



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM

BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

INDEX

S. No.	TOPIC	PAGE NO
1.	NECESSARY DOCUMENTS (3 Copies)	3
2.	INTERVIEW PROCESS	4
3.	FORMAL ATTIRE	4 to 6
4.	BODY LANGUAGE	6
5.	GREETING AND ENTRY INSIDE THE ROOM	8
6.	IMPORTANT NOTE	8
7.	ALL SMALL BANK MD & HQ	14
8.	ALL PUBLIC SECTOR BANK MD & CEO, TAGLINE	18
9.	ALL PRIVATE SECTOR BANK MD & CEO , TAGLINE	21
10.	QUESTIONS RELATED TO PERSONAL & FAMILY BACKGROUND	28
11.	BANKING AWARENESS QUESTIONS FOR BANK INTERVIEW	30
12.	RBI HISTORY, FUNCTION & RELATED FACTS	32
13.	MONETARY POLICY	36
14.	MONETARY POLICY RATE :- CASH RESERVE RATIO (CRR)	38
15.	STATUTORY LIQUIDITY RATIO (SLR)	39
16.	REPO RATE (RR)	39
17.	REVERSE REPO RATE (RRR)	39
18.	CORRIDOR GAP	39
19.	LIQUIDITY ADJUSTMENT FACILITY (LAF)	40
20.	MARGINAL STANDING FACILITY (MSG)	40
21.	BANK RATE	40
22.	POLICY RATE UPDATED	42
23.	RRB AMENDMENT ACTS	42
24.	PMMY Scheme	48
25.	PMFBY Scheme	49
26.	PM SVANIDHI Scheme	50
27.	PMAY-U Scheme	50
28.	PMJDY Scheme	51
29.	PMUY Scheme	52
30.	BANKING OMBUDSMAN SCHEME	52
31.	ASSETS -LIABILITY MANAGEMENT	54
32.	CROSS SELLING	54
33.	CLEARING CORPORATION OF INDIA	55
34.	COLLATERASILED BORROWING & LENDING OBLIGATION (CBLO)	55
35.	ASSET SECURITISATION	55



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM

BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

36.	BANKING CODES & STANDARD BOARD OF INDIA	56
37.	KISAN VIKAS PATRA (KVP)	56
38.	PUBLIC PROVIDENT FUND (PPF)	57
39.	SOVEREIGN GOLD BOND SCHEME (SGB)	57
40.	GOLD MONETIZATION SCHEME	58
41.	PAYMENT BANK IN INDIA	59
42.	AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINE (ATM)	61
43.	HISTORY OF BANKING IN INDIA	62
44.	NON - PERFORMING ASSET (NPA)	63
45.	CHEQUES & IT'S TYPE	64
46.	NEFT vs RTGS vs IMPS	66
47.	BANK MERGER AND Amalgamation	70
48.	WORLD BANK IN NEWS 2021-22	71
49.	HDFC BANK IN NEWS 2021 -22	72
50.	ICICI BANK IN NEWS 2021-22	73
51.	SBI IN NEWS 2021-22	74
52.	SEBI IN NEWS 2021 -22	76
53.	NDB IN NEWS 2021-22	78
54.	ADB IN NEWS 2021-22	79
55.	AIIB IN NEWS 2021-22	80
56.	MSME IN NEWS 2021- 22	80
57.	IMF IN NEWS 2021-22	82
58.	SIDBI IN NEWS 2021-22	83
59.	AIRTEL PAYMENT BANK IN NEWS 2021-22	84
60.	BASIC QUESTIONS BANKING AWARENESS	85
61.	TYPES OF ACCOUNT	94
62.	NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS	98
63.	NATIONAL PAYMENT CORPORATION BANK (NPCI)	100
64.	NPCI IN NEWS	102
65.	NATIONAL INCOME	103
66.	FINANCIAL INCLUSION	105
67.	NON - PERFORMING ASSET (NPA)	105
68.	DEFINATION:- DEFLATION/STAGFLATION/RECCESION	111
69.	BANK CATEGORIES INTO SCHEDULED & NON scheduled Banks	119
70.	IMPORTANT FINANCIAL QUESTIONS	121
71.	BANKING + CURRENT AFFAIRS ASKED IN IBPS QUESTIONS	124
72.	NABARD	125
73.	UPI COLLECTION IN 2022	127
74.	CPI & WPI	128



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

INTERVIEW PAID PDF FOR IBPS RRB PO /SBI PO/IBPS PO 2022

BY- APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

Necessary Documents [Keep 3 copies]

Below list is exhaustive, but in case IBPS or SBI give a list of documents, do check it as well so that you don't miss anything that is not mentioned here.

- ❖ Your call letter printout and Application form printout. (Reach the centre 1 hour before the reporting time)
- ❖ Date of Birth Certificate or Xth Board certificate
- ❖ Id proof (Aadhaar/PAN Card/Driving License) - In case there is some mismatch in your original name and Aadhaar or spelling error in father name or anything, apply online for the rectification and carry the acknowledgement that you will receive or make an affidavit. Take PAN card with you as well.
- ❖ Class Xth and XIIth Certificate + Marksheet. (In case any one of it is missing, make an affidavit regarding the same that you will give the original/duplicate copy before joining and take a printout of digital marksheet- self attested)
- ❖ Graduation : Degree Certificate + All semester marksheet and consolidated marksheet. If original degree is not there, use provisional degree. If any of your marksheet is lost, download it online, make an affidavit and self attested the downloaded copy and if you can / get a letter from your college on college letter head that you have cleared all semester, that will be great.
- ❖ Caste certificate (Valid or the one having its validity till march 2021 atleast) + EWS certificate (new or the one having its validity till march 2021 atleast)
- ❖ NOC : In case you have mentioned in Application form about working somewhere you will need it, else there is no need.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM

BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ COVID-19 times : Mask and sanitizers is a must. Water bottle(as interview may take time , so you should not look dehydrated, lips must not be dry etc.)

Interview Process

All documents will be checked , biometric and iris scanning will be done. Make sure all your documents are ready so that you don't have to face any difficulty. Follow it and you will be doing good

Formal Attire

Your attire and clothing choices matters a lot as they form your first impression upon the interviewer. Keep your attire completely formal and avoid any fashionable or flashy clothing options. There is separate dress code of formal attire for men and women which they should follow. Attire is not just about your clothing but it is about your complete appearance from top to toe. Your hairs, your nail and your shoes must be neat and clean.

Attire for male candidates at a bank interview

- ❖ A two piece matched suit is the best and safest choice. However, don't combine a suit jacket with pants that don't match.
- ❖ Avoid wearing a very costly suit to the interview, let it be decent and nominal. Choose a solid or very subtle weave pattern or plain. Black, Navy blue and dark grey are a good colour choice.
- ❖ If you can't afford a suit, it's OK to wear a light coloured full shirt paired with dark trouser.
- ❖ If not wearing a Blazer, then stick to a full sleeves V-neck sweater. Avoid half sleeve sweater, as it does not come under formal attire.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM

BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ Pair the suit or shirt with a good tie – prefer it to be plain. Tie is a must. Do not wear floral or ties with character prints.
- ❖ The belt should be dark in colour too. Avoid wearing any material with a glossy finish to the interview.
- ❖ Wear dark socks with mid-calf length so that no skin is visible even when you sit down.
- ❖ The candidate should wear black or brown coloured formal shoes. Sport shoes to an interview are a big “NO”
- ❖ Never try a new look before going to the interview. Take hair cut at least 3-5 days ago. Do not sport a beard for interview, it is advised that you shave and present yourself in a neat and formal look.
- ❖ The male candidates should only wear the watch. If you have got pierced ear, remove the ring.

Attire for female candidates at a bank interview

- ❖ The female candidates can choose from trousers paired with shirts with a formal blazer or a sweater, sarees and salwar – kameez.
- ❖ If you choose a trouser, it should be dark coloured paired with a light colour formal shirt.
- ❖ Candidates wearing salwar-kameez should choose simple cotton suit in light shade and if needed wear a formal full sleeves V- neck sweater over it or a simple formal blazer. Keep in mind that salwar-kameez should be paired with a dupatta pinned on one side of your shoulder.
- ❖ The suit must be simple and not filled with too much embroidery
- ❖ or other work same goes with a saree.
- ❖ Do not wear a party wear salwar suit or saree. If you choose to wear a saree keep in mind the formal dress code. Choose a light solid colour and pair it with a collared or V-Neck (not too deep neck) and 3/4th sleeves blouse.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ Keep the make-up conservative. Use a little make-up just to give a polished look. Avoid wearing dark colour lipstick or nail colours. The nails must be clean and well groomed. If you are wearing a nail colour it should be light in colour which is even and applied on all the nails. Chapped nail polish looks bad. You
- ❖ may choose not to wear any makeup at all; a simple and neat look is preferred. The hair must be neatly tied up. They should not bother you in the mid of the interview.
- ❖ Trousers should be paired with dark colour formal shoes. Females wearing saree or salwar kameez can wear flat or lightly heeled chappals. Avoid wearing high heels to the interview.
- ❖ If you are carrying a purse it must be simple and small. Avoid carrying large bags. Don't use red, green, blue, yellow purses. Black and brown are the good choices.

Check Documents

All documents will be checked , biometric and iris scanning will be done. Make sure all your documents are ready so that you don't have to face any difficulty. Follow it and you will be doing Interview Process

All documents will be checked , biometric and iris scanning will be done. Make sure all your documents are ready so that you don't have to face any difficulty. Follow it and you will be doing good

Body Language

Body Language is also a very important thing that a candidate must work on while preparing for personal interview. Body Language is subject to a candidate's habits and confidence. There might be something or activities that you might



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

tend to do unintentionally because your subconscious mind is used to them; such as nail biting, tipping toes, dragging your feet while walking, shivering feet or hands or scratching or pulling your fingers. All these are signs of nervousness and improper body language. You must also be cautious of your body posture while walking, talking and sitting.

1. Maintain good eye contact

The very first thing people will try to decide about you when they meet you is if they can trust you, and maintaining good eye contact is an effective way to convey you're trustworthy and truthful. This does not mean that you have to stare at a person or interviewer as staring is not a healthy eye contact.

2. Smile

Do not put up a crab face or a straight face in interview as it is rude and might not please the interview panel. Smile is a humble gesture of greeting, respect and positivity. Each time you make an eye contact with the interviewer, remind yourself to smile a bit so you don't look angry or with a frowned face.

3. Sit up straight

If you lounge back in your chair, recruiters interpret it as a sign of your disinterest in the open position or that you're not taking the interview seriously, neither of which is a good sign. So you must sit up straight in the correct posture. Do not slump over the chair, sitting straight shows your confidence, credibility, attentiveness and moreover respect towards senior officials of the interview panel.

4. Keep your arms and legs uncrossed –Crossing the arms across the chest is a classic gesture of defensiveness. This defensiveness can manifest as uneasiness, shyness or insecurity. Sit or stand straight but do not cross your arms and legs, stay comfortable and attentive.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

5. Do not stuff your fingers in your pocket or grip your fingers tightly.

Both these actions are negative and you should avoid them. Putting your hands in your pocket might be a sign of arrogance or that a person is unsatisfied with his self-image. Gripping tightly or scratching fingers is a sign of nervous behaviour which you should avoid.

6. Nod occasionally to show your interest in the conversation

Nodding demonstrates your interest in the conversation and your agreeability, and it also expresses that you understand what someone is saying. You may also nod to show your interest in the conversation or as an expression of paying attention to the

interviewer. Do not nod excessively, keep your behaviour and expressions normal and subtle.

Greeting and Entry inside the Room.

If the door is closed, knock and ask for permission to enter. After reaching inside, greet the panel members. First greeting should be towards the female member and then the male members. Like for e.g. Good Morning/Evening Ma'am and Good Morning/Evening Sirs. But note, don't sit unless they ask you to do so. Sit straight and don't fold your leg. Keep your back straight and have a smile on your face. Try to maintain eye contact with all the panel members. While answering too, do turn your head towards all of the members so that they don't feel left out. This shows confidence

Important Note - In case you don't know the answer to a particular, don't bluff, rather say "I don't have any knowledge about it but I surely read about it" Don't be quick in saying that, take 2-3 seconds and then say it.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

Q. Introduce yourself to the panel members/Tell me about yourself ?

Answer. Here you have to tell about yourself and a little bit of your background. However main focus here should be to highlight your abilities, strengths, hobbies, interests and experience. Some people do tell about their role model. Two demo answers are attached.

Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to introduce myself. My name is xyz. I am from a Small and beautiful village Dayer Bazar in Nadia district. I have come my graduation in mathematics from KGC. Then I got admission in KU and obtained a PG degree from there I'm mathematics. I have worked as a part time teacher in a college of our district for 2 years. Working as a teacher has helped me to improve communication skill and the ability to work in a team. Coming to my family, I live with my parents. My father is a retired Army person and my mother is a home maker. I have learned 2 important aspect of life from them, discipline and honesty. My hobbies are abc, etc. That's a brief summary of my journey so far, if you like to know any future details I would be glad to share with you.

First of all I would like to thank you all for providing me this opportunity to introduce myself. I, xyz, resident of Budge Budge in the district of South 24 Parganas have completed my graduation from University of Calcutta with Economics in the year 2019. Presently I am working as an Assistant in LIC of India. [Note here, they will ask you about LIC & why you wanted to shift. Also there is a possibility that they may ask you why not give a job to someone who is unemployed rather than you as you are employed already. Then you must talk about opportunities in SBI and everyone wants to move ahead in a career under a promising organization etc.]



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

Q Your name is xyz , what is the meaning of it or what is special about this name.?

Answer: This is subjective. So prepare for it and also prepare for any event, idea, famous personality, animal, god, incident , term etc. that may be associated with your name. These can be the follow-up questions. Any news which is recently there which has reference to your name becomes relevant too. Demo answer- The meaning of ANIRBAN is "something that cannot be extinguished! It signifies an indomitable spirit."

Q You hail from Xyz. Xyz is famous for ? Or any historical significance of this place ?

Answer: This calls for a background knowledge of the city or state from where you belong. Do prepare for things which are popular about your city/state. The areas that you must focus are popular crops, clothes wore by people, language spoken , tribes if any, recently in news for, national parks or sanctuary, industrial areas, vegetation, boundaries of your states and names of states that touches your state, literacy rate [due to National educational policy], sex ratio etc.

Q. Tell me the qualities associated with a good probationary officer. How will you handle a crowded day at work. ?

Answer: Some of the qualities that a Probationary officer must possess, include Good Communication Skills, swift decision making skills, management skills, Friendly and Cooperative Nature. Also he should possess quick learning ability so as to cope with technological advancements in the banking operations. If the branch is over crowded, a PO should maintain his stoic and politeness



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

while dealing with the customers. His managerial skills will be put to task at such a juncture.

As per me A good PO should have the following qualities:-

- a) Managerial abilities
- b) Leadership quality
- c) should be polite, well-versed and a good listener.
- d) must be calm and tactful to handle any kind of stress.
- e) should be a team man and know the optimum way to achieve the maximum etc.

Q.You graduated in 2016 and this is 2021 now. Why this huge gap ? What kept you motivated ?

Answer: This answer can be subjective as some of you might have started preparing by 2018-2019 and before you were perhaps handling family business or working in Pvt. Sector. Whatever is the story. Be truthful about it and tell that. They have enough experience to judge if you bluff it. In case you were preparing this whole time, then below can be a suitable answer. Sir, in 2016 the banking pattern changed drastically and that was a new thing for many aspirants. With pattern change, adapting to the new changes took little time. But it was unfortunate for me that at times I missed pre by whisker and some times mains disappointed me. Despite these I continued my preparation because I have invested my time here and I won't go barehanded and today I am here. Meanwhile all this time, I was giving tuitions to support myself financially and not become a burden to my family.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

Q. So you are an engineer/maths graduate/ physics grad/ arts/BSc/literature etc. Tell me why banking as a career. ?

Answer: I have provided multiple answers for various streams. **Economics Graduate** : Since I am from an economics graduate and banking is all about economy hence I think there should not be any better combination than this. My background and knowledge would enable me to judge every economic aspect related to the sector and work accordingly. I can make an impact in the organizational agendas with my economic ideas and solutions which can help my organization better off in every field.

For all those streams which don't directly relate to banking. This can be a good answer as for these questions. [For BSC, Arts, physics, maths grad,] :

Sir to be honest ,Every graduate aspire to have a well settled job where promotional aspects are better and at the same time offer job security. So after judging various job profiles, I finally chose banking owing to its quick recruitment process+ coming from BSc/Maths/Art field I am well versed with the aptitude part of the test that gave me an extra edge while preparing. Again better promotional policies and dynamic and demanding nature of the job makes this sector one of the most sought after field by aspirants and I was no exception. That's it.

Q. Suppose you got posted to a remote area far away from home where the day to day facilities are not that good. What will be your mindset then ?

Answer : If I get posted to an extremely remote area where facilities are not that good then first my priority would be to adapt myself to what is available to me there because I can't get everything everywhere and execute properly to perform to my maximum ability for my organization there.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

Q. Do you feel that it is difficult to maintain work life balance for a bank employee ?

Answers : Nothing worthwhile comes easy Sir and that's life. The problem begins when we misinterpret difficult as impossible. because if we want something badly we find ways to get it and same is the case with work- life balance in banking sector its just that some genuine efforts that are needed to maintain balance between our work and personal life.

Q. Your graduation marks shows you are a bright student. Then why are you not pursuing your own field ?

Answer : Sir, according to my principles of life, whatever I am doing, I will strive hard to become the best in that. Given the amount of time I am devoting to my Graduation and the aspirations of my parents towards it, it will be pointless if I don't give my best here. So I tried my best in my graduation and got xy %, but later in my life, I planned to shift my focus towards bank preparation and didnt opt for pvt sector as I belive in my capability that I may face few setbacks but the I will get back and reach the finishing line one day. (they will ask the reason for choosing banking as a followup question,, so don't tell them in this answer, and we all prepared for it, another 3 minutes of interview will be yours

Q. (For IBPS)Tell me your preference order for banks. Why do you gave first priority to xyz bank.

Answer : For IBPS My preference is:

- ❖ BOB
- ❖ PNB
- ❖ CANARA



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ UBI
- ❖ BOI
- ❖ INDIAN
- ❖ CBI
- ❖ UCO
- ❖ IOB
- ❖ BOM

I choose BOB as my first choice because:

- ❖ a) I have Savings account and FD in this bank hence i am quite satisfied as a customer for their timely services, staff behaviour, other facilities and intimation.
- ❖ b) The bank is extremely good performer in the sector and has a very vast reach, management resource to function efficiently.
- ❖ c) It also provides a good space for anyone to flourish as a good employee with lots of space to learn.

SMALL FINANCE BANK (SFB)

- ❖ **AU SMALL FINANCE BANK**
- ❖ Founded : 1996
- ❖ Got Licence: 19 Apr,2017
- ❖ HQ : Jaipur, Rajasthan
- ❖ Md & Ceo : Sanjay Agarwal
- ❖ Tagline : Chalo Aage Badhe.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

❖ CAPITAL SMALL FINANCE BANK.

- ❖ Founded : 2000
- ❖ Got Licence: Sep ,2016
- ❖ HQ : Jalandhar, Punjab
- ❖ Md & Ceo : Sarvjit Sharma
- ❖ Tagline : Vishwas se Vikas tak.

❖ EQUITAS SMALL FINACE BANK.

- ❖ Founded : 2007
- ❖ Got Licence: Sep, 2016
- ❖ HQ : Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- ❖ Md & Ceo : Mr. Vasudevan Pathangi Narshiman
- ❖ Tagline : It's fun Banking.

❖ SURYODYA SMALL FINANCE BANK.

- ❖ Founded : 2008
- ❖ Got Licence: 23 Jan, 2017
- ❖ HQ : Navi Mumbai
- ❖ Md & Ceo : Baskar Babu
- ❖ Tagline : A Bank Of Smile.

❖ UJJIVAN SMALL FINACE BANK.

- ❖ Founded : 2005
- ❖ Got Licence: 1 Feb, 2017
- ❖ HQ : Bengaluru, Karnataka
- ❖ Md & Ceo : Ittira Davis



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

❖ Tagline : Build A Better Life/We Believe In Your Belief.

❖ **UTTARKASH SMALL FINANCE BANK.**

- ❖ Founded : 2009
- ❖ Got Licence: 30 Apr,2016
- ❖ HQ : Varanasi, UP
- ❖ Md & Ceo : Govind Singh
- ❖ Tagline : Aapki umeed ka khata.

❖ **ESAF SMALL FINANCE.**

- ❖ Founded : 1995
- ❖ Got Licence: 10 Mar,2017
- ❖ HQ : Thrissur, Kerala
- ❖ Md & Ceo: K Paul Thomas
- ❖ Tagline : Joy of Banking.
- ❖ **FINCARE SMALL FINANCE BANK.**

- ❖ Founded : 1995
- ❖ Got Licence: May,2017
- ❖ HQ : Bengaluru
- ❖ Md & Ceo: Rajeev Yadav
- ❖ Tagline : Banking On More/A New Era In Smart Banking.

❖ **JANA SMALL FINANCE BANK.**

- ❖ Founded : 2008
- ❖ Got Licence: March,2018
- ❖ HQ : Bengaluru



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ Md & Ceo : Ajay Kanwal
- ❖ Tagline : Value of Money.

❖ NORTH EAST SMALL FINANCE BANK

- ❖ Founded : 2016
- ❖ Got Licence: Oct, 2017
- ❖ HQ : Guwahati, Assam
- ❖ Md & Ceo : Rupali Kalita
- ❖ Tagline : Your Door Step Banker.

❖ SHIVALIK SMALL FINANCE BANK.

- ❖ Founded : 1998
- ❖ Got Licence:- Jan 1,2021
- ❖ HQ : Saharanpur, UP
- ❖ Md & Ceo: Anshul Swami
- ❖ Tagline : A Bank For Your Welfare.

❖ UNITY Small Finance Bank

- ❖ Founded: 2021
- ❖ Got Licence: Nov 2021
- ❖ HQ : New Delhi
- ❖ Md & Ceo : Inderjit Camotra



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

LIST OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS IN INDIA

❖ **BANK OF BARODA**

- ❖ Founded : 20 July 1908
- ❖ HQ : Baroda, GUJARAT
- ❖ MD/Ceo : Sanjiv Chadha
- ❖ TG : India's international BANK.

❖ **BANK OF INDIA**

- ❖ Founded : 7 Sept 1906
- ❖ HQ : Mumbai, Maharashtra
- ❖ Md/Ceo : Atanu Kumar Das
- ❖ TG : Relationship Beyond Banking.

❖ **BANK OF MAHARASHTRA**

- ❖ Founded : 16 Sept 1935
- ❖ HQ : Pune, Maharashtra
- ❖ Md/Ceo : A. S Rajeev
- ❖ TG : One Family One Bank

❖ **CANARA BANK**

- ❖ Founded : 1 July 1906
- ❖ HQ : Bengaluru, Karnataka
- ❖ Md/Ceo : L.V.Prabhakar
- ❖ TG : Together We Can.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

❖ CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

- ❖ Founded : 21 Dec 1911
- ❖ HQ : Mumbai, Maharashtra
- ❖ MD/Ceo : Matam Venkata Rao
- ❖ TG : Build A Better Life Around Us
- ❖ 2) Central To You Since 1911

❖ INDIAN BANK

- ❖ Founded : 15 Aug 1907
- ❖ HQ : Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- ❖ MD/Ceo : Shanti Lal Jain
- ❖ TG : Your Own Bank
- ❖ 2) Banking That's Twice As Good.

❖ INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK

- ❖ Founded : 10 Feb 1939
- ❖ HQ : Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- ❖ MD/Ceo : Padmaja Chundururu
- ❖ New Md & Ceo : Ajay Kumar Srivastava (from 1 Jan 2023)
- ❖ TG : Good People To Grow With.

❖ PUNJAB & SINDH BANK

- ❖ Founded : 24 June 1908
- ❖ HQ : New Delhi
- ❖ MD/Ceo : Swarup Kumar Saha
- ❖ TG : Where Service Is A Way Of Life.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

❖ **PUNJAB NATIONALBANK**

- ❖ Founded : 19 May 1894
- ❖ HQ : New Delhi
- ❖ MD /Ceo : Atul Kumar Goel
- ❖ TG: The Name You Can Bank Upon.

❖ **UNION BANK OF INDIA**

- ❖ Founded : 11 Nov 1919
- ❖ HQ : Mumbai, Maharashtra
- ❖ MD /Ceo : A.Manimekhlai
- ❖ TG : Good People To Bank With.

❖ **UCO BANK**

- ❖ Founded : 6 Jan 1943
- ❖ HQ : Kolkata, WB
- ❖ MD /Ceo : Soma Shankar Prasad
- ❖ TG : Honours Your Trust.

❖ **STATE BANK OF INDIA**

- ❖ Founded : 1 July 1955
- ❖ HQ : Mumbai, Maharashtra
- ❖ Chairman : Dinesh Kumar Khara
- ❖ MD : There are 4 MD In SBI
- ❖ Swaminathan Jankiraman
- ❖ Challa Sreenivasulu Setty
- ❖ Ashwni Kumar Tiwari



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ Alok Kumar Chaudhary
- ❖ TG : There are 6 Tg of SBI
- ❖ A Bank Of The Common Man
- ❖ Pure Banking Nothing Else
- ❖ The Banker To Every Indian
- ❖ The Nation Banks On Us
- ❖ With You All The Way
- ❖ You Can Always Bank On Us.

LIST OF PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS IN INDIA

- ❖ **HDFC BANK : 1994**
- ❖ HQ : Mumbai, Maharashtra
- ❖ Founder : Hasmukh Parekh
- ❖ Md & Ceo : Shashidhar Jagdishan
- ❖ Chairman : Atanu Chakraborty
- ❖ TG : We Understand Your World.

- ❖ **ICICI BANK : 1994**
- ❖ HQ : Mumbai, Maharashtra
- ❖ Chairman : Sandeep Bakshi
- ❖ TG : Hum Hai Na Khyal Aapka.

- ❖ **AXIS BANK : 1993**
- ❖ HQ : Mumbai, Maharashtra



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ Chairman : Rakesh Makheja
- ❖ Md & Ceo : Amitabh Chaudhry
- ❖ TG : Badhti Ki Naam Zindagi.

❖ Kotak MAHINDRA BANK : 2003

- ❖ HQ : Mumbai, Maharashtra
- ❖ Md & Ceo : UDAY KOTAK
- ❖ Chairman : Prakash Apte
- ❖ TG : : Lets make money simple

❖ INDUSIND BANK : 1994

- ❖ HQ : Pune, Maharashtra
- ❖ Founder : S.P Hinduja
- ❖ Md & Ceo : Sumant Kathpalia
- ❖ TG : We Make You Feel Richer.

❖ YES BANK : 2004

- ❖ HQ : Mumbai, Maharashtra
- ❖ Md & Ceo : Prashant Kumar
- ❖ TG : Experience Our Expertise.

❖ FEDERAL BANK : 1931

- ❖ HQ : Aluva, Kerala
- ❖ MD : Shyam Srinivasan
- ❖ TG : Your Perfect Banking Partner.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

❖ **KARUR VYSYA BANK : 1916**

- ❖ HQ : Tamil Nadu
- ❖ Chairman : Mr N. S Srinath
- ❖ Md & Ceo: B Ramesh Babu
- ❖ TG : Smart Way To Bank.

❖ **RBL BANK : 1943**

- ❖ HQ : Mumbai, Maharashtra
- ❖ Md & Ceo: R Subramaniakumar
- ❖ TG : Apno ka Bank.

❖ **J&K BANK : 1938**

- ❖ HQ : Srinagar, JK
- ❖ MD/CEO : Baldev Prakash
- ❖ TG : Serving To Empower.

❖ **BANDHAN BANK : 2015**

- ❖ HQ : Kolkata, West Bengal
- ❖ Md & Ceo : Chandra Shekhar Ghosh
- ❖ TG : Aapka Bhala Sabka Bhala.

❖ **KARNATAKA BANK : 1924**

- ❖ HQ : Mangaluru, Karnataka
- ❖ MD : Shri Mahabaleshwara M.S,
- ❖ CH: Pradeep Kumar Panja



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

❖ TG : Your Family Bank Across India.

❖ **DHANLAXMI BANK : 1927**

❖ HQ : Thrisur, Kerala

❖ MD : J. K. Shivan

❖ TG : Tan Man Dhan.

❖ **CITY UNION BANK : 1904**

❖ HQ : Tamil Nadu, Chennai

❖ Md & Ceo :Dr. N. Kamakodi

❖ TG : Trust And Excellence Since 1904.

❖ **IDFC FIRST BANK : 2015**

❖ HQ : Mumbai, Maharashtra

❖ MD : V Vaidhyanathan

❖ TG : Always You First.

❖ **SOUTH INDIAN BANK : 1929**

❖ HQ : Thrissur, Kerala

❖ Md & Ceo : Murli Ramakrishnan

❖ TG : Experience Next Generation Banking.

❖ **DCB BANK : 1930**

❖ HQ : Mumbai, Maharashtra

❖ MD & CEO : Murali M. Natrajan



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

❖ TG : We Value You.

❖ **CATHOLIC SYRIAN BANK : 1920**

- ❖ HQ : Thrissur, Kerala
- ❖ Md & Ceo : C.VR.Rajendran
- ❖ TG : Support All The Way.

❖ **IDBI BANK : 1964**

- ❖ HQ : Mumbai, Maharashtra
- ❖ Md & Ceo: Rakesh Sharma
- ❖ TG : Banking for All, Aao Soche Bada.

❖ **TAMILNAD MERCANTILE BANK: 1921**

- ❖ HQ: Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu
- ❖ MD & Ceo : KV Rama Moorthy

❖ **NAINITAL BANK : 1922**

- ❖ HQ: Naintal, Uttrakhand
- ❖ Md & Ceo: Dinesh Pant
- ❖ TG: Banking with Personal Touch

Q. What is the future of banking sector in India as per you ?

Answer: India being the 2nd most populated nation in the world requires a robust and giant sized banking system to fulfill govt's agenda of banking services to all.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

Being a developing country in the global arena banks have a key role to play in the economic development of our nation. What is required is an efficient and strict management for controlling the banks so that they don't fall prey to bad administrative decisions.

Q. Given the limited no. of seats for this post, why should we choose you ?

Answer : I consider myself as a better option than others in banking because my educational background provides me an extra edge over others to understand and perform in banking efficiently. Moreover presently i am working in LIC of India which being a financial institution provides me the required expertise to handle banking. I have immense knowledge of customer handling, financial transactions, accounting principles which would surely present me a better choice before u than others.

Q. Suppose during working, You sense some corruption in your company. Your boss tells u to keep your mouth shut. what will you do at that juncture?

Answer : You can tell your boss about how it is unethical and discuss if there is any way out. If still the thing persist, you can reach out to the head-office and complain to the suitable authorities while hiding your identity.

Q. A rich business man and a poor farmer both want to open an account, the manager has told that the business has too many loan account in bank and is very influential. They are standing next to each other to get served. How will you handle the situation. ?



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

Answer : Both are our customer. We can differentiate anyone. However We can generously ask the farmer to have a seat and wait for few minutes so that I can help the business man . Meanwhile, when the business man is doing the paper work I can attend the farmer. Same can be asked to businessman as well

Q. Will you lie for the bank or to the bank ?

Answer: No I will not lie because I am here to do my duty honestly with all my dedication and hard work. Instead of faking it with a lie , I will try to find another way which will sort out things for good.

Q. What u will do, if there is no electricity in your branch, how will you handle the situation ?

Answer: If the branch has no generator/ power backup and there are too many customers there to be served, we can ask them to segregate themselves based on work so that the crowd can be handled effectively. Like many will be there for cash deposit, atm card issue, cheque submission, which can be done manually with operating system, If some has come for opening FD, we can take the forms from them and tell them we will inform you once it is done . That's what I will do. Also, towards the end of the day, we can write to the headoffice to arrange for an inverter or generator asap, so that the working of bank is not disturbed in any such situation.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

SOME OTHER HR QUESTIONS THAT YOU WILL NEED TO PREPARE LIKE :

QUESTIONS RELATED TO PERSONAL & FAMILY BACKGROUND

- Q• Tell me about yourself.
- Q• Meaning of your name.
- Q• Which famous person name relates with yours?
- Q• Father's and Mother's profession
- Q• Number of Brother and Sister.
- Q• Brother's and Sister's profession
- Q• If married, then question on Husband/Wife profession.
- Q• Hobbies, Strength and Weakness
- Q• Are you a team player?
- Q• What is your ambition?
- Q• Number of Districts in your state.
- Q• Your Aggregate in Graduation.
- Q• Why do you want to join bank?
- Q• What are today's headlines?
- Q• How your field is useful to us(bank)?
- Q• Will you serve in the bank till the end?
- Q• What do you think a PO job is like?
- Q• How important is this Interview to you?



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

Q• What qualities differentiate from other candidates?

Q• Which bank is your first preference, the reason for your choice

Q• Name of your college? If Answer is Gautam Buddha University/Mother Theresa University, then follow up questions were like - Tell me something about Buddha.

Q• When did you complete your graduation? Did you join any Job? How much are you earning? Why do you want to leave your job?

Q• You are from CSE right? Why don't you try in Software Industry...Why Banking?

Q• Why 2/3/4 years of gap between your graduation and now? What you did in between?

Q• A leader should be Liked or Feared? What kind of leader you are? What is your opinion?

Q. Name 5 famous things in your hometown.

Q. Who is the MLA from your constituency/district?

Q. What is the meaning of your name?

Q. Name 3 famous personalities who have the same surname as yours.

Q. Who is the current CM of the state you are from and he/she is from which constituency?

Q. Where do your parents work at?

Q. Who is the chairperson of the organisation where your father works in?

Q. Name all the neighbouring states connected to your state.

Q. Where is the high court of your state and name its chief



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- Q. Which season is it name 3 crops of this season?
- Q. Do you have any sibling? Do they work, where?
- Q. What is the place known for/ what is the speciality of the place where your brother/sister resides?
- Q. Who is the chairperson of the organisation where your brother/sister works in?
- Q. Can you name a famous person who specializes in the field Of your hobby?
- Q. Name the local/regional language of your state and a few popular or regional festivals celebrated in your state.
- Q. How many districts are there in your state?
- Q. Name 4 cities and their specialities from your state.
- Q. Name a few famous corporates in the field of your
- Q. Why have you chosen banking sector?

BANKING AWARENESS FOR BANK INTERVIEW

- Q. Who is the chairperson for our bank/organisation?
- Q. Where is the headquarters of our organisation situated at?
- Q. How many branches do we have?
- Q. What is the tagline of our bank?
- Q. What do you know about banks mergers?
- Q. Express your views regarding privatisation of banks in India.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

Q. In which bank do you have an account?

Q. What type of account do you have and what are different types of bank accounts?

Q. Where are the headquarters of that bank and who is the chairperson?

Q. Why have you opened an account in that particular bank?

Q. How many digits are there in your bank account?

Q. What is IFSC Code, where your bank's nearest branch to your residence is and what is its IFSC code?

Q. What is KYC?

Q. What is the tagline/moto of your bank?

Q. What is the logo of the bank you have an account in?

Q. Do you have any Fixed or Recurring deposits? What are the current interest rates in your bank?

Q. Does your bank/ our bank was recently in news related to any topic? If Yes, then elaborate.

Q. Have you taken education or any other type of loan? Or have your parents taken any sort of loan?

Q. What are different types of loan?

Q. What is the interest rate of the loan you've taken?

Q. What are payment banks? Have you yet opened an account in any payment bank?

Q. How many payment banks are there?



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (RBI) FACTS

- ❖ Established on April 1, 1935 under RBI Act 1934 (recommendations of John Hilton Young Commission 1926 – called Royal Commission on Indian Currency & Finance), is the central bank of the country & was nationalised w.e.f. Jan 01, 1949.
- ❖ Originally it was a shareholders' bank which was taken over by the Central Govt. under Reserve Bank (Transfer of Public Ownership) Act 1948 (paid up capital Rs. 5 cr).
- ❖ RBI's central office is in Mumbai.
- ❖ RBI is not expected to perform the function of accepting deposits from the general public.
- ❖ RBI has its headquarters at Mumbai. Prime lending rate is decided by the individual banks.
- ❖ RBI decides the following rates namely; Bank rate, repo rate, reverse repo rate & cash reserve ratio.
- ❖ The quantitative instruments of RBI are – bank rate policy, cash reserve ratio & statutory liquidity ratio.
- ❖ The objective of monetary policy of RBI is to control inflation; discourage hoarding of commodities & encourage flow of credit into neglected sector.
- ❖ When RBI is lender of the last resort, it means that RBI advances credit against eligible securities.

❖ RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

- ❖ Founded - 1935
- ❖ Nationalised - 1949
- ❖ HQ : Mumbai, Maharashtra.
- ❖ Committee - Hilton Young Commission.
- ❖ 1st Governor - OS Smith.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ 1st Indian Governor - CD Deshmukh.
- ❖ Present Governor - Shaktikanta Das - 25th

❖ MPC Committee Members

- ❖ Shaktikanta Das - GOI.
- ❖ Michael D Patra - GOI.
- ❖ Rajiv Ranjan - GOI.
- ❖ Shashank Bhide - RBI.
- ❖ Jayant R Verma - RBI.
- ❖ Ashima Goyal - RBI.

❖ Coin Minted By GOI

- 1- Mumbai Maharashtra.
- 2- Hyderabad Telangana.
- 3- Noida Uttar Pradesh.
- 4- Calcutta, West Bengal.

❖ Currency Note Printing Press

- 1- Salboni, WB.
- 2- Mysuru Karnataka.
- 3- Nasik, Maharashtra.
- 4- Dewas Madhya Pradesh.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ RBI GDP FY23 - 7%
- ❖ Inflation FY23 - 6.7%.

❖ RBI's Five Subsidiaries

- 1- Reserve Bank Innovation Hub - RBIH.
- 2- Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudra Private Limited - BRBNMPL.
- 3- Reserve Bank Information Technology Private Limited - ReBIT.
- 4- Indian Financial Technology & Allied Services - IFTAS.
- 5- Deposit Insurance & Credit Guarantee Corporation of India - DICGC.

❖ Directors Central Board of RBI

- ❖ S Gurusamy.
- ❖ S. K Marathe.
- ❖ Sachin Chaturvedi.
- ❖ Revathy Lyer.

FUNCTIONS OF RBI

Currency System In India Along with Government of India, RBI is responsible for the design, production and overall management of the nation's currency, with the goal of ensuring an adequate supply of clean and genuine notes. The Government of India is the issuing authority of coins and supplies coins to the Reserve Bank on demand. The Reserve Bank puts the coins into circulation on behalf of the Central Government. The Department of Currency Management at Central Office, Mumbai, in cooperation with the Issue Departments of the Reserve Bank's Regional Offices across India oversees currency management. The function



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

includes supplying and distributing adequate quantity of currency throughout the country and ensuring the quality of banknotes in circulation by continuous supply of clean notes and timely withdrawal of soiled notes. Currency chests are extended arms of the Reserve Bank Issue Departments and are responsible for meeting the currency requirements of their respective regions.

RBI's Clean Note Policy

Education campaign on preferred way to handle notes: no stapling, writing, excessive folding etc. Timely removal of soiled notes: use of currency verification and processing systems and sorting machines Exchange facility for torn, mutilated or defective notes: at all branches of commercial banks.

As per the Indian Coinage Act:

- (a) a coin of any denomination not lower than one rupee, for any sum not exceeding one thousand rupees;
- (b) a half-rupee coin, for any sum not exceeding ten rupees;
- (c) any other coin, for any sum not exceeding one rupee:

Note: Provided that the coin has not been defaced and has not lost weight so as to be less than such weight as may be prescribed in its case.

Denominations of coins and notes in circulation

Coins in circulation: 50 paise, 1, 2, 5 and 10 Rupee

Coins in India



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM

BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

Coins: The Government of India has the sole right to mint coins. The designing and minting of coins in various denominations is also the responsibility of the Government of India. Coins are minted at the four India Government Mints at Mumbai, Alipore (Kolkata), Saifabad (Hyderabad), Cherlapally (Hyderabad) and NOIDA (UP). **Denominations:** Coins in India are presently being issued in denominations of one rupee, two rupees, five rupees and ten rupees.

Note: Coins can be issued up to the denomination of Rs.1000 as per the Coinage Act, 1906.

Types of Bank Notes in India

Contemporary Currency notes have 15 languages on the panel which appear on the reverse of the note. **Soiled Notes:** Soiled notes are those which have become dirty and slightly cut. Notes which have numbers on two ends, i.e. notes in the denomination of Rs.10 and above which are in two pieces, are also treated as soiled note. The cut in such notes, should, however, not have passed through the number panels. **Mutilated Notes:** Notes which are in pieces and/or of which the essential portions are missing can also be exchanged. Essential portions in a currency note are name of issuing authority, guarantee, promise clause, signature, Ashoka Pillar emblem/portrait of Mahatma Gandhi, water mark. **Imperfect banknotes:** Imperfect banknote means any banknote, which is wholly or partially, obliterated, shrunk, washed, altered or indecipherable but does not include a mutilated banknote.

What is Monetary Policy?

Monetary policy refers to the policy of the central bank with regard to the use of monetary instruments under its control to achieve the goals specified in the Act. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is vested with the responsibility of conducting



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM

BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

monetary policy. This responsibility is explicitly mandated under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Objective of Monetary Policy

- ❖ The primary objective is to maintain price stability while keeping in mind the objective of growth. In May 2016, RBI Act, 1934 was amended to provide a statutory basis for the implementation of the flexible inflation targeting framework.
- ❖ The amended RBI Act also provides for the inflation target to be set by the Government of India, in consultation with the Reserve Bank, once in every five years. Accordingly, the Central Government has notified in the Official Gazette 4 per cent Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation as the target for the period from August 5, 2016 to March 31, 2021 with the upper tolerance limit of 6 per cent and the lower tolerance limit of 2 per cent.
- ❖ The monetary policy framework aims at setting the policy (repo) rate based on an assessment of the current and evolving macroeconomic situation; and modulation of liquidity conditions to anchor money market rates at or around the repo rate.

What is MPC?

Section 45ZB of the amended RBI Act, 1934 provides for an empowered six-member monetary policy committee (MPC) to be constituted by the Central Government. The Members of the current MPC are as follows:

1. Governor of RBI – Chairperson, ex officio;
2. Deputy Governor of RBI, in charge of Monetary Policy – Member, ex officio;



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

3. One officer of RBI to be nominated by the Central Board – Member, ex officio;
4. Shri Chetan Ghate, Professor, Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) – Member;
5. Professor Pami Dua, Director, Delhi School of Economics – Member; and
6. Dr. Ravindra H. Dholakia, Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad – Member. (Members referred to at 4 to 6 above, will hold office for a period of four years or until further orders, whichever is earlier.)

The MPC determines the policy interest rate required to achieve the inflation target. RBI's Monetary Policy Department (MPD) assists the MPC in formulating the monetary policy. Financial Markets Operations Department (FMOD) operationalises the monetary policy, mainly through day-to-day liquidity management operations.

❖ MONETARY POLICY RATE : CRR, SLR, REPO, REVERSE REPO, MSF-

Net Demand and Time Liability (NDTL) -It is the total of Demand Liability and Time Liability. For Banks the demand liability is refers to those deposits that can be withdrawn on demand. Like Savings and Current Deposit. While Time Liability refers to those deposits that are repayable after specific maturities. The total of this Demand and Time Liability is termed as NDTL. This concept will be useful in understanding many other concepts.

Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)– all Banks (scheduled and non scheduled) have to maintain a certain percentage of their NDTL with the Reserve Bank of India. This percentage is decided by RBI from time to time. Banks to to keep this much percent Cash with the RBI. Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) ensures that a part of the bank's deposit is with the RBI and is hence safe.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ✓ Section: Section 42(1) of the RBI Act, 1934
- ✓ Increase CRR = Less Liquidity
- ✓ Decrease CRR = More Liquidity
- ✓ Note: CRR is the minimum amount that banks have to maintain as reserve with the RBI. Banks can maintain more reserve though. However no Interest is paid on CRR

Statutory Liquidity Ratio-Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)- is the percentage of NDTL that banks have to set aside in form of either Cash, Gold, Investment in Government Securities. RBI can prescribe SLR ranging from 0% to 40%.

Objectives of SLR:

- ✓ To increase the Banks investment in approved government securities,
- ✓ To ensure Solvency of the bank (as this much money is safe)
- ✓ To restrict unlimited credit expansion
- ✓ Section: Section 24 of Banking Regulation Act 1949.

Repo Rate: It is the interest rate charged by RBI from banks, when Banks borrow money from RBI. Repo Rate is also known as Policy Rate in India. (Bank has to pay this much interest)

Reverse Repo Rate: Banks can park their excess money with RBI to earn some interest. The interest paid by RBI to banks when the Banks deposit their money with RBI. This is done against government securities. (Banks will get this much interest)

Corridor Gap- The difference between Repo Rate and Reverse Repo Rate is known as Corridor Gap or Rate of Corridor. Suppose Repo Rate= 6.25% and Reverse Repo Rate=6% Then Rate of Corridor = 0.25% or 25 bps.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM

BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

Liquidity Adjustment facility (LAF)-It is a liquidity adjustment mechanism used by RBI for adjustment of liquidity in the economy. Under LAF the liquidity injection is done through Repo operations (Since Bank is borrowing money from RBI) while liquidity absorption (Since bank is submitting its money to RBI) from banks is done through Reverse repo operations.

Marginal Standing Facility (MSF)-It is a facility provided by RBI under which banks can lend money from RBI overnight (1 day or if its Friday then for 3 days). It is a facility by RBI for banks to match their short term cash mis-match. See both LAF Repo and MSF are a mean for Banks to take loan from RBI. Lets see the difference between LAF Repo and MSF

Bank Rate: It is a tool that has become dormant now. It is the rate at which the Reserve Bank use to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper of the bank. With the introduction of Liquidity Adjustment Facility, RBI has discontinued the discounting/rediscounting of bills of exchange.

MONETARY POLICY COMMITTEE (MPC)

- ❖ The Monetary Policy Committee is a statutory and institutionalized framework under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for maintaining price stability, while keeping in mind the objective of growth.
- ❖ An RBI-appointed committee led by the then deputy governor Urjit Patel in 2014 recommended the establishment of the Monetary Policy Committee.
- ❖ The Governor of RBI is ex-officio Chairman of the committee.
- ❖ The committee comprises six members (including the Chairman) - three officials of the RBI and three external members nominated by the Government of India.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ The MPC determines the policy interest rate (repo rate) required to achieve the inflation target (4%).
- ❖ Six-member Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) .
- ❖ 3 (RBI) + 3 (Govt of India) = 6
- ❖ Three members from RBI Side are Rajiv Ranjan, Debabrata Patra and Shri Shaktikanta Das.
- ❖ Three members from Govt of India Side : Ashima Goyal, Jayanth R Varma and Shashanka Bhide.
- ❖ Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) has been constituted by the Central Government under Section 45ZB of RBI Act, 1934.
- ❖ Goals of monetary policy
- ❖ The main objective of the Monetary Policy is to maintain price stability while keeping in mind the objective of growth.
- ❖ Another objective is to keep the inflation target in control. (Inflation is a general rise in the price level of an economy over a period of time.)
- ❖ The Inflation target is determined by the Central Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.
- ❖ It is defined in terms of the Consumer Price Index, once in every five years.
- ❖ Central Government has decided the Inflation target for the 5-year period – April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2026 with the upper tolerance limit of 6 percent and the lower tolerance limit of 2 percent.
- ❖ This means that inflation should not go below 2% and should not go above 6%. In other words, the inflation can be in the range of 4 (+/- 2)%.
- ❖ It is the responsibility of the Reserve Bank of India, to ensure that inflation remains in this band of 2% to 6%.
- ❖ Meetings of Monetary Policy Committee
- ❖ To achieve the objective of Monetary Policy, the MPC conducts meetings. As per the RBI Act, 1934, RBI has to conduct at least four meetings of the Monetary Policy Committee in a year.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ Presently, the Monetary Policy Committee meeting is conducted once in every 2 months i.e. 6 times in a year.
- ❖ The quorum for the meeting of this Monetary Policy Committee shall be four Members.
- ❖ Minutes of MPC meet: The Reserve Bank of India shall publish, on the fourteenth day after every meeting of the Monetary Policy Committee the minutes of the meeting.

MONETARY POLICY RATES UPDATED TILL 19TH OCTOBER 2022

- ❖ Repo rate- 5.90%
- ❖ Reverse repo rate -3.35
- ❖ Bank rate -6.15
- ❖ Marginal standing facility -6.15
- ❖ Standing deposit facility -5.65
- ❖ Cash reserve ratio -4.50
- ❖ Statutory liquidity ratio -18

RRB Amendment Acts

ACT 014 OF 2015 : REGIONAL RURAL BANKS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2015 Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Act, 2015

[Act 14 of 2015][12th May, 2015]

An Act further to amend the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 Be it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows-



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

1 Received the assent of the President on May 12, 2015 and published in the Gazette of India, Extra., Part II, Section 1, dated 12th May, 2015, pp. 1-3, No. 18

Prefatory Note- Statement of Objects and Reasons.- The Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 provides for the incorporation, regulation and winding-up of Regional Rural Banks. The said Act was amended from time to time and the last amendment was in the year 2005.

2. In view of growing business of the Regional Rural Banks and expansion of their role in both qualitative as well as quantitative terms in extending banking services in rural areas, a need was felt to amend the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 to strengthen their capital base and improve their overall capabilities.

3. The Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2013, inter alia, seeks to make amendments to the said Act in respect of the following, namely-

(a) to provide for the managerial and financial assistance from Sponsor Banks to the continued beyond the first five years of functioning of the Regional Rural Banks;

(b) to provide for the authorised capital of each Regional Rural Bank to be enhanced from five crore rupees to five hundred crore rupees;

(c) to provide for the issued capital to each Regional Rural Bank to be not less than one crore rupees;

(d) to make provisions for raising capital by Regional Rural Banks from sources other than the Central Government, the State Government and the Sponsor Bank subject to the condition that in no event the combined shareholding of the Central Government and the Sponsor Bank shall be less than fifty-one per cent.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

The State Government concerned shall be consulted if its shareholding is reduced below fifteen per cent and the Central Government may raise or reduce the shareholding of the Central Government, State Government concerned and the Sponsor Bank, by notification, with prior consultation with the State Government concerned;

(e) to make provisions for shareholders to elect directors in view of the proposed provisions for raising private capital by Regional Rural Banks from sources other than the Central Government, the State Government and the Sponsor Bank;

(f) to provide for the term of the Directors appointed by the Central Government on the Board of Directors of the Regional Rural Banks under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 9 to be fixed for a period not exceeding two years and eligibility for re-nomination, and; the combined tenure of the Central Government nominated Director on the Board of one or more Regional Rural Bank, either separately or continuously, shall not exceed four years;

(g) to bring uniformity in accounting year, i.e. the date of closure of accounts from "31st day of December" to "31st day of March".

4. The Bill seeks to achieve the above objects.

1. Short title and commencement.- (1) This Act may be called the Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Act, 2015.(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act.

2. Amendment of Section 3.- In the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in Section 3, in sub-section (3), in clause (c),-



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- (a) the words "during the first five years of its functioning" shall be omitted;
- (b) the proviso shall be omitted.

3. Amendment of Section 5.- In the principal Act, in Section 5,-

- (a) for the words "five crores of rupees divided into five lakhs of fully paid-up shares of one hundred rupees each", the words "two thousand crore of rupees, divided into two hundred crore of fully paid-up shares of ten rupees each" shall be substituted;
- (b) in the proviso, for the words "twenty-five lakhs of rupees, and the shares shall be, in all cases, fully paid-up shares of one hundred rupees each", the words "one crore of rupees, and the shares shall be, in all cases, fully paid-up shares of ten rupees each" shall be substituted.

4. Amendment of Section 6.- In the principal Act, in Section 6,-

- (a) in sub-section (1), for the words "twenty-five lakhs of rupees or exceed one crore of rupees", the words "one crore of rupees" shall be substituted;
- (b) in sub-section (2), the following provisos shall be inserted, namely-"Provided that in case the Regional Rural Bank raises its capital from sources other than the Central Government or the State Government or the Sponsor Bank, the shareholding of the Central Government and the Sponsor Bank shall not be less than fifty-one per cent:Provided further that the Central Government shall consult the concerned State Government if the level of shareholding in the Regional Rural Bank of such State Government is reduced below fifteen per cent.";
- (c) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely-"(2-A) The Central Government may, in consultation with the Sponsor Bank and the



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

State Government, by notification, either raise or reduce the limit of shareholding of the Central Government, the State Government or the Sponsor Bank specified in sub-section (2):

Provided that the Central Government shall consult the concerned State Government before reducing the limit of shareholding of such State Government.";

(d) in sub-section (3), after the words, brackets and figure "as is specified in sub-section (2)", the words, brackets, figure and letter "or, as the case may be, notified by the Central Government under sub-section (2-A)" shall be inserted.

5. Amendment of Section 9.- In the principal Act, in Section 9, in sub-section (1),-

(a) in clause (a), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely-"Provided that no person shall be nominated as a director, if he is already a director on the Board of any other Regional Rural Bank;"

(b) after clause (e), the following clause shall be inserted, namely-"(f) such number of directors elected by the shareholders other than the directors nominated by the Central Government, the State Government, the Sponsor Bank and other institutions owned or controlled by the Central Government or the State Government, whose names are entered in the register of shareholders of the Regional Rural Bank at least ninety days before the date of the meeting in which the election of directors takes place on the following basis, namely-(i) where the total amount of equity share capital issued to such shareholders is ten per cent or less of the total issued equity capital, one director shall be elected from such shareholders;

(ii) where the total amount of equity share capital issued to such shareholders is more than ten per cent but less than twenty-five per cent of the total issued



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

equity capital, two directors shall be elected from the shareholders including the shareholders referred to in sub-clause (i);

(iii) where the total amount of equity share capital issued to such shareholders is twenty-five per cent or more of the total issued equity capital, three directors shall be elected from the shareholders including shareholders referred to in sub-clauses (i) and (ii).";

(c) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely-"(3) The Central Government may appoint an officer of the Central Government on the Board of Regional Rural Banks, if it considers necessary for the purposes of effective functioning of the Regional Rural Banks."

6. Substitution of new section for Section 10.- In the principal Act, for Section 10, the following section shall be substituted, namely-"10. Term of office of director.- A director nominated under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 9 shall hold office during the pleasure of the Central Government and for such term, not exceeding three years, from the date on which he assumes his office, as the Central Government may specify at the time of his nomination and shall be eligible for re-nomination:Provided that no such director shall hold office either continuously or intermittently for a period exceeding six years."

7. Amendment of Section 19.- In the principal Act, in Section 19, in sub-section (1), for the figures, letters and words "31st day of December", the figures, letters and words "31st day of March" shall be substituted.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

PM SCHEME IMPORTANT FACTS UPDATED

❖ ABOUT PMMY SCHEME:-

- ❖ Launched On:- April 8, 2015
- ❖ Launched By:- Prime Minister Narendra Modi
- ❖ Aim:- To Provide Loans upto 10 lakh to the non- corporate, non- farm small/ micro enterprises.
- ❖ These Loans are classified as MUDRA loans under PMMY.
- ❖ MUDRA(Micro Unit Development Refinance Agency)BANK is a Subsidiary of SIDBI.
- ❖ Under the MUDRA loans are given by Commercial Banks, RRBs, SmallFinance Banks, Cooperative Banks, MFIs and NBFCs.
- ❖ Under the aegis of PMMY , MUDRA has created three products namely
- ❖ 'Shishu' , 'Kishore' and 'Tarun' to signify the stage of growth/ developmentand funding needs of the beneficiary micro unit/ entrepreneur and also provide a reference point for the next phase of graduation/growth.
- ❖ Quantum of Loan(Min/Max)
- ❖ Maximum loan amount : upto Rs.10 lakhs.
- ❖ Loans from Rs.50,000 are categorised as SHISHU
- ❖ Loans from Rs.50,001 to Rs.500,000 are categorised as KISHORE
- ❖ Loans from Rs.500,001 to Rs.10,00,000/- are categorised as TARUN
- ❖ PMMY helped in generation of 1.12 crore net additional employmentduring a period of approximately 3 years (from 2015 to 2018).

❑ RECENT SURVEY AND FINDINGS:-



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ As per findings of this survey, the Minister stated, on an overall basis, loans under Shishu category accounted for 66% of additional employment generated by establishments owned by MUDRA beneficiaries followed by Kishore (19%) and Tarun (15%) categories. Further, as on 01.07.2022, more than 7.66 crore loans amounting to Rs. 6.12 lakh crore have been extended to New Entrepreneurs/Accounts under PMMY, since inception of the Scheme. However, data on employment opportunities created under the PMMY Scheme is not Centrally maintained.
- ❖ Reserve Bank of India (RBI), 1,107 Centres for Financial Literacy (CFL) have been set up across the country as on 30.06.2022.
- ❖ Rs 9.98 lakh crore sanctioned to 16.67 crore loan accounts under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana in 3 years

❖ PARDHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJNA

- ❖ Objective - To provide crop insurance to Farmers (Voluntarily)
- ❖ Launch date- 18 February 2016 by PM Modi
- ❖ Funding Center and state
- ❖ Center:State/ UT 50:50,
- ❖ Center and North Eastern state 90:10
- ❖ Ministry- Ministry of agriculture and farmers welfare Crops covered- Cereals, millets, pulses, oilseeds etc
- ❖ Premium to be paid- Kharif 2 %, Rabi 1.5%, Annual and commercial crop 5% Premium percentage 25% to irrigated area, and 30% to Rainfed area (5% extra to be given by Center)



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

❖ PM SVANIDHI [Pradhan Mantri Micro Credit Scheme for Street vendors]

- ❖ Launch- 1 June 2020
- ❖ By ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
- ❖ To provide affordable loan to street vendors
- ❖ **Features**
- ❖ Capital loan upto 10,000/-Loan is without collateral On timely repayment of loan, an interest subsidy of 7% per annum will be credited to the account through DBT on six month basis and also you are eligible to 20,000 loan
- ❖ Scheme is extended upto Dec 2024
- ❖ UP top state in this scheme followed MP and Telegana

❖ PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJNA- URABAN(PMAY-U)

- ❖ Launch date- 25 June 2015
- ❖ Ministry- Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
- ❖ Objective- To provide pucca house to EWS/LIG (Lower Income Group) and MIG
- ❖ **Features-**
- ✓ All weather housing units with water, kitchen, Electricity and toilet
- ✓ Woman Empowerment
- ✓ Better quality of life of urban poor
- ✓ Security of Tenure
- ✓ Adequate physical and social infrastructure
- ❖ **Components- Total 4**
- ❖ ISSR - In Setu Slum Redevelopment (1 lakhs to slum dwellers)
- ❖ CLSS- Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (6.5%, 4% and 3% on loan amount upto Rs. 6 Lakh, Rs. 9 Lakh and Rs. 12 Lakh respectively)
- ❖ AHP - Affordable Housing in Partnership (Rs. 1.5 Lakh per EWS house)
- ❖ BLC- Beneficiary led Construction



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

❖ This scheme deadline has been extended to 31 March 2024

❖ **ANGIKAAR- A campaign for change management'**

Aligning to the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision to address issues that arise from life transformation after moving into pucca houses, ANGIKAAR- campaign for change management was launched on 29th August 2019. The campaign focuses on adopting best practices such as water & energy conservation, waste management, health, sanitation and hygiene for PMAY(U) beneficiaries

❖ **PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA - PMJDY**

❖ Launch - 28 Aug 2014 (15 Aug 2018 Announced by PM Modi)

❖ Nodal Ministry- Ministry of Finance

❖ Beneficiaries- Persons not having any account, Minimum age 10 years

❖ Aim- To ensure expansion and making affordable access(Zero Balance account) to financial services

❖ Slogan- Mera Khata Bhaghya Vidhata

❖ **Key Features**

✓ Age- 18-65 years

✓ Financial Inclusion

✓ Zero Balance Account

✓ Life Insurance cover of 30,000/- payable on the death of the beneficiary

✓ Overdraft upto 10,000/-

✓ Direct Benefit Transfer

✓ Accident cover insurance of 1 Lakhs or 2 Lakhs (For the account opened upto date 28/08/2018)

✓ App- Jan Dhan Darshak App



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

✓ 46.25 cr account worth (173954.07 cr rupees) have been opened till 10/08/2022

❖ **Pardhan Manri Ujjawala Yojna**

❖ **Objective**

- ✓ To boost Women empowerment and to take care of their health.
- ✓ To provide healthy cooking fuel and prevent health hazard due to fossil fuel

❖ **Eligibility**

- ✓ Women above age of 18 year old
- ✓ Must have BPL card
- ✓ Must be a rural resident
- ✓ Saving account in Nationalize bank to get subsidy
- ✓ One family one connection

❖ **Documents**

- ✓ KYC
- ✓ Ration Card/Self Declaration
- ✓ Aadhaar Card

❖ **Slogan**- Swachh Indhan, Behtar Jeevan

Recently 5000 LPG panchayats on the occasion of Ujjwala diwas on 1st May 2022.

BANKING OMBUDSMAN SCHEME-Banking Ombudsman Scheme Introduction:

The Banking Ombudsman Scheme of the Reserve Bank of India provides the Customers of Commercial Bank a forum to lodge complain relating to certain services provided by bank.

- ❖ The Banking Ombudsman Scheme is introduced under Section 35 A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ Introduced with The Banking Ombudsman Scheme 2006.
- ❖ All Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Scheduled Primary Co-operative Banks are covered under the Scheme.
- ❖ You can file a complaint with the Banking Ombudsman only after you have filed your complaint with the bank concerned and 1 month has elapsed.
- ❖ Compensation under the Banking Ombudsman Scheme: Maximum Rs 20 lakh
- ❖ Compensation for Mental Agony: Maximum Rs 1 lakh
- ❖ Number of Banking Ombudsman/Offices: 22
- ❖ Appellate Authority: Deputy Governor
- ❖ The Ombudsman Scheme for Digital Transactions, 2019 has been introduced by the Reserve Bank of India w.e.f January 31, 2019.
- ❖ The Scheme is being introduced under Section 18 Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007, with effect from January 31, 2019.

LIST OF TOP FOREIGN BANKS IN INDIA

1. City Bank - Headquarters - New York, US
2. Standard Chartered Bank - Headquarters - London, UK
3. HSBC - Headquarters - London, United Kingdom
4. Deutsche Bank - Headquarters - Frankfurt, Germany
5. DBS Bank - Headquarters - Singapore
6. Barclays Bank - Headquarters - London, UK
7. Bank of America - Headquarters - Charlotte, North Carolina, US
8. Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait - Headquarters - Manama, Bahrain



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL TERMS IMPORTANT FOR SBI INTERVIEW

Asset-Liability Management-

ALM implemented in India w.e.f 1.4.1999 is a comprehensive & dynamic framework for measuring, monitoring & managing the market risk of a bank. It is the management of structure of balance sheet (liabilities & assets) to maximize net earning from interest within overall risk-preference (present & future) of the bank.

Cross Selling-

Cross-selling stands for offering to the existing & new customers, some additional banking products, with a view to expand banking business, reduce the per customer cost of operations & provide more satisfaction & value to the customer.

Liquidity Adjustment Facility –

- ❖ Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) was introduced by RBI during June, 2000 in phases, to ensure smooth transition & keeping pace with technological upgradation.
- ❖ **Tenor:** Reverse Repo auctions (for absorption of liquidity) & Repo auctions (for injection of liquidity) are conducted on a daily basis (except Saturdays).
- ❖ **Cap:** 0.25% of NDTL w.e.f. 01.04.14.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM

BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

Clearing Corporation of India

Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL) was incorporated on 30th of April, 2001, as the country's first clearing house for the Govt. securities, forex & other related market segments. It commenced operations from Feb 15, 2002. It provides a system for efficient clearing of money, government securities & foreign exchange market transactions.

Collateralised Borrowing & Lending Obligation (CBLO)

- ❖ CBLO, an RBI approved money market instrument, is developed by CCIL for the benefit of the entities phased out from interbank call money market or given restricted participation in terms of ceiling on call borrowing & lending transactions & who do not have access to the call money market.
- ❖ It is a discounted instrument available in electronic book entry form for the maturity period ranging from 7 days to 90 Days (can be up to one year as per RBI guidelines).

Asset Securitisation

- ❖ Securitisation of assets is an additional channel for recycling of funds by business entities including banks.
- ❖ Securitisation is process through which the future receivables (say rent, installment of a term loan due in future) of an organization (say bank), are converted into debt instruments (such as bonds with a fixed rate of return) & then sold.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

Banking Codes & Standards Board of India

- ❖ Banking Codes & Standards Board of India (BCSBI) was set up on the lines of a similar set up in UK to oversee the Fair Practice Code evolved by the Bankers.
- ❖ Members: The Board was set up as a Society, under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Commercial banks, RRBs & Urban Coop Banks are its members. RBI was funding the entire cost of operations of the Board for the initial 5 years.
- ❖ A Governing council of the BCSBI looks after its financial affairs & managerial policies.
- ❖ The tenure of the Council is 5 years & the appointment of the
- ❖ Council after 5 years would be with the concurrence of the RBI.

KISAN VIKAS PATRA (KVP)

- ❖ **Introduction:** India Post introduced the Kisan Vikas Patra as a small saving certificate scheme in 1988. Its primary objective is to encourage long-term financial discipline in people. It was discontinued in 2011 and again re-launched in 2014.
- ❖ **Denominations :** KVP Certificates are available in the denominations of Rs 1000, Rs 5000, Rs 10,000 and Rs 50,000. KVP can be purchased from any Departmental Post office or authorised Bank branches.
- ❖ **Minimum Limit:** Rs 1,000/-
- ❖ **Maximum Limit:** No Upper Limit
- ❖ **Premature Withdrawal:** Certificate can be en cash after 2 & 1/2 years from the date of issue. Full principle amount with interest will be paid.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM

BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

❖ PUBLIC PROVIDENT FUND (PPF)

- ❖ **Introduction:** The Public Provident Fund was introduced by the National Savings Institute of the Ministry of Finance in 1968. The aim of the scheme is to mobilize small savings by offering an investment with reasonable returns along with income tax benefits. The latest amendment in PPF is the Public Provident Fund Amendment Scheme, 2017
- ❖ **Maturity Period:** 15 years. But the same can be extended within one year of maturity for further 5 years and so on.
- ❖ **Minimum investment:** Rs 500/year
- ❖ **Maximum investment:** Rs. 1,50,000/year
- ❖ **PPF Withdrawal :** One can close a PPF account only upon maturity i.e. after completion of 15 years. However the scheme permits partial withdrawals from year 7 i.e. on completing 6 years.
- ❖ **But Note:** Premature closure is not allowed before 15 years. Only Premature withdrawal is allowed from 7th year.

❖ SOVEREIGN GOLD BOND SCHEME (SGB)

- ❖ **Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme (SGB)** was launched by Government of India in 2015. SGBs are government securities denominated in grams of gold. They are substitutes for holding physical gold. Investors have to pay the issue price in cash and the bonds will be redeemed in cash on maturity.
- ❖ **Who issues SGB?:** The Bond is issued by Reserve Bank on behalf of Government of India.
- ❖ **Tenor:** The tenor of the Bond will be for a period of 8 years with exit option from 5th year to be exercised on the interest payment dates.
- ❖ **Denomination:** multiples of gram(s) of gold with a basic unit of 1 gram.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ **Minimum Limit: 1 gram of gold**
- ❖ **Maximum limit: 4 KG for individual, 4 Kg for HUF and 20 Kg for trusts**
- ❖ **Issue price: Price of Bond will be fixed in Indian Rupees on the basis of simple average of closing price of gold of 999 purity published by the India Bullion and Jewellers Association Limited.**
- ❖ **The issue price of the Gold Bonds will be ₹ 50 per gram less for those who subscribe online and pay through digital mode**
- ❖ **The Gold Bonds will be issued as Government of India Stocks under Government Securities Act, 2006.**

What are Small Accounts?

The „Small Accounts“ have certain limitations such as: balance in such accounts at any point of time should not exceed Rs.50,000 total credits in one year should not exceed Rs.1,00,000 total withdrawal and transfers in a month should not exceed Rs.10,000 Foreign remittances cannot be credited to such accounts. Such accounts remain operational initially for a period of twelve months and thereafter, for a further period of twelve months if the holder of such an account provides evidence to the bank of having applied for any of the officially valid documents within twelve months of the opening of such account.

GOLD MONETIZATION SCHEME

- ❖ **Gold Monetization Scheme was launched by Government of India in 2015 and managed by Reserve Bank of India. The scheme is known by the name Gold Monetisation Scheme, 2015.**



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM

BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ **How it works:** Under this Gold Monetization Scheme a customer who possesses Gold can deposit their gold in any form in a GMS account to earn interest as the price of the gold metal goes up.
- ❖ **Purpose:** The main purpose of this scheme is to reduce the import of Gold by India. This will happen because the household gold will be mobilized as per this scheme and there will be more gold in the market.
- ❖ **Who can deposit Gold:** Only Resident Indians can open such accounts with the bank where they can deposit the gold
- ❖ **Where can one deposit the Gold under GMS:** The customer can deposit gold at Collection and Purity Testing Centre (CPTC) or any bank branch designated for this business. However, this gold must be first examined at CPTC.
- ❖ **What kind of Gold can be deposited:** raw gold (bars, coins, jewelry excluding stones and other metals) with the amount of 995 fineness gold.
- ❖ **Minimum Quantity of Gold:** The minimum deposit at any one time shall be 10 grams
- ❖ **Maximum Quantity of Gold:** No Maximum Limit

PAYMENTS BANK IN INDIA

- ❖ **Objective of Payments Bank:** The objectives of setting up of payments banks is financial inclusion by providing
- ❖ **Permitted share of scheduled commercial bank in Payments Bank:** A promoter/promoter group can have a joint venture with an existing scheduled commercial bank to set up a payments bank. The maximum share of Scheduled Commercial Bank can be 30 percent of the paid-up share capital of the Payments Bank or 30 percent of its own paid-up share capital whichever is less.
- ❖ **SLR and CRR :** SLR for Payments Bank is 75%.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM

BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ It will be required to invest a minimum 75 percent of its "demand deposit balances" in Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) eligible Government securities/treasury bills with maturity of up to one year.
- ❖ Remember : Minimum 75% in SLR – Hence Remaining $100-75=25\%$ i.e Minimum 25% as deposits in Scheduled Commercial Banks
- ❖ Capital: The minimum paid-up equity capital for payments banks shall be Rs. 100 crore.
- ❖ FDI Limit: 74% (As of Private Banks)
- ❖ Promoter's contribution: The promoter's minimum initial contribution to the paid-up equity capital of such payments bank shall at least be 40 per cent for the first five years from the commencement of its business.

Registration, licensing and regulations:

- ❖ Registered : Under the Companies Act, 2013 (as a public limited company)
- ❖ Licensed: Under Section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949
- ❖ Governed: Banking Regulation Act, 1949; Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934; Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999; Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007; Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961

India currently has 6 Payment Banks namely, Airtel Payment Bank

- ❖ Airtel Payments Bank : HQ - New Delhi
- ❖ India Post Payments Bank : HQ- New Delhi
- ❖ Paytm Payments Bank : HQ - Noida
- ❖ FINO Payments Bank : HQ - Mumbai
- ❖ 5.NSDL Payments Bank : HQ - Mumbai
- ❖ Jio Payments Bank : HQ - Mumbai



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM

BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINE (ATM) or CASH MACHINE

- ❖ First Bank to Introduce ATM in India : HSBC
- ❖ First NBFC to launch White Label ATMs : Tata Communication Payment Solution Limited under the brand "Indicash".
- ❖ First Mobile ATM in India: ICICI Bank – "ATM on Wheels"
- ❖ First Micro ATM in India: Axis Bank
- ❖ India's first Aadhaar based ATM: DCB Bank
- ❖ India's first "talking" ATM launched by Union bank of India for visually impaired, was launched in Ahmadabad (Gujarat)
- ❖ The national payments corporation of India (NPCI) launches India's first rural bank ATM card with a regional rural bank in Varanasi.

Benefits of ATM

- ✓ The benefit of ATMs for customers are:
- ✓ Provide 24×7 and 365 days a year service.
- ✓ Offer quicker and efficient service.
- ✓ Allow privacy in transactions
- ✓ Are error free

WHITE LABEL ATM

- ❖ RBI permitted NBFCs/FIs to establish ATMs with their own brand name
- ❖ These are known as White Label ATMs
- ❖ Tata Communications Payment Solutions (TCPS), a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Communications launched first white label ATM (WLA).

BROWN 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 whose brand is used on the ATM.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ **GREEN LABEL ATM** :- ATM is provided for Agricultural Transaction
- ❖ **ORANGE LABEL ATM** :- It is Provided for Share Transactions
- ❖ **YELLOW LABEL ATM** :- These are Provided for E commerce
- ❖ **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
- ❖ **BIOMETRIC ATM**
- ❖ ATMs which uses security features like fingerprint scanner and eye scanner of the customer to access the bank details

❖ HISTORY OF BANKING IN INDIA

- ❖ The first bank of a joint stock variety was Bank of Bombay, established in 1720 in Bombay. It failed in 1770
- ❖ This was followed by Bank of Hindustan in Calcutta, which was established in 1770. The bank was closed down in 1832.
- ❖ **Presidency Banks**
- ❖ The first 'Presidency bank' was the Bank of Bengal established in Calcutta on June 2, 1806 with a capital of Rs.50 lakh. The bank was given powers to issue notes in 1823.
- ❖ The Bank of Bombay was the second Presidency bank set up in 1840 with a capital of Rs.52 lakh.
- ❖ The Bank of Madras the third Presidency bank established in July 1843 with a capital of Rs.30 lakh.
- ❖ **Imperial Bank of India**
- ❖ The three presidency banks were amalgamated into a single bank, the Imperial Bank of India, in 1921. The Imperial Bank of India also functioned as a central bank prior to the establishment of the Reserve Bank in 1935.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ **Indian owned banks**– The first Indian owned bank was the Allahabad Bank set up in Allahabad in 1865, the second, Punjab National Bank was set up in 1895 in Lahore, and the third, Bank of India was set up in 1906 in Mumbai.

NON-PERFORMING ASSET (NPA)

❖ What is Asset and Liability of a Bank?

- ❖ **Assets of a Bank:** In simple language, assets are those portion of banks capital that belongs to the bank and which the customer is liable to pay to the bank. For example, a bank gives a loan to a customer. That money (loan money) was of the bank. The customer is liable to pay the loan amount back to the bank. So this money that belongs to the bank which is with the customer is an asset of the bank.
- ❖ **Liability of a bank:** Liability is that portion of the banks capital that it needs to pay to the customer as it belongs to the customer. Like the amounts deposited in Savings and Current Accounts of the customer

❖ What is Non-Performing Asset?

- ❖ An asset becomes non- performing when it stops generating income for the bank.
- ❖ **Example:** When a bank gives a loan to its customer, in return the customer pays interest on the loan to the bank. This interest is the income for the bank in case of loans. If the customer stops paying this interest, the income from this asset (Loan) stops. Hence it becomes non-performing for the bank. But there must be some number of days after which the bank must consider any asset to be NPA. The same is given below:
- ❖ A non--performing asset (NPA) is a loan or an advance where;Term Loans-Interest/instalment of principal amount remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ **Overdraft/Cash Credit (OD/CC)**- The account remains 'out of order' for more than 90 days.
- ❖ **Bills purchased and discounted**- the bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days.

PRIORITY SECTOR LENDING

- ❖ Reserve Bank of India has put in a framework wherein banks are required to lend a certain percent of their loans to the priority sector. Suppose presently the Priority Sector Lending target is fixed at 40%, which means that if a bank has given loans worth Rs 100 Crores then out of these Rs 40 Crore loan must be given to Priority Sector.
- ❖ PSL is applicable on which banks?
- ❖ Priority Sector Lending Scheme is applicable on
 - ❖ Commercial Bank including
 - ❖ Regional Rural Bank (RRB),
 - ❖ Small Finance Bank (SFB),
 - ❖ Local Area Bank and
 - ❖ Primary (Urban) Co-operative Bank (UCB) other than Salary Earners' Bank

CHEQUES ITS TYPES

- ❖ **Cheques**: A cheque is defined in the Section 6 of Negotiable Instrument Act (NI Act 1881).
- ❖ **Definition** : Cheque is a bill of exchange drawn on a specified bank and not expressed to be payable otherwise than on demand.

Terms associated with cheque: Drawer, Drawee, Payee



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ **Drawer:** The account holder who has the cheque book. (Suppose Mr A has an account in State Bank of India and has its cheque book. Then Mr. A is the drawer if he writes a cheque). He is the maker of the cheque.
- ❖ **Drawee:** The bank with whom the account is maintained/ the bank whose cheque book is used.
- ❖ **Payee:** The person named in the cheque i.e to whom the payment is to be made.
- ❖ A cheque is a Negotiable Instrument, which can be further negotiated by means of endorsement and is payable on demand. A cheque has to be presented for payment by the payee.
- ❖ Banks involved in Cheque Clearing: Drawee Bank; Presenting Bank (Payee Bank)
- ❖ Presenting Bank/Collecting Bank– It is the bank in which the payee presents the cheque i.e the bank in which payee has the account.
- ❖ Drawee Bank: The bank on whom the check is presented. (the bank that has the check book)

Explanation with Example:

- ❖ Mr. A has account in State Bank of India. He gives a SBI Cheque to Mr. B who maintains account in Bank of Baroda. Now Mr. B will deposit this SBI Cheque that he received from Mr
- ❖ A Here:
- ❖ Drawer: Mr. A
- ❖ Drawee Bank: SBI
- ❖ Payee: Mr. B
- ❖ Presenting Bank/Collecting: Bank of Baroda



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

Types of Cheque:

- ❖ **Order Cheque:** An order cheque is one which is payable to a particular person i.e to a person whose name is written in the Pay field of the cheque. The payee can transfer an order cheque to someone else by signing his or her name on the back of it.
- ❖ **Bearer Cheque:** If a cheque is a bearer cheque then it is paid to the bearer i.e. it is payable to the person who presents it to the bank for encashment. Such cheques are risky, because if such cheques are lost, the finder of the cheque can collect payment from the bank. Bearercheque can be transferred by mere delivery; they need no endorsement

NEFT vs RTGS vs IMPS

- ❖ **RTGS- Real Time Gross Settlement Introduction–** It is a continuous (real-time) settlement of funds transfers individually on an order by order basis (without netting).
- ❖ **As the bank receives an RTGS request it is processed at the same time and hence fund in RTGS is transferred instantly unlike in NEFT where you have to wait for 30 mins batch.** Real Time' means the processing of instructions at the time they are received rather than at some later time; 'Gross Settlement' means the settlement of funds transfer instructions occurs individually.
- ❖ **Limit for transaction: Minimum Amount: Rs 2 lakh**
- ❖ **There is no maximum limit.**
- ❖ **Time Limit: RTGS is available on 24×7 basis. Means it is available all day. However there is a cutoff timing in RTGS after it has become 24×7. This is mentioned below:**
 - ✓ **Cutoff timing in RTGS= 23:50 hours**
 - ✓ **End of day at 00:00 hours**



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM

BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

✓ Open for Business at 00:30 hours.

IMPS- Immediate Payment Service

- ❖ It stands for Immediate Payment Service. It is managed by NPCI. NEFT and RTGS are managed by RBI.
- ❖ IMPS provides the facility of 24 X 7 X 365 interbank real-time fund transfer.
- ❖ Plus Point: IMPS can be accessed on multiple channels like Mobile, Internet, ATM, SMS, Branch and USSD(*99#).
- ❖ This facility is provided by NPCI through its existing National Financial Switch (NFS). Fund transfer/Remittance through IMPS –Channels
- ❖ Transaction Limit: No Minimum Limit;
- ❖ Maximum: Banks can set their own limit but not greater than Rs 10 lakh as per NPCI.

NEFT System – National Electronic Funds Transfer

- ❖ Introduction: NEFT is a nationwide payment system facilitating one-to-one funds transfer. Under this Scheme, individuals, firms and corporates can electronically transfer funds from any bank branch to any individual, firm or corporate having an account with any other bank branch in the country participating in the Scheme.
- ❖ Limit on amount transfer through NEFT: There is no Maximum Limit or Minimum limit.
- ❖ Maximum amount per transaction is limited to ₹ 50,000/- for cash-based remittances within India and also for remittances to Nepal under the Indo-Nepal Remittance Facility Scheme.

T-BILLS VS COMMERCIAL PAPER vs CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT

- ❖ Treasury Bills (T-Bills)



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ **Introductions:** Treasury bills or T-bills, which are money market instruments, are short term debt instruments issued by the Government of India.
- ❖ **Who can buy:** T-Bills can be purchased by any one (including individuals).
- ❖ **Tenor/Maturity:** Available in three tenor: 91 day, 182 day and 364 day.
- ❖ **Denomination:** Minimum Rs 25,000 and its multiple thereon.
- ❖ **Interest Rate:** T-Bills are zero coupon securities and pay no interest. They are issued at a discount and redeemed at the face value at maturity.
- ❖ **Explanation:** For example, a 91 day Treasury bill of ₹100/- (face value) may be issued at say ₹98.20, that is, at a discount of say, ₹1.80 and would be redeemed at the face value of ₹100/-.The bills will be transferable in terms of the Government Securities Act, 2006 and the Government Securities Regulations, 2007.
- ❖ **Cash Management Bills-** You can understand CMBs as T-Bills with maturity less than 91 days.Government of India, in consultation with RBI introduced a new short-term instrument, known as Cash Management Bills (CMBs), to meet the temporary mismatches in the cash flow of the
- ❖ **Government of India.**
- ❖ **The CMBs have the generic character of T-bills but are issued for maturities less than 91 days**

COMMERCIAL PAPERS

- ❖ **Introduction:** 'Commercial Paper' (CP) is an unsecured money market instrument issued in the form of a promissory note.
- ❖ **Objective:** To enable highly rated corporate borrowers and Primary Dealers to diversify their sources of short-term borrowings.
- ❖ **Who can Issue CP:** Corporates, primary dealers (PDs) and the All-India Financial Institutions (FIs)



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ The tangible net worth of the company, as per the latest audited balance sheet, is not less than Rs. 4 crore
- ❖ Maturity: Minimum 7 days to 1 year.
- ❖ Denomination: Minimum Rs 5 lakh or multiple there of.
- ❖ Interest Rate: CP will be issued at a discount to face value as may be determined by the issuer.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT (CD)

- ❖ Introduction: Certificate of Deposit (CD) is a negotiable money market instrument and issued against funds deposited at a bank or other eligible financial institution for a specified time period.
- ❖ Who can issue CDs: CDs can be issued by.
- ❖ scheduled commercial banks {excluding Regional Rural Banks and Local Area Banks}; and
- ❖ Tenor/Maturity:
- ❖ When Issued by Banks- 7 days to 1 year
- ❖ When Issued by Financial Institutions (FIs): 1 year to 3 years
- ❖ Denomination: Minimum amount of a CD should be Rs.1 lakh and its multiple thereon.
- ❖ Interest Rate: CDs may be issued at a discount on face value.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM

BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

❖ MERGERS AND AMALGAMATIONS OF BANKS WITH YEAR-

MERGERS AND AMALGAMATIONS OF BANKS WITH YEAR			
S.No	Name of the Bank	Name of the Banks that got Merged	Year of Merger
1	Punjab National Bank	Oriental Bank of Commerce and United Bank of India	2020
2	Canara Bank	Syndicate Bank	2020
3	Union Bank of India	Andhra Bank and Corporation Bank	2020
4	Indian Bank	Allahabad Bank	2020
5	Bank of Baroda	Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank	2019
6	State Bank of India	State Bank of Travancore (SBT) State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur (SBBJ) State Bank of Hyderabad (SBH) State Bank of Mysore (SBM) State Bank of Patiala (SBP) Bharatiya Mahila Bank (BMB)	2017
7	Kotak Mahindra Bank	ING Vyasa Bank	2014
8	ICICI Bank	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	2010
9	HDFC Bank	Centurion Bank of Punjab	2008



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

BANK IN NEWS 2021 -22

WORLD BANK IN NEWS 2022

- ❖ World Bank has slashed its growth forecast for India for the current financial year to 7.5 percent.
- ❖ World Bank announces up to \$30 bn to address food security crisis.
- ❖ World bank sanctioned USD 350 million for SRESTHA-G project of Gujarat.
- ❖ World Bank approved \$47 million program for India's Mission Karmayogi program.
- ❖ World Bank provided USD 600 million in financial assistance to Sri Lanka to make payments for essential imports.
- ❖ World bank Report States Extreme Poverty in India Decline by 12.3% between 2011-2019.
- ❖ World Bank cuts global economy growth forecast to 3.2% for 2022.
- ❖ Gujarat Govt to receive Rs 7,500 Cr Loan from World Bank, AIIB.
- ❖ Junaid Ahmad World Bank's India Director, appointed as vice president of operations.
- ❖ India and World Bank inks US\$125 million loan to support access to Social Protection Services in West Bengal.
- ❖ **WORLD BANK**
- ❖ **Founded : 1944**
- ❖ **Headquarters : Washington Dc**
- ❖ **President : David Malpass**
- ❖ **MD&CFO : Anshula Kant**
- ❖ **Chief Economist : Carman Reinhart**
- ❖ **Executive Director : Rajesh Khullar**
- ❖ **Senior Advisor to Ed of World Bank : Rajeev Topno**
- ❖ **Member Countries :189**



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ World Bank Group : 5 (IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA and ICSID).
- ❖ All of these efforts support the Bank Group's twin goals of ending extreme poverty by 2030 and boosting shared prosperity of the poorest 40% of the population in all countries

HDFC BANK IN NEWS 2021-22

- ❖ HDFC Bank, a private sector bank, has signed a relationship with 100X.VC, a leading early-stage venture capital firm.
- ❖ HDFC has announced a collaboration with global information technology services and consulting firm, Accenture , to digitally transform its lending business.
- ❖ HDFC Bank and Retailio launched co-branded credit cards for chemists, pharmacies HDFC Bank launched industry first digital 30-minute new car loan 'Xpress Car Loans'.
- ❖ For Rs 184 crore, HDFC will sell a 10% interest in HDFC Capital to Abu Dhabi Investment Authority (ADIA).
- ❖ HDFC Bank adjudged as Best Performing Bank in SHG Linkage by DAY-NRLM.
- ❖ HDFC Bank to launch "SmartHub Vyapar programme" & 'AutoFirst' app.
- ❖ HDFC Bank finances Asia's largest waste to energy plant in Indore- Gobar-Dhan plant.
- ❖ Tata Group choose SBI, BoB and HDFC Bank to finance Air India's old debt.
- ❖ HDFC Bank named as Best Private Bank in India at the Global Private Banking Awards 2021.
- ❖ HDFC Bank wins the coveted CII award for 'Most Innovative Best Practice'.
- ❖ RBI Retains SBI, ICICI Bank, HDFC Bank as Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs).
- ❖ HDFC Bank tie-up with India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) to offer banking services in rural areas.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ Equitas Small Finance Bank partnered with HDFC Bank to offer co-branded credit cards.
- ❖ HDFC launches 'green and sustainable' deposits programme for retail clients..
- ❖ International Finance Corporation (IFC) lends \$250 million to HDFC Ltd to boost green housing finance.
- ❖ HDFC Bank launches 'Dukandar Overdraft Scheme'.
- ❖ HDFC Bank's digital self-service credit portal for customers.
- ❖ HDFC Bank launches 'Salaam Dil Sey' initiative.

❖ **HDFC BANK**

- ❖ Founded : 1994
- ❖ Founder : Hasmukhbhai Parekh
- ❖ HQ : Mumbai, Maharashtra
- ❖ MD & CEO : Sashidhar Jagdishan
- ❖ Tagline : We understand your world

❖ **ICICI BANK IN NEWS 2021-22**

- ❖ ICICI Bank Partners with ZestMoney to Expand 'Cardless EMI' Facility.
- ❖ ICICI Bank and Santander UK Partner for business ease between India and UK.
- ❖ ICICI Bank launched India's 'open-for-all' digital ecosystem for MSMEs.
- ❖ ICICI Bank, GIFT SEZ join hands to attract global investors.
- ❖ Chennai Super Kings and ICICI Bank partners for co-branded credit card.
- ❖ ICICI Bank's Sandeep Bakhshi named Business Standard Banker of the Year 2020-21.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ ICICI Bank launches online platform 'Trade Emerge' for exporters and importers.
- ❖ ICICI Bank surpasses HUL to occupy 5th spot in m-cap.
- ❖ RBI approves re-appointment of Sandeep Bakhshi as ICICI Bank MD & CEO.
- ❖ ICICI Bank, HSBC and Standard Chartered enters India's 1st swaption deal.
- ❖ ICICI Bank has partnered with HPCL to launch 'ICICI Bank HPCL Super Saver' co-branded credit card.
- ❖ ICICI Bank launches 'Salute Doctors', comprehensive banking solution for medical personnel.
- ❖ ICICI Bank launches a digital banking solution for corporate companies named 'ICICI STACK for Corporates'.
- ❖ **Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) BANK**
- ❖ Founded : 1994
- ❖ HQ : Mumbai, Maharashtra
- ❖ MD & CEO : Sandeep Bakhshi
- ❖ Tagline : Hum Hai Na Khayal Apka

SBI IN NEWS 2021-22

- ❖ SBI signs MoU with Border Security Force to offer curated benefits through CAPSP Scheme.
- ❖ SBI has appointed former Ujjivan Small Finance Bank CEO, Nitin Chugh as Deputy Managing Director .
- ❖ SBI listed the maiden issue of \$300 million Formosa bonds on India INX.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ State Bank of India acquired minority stake in JSW Cement for INR 100 crore.
- ❖ SBI Card joined hands with Paytm for Card Tokenization.
- ❖ SBI tie-up with NSE Academy to launch five online courses 2022.
- ❖ SBI to acquire 9.95% stake in GIFT-IFSC-based Clearing Corp with investment of Rs 34.03 crore.
- ❖ State Bank of India (SBI) is the only authorized bank to issue and encash Electoral Bonds.
- ❖ SBI Increases Immediate Payment Service (IMPS) Transaction Limit From Rs 2 Lakh To Rs 5 Lakh.
- ❖ RBI has retained SBI, ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank as Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs).
- ❖ SBI listed USD 650-million Green Bonds on India International Exchange (India INX) and Luxembourg Stock Exchange (LuxSE).
- ❖ RBI imposes Rs 1 Crore penalty on SBI for violating subsection (2) of section 19 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.
- ❖ SBI launches video life certificate service for pensioners.
- ❖ SBI has announced the launch of SBI's NAV-eCash card on INS Vikramaditya with Indian Navy.
- ❖ SBI launches 'SIM Binding' feature for YONO and You Only Need One (YONO) Lite.
- ❖ State Bank of India topped the list of public sector banks writing off loans in FY21 .
- ❖ SBI has selected "Paisalo Digital" as the National Corporate Business Correspondent of the Bank.
- ❖ SBI celebrates 66th Foundation Day on 1st July 2021.
- ❖ SBI launched a new business loan scheme titled 'Aarogyam Loan' for the healthcare sector.
- ❖ SBI Card Joins Hand with Fabindia to launch co-branded credit card 'Fabindia SBI Card'.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

❖ SBI has launched a collateral-free “Kavach Personal Loan” for Covid treatment.

❖ STATE BANK OF INDIA (SBI)

❖ Founded : 1 July 1955

❖ HQ : Mumbai, Maharashtra

❖ Chairman : Dinesh Kumar Khara

❖ Managing Director : (4) Swaminathan Janakiraman, Challa Sreenivasulu Setty, Ashwini Kumar Tewari and Ashwani Bhatia

➤ Imperial Bank of India was previous name of SBI

➤ The presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras with merged in 1921 to Imperial Bank of India.

➤ Tagline of State Bank of India

(1) Pure Banking Nothing Else

(2) With you all the way

(3) A bank of the common man

(4) The banker to every Indian

(5) The Nation banks on us

SEBI IN NEWS 2021-22

❖ SEBI constitutes a 15-member committee to Attract Foreign Investment; Headed by : KV Subramanian .

❖ SEBI imposed Rs. 7 crore penalty on National Stock Exchange.

❖ Tamilnad Mercantile Bank has received capital markets regulator SEBI to launch and raise funds through an initial public offering (IPO).



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ SEBI restructured its Mutual Funds Advisory Committee; chaired by Usha Thorat.
- ❖ Ashwani Bhatia has taken charge as a whole-time member (WTM) at the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).
- ❖ SEBI formed Advisory Committee for Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)-related matters; chaired by Navneet Munot.
- ❖ SEBI restructured Secondary Market Advisory Committee; headed by Gurumoorthy Mahalingam.
- ❖ SEBI reconstituted its advisory committee for leveraging regulatory and technology solutions;
- ❖ Advisory Committee for ALeRTS will now be led by Sunil Bajpai.
- ❖ SEBI announces Ideathon 'Manthan' to promote innovation in securities markets
- ❖ SEBI raises UPI limit for investing in debt securities to Rs 5 lakh from Rs 2 lakh previously.
- ❖ Madhabi Puri Buch named as first woman chief of SEBI
- ❖ SEBI launches Saaṛthi mobile app on investor education
- ❖ SEBI makes provision of separation of chairperson & MD/CEO roles voluntary
- ❖ SEBI reconstitutes advisory panel for alternative investment policy; Headed By N R Narayana Murthy.
- ❖ SEBI reconstitutes its 8-member advisory committee on Investor Protection and Education Fund; Headed By : G Mahalingam
- ❖ SEBI formed 4-Member Advisory Committee on Settlement Orders; Headed By : Jai Narayan Patel
- ❖ SEBI reconstitutes its primary market advisory committee; Headed By : S Sahoo
- ❖ Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
- ❖ Founded : 1988
- ❖ Act : 1992



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ Headquarters : Mumbai, Maharashtra
- ❖ First Women Chairmam : Madhabi Puri Buch
- ❖ SEBI was given statutory recognition in 1992 on the recommendation of the Narasimham Committee.

NDB IN NEWS 2022

- ❖ BRICs' New Development Bank opened India's regional office in Gujarat's GIFT City.
- ❖ Nirmala Sitharaman chairs the 7th Annual Meeting of Board of Governors of NDB.
- ❖ New Development Bank 1st multilateral agency to open office in Gift City.
- ❖ Egypt has been inducted as the fourth new member of the BRICS New Development Bank(NDB).
- ❖ New Development Bank approves UAE, Bangladesh and Uruguay as a new member
- ❖ New Development Bank (NDB)
- ❖ Founded : 2015
- ❖ Headquarters : Shanghai, China
- ❖ Membership (9) : Brazil ,Russia, India, China , South Africa, Bangladesh, UAE , Uruguay & Egypt.
- ❖ President : Marcos Troyjo (Brazil)
- ❖ Vice President : Anil Kishora (Indian)
- ❖ The initial authorized capital of the bank is \$100 bln divided into 1 mln shares having a par value of \$100,000 each.
- ❖ The initial subscribed capital



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

ADB IN NEWS 2021-22

- ❖ ADB approves \$2 million loan to support urban development in Nagaland.
- ❖ ADB and HSBC India partners to establish \$100 million Partial Guarantee Program for Microfinance in India.
- ❖ IIFL Home Finance signs \$68-million loan agreement with ADB for affordable Green Housing.
- ❖ ADB lends record USD 4.6 bn loans to India in 2021.
- ❖ ADB approves \$112 million loan to establish Assam Skill University.
- ❖ ADB approves \$500-million loan to improve quality of school education.
- ❖ ADB has approved a Rs 2653.05 crore (USD 350 million) policy-based loan to improve urban services in India
- ❖ India and ADB sign USD 300 million loan agreement to improve primary health care in India.
- ❖ ADB approves USD1.5 bn loan to India for COVID-19 vaccine procurement.
- ❖ ADB approved \$61 Million loan under 'Agartala City Urban Development Project.
- ❖ ADB approves \$250 million loan for India's National Industrial Corridor Development Program (NICDP).
- ❖ ADB, India Sign \$100 Million Loan for Agribusiness Development in Maharashtra.
- ❖ ADB and India sign \$251 million loan for Integrated Urban Flood Management in Chennai.
- ❖ ADB, AIIB processing \$2 billion loan for India to buy COVID-19 vaccines (ABD USD 1.5 billion, AIIB, USD 500 million).
- ❖ India and ADB inks \$4.5 million project readiness financing loan to support urban mobility in Mizoram.
- ❖ ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)
- ❖ Founded : 19 December 1966



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ HQ : Mandaluyong, Metro Manila, Philippines
- ❖ President : Masatsugu Asakawa
- ❖ Vice President : Ashok Lavasa
- ❖ Director of ADB for India : Takeo Konishi
- ❖ Executive Director : Sameer Kumar
- ❖ Member Countries : 68 (Nuie).
- ❖ ADB has grown to encompass 68 members; of which 49 are from within Asia and the Pacific and 19 outside.
- ❖ Japan is the largest contributor in the subscribed capital of the country

❖ AIIB IN NEWS 2021-22

- ❖ World Bank and AIIB approves Rs 7,500 Cr Loan for Gujarat Govt's 'Mission School Of Excellence' Project.
- ❖ AIIB Commits USD 150 million investment in Data Center Development to Serve Emerging Asia.
- ❖ Former RBI Governor Urjit Patel Appointed as Vice President of AIIB
- ❖ AIIB approves USD 150 million loan for implementation of Sustainable Urban services program for Chennai Metropolitan Area.

❖ Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

- ❖ Founded : 2016
- ❖ HQ : Beijing, China
- ❖ President : Jin Liqun
- ❖ Membership : 105

❖ MSME IN NEWS 2021-22

- ❖ Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises has launched a Special Entrepreneurship Promotion Drive for Women named –“SAMARTH”.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ MSME Ministry launches "SAMBHAV" National Level Awareness Programme, 2021
- ❖ CHAMPIONS portal for MSME/Udyam Registration crosses 50 lakh mark
- ❖ Government includes Retail and Wholesale Trade in MSME sector; purpose of Priority Sector Lending.
- ❖ Govt sets trigger amount as Rs 10 lakh for MSME pre-packs scheme

❖ NEW DEFINITION OF MSME

- ❖ Criteria : Investment And Turnover
- ❖ MICRO : Investment < Rs 1 Cr & turnover < Rs 5 Cr
- ❖ SMALL : Investment < Rs 10 Cr & turnover < Rs 50 Cr
- ❖ MEDIUM : Investment < Rs 50 Cr & turnover < Rs 250 Cr
- ❖ MSME : Micro small and medium enterprise
- ❖ UK Sinha Committee : MSME Sector
- ❖ Narayan Tatu Rane : Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- ❖ Consititency : Rajya Sabha MP, Maharashtra

LATEST CAMPAIGN IN NEWS 2021-22

- ❖ InspiHER: Financial literacy campaign launched by Bharti AXA Life Insurance.
- ❖ Karnataka govt launched Social Awareness Campaign "SAANS".
- ❖ Future Generali India Insurance launched 'FG Dog Health Cover' Insurance & unveiled 'Oh My Dog!' Campaign.
- ❖ UNEP tie-up with Maharashtra to support 'Majhi Vasundhara' campaign.
- ❖ SBI General Insurance launched '#BahaneChhodoTaxBachao' campaign.
- ❖ Union Education Minister Dharmendra Pradhan has launched a 100-day reading campaign 'Padhe Bharat.
- ❖ Bajaj Allianz General Insurance starts '#Care4Hockey' Campaign.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM

BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ Bajaj Finserv kicks off the second phase of 'Savdhaan Rahein. Safe Rahein'. A public awareness campaign focusing on Life Insurance Frauds.
- ❖ HDFC Bank launches the 2nd edition of "Mooh Band Rakho" campaign.
- ❖ Rajasthan launched 'Prashasan Gaon ke Sang' Campaign.
- ❖ PNB launches '6S Campaign' under customer outreach programme.
- ❖ Ministry of Law and Justice launches "Ek Pahal" campaign.
- ❖ RuPay launches #FollowPaymentDistancing campaign to promote and encourage contactless payments.
- ❖ Minority Affairs Minister launched "JaanHaiToJahaanHai" awareness campaign.

STATE GOVERNMENT SCHEMES IN NEWS 2022

- ❖ Haryana Govt Launches 'e-Adhigam' Scheme to distribute tablets to students
- ❖ Haryana launched 'Chaara-Bijae Yojana' for fodder cultivating farmers
- ❖ Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister launched Ladli Laxmi scheme 2.0
- ❖ Telangana govt extends insurance coverage under 'Nethanna Bima' scheme
- ❖ Maharashtra's 'Jivhala' scheme to offer credit to jail inmates
- ❖ Chhattisgarh launched 'Mukhyamantri Mitaan Yojana'
- ❖ Uttarakhand to launch "Him Prahari" scheme for ex-servicemen & youngsters

IMF IN NEWS 2021-22

- ❖ India's Krishna Srinivasan has been appointed as the director of the Asia and Pacific Department of the International Monetary Fund.
- ❖ IMF cuts India's GDP growth forecast for FY23 to 8.2% in its latest World Economic Outlook report.
- ❖ IMF approved \$1.4 billion emergency support for Ukraine.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM

BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ Pierre-Olivier Gourinchas from France has been named as the next chief economist of the IMF.
- ❖ Gita Gopinath is set to become the first Deputy Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund.
- ❖ Andorra Joins IMF as its 190th Member.

❖ International Monetary Fund (IMF)

- ❖ Founded : 1945
- ❖ Headquarters: Washington, D.C.
- ❖ Managing Director : Kristalina Georgieva (Bulgaria)
- ❖ First Deputy MD : Gita Gopinath
- ❖ Chief Economist : Pierre-Olivier Gourinchas (France)
- ❖ Member countries : 190 (Andorra)
- ❖ IMF Released Report
- ❖ Global Financial Stability Report
- ❖ World Economic Outlook

SIDBI IN NEWS 2021-22

- ❖ Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority (UPEIDA) signs MoUs with SBI, BOB, PNB, and SIDBI for Uttar Pradesh.
- ❖ SIDBI partnered with Meghalaya to grow the MSME ecosystem.
- ❖ SIDBI has launched the 'Waste to Wealth Creation' programme for women in the Sundarbans in West Bengal.
- ❖ SIDBI sanctioned financial assistance of ₹650 crore to AU Small Finance Bank & Jana SFB.
- ❖ SIDBI inks a pact with West Bengal to boost MSME sector.
- ❖ SIDBI joins hand with Google for \$15 million financial assistance programme to help MSMEs.
- ❖ SIDBI launches second window of Swavalamban Challenge Fund.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM

BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ SIDBI unveils “Digital Prayaas” lending platform.
- ❖ SIDBI launches Swavalamban Challenge Fund to promote entrepreneurship.
- ❖ SIDBI launches SHWAS and AROG Loan Schemes for MSMEs for COVID Preparedness.
- ❖ Government Appoints S Ramann as new Chairman & Managing Director of SIDBI.
- ❖ Sidbi sets up Swavalamban Crisis Responsive Fund to facilitate free onboarding of MSMEs on TReDS platform.

❖ Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)

- ❖ Founded : 2 April 1990
- ❖ Headquarteres : Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
- ❖ Chairman & MD : Siva S Ramann

AIRTEL PAYMENTS BANK IN NEWS 2021-22

- ❖ Airtel Payments Bank tie-up with IndusInd Bank to offer FD Facility.
- ❖ Axis Bank and Airtel tie-up to boost India’s digital ecosystem 2022.
- ❖ ICICI lombard tie-up with Airtel Payments Bank for Cyber Insurance.
- ❖ Airtel Payments Bank gets scheduled bank status 2022 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- ❖ Airtel Payments Bank tie-up with Park+ to offer FASTag-based Parking Solutions.
- ❖ Airtel Payments Bank launches ‘Pay to Contacts’ facility for UPI-based transactions.
- ❖ Airtel Payments Bank launches 'DigiGold' platform for customers to invest in gold.
- ❖ Airtel Payments Bank increases day-end balance limit to Rs 2 lakh from Rs 1 lakh.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ Airtel Payments Bank Unveils 'Rewards123' Savings Account.
- ❖ Airtel Payments Bank launches 'Airtel Safe Pay'.
- ❖ Airtel group ties up with Mastercard for customized products for farmers, SMEs.
- ❖ Airtel Payments Bank partners NSDC to train rural youth.
- ❖ Airtel Payments Bank launches 'Suraksha salary account' for MSMEs.

BASIC QUESTIONS OF BANKING AWARENESS

Q. If a customer want to open a Bank Account , what are the things required.?

Answer: I am assuming, the customer is asking for a basic Saving bank's account. For that, he need to provide 2 important things to comply with the KYC norms.

1. Identity proof 2. Address proof.

If the person is carrying Aadhaar card [not mandatory as per SC] , then that is valid document which can be accepted both as ID proof and address proof.

However if the person is going to do transactions of more than 50k, he has to provide Pan Card as well. Third thing is Recent Photograph and Application form for the same.

For minor however, school identity card also is suitable along with the KYC document of their parents or Guardian.

Q. What is KYC ?

Ans : KYC means "Know Your Customer". It is a process by which banks obtain information about the identity and address of the customers. This process helps to ensure that banks' services are not misused. The KYC procedure is to be



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

completed by the banks while opening accounts. Banks are also required to periodically update their customers' KYC details.

Q. What are the documents to be given as 'proof of identity' and 'proof of address'?

Answer : The Government of India has notified six documents as 'Officially Valid Documents' (OVDs) for the purpose of producing proof of identity. These six documents are Passport, Driving License, Voters' Identity Card, PAN Card, Aadhaar Card issued by UIDAI and NREGA Job Card. Customers need to submit any one of these documents as proof of identity. If these documents also contain your address details, then it would also be accepted as 'proof of address'. If the document submitted by him for proof of identity does not contain address details, then you will have to submit another officially valid document which contains address details.

Q. What if the customer don't have above documents , can he not open an account?

Answer: Yes. He can still open a bank account known as 'Small Account' by submitting your recent photograph and putting your signature or thumb impression in the presence of the bank official.

Q. What is e-KYC? How does e-KYC work?

Answer: e-KYC refers to electronic KYC. e-KYC is possible only for those who have Aadhaar numbers. While using e-KYC service, you have to authorize the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), by explicit consent, to release your



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

identity/address through biometric authentication to the bank branches/business correspondent (BC). The UIDAI then transfers your data comprising your name, age, gender, and photograph electronically to the bank. Information thus provided through e-KYC process is permitted to be treated as an 'Officially Valid Document' under PML Rules and is a valid process for KYC verification.

Q. A person carrying Pancard enters a bank premise and ask you to open an account. Will you do it ?

Answer: No, because Pan Card will only serve the purpose of Identity proof but not address proof.

Q. What is creditor and debtor ?

Answer: If A takes money from B, the A is debtor for B and B is creditor for A.

Q. What do you means by Core in CBS ?

Answer: CBS is an acronym of Core Banking Solutions. Core stands for Centralized Online Real-time Exchange

Q. An account holder father want to know the balance of a person's account . What will you do and why ?

Answer : We can't disclose a customer information to any person if he is not the account holder. This violates the trust of the customer –bank relationship. We can simply ask him to get in writing with signature of the customer or to bring the



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

account holder itself. If he is rude, we can tell them about certain apps using which he can know the account holder's balance.

Q. What's on your take on loan waiver of farmers? Is it beneficial for the country?

Answer: It is beneficial to some extent for regrowth or rejuvenation of dilapidated farmers, which in turn help economy to grow. But this is a temporary solution. Govt. should look for new policies like PM AASHA and should also introduce policies to improve the condition of farmers so that they can implement better irrigation methods, suitable fertilizers and also cold storage in every village should be made. This way they will be able to pay all their dues in future.

Negative side of this is, Farmers may think that the next loan which they will take will be waived some day by government, hence they may not pay dues thereby increasing NPAs for banks.

You can add more points from your side.

Q. Why the government is infusing money in public sector banks? What is the need?

Answer : 1. To draw them out of the NPA losses and strengthen them.

2. To maintain credit flow in economy.

3. To maintain capital as per the Basel 3 accord

Q. How bank earns profit?

Answer : The bank earns profit in various ways



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- a) Banking value chain
- b) Accepting deposit
- c) Providing funds to borrowers on interest
- d) Interest spread
- e) Additional charges on services like checking account maintenance, online bill payment, ATM transaction

Q. What are the roles and responsibility of a PO ?

Answer : The answer will try to cover many points.

- ❖ After successful completion of probation period, s PO is posted in any bank branch as an Assistant Bank Manager to handle works on daily customer transactions, viz. passing a cheque, draft issuance, cash management etc.
- ❖ He/She has to work towards increasing the bank business viz. managing cash flow, loans and mortgages and finances. Another responsibility of PO is to work as public relations officer, handle customer complaints and address various customer related issues such as discrepancies in accounts, rectification of undue charges and look into complaints regarding services provided by the bank.
- ❖ Once he/she gets acclimatized to the bank environment and gain enough experience on bank's working procedures, based on their personal skills and aptitude, they can be assigned more responsible work viz. planning, budgeting, marketing, loan processing and approval, investment management etc.
- ❖ The work of a bank PO also includes managerial tasks, such as supervision of clerical work, taking decisions for the benefit of the bank, managing cash



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

balance etc. PO has to verify all the work done by bank clerk. All the transactions of bank involve the role of maker and checker. For example, in cash transactions, if clerk is the maker, then the PO is the checker; in case of loans, generally he/she is the maker and bank manager is the checker. The responsibility of losses resides with the checker.

- ❖ He/she takes care of the loan related documents and performs on site visit of the loan taking parties as and when required. A bank PO issues ATM cards, cheque books, Demand Drafts etc. It is anticipated that a PO should be aware of all the latest developments of the bank.
- ❖ They are required to read all the circulars and should know about all the decisions taken by the bank management.

Q. What u will do, if someone comes to break his FD, and as a banker u have to save his FD ?

Answer : Will try to convince him like to take loan from the FD. For instance, if his required amount is less than fd, he can take that particular amount alone as loan, then the remaining unloaned amount will yield interest to him. Also you can provide OD Limits to them.

If you are already working as a clerk in a bank and attending the interview , what are questions I can expect ? What are the works you do ?

Answer. Passbook printing , availing credit card, gst updation, loan paper review, account opening, Neft, RTGS etc.

How do you think your officer handles things ?



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

They work with full dedication. They take things very seriously as its related to finance and work for the betterment of the branch. If your branch has received awards recently, you can add that too. But only when you know little about the awards .

What things different from your officer will you do, that will create impact on customer. ?

Answer. They are doing great work in their respective positions. Greetings them with a smile and hearing what they have to say even if its repetitive. So I will try to do the same.

Tell me the quarterly result of your bank. Your branch come under which category?

Answer: Answer w.r.t. to your branch performance like [NPA , Profit/loss, CAR, ROA] and categorize them based on Capital, Very Large Branch etc. Since you are working in a bank already , then can do in details about how to check fraudulent cheques, conditional questions, based on your experience answer them politely.

Q.What is a bank and what does it do ?

A Bank is a financial institution which is licensed to receive the deposits and lend loans to the needy. The banks also perform other functions in the form of currency exchange, wealth management, financial service, safe deposit boxes and so on. The main function of a bank apart from receiving deposits and lending money to businesses and individuals involves disbursing payments, safeguarding money and investing the funds in securities.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

The concept of the banking system in India was developed during the British era. The British East India Company has to its credit establishing three banks in India namely Bank of Bengal during 1809, Bank of Bombay in 1840 and Bank of Madras in 1843. All these three banks were amalgamated and the Imperial Bank came into existence which was further taken over by SBI during 1955.

What is a Nationalized Bank?

Nationalization refers to the transfer of public sector assets to be operated or owned by the state or central government. In India, the banks which were previously functioning under private sector were transferred to the public sector by the act of nationalization and thus the nationalized banks came into existence. The history of banking in India states that the post-independence, the Government of India initiated various measures to play an active role in the economic development of the nation which resulted in the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India in April 1935 and later nationalized the same during 1949 under the terms of the Reserve Bank of India Act of 1948 and another measure is the nationalization of banks in India. Post-independence, the Indian government adopted a planned economic development for the betterment of the country. The government of India under the leadership of the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi issued an ordinance to nationalize 14 largest commercial banks in India with effect from July 19, 1969, under the regulatory authority of the Reserve Bank of India. These 14 banks contained up to 85 percent of bank deposits in the country and most of them were privately owned. During 1980, 6 more commercial banks followed the suit and came under nationalized cover. Till the 1990s, their growth grew at a snail's pace of around 4% annually.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

During early 1990's, the government of India adopted the policy of liberalization and licensed a small number of private banks in the country which helped for the rapid growth of the economy of India.

Nationalization & its Impacts :

- ❖ The nationalization of banks led to an increase in the efficiency of the banking system in India.
- ❖ This also boosted the confidence of the masses in the banks.
- ❖ The sectors that were not performing well like small-scale industries and agriculture got a boost.
- ❖ This led to an increase in funds and thus an increase in the economic growth of India.
- ❖ The nationalization of banks also increased the penetration of banks.
- ❖ The profit motive got replaced with the service motive.
- ❖ This was mainly seen in the rural areas of India.
- ❖ The nationalization of banks helped in stabilizing the cost by removing the shortage of essential goods.
- ❖ It also helped the government to get all the large gains of banks as revenue.
- ❖ It helped to remove the competition and increase the working efficiency of Banks

ASSETS-Banks are giving loan to us we pay interest to the banks, that's why they are assets for the banking system and the income which they are getting is known as YIELD OR INCOME. The avg. interest which bank get on loans is known as YIELD OR INCOME. Yield should be as high as possible, but because of the competition b/w various banks they cannot increase interest rate on loans. If one



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

bank increases the customer will go to second bank, their difference is hardly 0.25% or 5%.

LIABILITIES-When we deposit money in the banking system, banks are required to pay us interest the deposits with the banks are known as liabilities. The avg. interest on all these deposits put together is known as **COST OF FUNDS** for banks. The cost of funds should be as low as possible. Now how to reduce this cost of funds?

Cost of funds can be reduced if banks have more current a/c and saving a/c deposits because -

1. In Current a/c banks are not required to pay any interest and
2. In Saving a/c the interest rate is very less around 4%.

But if banks have more fixed deposits, the cost of funds will be more. That's why in the banking system banks requires more current a/c and saving a/c deposits, but the problem here is **CASA** deposits can be withdrawn at any point of time, they are unstable deposits, today he may deposit 10 crores , tomorrow he may withdraw all the 10 crores, that's why they are volatile deposits. But fixed deposits, they are for fixed terms, banks can plan their activities, so the advantage of having more fixed deposits is, these deposits are stable, banks can plan their loans. That's why banks have to judiciously mix support these deposits.

TYPES OF ACCOUNT

I am covering different types of accounts here as they can ask anyone of these.

Types of Bank Account:

- ✓ Fixed Deposit Account or Time Deposit Accounts



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ✓ Current Account or Demand Deposit Account
- ✓ Saving Account
- ✓ Recurring Deposit Account
- ✓ Demat Account
- ✓ NRI Account

1. **Fixed Deposit Account or Time Deposit Accounts:** Cash is deposited in this account for a fixed period. This is not transferable. If the depositor stands in need of the amount before the expiry of the fixed period, he can withdraw the same after paying the penalty to the bank. This type of deposit attracts high rate of interest. Longer the period of deposit higher is the rate of interest. It is also called Time Liability of the Bank. Features: Period of deposits: 7 days to 10 years. Minimum Amount to Deposit: Varies Bank to Bank

2. **Current Account or Demand Deposit Account:** A depositor can deposit his funds any number of times he likes and can withdraw the same any number of times he wishes. Ordinarily businessmen deposit their funds in this account. No interest is paid by the bank on this account. The bank demands some charges from the depositors if the amount lying in the account falls below the minimum limit.

Features:

- ✓ Overdraft facility will be available.
- ✓ Internet banking facility also available.

3. **Saving Account:** In this account, interest is given now on per day basis between 10th and 30th of every month.

a). **Basic Savings Bank Deposit Accounts (BSBDA):**



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ✓ It is also called 'No-Frills' account.
- ✓ No need to maintain minimum balance.
- ✓ Overdraft facility will be up to Rs.5000.
- ✓ ATM card/ ATM cum Debit card, Rupay card will be given.
- ✓ Limited number of transactions will be available. Otherwise it will be chargeable.

b). Basic Saving bank Deposit Accounts Small scheme (BSBDS)

- ✓ Total credit of this account should not exceed Rs. 1 Lakh.
- ✓ Account balance should not exceed Rs. 50,000 at any time.
- ✓ Withdrawals and Transfers should not exceed Rs.10,000 in a month.

4.Recurring Deposit Account: Under this account, a specified amount is deposited every month for a specific period, such as 6, 12, 24, 36, or 60 months it can be even for 120 months. This amount cannot be withdrawn before the expiry of the given period except under exceptional circumstances. Interest on the amount deposited is also credited to the account of the depositor. Like time deposit account, interest paid on this account is higher than other accounts.

Features:

- ✓ Minimum Periodic/Monthly installment starts at Rs.10.
- ✓ We can't alter the installments once fixed.
- ✓ The interest rate approved by the bank was compounded every quarter.
- ✓ Tax Deducted at Source(TDS) will be available.

5.Demat Account:

Demat refers to a dematerialized account. Demat account is just like a bank account where actual money is replaced by shares. Just as a bank account is



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

required if we want to save money or make cheque payments, we need to open a demat account in order to buy or sell shares.

NRI Account: - 3 types

Ordinary Non-Resident Rupee Accounts (NRO Accounts) Non-Resident (External) Rupee Accounts (NRE Accounts) Foreign Currency (Non –Resident) Accounts (Banks) (FCNR (B) Accounts)

❖ 1) Ordinary Non-Resident Rupee Accounts (NRO Accounts)

- ❖ Rupee denominated non-repatriable accounts and can be in the form of savings, current recurring or fixed deposits.
- ❖ It can be opened jointly with residents in India.
- ❖ Interest income, from NRO accounts is taxable. Interest income, net of taxes is reportable.

❖ 2). Non-Resident (External) Rupee Accounts (NRE Accounts)

- ❖ These are rupee denominated accounts and can be in the form of savings, current, recurring or fixed deposit accounts.
- ❖ Joint operation with other NRIs/PIOs is permitted.
- ❖ Power of attorney can be granted to residents for operation of accounts.
- ❖ NRIs, PIOs, OCBs are eligible to open NRE Accounts.

3). Foreign Currency (Non –Resident) Accounts (Banks) (FCNR (B) Accounts)

These accounts may be opened only in the form of term deposit for any of the following maturity periods:

- ❖ 1 year and above but less than 2 years
- ❖ 2 years and above but less than 3 years
- ❖ 3 years and above but less than 4 years
- ❖ 4 years and above but less than 5 years



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

❖ 5 years.

Negotiable Instruments-Negotiable Instruments are documents that guarantee the payment of a specific sum of money, either on demand or at a set time to a specific person. It is a transferable, signed document that can be transferred from person to person. The person who receives the payment, must be named or otherwise indicated on the instrument.

According to Section 13 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, a negotiable instrument refers to “promissory note, bill of exchange, or cheque, payable either to order or to bearer”. So, as per Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 there are just three types of negotiable instruments i.e.,

- ✓ Promissory note
- ✓ Bill of exchange
- ✓ Cheque

But apart from these, many other documents are also recognized as Negotiable Instruments on the basis of custom and usage, like Negotiable Instruments 29 treasury bills, share warrants, hundis, etc. (only if they possess the features of negotiability).

Promissory Note

Section 4 of The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 defines Promissory Note as:

“A ‘Promissory note’ is an instrument in writing (not being a bank-note or a currency-note) containing an unconditional undertaking, signed by the maker, to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person, or to the bearer of the instrument.”

There are mainly two parties involved in a promissory note.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

The Maker or Drawer: the person who makes the promissory note and promises to pay the amount stated therein.

The Payee: the person to whom the amount is to be paid.

Bill of Exchange

Section 5 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 defines a bill of exchange as 'an instrument in writing containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a certain person to pay a certain sum of money only to or to the order of a certain person, or to the bearer of the instrument'.

There are three parties involved in a bill of exchange. They are

- ✓ **The Drawer:** The person who makes the order for making payment.
- ✓ **The Drawee:** The person to whom the order to pay is made.
- ✓ **The Payee:** The person to whom the payment is to be made.

Demand Drafts -A DD is a negotiable instrument similar to a bill of exchange. It is used for effecting transfer of money. A DD is issued to a client (Drawer), directing another bank (Drawee) or one of its own branches to pay a certain sum to the specified party (Payee) directly without involving the drawing bank after presenting.

In a demand draft there is guaranteed payment by the banker and there is no question of it bouncing. The biggest difference between a cheque and a DD is that the payment is always honoured. Few other differences between cheque and DD: The cheque is issued by the customer, whereas Demand draft is issued by the bank. In cheque payment is made after presenting the cheque to the bank, while in DD is given after making payment to the bank. A cheque can bounce due to insufficient balance. DD cannot be dishonoured as the amount is paid.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM

BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

beforehand. Payment of cheque can be stopped by the drawee, whereas payment cannot be stopped in DD. A cheque can be paid to bearer or order. While DD is paid to a person on order. In cheque drawer and payee are different persons. In DD, both parties are banks. A cheque needs signature to transfer amount, While DD does not require signature to transfer funds.

National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI)

NPCI is an umbrella organisation that operates retail payments and settlement systems in India. It is an initiative of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Indian Banks' Association (IBA) for a robust payments and settlement infrastructure under the provisions of Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007.

NPCI was set up with the following objectives:

- ❖ •To consolidate and integrate the multiple systems with varying service levels into nation-wide uniform and standard business process for all retail payment systems.
- ❖ •To facilitate an affordable payment mechanism to benefit the common man across the country and help financial inclusion.

Services Provided by NPCI

1. National Financial Switch (NFS)

- ✓ National Financial Switch is the largest interconnected network of automated Teller Machines (ATMs) in India.
- ✓ This system was developed by Institute of Development and Research in Banking Technology (IDRBT), Hyderabad in 2004.
- ✓ It is run by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI).

2. Unified Payment Interface (UPI)



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ✓ Launched: 11th April 2016 by NPCI
- ✓ Regulated by: RBI.
- ✓ This single mobile application helps users in accessing different bank accounts. It is an instant payment system to transfer money between two parties bank accounts. It is similar to NEFT or RTGS transfers in that way.

3. BHIM App

- ✓ Launched: 30th December 2016 and has been developed by NPCI.
- ✓ BHIM is an instant payment application which allow users to transfer fund with the help of mobile phone in simple, easy and quick way. It is based on the Unified Payment Interface (UPI) and developed by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI). It was launched by Prime Minister Narendra modi at the Digi Dhan Mela event in New Delhi

4. Immediate Payment Service (IMPS)

- ✓ Launched: 22nd November 2010. It offers an instant, 24X7, interbank electronic fund transfer service through mobile phones. It was built upon NFS network.
- ✓ It is an instant real-time payment service which help customer to transfer money anytime and anywhere in India. It is similar to NEFT & RTGS and available 24/7 throughout the year including bank holidays.
- ✓ Transaction limit – There is a maximum limit of Rs. 2 lakhs.

5. National Automated Clearing House (NACH)

- ✓ Launched: 2007
- ✓ National Automated Clearing House is a centralised clearing system that has been implemented by NPCI
- ✓ This service aims to consolidate multiple ECS (Electronic Clearing Service) systems running across the country.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM

BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

6. Aadhaar Payments Bridge System (APBS)

- ✓ Launched: 2013
- ✓ Under this system, online interoperable financial inclusion transaction can be performed at PoS (Point of Sale - Micro ATM) through the Business correspondent of any bank using the Aadhaar authentication
- ✓ It is a payment gateway platform used for Aadhaar schemes. Others: RuPay Card Scheme , Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS), Aadhar Enabled Payment System (AEPS).

NPCI IN NEWS 2021-22

- ❖ BHIM UPI became operational at NEOPAY terminals in the UAE.
- ❖ NPCI designed "UPI Lite – On-Device wallet" functionality for UPI user.
- ❖ NPCI announces UPI safety and awareness week observe February 1-7 and the whole of February.
- ❖ TerraPay tie-up with NPCI International to boost cashless transactions.
- ❖ Karnataka govt partnered with NPCI & SBI to implement 'e-RUPI'.
- ❖ Kotak Mahindra Bank partnered NPCI to launch RuPay Credit Cards 'Veer'.
- ❖ IndusInd Bank and NPCI tie-up to offer cross-border payments through UPI.
- ❖ NPCI partners with Udeemy Business to encourage skill employees.
- ❖ NPCI partners YES Bank to launch RuPay 'On-the-Go' payment solution.
- ❖ NPCI partners with Liquid Group to enable UPI QR-based payments acceptance in 10 Asian markets.
- ❖ India and Singapore to link their Fast Payment Systems – Unified Payments Interface and PayNow.
- ❖ NPCI in partnership with Fiserv Inc. to launch the plug-and-play RuPay credit card stack, 'nFiNi'.
- ❖ NPCI partners with Mashreq Bank to launch UPI in the UAE.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ NPCI launches digital payment solution e-RUPI.
- ❖ e-RUPI is a type of payment voucher with a one-time payment mechanism. It is built on the UPI platform.
- ❖ NPCI transfers Bharat Bill Payments business to its new subsidiary NBBL.
- ❖ NPCI Partners SBI Payments to launch "RuPay SoftPoS" for Merchants.
- ❖ **National Payments Corporation of India(NPCI)**
- ❖ Founded : 2008
- ❖ HQ : Mumbai, Maharashtra
- ❖ MD & CEO : Dilip Asbe
- ❖ Chairmam : Biswamohan Mahapatra

National Income

National Income is the total income earned by a nation. The rate of savings and investment in an economy also depend on the national income of the country.

GDP: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the products which measures all the final goods produced within the boundary of a nation within a specific period of time. GDP also includes the information regarding inflation.

GDP = Consumption + Government Expenditures + Investment + Exports – Imports

GNP: Gross National Product (GNP) is the common measures which counts all the income collected from the factors of production which are owned by the citizens of a nation.

GNP = GDP + Net income inflow from abroad – Net income outflow to foreign countries

Examples:-



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

A Honda plant produce an output, it will not be included in GNP but will be included in GDP. Revenue from the sales of the output will go to Japan, even though the products are made & sold in India.

Green Accounting: It means measuring the National Income of the country taking into estimation of pollution & environmental damage.

NDP at Factor Cost = Compensation of employees + Net interest + Rental & royalty income + Profit of incorporated and unincorporated NDP at factor cost.

NDP: Net Domestic Product (NDP) is the detailed capital which has been used up over the years in the form of housing, vehicle or machinery declination from which the depreciation is to be deducted. The depreciation for it is referred as capital consumption allowance & represents the amount of capital which is represented as depreciated assets. $NDP = GDP - Depreciation$

NNP: Net National Product (NNP) is the total value of goods produced & services capital goods. $NNP = GNP - Depreciation$

Two major things recognized while calculating Incomes are:

•**Factor Cost:** it is the input cost also known as production cost. For eg, raw materials cost, salary of the workers, machine cost etc.

•**Market Price:** it is the output cost. For eg, transportation cost, maintenance cost, marginal profit etc.

NNP at Factor cost (National Income): $NNP \text{ at market price} - \text{indirect taxes} + \text{subsidies}$

GNI: Gross national income (GNI) is the total output which includes domestic as well as foreign output used by the residents of the country. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (minus subsidies)



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

$GNI = GNP + \text{Net factor income from abroad}$

PPP (Purchasing Power Parity)

It estimates the total adjustment made on the currency exchange rate between countries that allow the exchange to be equal to the purchasing power of the currency of each country.

What is Financial Inclusion

- Financial inclusion may be defined as the provision of banking/financial services to the vast disadvantaged and low-income sections of the society at an affordable cost.
- In other words, it is a process of universal access to a wide range of financial services to all parts of society with a timely and adequate credit facility.
- For the development of the entire population, it is essential that banking and payment services are provided to each section of society without any discrimination.
- The examples of financial inclusion are the provision of financial services, like - bank accounts, low-cost credit for personal, productive, and other purposes, insurance facilities, financial advisory services etc.

NPA (Non-Performing Asset): It is an asset which ceased to generate income for the bank. The conditions under which an asset becomes an

NPA are as follows:



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

1. If interest or installment or both of principal remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan.
2. If Overdraft/ Cash Credit for an account remains 'out of order'.
3. If bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchased and discounted.
4. If installment of principal or interest remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops / one crop season for long duration crops.

ASSET CLASSIFICATION: RBI has classified nonperforming assets into the following three categories based on the period for which the asset has remained non-performing and the realizability of the dues:

1. **Substandard Assets:** With effect from March 31, 2005, a substandard asset is one, which has remained NPA for a period less than or equal to 12 months.
2. **Doubtful Assets:** With effect from March 31, 2005, an asset is classified as doubtful if it has remained in the substandard category for a period of 12 months.
3. **Loss Assets:** 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 rescue or recovery value.

Reasons for NPA:

1. **Macroeconomic situations:** When a country is not growing on expected lines i.e. GDP is not growing, no demand for goods, then industry suffers and not able to payback.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

2. **Increased Interest Rate:** The loan is taken at a time when interest rates were much higher than the present interest rate.
3. When some sectors of the economy are doing bad like Infrastructure, Power due to Land acquisition and forest related issues and environment clearances.
4. **Wilful defaulting:** When one is able to pay but is not paying like Vijay Mallya.

Now what does the Bank / FIs do?

Firstly the Bank /FIs inspect whether there are genuine reasons or not for non-repayment of loans.

Here genuine reasons include factors that are beyond one's control and certain internal, external reasons.

In this case, for the revival of the corporates as well as for the safety of the money lent by the banks and FIs, timely support through restructuring is done. This system of restructuring of loans is called as Corporate Debt Restructuring.

What if the case is not genuine?

In this case Bank / FIs may

1. refer the case to Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT).
2. refer to Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARC) as per SARFAESI Act, 2002.
3. file winding up petition in the court of law.
4. file criminal case against the wilful defaulter.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

Let's first take the genuine case:

1. Corporate Debt Restructuring:

- It has been implemented by RBI from August 2001.
- It covers only multiple banking accounts or syndicated / consortium loan accounts of corporate borrowers where outstanding exposure is Rs 10 crore or more.
- The accounts are eligible for consideration under the CDR system provided at least 75% of the creditors (by value of loan) and 60% of creditors (by number of loan) agree to the proposal.

Note: The scheme will not apply to accounts involving only one financial institution or one bank..

In case if the reason of non-repayment is not genuine then Bank / FIs can have following options:

1. Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT):

- These are established in various cities under "Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDDBF) Act, 1993".
- Banks / FIs can file an application with DRT or recover dues from persons / companies.
- As per the act the issue is to be settled in 6 months.
- In this case the success rate is around 20-30%.

2. Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARC):

- This is formed under the "Securitization and Reconstruction of financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002".



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- It empowers the Banks & FIs to recover NPAs without the intervention of the court.
- It was brought to overcome the inefficiency of DRTs.
- Under this, Banks / FIs have the power to sell their Bad loans.
- The loans which are of Rs 1 lakh and more fall in this category.
- RBI has the power to issue licence to ARCs. Asset Reconstruction Company (india) Ltd is the first ARC established in India.

3. Filing of Criminal Cases: Criminal cases can be filed against the borrower if the banks feel the non-repayment of the debt is due to 'wilful default'. Example is Vijay Mallya defaulting on SBI, UCO, United Bank of India.

4. Winding up petitions:

Under the Companies Act, if a borrower fails to pay back the loan, a petition can be filed. For this a Official liquidator is appointed. It is a long procedure and may not give satisfactory results to banks.

Apart from the steps described above Banks can take other prudential steps, which are:

1. Corrective Action Plan: As per RBI Before the loan becomes an NPA, classify them as

- SMA-0(Special Mention Account) = upto 30 days.
- SMA-1 = 31 to 60 days.
- SMA-2 =61 to 90 days.

In order to take corrective actions.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

2. **Joint lenders' forum:** RBI has mandated to constitute a Joint Lenders' Forum at SMA-2 stage, if the loan exposure is more than Rs 100 Crore or more.

3. **Strategic Debt Restructuring:** RBI has announced to convert debt into equity i.e. Bank will assume the role of management (ownership).

What is BASEL III Norms?

The Basel committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) was formed in 1974 by a group of central bank governors of G-10 countries. Later on, the committee was expanded to include members from nearly 30 countries. BCBS in 1988 released Basel-I accords and subsequently to overcome the loopholes in it Basel -II was released in 2004. BCBS released a comprehensive reform package in Dec 2010, which is called as Basel -III, a global regulatory framework for more resilient banks and banking systems. These recommendations cover almost all the nations. And it amends the Basel -2 guidelines, also introduces some new concepts and recommendations.

Need For BASEL-3 Worldwide: Banks mainly deals with three kinds of risks. These are :

1. Credit risk
2. Market risk
3. Operational risk

What is Credit risk?



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

It is basically the risk of loss, arising when a borrower is not capable of paying back the loan as promised. Such borrowers are also known as Sub-prime borrowers.

Now let's go back to the year 2008, when all of us observed [witnessed the Global financial crisis, which originated in US because of these Subprime borrowers and this crisis thereafter spilled over in the other markets as well. It created financial crisis throughout the world. Thus, a need was felt for more stringent banking regulation worldwide. Now In India what is the need to adopt such norms when we saw our banking system standing firm even during the crisis.

Define Inflation/Deflation/ Stagflation/Recession ?

Answer : Inflation refers to a general increase in the price of goods and services. This occurs when demand for these items grows faster than the supply. The result is more money chasing fewer goods, and therefore prices increase. Ensuring that your client's investments outpace the rate of inflation over the long haul is one of the major challenges for an IA. The most important measure of inflation is the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The stock and bond markets are very sensitive to changes in the CPI because when inflation rises, purchasing power is eroded. The ensuing drop in consumer spending has a negative effect on stock and bond prices. The rate of inflation tends to increase during economic expansions and decrease during recessions. Inflation tends to be moderate during expansions, and high inflation rates tend to hasten the transition from peak to recession. Deflation is rare and occurs only during recessions.

Deflation is a general decline in prices, often caused by a reduction in the supply of money or credit. Deflation can also be caused by a decrease in government, personal or investment spending. The opposite of inflation, deflation has the side effect of increased unemployment since there is a lower level of demand in the economy, which can lead to an economic depression. Declining prices, if they



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

persist, generally create a vicious spiral of negatives such as falling profits, closing factories, shrinking employment and incomes, and increasing defaults on loans by companies and individuals. To counter deflation, the Federal Reserve (the Fed) can use monetary policy to increase the money supply and deliberately induce rising prices, causing inflation. Rising prices provide an essential lubricant for any sustained recovery because businesses increase profits and take some of the depressive pressures off wages and debtors of every kind. This is the opposite of inflation, which is characterized by rising prices (do not confuse deflation with disinflation, which is simply a slowing of inflation). To many economists, deflation is more serious than inflation because deflation is more difficult to control

Stagflation : This is a condition of slow economic growth and relatively high unemployment - a time of stagnation - accompanied by a rise in prices, or inflation. Stagflation occurs when the economy isn't growing but prices are, which is not a good situation for a country to be in. This happened to a great extent during the 1970s, when world oil prices rose dramatically, fueling sharp inflation in developed countries. For these countries, including the U.S., stagnation increased the inflationary effects.

Recession : In economics, a recession is a business cycle contraction which results in a general slowdown in economic activity. Macroeconomic indicators such as GDP (gross domestic product), investment spending, capacity utilization, household income, business profits, and inflation fall, while bankruptcies and the unemployment rate rise. In the United Kingdom, it is defined as a negative economic growth for two consecutive quarters. Recessions generally occur when there is a widespread drop in spending (an adverse demand shock). This may be triggered by various events, such as a financial crisis, an external trade shock, an adverse supply shock or the bursting of an economic bubble. Governments usually respond to recessions by adopting expansionary macroeconomic policies,



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

such as increasing money supply, increasing government spending and decreasing taxation.

NEFT & RTGS

- **NEFT stands for National Electronic Fund Transfer.**
- **Introduced by:** Reserve Bank of India in 2005.
- **It is basically an electronic fund transfer system that works on Deferred Net Settlement (DNS) basis which resolves transactions in batches.**
- **The transactions under NEFT are carried out in batches.**
- **Minimum Transaction Limit:** There is no minimum limit of funds that can be transferred under NEFT.
- **Maximum Transaction limit:** Rs 10 Lakh
- **It is a payment system which facilitates one-to-one funds transfer. This means customer can electronically transfer funds from any bank branch to any individual, firm or corporate having an account with any other bank branch in the country.**
- **Availability:** NEFT is made available for 24*7 by RBI now.
- **NEFT cannot be used for abroad transactions, however, under the Indo-Nepal Remittance Facility Scheme, one can transfer funds to Nepal up to a limit of Rs 50,000.**

RTGS stands for Real-Time Gross Settlement.

- ❖ **It is real-time (continuous) settlement of funds individually on an order by order basis (without any delay).**
- ❖ **The RTGS system is basically meant for large value transactions.**



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ **Availability:** All days of the week
- ❖ **Minimum Transaction Limit:** Minimum amount that can be transferred under RTGS is Rs. 2 lakhs.
- ❖ There is no upper limit for the maximum amount that can be transferred to this payment system.
- ❖ Under RTGS, the bank branch of the beneficiary has to credit his/ her account within 30 minutes of receiving the message for fund transfer.
- ❖ It is generally used for corporate transactions.

IMPS & IFSC & MICR

- ❖ **IFSC stands for Indian Financial System Code.**
- ❖ This alphanumeric code is essential for the transfer of funds electronically in India.
- ❖ NEFT and RTGS transactions use these IFSC codes in order to route the transaction messages to the concerned banks.
- ❖ The IFSC code acts as a unique identifier of different bank branches in India since this system is applicable only for domestic transactions.

IFSC code consists of 11 characters. The code represent:

- ❖ First 4 alpha characters indicate – bank name
- ❖ Fifth characters is - 0
- ❖ Last 6 characters indicate – bank branch.

•IMPS stands for Immediate Payment Service.

- ❖ National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) introduced IMPS facility in November 2010 under the NFS (National Financial Switch) Network.
- ❖ Under IMPS, funds can be transferred instantly and unlike NEFT and RTGS, transaction through IMPS are available 24*7 (even on holidays).



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ❖ The Mobile Banking Service of the bank should be approved by RBI in order for them to be eligible for IMPS.
- ❖ MICR stands for Magnetic Ink Character Recognition.
- ❖ It is a character recognition technology, which is especially used in cheque clearing.
- ❖ The characters of MICR code are printed with the help of magnetic ink or toner, which are printed at the bottom of the cheque.
- ❖ MICR consists of a 9 digit numeric code. The code denotes:
 - ✓ The first 3 digits of MICR code represent the code of the city.
 - ✓ Bank code is represented by the next 3 digits.
 - ✓ The last three digit represents the code of the bank branch.

SWIFT

- ❖ SWIFT stands for Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication.
- ❖ A SWIFT transfer is a type of international money transfer sent via the SWIFT international payment network.
- ❖ This is a kind of network between banks, which can be used to send and receive messages.
- ❖ In fact, many banks and financial services providers and institutions use it, and through them, the payment becomes easily and fast.
- ❖ For every bank, there is a special swift code that works for its identification.
- ❖ The SWIFT network does not actually transfer funds, but instead, it sends payment orders between institutions' accounts, using SWIFT codes.
- ❖ A SWIFT code is an international bank code that identifies banks worldwide.
- ❖ It's also known as a Bank Identifier Code (BIC).
- ❖ SWIFT code consists of 8 or 11 characters. It denotes:
 - ✓ The first 4 characters of the SWIFT code represent the code of the bank.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ✓ The next two characters represent the country code.
- ✓ The next two characters, which may be alphabet or numeric represent the code of the location.
- ✓ The last three characters represent the code of the branch.

What do you know about the Section 7 of RBI Act.?

Answer: Section 7 of RBI act allows govt. of India to order (normally govt. suggests) RBI for following its decision through central government directors without board of directors authorization. Though this privilege is there govt. should not use it. Because RBI take decisions based on market, economic and financial situation in the country, sometimes RBI takes decisions again govt. requirements but it is for financial growth only Loses for using section 7 of RBI act are :

1. RBI loses its autonomy
2. People are not going believe in RBI decisions which leads to market fluctuations, dis-stability in inflation etc.

Hence I wish govt. should not use section 7 of RBI in any situation.

What is overdraft protection?

Overdraft protection is a service that is provided by a bank to their customer. For instance, if you are holding two accounts, saving and credit account, in the same bank. Now if one of your accounts does not have enough cash to process the cheques, or to cover the purchases. The bank will transfer money from one account to another account, which does not have cash so to prevent check return or to clear your shopping or electricity bills.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

Follow up :

Do bank charge for 'overdraft protection' service?

Yes, bank will charge on 'overdraft protection' services but the charges will be applicable only when you start using the service.

What is 'balloon payment'?

Answer : The 'balloon payment' is the final lump sum payment that is due. When the entire loan payment is not amortized over the life of the loan, the remaining balance is due as the final repayment to the lender. Balloon payment can occur within an adjustable rate or fixed rate mortgage.

What is 'Amortization'?

Answer : The repayment of the loan by instalment to cover principal amount with interest is known as 'Amortization'.

Follow Up : What is negative Amortization?

When repayment of the loan is less than the loans accumulated interest, then negative Amortization occurs. It will increase the loan amount instead of decreasing it. It is also known as 'deferred interest'.

What is the difference between bank guarantee and letter of credit?

Answer : There is not much difference between bank guarantee and letter of credit as they both take the liability of payment. A bank guarantee contains more risk for a bank than a letter of credit as it is protecting both parties the purchaser and seller.

Follow Up : What is ILOC (Irrevocable Letter Of Credit)?



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

It is a letter of credit or a contractual agreement between financial institute (Bank) and the party to which the letter is handed. The ILOC letter cannot be cancelled under any circumstance and, guarantees the payment to the party. It requires the bank to pay against the drafts meeting all the terms of ILOC. It is valid upto the stated period of time. For example, if a small business wanted to contract with an overseas supplier for a specified item they would come to an agreement on the terms of the sale like quality standards and pricing, and ask their respective banks to open a letter of credit for the transaction. The buyer's bank would forward the letter of credit to the seller's bank, where the payment terms would be finalized and the shipment would be made.

What is disinvestment and contrast it with privatization and your personal take on it?

Answer : Disinvestment refers to transferring of one's shares over any material object/commodity to another person/entity/group of individuals. Privatisation refers to complete withdrawal of one's stakes in any material object to such a limit that he/she loses ownership power over it. Disinvestment is good to some extent to bring efficiency, competitiveness in any organization whereas privatization occurs only when someone/govt is in huge need of money or when the concerned org/object is underperforming.

What is the government logic behind the merger of three banks ?

Answer : Below is what the government proposes and hopes to achieve through this merger:

- ✓ The amalgamated bank would be the third largest bank in India.
- ✓ It will be a strong competitive bank with economies of scale.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ✓ It will create synergies for network, low-cost deposits and subsidiaries
- ✓ The merger will lead to a substantial rise in:
- ✓ customer base 2. market reach 3. operational efficiency 4. Wider bouquet of products services for customers 5. Employees interests will be protected. 6.Brand equity to be preserved. 7. All three banks are on Finacle CBS Platform. 8. Capital support will be ensured.

Banks in India can be categorized into Scheduled and Non-scheduled Banks.

Types of Banks

1) Scheduled Banks

Scheduled Banks in India constitute those banks, which have been included in the Second Schedule of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934. These banks should fulfill two main conditions:

- Paid-up capital and collected funds should not be less than Rs.5 lakhs
- Any activity of the Bank should not be detrimental or adversely affect the interests of the customers.

It comprises Commercial Banks and Cooperative Banks. Commercial Banks works on a 'Profit Basis' and is engaged in the business of accepting deposits for the purpose of advances/loans.

There are four types of Scheduled Commercial Banks:

- Public Sector Banks** : Public Sector Banks: They are those banks where Govt. is the main owner or having more than 51% stake in the capital are public sector banks. Currently, there are 21 Public Sector Banks in India including 19 Nationalized Banks. State Bank of India and its 5 Associate Banks together called State Bank Group.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM

BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

•**Private sector Banks** : Private Sector Banks: Private Banks are owned by private individuals/institutions. These are registered under the Companies Act 1956 as Limited Companies. The government doesn't have a stake in private banks, but private banks are supposed to follow rules set by the RBI.

2) Non-scheduled bank

Non- Scheduled Banks in India means "a banking company as defined in clause (c) of section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), which is not a scheduled bank". Reserve Bank of India is the central bank of the nation and all Banks in India are required to follow the guidelines issued by RBI.

•**Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)**: Previously these were 196 Regional Rural Banks sponsored by 27 State Cooperative Banks. As on 31st March 2013 due to mergers, their number has come down from 196 to 64. RRBs are regulated by NABARD.

•**Foreign Banks**: These banks are incorporated outside India and are operating branches in India also. Some foreign banks are also having their representative offices in India. As of May 2020, 45 foreign banks are operational in India.

•**Development Banks**: These include Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) established in 1948, Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM Bank) established in 1982, National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) established in 1982, and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) established on 2nd April 1990

Small Finance Banks- Small Finance Banks (SFBs) are those banks that are established for the purpose to provide financial inclusion to MSMEs, small and marginal farmers and other unorganised sector entities. They are registered under Section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

'**Payments Banks**' : A payments bank is like any other bank, but operating on a smaller scale without involving any credit risk. In simple words, it can carry out



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

most banking operations but can't advance loans or issue credit cards. It can accept demand deposits (up to Rs 1 lakh), offer remittance services, mobile payments/transfers/purchases and other banking services like ATM/debit cards, net banking and third party fund transfers.

IMPORTANT BANKING & FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

- What is IPO ?
- What is SEZ?
- What is LAF ?
- What is FII ?
- What is ECGC?
- What is CASA?
- What is Liquidity?
- Functions of RBI?
- What is NABARD?
- What is KYC Form?
- What is Balance Sheet?
- What is Mutual Fund?
- Information about Credit Rating Agency?



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- What is Plastic Money?
- Why NPA is increasing?
- What is Demat account?
- What was SBI old name?
- What is Deficit Financing?
- What is Financial Inclusion?
- Types of Account in Bank ?
- Who Signs on Bank Notes?
- Who Signs on Re 1 note?
- What is merchant banking?
- What is the full form of ATM?
- Why does NPA hurts bank most?
- What is SLR? Why RBI uses it?
- Who is banking correspondent?
- Do you know about SHG? Explain it.
- How RBI controls the Foreign Reserve?
- What is CAD- Current Account Deficit ?
- What are Demand and Time Liabilities ?
- Can RBI issue as much currency as it wants?
- What is Capital Market? What is Money Market?
- What is CBS? Which Software are used in CBS?



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- What was the aim behind nationalization of Bank?
- What is crossed Cheque? What is bare Cheque?
- What is RBI? Does it regulate Co-operative bank also?
- What is Inflation? Types of Inflation? Why it happens?
- What is NPA? Types of NPA? What is SARFAESI Act?
- What is NRO account? Different types of NRO account .
- Difference between Saving account and Current account?
- Current Rates- Bank Rate, Repo Rate, CRR, SLR and MSF
- How many deputy governors are there in RBI? Who are they?
- In Educational Loan, Is there any need of Collateral Security?
- Who is banking ombudsman? How much is the money limit?
- Who regulates Share Market? Where is its headquarter? Chairman?
- What is SENSEX? How many Stock Exchanges in India? Their Index?
- What is Priority Sector? Tell me something about Priority Sector Lending.
- If you want to withdraw money from FD, Can you do it before maturity period?
- When RBI borrows from other banks, then Money in the market Increases or Decreases?
- What is National Income? Who manage it?



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

Banking awareness and current affairs related questions asked in the IBPS -

RRB PO interview: Apart from the questions asked from your personal background, there are many questions asked to check your knowledge. Here are some questions that were previously asked in the Bank interviews. Try to prepare as many questions as you can.

Q. What is CRR, SLR, Repo Rate, Reverse Repo Rate, Bank Rate, NPA etc.(other banking related terms)?

Q. What do you understand about Commercial Papers?

Q. Why does RBI change Repo Rates?

Q. As we are seeing China is progressing and we are lagging behind, what do you have to say about it?

Q. What are the different types of accounts?

Q. What's the difference between FD and RD?

Q. What are the reasons for rising inflation in India?

Q. What do you know about Share market?

Q. What is fintech?

Q. What is e-commerce?

Q. Is bank-merger a good option?

Q. What do you understand about NPA?

Q. How does a bank generate revenue?



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

Q. What is the difference between CRR and SLR?

Q. What is NABARD?

Q. What are scheduled banks?

Q. What is the difference between Inflation and Deflation?

Q. What do you mean by FDI?

Q. Tell us some current events at the international level?

Q. Can you name ASEAN countries?

Q. What is the difference between REPO and reverse REPO?

Q. What do you mean by CTS?

Q. What is known as MICR?

Q. What do you mean by KYC and what are the documents considered for the purpose of address proof and identity proof as per KYC?

Q. What are the eligibility conditions for a minor opening a bank account?

What is Nabard?

NABARD is a Development Bank with a mandate for providing and regulating credit and other facilities for the promotion and development of agriculture, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas with a view to promoting integrated rural development and securing prosperity of rural areas, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. In discharging its role as a facilitator for rural prosperity, NABARD is entrusted with

1. Providing refinance to lending institutions in rural areas



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

2. Bringing about or promoting institutional development and

3. Evaluating, monitoring and inspecting the client banks

Besides this pivotal role, NABARD also:

- ❖ Acts as a coordinator in the operations of rural credit institutions
- ❖ Extends assistance to the government, the Reserve Bank of India and other organizations in matters relating to rural development
- ❖ Offers training and research facilities for banks, cooperatives and organizations working in the field of rural development
- ❖ Helps the state governments in reaching their targets of providing assistance to eligible institutions in agriculture and rural development
- ❖ Acts as regulator for cooperative banks and RRBs

✓ **National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)**

- ❖ Founded : 12 July 1982
- ❖ HQ : Mumbai, Maharashtra
- ❖ Chairman : Govinda Rajulu Chintala
- ❖ NABARD established on the recommendations of B.Sivaramman Committee
- ❖ Government of India now holds 100% stake.



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

UPI COLLECTION IN PREVIOUS MONTHS 2022

Month	UPI	(in Mn)	Cr.)
Sep-22	358	6,780.80	11,16,438.10
Aug-22	346	6,579.63	10,72,792.68
Jul-22	338	6,288.40	10,62,747
Jun-22	330	5,862.75	10,14,384
May-22	323	5,955.20	10,41,506
Apr-22	316	5,583.05	9,83,302.27
Mar-22	314	5,405.65	9,60,581.66
Feb-22	304	4,527.49	8,26,843.00
Jan-22	297	4,617.15	8,31,993.11



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

CPI & WPI 2022 :-#UPDATED_14th_October

Consumer Price Index (CPI) is released by the National Statistics Office (NSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) :-

- ✓ September 7.41%
- ✓ August. 7.00%
- ✓ July 6.71%
- ✓ June. 7.01%
- ✓ May. 7.04%
- ✓ April 7.79%
- ✓ March 6.95%
- ✓ February 6.07%
- ✓ January 6.01%

Wholesale Price Index (WPI) are published by the Office of Economic Advisor (Ministry of Commerce & Industry).

Wholesale Price Index (WPI) :-

- ✓ September 10.07
- ✓ August. 12.41%
- ✓ July. 13.93%
- ✓ June. 15.18%
- ✓ May. 15.88%
- ✓ April. 15.08%
- ✓ March 14.55%
- ✓ February 13.11%
- ✓ January 12.96%



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

- ✓ **APARCHIT TELEGRAM OFFICIAL CHANNEL**
- ✓ <https://t.me/gadiscussionchannel>

- ✓ **APARCHIT INSTAGRAM OFFICIAL :**
- ✓ <https://www.instagram.com/aparchitexamwarriors/>

- ✓ **APARCHIT OFFICIAL FACEBOOK GROUP :-**
- ✓ <https://www.facebook.com/groups/5281724291840809/?ref=share>

- ✓ **APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS OFFICIAL WHATSAPP GROUP :-**
- ✓ <https://chat.whatsapp.com/LG7zHsiGs3JHk6wOI0VGzI>

- ✓ **APARCHIT OFFICIAL FACEBOOK PAGE CA UPDATE**
- ✓ <https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100064050192917>

- ✓ **DAILY WEEKLY MONTHLY CURRENT AFFAIRS OFFICIAL WEBSITE SEARCH ON GOOGLE**
- ✓ <https://www.aparchitexamwarriors.com/>



APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

NO-1 PLATFORM FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAM
BANK | SSC | RAILWAY | GOVERNMENT EXAM

Visit : www.Aparchitexamwarriors.com

WELCOME TO THE APARCHIT PAID GROUP



Welcome to everyone to join us for study well but you are requested to follow the daily target on daily basis by heart with 🙌 100% efforts . We are giving the targets daily you to complete on daily basis but your are not doing that with honesty then we can do nothing to improve. So the main thing is your dedication is must with our daily .So definitely you will be improved your GA section (CA+SA+BA) and you will pass the exam with flying colours. So please you all are request to complete daily targets with honesty and dedication. If you find any problem then please make contact us. Because we have already given many selection 🏆🏆🏆 from our AK APARCHIT paid group by giving targets with PDFs and further it will be continued So please complete the targets regularly given by us in our AK APARCHIT paid group. I promise you we complete Your GA section(CA +BA +SA) But you will forget each and everything till mains besides studies .Definitely results will be splendid..

