Quiz Date: 21 <sup>st</sup> September 2020
Q1 An asset, including a leased asset, becomes non- performing when it ceases to
generate income for the bank.
(a) NPA
(b) KCC
(c) NPV
(d) GDP
(e) GNP
Q2. What is the full form of NPA?
(a) National Performing Assets
(b) New Performing Assets
(c) Non Production Assets
(d) Non Performing Assembly
(e) Non Performing Assets
Q3. MUDRA is a financial institution has been set up by Government of India for development
and refinancing micro units' enterprises. What is the meaning of "A" in MUDRA?
(a) Agency
(b) Association
(c) Assembly
(d) Agent
(e) Alert
Q4. MUDRA stands for
(a) Micro Units Development & Refinance Agent
(b) Midium Units Development & Refinance Association
(c) Micro Units Department & Refinance Agency
(d) Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency
(e) Micro Unique Development & Refinance Assembly
(c) Mero emque Development & Retinance Assembly
Q5. India was one of the first in Asia to recognize the effectiveness of the EPZ model in
promoting exports. EPZ stands for
(a) Export Point Zone
(b) External Processing Zone
(c) Export Production Zone
(d) Export Processing Zone
(e) Export Processing Zonal
Q6. The concept of insuring deposits kept with banks received attention for the first time in the
year after the banking crises in Bengal.
(a) 1941

- (b) 1933
- (c) 1961
- (d) 1948
- (e) 1919
- Q7. The Deposit Insurance Corporation (DIC) Bill was introduced in the Parliament on August 21, 1961. After it was passed by the Parliament, the Bill got the assent of the President on December 7, 1961 and the Deposit Insurance Act, 1961 came into force on January 01st-
- (a) 1962
- (b) 1975
- (c) 1956
- (d) 1949
- (e) 1935



- Q8. The Reserve Bank of India was promoted a public limited company on January 14th 1971, named the CGCI. What was the meaning of first "G" in CGCI?
- (a) Grace
- (b) Goodwill
- (c) Global
- (d) Gross
- (e) Guarantee
- Q9. The DIC Bill was introduced in the Parliament on August 21st 1961. What is the meaning of "D" in DIC?
- (a) Distance
- (b) Development
- (c) Deposit
- (d) Demand
- (e) None of the given options is true
- Q10. DICGC stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Deposit Investment and Credit Guarantee Corporation
- (b) Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation

- (a) CRR
- (b) RTGS
- (c) SLR
- (d) Deposit Insurance
- (e) None of the given options is true

**Solutions** 

#### S1. Ans.(a)

Sol. Non -performing Assets (NPA) is an asset, including a leased asset, becomes non-performing when it ceases to generate income for the bank.

#### S2. Ans.(e)

Sol. NPA stands for Non -performing Assets.

#### S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. MUDRA, which stands for Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Ltd, is a financial institution being set up by Government of India for development and refinancing micro units' enterprises.

### S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. MUDRA, which stands for Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Ltd, is a financial institution being set up by Government of India for development and refinancing micro units' enterprises. It was announced by the Hon'ble Finance Minister while presenting the Union Budget for FY 2016. The purpose of MUDRA is to provide funding to the non-corporate small business sector through various Last Mile Financial Institutions like Banks, NBFCs and MFIs.

# S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. India was one of the first in Asia to recognize the effectiveness of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) model in promoting exports, with Asia's first EPZ set up in Kandla, Gujarat in 1965.

## S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. The concept of insuring deposits kept with banks received attention for the first time in the year 1948 after the banking crises in Bengal. The question came up for reconsideration in the year 1949, but it was decided to hold it in abeyance till the Reserve Bank of India ensured adequate arrangements for inspection of banks. Subsequently, in the year 1950, the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee also supported the concept.

# S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Deposit Insurance Corporation (DIC) Bill was introduced in the Parliament on August 21, 1961. After it was passed by the Parliament, the Bill got the assent of the President on December 7, 1961 and the Deposit Insurance Act, 1961 came into force on January 1, 1962. The Deposit Insurance Scheme was initially extended to functioning commercial banks only. This included the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, other commercial banks and the branches of the foreign banks operating in India.

#### S8. Ans.(e)

Sol. The Reserve Bank of India also promoted a public limited company on January 14, 1971, named the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. (CGCI).

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Deposit Insurance Corporation (DIC) Bill was introduced in the Parliament on August 21, 1961. After it was passed by the Parliament, the Bill got the assent of the President on December 7, 1961 and the Deposit Insurance Act, 1961 came into force on January 1, 1962.

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. DICGC stands for Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation.

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol. A cash advance fee is a charge that a credit card issuer charges a customer for accessing the cash credit line on his or her account, either through an ATM, convenience check or at a bank's teller window.

S12. Ans.(c)

Sol. The grace period is the provision in most loan and insurance contracts which allows payment to be received for a certain period of time after the actual due date. During this period no late fees will be charged, and the late payment will not result in default or cancellation of the loan.

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. An overdraft is an extension of credit from a lending institution when an account reaches zero. An overdraft allows the individual to continue withdrawing money even if the account has no funds in it.

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. Traveller's cheque is a medium of exchange that can be used in place of hard currency. Traveller's cheques are often used by individuals travelling on vacation to foreign countries.

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. Cash reserve Ratio (CRR) is the amount of funds that the banks have to keep with the RBI. Statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) is the Indian government term for reserve requirement that the commercial banks in India require to maintain in the form of gold, government approved securities before providing credit to the customers. Deposit insurance is mandatory, and pays claims from a pool of funds to which every depository institution regularly contributes.



