Kiosk Operator
 - All of the above**
85. POS Machine is a small device installed at almost all Business Centres to facilitate cashless purchases to their customers. POS stand for

- a. Payment on Sale
 - b. Point of Sale**
 - c. Point of Settlement
 - d. Purchase & Sales
86. What is the infrastructure requirement for the Kiosk Operator?
- a. PC with web camera & speaker
 - b. Internet Connectivity
 - c. Finger Print Scanner
 - d. All of the above**
87. ATM is one of the banking channels. Here, the abbreviation 'ATM' refers to
- a. Any Time Money
 - b. Automated Teller Machine**
 - c. Automated Transaction Machine
 - d. All Time Money
88. What is the main purpose of the NPS Lite initiated by the Govt.?
- a. "NPS-lite" is for weaker sections of society.
 - b. "NPS-lite" is for economically disadvantaged sections of society.
 - c. Both a and c**
 - d. None of the above
89. Which of the following is not a feature of Swavalamban Scheme launched by the Govt.?
- a. "Swavalamban" will be available for persons who join NPS or NPS-lite
 - b. Minimum contribution is Rs.1000 per annum during a financial year
 - c. Maximum contribution of Rs.12000 per annum during a financial year
 - d. Govt. will contribute Rs.2000 in their NPS account each year upto the year 2016-17.**
90. Under the Swavalamban Scheme a subscriber will be allowed exist at age of
- a. 50 years**
 - b. 60 years
 - c. 25 years
 - d. 45 years
91. Which of the following is a unique number given when an individual subscribes to New Pension Scheme?
- a. PAN
 - b. PRAN**
 - c. AADHAAR
 - d. PIN
92. Expand 'PRAN'
- a. Personal Retirement Account Number
 - b. Personal Registry Account Number
 - c. Permanent Registration Account Number
 - d. Permanent Retirement Account Number**
93. Which of the following is the pension scheme of GOI for weaker and economically disadvantaged sections of society?
- a. NPS-Main
 - b. NPS-Lite**
 - c. National Pension System-main

- d. None of the above
94. What is the minimum contribution per annum during a financial year under Swavlambhan Scheme?
- a. **Rs.1,000**
 - b. Rs.5,000
 - c. Rs.10,000
 - d. Rs.12,000
95. Who are the target group/s of Swavlambhan Scheme?
- a. People working in organized sector
 - b. **People working in unorganized sector**
 - c. People working in organized and unorganized sectors
 - d. Only people working in rural areas
96. Which one of the following is true regarding Micro-Insurance?
- a. **A micro-insurance policy can be a general or life insurance policy with a sum assured of Rs.50,000 or less as defined by IRDAI.**
 - b. A micro-insurance policy can be a general or life insurance policy with a sum assured of Rs.50,000 or less as defined by RBI.
 - c. A micro-insurance policy can be a general or life insurance policy with a sum assured of Rs.40,000 or less as defined by IRDAI.
 - d. A micro-insurance policy can be a general or life insurance policy with a sum assured of Rs.60,000 or less as defined by IRDAI.
97. Which of the following agencies involved in Micro-Insurance?
- a. Non-Governmental Organisations
 - b. Self-Help Groups
 - c. Micro-Finance Institutions
 - d. **All the above**
98. Which one of the following cannot be insured?
- a. Valuable households
 - b. Life of a person
 - c. **Status of a family member**
 - d. Risk of personal accident
99. The price for insurance is called
- a. Fee
 - b. Service charge
 - c. **Premium**
 - d. Instalment
100. Under Plan of insurance, the sum assured is paid on expiry of the policy term only if the life assured does not die within that term
- a. Term Assurance Plans
 - b. **Endowment Plans**
 - c. Whole Life Plan
 - d. None of the above
101. Which one of the following does not constitute a micro insurance policy?
- a. A general insurance policy with sum assured less than Rs.50,000
 - b. A life insurance policy with sum assured less than Rs.50,000

- c. An insurance policy either general or life with sum assured of Rs.50,000
d. An insurance policy either general or life with sum assured more than Rs.50,000
102. Micro insurance policies are a special category of insurance policies to promote insurance coverage among
- Economically vulnerable people**
 - Low income women only
 - Financially excluded landless labourers only
 - Distressed farmers only
103. What are the steps taken by the Govt. to monitor the progress under PMJDY Scheme?
- The Govt. has set-up an extensive mechanism for generating data
 - The data will be used to monitor the progress of the Scheme at various stages on an on-going basis
 - Banks and other agencies will be involved
 - All the above.**
104. Which of the following is not involved in MIC and data generation for PMJDY Scheme?
- IBA
 - SLBC
 - Lokadalats**
 - Lead District Manager
105. Which of the following is true regarding the MIS under the PMJDY?
- Periodic Reports to be generated would be district wise/ state wise and would include covered villages with uncovered households needing opening of fresh account, covered villages with uncovered households
 - Each Bank would have a structured System generated MIS system to monitor the function of Bank Mitra (Business Correspondent) in the field
 - IBA will have a monitoring committee which shall review the progress on weekly basis. The information for monitoring shall be extracted from the DFS portal.
 - All the above.**
106. The District Level Implementation Committee for implementation and monitoring of PMJDY Scheme is headed by
- Lead District Manager
 - District Collector**
 - District Development Manager of NABARD
 - ZillaPanchayat Secretary
107. Who among the following is not a member of the District Level Implementation Committee for implementation and monitoring of PMJDY Scheme?
- District Development Manager of NABARD
 - Branch Manager of one of the rural bank branch**
 - NRLM members
 - Senior most officers of banks in the district
108. What is the frequency of period of frequency of Monitoring by the District Level Implementation Committee under PMJDY scheme?
- Quarterly
 - Monthly
 - Fortnightly**

- d. Weekly
109. Expand 'NABARD'
- a. **National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development**
 - b. New Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
 - c. National Bank for Agriculture and Regional Development
 - d. New Bank for Agricultural Co-operative and Rural Development
110. What is the role of the Central Govt. in taking the PMJDY forward?
- a. The Department of Financial Services, MOF, GOI has been given the overall ownership of the Mission Mode Project on Financial Inclusion and the overall Monitoring and Implementation of the Mission.
 - b. Other Central Government Departments have been included in order to achieve the complete financial inclusion and transfer of social benefits in the accounts of the beneficiaries.
 - c. The concerned Departments of Central Government would coordinate with the stake holders.
 - d. **All the above.**
111. Which of the following is/ are true regarding the implementation of PMJDY?
- a. Mission Director at State level shall take responsibility of monitoring of financial inclusion campaign
 - b. Mission Director shall function in coordination with SLBC & all the stakeholders.
 - c. SLBC Conven. Shall act as Secretary to state implementation committee and maintain coordination with all the Banks for Financial Inclusion Activity. He has to oversee the monitoring and follow up of different activities of Financial Inclusion.
 - d. **All the above.**
112. What is the role of the District Administration in the implementation of PMJDY?
- a. District Administration has a key role in implementation of FI
 - b. District Collector shall act as Chairman of District level implementation committee
 - c. Lead District Manager has to act as Secretary to this Committee
 - d. **All the above**
113. UIDAI stands for
- a. **Unique Identification Authority of India**
 - b. Unique Identification Action for India
 - c. Unique Information Authority of India
 - d. Unique Identification Agency of India
114. 'SLBC' refers to
- a. State Level Bankers Co-ordination Committee
 - b. **State Level Bankers Committee**
 - c. State Level Bankers Club
 - d. None of the above
115. who among the following can call the toll free number linked to the call center installed by SLBCs for complaining on the difficulty in opening accounts under PMJDY scheme?
- a. **Any Citizen**
 - b. Bank Branch Manager
 - c. BC Agent
 - d. Lead District Manager

116. The complaint registered with the SLBC to be forwarded to the concerned for necessary action within Days.

- a. 5
- b. 10
- c. 15**
- d. 30

117. 'DFS' stands for

- a. District Financial Services Society
- b. Department of Financial Services**
- c. Distressed Farmers Service
- d. None of the above

118. The ground level survey under PMJDY has to be completed within of the start of the campaign.

- a. 1 year
- b. 6 months
- c. 4 months
- d. 3 months**



PMJJBY and PMSBY

Q1. PMJJBY is

- a)Term Life Plan**
- b)Endowment Plan
- c)ULIP Plan
- d)None of these

Q2. Annual Premium payable in PMJJBY is

- a) 220
- b) 330**
- c) 320
- d) 350

Q3. PMJJBY covers death benefit of Rs?

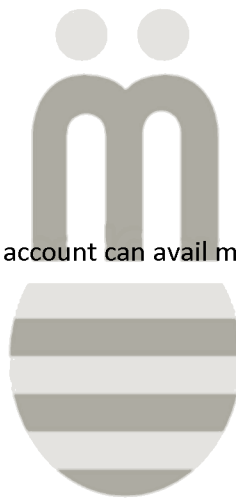
- a) Rs100000
- b) **Rs200000**
- c) Rs300000
- d) Rs500000

Q4. The age eligibility criteria for PMJJBY is

- a) **18-50yrs**
- b) 21-50yrs
- c) 18-60yrs
- d) None of these

Q5. A person having multiple saving bank account can avail multiple PMJJBY scheme?

- a) True
- b) **False**



Q6. Who would be the Master policy holder for the PMJJBY scheme?

- a) Customer
- b) **Bank**
- c) IRDA
- d) IBA

Q7. At what age the PMJJBY policy will terminate

- a) 50 yrs
- b) **51yrs**

c)52yrs

d)55 yrs

Q8. PMSBY covers which benefit?

a) Death

b) Disability

c) Both a and b

d) None of these

Q9. What is premium payable under PMSBY scheme

a) Rs10

b) Rs12

c) Rs15

d) Rs 20



Q10. PMSBY offers death benefit of

a) Rs 2.00 lakhs

b) Rs1.00 laks

c) Rs3.00 lakhs

d)Rs 5.00 lakhs

Q11. Total benefit under PMSBY for total and irrecoverable loss of both eyes or loss of use of bothhands or feet or loss of sight of one eye and loss of use of hand or foot is

a) Rs 2.00 lakhs

b) Rs1.00 laks

c) Rs3.00 lakhs

d)Rs 5.00 lakhs

Q12. Total benefit under PMSBY for total and irrecoverable loss of sight of one eye or loss of use of one hand or foot is

- a) Rs 2.00 lakhs
- b) Rs1.00 lakhs**
- c) Rs3.00 lakhs
- d)Rs 5.00 lakhs

Q13. Who will be eligible to subscribe PMSBY?

- a) holders in the age 18 to 70 years**
- b) holders in the age 18 to 70 years
- c) holders in the age 18 to 70 years
- d) holders in the age 18 to 70 years



Q14. Can individuals who leave the PMSBY scheme rejoin?

- a) Individuals who exit the scheme at any point may re-join the scheme in future years by paying additional premium of Rs 100
- b) Individuals who exit the scheme at any point may re-join the scheme in future years by paying only annual premium**
- c) Individuals who exit the scheme at any point can not re-join
- d) Individuals who exit the scheme at any point may re-join by paying additional premium of Rs 12.

Q15. At what age the insurance cover terminate under PMSBY ?

- a) 50 yrs
- b)55yrs
- c) 60yrs
- d)70 yrs**